Preamble.

We, the people of the State of Oregon, do ordain and establish this Constitution, to form a Union and Government for our peace, welfare, and happiness, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Article I. Bill of Rights.

Section 1. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Section 2. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, which cannot be deprived of, or violated by the government of this state, nor are these rights less than those secured by the authority of the United States to all the people of the United States.

Section 3. No law shall be passed discriminating in any manner whatever against the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions, or interfering with the right of conscience.

Section 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of trust or profit.
5. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any religious or theological institution, nor shall any money be appropriated for the support of any religious purpose in either house of the Legislative Assembly.

6. No person shall be indicted, or in any manner whatsoever, be proceeded against in any Court of Justice, for any religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony.

7. The mode of administering an oath or affirmation shall be such as may be most consistent with the standing places and convenience of the person to whom it shall be administered.

8. No law shall be passed restraining the free exercise of religion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever, but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right.

9. All impositions for light the health of the sick, or for relief of the indigent may be paid in satisfaction.

10. No law shall violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches or seizures, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched.
and the person or thing to be seized.

10. No court shall be kept, but justice shall be administered freely and without purchase, completely and without delay, and every man shall have security by the course of law for injuring none but in his person, property, or reputation.

11. For all criminals proceeding the accused shall have the right to public trial by an impartial jury in the county in which the offense shall have been committed, to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a speedy trial, to meet the witnesses face to face; and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses for his favor.

12. No person shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense, nor be compelled to any criminal proceeding to testify against himself.

13. No person arrested or confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

14. Offenses except murder and treason shall be punishable by sufficient fine. Murder and treason shall not be punishable when the proof is evident on the presumption.
the Principles of Reforming, and not of vindictive Justice.

Sect. 16. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed. Cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted, but all penalties shall be proportioned to the offence.

16. In all criminal cases whatever, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the Court as to the law and the right of trial, as in civil cases.

17. In all civil cases the right of trial by jury shall remain permanent.

18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; nor except in cases of the State, under such compensation, first assessed and tendered.

19. There shall be no imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud or aiding in debt.

20. No law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens privileges or immunities which shall not equally belong to all citizens.

21. No impost, fact, or tax shall be levied on property; or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed. Nor shall any law be passed having an effect of which shall be made to debar any authority except as provided in this Constitution, to hold that have locating the capitol of the State, locating county seats, and submitting town and city corporate acts, an
22. The operation of the laws shall remain his protection, except by the authority of the Legislative Assembly.

23. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety require it.

24. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

25. No conviction shall be for the corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

26. No law shall be passed restraining any of the inhabitants of the State from assembling together in a proper and peaceable manner to consult for their common good; nor from instructing their representatives; nor from appealing to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

27. The people shall have the right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the State, but the Military shall be kept in strict subordination to the
Civil Court

59. In every State, in time of peace, the power to tax any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in manner prescribed by law.

60. No law shall be passed granting any title of nobility or conferring hereditary distinction.

61. No law shall be passed restricting emigration from the State.

62. Foreigners who are or may hereafter become residents of this State shall enjoy the same rights of protection to their persons, property, and honor as native-born citizens. And the Legislative Assembly shall have power to restrain and regulate the immigration to this State of persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States.

63. It is the duty of the Governor or their representatives in the Legislative Assembly, and all taxation shall be just and impartial.

64. This enumeration of Rights and Privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny other retained by the people.