could not refute the charge of incommoding latter, by disturbing the water. Such power have reasons that appear despicable and detestable at first when they are properly enforced.

FROM this very principle arose her power; and can that power now be justly exerted, in suppression of that principle? It cannot. Therefore, a power \* of regulating our trade, involves not

\* This distinction between a supreme legislature, and a power of regulating trade, is not a new one. We find it clearly made, by the judges of England, at a period, when the modern profitable mode of blending rogether in parliament the authorities of the crown and people, had not extinguished all reverence for the principles of the conflictution.

By the statute of the 2d of Henry 6th ch. 4th Calais was confirmed a staple place for the wool exported from England, Wales and Ireland. Some wool shipped from this last kingdom, was config ed to Sluice, in Flanders. The ship by threis of weather was forced into Calais, where the wool was seized as forseited. The chief question in the exchequer chamber was, whether the statute bound Ireland. In Rich: 3, 12, the case is thus reported. " Et ibi quoad ad primam questionem dicebant, quod terra Hiberniæ inter se habet parliamentum & omnimodo curias prout in Anglia, & per idem parliamentum faciunt leges & mutant leges, & non obli-GANTUR PER STATUTA IN ANGLIA, QUIA NON HIC HA-BENT. MILITES PARLIAMENTI; fed hoc intelligitur DE TERRIS per REBUS IN TERRIS TANTUM EFFICIEND; fed PERSONÆ EORUM SUNT SUBJECTI REGIS et tanquam fubjecti ERUNT obligati ad aliquam rem EXTRA TERRAM ILLAM FACIENDAM contra statutum, ficut habitantes in Callefia, Gascognia, Guien, &c. dum tuere subjecti; & obedientes crunt sub admiralitate Angliæ de RE FACTA SUPERALTUM MARE; et similiter breve de errore de judiciis redditis in Hibernia in banco regis hie in Anglia."

Brooke lord chief justice of the common pleas, mentions the case almost in the same words, title parliament 98—but

go fays