

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.

P. G. L., (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.

Ibid. sec. 11. 1809, ch. 177, sec. 4.

**11.** Whenever any evidences of debt are put into the hands of a constable for collection, he shall execute a receipt for the same if demanded, and upon his neglect or refusal to do so, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, to be recovered before a justice by the party grieved.

Akin v. Denny, 37 Md 81.

Ibid. sec. 12. 1831, ch. 290, sec. 2

**12.** A constable may, by virtue of any execution from a justice of the peace, seize and sell the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the party against whose property said execution shall have issued, in and to any lands or tenements within the county in which such execution shall issue.

Dorsey v. Dorsey 28 Md, 393.

Ibid. sec. 13. 1831, ch. 290, sec. 4.

**13.** A deed of bargain and sale, duly executed and acknowledged by any constable for any lands and tenements, or interest or estate in, or relating to or growing out of any lands or tenements sold by virtue of any execution issued on any judgment of a justice of the peace, shall be good and effectual to transfer and convey to any purchaser, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, any right or estate to or in the premises which by such grantees may be legally acquired, under