

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 and juſtices, ought to hold commiſſions during good behaviour, removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, or by a vote of the legiſlature. 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; 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 holding a place of profit, or receiving any part of the profits thereof, or receiving the profits or any part of the profits ariſing on any agency for the ſupply of cloathing or provisions for the army or navy, or holding any office under the United States, or any of them, or a miniſter or preacher of the goſpel of any denomination, or any perſon employed in the regular land ſervice, or marine, of this, or the United States, ought to have a ſeat in the legiſlature or the council of this ſtate.

33. 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.

34. That as it is the duty of every man to worſhip God in ſuch manner as he thinks moſt acceptable to him, all perſons profeſſing the chriſtian religion are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty, wherefore no perſon ought by any law to be moleſted in his perſon or eſtate on account of his religious perſuaſion or profeſſion, or for his religious practice, unleſs under colour of religion any man ſhall diſturb the good order, peace or ſafety of the ſtate, or ſhall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights; nor ought any perſon to be compelled to frequent or maintain, or contribute, unleſs on contract, to maintain any place of worſhip, or miniſtry; but the churches, chapels, glebes, and all other property now belonging to the church of England, ought to remain to the church of England for ever. And all acts of aſſembly lately paſſed for collecting monies for building or repairing particular churches or chapels of eaſe, ſhall continue in force and be executed, unleſs the legiſlature ſhall by act ſuperſede or repeal the ſame; but no county court ſhall aſſeſs any quantity of tobacco or ſum of money hereafter, on the application of any veſtrymen or churchwardens; and every incumbent of the church of England who hath remained in his pariſh and performed his duty, ſhall be entitled to receive the provision and ſupport eſtabliſhed by the act, entitled, An act for the ſupport of the clergy of the church of England in this province, till the next November court to be held for the county in which his pariſh ſhall lie, or partly lie, or for ſuch time as he hath remained in his pariſh and performed his duty.

35. That every gift, ſale, or deviſe of lands, to any miniſter, public teacher, or preacher of the goſpel, as ſuch, or any religious ſect, order or denomination, or to or for the ſupport, uſe or benefit of, or in truſt for, any miniſter, public teacher, or preacher of the goſpel, as ſuch, or any religious ſect, order, or denomination; and every gift or ſale of goods or chattels, to go in ſucceſſion, or to take place after the death of the ſeller or donor, to or for ſuch ſupport, uſe or benefit; and alſo every deviſe of goods or chattels to, or to or for the ſupport, uſe or benefit of, any miniſter, public teacher, or preacher of the goſpel, as ſuch, or any religious ſect, order or denomination, without the leave of the legiſlature, ſhall be void; except always any ſale, gift, leaſe or deviſe, of any quantity of land not exceeding two acres, for a church, meeting, or other houſe of worſhip, and for a burying ground, which ſhall be improved, enjoyed or uſed, only for ſuch purpoſe, or ſuch ſale, gift, leaſe or deviſe, ſhall be void.

36. That no other teſt or qualification ought to be required on admiſſion to any office of truſt or profit, than ſuch oath of ſupport and fidelity to this ſtate, and ſuch oath of office, as ſhall be directed by this convention, or the legiſlature of this ſtate, and a declaration of a belief in the chriſtian religion.

37. That the city of Annapolis ought to have all its rights, privileges and benefits, agreeable to its charter, and the acts of aſſembly confirming and regulating the ſame; ſubject nevertheless to ſuch alterations as may be made by this convention, or any future legiſlature.

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

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

40. That no title of nobility or hereditary honours ought to be granted in this ſtate.

41. That the ſubſiſting reſolves of this and the ſeveral conventions held for this colony, ought to be in force as laws, unleſs altered by this convention, or the legiſlature of this ſtate.

42. That this declaration of rights, or the form of government to be eſtabliſhed by this convention, or any part of either of them, ought not to be altered, changed or aboliſhed, by the legiſlature of this ſtate, but in ſuch manner as this convention ſhall preſcribe and direct.

In progreſſion on reading the declaration of rights, the queſtion was put, That the third article thereof be concurred with? Reſolved in the affirmative.

## A F F I R M A T I V E .

Barnes,	Hammond,	Bayly,	Gilpin,	Bruff,	Dickinſon,
Fenwick,	J. Hall,	Sheredine,	D. Smith,	S. Wright,	Johnſon,
Jordan,	Worthington,	Edelen,	Brevard,	Edmondſon,	Guſtavus Scott,
Dent,	S. Chafe,	Beall,	Ringgold,	Gibſon,	George Scott,
Parnham,	Paca,	Stull,	Earle,	Murray,	Horſey,
B. Hall,	Carroll,	J. Smith,	T. Wright,	Potter,	Chaille,
Sprigg,	J. Willſon,	J. T. Chafe,	Kent,	Maſon,	Mitchell.
Marbury,					

## N E G A T I V E .

Fitzhugh,	Fiſcher,	Deye,	Shepherd,	H. Wilſon,	Archer,
J. Mackall,	Shriver,	Stevenson,	Bond,	Love,	Ewing.
Williams,	Ridgely,				

In progreſſion on reading the declaration of rights, on motion of Mr. S. Chafe, the queſtion was put, That inſtead of the 6th article, the following be ſubſtituted? "That the legiſlative, executive and judicial powers of government, or any two of them, ought not to be veſted in the ſame man or body of men." Carried in the negative. The queſtion was then put, That the ſixth article be concurred with? Reſolved in the affirmative.

A F F I R M A -