

II. And be it enacted, That the free-school property in said county, shall be and is hereby vested in the said trustees, and their successors, and shall be taken and held by them as a fund towards the establishment and support of said alms and work-house, which property the said trustees, their successors, or a major part of them, may, at any time, with the consent of Cæcil county court, sell, convey, and convert into money, on such terms as they may deem most advantageous to said establishment; and the visitors of the free-school in said county are hereby directed to deliver to said trustees all the free-school property aforesaid, of whatever nature it may be, and render to them a just and full account of the profits thereof.

C H A P.
XVIII.
Free-school
property vest-
ed in the
trustees, &c.

III. And, the more effectually to carry this law into execution, *Be it enacted*, That the justices of Cæcil county court for the time being, shall and they are hereby empowered to assess and levy annually, as long as it may be necessary, on all the property in said county liable to assessment, at the time of laying their county rate, a sum of current money not exceeding four hundred pounds, together with the collector's commission of six *per cent.* for collecting the same, which money, when collected, shall be paid to the order of such trustees, or a major part of them, under their common seal, who are hereby authorized and required to receive and apply the same to the use and benefit of said alms and work-house.

Justices to le-
vy money,
&c.

IV. And be it enacted, That James Hughes, John Ward, junior, Edward Ford, Jeremiah Taylor, Henry Hollingsworth, Samuel Gilpin, James Orrick, James Mackey, son of Robert, and Joseph Baxter, be and are hereby appointed trustees of the alms and work-house in the county aforesaid, and that they and their successors shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same rules, regulations and penalties, as the trustees and their successors of the alms and work-house of Kent county, agreeably to an act passed this present session, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of Kent county, and that all other description of persons in Cæcil county shall conform and be subject to the same rules, regulations and penalties, as are directed by said act for the relief of the poor in Kent county, excepting nevertheless any thing in this law which may contradict the same.

Trustees ap-
pointed, &c.

C H A P. XIX.

An ACT to alter the time of holding Baltimore county court for civil causes.

Passed De-
cember 16.

WHEREAS it is represented to this general assembly, by the justices of Baltimore county court, that it would conduce to the administration of justice in the said county, and greatly promote the ease and convenience; and lessen the expence of the justices, attornies, jurymen, witnesses and suitors, attending civil business in the county court of the said county, if the times of holding the same were changed:

Preamble.

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the county courts of Baltimore county for civil causes, shall annually for ever hereafter be held on the first day in the months of April and September, unless such day shall happen on a Sunday, and in such case on the next day, and the courts so held shall be subject to adjournment in the same manner as if no change had been made in the time of holding the said courts; and all civil process, pleas and proceedings, depending in the said county court, or hereafter to be issued therefrom, shall be continued and returnable to the said days respectively.

When courts
are to be
held, &c.

III. And be it enacted, That all actions commenced to last March court of the said county, and unfinished, shall be finished at next April term, with stay of execution on judgments in actions to last November court until the Monday preceding the first Tuesday in November thereafter.

Actions to be
finished at
April, &c.

IV. And be it enacted, That no action to be commenced in the said county court shall continue longer than the end of the first court after the imparlance court, unless such cause as the law may allow for the continuance of suits beyond

How long ac-
tions may be
continued,
&c.