

burning no higher or more conclusive proof shall be required than is required at the trial of other criminal cases.

As to arson, see section 6, *et seq.*

Indictments—Selling Liquor.

1904, art. 27, sec. 446. 1890, ch. 429, sec. 288A. 1890, ch. 492, sec. 288A.

504. In any indictment for the unlawful sale or disposition of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer, it shall not be necessary to specify the particular variety, provided the indictment sets forth an unlawful sale or disposition of intoxicating liquor, but the defendant, on application to the State's attorney before trial, may obtain a statement of the particular variety of liquor expected to be proved.

This section is constitutional and valid. *Kelfer v. State*, 87 Md. 564.

This section referred to in sustaining an indictment for a violation of a local law for Harford County relative to the sale of liquor. *Curry v. State*, 117 Md. 590.

See sections 424, *et seq.*, and 436, *et seq.*

Indictments—Violation of City or Town Ordinances.

Ibid. sec. 447. 1900, ch. 131, sec. 291C.

505. In every indictment for the violation of any ordinance of any incorporated city or town of this State, it shall not be necessary to set forth a copy of the said ordinance, or any particular section thereof; but every such indictment shall be sufficient if it recites the number of the ordinance alleged to have been violated, with the date of its passage, or if the ordinance has been embraced in a codification, if it refers to the number of the article and section of such codification containing such ordinance, and conforms to the rules of law governing the framing of indictments for violation of acts of the general assembly of this State, and concludes "against the form of the ordinance in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the State."

1906, ch. 248.

506. In any indictment for murder or manslaughter, or for being an accessory thereto, it shall not be necessary to set forth the manner or means of death. It shall be sufficient to use a formula substantially to the following effect: "That A. B., on the——day of——nineteen hundred and——, at the county aforesaid, feloniously (wilfully and of deliberately premeditated malice aforethought) did kill (and murder) C. D.

As to murder, see section 362, *et seq.*

Sentence.

1904, art. 27, sec. 448. 1888, art. 27, sec. 292. 1860, art. 30, sec. 181. 1737, ch. 2. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 11. 1825, ch. 93.

507. All claims to dispensation from punishment by benefit of clergy are forever abolished; and every person convicted of any felony heretofore deemed clergyable shall be sentenced to undergo a confine-