

which judgment was entered, shall not be compelled to go out of his division, nor shall the cost of travelling from one division to another, be taxed against the person against whom the execution shall be issued.

27. *And be it, &c.*, That when any judgment in the said court, shall exceed the sum of Forty Shillings, it shall not be lawful for the said Commissioners to issue any execution thereon, until the expiration of forty days from the time of giving and recording such judgment, unless the party obtaining judgment shall make it appear by his own oath, or other testimony, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, that he will be in danger of losing the debt in consequence of such delay, in which case, and also in the case of any judgment against a Clerk or Bailiff, for monies received by him and not paid over, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, or any one of them, to order the issue of execution at such time as he may think fit.

28. *And be it &c.*, That no Bailiff shall proceed to the sale of any effects taken by virtue of any Writ of Execution issued by a Court of Requests, unless public notice in Writing be given at least 8 days before such sale, at the most public place in the Town or Township where such effects may have been taken in Execution, of the time and place where such effects are to be exposed to sale.

29. *And be it &c.*, That if any action shall hereafter be brought in any of the Superior Courts which might have been tried in the Court of Requests, no higher Costs shall be taxed to the Plaintiff than would have been recoverable in the Court of Requests, unless it shall be shown to the court