

P. L. L., (1860,) art. 13, sec. 1.

19. The overseer may compel any of the inmates of the almshouse, if of sufficient ability, to work, and shall sell and account for the produce of their labor.

Ibid.

20. Upon complaint to any justice of the peace that any person, from his disorderly conduct, gives disturbance to a neighborhood, and is likely to become chargeable to the county, the said justice, if upon hearing the party he shall judge the complaint to be well founded, may commit such disorderly person to the almshouse for any time not longer than three months, unless he shall find security, at the discretion of the justice, in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, for his good behavior for the space of six months.

Ibid.

21. Upon complaint and due proof made by any one trustee, or the overseer, to a justice of the peace of the county, that any person in the said almshouse has behaved in a disorderly manner, or has refused or neglected to obey any of the rules and by-laws of said corporation, such justice may direct such moderate and proper correction, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes for any one offence, to be given to such offender, as the nature of the case may require.

Ibid.

22. Any trustee may, under his hand, in writing, appoint what poor shall be received into said almshouse.

Ibid.

23. Any justice of the peace of the county, or any person authorized and appointed by said justice, may apprehend and commit to said almshouse any rogues, vagrants, vagabonds, beggars and other idle, dissolute and disorderly persons found loitering or residing in said county, and having no visible means of subsistence, and following no trade or occupation, there to be kept at hard labor for any period not exceeding three months; and the overseer shall receive and employ them accordingly.