

§. 24.
Appeal.

If any persons find themselves grieved with any Tax, or other act done by the Overseers, or by the said Justices of Peace, they are to be relieved at the Quarter Sessions. P. 7.

Corporate
Towns.

Head Officers of Cities and Corporate Towns (being Justices of Peace) have the same authority within their limits, as herein is limited to Justices of Peace of the County, &c. And no other Justices of Peace are to intermeddle there. P. 9.

§. 25.
Parish in
two Liber-
ties.

If any Parish shall extend into two Counties, or part thereof do lie in any City or Corporate Town where they have Justices, then the Justices of every County, &c. shall intermeddle only within their own limits: And every of them respectively within their limits, are to execute this Law concerning the nomination of Overseers, binding of Apprentices, giving Warrants to levy Taxations unpaid, taking account of Overseers, and committing such as refuse to account, to pay their arrearages: And yet the said Overseers shall without dividing themselves, execute their office in all places within the said Parish, but shall give up several Accompts &c. P. 10.

§. 26.
Parents.

The Father, and Grand-father, and Mother, and Grand-mother, and the Children and Grand children of every poor impotent person, or other poor persons not able to work, being of sufficient ability, shall relieve such poor persons in such manner as the Justices of Peace (of that County where such sufficient persons dwell) at their general Quarter Sessions shall assess; upon pain that every one failing therein, forfeit twenty shillings for every month; the said forfeiture to be levied by the Churchwardens and Overseers, or one of them by Warrant from any two such Justices of Peace (the one being of the *Quorum*) within their limits, by Distress and Sale as aforesaid; and in defect of Distress, any two such Justices may commit the offender to prison, there to remain without Bail, till the said Forfeiture be paid. And the same Forfeiture shall be employed to the use of the Poor of the same Parish. P. 12. 43 Eliz. 2. Resol. 16. 17. P. 8.

'The reputed Grand-father or Grand-mother seem not to be within this Statute, for a Bastard is *filius populi*. Reeves Case M. 7 Car. Bastar. 52. P. 344.

'If the Child live in the County of *Middlesex*, and be maintained by the Parish there; and the Grand-father, &c. live in the County of *Suffolk*, the Justices of *Middlesex* can make no order therein; but the Justices of Peace of the County of *Suffolk*, must make order to charge, &c. Ibid. 346.

'If the Grand-mother be a person of ability, and then marries, the person with whom she marries is a Grand-father within this Statute; for by the Marriage, all her Goods are given to the Husband, but with this difference; if the Grand-mother at the time of the marriage, were of ability, otherwise not. *Drapers Case*, also *Gerrards Case*. But if the Wife having nothing to bring her Husband in marriage; but after by her industry her Husband becomes a very rich Man, the Husband shall be charged by *Whitlock*, but *Crook* to the contrary: But they both agreed, That if an Estate descend to the Wife after marriage, the Husband shall be charged. Ibid. 355.

'And the Father also may be compelled to allow maintenance to his Sons Wife (the Husband being absented) as was done in the case of one *John Ball*, by Ord. 2. Sept. 15. Jac. lib. Sess. pa. Mid.

Now for the better furtherance of this so needful and charitable a service, and for the better help as well of the Justices of Peace, as of the Overseers, &c. I thought it not amiss to set down here certain Resolutions and