

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC ACTS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

PASSED BY THE

LEGISLATURE,

AT ITS SESSION, HELD IN JANUARY, 1822.

PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO THE RESOLVE OF JUNE 28, 1820.

PORTLAND :

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1822.

twenty per cent. of the amount of fees prescribed in this act, for the several services by them respectively performed.

Particular account to be made, if required. **SECT. 4.** *Be it further enacted,* That the several Inspectors and their deputies, herein mentioned, upon receiving any fees for the services aforesaid, if required by the person paying the same, shall make out a particular account of such fees in writing, specifying for what they accrued; and in case of refusal, shall forfeit to the party paying such fees, treble the sum by him or them so paid, to be recovered with costs in any Court proper to try the same.

Penalty for refusal; and how recovered.

—for taking illegal fees; and how recovered **SECT. 5.** *Be it further enacted,* That if any Inspector or his deputy, shall wilfully and corruptly demand and receive any greater fee or fees, for any of the services aforesaid, than are by this act allowed and provided, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five dollars, nor more than thirty dollars for every offence, to be recovered with costs by action of debt, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, to the use of any person who may sue for the same.

[This Act passed February 9, 1822.]

CHAPTER CCIX.

AN ACT for the relief of Poor Debtors,

SECT. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That no person shall be liable to be arrested or committed to prison on any execution issued upon any judgment founded on contract, or on any execution issued on any judgment founded on a former judgment rendered in any suit upon contract, unless the debt or damage in the original judgment shall exceed the sum of five dollars; and it shall be the duty of the Clerks of Courts and Justices of the Peace, who may issue exe-

No person to be taken in execution, unless the debt, founded on contract, exceed \$5.

cutions upon such judgments, so to vary the form of such executions, as that the same shall not run against the bodies of such debtors.

Form of the Execution to be varied.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the boundaries of the gaol yards in the several counties in this State, as fixed and determined prior to the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, be, and they are hereby established; and shall so continue until the same, or any of them, shall be changed and otherwise established by the Court of Sessions.

Boundaries of gaol yards established.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That where there are two gaols in the same county, every person committed for debt, shall be committed to the gaol which is nearest to the debtor's place of abode; and the Court of Sessions in the several counties in this State, be, and they are hereby authorized to fix and determine the boundaries of the gaol yards to the several gaols in their respective counties, and the same to change and alter from time to time, as to them shall appear proper.

If two gaols in the same County, commitments to be made to the nearest.

Courts of Sessions to fix boundaries of gaol yards.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any person who is or may be imprisoned for debt, on mesne process, or execution, shall give bond to the creditor with one or more sureties, approved by the creditor, or two Justices of the Peace, *quorum unus*, in double the amount for which he is imprisoned, conditioned, that from the time of executing such bond, he will not depart without the exterior bounds of the gaol yard, until lawfully discharged; and if imprisoned on execution, further conditioned that he will surrender himself to the gaol keeper and go into close confinement, as is required by law, the gaol keeper shall release him from close confinement, without requiring any other condition in such bond.

Persons imprisoned for debt to have the liberty of the gaol yard, upon giving bond.

SECT. 5 *Be it further enacted,* That any prisoner, who is or shall be under bond for the liberty of the gaol yard, as provided in the fourth section of this Act, may have a chamber and lodgings in any buildings belonging to the prisons by paying at such rate as shall from time to time be set and established by

Prisoners, having the liberty of gaol yards, to have lodgings by paying therefor.

the Court of Sessions, and not to exceed thirty-three cents a week.

SECT. 6. *Be further enacted,* That any bond which has, or may be given, to obtain the liberty of the gaol yard, shall be discharged and void whenever the principal therein shall surrender himself, or be surrendered by his surety, to the keeper of the prison where the bond was given, reserving however, the right of the creditor to recover for a breach thereof before such surrender; and such surrendered principal shall be in custody of the gaol keeper under the execution or writ on which the bond was given as fully as on the first commitment: *Provided, however,* that after such surrender, said principal shall be entitled, on giving bond anew, to the same privilege as he was or would be, before such surrender.

Bond to be void upon the surrender of the principal.

Such principal to be in the custody of the gaol keeper.

Proviso.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That any principal surrendered by his bail, either on mesne process or action of *scire facias* against the bail, shall, on giving bond similar to that in this act provided, be released from close confinement, in the same manner as if he had given such bond after commitment on the original writ or execution.

Principal surrendered may give a similar bond.

SECT. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That nothing shall be considered a breach of any bond which has been or may be given to obtain the liberty of the gaol yard, except the passing over and beyond the exterior limits and bounds thereof, as by law established, or neglecting to surrender himself to the gaol keeper as required in the twenty-first section of this act.

What is considered a breach.

SECT. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That no Sheriff, Gaoler, or Prison Keeper, shall be chargeable to the creditor of any person who has been, or may hereafter be imprisoned for debt, either upon mesne process or execution, for an escape in consequence of allowing the liberty of the gaol yard to such prisoner, on his giving bond, approved by two disinterested Justices of the Peace, *quorum unus*, conditioned that from the time of executing such bond, he will continue a true prisoner within the limits of said yard, until he shall be lawfully discharged, without committing any

No officer chargeable for an escape in consequence of a mistake in the amount of the bond.

manner of escape, notwithstanding such bond, from accident, mistake or misapprehension, may not have been given for double the sum for which he is or was imprisoned: *Provided*, that nothing herein, shall be construed to affect any suit wherein final judgment has been rendered by the Supreme Judicial Court.

SECT. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That if the creditor or creditors shall refuse to take the bond, the same shall be left with the gaol keeper until the creditor or creditors shall demand the same; and upon putting such bond in suit when the condition shall be broken, judgment shall be entered up for the whole of the penalty, and no chancery shall be allowed therein: *Provided*, that if it shall appear to the court, either upon a hearing in equity, or by the finding of a jury, that such debtor escaped not wilfully, but through accident, or misapprehension of the limits of the gaol yard, then the court may enter judgment for the plaintiff, for the money due on the execution on which such debtor was committed, with interest thereon, and the charges of levying the same execution, together with the costs of such action, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. And when the jury shall find that such debtor did escape, they may also inquire and find whether such escape was not through accident or misapprehension, as aforesaid: *Provided, however*, that judgment shall in no case be entered against the surety in any such bond for a greater sum than the original debt, cost and interest, with costs of suit; but a separate judgment may be entered against the principal for the penalty of the bond, in case the escape be wilful.

Provido.

Bond to be left with the gaoler in case the creditor refuse it.

— when sued, judgment to be rendered for the penalty.

Provido, in case of involuntary escape.

Further *Proviso.*

SECT. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That no action shall hereafter be maintained for the breach of any bond given or to be given, for liberty of the gaol yard, unless such action be brought within one year from and after such breach.

Action to be commenced within one year.

SECT. 12, *Be it further enacted*, That when any person standing committed by force of any execution, shall complain that he or she hath not estate sufficient to support him or her in prison, the gaoler or keeper of such prison, shall, on such complaint, apply to one

When a person complain that he cannot support himself in prison, the keeper shall apply to

a Justice of the Peace, who shall issue a notification to the creditor.

of the Justices of the Peace within and for the county in which such prison is, who shall thereupon make out a notification in writing, under his hand and seal, thereby signifying to the creditor or creditors, such prisoner's desire of taking the privilege and benefit allowed in and by this Act, and of the time and place appointed for the intended caption of the oath or affirmation allowed by this Act, and which being served on the creditor or creditors of the said prisoner, if he, she or they live within this State, his or her executor or administrator; and if such creditor or creditors live out of this State, upon his or their agent or attorney, either by reading the same to him or her, or by leaving an attested copy thereof, at the usual place of abode of such creditor or creditors, agent or attorney as aforesaid, at least fifteen days before the time appointed for the taking the said oath or affirmation, that he she or they may be present, if they see cause : *Provided*, that if any creditor or creditors live out of this State, and have no agent or attorney living in the same, an attested copy of such notification shall be left with the Clerk of the Court, or the Justice by whom the said execution was signed, at least fifteen days before such intended caption; and the notification of imprisoned debtors on their creditors, may in all cases be served and returned by a sheriff, his deputy, or a constable.

Service.

Proviso.

Two Justices of the Peace and *quorum* empowered to examine the return of the notification, & to administer oath, or affirmation.

SECT. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That any two Justices of the Peace within and for the county where such caption is to be taken, each of whom shall be of the *quorum*, and disinterested, are hereby authorized and empowered, at the time and place appointed for the taking such caption, to examine the return of the said notification; and if it shall appear to be duly made, to administer the said oath or affirmation, after fully examining and hearing the parties, if they, the said Justices, shall think proper so to do, to such debtor.

SECT. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the Justices, or either of them, before whom any prisoner may appear, for the purpose of taking the poor debtor's oath,

shall have power to adjourn their proceedings to any convenient time, on the same, or the following day; May adjourn their proceedings. until the examination shall be completed: *Provided however,* That they or either of them shall not adjourn more than twice upon the same examination, nor more Proviso. than twenty four hours at one time: And the execution creditor, or his attorney, attending such examination, may propose to the debtor such interrogatories in writing, pertinent to the inquiry, as he may see fit; Creditor may propose interrogatories. which interrogatories shall be answered in writing, before the said Justices, by the debtor; and if required by the creditor or his attorney, shall be by him signed and sworn to, before the said Justices proceed to administer the oath to discharge such debtor from imprisonment. And the said creditor or attorney shall have a right to receive the said interrogatories and answers, certified by the said Justices, for which he shall pay them the same fees (travelling fees excepted) as for taking a deposition of the same length. And each Fees to the Justices. Justice shall receive of the debtor one dollar for each day they shall be necessarily employed in said examination, besides fifty cents to the Justice who shall issue the notification to the execution creditor, and the same travelling fees as for taking depositions. And if it shall not clearly appear upon the interrogatories and answers, and the other evidence produced by the debtor and creditor, that such debtor is entitled to his discharge, the said Justices shall not administer the said Oath not to be administered in case. oath to him, notwithstanding he may offer to take it: *Provided however,* That one of said Justices shall always make proper entries and records of their proceedings, and enter judgment in due form, as in other Proviso. cases.

SECT. 15. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Justices who may administer an oath to any person, who is committed by execution for debt, in order for the liberation and discharge of such person from prison, to administer an oath in the form following, to wit:—

I , do solemnly swear before Almighty God, (or affirm as the case may be,) that I have not any Form of oath or affirmation. estate, real or personal, in possession, reversion or re-

mainder, sufficient to support myself in prison, or to pay prison charges, except the goods and chattels by law exempted from attachment and execution; and that I have not, since the commencement of this suit against me, or at any other time, directly, or indirectly, sold, leased, or otherwise conveyed or disposed of to, or entrusted any person, or persons whomsoever, with all, or any part of the estate, real or personal, whereof I have been the lawful owner, or possessor, with any intent or design to secure the same, or to receive, or to expect any profit or advantage therefor; or have caused or suffered to be done, any thing else whatsoever, whereby any of my creditors may be defrauded. So help me God—(or this I do under the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be.)

Justices to
make certificate
thereof.

Which oath or affirmation, being administered by the said Justices to, and taken by such prisoner, and a certificate thereof made under the hands and seals of the Justices, administering the same, to such gaoler, or prison keeper, he shall thereupon set such prisoner at liberty, if he or she is committed for no other cause, and the body of such prisoner shall not be held in prison any longer, upon such execution; which certificate, to be made by the Justices as aforesaid, shall be in the form following, to wit:—

S—ss. *To Keeper of the Goal at*

Form of certificate.

We, the subscribers, two of the Justices of the Peace for the said county of S—, and each of us of the *Quorum*, hereby certify, that (A. B.) a poor prisoner, confined upon execution for debt in the gaol at — aforesaid, hath caused (D. E.) the creditor, at whose suit he was so confined, to be notified according to law of his the said (A. B.'s) desire of taking the benefit of the Act, entitled “An Act for the relief of poor debtors;” that in our opinion, the said (A. B.) hath not any estate, real or personal, sufficient to support himself in prison, except the goods and chattels by law exempted from attachment and execution; and that he hath not conveyed or concealed his estate with design to secure the same to his own use, or to defraud his creditors; and that we have, after due caution to the said (A. B.) administering [*administered*] to him the oath (or

affirmation, as the case may be) prescribed in an Act for the relief of poor debtors. Witness our hands and seals, this day Anno Domini.

SECT. 16. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any person shall have been convicted of any offence against Government, and shall have suffered the penalties of the law therefor, and cannot therefore be admitted as a witness in any civil or criminal action, and shall be committed for debt, and being poor and unable to pay prison charges, the same person may be admitted to the oath prescribed by this Act, he or she conforming to all the requisitions in this Act prescribed.

Person disqualified as a witness, may have the oath administered.

SECT. 17. *Be it further enacted,* That if any such prisoner, as aforesaid, shall be convicted of having sold, leased, or otherwise conveyed, concealed, or disposed of, or intrusted his or her estate, or any part thereof, directly, or indirectly, contrary to his or her foregoing oath, or affirmation, he or she shall not only be liable to the pains and penalties of wilful perjury, but shall receive no benefit from the said oath or affirmation; and in case such prisoner, at the time of the intended caption, shall not take the said oath or affirmation, or be not admitted thereto by the said Justices, he shall not be released from prison, and shall not be entitled to the benefit of this Act, unless a new notification be made out and served in manner as aforesaid.

Prisoner convicted of concealing his estate, liable to the penalties of perjury, &c.

New notification to be made in case the oath shall not be administered.

SECT. 18. *Be it further enacted,* That all and every judgment obtained against such prisoners, shall, notwithstanding such discharge, as aforesaid, be, and remain good and effectual in law, to all intents and purposes, against any estate whatsoever, which may then, or at any time afterwards, belong to him or her; and the creditor, or creditors, agent, or attorney, their executors, or administrators may take out a new execution against the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels of such prisoner, (the goods and chattels by law exempted from attachment and distress only excepted,) for the satisfaction of the debt, in such manner as might have been done in case the said prisoner had never been taken in execution.

Judgment shall remain in force against the estate of the prisoner discharged.

Creditor may take out a new execution against lands, &c.

SECT. 19. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever a debtor in execution, having goods, effects, or credits,

What shall be taken as a fraudulent transaction in the debtor ; to the amount of *Thirty Dollars*, or more, (that are unattachable by the common and ordinary process of law,) shall spend or use the same, or so much thereof, for his subsistence, as shall amount to the sum upon which he is committed in execution, without giving the creditor, his agent, or attorney, notice where, and of what kind they are, and enabling him, if he thinks proper, to accept the same, or such part of them as will amount to the debt for which he is in execution, in satisfaction thereof, such neglect shall be esteemed and taken as a fraudulent transaction in the debtor ; and every person, who shall knowingly aid and assist a debtor in such fraudulent transactions, shall be answerable and chargeable to the creditor, to double the full value of the money, goods, or effects by him or them thus secreted, spent, or embezzled, in a special action on the case.

persons assisting liable.

Price of articles furnished to prisoner to be settled by the Court of Sessions, in case of dispute. **SECT. 20.** *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any dispute shall arise, about the price of articles provided by the gaoler, for a prisoner, while in prison, under his custody, the Court of Sessions for the county in which such gaol stands, shall be, and hereby are fully authorized to hear, and finally to determine all such disputes.

Person having the liberty of the gaol yard, unless discharged according to law in 9 months, shall be held in close confinement ; **SECT. 21.** *Be it further enacted,* That if any person, who may be hereafter imprisoned for debt, on execution, shall not within nine months after being first admitted to the liberty of the gaol yard, by giving bond as aforesaid, be discharged accordingly to law, such person shall no longer be entitled to the liberty of the gaol yard ; but it shall be the duty of the gaol keeper, from and after the expiration of nine months, to hold such person in close confinement until lawfully discharged therefrom ; and if such person shall not, within three days after the expiration of said nine

to surrender himself, or it shall be deemed a breach of the bond ; months, surrender himself to the gaol keeper, and go into close confinement, it shall be deemed a breach of the condition of his bond for the liberty of the gaol yard : *Provided,* That when any person, thus imprisoned, shall own and possess real estate, and shall, in

Proviso, in case of tender of real estate. writing offer the same to the creditor, so that it may be taken in execution, he may be admitted to take the

oath prescribed in the fifteenth section of this Act, by adding thereto, after the word "*execution*," "And the real estate described in my offer in satisfaction of the execution whereon I was committed," and the creditor shall have a lien on the real estate thus offered, for thirty days after the time of such offer; and on filing the said offer in writing, with the Clerk, or Justice of the Peace, who issued said execution, shall be entitled to a new execution, on which he may cause said real estate to be set off according to law.

SECT. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any person is, or may be committed to prison by virtue of any warrant for the collection of any tax, and shall give bond to the Treasurer from whom such warrant issued, with one or more sureties, approved by such Treasurer, or two Justices of the Peace, *quorum unus*, in double the amount for which he is imprisoned, conditioned as provided in the fourth section of this act, the gaol keeper shall release him from close confinement.

SECT. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That when any person, standing committed to prison by virtue of any warrant for the collection of any tax, rate, or assessment, shall complain that he or she hath not estate sufficient to support him or herself in prison, the gaoler, or keeper of such prison, shall, on such complaint, apply to one of the Justices of the Peace, within and for the county in which such prison is, who shall thereupon make out a notification, in writing, under his hand and seal, thereby signifying to the Assessors of the town, plantation, or parish, where such tax, rate, or assessment was made, and also to the Constable or Collector who executed such warrant, such prisoner's desire of taking the privilege and benefit, and of the time and place appointed for the intended caption, of the oath or affirmation allowed by this Act; which notification shall be served on such Assessors, and Constable or Collector, by leaving an attested copy thereof, at the office of such Assessors, or at the usual place of abode of any one of them; and also at the usual place of abode of such Constable or Collector, at least thirty days before the time appointed for the taking

Additional
oath.

Person com-
mitted for tax-
es, to have the
liberty of the
gaol yard, up-
on giving
bond.

When a per-
son committed
for taxes, com-
plains that he
cannot sup-
port himself in
prison, the
keeper shall
apply to a Jus-
tice of the
Peace, who
shall issue a
notification,
&c.

Service.

the said oath or affirmation, that they may be present, if they see cause.

Two Justices of the Peace and Quorum empowered to examine the return of the notification & to administer oath or affirmation.

SECT. 24. *Be it further enacted,* That any two Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum, of the same county, being disinterested, shall be and hereby are authorized and required, at the time and place appointed in such notification, and upon the examination of the return thereof, and a full hearing of the parties who shall and may appear thereupon, and no sufficient cause to the contrary, in the opinion of either of the said Justices, being shewn, and after due caution and examination of such prisoner to proceed to administer an oath, or affirmation, in the form following, to wit :

Form of oath or affirmation.

I do solemnly swear before Almighty God, (or I do affirm, as the case may be,) that I had not, at the time of my imprisonment, by (naming the said Collector or Constable) nor have I, at this time, any lands, goods, money, or demands, whereby to satisfy the sum at which I am assessed in the list or warrant of taxes committed to him to collect, and for which I am now holden in prison, or for the payment of any part of that sum, my necessary apparel and some other articles not liable to be distrained for taxes, and what has been expended for my necessary support while in prison, only excepted ; nor have I, at any time before, or since my said imprisonment, disposed, or intrusted, to any person, or persons, any estate, either real or personal, whereby to avoid such payment. So help me God—(or this I do under the pains and penalties of perjury, in case of affirming, as aforesaid.)

Certificate thereof to be made, and prisoner to be discharged.

Which oath or affirmation being administered by the said Justices to, and taken by such prisoner, and a certificate thereof made under the hands and seals of the Justices administering the same, to such gaoler, or prison keeper, he shall thereupon set such prisoner at liberty, if he or she is in prison for no other cause ; and the body of such prisoner shall not be held in prison any longer upon such warrant or commitment. Which certificate to be made by the Justices as aforesaid, shall be in form following, to wit :

S.—ss. *To Keeper of the Gaol of C—,*
We, the subscribers, two of the Justices of the Peace

and of the *Quorum*, for the county of S. hereby certify, that A. B. a poor prisoner, confined by warrant for taxes, in the gaol at C. aforesaid, hath caused the Assessors of the town, district, or parish (as the case may be) by virtue of whose warrant the said was so confined, and also (naming the said Constable Form of Certificate. or Collector who executed such warrant) to be notified according to law, of the said A. B.'s desire of taking the benefit of an Act, entitled "An Act for the relief of poor debtors;" and no sufficient cause to the contrary being shewn—We have, after due caution and examination of the said A. B. administered to him or her the oath or affirmation prescribed in the Act aforesaid. Witness our hands and seals, this day of Anno Domini.

And the said Justices, or either of them, (if only one Justices empowered to adjourn. be present,) may adjourn to a future day, if he or they shall judge it to be necessary.

SECT. 25. *Be it further enacted*, That all and every warrant for taxes as aforesaid, against such prisoner, shall, notwithstanding such discharge as aforesaid, be, Warrants for taxes to remain good against the estate of the prisoner, &c. and remain good and effectual in law, to all intents and purposes, against any estate whatsoever, which may then, or at any time afterwards belong to him or her, (his wearing apparel and other articles not liable to be distrained for taxes only excepted,) and may be carried into execution for the satisfaction of such taxes, out of such estate, in such manner as might have been done in case the said prisoner had never been committed as aforesaid: Or the Constable or Collector, who shall make such commitment, or the inhabitants of the town or place where such tax was assessed, shall, and may have a remedy therefor, by a suit or action, as for the proper debt of such Constable, Collector, or inhabitants; any judgment to be recovered thereupon, to be satisfied only from the goods or estate of such poor person, who shall, and may be relieved by this Act.

SECT. 26. *Be it further enacted*, That any person Persons convicted of secreting property liable to the penalties of perjury; who shall take the oath, or make the affirmation aforesaid, having had at the time of his or her commitment as aforesaid or afterwards, and before or at the

time of taking such oath, or affirmation, any lands, goods, money, or demands, other than therein excepted, and whereby he or she might have discharged the said rates, or taxes, or any part thereof, or having disposed of, or intrusted his or her estate, contrary to the tenor of the said oath, and shall be thereof duly convicted before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, he or she, so therein offending, shall suffer the pains and penalties of wilful perjury, which are or shall be in other cases provided. And in case such prisoner, at the time of the intended caption, shall not take the said oath or affirmation, or not be admitted thereto by the said Justices, he or she shall be remanded back to prison, and shall not be entitled to the benefit of this Act, unless upon a repetition of the proceedings aforesaid, the oath or affirmation aforesaid shall be administered.

Prisoner not admitted to take the oath to be remanded, &c.

Creditor may discharge his debtor without affecting the judgment, by giving written permission.

Such discharge not to release the debtor from debt and costs; but his body shall be exempted.

Prisoner claiming relief as a pauper, shall be discharged unless security be given for his support.

SECT. 27. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any creditor who may have caused his debtor to be arrested, or committed to prison on execution, shall think proper to discharge such debtor from such arrest, or from prison, he shall have the right so to do, without affecting or discharging the judgment upon which such execution issued, by giving to the officer who made the arrest, or by leaving with the keeper of the gaol, a written permission for such debtor to go at large; and such discharge shall not operate to release the debtor from the debt and costs on which he was arrested, or committed, but such debt and costs shall be and remain a legal claim against the goods and estate of such debtor; but the body of such debtor, so released, shall be forever thereafter, exempted from arrest and imprisonment upon such Execution, and upon any Execution which may be obtained in virtue of the judgment upon which such Execution issued.

SECT. 28. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever the keeper of any prison, when any person may be committed to prison upon mesne process, or execution, shall require of the creditor, his, or her Attorney, security for the payment of the expense of supporting such debtor, in case he or she shall claim relief as a pauper, it shall be lawful for, and the duty of such prison

keeper, to discharge such debtor from prison, on such commitment, unless satisfactory security is given, within eight days after such request, or money advanced for the support of such debtor, while he or she shall remain in close confinement : *Provided*, That such discharge shall not operate to release the debt or cost, on which such debtor was imprisoned. Proviso.

SECT. 29. *Be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passing of this act, the following acts made and passed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, be, and the same are, as respects this State, hereby repealed—namely, an Act for the relief of poor prisoners who are committed by Execution for debt, passed November nineteenth, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven—Former Acts repealed. an Act for the relief of poor prisoners, confined in gaol for taxes, passed March tenth, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety one—an Act for the relief of poor debtors, passed February twenty eighth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven—an Act, in addition to an Act, entitled an Act for the relief of poor debtors, passed December fourteenth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

[This Act passed February 9, 1822.]

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, }
Portland, June 25, 1822. }

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the Laws contained in this pamphlet have been compared with the originals in this Office, and appear to be correctly printed.

A. NICHOLS, *Deputy Secretary of State.*