

Art. 32. That the independency and uprightiness 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. 33. 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. 34. 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 presents from any Foreign Prince, or State, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State.

Art. 35. 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 under the color of religion any man shall disturb the good order, peace, or safety of the State, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights; nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent or maintain or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any place of worship or any ministry; nor shall any person be deemed incompetent as a witness or juror, who believes in the existence of a God, and that under his dispensation such person will be held morally accountable for his acts, and be rewarded or punished therefore, either in this world or the world to come.

Art. 36. That no other test or qualification ought to be required on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of office as may be prescribed by this Constitution, or by the laws of the State, and a declaration of belief in the Christian religion; and if the party shall profess to be a Jew, the declaration shall be of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments.

Art. 37. That every gift, sale or devise of land, to any minister, public teacher or preacher of the Gospel, as such, or to any religious sect, order or denomination, or to or for the support, use or benefit of, or in trust for any minister, public teacher or preacher

of the Gospel as such, or any religious sect order or denomination; and every gift or sale of goods or chattels to go into succession, or to take place after the death of the seller or donor, to or for such support, use or benefit; and also every devise of goods or chattels, to or for the support, use or benefit of any minister, public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such; or any religious sect, order or denomination, without the leave of the Legislature, shall be void; except always, any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land not exceeding five acres, for a church, meeting house or other house of worship, or parsonage, or for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed or used only for such purpose; or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void.

Art. 38. That the manner of administering an oath or affirmation to any person, ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination, of which he is a member, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being.

Art. 39. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved.

Art. 40. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered.

Art. 41. That no title of nobility or hereditary honors ought to be granted in this State.

Art. 42. That the Legislature ought to encourage the diffusion of knowledge and virtue, the extension of a judicious system of general education, the promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the general melioration of the condition of the people.

Art. 43. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

Art. 44. That this Constitution shall not be altered, changed or abolished except in the manner therein prescribed and directed.

On motion of Mr. CUSHING,
The report was ordered to be printed upon the Journal.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE moved that it also be printed in bill form.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CHAMBERS, from the minority of the Committee submitted the following report, which was read and ordered to be printed on the Journal:

The undersigned, members of the Committee to consider and report upon the Declaration of Rights, not concurring with the majority of the Committee in all of the propositions they may submit, beg leave to report:

That with regard to the proposed fourth Article of the Declaration of Rights, as reported by the majority, they are of opinion that how-