

Headnotes	Present Constitution	Constitution of 1867	Constitution of 1864
<p>Rotation of executive.</p> <p>Prohibition against holding more than one office; prohibition against receipt of gifts. Exemption of Notary Public.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Art. 35. That no person shall hold, at the same time, more than one office of profit, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State; nor shall any person in public trust receive any present from any foreign Prince or State, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State. The position of Notary Public shall not be considered an office of profit within the meaning of this Article.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Art. 35. That no person shall hold, at the same time, more than one office of profit, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State; nor shall any person in public trust receive any present from any foreign Prince or State, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State.</p>

Constitution of 1851	Constitution of 1776	Amendments to 1776 Constitution
<p>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.</p> <p>Art. 31. 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.</p> <p>Art. 32. 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 United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State.</p>	<p>in a court of law, and may be removed 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. That salaries liberal but not profuse ought to be secured to the chancellor and the judges during the continuance of their commissions, in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall hereafter direct upon consideration of the circumstances of this State. No chancellor or judge ought to hold any other office civil or military, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>32. 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.</p> <p>38. That every governor, senator, delegate to Congress or assembly, and member of the council, before he acts as such, shall take an oath, "That he will not receive directly or indirectly, at any time, any part of the profits</p>	