had provided no other method to fecure their actual enjoyment. It has therefore established certain other auxiliary subordinate rights of the subject, which serve principally as barriers to protect and maintain inviolate the three great and primary rights, of personal security, personal liberty, and private property. These are,

- I. THE constitution, powers, and privileges of parliament, of which I shall treat at large in the ensuing chapter.
- 2. The limitation of the king's prerogative, by bounds so certain and notorious, that it is impossible he should exceed them without the consent of the people. Of this also I shall treat in it's proper place. The former of these keeps the legislative power in due health and vigour, so as to make it improbable that laws should be enacted destructive of general liberty: the latter is a guard upon the executive power, by restraining it from acting either beyond or in contradiction to the laws, that are framed and established by the other.
- 3. A THIRD subordinate right of every Englishman is that of applying to the courts of justice for redress of injuries. Since the law is in England the supreme arbiter of every man's life, liberty, and property, courts of justice must at all times be open to the subject, and the law be duly administred therein. The emphatical words of magna carta", spoken in the person of the king, who in judgment of law (fays fir Edward Coke w) is ever present and repeating them in all his courts, are these; nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus rectum vel justitiam: " and therefore every subject," continues the same learned author, "for injury done to him in bonis, in terris, vel persona, by "any other subject, be he ecclesiastical or temporal without any "exception, may take his remedy by the course of the law, and "have justice and right for the injury done to him, freely with-"out fale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay." It were endless to enumerate all the affirmative acts of parliament