of the State, during the War; and for this Act they require Compensation, by Decree of the Chancellor, out of the Stock. — If a Sovereign, or Republic, in Time of Peace, injures the Subjects of another, the Mode of Redress, established by the Law of Nations, is for the Person injured to apply to his Government, and Redress is required from the Government that has done the Wrong, and if refused, or delayed, Reprisals are granted. — The Actions of a Sovereign Power are not subject to the Decision of any Authority however supreme. — Between independent States no Sovereign Power can determine, a fortiori, between a State and an Individual. — Great Britain, as a Nation, has no right to judge of the Conduct of Maryland, as Sovereign and Independent as herself. If this Government has no just Right, a fortiori, the Chancellor of this Kingdom can have no Jurisdiction to determine the Validity of a Law of the Legislature of Maryland, which is involved in the Claim of Russell, and the other Defendants. — If the Chancellor will undertake to judge and decide the Validity of the Law of Confiscation, the Claimants to support their Equity (which arises from the Loss sustained in consequence of that Law) must maintain, that it was illegal and void, by the general Law of Nations; by which Law only the Conduct of a State can be judged. The Injury complained of by Russell, and the other Claimants, and which they make a Subject for the Opinion of the Chancellor, was committed by the State of Maryland, flagante Bello; since which a Treaty of Peace has been made between Great Britain and the State of Maryland. This Treaty not only abolishes the Subject of the War, but all Conduct in the