duced against him face to face; to pro-
duce witnesses and proofs in his own
favor; and by himself, or his counsel, at
his election, to examine the witnesses pro-
duced by himself, and cross-examine
those produced against him, and to be
fully heard in his defence. In all cases
in which the right of trial by jury has
been heretofore used, it shall be held
inviolable forever, except in actions of
debt or assumpsit in which the amount
claimed is less than fifty dollars.

Article 8. No person shall be required
to answer again for an offence of which
he has been duly convicted, or of which
he has been duly acquitted upon a good
and sufficient indictment.

Article 9. No person shall be com-
pelled, in any criminal case, to be a wit-
ness against himself, nor be deprived of
life, liberty, or property without due
process of law.

Article 10. No person shall sit as a
judge or juror, in any case in which his
relative is interested, either as plaintiff
or defendant, or in the issue of which
the said judge or juror may have, either
directly or through a relative, any pecu-
niary interest.

Article 11. Involuntary servitude, ex-
cept for crime, is forever prohibited in
this Kingdom; whenever a slave shall
enter Hawaiian territory he shall be free.

Article 12. Every person has the right
to be secure from all unreasonable searches
and seizures of his person, his house, his
papers, and effects; and no warrants shall
issue, but on probable cause, supported
by oath or affirmation, and describing the
place to be searched and the persons or
things to be seized.

Article 13. The King conducts his
Government for the common good, and
not for the profit, honor, or private
interest of any one man, family, or class
of men among his subjects.

Article 14. Each member of society
has a right to be protected by it, in the
enjoyment of his life, liberty, and prop-
erty, according to law; and, therefore,
he shall be obliged to contribute his pro-
portional share to the expense of this
protection, and to give his personal
services, or an equivalent when neces-
sary; but no part of the property of any
individual shall be taken from him or
applied to public uses without his own
consent or the enactment of the legisla-
tive assembly, except the same shall be
necessary for the military operations of
the Kingdom in time of war or insurrec-
tion; and whenever the public exigencies
may require that the property of any
individual should be appropriated to
public uses he shall receive a reasonable
compensation therefor.

Article 15. No subsidy, duty, or tax
of any description shall be established or
levied without the consent of the legis-
against him face to face; to produce wit-
nesses and proof in his own favor; and
by himself or his counsel, at his election,
to examine the witnesses produced by
himself, and cross-examine those pro-
duced against him, and to be fully heard
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according to law; and, therefore, he shall
be obliged to contribute his proportional
share to the expense of this protection,
and to give his personal services, or an equivalent when necessary; but no part of the property of any individual shall be taken from him or applied to public uses without his own consent or the enactment of the legislative assembly, except the same shall be necessary for the military operations of the Kingdom in time of war or insurrection; and whenever the public exigencies may require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.

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of any description shall be established or
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