

- counsel; to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have process for his witnesses; to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath; and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty. Counsel and witnesses
Trial by jury.
12 Md 514
- ART. 22 That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal case Evidence against oneself
8 G 323,
7 Md 416
- ART. 23 That no man ought to be taken or imprisoned or disseized 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 judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land Freemen not to be imprisoned
2 Md 429
41 Md 633, 31
Md 329, 27 Md
452
- ART. 24 That slavery shall not be re-established in this State; but having been abolished, under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States. Slavery abolished
1867, c 189
23 Md 503
- ART. 25 That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted, by the courts of law. Bail, fines, etc.
- ART. 26 That all warrants, without oath or affirmation, to search suspected places, or to seize any person or property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend suspected persons, without naming or describing the place, or the person in special, are illegal, and ought not to be granted Search warrants.
- ART. 27. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate Corruption of blood and forfeiture
Militia.
- ART. 28 That a well-regulated militia is the proper and natural defence of a free government Militia.
- ART. 29. That standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised, or kept up, without the consent of the legislature Standing armies
- ART. 30 That in all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control of, the civil power Military subject to civil power
- ART. 31. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law Quartering of soldiers.
- ART. 32 That no person except regular soldiers, marines, and mariners 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 Martial law.
- ART. 33. 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 judges shall not be removed, except in the manner, and for the causes, provided in this Constitution. No judge shall hold any other office, civil or military, or political trust, or employment of any kind, whatsoever, under the Constitution or laws of this State, or of the United States, or any of them; or receive fees, or perquisites of any kind, for the discharge of his official duties Judges
14 Md 215.
1 Md 368.
- ART. 34. That a long continuance in the 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 Rotation in office
- ART. 35 That no person shall hold, at the same time, more than one office of profit, created by the Constitution or laws of this State; nor shall any person in public trust receive any present from any foreign prince or state, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State. Holding offices
23 Md 512
Presents
- ART. 36 That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to Him, all persons 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 the color of religion, he 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 Religious liberty