

comptroller; and any notary public who shall violate this provision shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment in the circuit court for the county or in the criminal court of Baltimore, as the case may be, one-half for the use of the State and one-half for the informer; but in no action or other proceedings in law or equity shall any protests be rejected as evidence, if otherwise admissible, on account of the absence of the stamp of the comptroller therefrom.

ARTICLE LXIX.

OFFICERS.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ineligibility for failure to account 2. How far removed by accounting. 3. Governor to inquire before issuing commission 4. <i>Quo warranto</i> if commission has been inadvertently issued. 5. State's attorney's duty to inquire and institute proceedings 6. Advertisement of defaulting officers before elections. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Inquiry by committee on elections of two houses of assembly. 8. <i>Quo warranto</i> to be deemed sufficient 9. Acts while commission unannulled to be valid. 10. Postmaster and deputies, U. S. marshal and deputies, not to hold State office: penalty 11. Sheriff, constable or collector of taxes, not to purchase debt; penalty. |
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P. G. L., (1860,) art. 69, sec. 1. 1856, ch. 16, sec. 1.

1. Every person who, since the adoption of the constitution of 1851, has become a collector, receiver or holder of public moneys, and who has failed to fairly account with the treasury, and to whom is charged on the books thereof any sum as due to the State, shall be taken and deemed, to all intents and purposes, as ineligible as senator or delegate, or to any office of profit or trust under this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums on the books thereof charged to and due by him.