

ceedings instituted in consequence of adultery, or for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, or for damages for breach of promise of marriage, no verdict shall be permitted to be recovered, nor shall any judgment or decree be entered upon the testimony of the plaintiff alone; but in all such cases testimony in corroboration of that of the plaintiff shall be necessary.

*Davis v. State*, 38 Md. 15. *Turpin v. State*, 55 Md. 475. *Brashears v. State*, 58 Md. 563.

1888, art. 35, sec. 4. 1860, art. 37, sec. 4. 1864, ch. 109, sec. 4.

**5.** In all cases where a party to any suit, action or other proceeding shall be examined by any opposing party the testimony given on said examination may be rebutted by adverse testimony and by proof of admissions made by the party so examined.

*Neidig v. Whiteford*, 29 Md. 178. *Cooke v. Cooke*, 29 Md. 538. *Ward v. Leitch*, 30 Md. 326. *Morris v. Hazlehurst*, 30 Md. 362. *Mason v. Poulson*, 43 Md. 161.

*Ibid.* sec. 5. 1864, ch. 109, sec 5, sub-sec. 1

**6.** In all cases it shall be competent for any of the parties to the proceedings to prove by legal evidence any facts showing the interest of any witness in the matter in controversy, or in the event of the suit or the conviction of such witness of any infamous crime, and in order to prove such conviction it shall not be necessary to produce the whole record of proceedings containing such conviction, but the certificate, under seal of the clerk of the court wherein such proceedings were had, stating the fact of the conviction and for what crime shall be sufficient.

*Ibid.* sec. 6. 1860, art 37, sec. 6. 1825, ch. 120. 1888, ch. 545.

**7.** In every suit or action at law or in equity in which it may be necessary to prove the execution of any instrument of writing whatsoever, attested by a subscribing witness or witnesses, it shall be lawful to prove the execution of such instrument of writing in the same manner and by the same evidence that the same might be proved by if not attested by a subscribing witness; but this shall not apply to the proof of the execution of any last will and testament. Comparison of a disputed writing with any writing proved to the satisfaction of the court to be genuine shall be permitted to be made by witnesses, and such writings and the evidence of witnesses respecting the