

This section referred to in construing article 4, section 11, and article 5, section 2—see notes thereto. *Groome v. Gwinn*, 43 Md. 635 (concurring opinion).

See notes to sections 11, 25 and 40.

Sec. 13. All Public Commissions and Grants shall run thus: "The State of Maryland, &c." and shall be signed by the Governor, with the seal of the State annexed; all writs and process shall run in the same style, and be tested, sealed and signed as heretofore, or as may hereafter be provided by law; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace, government and dignity of the State."

The last clause of this section is mandatory and will be enforced. *State v. Dycer*, 85 Md. 252.

See notes to section 12.

Part II:—Court of Appeals.

Sec. 14. The Court of Appeals shall be composed of the Chief Judge of the first seven of the several Judicial Circuits of the State and a Judge from the City of Baltimore specially elected thereto, one of whom shall be designated by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as the Chief Judge; and in all cases until action by the Senate can be had, the Judge so designated by the Governor shall act as Chief Judge. The Judge of the Court of Appeals from the City of Baltimore shall be elected by the qualified voters of said city at the election of Judges to be held therein, as hereinbefore provided; and in addition to his duties as Judge of the Court of Appeals, shall perform such other duties as the General Assembly shall prescribe. The jurisdiction of said Court of Appeals shall be co-extensive with the limits of the State, and such as now is or may hereafter be prescribed by Law. It shall hold its sessions in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday in April, and the first Monday in October; [on the second Monday in January, the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October]* of each and every year, or at such other times as the General Assembly may by Law direct. Its sessions shall continue not less than ten months in the year, if the business before it shall so require; and it shall be competent for the Judges temporarily to transfer their sittings elsewhere upon sufficient cause.

The legislature may confer on the court of appeals the right to hear appeals in special cases, but such law must leave the judicial functions of the court untrammelled. The act of 1862, chapter 2, authorizing the court of appeals to hear and determine the appeal of the State against the Northern Central Railway Company, held valid. *State v. Northern Central Ry. Co.*, 18 Md. 210; *Prout v. Berry*, 2 Gill. 147.

The act of 1809, chapter 125—see article 42 of the Annotated Code—empowering the judges of the court of appeals in vacation to grant the writ of *habeas corpus*, held to be still in force under the constitution of 1851; but article 4, section 2, of that constitution, was designed to withhold the above powers from the court of appeals as such. The above powers, however, may be claimed by the individual judges of the court of appeals under article 4, section 6, of the constitution. The legislature cannot confer original jurisdiction upon the court of appeals, though that court may

*Terms thus arranged by act of 1886, chapter 185.