

but the self protection of the several governments, and

the State constitutions; and French Constit.

The next is, would it be dangerous of making a sacrifice of the end
to the means; that is, to endanger the loss of their natural principles
by the improper use of their natural rights, as given by
and the government, as an unconstitutional act of government.

The party for a containing and fundamental or total limitation, than
unallowable and personal rights of men, without the full per-
sonal enjoyment of which man can't, no liberty, and no
contract:

To liberty consist not only in the security of their rights but also
in the opinion which each citizen has of the sufficiency of that
security, so that the declaration contains no exception to the personal
government must at least directly consider the opinion
of the security of their rights.

And then for the other branch of the people.
Under them is now the Declaration of the Rights of Man,
take any of their rights away or the court might have a power
from regulation to say other than right are, and the
clarification of such words as just or right from
extra of which words to characterize both the their rights and the
government.

They are now most anxious to have the laws made all through the
country as proper, than in that no limitation to their
liberty, in the liberty of each citizen have no other security
than the same policy good faith and veracity of the head.
when the government becomes the officer general knows rich
or poor that some special regulation or exception
there. The citizen for his further so far as their
rights are, except in state election, the change of government
an important right which ought to be preserved,
or the number of so many as to destroy the strength and
efficacy of the government.

3d a government like ours the legislature can be attorney
rights, authority & such is not exercised by the government.
but then for every question respecting their jurisdiction,
if the frame of government is valid, the government is offi-
cially incomplete; as every power is not in that
is given.

A bill of rights in my opinion will render more secure
rights, it will not only be to their safety and
a & individual not interfere with your for any good or
evil purpose.

51 should contain a reservation of
that an extension of natural liberty, a right and required by
the law of society to be sacrificed to public convenience
or also they call privilege, a right society shall engage
to protect in view of their natural liberty see them up
by order, clearly.
all then may be reduced to three articles
the security of life, liberty, and property;
lives, or their rights, or their liberty, are property;
abro. of your natural freedom, but by an infringement
or diminution of one or other of them, or your liberty or
your right of other, you shall, may justly be said to be
deprived of your natural or your civil in their
larger and most extensive sense.

Religious liberty and tests.

The members of religion are excepted out of the social compact; it is an affair which concerns such between god & man over concern - once recompensed or amply rewarded as our obligation to the civil magistrate, in order to be released from the person from God to any other:

To make a man a good citizen is ought to be done in the happy life and misery of another life, in a state fallen state of man and human government, depending chiefly on the practice of certain principles in this.

A person is the act under the supervision of others. Hopes are given through punishment with many errors and superstitious, & more likely to be easier with the particular appearance of his own misery & his indifference of expectation of a future account:

The sum of all is in the comment that holds society to

govern: The individual man appeal to you for the truth of a fact in said by a law or in our knowledge from our appeal who does not believe there is a god & consequences to his injury from removal from his property.

The religious freedom exists only when government observes a perfect neutrality on the subject; in which differs principally from civil liberty;

The first obligation, the second cannot be preserved with

with the first. None of your government. The religious liberty ought to be perfectly secured to every citizen of a country where but one nation shall have sway, and the others as far as possible scope for exerting their action and for showing how far they can carry human improvement.

First, and only on the ground of a right by law, a right that requires an individual to be allowed by religion. Some may err from earthen for their own acts, but they are liable to punishment as a result of their own to interfere with or prevent persons or doctrines only, making rules judges of the tendency of doctrine and its effect on the freedom of inquiry to the conduct of their ignorance, and for perpetuating darkness, intolerance, and slavery:

Human authority on matters of religion is a monster.

Religious test excluded only honest men the dislocation now supplies them: On Art: 9. Sect: 1. Pennsylvania's 37th of 1776. Impartiality is a state citizen citizen should be, but the knowledge of that religion as far as you like to be in community over any relate to morals, and the discharge of their obligations, which the professor been under to his fellow citizens.

However a profess. of faith therefore purely political. In article of art: 9. it is in the power of the sovereign to exclude not purely on article of religion, but on the conduct of the society, a moral which is impeded to be a good citizen.

Without compelling any one to adopt their own tenets a government may verify the laws that do not from all its officers; but it excludes an impious, but a person from whom they can have no security for a proper discharge of their duties as magistrates.

The tenth of political religion should be, are simple, honest & fair down also with precision, as a Master of Education or commonwealth. The execution of a good intelligent, honest, upright, punctual and honest, but clearly, a sufficient state; and the main of the education and the government of the nation, is sufficient.

On the 1st of January 1776 tranquillity or security of the state, civil action are subject to human government. But in those which affects the deity, when the public action there are two several matter. In a civil interest man and god, who know the man, and some of his confraternity cause.

On American conf. of religious freedom, and tenth; that application of art: 9. You are? Better see, and seventh conf. 1777.

3m practice in
Salem, Gle. Am. 1780.

Commonaliby

common sense 52. Nonplus 131.2.

Balloz

Nonplus 212. Am. 1780.

Brevery members ought to take care of it:
1 March, 1781. 180. Am. 1780. 44.

Equality 1st. Black: 61. gl. 2. 3. 49 to 55.
4. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.
Am. 1780. New government.

Bills of right (12)
The legions freedom and
test
Empiackment:
Communtal
Ballot:
Bravery
Equity

Smith Bony & Smith Richard B Lee
Smith Bush Smith Richard B Lee
Smith Ben. Smith Smith Pamphlet Smith
Smith Brown Smith Son Smith 1791 Smith
Smith's Implication Ben. Smith Smith Painting Smith
Smith's Implication Ben. Smith 1791
Smith's Implication Ben. Smith 1791
Smith's Implication Ben. Smith 1791
Smith's Implication W. Smith 1791

Let any Bill be presented to the Gov^r. & the
Judges of the supreme Court: If either object to the
constitutionality of a law, let $\frac{2}{3}$ of each branch be
req^r. to annul it: If both, let $\frac{3}{4}$ be eq^r: The Judges
not being at liberty to object on any other account but
the Gov^r. being at liberty to object on any account what-
~~ever~~ he may think proper: ~~The Judges~~ Perhaps it
may be an improvement to ~~remove~~ authorize the Judges
when the Gov^r. concurred in the constitutionality, to
insist that bill postponed till another Session, &
then to be passed by $\frac{3}{4}$ of each branch