

be committed for the want of bail, without suffering them to escape or depart from his custody, and shall also satisfy and pay all judgments which shall be rendered against him as coroner, and shall also well and truly execute and perform the several duties required of or imposed upon him by the laws of this State; and the said bond shall, immediately after the execution thereof, be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for the county in which he is coroner, or in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Baltimore city, if he is coroner in said city.

P. G. L., (1860,) art. 25, sec. 2. 1813, ch. 102. 1823, ch. 180. 1829, ch. 39. 1840, ch. 216. 1842, ch. 272. 1845, ch. 123.

2. The provisions of this code in relation to the return of process in the hands of a sheriff, upon his death or removal, shall apply to process in the hands of a coroner upon the happening of the like event.

Ibid sec. 3. 1831, ch. 250, sec. 1.

3. No coroner shall summon or hold any jury of inquest over the body of any deceased person where it is known that the deceased came to his death by accident, mischance, or in any other manner, except where the said person died in jail, or where there are such circumstances attending the death or case as to amount to a strong probability or reasonable belief that the deceased came to his death by felony.

Ibid. sec. 4. 1846, ch. 168, sec. 1.

4. Whenever a jury shall be convened by a coroner, or justice of the peace acting as coroner, on the body of any person found dead, or supposed to have died from violence, within this State, whereon any marks of violence shall appear, the jurors after being sworn, and also the coroner or justice, may require the attendance of some physician practising within the county or city where such jury shall meet, to inform himself, by due examination of the deceased, of the cause of his death, and to testify and give evidence before the said jury and coroner, or justice, in the premises.