

*cannot change his Sinews, nor cannot deny or withhold from his inferior Members their peculiar Powers, and several Nourishments of Blood and Spirits; no more can a King, which is the Head of a Body Politick, change the Laws of that Body, nor withdraw from his People their proper Substance, against their Wills and Consents in that behalf.*

'Tis true, the Law it self affirms, The King can do no Wrong; which proceeds not only from a Presumption, that so excellent a Person will do none, but also because he acts nothing but by Ministers, which (from the lowest to the highest) are answerable for their Doings; so that if a King in his Passion should command *A.* to kill *B.* without Process of Law, *A.* may yet be prosecuted by Indictment, or upon an Appeal, (where no Royal Pardon is allowable) and must for the same be executed, such Command notwithstanding.

This original happy Frame of Government is truly and properly call'd, an *English Man's Liberty*, a Privilege, not to exempt from the Law, but to be freed in Person and Estate from arbitrary Violence and Oppression; *A greater Inheritance* (saith Judge Coke) *is deriv'd to every one of us from our Laws, than from our Parents*; For, without the former, what would the latter signifie? And this Birth-right of Englishmen shines most conspicuously in two Things: 1. *Parliaments.* 2. *Juries.*

By the first the Subject has a Share by his chosen Representatives in the Legislative (or Law-making) Power; for no new Laws bind the People of *England*, but such as are by common Consent agreed on in that great Council.

By the second, he has a Share in the Executive Part of the Law; no Causes being tried, nor any Man adjudged to lose Life, Member, or Estate, but upon the Verdict of his Peers, (or Equals) his Neigh-