

(3) The duties of parents to *legitimate* children are, 1. Maintenance. 2. Protection. 3. Education.

(4) The power of parents consists principally in correction, and consent to marriage. Both may after death be delegated by will to a guardian; and the former also, living the parent, to a tutor or master.

(5) The duties of *legitimate* children to parents are obedience, protection, and maintenance.

(6) The duty of parents to *bastards* is only that of maintenance.

(7) The rights of a *bastard* are such only as he can acquire; for he is incapable of inheriting any thing.

#### SECT. XVII. Of guardian and ward.

(1) THE fourth private relation is that of *guardian* and *ward*, which is plainly derived from the last; these being, during the continuance of their relation, reciprocally subject to the same rights and duties.

(2) *Guardians* are of divers sorts: 1. Guardians by nature, or the parents. 2. Guardians for nurture, assigned by the ecclesiastical courts. 3. Guardians in *locage*, assigned by the common law. 4. Guardians by statute, assigned by the father's will. All subject to the superintendence of the court of chancery.

(3) *Full* age in male or female for all purposes is the age of 21 years (different ages being allowed for different purposes); till which age the person is an *infant*.

(4) An *infant*, in respect of his tender years, hath various privileges, and various disabilities, in law;

chiefly with regard to suits, crimes, estates, and contracts.

#### SECT. XVIII. Of corporations.

(1) *BODIES* politic, or *corporations*, which are *artificial* persons, are established for preserving in perpetual succession certain rights; which, being conferred on *natural* persons only, would fail in process of time.

(2) Corporations are, 1. *Aggregate*, consisting of many members. 2. *Sele* consisting of one person only.

(3) Corporations are also either *spiritual*, erected to perpetuate the rights of the church: or *lay*. And the lay are, 1. *Civil*; erected for many temporal purposes. 2. *Eleemosynary*; erected to perpetuate the charity of the founder.

(4) Corporations are usually erected and named by virtue of the king's royal charter; but may be created by act of parliament.

(5) The powers incident to all corporations are, 1. To maintain perpetual succession. 2. To act in their corporate capacity like an individual. 3. To hold lands, subject to the statutes of mortmain. 4. To have a common seal. 5. To make by-laws. Which last power, in spiritual or eleemosynary corporations, may be executed by the king or the founder.

(6) The duty of corporations is to answer the ends of their institution.

(7) To enforce this duty, all corporations may be *visited*: spiritual corporations by the ordinary; lay corporations by the founder, or his representatives: viz. the civil by the king (who is the *fundator incipiens* of all) represented in his court of king's