

The legislature has no power to confer on courts of equity the jurisdiction to determine legal rights in regard to which courts of law exercise exclusive jurisdiction. The act of 1888, chapter 478, limited. *McCoy v. Johnson*, 70 Md. 492.

Section 224 of article 16 of the Annotated Code, providing that where property is resold at the risk of a defaulting purchaser, the court may direct any deficit to be paid by such purchaser, held not to violate this article. *Capron v. Devries*, 83 Md. 224.

Legislation of the class of article 16, section 237, of the Annotated Code—see notes thereto—does not violate this article and is free from constitutional objection. *Cummings v. Wildman*, 116 Md. 312.

The act of 1845, chapter 253, empowering the Allegany county court sitting in equity to decree in a suit therein pending the partition of certain real estate, etc., held not to violate this article. Acts of the legislature are presumed to be constitutional. *Davis v. Helbig*, 27 Md. 462.

The act of 1896, chapter 246—see article 93, section 235, of the Annotated Code—authorizing the grant of letters upon estates of persons absent or unheard of for above seven years, held to violate this article. *Savings Bank v. Weeks*, 103 Md. 605.

The act of 1825, chapter 190, purporting to abolish the corporation known as "The Regents of the University of Maryland," and to appoint trustees composed of different persons, and to transfer to the latter all the franchises and property of the corporation, held to be in violation of this article. Meaning of the term "Law of the Land." It is difficult to perceive how an unconstitutional act can be made constitutional and valid by a subsequent acquiescence in it. *University of Maryland v. Williams*, 9 G. & J. 410. And see *Daly v. Morgan*, 69 Md. 476 (dissenting opinion).

The acts of 1890, chapter 73, and 1904, chapter 141, the manifest object of which was to divest and postpone the vested rights and interests of certain contributors to a jockey club acquired under the act of 1870, chapter 89, and to give priority to certain debts of the club, held to violate this article. *Md. Jockey Club v. State*, 106 Md. 413.

The act of 1793, chapter 30, giving the appellant a summary process by execution, in the nature of an attachment, against its debtors who have in writing made notes, etc., drawn by them negotiable at the bank, held not to violate this article. *Bk. of Columbia v. O'Kelly*, 4 Wheat. 235.

When a person accused of crime by a sufficient indictment is subjected, like all other persons, to the law in its regular course, this article is not violated. Object of this article. *Lanasa v. State*, 109 Md. 610.

Articles which are designed to be used in violation of the criminal law and which can be used for no legitimate purpose, may be seized by the police, and this article is not thereby violated. *Replevin dismissed. Board of Police Commissioners v. Wagner*, 93 Md. 191.

The fact that special license fees are charged professional chauffeurs does not deprive such chauffeurs of their property without due process of law. *Ruggles v. State*, 120 Md. 562.

The words "judgment of his peers" mean a trial by jury, and the words "by the law of the land" (copied from *Magna Charta*) mean due process of law according to the course and process of the common law. This article referred to in upholding the power of the legislature to grant a divorce. *Wright v. Wright's Lessee*, 2 Md. 452 (decided prior to the constitution of 1867—see article 3, section 33, thereof).

Section 269 of article 23 of the Annotated Code, held not to be in violation of this article. Meaning of the phrase "Law of the land"; it is equivalent to the words "Due process of law" as used in the United States constitution. *Baltimore Belt R. R. Co. v. Baltzell*, 75 Md. 99.

Meaning of the words "judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." This article referred to in construing article 17—see notes thereto; *Grove v. Todd*, 41 Md. 641.

For a discussion of the meaning of "Due process of law," as used in the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States, see *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U. S. 516.