**REMEDY FOR EVERY INJURY**

“*William Blackstone - a legal maxim - Every right when with-held must have a remedy, and every injury it’s proper redress.* ... *In the third volume of his Commentaries, page 23, Blackstone states two cases in which a remedy is afforded by mere operation of law. "In all other cases," he says, it is a general and indisputable rule that where there is a legal right, there is also a legal remedy by suit or action at law whenever that right is invaded. And afterwards, page 109 of the same volume, he says, I am next to consider such injuries as are cognizable by the Courts of common law. And herein I shall for the present only remark that all possible injuries whatsoever that did not fall within the exclusive cognizance of either the ecclesiastical, military, or maritime tribunals are, for that very reason, within the cognizance of the common law courts of justice, for it is a settled and invariable principle in the laws of England that every right, when withheld, must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress[[1]](#footnote-1)*"...

"*The Government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws, and not of men. It will certainly cease to deserve this high appellation if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right[[2]](#footnote-2)*." … *that statutes which would deprive a citizen of the rights of person or property without a regular trial, according to the course and usage of common law, would not be the law of the land[[3]](#footnote-3)*.” “*Henceforth the writ which is called Praecipe shall not be served on any one for any holding so as to cause a free man to lose his court[[4]](#footnote-4)*”.

1. 5 U.S. 137, Marbury v. Madison [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Hoke vs. Henderson,15, N.C.15,25 AM Dec 677 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Magna Carta, Article 34 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)