

and secures to the people an administration of justice to an extent and in a degree such as are unknown, and must be ever unknown, where that separation is not effectually made and observed."

In pursuing this point, I shall give the language (or the substance of it,) of others also, whose opinion is entitled to weight—Blackstone, Lord Redesdale, Story and others, whose works are emphatically *authority* :—

"Equity jurisdiction was originally established upon the same ground which now constitutes the principal reason for its interference, viz., that a wrong is done for which there is no plain, adequate and complete remedy in the Courts of Common Law.

Equity jurisdiction arose from the necessity of the thing in the actual administration of justice, and from the deficiencies of the positive law (*the law Scripta*), or from the inadequacy of the remedies in the prescribed forms to meet the full exigency of the particular case. It was not an assumption for the purpose of acquiring and exercising power; but a beneficial interposition to correct gross injustice, and redress aggravated and intolerable grievances.

The remedies for the redress of wrongs, and for the enforcement of rights, are distinguished into two classes: first, those which are administered in Courts of Common Law, and secondly, those which are administered in Courts of Equity; rights which are