

have as much Right to their Subjection, as those who are in the State of Nature. Which could not possibly be, if all political Power were only paternal, and that in truth they were one and the same thing : For then, all paternal Power being in the Prince, the Subject could naturally have none of it. But these two Powers, *Political* and *Paternal*, are so perfectly distinct and separate ; are built upon so different Foundations, and given to so different Ends, that every Subject that is a Father, has as much a paternal Power over his Children, as the Prince has over his : And every Prince that has Parents, owes them as much filial Duty and Obedience, as the meanest of his Subjects do to theirs ; and can therefore contain not any part or degree of that kind of Dominion, which a Prince or Magistrate has over his Subject.

§ 72. Tho the Obligation of the Parents to *bring up* their Children, and the Obligation on Children to *honour* their Parents, contain all the Power on the one hand, and Submission on the other, which are proper to this Relation ; yet there is *another Power* ordinarily in the *Father*, whereby he has a Tie on the Obedience of his Children ; which tho it be common to him with other Men, yet the Occasions of shewing it, almost constantly happening to Fathers in their private Families, and the Instances of it elsewhere being rare, and less taken notice of, it passes in the World for a part of *paternal Jurisdiction*. And this is the Power Men generally have to *bestow their Estates* on those who please them best. The Possession of the Father being the Expectation and Inheritance of the Children, ordinarily in certain Proportions, according to the Law and Custom of each Country ; it is commonly in the Father's Power to bestow it with a more sparing or liberal Hand, according as the Behaviour of this or that Child hath comported with his Will and Humour.