

Md. 225. Sprigg v. Garrett Park, 89 Md. 406. State v. Broadhurst, 89 Md. 565. State v. Knowder, 90 Md., 653. Lancaster v. State, 90 Md. 213. Lurman vs. Hitchens, 90 Md. 17. Board Police Balto. City v. Wagner, 93 Md., 182. Wagner v. Upshur, 95 Md., 519.

ART. 24. That slavery shall not be re-established in this State; but, having been abolished, under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States.

Art. 25. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted by the Courts of Law. Bail and fines.

Mitchell v. State, 82 Md. 527, 532.

Art. 26. That all warrants, without oath or affirmation, to search suspected places, or to seize any person or property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend suspected persons, without naming or describing the place, or the person in special, are illegal, and ought not to be granted. Search warrants.

Blum v. State, 94 Md., 382.

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

Art. 28. That a well regulated Militia is the proper and natural defence of a free Government. Militia.

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

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. Military subject to 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. Quartering of soldiers.

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, to be subject to, or punishable by, Martial Law. 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 re- Judiciary.