

vests, the curative act does not bar her dower; the deed is valid, however, as to the grantor and his heirs. The legislature may, in proper cases, by retroactive legislation, cure or confirm conveyances or other proceedings defectively acknowledged or executed; such legislation is sustainable because it is supposed not to operate upon the deed or contract, but upon the mode of proof only. *Grove v. Todd*, 41 Md. 638.

The act of 1890, ch. 187, validating sales made under powers in mortgages between 1860 and 1878 as if the person making the sale had been named in the mortgage and whether such person was a natural person or a corporation, held to operate retrospectively and to apply to a case pending at the date of the passage of said act. *Madigan v. Workingmen's Assn.*, 73 Md. 320.

The registry act of 1865, ch. 174, disfranchising Confederate soldiers and providing a test oath, held not to be *ex post facto*. The term "*ex post facto*" defined and limited. *Anderson v. Baker*, 23 Md. 604, 584 and 565.

Art. 18. That no law to attain particular persons of treason or felony, ought to be made in any case, or at any time, hereafter.

The registry act of 1865, ch. 174, disfranchising Confederate soldiers and providing a test oath, held not to be a bill of attainder—see note to art. 1, sec. 1, of the Constitution. *Anderson v. Baker*, 23 Md. 604.

Art. 19. That every man, for any injury done to him in his person or property ought to have remedy by the course of the Law of the Land and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to Law of the Land.

Nothing in this article prevents a court from adopting rules requiring the trial of cases within a reasonable time. This article referred to in upholding a rule of the circuit court for Howard county relative to the *stet* docket. *Laurel Canning Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co.*, 115 Md. 642.

This article referred to in holding that the warden of Maryland penitentiary might be made a defendant in an ejectment suit; the immunity of the state from suit does not prevent an action against state official wrongfully withholding property for state uses. *Weyler v. Gibson*, 110 Md. 653.

Private rights are amply secured by this article and art. 23. This article referred to in discussing the liability of a street railway company for the erection, by authority, of an elevated railway in the street. *Garrett v. Lake Roland R. R. Co.*, 79 Md. 290 (dissenting opinion).

The contention based upon this article that a judgment creditor may (in the absence of statute) execute upon the land upon which railroad tracks are laid, overruled. *McColgan v. Baltimore Belt R. Co.*, 85 Md. 522.

See art. 23 of the Declaration of Rights and notes to art. 15, sec. 6, of the Md. Constitution.

Art. 20. That the trial of facts, where they arise, is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties and estate of the People.

Nothing in this article prevents a court from adopting rules requiring the trial of cases within a reasonable time. This article referred to in upholding a rule of the circuit court for Howard county relative to the *stet* docket. *Laurel Canning Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co.*, 115 Md. 642.

The registry act of 1865, ch. 174, disfranchising those who had been in the Confederate army and requiring a test oath, thought to be in plain conflict with this article. *Anderson v. Baker*, 23 Md. 573 (dissenting opinion).

See art. 5 of the Declaration of Rights and art. 4, sec. 8, and art. 15, sec. 6, of the Md. Constitution.

Art. 21. That in all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the Indictment, or Charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defense; to be allowed counsel; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have process for his witnesses; to examine the witnesses for and against