

tate of any person for any crime except murder or treason against the state, and then only on conviction and attainder.

“25. That a well regulated militia is the proper and natural defence of a free government.

“26. That standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised or kept up without consent of the legislature.

“27. That in all cases and at all times the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and controul of, the civil power.

“28. That no soldier ought to be quartered in any house in time of peace without the consent of the owner, and in time of war in such manner only as the legislature shall direct.

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

“30. 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 chancellor and all judges and justices ought to hold commissions during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, or by a vote of the legislature. That salaries liberal, but not profuse, ought to be secured to the chancellor and the judges, during the continuance of their commissions, and reasonable salaries, or fees, allowed to the officers: no chancellor or judge ought to hold any other office, civil or military, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

“31. That a long continuance in the first 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.

“32. That no person holding a place of profit, or receiving any part of the profits thereof, or receiving the profits or any part of the profits arising on any agency for the supply of clothing or provisions for the army or navy, or holding any office under the United States or any of them, or a minister or preacher of the gospel of any denomination, or any person employed in the regular land service, or marine, of this or the United States, ought to have a seat in the legislature or the council of this state.

“33. That no person ought to hold at the same time more than one office of profit, nor ought any person in public trust to receive any present from any foreign prince, or state, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this state.

“34. That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him, all persons professing the