

authority of such Bank, Body corporate, or Bankers (the proof whereof shall lie on the party accused) or shall, without such authority to be proved as aforesaid, or without lawful excuse to be proved by the party accused, purchase or receive from any other person or have in his custody or possession, any such plate, piece or block of steel, copper, or other material upon which any such Promissory Note, Bank Note, or Bill of Exchange, or any part or parts of any such Promissory Note, Bank Note, or Bill of Exchange, or any word or words, figure or figures, ornament or ornaments, resembling or apparently intended to resemble any such Promissory Note, Bank Note or Bill of Exchange, or any part thereof, shall be engraved or in any wise made, or shall make, or in any wise engrave on any such plate, piece or block, any word, figure or number, for the purpose of altering any such Promissory Note, Bank Note, or Bill of Exchange from a low to a higher denomination, or shall without lawful excuse to be proved as aforesaid, have in his custody or possession any such plate, piece, or block, engraved or prepared for the said last named purpose, shall be guilty of Felony.

How such forgeries as are mentioned in the four next proceeding sections may be proved.

XVI. That of any trial of any party accused of any offence against the last four Sections of this Act, it shall not be necessary to produce the Charter or Incorporation of any Body Corporate or Bank, or to produce any witness personally conversant with the handwriting or signature of any party whose signature may be forged, but the fact of the existence of any such Bank or Body corporate may be proved *prima facie*, by the production of a true Bank Note issued thereby, and by parol testimony: and the spurious character of any forged Bank Note and the falsity of the signatures thereto may be established, *prima facie*, by the testimony of persons familiar with Bank notes, and skilled in detecting those that are spurious: provided always that such evidence may be rebutted by the accused in the like manner as all other parol testimony may be rebutted.

Falsely personating the owner of any Stock, cognizor, &c.

XVII. That any person who shall deceitfully and falsely personate any owner of any share or interest in the Capital Stock of any Body Corporate Company or Society now or hereafter established by Charter or Legislative enactment, or any owner of any dividend or profit, payable in respect of any such share or interest as aforesaid, and shall thereby endeavour to transfer any share or interest belonging to such owner, or to receive any money due to such owner, as if such offender were the true and lawful owner,—or who shall knowingly and wilfully, before any Court, Judge, or other person, lawfully authorized to take any recognizance or bail, acknowledge any such recognizance or bail in the name of any other person not privy or consenting thereto, whether such recognizance be or be not fyled,—or who shall, in the name of any other person not privy or consenting thereto, acknowledge any *cognovit actionem*, or judgment, or deed to be enrolled and enrolled, shall be guilty of Felony.

*Fac simile* of forged instrument not required in indictment.

XVIII. That in all informations or indictments, for forging, altering, or in any manner uttering any instrument or writing, it shall not be necessary to set forth any copy or *fac simile* thereof, but it shall be sufficient to describe the same in such manner as would sustain an indictment for stealing the same.

What shall be deemed having a thing in possession under this Act.

IX. That any person who shall knowingly have any matter, the possession whereof is by this act declared to be an offence, in any dwelling house, building, lodging, apartment, field or other place, open or inclosed, whether belonging to or occupied by himself or not, and whether such matter be so