

men, yeomen, tradesmen, artificers, and labourers.

SECT. XIII. *Of the military and maritime states.*

(1) THE *military* state, by the standing constitutional law, consists of the militia of each county, raised from among the people by lot, officered by the principal landholders, and commanded by the lord lieutenant.

(2) The more disciplined occasional troops of the kingdom are kept on foot only from year to year by parliament; and, during that period, are governed by martial law, or arbitrary articles of war, formed at the pleasure of the crown.

(3) The *maritime* state consists of the officers and mariners of the British navy; who are governed by express and permanent laws, or the articles of the navy, established by act of parliament.

SECT. XIV. *Of master and servant.*

(1) THE *private*, economical, relations of persons are those of 1. *Master and servant*. 2. *Husband and wife*. 3. *Parent and child*, 4. *Guardian and ward*.

(2) The first relation may subsist between a *master* and four species of *servants*; (for slavery is unknown to our laws); viz. 1. Menial servants; who are *hired*. 2. Apprentices; who are *bound* by indentures. 3. Labourers; who are *casually employed*. 4. Stewards, bailiffs, and factors; who are rather in a *ministerial* state.

(3) From this relation result divers powers to the master, and emoluments to the servant.

(4) The master hath a property in the service of his servant; and must be answerable for such acts as the servant does by his express, or implied command.

SECT. XV. *Of Husband and Wife.*

(1) THE second private relation is that of *marriage*; which includes the reciprocal rights and duties of *husband and wife*.

(2) *Marriage* is duly contracted between persons. 1. Consenting: 2. Free from canonical impediments, which make it *voidable*: 3. Free also from the civil impediments,—of prior marriage,—of want of age,—of non consent of parent or guardians, where requisite—and of want of reason; either of which make it totally *void*. And it must be celebrated by a clergyman in due form and place.

(3) Marriage is dissolved, 1. By death. 2. By divorce in the spiritual court; not a *mensa et thoro* only, but a *vinculo matrimonii*, for canonical cause existing previous to the contract. 3. By act of parliament, as for adultery.

(4) By marriage the husband and wife become one person in law; which unity is the principal foundation of their respective rights, duties, and disabilities.

SECT. XVI. *Of parent and child.*

(1) THE third, and most universal private relation, is that of *parent and child*.

(2) *Children* are, 1. *Legitimate*; being those who are born in lawful wedlock, or within a competent time after. 2. *Bastards*, being those who are not so.