

ACTS

AND

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

PASSED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

AT THE

SESSION OF 1874--5.

RICHMOND:
R. F. WALKER, SUPT. PUBLIC PRINTING.
1875.

mayor, clerk, and treasurer, and recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Collection and distress for town taxes

§ 24. The collector shall have power to collect the town taxes, fines, and levies, and shall have power, one month after he shall have received the books of the assessor of said town, to distrain and sell therefor, in like manner as the collector of taxes may sell and distrain for state taxes, and shall have, in all other respects, the same powers as such collector to enforce the payment and collection thereof. And the said sergeant shall have power to exercise, within the corporate limits of said town, and within one mile thereof, all the duties that a constable can legally exercise in regard to the collection of claims, executing and levying process; and shall discharge and enforce such police regulations and by-laws as may be imposed upon him from time to time by the council of said town; and he shall be entitled to receive such fees or compensation therefor as may be allowed him by the said council. And he and his securities shall be liable to all the fines, penalties, and forfeitures as a constable is legally held to, for any failure or dereliction of duty in his said office, to be recovered in the same manner, and before the same courts, that said fines, penalties, and forfeitures are now recovered against a constable.

Powers of sergeant

Compensation and liabilities

2. Any act or part of any act inconsistent with this act is hereby repealed.

Commencement

3. This act shall be in force from its passage.

CHAP. 124.—An ACT to prevent the Carrying of Fire-Arms, Bowie-Knives, and other Dangerous Weapons to places of Public Worship or on Sundays, without sufficient cause.

Approved February 23, 1875.

Carrying certain weapons to places of public worship, or on Sunday, prohibited

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, It shall not be lawful for any person to carry any gun, pistol, bowie-knife, dagger or other dangerous weapon, to any place of public worship during the time of holding any meeting for religious worship at such place, or to carry any such weapon on Sunday, at any place other than his own premises, except for good and sufficient cause.

Penalty

2. Any person guilty of the offence mentioned in the first section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty-dollars.

Arrest of offender

3. It shall be the duty of justices of the peace, upon their own knowledge, or upon the affidavit of any person, that an offence under this act has been committed, to issue a warrant for the apprehension and arrest of such offender.

Arrest without warrant

4. If the offence be committed at a place of religious worship, the arrest may be ordered without a warrant by any conservator of the peace, and the party arrested be detained until a warrant can be obtained, not exceeding three hours.

5. Such warrant may be made returnable before the person issuing the same, or any other justice of the peace, who may hear the case, and may, on being satisfied of the guilt of the accused, bind him over to appear at the next term of the circuit court of the county or corporation in which the offence was committed, or may fine the accused not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars; and in either case bind the accused to be of good behavior for twelve months, and require him to give bond conditioned therefor in a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of giving such security may confine the accused in the jail of his county or corporation for a period not over six months; but the accused may, at any time during such confinement, give such security.

Return of and proceedings upon warrant

6. The accused may, if right, move the case for trial to the county or corporation court there to be heard; or may appeal from the judgment of the justice to the county or corporation court of the county or corporation wherein the case has been tried.

Right of accused to trial in county court

7. The court to which the case is so removed or appeal taken, shall, if the accused so require, have the same tried as other misdemeanors are directed to be tried.

Case to be tried as a misdemeanor, if accused desire

8. The accused party shall have the right to testify, in his own behalf, upon the hearing of any case occurring under this act.

Accused may testify

9. This act shall be given in charge to the grand juries by the judges of the courts of this commonwealth wherein such juries are empaneled.

Act to be given in charge to grand juries

CHAP. 125.—JOINT RESOLUTION requesting the Congress of the United States to make an Appropriation to the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Approved February 23, 1875.

Whereas the Dismal Swamp canal, as part of the continuous inland navigation of the Atlantic states affording a direct and safe avenue for commerce between the states, both in peace and war, and connecting the naval sites of the United States with the products of the states necessary to create and sustain a navy as the dignity and business growth of the country may hereafter require, deserves, from its military and commercial importance, the favorable consideration of Congress; and whereas it was constantly used by the United States government in the late war, without compensation, and returned to the company thereafter in a ruinous condition, it would seem; in view of these considerations, proper that some recognition of its claims for aid in its restoration should be had by congress; therefore,

Preamble declaring claims of Dismal Swamp canal company to compensation by congress for use of its works by United States

Resolved by the house of delegates (the senate concurring), That the application of the Dismal Swamp canal

Representatives in congress