The Register.

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W. P. RUSSEL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
MIDDLEBURY, VT.
Having recovered my health, I will again give calls in the line of my profession. 9:1

THOMAS H. McLEOD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
AND CLAIM AGENT,
Office at his residence, West end the Bridge.
MIDDLEBURY, VT.

H. W. BEWSTER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
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SPECTACLES of every description, FANCY GOODS, Violin Strings, Bows, Keys, &c., Fishing Tackle, Revolvers, Cartridges, &c.
8tf ALL TO BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST RATES.

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AGENTS FOR
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C. B. CURRIER, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon
Office, under Masonic Hall,
MIDDLEBURY, Vt.
Office Hours, from 7 to 8 A. M.; 12 to 1, and from 6 to 8, P. M.

JOSEPH BATTELL,
RIPTON, VT.,
Dealer in every kind of
IMPROVED STOCK.
November 6th, 1866. 2:

O. S. DICKINSON,
DEALER IN
Watches and Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Wares of every description.
Next door to the Post Office.
N. B.—All kinds of Jewelry Work done to order.
Middlebury, May 16, 1866. 71f

IRA W. CLARK,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery
Particular attention paid to Bankruptcy. Relief to insolvents and protection to Creditors.
Middlebury, Vt. Jan. 8th, A. D., 1866. 41:

M. H. EDDY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
MIDDLEBURY, VT.
Office in Brewster's Block, over Simmons & Co.'s Book Store.

J. H. SIMMONS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Books, Stationery, Artists' Materials, Magazines, Newspapers, Pictures, and Picture Frames,
BREWSTER'S BLOCK, MIDDLEBURY, VT.
J. H. SIMMONS A. S. IRAVY.

STEWART & ELDREDGE,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT.
J. W. STEWART. | L. E. ELDREDGE.

KNAPP & CLARK,
MIDDLEBURY, VT.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Parties desiring to sell or purchase real estate will find it for their advantage to call on us. We have already several desirable dwelling houses and lots at our disposal which we shall be happy to show purchasers.
L. E. KNAPP, Register Office. 15tf
IRA W. CLARK'S Law office, Main st

VERMONTERS, at home and abroad, should send for the Catalogue of 500 Stereoscopic Views of Vermont Scenery, to A. F. STYLES, Burlington, Vt. 28tf

NEW GRAIN AND FEED STORE,
The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand
OATS,
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BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
INDIAN MEAL,
FLOUR OF BONE,
And various other articles. Will sell at small margin from cost, for cash.
V. V. CLAY.
Middlebury, April 17th, 1866. 3tf

BURR & BURTON SEMINARY
MANCHESTER.
The Academic year is divided into Three Terms. The First Term commences Wednesday, September 4th, 1867.
Rev. ROSWELL HARRIS, Jr., Principal and Teacher of Classical Department.
Miss ELIZA M. CLARK, Perceptress.
Tuition from $6 to $8 per Term.
Room Rent and Incidental, $4.
Board per week, $3.75.
Young men having the ministry in view may receive material aid from the Burr fund.
Circulars sent, on application to clerk.
R. S. CUSHMAN, Clerk.
Manchester, 1867. 23:1

ON THE TOPMOST WAVE.
of popularity, without a competitor, and defying competion, bound to flourish as long as
THE GOOD SHIP TRUTH
spreads her sails, or nature produces fiery tinted hair, or Time sheds its white spray on human heads.
CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE
wins golden opinions from all sorts of people," and can never "go by the board" while it is held desirable by man or woman to be comely. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. 33

BUTTER! BUTTER!!
Good Prime Butter wanted every day in the week. (Sundays excepted) for which I will pay the highest market price in cash on delivery at my store.
L. R. SAYRE.
Middlebury, Vt., Sept. 7, 1867. 24tf

I Have a pair of Four-Year-Old CATTLE, which I will sell cheap.
J. S. CHANDLER.
Ripton, Vt., Nov. 7, 1867. 33;4w

Middlebury Register.

Co Clerk

VOL. XXXII MIDDLEBURY, VT., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1867. NO. 37.

The Tribune for 1868.

PROSPECTUS.

The year 1868 will long be remembered for its settlement of the boundary question between Aristocracy of Color and Impartial Human Liberty. The War of the Rebellion being closed, we have now to decide whether the fundamental idea which impelled and justified the Rebellion shall dominate over our whole country, molding her institutions and shaping her destiny. If it be true that God has *not* created all men, but only all White men, in His own image and made them equal in political and civil rights, then it is a world-wide calamity that Grant did not surrender to Lee at Appomattox; and "The Lost Cause," trodden into mire under the hoofs of Sheridan's rough-riding cavalry, not only should but will be regained in Constitutional Conventions and at the ballot-boxes. If the Black race, because they are Black, should be excluded from the jury box and repelled from the ballot box, then Stonewall Jackson ought to head the roll of American martyrs, emblazoned high above the names of Warren and Mercer and Pulaski; of Ellsworth, Lyon, Baker, Reynolds, Wadsworth, Kearney, Sedgwick, and McPherson.

It is difficult to argue with a blind, besotted prejudice, grounded in ignorance and fortified by self-conceit. Devoid of reason, it is hardly amenable to reason. But millions who would listen unmoved to appeals based on Justice and Humanity can be stirred by facts which affect their own interest and safety. The naked truth that every Southern State reconstructed on the white basis is to-day a Rebel State—shaped and ruled by men who execrated Lincoln's reluctant and tardy resistance to the Rebellion as a causeless and criminal aggression, and profoundly rejoiced over Bull Run as their victory—will prove invincible. If we can but bring it home to the apprehension of every loyal voter. There is no paramount question of good faith or gratitude to the Blacks. Their votes are as necessary to the preponderance of White loyalty as to their own protection and security. Reconstruct the South on the White basis, and every one of the fifteen States which held slaves in 1860 will be intensely overwhelmingly Copperhead thenceforth and evermore. Allow to-day the plea that the Blacks are ignorant and degraded, and those whom you thereby clothe with power will take good care that the plea shall be as valid and well-grounded a century hence as it now is. Public Education and Civil Rights for the Freedman can only be achieved and maintained through the ballot. "We are for Negro Suffrage—*'the way they suffered in New Orleans,'* was the inscription on a banner borne in a late Conservative or Democratic procession in Baltimore; and the spirit which dictated that avowal is still rampant in the South. But for what is stigmatized as Military Despotism, it would daily avenge by outrage and infliction what it deems negro treachery to the Southern cause.

THE TRIBUNE has declined to be lured or turned aside from the Main Question. It has persistently refused to swell the clamor for vengeance on the defeated Rebels, whether by execution or by confiscation; and one of its strong reasons for this course is a conviction that no drop of Rebel blood could be coolly, deliberately shed without essentially clouding the prospect of securing the Right of Suffrage to the Blacks. Defying the madness of passion and the blindness of short-sighted misconception, it has demanded Reconstruction on the basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage, in perfect consciousness of the fact that it thereby alienated thousands who had been its zealous supporters and life-long patrons. The hour of its complete vindication cannot be far distant.

As for the man who is to be the chosen standard-bearer of the Republican host in the impending contest, while we avow our deliberate preference of Chief Justice Chase as the ablest and most eminent of our living statesmen, THE TRIBUNE will render a hearty, cheerful, determined support to Gen. Grant, or Senator Wade, or Speaker Colfax, should he be nominated and supported on a platform which affirms and upholds the equal political as well as civil rights of all citizens of the Republic. We do not contemplate as possible the support by Republicans of any candidate who does not stand on this platform.—And we do not apprehend that the candidates who, in our approaching struggle shall represent genuine Democracy in opposition to the meanest phase of Aristocracy can be beaten if proper means be systematically taken, as they must and will be, to enlighten and arouse the American people.

We will thank such friends as believe that THE TRIBUNE will prove an efficient and cheap way to influence the undecided to aid us in extending its circulation.—Though ours is eminently a political Journal, but a small portion of its space is devoted to politics, while an outlay of more than $200,000 per annum is incurred in collecting and transmitting news from all parts of the world. We have regular correspondents at nearly all the capitals of Europe, with a director at London, who is authorized to dispatch special correspondents to all points where important events may at any time be transpiring or imminent. The progress of the war in Crete, which is the precursor of a still greater war, has been watched by one of these special correspondents, while another telegraphs from Constantinople each novel phase of the critical diplomatic situation. Every step of Garibaldi's recent heroic though unfortunate enterprise, from its inception to its close, was noted by our correspondents, who are also his most trusted advisors; while an esteemed member of our editorial staff has just accompanied the Embassador of Juarez to Mexico to scan the Mexican problem closely and under auspices more favorable to the Republican chief than those which have colored the advices of our regular correspondents at Vera Cruz and the Capital. Another correspondent accompanied the first National expedition to Alaska, Walrussia, or whatever our splinter of the North Pole may be called, and is now reporting on the aspects and capabilities of that chilly region. Bayard Taylor is writing us in his own vein from Central Europe; while able correspondents report to us from Colorado, Idaho, Montana, &c., more copiously than we can find room to publish. Our Reviews of Books and Literary Department are in charge of one of the ripest American scholars; while Agricultural under a competent editor, claims a leading place in our Semi-Weekly and Weekly issues. In short, we have for years spent a large proportion of the income of our business in efforts to render THE TRIBUNE a better and better newspaper; and, if we have not succeeded, the fault is not explained by a lack of means or of efforts, whether on our own part or on that of a generous and discerning public.

THE TRIBUNE is sent by mail daily (Sundays excepted) for $10, Semi-Weekly for $4, and Weekly for $2 per annum (payable invariably in advance. To clubs for the Semi Weekly we send two copies one year for $7; five copies, or over, for each copy, $3. On receipt of $30 for ten copies we will send an extra copy six months. On receipt of $45 for fifteen copies we will send an extra copy one year; for $100 we will send thirty-four copies and THE DAILY TRIBUNE. We send the Weekly to Clubs of five for $9; ten copies or over, addressed to names of subscribers each, $1 70; twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers, $34; ten copies, to one address, $16; twenty copies to one address, $30. An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

A large and fine steel engraved portrait of the Editor is sent free of charge to any one who, in sending $10 for a Daily, $4 for a Semi-Weekly, or $2 for a Weekly, shall indicate a desire to receive it. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St. New York.

LAWS OF VERMONT, A. D. 1867.

Public Acts designated by the Secretary of State, for publication in the Newspapers.

An Act for the more equal distribution among creditors of property attached on mesne process.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Sec. 1 The lien which shall be created by the first attachment on mesne process, trustee process, or sequestration in chancery when analogous to attachment, on any property, estate, or chose in action, shall not be paramount to the rights of all subsequent attaching creditors but on the contrary, such subsequent attaching creditors as shall, within the time in this act specified, adopt the measure herein required, may participate in the proceeds of such property, estate or chose in action, each in proportion to the amount of the judgments he shall finally recover.

Sec. 2. When the second or subsequent creditor shall desire to attach property or estate which has been already taken as aforesaid, he, in order to create a lien thereon equal to and not subject to such prior attachment, shall if the return day of such prior writ has not arrived, place his own writ in the hands of the sheriff or officer who has already taken such property; and such officer shall, in behalf of such second or subsequent plaintiff, attach the same property, make return that he has done so, and make or deliver to such second or subsequent plaintiff, or his attorney, a certified copy of such second or subsequent writ, and of such return; in which return such officer shall certify that such second or subsequent plaintiff claims to participate in the avails of such prior attachment; and such officer shall also make and deliver a certified copy of such prior writ, and a list of the property, estate or chose in action, attached thereon—which copies shall within twenty days be by such second or subsequent plaintiff filed in the office of the clerk of the county court for the county in which such first attachment was made. Such subsequent plaintiff shall pay the officer for said copies at the rate now allowed by law, shall at his own expense cause said copies to be filed as aforesaid, with said county clerk, and shall pay said clerk twenty-five cents costs for filing said copies.

Sec. 3 If at the time of claim to participate in such lien, the prior writ has already been entered in court, such second or subsequent writ may be served by the same or any other officer, and such officer in his return and copy thereof for filing in the clerk's office, shall be required to give no further description of the property attached than to refer therefor to such first writ, designating the same and stating the names of the parties and name of the officer who served the same, and shall not be required to take possession of such property.

Sec. 4. Such subsequent applicant may at any time make such an attachment and claim, until forty days shall have expired from the rising of the county court, at the first term to which such first writ was made returnable, and the officer who attached such property, or shall have taken the same on execution, or shall have sold the same on execution, shall continue to hold such property or its avails until the expiration of such forty days; and if, at the expiration, no such certificate of claim of participation shall have been filed with the county clerk, it shall be the duty of such officer holding such property or execution or proceeds of sale, to proceed in the disposal thereof as now required by law.

Sec 5 If, before the expiration of said forty days, any such certificate of claim shall have been filed, it shall be the duty of the officer to keep either the property taken or the proceeds of the sale thereof, until the amounts due the respective creditors, so claiming, shall be ascertained by final judgment; and such delay shall not dissolve the lien or security obtained, whether the same be on personal property by trustee process, or on real estate; but such lien or security shall remain good for forty days of time after the last of such final judgment shall be rendered, or the suits be otherwise satisfied and settled.

Sec 6 When the writ of the first attaching plaintiff, or either of said claimants, is made returnable to any other county than the one in which such attachment of property shall be made, or when either of said plaintiffs shall have sued before a justice of the peace and shall obtain final judgment before such justice, such party shall within ten days after final judgment in such writ, procure from the clerk of the court of such county in which such judgment is rendered, or from such justice, a certified copy of record of such judgment, and file the same with the clerk of the county court in such county in which said property was taken and in case such plaintiff shall omit to do so, the division of the proceeds of attachment, herein mentioned, shall be made to the plaintiffs or claimants other than those so neglecting.

Sec. 7. If any one of such plaintiffs attempting to get security on the same thing shall suspect any other one of collusion with the defendants, or of attempting to procure a judgment for a greater sum than is just and right, it shall be lawful for such plaintiff, any time before final judgment, to file in the court where such suspected suit is pending, a declaration under oath, of such his suspicions, and of his desire to be heard in the premises; and the court thereupon shall give to such declarant as full an opportunity of defending such suit as belongs to a principal defendant. And the court shall have full discretion whether to hear the original defendant and said declarant together at the same trial, or to allow separate pleadings and separate issues. But if judgment shall be rendered on the declarant's defense for a less sum than in the issue joined by the defendant, there shall be judgment for costs in favor of declarant against such suspected plaintiff; and in either event his proportion of such lien acquired by attachment shall be based on the smallest of the two findings.

Sec 8 When, in any action returnable before the county court, or appealed to the county court, there shall be judgment for the plaintiff during the first term thereof after service of his writ, and also when any plaintiff shall take the defendant's confession of judgment, such judgment shall not be conclusive against such second or subsequent creditors as may before the expiration of said forty days, attach and claim to participate as aforesaid in the same security. But on the contrary thereof, any or all of said claimants may, at any time within twelve days of the second term of said county court, cite such plaintiff before the county court and declare against him, as in the last section permitted, and have against him the hearing the privileges, and the remedies therein specified

Sec. 9. The clerk of each county shall keep files of the copies furnished him under this act. He shall also keep a tabular register in which he shall enter the attachments, copies of which are brought him in pursuance of this act, placing in one column the defendants' names, in another the plaintiffs' names, in another the date of the service, in another the name of the officer, in another the court to which the writ was returnable, in another the addamnum, and in another column a short statement of what property is attached; and such clerk shall at any time exhibit such register to any applicant, or answer in writing any inquiry as to what subsequent creditors have claimed to participate in any one attachment, for writing which answer he shall be entitled to receive twenty-five cents; and such certificate of such clerk in writing shall be sufficient evidence to justify any sheriff in promising that no other attaching plaintiffs are claiming to participate than those so certified by the clerk, and dividing the proceeds of sale accordingly.

Sec. 10. When any creditor, whether first in attaching, or one of those claiming participation, shall deem his security insufficient, he may at any time before the expiration of said forty days, cause further seizure to be made and more property to be attached; and for that purpose, the clerk shall, in case such writ has been already entered in court, issue a duplicate thereof, including the return already made thereon, and certify thereon that it is issued for additional attachment, and said copy, so certified, shall have the same force and validity, as had the original process to justify and require a sheriff or other legal officer to attach property.—The clerk shall in such case note such issue of such duplicate in his register.

Sec. 11. When any creditor shall make additional attachment, as in the last preceding section mentioned, the sheriff who shall so attach shall send to the clerk of the court in the county where said writ was first served a copy of his return thereon; and the creditor or plaintiff who has thus made additional attachment shall cause it to be filed and not be entitled to receive any portion of the proceeds of the first attachment until he shall furnish bonds, with surety to the satisfaction of the clerk, that he will bring to the officer who made the first attachment for division all the proceeds of such second or additional attachment, or shall actually pay to such officer such proceeds; and a neglect to comply with this requirement for ten days after receiving the proceeds of such additional attachment, shall forfeit all his lien under his first attachment, and the proceeds thereof shall be divided among the other plaintiffs who shall have taken said property, as in the first section of this act prescribed.

Sec. 12 Whenever the property attached successively, as aforesaid, by different plaintiffs, shall turn out to be contested ownership, and suit shall be brought, either against the officer or either of the plaintiffs, for taking the same, as also when any suit is brought, or such officer fears a suit will be brought, by reason of doubt whether such property is attachable, he may deliver such property to the person, and at the place where he took the same; and such return shall be in mitigation of damages, unless the plaintiffs, or their attorneys who have caused him to attach the same, shall within six days after being requested, furnish bonds with surety reasonably satisfactory to said officer that they will defend said suit and pay each his part of the damages, cost and reasonable expense in the same proportion as the proceeds are by this act divisible among such plaintiffs; and if a portion only of such plaintiffs furnish such bonds, and others refuse or neglect so to do, the ultimate proceeds of the attachment shall be applied in satisfaction of part satisfaction of those plaintiffs only who furnish security

Sec. 13. When different plaintiffs shall have acquired liens on the same property, thing or chose in action by virtue of this act, the officers who shall levy execution of the first attaching creditor, shall divide the proceeds of sale of property to those judgment creditors who have attached in conformity with this act, and complied with the provisions thereof, in the proportions hereinbefore specified.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect from its passage, but shall not apply to or impair any attachment which has already been made.

Sec. 15. When real estate shall be attached, instead of dividing the proceeds of its sale such estate shall be set off on execution to such plaintiffs in common, but in the proportion of their respective judgments.

Sec. 16. When either of the attachments on any property is by virtue of a county court suit or suit of sequestration, this act shall apply. When an officer serving a county court writ shall have already attached on one or more justice writs and the returns thereon, as hereinbefore required in case of other prior attachments.

Approved Nov. 21, 1867.

An Act in addition to chapter thirty three of the General Statutes, entitled "Of process."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. Whenever any attachment shall have been made upon mesne process issued from any court in this State of any live animals, or of any goods or chattels liable to perish or waste, or to be greatly reduced in value by keeping, or which cannot be kept without great or disproportionate expense, and the parties to such attachment shall not have consented in writing to the sale of such property upon such process, in the manner provided in section thirty nine of chapter thirty three of the General Statutes, any party in interest in the action whenever such attachment is made, may apply to the court in which such action is pending at any term thereof in vacation, for an order of sale of such property, by the officer attaching the same.

Sec. 2 At least ten days' notice of such application shall be given to all the parties to such action, to be served in the same manner as a writ of summons, and in case any such party shall not reside in this State, service shall be made upon his agent or attorney therein, and if he shall have no known agent or attorney therein, such service shall be made on the person having the custody of said property at the time of said attachment, and if no such person can be found within this State, then an order of publication of such notice shall be made by such court or judges thereof, and the same shall be published in such newspaper or newspapers as they shall direct, for three weeks successively, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days before the hearing of such application.

Sec. 3. Upon hearing such application, if such court be judges are satisfied that said property is within the description given in the first section of this act, they may make an order of sale thereof to be executed by the officer holding said property, and shall issue a warrant to such officer accordingly, and such order and warrant shall be duly recorded in said court.

Sec 4. The officer, to whom such warrant is directed, shall proceed to appoint three disinterested and judicious persons acquainted with the value of such property as appraisers thereof, and they shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of such duty and shall appraise said property at its full and just value in money, and thereupon said officer shall advertise and sell said property in the same manner, in all respects, as is provided by law for the sale of property on execution; provided, that if the owner of said property or his agent or attorney shall at any time before such sale tender to said officer the amount of said appraisal in money or give satisfactory security for the payment thereof, said officer shall receive such tender or take such security and deliver such property to such owner for the purpose, and as provided in section 34 of said chapter 33.

Sec. 5. This act shall be construed and taken as in addition to the provisions of chapter 33 of the General Statutes, and not as repealing the same.

Sec 6. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 21, 1867.

An Act in relation to the change of venue in civil actions.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. Whenever it shall appear to any judge of the supreme court, holding the term of the county court in any county in this State, that there is good reason to believe that any civil action pending in such court cannot be impartially tried in the county where the same is pending, it shall be the duty of such judges, on the petition of either party to said suit, to order said cause to be removed for trial to the county court in some other county in this State.

Sec. 2. The petition to remove a cause as aforesaid shall be verified by affidavit and served upon the adverse party in like manner as writs of summons are required to be served; and if the adverse party resides without this State it may be served upon the attorney of record in said cause.

Sec. 3. Whenever an order is made for the removal of a civil cause from one county court to another, as is provided in the first section of this act, and such order is filed with the clerk of the court in which said cause is pending, it shall be the duty of such clerk forthwith to transmit to the clerk of the court to which said cause is ordered to be removed all the original papers in said cause, together with a certified copy of the docket entries therein, and also a certified copy of said order of removal; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court to which said cause is ordered to be removed, to enter the cause upon the docket of said court, together with the docket entries as certified by the clerk of the court from which said cause is ordered to be removed; and said cause shall proceed to trial in like manner and to all intents and purposes the same as if it had been originally brought to and entered upon the docket of said court.

Sec. 4. All attachments, recognizances, bonds and orders in said cause, made before said removal, shall have the same force and validity as if the cause had continued in the court to which it was originally brought.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 21, 1867.

An act to provide for the disposition of the proceeds of sales of personal property on the mesne process.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. When property shall be sold on mesne process, returnable to the county court, under the provisions of chapter thirty three of the General Statutes, the money realized from such sale shall upon application of either party to such process, be paid into court, and the clerk thereof shall invest or deposit said money during the pendency of the suit as said court shall direct; and when the officer shall have so paid said money into court, he shall not be responsible to either party therefor.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 15, 1867.

An act relating to pleadings.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. Wherever matter of defense shall arise in any suit after the commencement thereof, the same may be pleaded as of right at the term of court next after the accruing of such matter of defense, or by special leave of the court, at any subsequent time; and such plea shall not be treated as a waiver of other defenses pleaded or set.

Approved Nov. 8, 1867.

An Act relating to liens at law.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. Any person holding personal property by virtue of a lien implied by law, may, to insure the payment of the debt secured by such lien, cause said property to be attached on mesne process, and sold on execution; and such attachment shall not be deemed or held to be a waiver of such lien.

Approved Nov. 20, 1867.

An Act to amend section three of chapter one hundred and eight of the General Statutes, in relation to mechanics' liens.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. Section three of chapter one hundred and eight of the General Statutes is hereby amended, by inserting the word "moving" after the word "repairing," in the second line of said section

Sec. 2 This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 6, 1867.

An Act in addition to section four of chapter one hundred and eight of the General Statutes, relating to mechanics' liens.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. The real estate of a married woman may be charged with a mechanic's lien, under the provisions of chapter one hundred and eight of the General Statutes when she assents to the contract sought to be enforced thereby, and in all suits brought to enforce the same, the wife may be joined as defendant with the husband, and coverture shall be no defense thereto.

Approved Nov. 21, 1867.

An Act enlarging the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in certain cases.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. Suits arising under section six of chapter one hundred and two of the General Statutes, may be brought before a justice of the peace, when the amount claimed does not exceed two hundred dollars, provided, however, that either party may appeal from the judgment therein rendered.

Approved Nov. 21, 1867.

An act to extend and define the powers of masters in chancery.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. Masters in chancery shall have power to sign subpœnas and take recognizances for costs to all bills in chancery and petitions for foreclosure of mortgages returnable to the county court, within and for the county in which such masters reside.

Sec. 2. No master in chancery shall act as such in any cause, or do any judicial act wherein he shall be a party, or shall be related to either party within the fourth degree of affinity or consanguinity, or shall be interested in the event thereof, or shall be of counsel to either party.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 6, 1867.

An act in amendment of section forty-five of chapter 113 of the General Statutes entitled, "Offenses against private property."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. Section 45 of chapter one hundred and thirteen of the General Statutes, is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

Any person who shall intentionally injure or destroy any shade or ornamental tree, growing in any highway, public park, common burial ground or cemetery in this State, (except as authorized in section forty-six and forty-seven of chapter one hundred and thirteen of the General Statutes,) shall, for any such offense, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt founded on this statute, by the person, association or corporation owning such tree, or by the selectmen of the town in which such highway, park, common, or burial ground is situated, where the tree or trees are so injured or destroyed.

Sec 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, Nov. 20, 1867.

An Act in amendment of and in addition to an act entitled, "An act for organizing the militia," approved Nov. 22, 1864

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. Section four of an act entitled, "An act for organizing the militia," approved Nov 22, 1864, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The Commander in Chief is hereby authorized and directed to divide the State into three military districts, and may organize in each of said districts one regiment of volunteer infantry, consisting of ten companies, to consist of fifty-one officers and men each, to be organized, armed, drilled and disciplined under such regulations as he may prescribe. The said three regiments shall constitute one brigade.—And the Commander-in-Chief is also authorized to organize a volunteer section of light artillery in each of said districts and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 2. Each member of the organized militia shall receive two dollars for each day's actual drill, not to exceed five days in any one year, under the order of the Commander-in-Chief, or at any drill established by law, to be paid by the Treasurer of the State, upon proper vouchers, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief. And the Quartermaster General is hereby authorized to furnish to the commander of each regiment necessary fuel and straw, at an expense to the State, not exceeding fifty dollars, for the use of such regiment at regimental drills.

Sec. 3. All officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, now in the militia service in this State, shall return through the proper officers to the Quartermaster General of the State, in good condition, the property in their possession, or which may have been properly charged to them, belonging to the State, at such time and place as he may direct; and upon the return of the property aforesaid, in good condition, such officers, (except the ranking brigadier general,) non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates are hereby honorably discharged from the active militia service of the State.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 21, 1867.

An Act to amend section one of "An act for organizing the militia," approved Nov. 22, 1864.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. Section one of an act for organizing the militia, approved November 22, 1864, is hereby amended so as to read as follows;

Each and every able bodied male citizen of this State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to perform military duty, and shall be enrolled in the militia of this State. It shall be the duty of the listers or assessors of each town and city within this State, to make such enrollment at such time and times and in such manner, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Commander-in-Chief may prescribe,—And if such listers or assessors shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties required of them by this section, the Commander-in-Chief shall forthwith cause the same to be performed by such person as he shall appoint, at the expense of such town or city, and such listers or assessors, for such refusal or neglect, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the Adjutant and Inspector General, which action it is made his duty to institute.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 21, 1867.

An Act in relation to suits and proceedings in which a railroad corporation is, or may be, a party or interested in the same.