

ment inquire into and report upon the expediency of abolishing the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on the declaration of rights, reported the following:

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 perfect security thereof, declare:

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

Art. 2. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made, or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties 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 laws of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

Art. 4. That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

Art. 5. That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury, according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed on the fourth day of July, 1776, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and have been introduced, used and practiced by the courts of law in equity, and also are acts of Assembly in force