

and any marriages which have been or may hereafter be solemnized under such licenses, shall not be affected by such repeal.

3. Section two of the Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes relating to the Solemnization of Marriage, passed at the present Session, is hereby repealed.

CAP. XI.

An Act relating to the Settlement and support of the Poor of this Province.

Sec.	Sec.
1 Legal settlement to be first gained before Parish obliged to support. What constitutes legal settlement.	8 Costs and expenses of removal, by whom paid.
Settlement of married women.	9 Costs, &c. how recovered.
Settlement of legitimate children.	10 Overseer of Parish where relief is asked, to notify Overseer of Poor of Parish where settlement is had.
Settlement of illegitimate children.	11 Pauper relieved by person not liable for his support, Parish to refund.
Settlement of minors.	12 Where no Overseers of Poor, Commissioners of Alms House to act.
2 Settlements how and when lost.	13 Definition of term "Parish."
3 Duty of Overseers of Poor to relieve poor who have settlement in another Parish. Amount of relief how recovered.	14 Right of Overseers to appeal.
4 What shall bar Overseers from disputing settlement.	15 Overseers constituted a body corporate.
5 Poor may be removed to Parish where they have legal settlement.	16 If judgment be recovered against Overseer, out of what fund shall amount be paid.
6 Costs and expenses of removal, by whom ordered.	17 When pauper may be committed to gaol.
7 Justice to issue Warrant of removal; Warrant to whom directed.	18 Table of Fees.
	19 Forms of proceedings.

Passed 13th April 1876.

BE it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. A legal settlement in any Parish in this Province shall be gained, so as to subject and oblige such Parish to relieve and support the persons gaining the same, in case they become poor and stand in need of relief, by the ways and means following:—

First—Every person of the age of twenty one years who shall be resident in any Parish in this Province for one year, shall thereby gain a settlement therein, and within the first year after the passage hereof, the residence of such person before the passing of this Act to be taken into account in determining such period of one year.

Second—A married woman shall always follow and have the settlement of her husband if he have any within the Province, otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

Third—Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father if he have any within the Province, till they gain a settlement of their own, but if he have none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother if she have any.

Fourth—Illegitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she have any within the Province, but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the places where they may be born, if neither of their parents then have any settlement there.

Fifth—Any minor who shall serve an apprenticeship to any lawful trade for the space of four years in any Parish, and being of the age of twenty one years, at the expiration of such term shall thereby gain a settlement in such Parish.

2. All settlements acquired under this Act shall remain until lost by gaining others in some of the modes hereinbefore specified, and upon such settlement being gained, all former ones shall be defeated and lost.

3. The Overseers of the Poor in their respective Parishes, shall provide for the immediate support and relief of any person residing or found therein not belonging thereto but having lawful settlement in some other Parish, when they shall fall into distress and stand in need of immediate relief, and until they shall be removed to the places of their lawful settlement, the expenses whereof, incurred within three months next before written notice given to the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish to be charged, as also of their removal, or of their burial in case of their decease, may be sued for and recovered by the Overseers of the Parish incurring the same, against the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish which is liable therefor, in an action at law, provided that such action shall be commenced within two years after the cause of action shall have arisen, but not otherwise.

4. A recovery in such action shall bar the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish against whom it shall be had from disputing the settlement of such pauper with the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish so recovering in any future action brought for the support of such pauper.

5. All persons actually chargeable, or who shall apply for relief, or who through age or infirmity, idleness or dissoluteness, are likely to become chargeable to any Parish wherein they are found, but in which they have no lawful settlement, may be removed to the place of their lawful settlements, if they have any within the Province; the order to effect such removal, and also to recover the expenses incurred for the relief of such persons, if the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish where such persons are found choose that mode in preference to a civil action, said Overseers may apply by complaint to any Justice of the Peace in their County, not being an inhabitant of their Parish, and the said Justice is authorized to issue his summons into any County, to be served as other civil processes may be upon the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish where said person's settlement is alleged to be, and also issue his summons to be served upon the person whose removal is contemplated, and upon such witnesses as he may see fit; the said Justice may examine the said party to be removed under oath, and may compel his attendance for that purpose by warrant if he see cause; he shall hear his objection to such removal, and for good cause may continue the process one or more times, not exceeding three months in all, and after due examination and hearing, whether the Overseers of the Poor summoned appear or not, shall proceed to give judgment for or against the complainant, and make a record thereof.

6. In such cases costs shall be awarded in favour of the prevailing party, and the record shall state the determination of the Justice where the party intended to be removed has his legal settlement, and as to his removal, and whether from being actually chargeable having applied for relief, or only likely to become chargeable, and the damages for expenses incurred by the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish making complaint, and the estimated expenses of such removal, shall be ordered in addition to the costs above mentioned.

7. Upon judgment of removal such Justice shall within three months, and not afterwards, issue his warrant of removal directed to the Sheriff of the County, or his Deputy, or any Constable, or to any individual by name, or all or any of them to be served, also requiring the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish to which such person is to be removed