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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SONG OF THE VERMONTERS.—1779.
H—All to the borders! Vermonters, come down,
With your breeches of deer-skin, and jackets of
brown;
With your red woollen caps, and your moccasins,
To the gathering summons of trumpet and drum.

Come down with your rifles—let grey wolf and fox
Hunt in the shade of their primitive rocks;
Let the bear feed securely from pig-pen and stall;
Let the two-legged game for your powder and ball.

On our South come the Dutchman, enveloped in
green;
And, armed for battle, while eating of peace;
On our East, early Meshech has gathered his band,
To hang upon rocks, and eat out our land.

H—All to the rescue! For Satan shall work
No gain for his legions of Hampshire and York!
They claim our possessions,—the pitiful knives—
The trifling we pay, shall be prisons and graves!

Let Clinton and Ten Broeck, with bribes in their
hands,
Still seek to divide us, and parcel our lands;
We've cast for our traitors, wherever they are;
The warp of his feathers—the filling of war!

Does the "old Lay State" threaten? Does Con-
gress complain?
Southern Hampshire in arms on our borders again?
Let the war-dogs of Britain abate on the lake!
Lick 'em come!—what they can they are welcome to
take.

What seek they among us! The pride of our wealth
Lies in our contentment, and labor and health,
And lands which, as Freedom, we only have trod,
Independent of all, save the mercies of God.

Yet we owe no allegiance; we bow to no throne;
Our ruler is law, and the law is our own;
Our leaders themselves are our own free-men,
Who can handle the sword, or the scythe, or the pen.

Our wives are all true, and our daughters are fair,
With their blue eyes of smile, and their light flowing
hair,
All hark at their wheels till the dark even-fall,
Then blithe at the sleigh-bells, the huckling, and ball!

We're sheep on the hill sides; we've cows on the
plain;
And gay-stalked corn-fields, and cork-grawing grain;
There are dore on the mountains; and wood-pigeons
fly;
From the crack of our muskets, like clouds on the
sky.

And there's fish in our streams and rivers which
take
Their course from the hills to our broad-bosomed
lake;
Through rock-arched Winoski the salmon leaps
free.

And the partly shad follows all fresh from the sea.
See a sun-bath on the pickered glides through his pool;
See the spotted trout sleeps where the water is cool,
Or darts from his shelter of rock and of root
At the beaver's quick plunge, or the angler's pursuit.

And birds are the mountains which bravely rise
To glory in their green heads, and blue skies;
And once are the forests unswayed, unshaken,
Save where the wild path of the tempest is torn.

And though savage and wild be this climate of ours,
And bleak be our season of fruits and of flowers,
Far dearer the blast round our mountains which
raves,
Than the sweet summer zephyr, which breathes over
slaves.

Hurra for Vermont! for the land which we till
Most hard won to defend from valley and hill;
Leave the harvest to rot on the field where it grows,
And the reaping of wheat for the reaping of foes.

From far Michicom's wild valley, to where
Downstream steals down from his wood-circled bar,
From Shoclock's river to Lutescent town,
H—All to the rescue! Vermonters, come down!

"Some York or come Hampshire,—come traitors and
knave!
If ye rob o'er our land, ye shall rule o'er our graves;
Our vow is recorded,—our banner unfurled;
In the name of Vermont we defy all the world!"

gless, powerless under the old Confederation
endeavored to keep on good terms with all
the parties, but adroitly favored New York.
Vermont reconstituted warmly. Congress
threatened. Vermont published "an appeal
to the candid and impartial world"—denounced
Congress, and asserted its own absolute
independence. Notwithstanding the threats
offered on all sides, the contest terminated
without much bloodshed, and Vermont was
admitted into the Union in 1791, after exist-
ing as an independent sovereignty for nearly
fifteen years. *Williams' history of Vermont*,
&c.

Hon. Meshech Weare, Governor of New
Hampshire.
I Gov. Clinton of New York, and Hon. A.
Ten Broeck, President of the New York Con-
vention.

The New York sheriffs and those who
submitted to the authority of New York were
often roughly handled by the Green Mountain
boys. The following is from the journal of
a member of the Vermont Council of
public safety—*Council of Safety, 3d Sept.*
1777. "I was permitted
to return home, and remain on his father's farm
(and if found off to expect thirty-nine lashes
of the beach seal) until further orders from
this Council." The instrument of punish-
ment was termed the "beach seal" in allu-
sion to the great seal of New Hampshire af-
fixed to the grants, of which the beach rod
well laid upon the naked backs of the "York-
ers" and their adherents was considered a
confirmation.

"Rather than fail, I will retire with my
hardy Green Mountain boys to the desolate
caverns of the mountains, and wage war with
human nature at large."—*Ethan Allen's Let-
ter to Congress, March 9, 1781.*

The Two Suitors.
CONCLUDED.

While Edward's parents were proudly re-
joicing at the honorable career thus unex-
pectedly opened before their only son, his poor
child, was pining with vexation, and stupid
from confinement, and envying every boy he
saw at liberty to work and be happy. At
length the redness of his eyes, swollen with
weeping in despair over a stultified verb that
defied all his efforts to conjugate it, alarmed his
mother, she was confident that Edward's ex-
cessive love of study was seriously injuring his
eyes, and he instantly conceived the plan, for
weak minds are prone to artifice, of attributing
to their soreness, his daily deficiencies in his
lessons. And so the weakness of his eyes, with-
withstanding the plentiful application of rose-
water, eye-water and every restorative that
could be heard of, increased hourly till a phy-
sician was consulted. He recommended green
glass, they were instantly procured. But green
spectacles, even with silver bows, have but lit-
tle effect in enlightening the mind; and it was
there that the *dissimulation* which Edward com-
plained was scented. Edward received no benefit
from his glasses except the privilege of ar-
ranging his head fifteen or twenty degrees higher
than usual. This lofty position of his pericranium
was by his youthful associates, generally as-
cribed to the desire of appearing like a dig-
nified student; but the little, lively, laughing
Julia Ware always declared it was to look
her spectacles on, instead of aiming his sight,
he could not see through them at all. His head
was next attacked with violent pains, and the
physician recommended journeying and exer-
cise, he hinted the necessity of study, affect
entirely aside; but Mr. Baring, who feared lest
his son would, in that case, lose the legacy be-
queathed him, as his mother could not endure
it should be proved in a court of law, that his
"faculties were impaired." So three years
were passed in murdering Latin and Greek,
visiting mineral waters and salt waters, show-
ering and bathing—till Edward's appetite and
health really failed, and a council of physicians
agreed that he had a disorder of the head,
which would, if he continued to study, affect
the brain; and they gave a certificate, which
was decided by a council of lawyers to be ample
evidence, that the clause in his aunt's will
requiring him to "go through college, if his fac-
ulties were graciously continued him," was null
and void.

Edward was now freed from the thrall-
dom of books. He had long been anxious to
become a merchant, and his father finally pro-
ceeded him a situation in the counting room of
a respectable merchant in the city of New York.
This was a few months after the commence-
ment of hostilities, and political discussions and
excitements ran high in the country. Edward,
in the retirement of the country, pursuing, or rather
employed in avoiding his studies, had thought
of politics; but happening accidentally to form
acquaintance with a young gentleman belong-
ing to a club, whose standing toast was "Free
Trade and Sailors' Rights," he became smit-
ten with the ambition of shining a patriot and
hero. He joined their club, rubbed off his sus-
picious bashfulness, spoke "Ned," and his letters to
his parents breathed nothing but tremendous
denunciations against the British, and his deter-
mination to join the army if he could only
procure a commission. This alarmed his moth-
er, a woman of weak nerves, and shallow judg-
ment, whose injudicious indulgence had been
the primary cause of Edward's sore eyes, dis-
eased brain, &c. and she finally persuaded his
father to command him to return home.

He reluctantly obeyed; but his presence
brought little comfort to his fond mother. Ed-
ward was not naturally inclined to vice, but
his mind seemed wanting in *stamina*—in those
first and permanent principles of thinking and
action which constitute character, or what we
mean by that term when applied to the differ-
ent modifications of the human intellect. He
received impressions easily, but arranged ideas
slowly, and always adopted the fashionable
and convenient, without reference to real use-
fulness, or future consequences. In the eight-
teen months spent abroad he had seen much
that was new, but had, if possible, reasoned
less than when at home. Of course he was
confident and conceited; talked loud and long,
but usually his own hero; and except in com-
plimenting the ladies, in which it must be ac-
knowledged he had acquired considerable tact
George Hopkins declared there were but four
subjects on which Edward was heard to ex-
patriate—namely, boasting of his readiness to
become a soldier—denouncing a country like
England—the city, and insisting on being called
Ned.

While Edward Baring thus passed years of
vain and unprofitable endeavors to become a
scholar and gentleman, George Hopkins, in-
dustriously improving the facilities afforded
by his free schools and free institutions, had
acquired a practically useful and even literary
and scientific education. His taste was im-

proved by reading and his mind by reflection,
which guaranteed by practice, and mainly
strength by exercise, united with fine form
and very handsome features, made him in
personal appearance as well as in solid learn-
ing and real worth of character, far superior
to his early friend. They were no longer
friends. The intimacy decayed from the
moment that Edward put on his green glasses
and assumed those airs which superficial schol-
ars too often affect, and which observers ad-
mire, wonder at, or despise, according to the
strength, or weakness of their own character,
and their knowledge of the exponents. George
knew Edward's perfectly, and the latter
sensible of this, dreaded his scrutiny; for
dreading he began to avoid and hate, and
finally envy of the superior beauty of
George, and envy too of his superior knowl-
edge,—for when with him Edward still felt
his inferiority, contributed to nourish and fix
in his heart a detestation which, being com-
pounded of many passions it was difficult to
name, or describe; but no injury could have
caused aversion more rooted, or anger more
inveterate.

The friendship of George for Edward was
from its commencement, as much more sin-
cere as his strength of mind was superior to
his companion's, and it was long before he
could believe that the latter had entirely with-
drawn his confidence and even when the
weakness and inconsistencies of his early
conduct were so palpable for excuse or con-
cealment, he still retained the kindly feeling
of pity, but it must be confessed that such
mingled with contempt. Jealousy completed
his alienation. Julia Ware returned from a
celebrated school at Troy, where she had
spent nearly two years for the completion of
her education, about the time when Edward
arrived from New York. George had loved
Julia from childhood. At school she was
his favorite,—how his heart would beat when
he could obtain a seat beside her, and his
nerves thrill, when his heart touched her's.
He had never told his love, for he had all the
diffidence that attends the tender passion
when most delicate, but he fancied she knew
his attachment, and flattered himself she en-
couraged it, and every plan of future happi-
ness was concerted with Julia. She was too
beautiful to be perfectly free from vanity; yet
had sufficient intelligence and principle to
despise coquetry; and besides, she loved
George dearly, and had no intention of mak-
ing a display of profusion of emotions, to
decide on the causes of those powerful feel-
ings that seemed almost to annihilate Ed-
ward, whom his rival regarded with the fixed
expression of pity and contempt. There was
the paleness of horror, the quivering of fear,
the flush of shame, and shinking of conscious
guilt, mingled with something like a ray of
wild joy, in the countenance and demeanor of
Edward; till recovering as from a trance he
rushed from the room; and the trembling
grandmother followed, to beg he would
not hang himself, as perhaps Julia might yet
be prevailed on to marry him.

"Be calm, my own love," whispered
George, pressing the pale girl closer to his
bosom, "Edward will never trouble you more."
It was Edward who had wounded George.
George had been returning from the physi-
cian of the enemy he encountered the former,
leisurely proceeding to join Macomb, and
leisurely hoping that all danger would be
passed before he arrived. They met alone,
the one burning with jealousy, the other with en-
vy. High words soon ensued, and to some
severe sarcasms of George, Edward replied
by a discharge from his rifle. George fell,
and struck with sudden remorse and fear,
Edward fled, without stopping to examine
whether the wound he had inflicted was mortal.
A farmer residing in the vicinity soon
discovered George, faint from pain and loss
of blood, but still sensible, and with the
assistance of his wife, removed him to their
dwelling. George never believed his wound
a mortal one, and he formed the design of
keeping his situation a secret from his friends,
letting them suppose him dead, to discover
what effect it would have upon Julia. Ac-
cordingly he offered his best reward to be
silent on the subject of his quest; the physi-
cian, who was not ungenerous, consented to
his safety; but after they had embraced him
again and again, and heard his reasons for
concealment, they both declared that he had
done right, that all their sorrows were repaid,
and they blessed God that they had been
spared those thoughts of vengeance towards
Edward Baring which, had they known their
son's sufferings and danger they might have
cherished. Mrs. Hopkins then related the
history of his affliction and grief, and
George would not be detained from her moth-
er's moment.

Every reader, whether Yankee or not, will
easily guess the marriage and felicity of the
lovers from the sequel of the tale, and to his
or her imagination I shall leave the description
of the wedding, dresses, ceremonies, &c. and
every fair young lady, will doubtless arrange
the particulars in as good style as she intends
her own bridal ceremonies shall be conducted.
But for the encouragement of those young
men who have no hope of *legacies*, to help
them forward in the world, I will mention that
George Hopkins succeeded very well with-
out any. By the steady exertion and improve-
ment of his talents and industry, he has be-
come one of the richest farmers in the Com-
munity of —, is now a member of the
Legislature of Vermont and has been talked
of as a candidate for Congress.

Edward Baring left his home, the next day
after he had fled from Captain Ware's and
has never returned. The last information
that could with certainty be relied on respect-
ing his progress, reported him engaged with
a company of adventurers in the province of
Texas; but a rumor has lately reached his
friends that he was killed in the attack made
by the Mexican troops on that lawless settle-
ment. It was the misfortune of Edward,
that his friends mistook his character, and
their endeavors to force him into a station
for which neither his abilities nor labors had
qualified him, was the cause of his ruin. Had
his good aunt, instead of aspiring to make her
nephew a great man, given him a farm with
the condition that he must be its cultivator,
he would doubtless have lived a very indolent,

contented, happy sort of life, and died with
the reputation of a clever man; and even
with his talents, which were perhaps, about
mediocre, had he been from childhood judi-
ciously trained, habituated to exertion and
self-command, he might have obtained a re-
spectable station among the learned, and been
a useful man. But where there is neither
the light of soul nor mind, neither genius nor en-
ergy, let not the fond parent and dotting rela-
tive flatter themselves that the object of their
solitude and bounty, will ever become dis-
tinguished.

LAWS OF VERMONT—1843.

No. 17. An Act, in addition to, and in
explanation of "An Act relating to
Banks," Approved Oct. 28, 1840.

It is hereby enacted by the General As-
sembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:
Sec. 1. The provisions of section sev-
enteen of the act relating to banks, ap-
proved October 10, 1840, which prohib-
its any company or corporation from be-
ing indebted to any bank in this state, in
a greater amount than ten per cent, of the
capital paid in, shall not be construed to
extend to deposits made by such bank in
the banks in commercial cities where
such bank keeps an account, for the pur-
pose of deposit, collections and the ordi-
nary business transactions with said bank.

Sec. 2. Section twenty-two of said act
is so altered as to read, that no loan shall
be made, or any note or bill discounted,
exceeding fifty dollars, without the ap-
proval of a majority of the directors.
Approved Oct. 1843.

No. 18.—An Act, to encourage and pro-
mote Agriculture.

It is hereby enacted by the General As-
sembly of the State of Vermont, as fol-
lows:—

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for any num-
ber of persons, in any county in this state,
to associate together and form a county so-
ciety, to encourage and promote agricul-
ture therein; and any such society, when
organized according to the provisions of
this act, shall have all the powers of a cor-
poration or body politic, and may sue and
be sued, plead or be pleaded, prosecute and
defend to final judgment and execu-
tion, in any court of law or equity; and
may purchase and hold all the real and
personal estate which shall be neces-
sary to best promote the object of such as-
sociation, and which estate shall be exclu-
sively devoted to such object.

Sec. 2. Such societies shall be formed
by written articles of association, subscri-
bed by the members thereof, specifying the
objects of the society, and the conditions
on which subscribers shall become mem-
bers thereof, and the first meeting shall
be notified and held in the articles of as-
sociation. They may adopt a corporate
name, either in the original articles of as-
sociation, or by vote at the first meeting
thereof, in which such society shall be or-
ganized, and may at any meeting adopt a
corporate seal and alter the same at pleas-
ure.

Sec. 3. Such societies, not exceeding
one in each county, shall be organized,
by appointing a president, two vice presi-
dents, secretary and treasurer, and such
other officers as they may deem proper, to
be chosen annually, and to hold their places
until others are appointed.

Sec. 4. When any such societies are
organized as aforesaid, they shall have
power to adopt all such by-laws, rules, and
regulations, as they shall judge necessary
and expedient, to promote the objects
thereof, not inconsistent with the constitu-
tion and laws of this state.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the sec-
retary or clerk of every such society,
to keep fair records of all the proceedings
of the same, in a book provided for that
purpose, and such records may be read
in evidence in any court where the interest
of such society is concerned.

Sec. 6. When it shall be made to ap-
pear to the satisfaction of the Treasurer of
this state, that any such society is duly
organized in any county, according to the
provisions of this act it shall be the duty
of the Treasurer aforesaid, to pay, annu-
ally, to the treasurer of every such society
so organized as aforesaid, on application
made therefor, such sum out of the treas-
ury of this state as will be in proportion to
the population of the county where such so-
ciety is organized, estimating two thou-
sand dollars on the whole state, and taking
the census of 1840 as the basis of calcula-
tion until the next census is made. Pro-
vided, nevertheless, that no such society
shall draw any money out of the treas-
ury of this state, as aforesaid, in any year,
until it shall also be further made to ap-
pear to the satisfaction of the Treasurer
thereof, that there shall have been subscri-
bed and paid into the treasury of such so-
ciety, for the year in question, a sum, not
less than the sum that said society shall be
entitled to from the state, according to the
provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. All monies, so subscribed, or
received from the state as aforesaid, shall,
after paying the necessary incidental ex-
penses of such societies, respectively, be
annually paid out for premiums, awarded
by such societies, in such sums and in
such way and manner as they, severally,
under their by-laws, rules and regulations,
shall direct, on such live animals, articles

of production and agricultural implements
and tools, as are of the growth and manu-
facture of the country; and also on such ex-
periments, discoveries, or attainments, in
scientific or practical agriculture, as are
made within the county where such socie-
ties are respectively organized.

Sec. 8. This act shall be subject to
amendment, alteration, or repeal, as
future legislatures shall direct.
Sec. 9. This act shall take effect
from and after its passage.
Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 19.—An Act, relating to the grand
list.

It is hereby enacted by the General
Assembly of the State of Vermont, that
the sixth section of an act relating to the
grand list, approved Nov. 11, 1841, is
so amended as to read as follows:

Personal estate of deceased persons
in the hands of their executors or ad-
ministrators, and not distributed, shall be
assessed to the executors or adminis-
trators in the town, and, (for the pur-
pose of school and highway taxes,) in
the district where the deceased person
last dwelt, until said estate has been dis-
tributed and paid to the parties inter-
ested therein.
Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 20.—An Act, in addition to "an
act relating to public accounts," ap-
proved November 12, 1842.

It is hereby enacted by the General
Assembly of the State of Vermont as fol-
lows:

Sec. 1. The directors and Superin-
tendent of the State Prison, the Bank
Commissioner and Bank Committee,
the Trustees and Superintendent of the
Vermont Asylum for the Insane, the
Commissioner of the deaf and
dumb, and blind, and the insane poor,
and the Auditor in the Treasury, shall
hereafter make their several reports to
the Auditor of Accounts, by the twen-
tieth day of September annually, in-
stead of reporting to the Governor, as
heretofore required.

Sec. 2. The Auditor of Accounts
shall publish and append all such re-
ports to his annual report for the use of
the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts,
inconsistent with this, are repealed.
Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 21. An act, constraining the sev-
enth section of the act relating to
public accounts, approved Nov. 12,
1842.

It is hereby enacted by the General
Assembly of the State of Vermont, as fol-
lows:

The seventh section of the act pass-
ed November 12 1842, entitled "an act
relating to public accounts," shall be
so construed as to authorize the Audi-
tor of Accounts to examine and allow
all claims for services rendered during
the existence of the act regulating the
militia, approved November 1st 1837.
Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 22. An act, to provide for the
disposal of unclaimed property stor-
ed with wharfingers and other store-
house keepers.

It is hereby enacted by the General
Assembly of the State of Vermont, as fol-
lows:

Sec. 1. If any articles of personal
property which are, or may hereafter
be stored with any wharfinger or pub-
lic store-house keeper in this state,
without any special contract for the
keeping thereof, shall not be claimed
by the owner or consignee within one
year from the time such articles were
stored, and the legal charges thereon
paid, the person having the same in
possession, may cause such property, or any
portion thereof, to be sold by the sher-
iff of the county where the same may
be stored.

Sec. 2. Such sheriff shall sell such
property at public auction, and shall give
notice of such sale, by publication in
some newspaper printed in the town or
county where such property is stored,
three weeks successively, the last of which
shall be not less than four weeks before
said sale; and if there be no newspaper
printed in such county, then such notice
shall be inserted in the newspaper printed
nearest thereto, in this state. Said ad-
vertisement shall state the time and place
of sale, the description of the property,
quantity, quality and marks of the articles
to be sold, the time when stored, and the
names of the owners, or their agents or
consignees, when known.

Sec. 3. If the owner or consignee
shall not claim said property and pay all
legal charges thereon, and for advertising
the same, before the day of sale, the sher-
iff shall proceed to sell said property and
make a return of the same to the treasur-
er of the county where such property is
stored, with the affidavit of the truth of
such return. And after deducting the
customary charges and expenses of the
sale, said sheriff shall pay, to the person
having said property in store, all legal
charges thereon, and the balance, if any,
he shall pay to the treasurer of said coun-
ty. The money, so paid to the treasurer,
shall direct, on such live animals, articles

of production and agricultural implements
and tools, as are of the growth and manu-
facture of the country; and also on such ex-
periments, discoveries, or attainments, in
scientific or practical agriculture, as are
made within the county where such socie-
ties are respectively organized.

Sec. 8. This act shall be subject to
amendment, alteration, or repeal, as
future legislatures shall direct.
Sec. 9. This act shall take effect
from and after its passage.
Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

fit of the owner of the property so sold,
and be paid to him on producing satisfac-
tory evidence of his right.
Approved Oct. 32, 1843.

No. 23.—An Act, in relation to the
granting of licenses to retailers of spiri-
tuous liquors.

It is hereby enacted by the General
Assembly of the State of Vermont, That
sections six, twelve and thirteen, of chap-
ter eighty-three of the Revised Statutes,
are repealed.
Approved Nov. 1843.

No. 24.—An Act, in addition to chap-
ter sixty-seven of the revised statutes, en-
titled "of the maintenance of illegitimate
children."

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

Sec. 1. Any single woman who has
been, or shall hereafter be delivered of a
bastard child, and shall neglect or refuse
to charge any person with being the father
of such child, within thirty days after
such child is born, according to the pro-
visions of the first section of chapter sixty-
seven of the Revised Statutes, to which
this is an addition then the overseer of
the poor of the town which is charged,
or likely to be charged with the support
of such child, may make a written complaint
against such single woman, to some jus-
tice of the county, setting forth such facts,
and thereupon the justice shall issue his
warrant against such single woman, to
bring her before him to be examined upon
oath.

Sec. 2. The justice, when such sin-
gle woman is brought before him, shall
examine her upon oath and take her ex-
amination in writing, and thereupon issue
his warrant, and cause the person, by her
charged with being the father of said bas-
tard child, to be brought before him, and
the same proceedings thereon had, as are
provided in the act to which this is an
addition, as though such single woman
had made a complaint in writing under
oath, as therein provided, against the per-
son charged by her with being the father
of said child.

Sec. 3. The answer or testimony of
such single woman upon the examination
aforesaid, shall not subject said single
woman to a prosecution or conviction un-
der chapter ninety-nine, section two, of
the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 4. The proceedings against the
person charged with being the father of
said child, shall be in the name of the
overseer of the poor of the town, prosecut-
ing such complaint.

Sec. 5. No compromise made with,
or discharge given to, such person so
charged, or payment made to such woman
without the consent of the overseer of the
poor, shall be good and valid, as against
him, or if made or given after such over-
seer shall have commenced as prosecution
by such woman, commenced a provided
in the act to which this is an addition.

Sec. 6. If such woman or other per-
son shall at any time give sufficient secu-
rity for the support of such child, and pay
the costs and expenses for the support of
such child, the proceedings in the case
shall be discontinued and the powers
granted to the overseer shall cease.

Sec. 7. Section fourteen, of chapter
sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes is here-
by repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect
from and after its passage.
Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 25.—An Act, relating to associa-
tions, in addition to chapter eighty-one of
the Revised Statutes.

It is hereby enacted by the General
Assembly of the State of Vermont, as fol-
lows:

Any number of persons may associate
together and have the powers of a corpo-
ration, under the regulations and provisions
of chapter eighty-one of the Revised Sta-
utes, entitled "Of Societies for the sup-
port of the gospel and literary and other
associations," for the following additional
purpose:

To establish and maintain fire compa-
nies, and to purchase and hold real es-
tate sufficient for engine houses, for one
or more engines, hose, hooks, ladders and
buckets, and such other property as may
be necessary for a fire company.

Approved Oct. 31, 1843.

No. 26.—An Act, in addition to chap-
ter eighty-one of the Revised Statutes, in
relation to religious and other societies.

It is hereby enacted by the General
Assembly of the State of Vermont, That
any number of persons may associate
together under the provisions, according
to the regulations, of chapter eighty-one
of the revised Statutes, for the purpose
of raising, receiving, holding and appropri-
ating funds to procure, by purchase or
otherwise, and to distribute the Holy
Scriptures; Provided, said society shall
not hold real estate to a greater amount
than two thousand dollars.

Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 27.—An Act, in amendment of
"An Act in relation to the Militia."

It is hereby enacted by the General
Assembly of the State of Vermont, as fol-
lows:

Sec. 1. All fines under the 150th
section, 176th section, 177th section

of production and agricultural implements
and tools, as are of the growth and manu-
facture of the country; and also on such ex-
periments, discoveries, or attainments, in
scientific or practical agriculture, as are
made within the county where such socie-
ties are respectively organized.

Sec. 8. This act shall be subject to
amendment, alteration, or repeal, as
future legislatures shall direct.
Sec. 9. This act shall take effect
from