

Services performed by the chief judge of the third judicial district, as chancellor, under certain acts of assembly, held to be of a strictly judicial character. *State v. Chase*, 5 H. & J. 304. And see Board of Supervisors *v. Todd*, 97 Md. 263; *McCrea v. Roberts*, 89 Md. 251.

The judiciary may not compel action on the part of a co-ordinate branch of the government; its authority is confined to restraining the potency of enactments when they transcend constitutional limits. *Watkins v. Watkins*, 2 Md. 356.

Generally.

This article referred to in refusing a mandamus directing the Governor to count certain votes and to exclude certain other votes for and against the adoption of the constitution. *Miles v. Bradford*, 22 Md. 183.

This article referred to in construing article 4, sections 11, 12 and 13, of the Maryland constitution—see notes to section 12. *Magruder v. Swann*, 25 Md. 207.

This article referred to in construing article 7, section 1 (as it stood in the constitution of 1851). Board of Commissioners, etc., *v. Allegany County*, 20 Md. 459.

See article 2, section 17, and notes to article 4, sections 1 and 14, of the Md. constitution.

Art. 9. That no power of suspending Laws or the execution of Laws, unless by, or derived from the Legislature, ought to be exercised, or allowed.

Art. 10. That freedom of speech and debate, or proceedings in the Legislature, ought not to be impeached in any Court of Judicature.

Art. 11. That Annapolis be the place of meeting of the Legislature; and the Legislature ought not to be convened, or held at any other place but from evident necessity.

Art. 12. That for redress of grievances, and for amending, strengthening and for preserving the laws, the Legislature ought to be frequently convened.

Art. 13. That every man hath a right to petition the Legislature for the redress of grievances in a peaceful and orderly manner.

Art. 14. That no aid, charge, tax, burthen or fees ought to be rated, or levied, under any pretence, without the consent of the Legislature.

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

Art. 15. That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be prohibited; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of the Government; but every person in the State, or person holding property therein ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the Government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property; yet fines, duties or taxes may properly and justly be imposed, or laid with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community.

Validity of taxing laws.

The act of 1912, chapter 688, known as "The Special Paving Tax" act for Baltimore city, held not to violate this article. The constitutionality of the act of 1912 is not affected by the fact that the proceeds of the paving