his Consent to be of any Commonweal, is perpetually and indispensably obliged to be and remain unalterably a Subject to it, and can never be again in the Liberty of the state of Nature; unless, by any Calamity, the Government he was under comes to be dissolved; or else by some publick Act cuts him

off from being any longer a Member of it.

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§ 122. But submitting to the Laws of any Country, living quietly, and enjoying Privileges and Protection under them, makes not a Man a Member of that Society: This is only a local Protection and Homage due to and from all those, who, not being in a state of War, come within the Territories belonging to any Government, to all parts whereof the Force of its Law extends. But this no more makes a Man a Member of that Society, a perpetual Subject of that Commonwealth, than it would make a Man a Subject to another, in whose Family he found it convenient to abide for some time; tho, whilst he continued in it, he were obliged to comply with the Laws, and fubmit to the Government he found there. And thus we fee, that Foreigners, by living all their Lives under another Government, and enjoying the Privileges and Protection of it, tho they are bound, even in Conscience, to submit to its Administration, as far forth as any Denison; yet do not thereby come to be Subjects or Members of that Commonwealth. Nothing can make any Man fo, but his actually entering into # by positive Engagement, and express Promise and Compact. This is that which I think concerning the beginning of political Societies, and that Confent which makes any Man a Member of any Commonwealth.

Q CHAP.