

the sov. of attempting to subvert the const.
 Locke says that when a prince
 attempt to govern by caprice, there
 is a dissolution of gov't and
 society has a right to choose
 anew. (Chap XIX. 2.) Certain maxims
 are considered of the utmost
 importance in limiting royal power.
 "The king's prerogative extends
 not to the doing of a wrong."
 "The king ought to be under the law
 because the law makes the king"
 James I considered this treason //
 Coke replied that it was treason then
 to govern according to law.
 "The king is god vicar on earth
 and is under nobody except god"
 When the king does injury to a sub-
 ject it must be redressed by grace
 & not by right." This has become
 now a mere verbal principle the
 theory being different.

The ministers are responsible for
 the king's wrongs as the king is
 in reality a corporation & can
 only act as of record.
 "Time runs not as against the
 sovereign." Public affairs are supposed
 to occupy all the sov's time.
 "The king never dies" there is a
 demise or transfer of the crown
 but the throne is not vacant. The
 corporation is immortal & free
 from imperfection. The king as
 such is impersonal. Whether the
 sov. who incurs a liability trans-
 mits that liability to his successor
 is a question which has been
 discussed. The case of At. General
 vs Coles rules that ^{the} liability of one
 sov. cannot be charged against
 the next that succeeds, this would
 not be in the political capacity.
 The sov. is never a minor.

Att General
 vs Coles