

Art. 27. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Art. 28. That a well regulated militia is the proper and natural defence of a free government.

Art. 29. That standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised or kept up without the consent of the Legislature.

Art. 30. That in all cases and at all times the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control of the civil power.

Art. 31. That no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

Art. 32. That no person except regular soldiers, marines, and mariners in the service of this State or militia when in actual service ought, in any case, be subject to or punishable by martial law.

Art. 33. That the independency and uprightness of judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people; wherefore, the judges shall not be removed except for misbehavior on conviction in a court of law or by the Governor, upon the address of the General Assembly; *provided*, that two-thirds of all the members of each House concur in such address. No judge shall hold any other office civil, or military, or political trust or employment of any kind whatsoever, under the Constitution or laws of this State or of the United States, or any of them, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind for the discharge of his official duties.

Art. 34. That a long continuance in the Executive departments of power or trust is dangerous to liberty; a rotation, therefore, in those departments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

Art. 35. That no person ought to hold at the same time more than one office of profit created by the Constitution or laws of this State; nor ought any person in public trust to receive any present from any foreign Prince or State or from the the United States or any of them, without the approbation of this State.

Art. 36. That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to Him; all persons are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore, no person ought by any law to be molested in his person or estate on account of his religious persuasion or profession or for his religious practice, unless