

dreds and townships appointed at the lect, and empowered to preserve the peace, to keep watch and ward, and to apprehend offenders.

(6) *Surveyors* of the *highways* are officers appointed annually in every parish; to remove annoyances in, and to direct the reparation of, the public-roads.

(7) *Overseers* of the *poor* are officers appointed annually in every parish; to relieve such impotent, and employ such sturdy poor, as are *settled* in each parish,—by birth,—by parentage,—by marriage,—or by 40 days residence; accompanied with, 1. Notice. 2. Renting a tenement of ten pounds annual value. 3. Paying their assessed taxations. 4. Serving an annual office. 5. Hiring and service for a year. 6. Apprenticeship for seven years. 7. Having a sufficient estate in the parish.

SECT. X. *Of the people, whether aliens, denizens, or natives.*

(1) *THE people* are either *aliens*, that is, born out of the dominions, or allegiance, of the crown of Great Britain; or *natives*, that is, born within it.

(2) Allegiance is the duty of all subjects; being the reciprocal tie of the people to the prince, in return for the protection he affords them; and, in *natives*, this duty of allegiance is natural and perpetual; in *aliens*, is local and temporary only.

(3) The rights of *natives* are also natural and perpetual: those of *aliens* local and temporary only; unless they be made denizens by the king, or naturalised by parliament.

SECT. XI. *Of the clergy.*

(1) *The people*, whether aliens,

denizens, or natives, are also either *clergy*, that is, all persons in holy orders, or in ecclesiastical offices; or *laity*, which comprehends the rest of the nation.

(2) *The clerical* part of the nation, thus defined, are, 1. Archbishops and bishops; who are elected by their several chapters, at the nomination of the crown, and afterwards confirmed and consecrated by each other. 2. Deans and chapters. 3. Arch-deacons. 4. Rural deans. 5. Parsons (under which are included appropriators) and vicars; to whom they are generally requisite, holy orders, presentation, institution, and induction. 6. Curates. To which may be added, 7. Church-wardens. 8. Parish-clerks and sextons.

SECT. XII. *Of the civil state.*

(1) *THE laity* are divisible into three states; *civil*, *military*, and *maritime*.

(2) *The civil* state (which includes all the nation, except the clergy, the army, and the navy, and many individuals among them also), may be divided into the *nobility* and the *commonalty*.

(3) *The nobility* are dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. These had anciently duties annexed to their respective honours: they are created either by writ, that is, by summons to parliament; or by the king's letters patent, that is, by royal grant: and they enjoy many privileges exclusive of their senatorial capacity.

(4) *The commonalty* consists of knights of the garter, knights bannerets, baronets, knights of the bath, knights bachelors, esquires, gentle-