

CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION

WHICH ASSEMBLED AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS ON THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, AND ADJOURNED ON THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, AND RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE ON THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, WITH AMENDMENTS TO AND INCLUDING NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

We, the people of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberty, and taking into our serious consideration the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State for the sure foundation and more permanent security thereof, declare:

Article 1. That all Government of right originates from the People, is found in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole; and they have, at all times, the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their form of Government in such manner as they may deem expedient.

Hepburn's Case, 3 Bl., 95. Manly vs. State, 7 Md., 147. Md. Jockey Club vs. State, 106 Md.

Art. 2. The Constitution of the United States, and the Laws made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, are and shall be the Supreme Law of the State; and the Judges of this State, and all the People of this State, are, and shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Barney vs. Patterson, 6 H. & J., 203. Ches. & Ohio Canal Co. vs. B. & O. R. R. Co., 4 G. & J., 1. Howell vs. State, 3 Gill, 14. Wilson vs. Turpin, 5 Gill, 56. Larabee vs. Talbott, 5 Gill, 426. Irvin vs. Sprigg, 6 Gill, 200. Evans vs. Sprigg, 2 Md. 457.

Art. 3. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution thereof, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People thereof.

Cochran vs. Preston, 108 Md.