

That neither, as it is often said, is excluded to exclusive
or equal Privileges, or Privileges from the
Community, but in Consideration of public Services,
which not being descendible, or hereditary, the State of
a Minister, Magistrate, a Legislator, or a Judge is
unnatural and absurd.

That the legislative and executive Powers of the
State should be separate and distinct from the judicial,
and that the Members of the Congress may be restrained
from Oppression, by feeling and participating the
Punishments they may lay upon the People, they
stand, as if they should be reduced to a private Station,
and returned by frequent certain and regular Elections
into that Body from which they were taken.

That a part of a Man's Property can be taken
from him, or applied to public Uses, without the
Consent of himself, or his legal Representatives,
not are the People bound by any Laws, but such
as they have in like Manner consented to for their
common Good.

That in all capital or criminal Prosecutions a
Man hath a right to demand the Cause and Nature of
his Accusation, to be confronted with the Accuser or
Witnesses, to call for Witnesses in his favour, and to
be fully tried by a Jury of his Neighbours; without
which he cannot be found guilty, and he can not be found
guilty, unless he is compelled to give Evidence
in his own Defence, or in the Defence of a Man, except in cases
of capital Crimes, or in Cases where he is surpris'd
with the Fact.

That the Freedom of the Press, being the
great Bulwark of Liberty, can never be
restrained but in a despotic Government.

That Laws having a retrospect to Crimes,
or punishing Offences committed before the existence