

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 2d JULY, 1802.

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To the Editor of the British American Register.

SIR,

In number 23, you published an Epitome of that part of the Law of England, which treats of Public Wrongs: I now request (you to publish that which treats of the Rights of Persons.

A. E.

Of the RIGHTS of PERSONS.

SECT. I. Of the absolute rights of individuals.

(1) THE objects of the *Laws* of England are, 1 *Rights*, 2 *Wrongs*.

(2) *Rights* are the rights of *persons*, or the rights of *things*.

(3) The rights of *persons* are such as concern, and are annexed to, the persons of men: and, when the person to whom they are due is regarded, they are called (simply) *rights*; but, when we consider the person from whom they are due, they are then denominated *duties*.

(4) *Persons* are either *natural*, that is, such as are formed by nature; or *artificial*, that is, created by human policy, as bodies politic or *corporations*.

(5) The rights of *natural* persons are, 1. *Absolute*, or such as belong to individuals. 2. *Relative*, or such as regard members of society.

(6) The *absolute rights of individuals*, regarded by the municipal laws (which pay no attention to *duties* of the absolute kind,) compose what is called political or civil *liberty*.

(7) Political or civil *liberty* is the natural liberty of mankind, so far restrained by human laws as is necessary for the good of society.

(8) The absolute rights or civil liberties of Englishmen, as frequently declared in parliament, are principally three; the right of *personal security*, of *personal liberty*, and of *private property*.

(9) The right of *personal security* consists in the legal enjoyment of life, limb, body, health, and reputation.

(10) The right of *personal liberty* consists in the free power of locomotion, without illegal restraint or banishment.

(11) The right of *private property* consists in every man's free use and disposal of his own lawful acquisitions, without injury or illegal diminution.

(12) Besides these three *primary* rights, there are others which are *secondary* and subordinate; *viz.* (to preserve the former from unlawful attacks.) 1. The constitution and power of parliaments; 2. The limitation of the king's prerogative;—And (to vindicate them when actually violated) 3. The regular administration of public justice; 4. The