

have full and absolute jurisdiction to try all offenses committed in violation of this sub-title, when such transportation or any part thereof shall be offered, solicited, begun, continued or ended in such County or the City of Baltimore.

Receiving Stolen Goods, Money or Securities.

An. Code, sec. 423. 1904, sec. 371. 1888, sec. 234. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 6. 1892, ch. 546. 1902, ch. 18. 1918, ch. 424.

470. Every person who shall be convicted of the crime of receiving any stolen money, goods or chattels, knowing the same to be stolen, or of the crime of receiving any bond, bill obligatory, bill of exchange, promissory note for the payment of money, bank note, paper bill of credit, or certificate granted by or under the authority of this State, or the United States, or any of them, knowing the same to be stolen, shall restore such money, goods or chattels or things taken and received to the owner thereof, or make restitution to the value of the whole or such part thereof as shall not be restored, and shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary, or in the house of correction, or in jail, in the discretion of the court imposing sentence, for not more than ten years. And such receiver may be prosecuted and punished, although the principal offender or offenders shall not have been convicted, and although such receiver shall have received such money, goods or chattels or things from a person other than the person by whom such money, goods or chattels or things shall have been stolen.

Receiving stolen goods is a misdemeanor. Indictment need not aver that the property was *feloniously* received or for purpose of converting it to traverser's use, a purpose to assist or aid the thief being sufficient if the goods are known to have been stolen. Indictment should, however, charge that the goods were *unlawfully* received. This section merely prescribes the punishment for receiving stolen goods and does not change nature of the offense. Effect of words "*contra pacem*." *State v. Hodges*, 55 Md. 138 (decided prior to act, 1892, ch. 546).

Indictment charging receipt of "four pieces of printed paper commonly called United States 5-20 bonds of the issue of 1865, each of the value of one thousand dollars current money," is defective in that it does not charge that the pieces of printed paper were bonds or certificates of indebtedness issued or "granted by or under the authority of the United States." Offenses created by this section and sec. 320 were unknown to common law—see notes to sec. 320. *Kearney v. State*, 48 Md. 23.

As to larceny, see sec. 318, *et seq.*

Religious Meetings.

An. Code, sec. 424. 1904, sec. 372. 1888, sec. 235. 1725, ch. 6. 1747, ch. 17. 1824, ch. 53, secs. 1 and 2. 1839, ch. 32, sec. 1. 1844, ch. 173. 1846, ch. 145.

471. If any person shall erect, place, or have any booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat, vessel or other vehicle or contrivance whatever, for the purpose or use of selling, giving or otherwise disposing of any kind of spirituous or fermented liquors, or any other articles of traffic, or shall sell, give, barter or otherwise dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, or any other articles of traffic within two miles of any camp-meeting, or other place of religious worship, during the time of holding any meeting for religious worship at such place, such person, on conviction before a justice