

This article referred to in construing art. 15, sec. 3, and art. 4, sec. 42—see notes to the former. *Smith v. Thursby*, 28 Md. 270 (dissenting opinion).

This article referred to in construing art. 4, sec. 19, of the Constitution of 1851—see notes to art. 4, sec. 42. *Baltimore v. State*, 15 Md. 483.

Cited but not construed in *Worthington v. State*, 58 Md. 409.

See art. 20 of the Declaration of Rights, and art. 4, sec. 8, and art. 15, sec. 6, of the Maryland Constitution and notes to the latter.

Art. 6. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of Government are Trustees of the Public, and as such, accountable for their conduct: Wherefore, whenever the ends of Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the People may, and of right ought to reform the old, or establish a new Government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

An act of assembly delegating the power of taxation to certain taxable inhabitants, held not to violate this article. *Burgess v. Pue*, 2 Gill, 19.

Art. 7. That the right of the People to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free Government; for this purpose elections ought to be free and frequent, and every ¹ male citizen having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.

This article referred to in construing art. 15 of Declaration of Rights—see notes thereto. *State v. C. & P. R. R. Co.*, 40 Md. 63 (dissenting opinion).

This article referred to in construing art. 1, secs. 1 to 5, of Md. Constitution—see notes thereto. *Anderson v. Baker*, 23 Md. 600, 580 and 568.

This article referred to in construing art. 3, sec. 29, of the Md. Constitution—see notes thereto. *Postal Tel. Co. v. State*, 110 Md. 612.

Art. 8. That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other; and no person exercising the functions of one of said Departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.

Limitations upon legislative powers.

The act of 1906, ch. 450, determining what amount is due by one county to another in connection with a certain bridge, and directing its payment, together with a certain sum annually for the maintenance of the bridge, held void under this article. Cases reviewed and distinguished. *Queen Anne's County v. Talbot County*, 108 Md. 197.

The act of 1854, ch. 160, authorizing the court upon application, and on the establishment of a *prima facie* case, to open certain decrees, provided the court should be satisfied that justice would be promoted thereby, held not to violate this article. *Calvert v. Williams*, 10 Md. 486.

The act of 1872, ch. 310, purporting to authorize the court of appeals to reopen and rehear certain cases and pass such judgments, decrees, etc., as right and justice require, held invalid under this article. *Dorsey v. Gary*, 37 Md. 79.

The act of 1845, ch. 358, requiring Washington county court to grant an appeal in a certain case and providing what should be contained in the record, held to be unconstitutional under this article. *Miller v. State*, 8 Gill, 145.

The act of 1868, ch. 249, held, in so far as it authorized the courts to change the effect of decrees which had become final, to be void under this article. *Roche v. Waters*, 72 Md. 272.

¹The word "white" omitted under the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.