

ART. XVIII. That a well-regulated militia is the proper defence of a free government: that standing armies being dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be tolerated, without the consent of the Legislature, and that the military in all cases, and at all times, shall be under strict subordination to the civil power.

ART. XIX. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences: that no person shall ever be hurt, molested, or restrained in his religious professions, if he do not disturb others in their religious worship; and that all Christian Churches, without any preference of one sect or denomination to another, shall be equally protected by the law; and that no person, on account of his religious opinions, shall be rendered ineligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit; nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification.

ART. XX. 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.

ART. XXI. The continuance of the Judges in office, is essential to the rights and liberties of the people; wherefore, the Judges shall not be removed from office, except for misbehaviour, or conviction in a Court of Law; or by the Governor, upon the address and concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses of the Legislature.

ART. XXII. That a long continuance in power, or trust, is dangerous to liberty; a rotation, therefore, in such offices as are not otherwise regulated by this Constitution, is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

ART. XXIII. That immigration shall not be prohibited.

ART. XXIV. That as a protection against infringements on the essential rights of freemen, the right of trial by jury shall be forever inviolate.

ART. XXV. That the confederacy of the United States of North America, has, before a candid world, fully shown the importance of the measure; wherefore the people have a right to confederate, unite or join, or become confederated, united or joined, to any State or States already declared independent, or which hereafter may become independent, on the continent of Africa, on terms of sovereign rights.

ART. XXVI. That no person in public trust shall receive any present from any foreign government, without the consent of the Legislature.

ART. XXVII. That the manner of administering an oath to any person, ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination, of which he is a member, generally esteem to be the most effectual, except such persons as are conscientiously scrupulous of receiving an oath on any occasion, in which case their solemn promise or affirmation shall be a substitute for an oath.

ART. XXVIII. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved.

ART. XXIX. That no title of nobility or hereditary honor shall ever be granted or conferred.

ART. XXX. That the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of freemen; wherefore every man may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for every abuse of that liberty.

ART. XXXI. That the Legislature ought to adopt measures for the encouragement and promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures; and for the diffusion of knowledge and virtue for the general melioration of the people:—and they ought also to institute measures for the improvement of the character, and habits of the native inhabitants of our jurisdiction; and adopt laws for their protection, against wrongs and injuries.

ART. XXXII. That in all ages, bondage, wherever it has existed, having proved itself a bane to the true principles of civil society, and a violation of the indubitable rights of man; wherefore neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall be tolerated in this commonwealth, except for the punishment of crimes, of which the party

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VIII. Commissions and Reports

D. Reports of the Board of Managers
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