

P. L. L., (1860,) art. 5, sec. 14.

14. He may compel persons committed to said almshouse, if of sufficient ability, to work, and shall sell the produce of their labor and apply the proceeds to their support.

Ibid. sec. 15.

15. Any justice of the peace of the county, upon complaint made that any person, from his disorderly conduct, gives disturbance to a neighborhood and is likely to become chargeable to the county, and being satisfied that the complaint is well founded, may commit such disorderly person to the almshouse for any time not exceeding three months, unless he shall find security, in the discretion of the justice, for his good behavior during the space of six months.

Ibid. sec. 16.

16. Upon complaint made by the overseer of the almshouse, and due proof, that any person in said almshouse hath behaved in a disorderly manner, or hath refused to perform his daily labor or to obey the rules and by-laws of the corporation, or any of them, any trustee of the poor may order and direct moderate and proper punishment, not exceeding ten lashes for any one offence, to be given to such offender.

Ibid. sec. 17.

17. Any trustee of the poor may, under his hand in writing, direct what poor shall be received into such almshouse.

Ibid. sec. 18.

18. Any justice of the peace of the county, or any person authorized by said justice, may apprehend or cause to be apprehended and committed to the said almshouse any vagrants, vagabonds, beggars or other idle, dissolute and disorderly persons found loitering or residing in said county, who follow no labor or occupation, and have no visible means of subsistence, there to be kept at hard labor for any time not exceeding six months.

Ibid. sec. 19.

19. No person shall, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars, sell any strong liquor or other matter or thing whatsoever to, or purchase anything from, any person committed to said almshouse.