

shall be deemed a misdemeanor and the offender being convicted thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the house of correction for a term not exceeding two years, or be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court; provided, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to affect or interfere with the law relating to the crime of rape as now in force in this State; and provided further, that this section shall not apply to male persons under the age of eighteen years.

Receiving Stolen Goods, Money or Securities.

1904, art. 27, sec. 371. 1888, art. 27, sec. 234. 1860, art. 30, sec. 163. 1809, ch. 138, sec. 6. 1892, ch. 546. 1902, ch. 18.

423. 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.

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

An indictment charging the 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." The offenses created by this section and section 287 were unknown to the common law—see notes to section 287. *Kearney v. State*, 48 Md. 23. As to larceny, see section 285, *et seq.*

Religious Meetings.

Ibid. sec. 372. 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.

424. 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-