

## DECLARATION of RIGHTS.

24. That there ought to be no forfeiture, of any part of the estate of any person for any crime, except murder, or treason against the state, and then only on conviction and attainder.

25. That a well regulated militia is the proper and natural 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 regular soldiers, mariners and marines 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.

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; wherefore the chancellor and all judges ought to hold commissions during good behaviour, and the said chancellor and judges shall be removed for misbehaviour on conviction 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.

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.

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.