

shall be taken for public use unless just compensation be made therefor.

Art. 15th. That in all criminal cases the accused has a right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and (grounds?) of the accusation: and to have a copy thereof, to have compulsory process for witness in his favor: to meet the witnesses against him face to face; and to have a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the neighborhood, County or district where the offence shall have been committed:—without the consent of three fourths of which jury he ought not to be found guilty; and in Capital—offences, a verdict by the unanimous agreement of all the jurors ought to be required, to determine his guilt. He ought not to be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor ought he be deprived of life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

Art. 16th. That neither excessive bail nor excessive fines ought to be required, nor ought cruel punishments, be inflicted. All—persons committing offences, before conviction ought to be liable by sufficient sureties, capital offences when the proof, is clear and the presumption great, excepted: and the privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Art. 17th. That the people shall be secure in their persons, papers, houses and effects from

unreasonable searches and seizures; and that no writ shall issue for search or seizure without a probable case of guilt is made out under oath.

Art. 18th. 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. 19th. 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: 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. 20th. 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. 21st. The continuance of the Judges in office is essential to the rights and liberties of the people: wherefore the judges shall not be remov-

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Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XIII. Colonization Pamphlets

1. The Declaration of Rights,
The Constitution of the
State of Md. in Liberia

(rough draft, engrossed copy, printed copy)