ARTICLE 2.—Religious freedom.

All men are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; but this privilege shall not be so construed as to justify acts of licentiousness or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the Republic.

ARTICLE 3.—Freedom of speech and of the press.

Except as herein provided, all men may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects; and no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech or of the press; but all persons shall be responsible for the abuse of such right; and no person shall advocate, by writing, printing, or speaking, the restoration or establishment of a monarchical form of government in the Hawaiian Islands; nor advocate the use of force for the accomplishment of any change in the system or form of government hereby established; nor seek or advocate the action of any foreign power for such purpose, except by treaty duly made in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

ARTICLE 4.—Meeting and petition.

All men shall have the right to assemble in an orderly and peaceable manner, without arms, to consult upon the common good and to petition the President or Legislature for redress of grievances.

ARTICLE 5.—Writ of habeas corpus.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus belongs to all men, and shall not be suspended, except by the President or by one of the cabinet ministers as herein provided, when in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger of rebellion or invasion, the public safety shall require its suspension.

Provided, however, That no alien unlawfully entering the Republic shall be entitled to this writ as of right.

ARTICLE 6.—Right of trial.

SECTION 1. No person shall be subject to punishment for any offense except on due and legal conviction thereof by a tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

SEC. 2. Except in case of impeachment or offenses within the jurisdiction of a district magistrate, or in summary proceedings for contempt, no person shall be held to answer for any crime or offense except upon indictment, information, or complaint, describing such crime or offense; and he shall in all cases have the right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him face to face; to produce witnesses and proofs in his own favor; and by himself or his counsel, at his election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself, and cross-examine those produced against him, and to be heard in his own defense.

SEC. 3. Subject to such changes as the Legislature may, from time to time, make in the number of jurors for the trial of any case, and concerning the number required to agree to a verdict and the manner in which the jury may be selected and drawn, and the composition and qualifications thereof, the right of trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolable forever, except in actions for debt or assumpsit in which the amount claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, and such offenses less than felonies as may be designated by law. And provided that no capital case shall be tried by a jury of less than twelve men.

The jury may be waived by defendants in all criminal cases except capital.

ARTICLE 7.—Previous conviction or acquittal.

Except as herein provided, no person shall be required to answer for any offense identical both in law and fact with an offense of which he has been duly convicted or of which he has been duly acquitted.

ARTICLE 8.—Privilege of accused.

No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness for himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

ARTICLE 9.—Slavery.

Involuntary servitude, except for crime, is forever prohibited in this Republic. Whenever a slave shall enter the territory of this Republic he shall be free.