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## THE SENTINEL.

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## HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 16.

This being the day appointed for the opening of Parliament, at a quarter after two o'clock her Majesty entered the House with the usual forms, and addressed the Lords and Commons in the following most gracious speech:—

"My Lords and gentlemen,  
"Since you were last assembled I have declared my intention of allying myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. I humbly implore that the Divine blessing may prosper this union, and render it conducive to the interests of my people as well as to my own domestic happiness, and it will be to me a source of the most lively satisfaction to find the resolution I have taken approved by my Parliament.

"The constant proofs which I have received of your attachment to my person and family persuade me that you will enable me to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the Crown.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their unabated desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

"I rejoice that the civil war which had so long disturbed and desolated the northern provinces of Spain has been brought to an end by an arrangement satisfactory to the Spanish Government and to the people of those provinces, and I trust that, ere long, peace and tranquillity will be established throughout the rest of Spain.

"The affairs of the Levant have continued to occupy my most anxious attention. The concord which has prevailed amongst the five Powers has prevented a renewal of hostilities in that quarter; and I hope that the same unanimity will bring these important and difficult matters to a final settlement in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and to give additional security to the peace of Europe.

"I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Court of Teheran, but communications which I have lately received from the Persian Government inspire me with the confident expectation that the difference which occasioned a suspension of those relations will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

"Events have happened in China, which have occasioned an interruption of the commercial intercourse of my subjects with that country. I have given, and shall continue to give, the most serious attention to matters so deeply affecting the interests of my subjects and the dignity of my Crown.

"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the military operations undertaken by the Governor-General of India have been attended with complete success, and that in the expedition to the Westward of the Indus the officers and troops, both European and native, have displayed the most distinguished skill and valour.

"I have directed that further papers relating to the affairs of Canada should be laid before you, and I confide to your wisdom this important subject.

"I recommend to your early attention the state of the Municipal Corporation of Ireland.

"It is desirable that you should prosecute those measures relating to the Established Church which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and at the same time with a due regard to the efficiency of those establishments which are rendered necessary by the extent and circumstances of the empire.

"I have lost no time in carrying into effect the intentions of Parliament by the reduction of the duties on postage, and I trust that the beneficial effects of this measure will be felt throughout all classes of the community.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.

"I learn with great sorrow that the commercial embarrassments which have taken place in this and in other countries are subjecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distress.

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the spirit of insubordination has in some parts of the country broken out into open violence, which was speedily repressed by the firmness and energy of the magistrates, and by the steadiness and good conduct of my troops. I confidently rely upon the power of the law, upon your loyalty and wisdom, and upon the good sense and right feeling of my people, for the maintenance of order, the protection of property, and as far as they can be promoted by human means, of the true interests of the empire."

## THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

The Morning Chronicle, the Court Laureate on this occasion, thus describes the scene:—

"The instant His Royal Highness was seen, accompanied by his father and brother, and attended by the chief Officers of the Household, a loud clapping of hands ensued; with which the Prince appeared to be exceedingly gratified, and acknowledged the compliment thus paid to him by repeatedly bowing to the company assembled. His Royal Highness wore a Field-Marshal's uniform; the breasts of his coat being decorated with bride's favours. It was difficult to look at his fine open brow, his bright eyes sparkling with delight, his mild and manly countenance lighted up with joy, and not feel as if the courtesy was bestowed on each; or witness his manner of acknowledging the compliment paid to him, without believing that he is one well qualified to secure for himself the respect and affection of Englishmen. The applause of the palace was with him but a slight prelude to the cheers, the heart-bringing cheers that greeted him as he passed beneath the marble arch: they sent back a joyous echo to the Queen, who still remained within the Palace; they told her how much the people approved of her choice;—that the Monarch and her subjects were alike united in sentiment—that in his Royal Highness they possessed "a prince in whom there dwells all worth of which the nature of a man is capable."

"God save the Queen" was played by the band of the Coldstream Guards, till the Prince's carriage had passed beyond the precincts of the Palace. The Officers of the Household returned to the Queen's apartments; and at ten minutes past twelve, Her Majesty entered the "full-dress carriage," in which were also the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Sutherland. Six carriages preceded the Queen's, with attendants of her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent. But for details we must again, and indeed throughout, quote the Chronicle:—

"In going into her carriage, her Majesty's train, of white satin, was borne by two pages of honour. It was observed that the dress worn by her Majesty was of white satin, trimmed with orange flower-blossoms. Her head-dress a simple wreath of orange flowers, over which was thrown a veil, a yard and a half square.—The veil, as well as the lace which flounced the bridal dress, were both of Honiton lace, the work of Englishwomen, under the superintendance of Miss Bidney, of St. James' Street.—We mention this fact precisely, because there have been slanderous reports to allege, that her Majesty has given no share of her patronage to the manufacturers of this country. Both in descending the grand staircase, and for a few minutes after she had been seated in her carriage, her Majesty was observed to be extremely pale. It was plain that she was a good deal agitated, and that for a few minutes the deep affection of the daughter overcame all the hopes for happiness to be expected in the marriage state. The agitation was as natural as it was honourable to the illustrious individual who so exhibited it.—But the cheers of the people soon recalled the spirits of her Sovereign. She appeared to remember that it was a day of great rejoicing to them, and then—the blush of excitement came again upon her cheek, and smiles again sat upon her lip, and lighted up her eyes, as she gracefully bowed in return to the congratulations, and earnest prayers, and joyous toned exclamations, that came pealing fastly, loudly, and fervently upon her."

The rooms in St. James' Palace, into which the nobility and gentry were admitted, were quite filled before the arrival of the Queen.

"As early as half-past nine o'clock in the morning, the company began to assemble, and by eleven every place was occupied. After that hour, in pursuance of a notice which had been officially published, no person was admitted; and, notwithstanding the procrastination usually observed to be exhibited on such and all other occasions, at least by one branch of the community, the fair sex, we heard of no disappointment. The rows of seats, rising one above the other in all the various apartments at this time, presented a picture never to be exceeded in beauty and richness of colouring. Every lady was dressed in a style of the greatest magnificence; and the gorgeous colouring of their attire was finely harmonized and relieved by the mixture of the red and blue of the officers of the Army and Navy assembled on this momentous occasion. Uniforms preponderated greatly over court-dresses; and although the order which had been issued, that persons not in full dress would not be admitted, was in most cases strictly enforced, yet in a few instances gentlemen attired in plain clothes were to be seen."

As twelve o'clock approached, those who had received admissions into the Chapel Royal passed along to take their seats.

"The Duke of Wellington was among those who first appeared. His Grace was attired in his full-dress uniform, and his breast was covered with stars and orders, while his shoulders supported the collar of the Bath. As he passed into the chapel, he was directly recognized, and loudly cheered; a greeting which he acknowledged by repeated bows. His Grace was almost immediately followed by the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Anglesea, the Marquis of Westminster, and other Peers, all of whom were directly conducted to the chapel by the Right Honourable G. S. Byng. By the courtesy of the other Dukes, a seat nearest to the altar was conceded by his seniors in the Peerage to the Duke of Wellington."

Prince Albert's procession passed first through the suite of apartments from the Throne-room along the colonnade to the Chapel Royal. The Prince had but few attendants besides his father, brother, and the Queen's Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain. The Queen's procession was very large and very splendid; consisting of all the members of the Royal Family, the principal Officers of State, and members of the Household. The Queen's bridal dress, and the dresses of her attendant ladies, was thus described:—

"Her Majesty was attired plainly, and with simple magnificence, in white satin, plainly trimmed with most splendid lace, the train, supported by twelve young and lovely girls, being of the same material, and adorned round the edges with sprigs of orange blossoms. Round her head her Majesty wore a wreath of orange blossoms; but, contrary to all expectation, and in opposition to all prediction, neither veil nor scarf was permitted to interfere with the free sight of her Majesty's head, face, and neck. Round her neck was suspended a necklace of magnificent brilliants, and upon her shoulders were the collars of her orders. Her Majesty, and the ladies who acted as her bridesmaids, alone were attired in white; all the other ladies, of whatever degree, in the ceremonial, wearing garments of the richest quality, but in greater variety of colour. Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Augusta, were, in succession, recognized and warmly greeted, and appeared to be all fully alive to the interesting occasion on which they were assembled. The Duke of Sussex was also particularly welcomed by the company, while the Duke of Cambridge, too, attracted general attention and a general feeling. While the elder branches of the Royal Family, however, were thus received with the most sincere congratulations of the public, the budding beauties of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, and the little Princess Mary, were no less warmly admired; and the easy grace and unaffected simplicity of manner of the former, and the childish but exquisite beauty of the latter, attracted universal attention. Prince George of Cambridge was not speedily recognized, but was eventually well received."

The interior of the Chapel Royal had been fitted up so as to afford room for between four and five hundred persons. Every niche or recess where seats could be placed were occupied. The seats were covered with crimson cloth, edged with gold. The *haut pas* and altar presented a splendid appearance.—

"The whole was lined with crimson velvet; that portion over the communion-table being hung with rich festoons of crimson velvet, edged with gold lace. The Gothic pillars supporting the galleries above were gilt, as were the mouldings of the oaken panels, where exposed. The Gothic railing round the communion-table was also gilt. The communion-table itself was covered with a rich profusion of gold plate, and on either side of which were stools for the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London."

Chairs and footstools for the members of the Royal Family were ranged on either side of the altar. Close to the railings were stools for the Queen and Prince Albert.

The Royal and illustrious personages having taken their places, the ceremony commenced. It was precisely that of the Church Liturgy—the simple names of "Albert" and "Victoria" being used. To the usual queries the Prince answered firmly, "I will."

"When the similar inquiry was addressed to her Majesty—'Victoria, wilt thou have Albert to thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou obey him and serve him, love, honour, and keep him in sickness and in health, and forsaking all other, keep thee only unto him so long as ye both shall live?' the Queen, in accents which, though full of softness and music, were audible at the most extreme corner of the Chapel, replied, 'I will; and on so doing, accompanied the expression with a glance at his Royal Highness, which convinced all who beheld it that the heart was with her words."

"When the Archbishop inquired, 'Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?' the Duke of Sussex advanced, and presented her Majesty to his Royal Highness.

"The usual forms of trothing faith were then gone through; and in a tone of voice and with a clearness of expression which we have seldom witnessed on similar occasions in much humbler walks of life. Her Majesty's expression of the words 'love, cherish, and obey'—the confiding look with which they were accompanied—were inimitably chaste and beautiful."

The Prince placed the ring on the bride's finger.

The remaining portion of the ceremony were then impressively read by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the union having been concluded, the Royal procession left the Chapel in the same form that it arrived; the only difference being, that Prince Albert's retinue went out first without him, and that he remained behind to escort Her Majesty, hand-in-hand, and ungloried, out of the Chapel, escorted and accompanied as she entered.

"The Queen on the conclusion of the ceremony, shook hands cordially with the various members of the Royal Family. On passing the Queen Dowager's chair, she went forward to meet her with evident and unaffected cordiality kissing her and shaking hands. Prince Albert then kissed the Queen Dowager's hand, acknowledged her congratulations, and now formed with her Majesty in the procession."

At the moment when the ring was placed on the Queen's finger, a signal was made, and a discharge of cannon testified the fact to the whole Metropolis.

The procession having returned to the state-room of St. James' Palace, the attestation of the marriage was signed by all present. The Queen and Prince Albert went to Buckingham Palace. At two o'clock her Majesty reappeared with her husband, and presided at the wedding breakfast, where the following were the guests invited:—

Her R. H. the Duchess of Kent, The Lord John Russell, The Lord Steward,  
His S. H. the Duke of Kent, The Lord Chamberlain,  
The Master of the Horse,  
Their R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, The Mistress of the Robes,  
The Lady in Waiting,  
Maid of Honour—Hon. Miss Cocks and Miss Cavendish,  
Her R. H. the Duchess of Sussex, The Viscount Torrington,  
The Hon. Major Keppel,  
His R. H. Prince George of Cambridge, The Lord Alfred Paget,  
Mrs. Brand,  
Her R. H. Princess Augusta of Cambridge, The Lady in waiting on her R. H. the Duchess of Kent,  
Her R. H. Princess Sophia Matilda, Gentleman of the Duke of Coburg's suite,  
The Archbishop of Canterbury, The Lady in Waiting on her R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester,  
The Bishop of London, The Lady in Waiting on her R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester,  
The Vicount Melbourne, The Lady in Waiting on her R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge,  
The Lord Chancellor, The Lord in Waiting on her R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge,  
The Lord President of the Council, The Lady in Waiting on her R. H. the Princess Sophia Matilda,  
The Lord Privy Seal, The Marquis of Normandy,  
The Marquis of Normandy, The Vicount Palmerston,

At four o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert took their departure for Windsor Castle, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons. The Countess of Sandwich, Lady in Waiting, the Maid of Honour in Waiting, Lord Torrington, Major Keppel, and Lord Alfred Paget, followed in Royal Carriages. The Queen and Prince Albert were both very plainly dressed. As they passed along, multitudes greeted them with hearty cheers.

The principal houses in the villages on the road to Windsor were illuminated, and crowds came forth to testify their loyal delight on this happy occasion. Eton College was brilliantly illuminated; and the Etonians, wearing white favours, were marshalled to receive the Queen with loud acclamations. They escorted her Majesty to the Castle-gates.

## Provincial Legislature.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House for the consideration of a Bill, having for its object to relieve the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin's, from the operation of the Law for the erection of an Alms-house and House of Correction at St. John.

Mr. JORDAN said the Bill before the Committee had been brought forward at the instigation of the inhabitants of St. Martin's; he was not interested himself; but the people were determined to persevere till they obtained relief from the operation of the Act. The taxes in the Parish alluded to, had hitherto been comparatively nothing, their poor rates having been economically managed, as they let their poor out, which they found exceedingly cheap, the whole amount seldom exceeding £20. The Act which this Bill went to repeal originated in the first instance with the Justices at St. John, but was generally opposed, and last winter a petition had been presented against it, and a Bill similar to the present was then introduced; but was thrown out, owing to its not having been read in session. This had stirred them up a good deal, a petition had again been prepared, and the Bill before the Committee had been read in session, and also published for a month in the Courier; and had therefore received every publicity. The fact was the inhabitants of St. Martin's considered that they had been coerced, and they looked to the House for justice; they also felt themselves ill used by the citizens of St. John, in other instances. The people of St. Martin's he said were temperate persons; and petitions have been forwarded frequently to St. John signed by almost all the inhabitants, praying that licences may not be granted to sell spirituous liquors; and yet the Justices in St. John, in the face of those petitions, and notwithstanding there were several public houses, persisted in granting licences. There was immense ship-building going on, and several mercantile establishments, whose principals complain that their men quit work and carouse at those houses; the back settlers also come in on Sundays, and create dissipation and disturbance. He mentioned this to show that the city of St. John was the strongest, and that they would coerce the other parishes against their wishes. It was the determination of the people of St. Martin's not to submit to the Bill, if relief could be procured; he repeated they expected justice from the House, and he trusted they would meet with a due share of consideration, and that they might be relieved.

Mr. PARTELOW regretted to find himself differing from his hon. colleague, and the wishes of the inhabitants of a Parish, for whom he entertained a great respect, and who could exercise a considerable influence at an election.—But a sense of public duty compelled him to oppose the Bill. The Committee would recollect that a large sum had been annually applied for from St. John, amounting to 12 or £1300, and liberally voted by the House, for the maintenance of paupers in that place. The evils became so evident, that the magistrates in session came to the determination to stop its growth; and applied to the Legislature to assess and borrow money, for the erection of work houses, where criminals could earn the means of their subsistence, and also an alms-house for the reception of paupers; and a Bill for that purpose passed in 1828. A vote had since been procured, and one building was in course of erection, the establishment would cost £9000, of which £5000 had been borrowed; and if this Bill passed, he would tell the Committee that the alms-house probably would not go up, and applications would have again to be made to the House for assistance as hitherto. If on the contrary the buildings were allowed to proceed, accommodation would be afforded not only to St. John, but other counties. Another objection with him was, the Bill had not been read in session, and had not been published since Feb'y. 1839, upwards of a year since. The hon. gentleman here read a petition from the Mayor and Magistrates of St. John, stating that they had been taken by surprise by the application from St. Martin's, that sufficient publicity had not been given to the Bill before the Committee; and that if the assessment for the support of the establishment alluded to was not a general measure, St. John and Portland would be excessively burthened, and pointing out the general advantage that would result from the proposed establishment. The hon. gentleman concluded by stating, that he thought a petition for the repeal of the present law, should be signed by more than 79 persons in a population of 25,000 souls; and hoped after the law had gone into operation, a sum had been borrowed and a building erected, that a majority would not be found to entertain the Bill.

Hon. SPEAKER also was opposed to the Bill, and would consider it an act of injustice if the parish of St. Martin was exempted from the operation of the law at present in force. He said the inhabitants of that parish were not accustomed to pay taxes to any extent, and when their poor became a public charge, they contrived in most cases to send them to St. John or Portland; the consequence was they pay little or nothing as poor rates; and because they had hitherto escaped they wanted relief for the time to come. That was not justice. Another thing he would mention:—these people had not the milk of human kindness in them, or they would not sell their poor to the lowest bidder; the consequence was they were taken at a low rate, and were not fed properly. His Honor said he regretted to hear that such a practice prevailed any where, but particularly in St. Martin's. That was one reason why he should vote against the Bill, in order that their paupers might be provided with better means of support. There was no cause for alarm, from the operation of the Act; the

people of St. Martin's would not be called upon for more than their proportion; and it would not bear hard upon any parish, as the rate would be exceeding small. If however they were released from the operation of the Act, they would not pay anything; as they would send their paupers away, and in that way escape taxation. What they at present pay is very trifling, and he knew a single individual who paid more in St. John than the entire parish of St. Martin's. He trusted to the justice of the Committee to throw out the Bill; he was sorry to see his hon. colleague supporting it; but hoped he would change his mind and agree to postponing it for three months.

Mr. JORDAN regretted to hear such an argument from so high a quarter as one of the Executive Council; who would refuse relief to the Parish of St. Martin's, because it was said they send their poor to St. John. The same argument would apply to other parts of the Province; and by the same rule other counties should be included in the Act, as well as the parish of St. Martin's, and compelled to contribute to the support of the alms-house. What sort of an argument was that? Would any county submit to be coerced in this way, to a subject such as that before the Committee; a parish had just as much right to object to taxation as a county would have, if similarly circumstanced. In local matters he thought the high authorities in the House should keep themselves distinct, and not trouble themselves about minor matters; but when subjects of great importance came under consideration, they should direct all their energies to the subject; they should keep away from those minor affairs, which only had a tendency to irritate. Although there were only 79 names; yet he said they were very respectable; and the proceedings of which they complain had a tendency to make them disaffected, because they were not consulted. Then with respect to the petition from St. John, he would ask who signed that, besides the Mayor and Aldermen, without consulting the county justices. It therefore was not entitled to the weight which his hon. colleague would give it; and should not be taken into consideration at all. He trusted the committee would take a fair view of the subject, and put an end to a cause of jealousy; as the Act which the Bill went to repeal might as well be made to apply to other counties as the Parish of St. Martin's, which has always supported its poor in its own way. His Honor the Speaker had misunderstood him, when he tho't he said they sold their poor there; they were let out among their neighbours, and were treated with much regard and sympathy. By conducting their business in an economical way, the hon. gentleman said they kept their poor rates down; and looked to their representatives for justice; which he hoped would be done them. As he had before stated, he was quite disinterested, and pursued that course which he thought most proper.

Hon. SPEAKER wished to set his hon. colleague right; he did not bring any Executive influence into the House; the hon. member seemed to forget that he, the Speaker, was there as the representative of his constituents, and that he felt it his duty to study their interests. He therefore laid aside his executive character; and was astonished to hear a member who understood the subject so well, think that he appeared there as an Executive Councillor.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON would not have ventured to have spoken on the subject, had it not been for an observation of the hon. member who introduced the present measure, and who intimated that there was something clandestine attending the introduction of the original Bill. He happened to belong to the sessions at the time; and could undertake to say that it was prepared and read in open court; he presumed the hon. member from St. Martin's was present at the time, and he certainly did not recollect that any opposition was made; but after the Bill had passed he was told the inhabitants of that Parish considered it a hardship. He thought they were more alarmed than hurt, as the sum they would be called upon to pay would be but trifling. He believed in settling the scale of the county dues, the city pays three-fourths of the assessment, and the remaining quarter is divided between the parishes of Portland, Lancaster, St. Martin's and Simonds; and the proportion in future would not exceed what they had hitherto paid. The hon. gentleman said he thought if they would let the Bill go into operation, that they would not complain of the effects, and he considered it would be an act of injustice were the parish of St. Martin's to be exempted, after a building had been erected; and he felt confident that after the establishment should have gone into operation, upon the appearance of a paper in that quarter, representations would be made, to induce him to go to the city, where he would be better taken care of. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying that if they extended relief to St. Martin's, other parishes would make application, as all would have the same right to exemption; and the consequence would be that St. John would be burthened with the expence. He was decidedly against the Bill.

Mr. END thought that if a parish could support its paupers at a cheaper rate, it had a right to do so. This was no new proposition; the same was done in Northumberland, where the assessment was limited to a certain number of parishes, and remote and poor ones were exempted. The burthen of the poor was in Saint John, and that city alone should be assessed; unless other places were willing to join. He was satisfied the poor laws should be abolished; he considered it a great absurdity to pass them, as they were a great grievance. It appeared in the present case, that the inhabitants of St. Martin's had petitioned to be exempted from the operation of the act, and he did not see why they should contribute to the erection of an alms-house in St. John. If the principle of the Bill were entertained, it would require an amendment which he had prepared. He did not understand if the parish of St. Martin's chose to support its own poor, why it should contribute to support those of St. John, whose commissioners could refuse to admit its paupers, if they thought proper.

Mr. PARTELOW did not expect the Bill would have been entertained for a moment; as it was an established principle in the House, that where the members of a county disagree upon a local Bill, it should not be entertained. In the present case there were four against one, and if the Committee pursued the usual course they would reject the Bill then under consideration. The case of Northumberland did not apply, as the parishes that were exempted from assessment were very poor; whereas that of St. Martin's is one of the richest in the Province, there being forty or fifty