

1876, ch. 53.

**409.** The burgess, and in his absence the assistant burgess, shall have power to issue warrants commanding the bailiff of said corporation or any constable of Washington county, to arrest and bring before him for trial, any person violating any of the ordinances of the said corporation; and he shall have the same power to summon witnesses and enforce their attendance, and also the same general peace powers as a justice of the peace; and in case of conviction, may impose such fine as the ordinance of the said corporation shall in such cases provide; and the person convicted, in default of payment may be committed to the jail of the county until such fine or forfeiture be paid, unless discharged under the next succeeding section.

Ibid.

**410.** He may order any person committed under the preceding section to be discharged after the space of ten days from the date of his commitment; and any justice of the peace of Washington county may order any person committed under the preceding section to be discharged after the space of ten days from the date of commitment, upon satisfactory proof adduced before him that said person is wholly unable to pay said fine and forfeiture and costs; provided, said fine does not exceed the sum of five dollars, in which case the person committed shall not be discharged by said justice of the peace until after the expiration of thirty days from the time of his commitment.

Ibid.

**411.** The burgess and commissioners may appoint a bailiff for the said town, who shall have the same general peace powers as a constable of Washington county; he shall have authority to arrest all persons found by him violating any ordinance of said corporation, or on warrant of the burgess, and shall be allowed the same costs as constables are allowed for similar services.

Ibid.

**412.** The burgess shall be allowed the same costs for his services as are allowed to justices of the peace for similar services.