

Removal of Convicts to the Penitentiary.

1904, art. 87, sec. 29. 1888, art. 87, sec. 28. 1860, art. 88, sec. 32. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 27.

29. Every person convicted in any court of this State and sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary shall, as soon as possible after conviction, be safely removed by the sheriff of the county where such conviction took place and at the expense of such county to the penitentiary; and every sheriff failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit one thousand dollars.

A reasonable time must be allowed for the removal of convicts to the penitentiary. *Clifford v. State*, 30 Md. 576.

Cited but not construed in *Negro Hammond v. State*, 14 Md. 148; *Price v. State*, 8 Gill, 312.

Collection of Officers' Fees.

Ibid. sec. 30. 1888, art. 87, sec. 29. 1860, art. 88, sec. 46. 1861, ch. 53. 1882, ch. 64.

30. The sheriff shall collect all fees due to the following officers which may be placed in his hands for collection between the first day of January and the first day of May in each year, namely: attorneys, clerks of all the courts, commissioner of the land office, coroners, criers, registers of wills, surveyors and sheriffs. This section shall not apply to Baltimore city or Harford county.

Poundage fees due the sheriff may, after the return of the writ, be collected as other officers' fees under the act of 1779, ch. 25, and its supplement. Officers' fees need not be put out for collection at any particular time. *Hall v. Belt*, 8 G. & J. 477. (See article 36, section 29).

As to the extension of time for the collection of fees, see art. 26, sec. 40, *et seq.*

Ibid. sec. 31. 1888, art. 87, sec. 30. 1860, art. 88, sec. 47. 1861, ch. 53.

31. He may distrain or execute the goods and chattels of any person against whom any fees are placed in his hands for collection; provided he has sixty days previously delivered to such person or left at his place of abode an account of such fees.

Ibid. sec. 32. 1888, art. 87, sec. 31. 1860, art. 88, sec. 48. 1779, ch. 25, sec. 13. 1822, ch. 219, sec. 2.

32. If he shall be informed by the affidavit of any one taken before a justice of the peace that a person against whom he has fees to collect has absconded or is about to do so, the sheriff may distrain or execute immediately, without having previously delivered an account of fees; provided that if any such absconding debtor shall give the sheriff good and sufficient security for the payment of such officers' fees within sixty days, the sheriff shall not sell his goods or chattels.

Ibid. sec. 33. 1888, art. 87, sec. 32. 1860, art. 88, sec. 49. 1779, ch. 25, sec. 17.

33. In all cases of distress or execution for officers' fees the sheriff may sell the goods and chattels distrained or executed at public auction.