

interfere with, affect or modify the prosecution and punishment of offenders for any offense committed prior to February 27, 1902.

Isaacs v. State, 23 Md. 410. *Kearney v. State*, 48 Md. 16. *State v. Hodges*, 55 Md. 136.

Religious Meetings.

1888, art. 27, sec. 235. 1860, art. 30, sec. 164. 1725, ch. 6. 1747, ch. 17. 1824, ch. 53, secs. 1 and 2. 1839, ch. 32, sec. 1. 1844, ch. 173. 1846, ch. 145.

372. 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 of the peace, for the first offense shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, and stand committed to jail until the fine and costs are paid; and for the second offense shall be fined as aforesaid, and be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

Ibid. sec. 236. 1860, art. 30, sec. 165. 1824, ch. 53, sec. 2. 1827, ch. 29, sec. 1.

373. If any person shall commit an offense against the provisions of the preceding section he shall in addition to the penalties therein mentioned forfeit all such spirituous or fermented liquors and other articles of traffic, and all the chests and other things containing the same, belonging to and in the possession of the person so offending, together with such booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat, vessel, vehicle or other contrivance or thing prepared and used in violation of said section. And it shall be the duty of any sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable, if he sees any person violating the preceding section, to arrest the offender and carry him before a justice of the peace. The sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable, when he arrests the offender, shall seize the property hereby declared to be forfeited, or shall seize the same on a warrant against the offender, if such offender cannot be found; and the justice of the peace before whom such offender is convicted, or before whom the warrant is returned that the offender cannot be found, shall enter judgment of condemnation against such property, and issue a *fiery facias* for the sale thereof; provided, the person who has been returned not found and whose