20. That no man in the courts of common law ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself.

21. That no freeman ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or dissseised of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

22. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

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

24. That there ought not to be a forfeiture of any part of the estate of convicted and attainted persons except for murder or high treason against the state.

25. That a well regulated militia is the proper, natural and safe 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 soldiers, mariners or marines in the service of this state, 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; therefore 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, on conviction by impeachment, or by a vote of the legislature.

31. That a long continuance in offices of trust or profit is dangerous to liberty, a rotation therefore in office is one of the best securities of permanent freedom; 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.

32. That no person holding a place of profit, or receiving any part of the profits thereof, or concerned in army, navy, or other government contracts, or employed in the executive de[illegible]ernment, or in the regular land service, or marine, of this, or [illegible] a minor, or an alien, ought to have a seat in the legislature or [illegible] state.

33. That no per[illegible] the same time more than one office of profit, nor ought any [illegible] to receive any gratuity, present, or emolument, from any foreign prince, or state, or from the United States, or any of them.

34. That the rights of conscience are sacred, and all persons professing the Christian religion ought for ever to enjoy equal rights and privileges in this state.

35. That no person ought to be by any law molested in his person or estate for his religious persuasion, profession, or practice, nor compelled to frequent or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any religious worship, place of worship, or ministry, provided that such of the present clergy of the church of England, who have remained in their parishes, and performed their duty, and shall continue so to do, be entitled to receive during their lives the provision and support established by an act of assembly passed at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis the 16th of November, 1773, entitled, "An act for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province," subject nevertheless to such rules and regulations as shall be hereafter made by the legislature.

36. That no person conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath ought to be obliged by any law to take an oath in order to be admitted into office, and in all civil cases such persons ought to be permitted to take an affirmation.

37. That no other oath, affirmation, test or qualification ought to be required on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath or affirmation of support and fidelity to this state as shall be prescribed by this Convention, and such oath of office as shall be directed by law, and a declaration of a belief in the Christian religion.

38. That the city of Annapolis ought to have all its rights, privileges, and benefits, agreeable to its charter and the acts of assembly.

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

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

41. That no person hereafter imported into this state from Africa, or any part of the British dominions, ~~ought to be held in slavery under any pretence~~ whatever, and that no negro or mulatto slave ought to be brought into this state for sale from any part of the world.

42. That no title of nobility ought to be granted in this state.

43. That the resolves and proceedings of this and the several Conventions held for this colony ought to continue and be in force as laws, unless altered by this Convention, or the legislature of this state.

44. That the form of government to be established by this Convention ought not to be altered, changed or abolished, but in such manner as this Convention shall prescribe and direct.

*Printed for the consideration of the members.*