

ulent intent may be a forgery under this section though the certificate upon its face is transferable only at the mayor's office in person or by attorney. Where the indictment is for both forgery and uttering the certificate knowing it to be forged, as proof of guilty knowledge, the state may show that about the time of the forgery charged in the indictment the traverser had uttered similar forged instruments. *Bishop v. State*, 55 Md. 139. And see *Bell v. State*, 57 Md. 108.

In an indictment for forging and uttering a forged note, certain proof as to the existence and loss of the note held sufficient to authorize the introduction of parol evidence as to its contents. Effect of the traverser's going upon the stand but failing to deny certain accusations. *Brashears v. State*, 58 Md. 563.

An acquittal of forging or uttering a particular paper will not preclude the state from proving the fact of the possession or the uttering of such paper in another prosecution against the same party for a crime of the same character; effect of such acquittal. *Bell v. State*, 57 Md. 116. And see *Bloomer v. State*, 48 Md. 529.

As to indictments for forgery, see section 501.

1904, art. 27, sec. 36. 1888, art. 27, sec. 33. 1860, art. 30, sec. 25. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 8. 1821, chs. 150, 204. 1834, ch. 279, sec. 2.

42. If any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any commission, patent or pardon, or any warrant, certificate or other public security, whereby money may be drawn from the treasury of this State, or shall be concerned in printing, writing, signing or passing any such forged or counterfeited warrant, certificate or public security, knowing it to be such, with intention to defraud any person or persons, he shall be deemed a felon, and on being convicted thereof shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for a period not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Ibid.* sec. 37. 1888, art. 27, sec. 34. 1860, art. 30, sec. 26. 1717, ch. 8. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 2.

43. Every person who shall be convicted of the crime of counterfeiting the great seal of the State, for the time being, or the seal of any court, or any other public seal of this State, and of making use of the same, or of stealing any of the said true seals, or of unlawfully, falsely and corruptly, or with evil intent, affixing any of them to any deed, warrant or writing, or who shall be convicted of having in his possession or custody such counterfeit instrument, and shall willfully conceal the same, knowing it to be falsely made or counterfeited, shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than ten years.

*Ibid.* sec. 38. 1888, art. 27, sec. 35. 1860, art. 30, sec. 27. 1858, ch. 269, sec. 4.

44. If any person shall counterfeit the stamp of the comptroller, or unlawfully use or steal the same, or unlawfully, falsely and corruptly, or with evil intent, affix it to any instrument of writing, or shall have in his possession or custody such counterfeit instrument, and shall willfully conceal the same, knowing it to be falsely made or counterfeited, he shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than two nor more than ten years.