

there were more than three takings, or that more than six months elapsed between the first and the last of such takings; and in either of such lastmentioned cases, the prosecutor shall be required to elect to proceed for such number of takings, not exceeding three, as appear to have taken place within the period of six months from the first to the last of such takings.

XVII. In every indictment in which it shall be necessary to make any averment as to any money or any treasury or bank note, it shall be sufficient to describe such money or notes simply as money, without specifying any particular coin or note; and such allegation, so far as regards the description of the property, shall be sustained by proof of any amount of coin or of any treasury or bank note, although the particular species of coin of which such amount was composed, or the particular nature of the note shall not be proved; and in cases of embezzlement, and obtaining money or treasury or bank notes by false pretences, by proof that the offender embezzled or obtained any piece of coin, or any note, or any portion of the value thereof, although such piece of coin or note may have been delivered to him in order that some part of the value thereof should be returned to the party delivering the same, or to any other person, and such part shall have been returned accordingly.

Coin and bank notes may be described simply as money.

XVIII. And whereas it is expedient to render prosecutions for perjury, and subornation of perjury, more easy and efficient: Be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Judge or Judges of any of the superior Courts of common law or equity, in case it shall appear to him or them that any person in any evidence given, or in any affidavit, deposition, examination, answer or other proceeding made or taken before him, has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, to direct such person to be prosecuted for such perjury, in case there shall appear to him or them a reasonable cause for such prosecution, and to commit such person so directed to be prosecuted until the next term of the Supreme Court for the County within which such perjury was committed, unless such person shall enter into a recognizance with one or more surety or sureties, conditioned for the appearance of such person at such next term of the Supreme Court, and that he will surrender and take his trial and not depart the Court without leave; and to require any person he or they may think fit to enter into a recognizance conditioned to prosecute or give evidence against such person so directed to be prosecuted.

Judge may direct a person guilty of perjury in any evidence to be prosecuted.

XIX. In every indictment for perjury, or for unlawfully, wilfully, falsely, fraudulently, deceitfully, maliciously or corruptly taking, making, signing or subscribing any oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, notice, certificate, or other writing, it shall be sufficient to set forth

In indictments for perjury the substance of the offence may be set forth.