

1904, art. 20, sec. 6. 1888, art. 20, sec. 6. 1860, art. 23, sec. 6. 1799, ch. 86.
1801, ch. 62, sec. 3.

6. He shall serve and levy all executions issued by a justice of the peace in the same manner as the sheriff is authorized to do, but no constable shall summon appraisers in levying a writ of *feri facias* or attachment.

Lands may be taken and sold by virtue of an execution on a judgment rendered by a justice of the peace. *Coombs v. Jordan*, 3 Bl. 309.

Ibid. sec. 7. 1888, art. 20, sec. 7. 1860, art. 23, sec. 7. 1824, ch. 140, sec. 2.

7. He shall have full power and authority to serve and execute civil or criminal process, and to do and perform all matters and things appertaining to the duties of his office throughout the county or city in which he shall reside; and the responsibility of constables and the securities on their bonds shall be co-extensive with their authority to serve and execute process; but nothing herein shall compel any constable to serve or execute civil process beyond the limits of the election district or ward for which he shall be appointed.

The constable's jurisdiction being the entire county, the responsibility of his bond extends to his acts throughout the county. *Burtles v. State*, 4 Md. 279.

Ibid. sec. 8. 1888, art. 20, sec. 8. 1860, art. 23, sec. 8. 1806, ch. 21, sec. 2.

8. If any constable shall neglect to make due return of any execution directed to him, the justice who issued the execution, upon proof of the delivery thereof to the constable, may call such constable before him, and may, unless good excuse is offered, fine him not exceeding two dollars, and the justice may thereupon allow a future day, not exceeding fourteen days, to such constable, to make return of said execution, and if he fail to make return by the time limited, the justice may, at the request of the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, enter judgment against the constable and his securities for the amount of the debt and costs.

Ibid. sec. 9. 1888, art. 20, sec. 9. 1860, art. 23, sec. 9. 1806, ch. 21, sec. 4.

9. If any constable against whom any such judgment shall be entered shall satisfy the plaintiff the amount of his debt and costs, he shall have the same remedy against the defendant on the plaintiff's judgment against such defendant as the plaintiff himself might originally have had.

Ibid. sec. 10. 1888, art. 20, sec. 10. 1860, art. 23, sec. 10. 1825, ch. 21.

10. Every constable shall serve and execute a warrant of distress when required within the limits of the district of the county or ward of the city for which he is appointed, and his bond shall be responsible for the due performance of this duty, and he is authorized to execute such warrant in any part of his county or city, but he shall not be obliged to execute the same beyond his district or ward; if he execute or undertake to execute the same, his bond shall be liable.

This section does not mean that a constable's bond is liable if he acts without a warrant, or, what is the same thing, when the warrant is void. *State v. Timmons*, 90 Md. 13.

Cited but not construed in *Giles v. Ebsworth*, 10 Md. 345.