

1888, art. 52, sec. 9. 1860, art. 51, sec. 31. 1819, ch. 167, sec. 2. 1892, ch. 619. 1902, ch. 408.

9. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace of the State of Maryland shall extend to all cases wherein executors or administrators are parties, plaintiffs or defendants, except that no administrator or executor shall be sued before a justice of the peace within thirteen months from the date of his letters, unless such executor or administrator shall within six months of the date of such letters dispute or reject any claim filed against his descendant's estate.

Ibid. sec. 10. 1860, art. 51, sec. 32. 1819, ch. 167, sec. 2.

10. If any administrator shall allege in writing and verify the same by oath that he has no assets in his hands, or that he has reasonable cause to believe the assets will not be sufficient to pay the debts of the decedent, then the justice of the peace shall transmit the proceedings in relation thereto to the next circuit court for the county, or the Baltimore city court, and such court shall hear and decide the case.

Ibid. sec. 11. 1860, art. 51, sec. 16. 1852, ch. 239, sec. 4.

11. In all cases where the amount claimed or the thing in action exceeds the sum or value of fifty dollars and justices of the peace have jurisdiction, the several circuit courts for the counties shall have concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace.

Harris v. Dorsey, 1 H. & J. 416. *The Balto. Turnpike Co. v. Barnes*, 6 H. & J. 61. *Barger v. Collins*, 7 H. & J. 220. *Offutt v. Offutt*, 2 H. & G. 178. *Schindel v. Suman*, 13 Md. 310. *Deitrich v. Swartz*, 41 Md. 196. *Randle v. Sutton*, 43 Md. 64.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

1890, ch. 618. 1892, ch. 485. 1894, ch. 338. 1896, ch. 128, sec. 11 A.

12. The several justices of the peace of the State of Maryland (except in the city of Baltimore, and in Talbot, Harford, Montgomery and Frederick counties) shall have, in addition to the jurisdiction which they now possess and which may be conferred on them by or under the laws of this State, jurisdiction concurrent with that exercised by the circuit courts for the several counties of this State in all cases of assault without any felonious intent; and in all cases of assault and battery and in all cases of petty larceny* when the value of the property stolen does not exceed the sum of five dollars and in misde-

*Unconstitutional as to petty larceny. *Danner v. State*, 89 Md. 220.