

The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

Art. 5. That the right of the people to participate in the legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government; for this purpose elections ought to be free and frequent, and every free white male citizen having the qualifications prescribed by the constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.

Art. 6. That the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of government ought to be for ever separate and distinct from each other; and no person exercising the functions of one of said departments, shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.

Art. 7. That no power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, unless by or derived from the legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed.

Art. 8. That freedom of speech and debate or proceedings in the legislature, ought not to be impeached in any court of judicature.

Art. 9. That Annapolis be the place for the meeting of the legislature; and the legislature ought not to be convened or held at any other place but from evident necessity.

Art. 10. That for the redress of grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and preserving the laws, the legislature ought to be frequently convened.

Art. 11. That every man hath a right to petition the legislature for the redress of grievances in a peaceable and orderly manner.

Art. 12. That no aid, charge, tax, burthen, or fees, ought to be rated or levied, under any pretence, without the consent of the legislature.

Art. 13. That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be abolished; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of government, but every other person in the state, or person holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes, for the support of government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property; yet fines, duties, or taxes may properly and justly be imposed or laid, on persons or property, with a political view, for the good government and benefit of the community.

Art. 14. That sanguinary laws ought to be avoided as far as is consistent with the safety of the state; and no law to inflict cruel and unusual pains and penalties ought to be made in any case, or at any time hereafter.

Art. 15. That retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no ex post facto law ought to be made.

Art. 16. That no law to attain particular persons of treason or felony, ought to be made in any case or at any time hereafter.

Art. 17. That every free man, for any injury done to him in his person or property, ought to have remedy by the course of the law of the land, and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to the law of the land.