

Art. 3. That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury according to the course of that law and to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed at the time of their first emigration, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have been since made in England or Great Britain, and have been introduced, used and practiced by the courts of law or equity, and also to all acts of assembly in force on the first Monday of November, 1850, except such as may have since expired, or may be altered by acts of this Convention, or this Declaration of Rights, subject, nevertheless, to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by the Legislature of this State, and the inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from or under the charter granted by his Majesty Charles the First, to Cæcilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore.

Art. 4. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of government are the trustees of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to reform the old or establish a new government; 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 forever separate and distinct from each 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 debates, 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, fee or fees, ought