

England, the trial by jury, the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed at the time of their first emigration, and such others as have been since made and introduced, used, and practised by the courts of law or equity; and also to all acts of assembly in force on the 1st June 1774, except such as may have since expired, or have been, or may be altered by acts of convention, or this declaration of rights; subject to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by, the legislature of this state.—
Decl. 3.

2. No power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, unless by or derived from the legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed.—*ibid. 7.*

3. For the redress of grievances, amending, strengthening and preserving the laws, the legislature ought to be frequently convened.—
ibid. 10.

4. Every man has a right to petition the legislature for the redress of grievances, in a peaceable and orderly manner.—*ibid. 11.*

5. Sanguinary laws ought to be avoided, and no law to inflict cruel and unusual pains and penalties ought to be made, in any case, or at any time hereafter.—*ibid. 14.*

6. Retrospective laws, punishing facts 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.—*ibid. 15.*

7. No law to attain particular persons of treason or felony, ought to be made in any case, or at any time hereafter.—*ibid. 16.*

8. Every freeman, for an 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.—
ibid. 17.

9. The trial of facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people.—*ibid. 18.*

10. In all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him, to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence, to be allowed council, 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 a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.—*ibid. 19.*

11. No man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself
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