

General Business. Wholesale & Retail. MOLASSES, in puncheons, (in Cheats and Half-Cheats), T. A., TOBACCO AND SOAP, (in boxes), PARAFFINE OIL, (in casks), Linseed Oil, Putty and Paints. DRY CODFISH, HERRING, FLOUR, MEAL, &c., &c. ALSO: A Quantity of Seasoned Pine Lumber, 1, 2 and 3 inch. PINE AND CEDAR SHINGLES.

Improved Cooking Stoves. F. J. LETSON, WATER STREET, CHATHAM, 10th Feb. 1877.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY Machine & Boiler Works, CHATHAM, N. B.

Subscribers manufacturers to order all descriptions of Brass and Iron Castings and Machinery. Steam Engines and Boilers, Pumps, Thrashing and Bar Mills, Flouring, Pulley, Flanges, and Water Pipes, Railway Castings, etc.

London House, CHATHAM, N. B. The Balance of my Fall and Winter Stock of Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons, Flannels, Tweeds, English and Canadian Tweeds, selling at a reduction on former prices.

Just Received. LADIES NEW FASH HATS, LEATHER, SCALE AND ELASTIC BELTS, BALL KNITTING COTTON, BLACK AND COLORED SILK, DRESS BUTTONS, Cashmere and Wool Shawls, EN GREAT VARIETY, New Fall Dress Goods—with Trimmings to Match, COLLARS AND CUFFS, THE LATEST NOVELTY IN PAPER COLLARS, Call and Examine!

WORTH KNOWING! Where to Get the Best Bargains in DRY GOODS, Boots, Slippers, Rubbers, GROCERIES, WINES, &c., PAINTS, OILS, FURNISHES, GLASS AND HARDWARE, Gold Jewelry & Electro Plate, THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN NEWCASTLE.

Brandy. Brandy. 1350 C. HARRIS, Print and Quarts, Hennessy & Co. Cognac, Brandy, Champagne, Sapera Jules Robin, First Brandy, Cognac, Hennessy and Brandy, in Bond. DANIEL FATTON, St. John

BUSINESS NOTICE. The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, by the earliest mail of the day.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877.

The Municipality Act. We allow a good deal of general matter to stand over this week in order to make room for the publication of the "Act Relating to Municipalities" which is begun on the first page. To obtain a full and correct copy on the day the Act was assented to—Friday last—and reproduce it in our columns this week, ahead of all other papers in the Province, required a considerable expenditure, and we trust the effort will be appreciated by most of our patrons, although we know those who read the story which has been appearing in serial form on our fourth page, from week to week, will find the matter which is there this week rather disappointing. The Act as published may be relied upon as entirely full and correct. It contains changes from the old Municipality Act which will require careful study by those interested in public matters connected with Counties already incorporated, and it will also be particularly interesting in counties which have not yet been incorporated, but will be so after the last Tuesday in May next. We have the Act in press, also, for issue in regular Statute form and will be prepared to distribute it in about a week, as will be seen by advertisement in another column.

The "Advance" corrected. We observe that the Inspector of Fisheries is very indignant over a statement made in last week's ADVANCE to the effect that he had reported the successful hatching of 150,000 salmon fry at the Miramichi Hatching establishment in the Spring of 1875, when there were only some 8000 "fungi" covered ova there a few weeks before the fry should have made their appearance. We said we were "informed" of these facts. So far as we can ascertain they are as stated by us, but we owe and hasten to make to the Inspector an apology for representing him as the party who made the incorrect report to the Department. We knew that a report to that effect had been made and information which led us to believe that it was not true reached the writer just as he was leaving Miramichi for Fredericton a little over six weeks ago. Our informant said it was the Inspector who had done it and while we were under the impression that it was so we endeavored to get a blue book in Fredericton, in order to verify the statement. We failed in finding the book and having occasion to refer to circumstances which still go to prove that the Inspector, and not Mr. Seivewright wrote the "Roving Special" letters, we mentioned incidentally the incorrect report concerning the Hatching House and put it down to the Inspector, instead of Mr. A. B. Wilnot. While correcting ourselves, so far as the Inspector's connection with the writing of the Report is concerned we must take occasion to protest against the vulgar and discreditable manner in which he meets references made to public matters under his control in this Province. He knows sufficient of the ADVANCE and its Editor, concerning whom he uses language that is simply disgusting, to assure him that if we say things which bear hardly on him as an officer we do it with considerable regret, personally, for it is not our disposition to unnecessarily give trouble or pain to anyone. The Inspector's tastes are not, in all respects of the finer order, and he is entirely too sensitive for one in his position, and especially so for one who so readily rushes into print, both as editor and correspondent, and, in doing so, uses the bludgeon rather than the stiletto.

In connection with the Hatching Establishment misrepresentations we have to say that so far as the interests of the public and the Department are concerned it makes little difference who the officer may be who misleads them—whether he be A. B. Wilnot or the Inspector. We know the Inspector was present in the fall of 1874 when the last of the ova were being laid down, for the writer, saw him there. We had also his personal assurance that he visited the establishment subsequently and was there in the Spring. If he knew or had reason to believe that not 10,000 fry were produced and "distributed among the tributaries of the Miramichi" he ought not to have allowed the statement that 150,000 were so produced and distributed to go unchallenged to Ottawa. If the Department has thus informed in reference to the work of the breeding establishment here they naturally expect fish to increase and are prepared to accept the reports of wholesale poaching and illegal capture which are forwarded to account for

the absence of what never existed save in the minds and cooked reports of those who are too ready to cover up their bungling official incompetence in exaggerated and untruthful representations concerning those with whose interests they, unfortunately, have to deal. The time and space at our disposal this week forbid the pursuit of this subject further at present, but we assure the Inspector that we are not prepared to abandon our fishery interests entirely, and so long as he continues the course he has followed the past three months we shall check him whenever and wherever the true interests of all concerned seem to demand.

A LUMBER TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.—The English Timber Trades Journal brands as unfair and annoying to Canadian shippers the system in vogue at the London docks, of holding the ship responsible for deals and staves for a whole month after being loaded, or until such time as it suits the dock company to count them, which gives rise to claims on bills of lading "in dispute."

he thought it was harmful that the head of the Department of Public Works should have his hands so tied up. He wanted the people to understand that the Opposition did not circumscribe the Government in providing for the Roads and Bridges of the Country as was sometimes charged. The Honorable Leader of the Opposition went on in this strain for quite a while and, no doubt, reminded those listening to him of some of those legislative orators who in the last hours of an expiring House, and with visions of the inexorable ballot-box before them, awake to sudden agony over the hardships of the "poor back settlers," who for perhaps three and seven eighths sessions have "not been in all their thoughts."

The Chief Commissioner looked on almost approvingly as the good-natured Leader of the Opposition indulged in invectives against the Government that would not place the Board of Works in a position to supply cash for roads and bridges to an almost unlimited extent, and when the latter sat down, he went into the subject in the following practical little speech which I take from the Official Report:— Hon. Mr. Kelly said that one would almost imagine, when listening to the hon. gentleman's talk about outstanding claims, that there were a good many of them, and that they amounted to a considerable sum. The claims were, it was true, quite a large one, and covered a period dating back a good many years. He assumed that House that all the claims the Government was entitled to pay on account of great roads and bridges had been paid; others were pending, and it might be possible that something would have to be paid on them at some time, but he was determined to know something more about the nature of the claims before consenting to liquidate them. He thought the money already appropriated for great roads and bridges promised to be fairly adequate, and that it would provide for those services as fully as should be expected, and that no over-expenditure of the country would ensue, unless his hon. friends around the table insisted on squeezing and dragging the grant out of the hands of the Department before the actual necessities of the country justified them in doing so. He expected, and intended, to observe due economy in providing for such services during the current year, and although the demands of some hon. gentlemen had been quite urgent, he knew and acted on the fact that it would be imprudent, just now, to deal out the money in his hands in the lavish manner which his hon. friend appeared to think he should do. It must be remembered that the roads and bridges of the country did not require any great outlay at this time of the year, and that the Spring, which might or might not be attended with heavy frosts and damage to bridges, was to be anticipated; and he, therefore, felt justified in pursuing the course complained of, although it might give rise to ill-feeling from some gentlemen who did not seem to fully comprehend these matters. The country was well provided with bridges, some of them very large and expensive. He believed when doing such work, in doing it well, though the cost might be large, and he felt that the present was a time for the practice of economy, and unless some unforeseen contingency should arise he did not anticipate any great expenditure on account of bridges, for no very extensive contracts were running and he intended, in this respect, to make every endeavor to do what he thought his duty and the interests of the country required. He knew they had a road down there in Sunbury which had been washed out in the Department, but pretty substantial repairs had been made, and he hoped no very great expense would be required this year. In any case, it was time enough to stop at the point where he was, and he felt that he would support in it, but it was quite probable that after the money was handed over and all gone, he would be one of the first to charge the Government with recklessness and extravagance. His hon. friend, however, as well as other hon. gentlemen, might rest assured that he would endeavor to meet all their demands as fairly as the interests of the country would justify, and he could not see why any of them should anticipate that the grant already made for Great Roads and Bridges would fall so far short of what would be necessary. If heavy frosts came, with the Spring of the year, any great amount might be done, and he would have to be made good in the way, but he hoped no such accidents would happen.

Mr. Austin, who gave notice on Wednesday of a resolution respecting the St. Martin's and Upham and Grand Southern Railways rose in his place at this juncture and said he was afraid that if he missed the present opportunity the matter would be shut out from coming up in the usual way, and he asked the Speaker if it would be in order to move his resolution as an amendment to the Secretary's motion that the Speaker do now leave the Chair. Mr. Speaker said the resolution would be in order and would not defeat Supply. Mr. Austin said he regretted that he felt obliged to press the resolution in at this time and he did not want to be understood as desiring to express any want of confidence in the Government. He moved as follows:— Resolved, That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the Chair but that in the opinion of this House the best interests of the Province would be conserved by the Government before issuing further debentures to the Saint Martin's and Upham, and Grand Southern Railways, causing an inspection by a competent engineer, other than the one already employed, so soon as may be after the frost is sufficiently out of the ground, to determine their general character, estimate the work completed and in progress on such roads.

He addressed the house some length stating that there was a strong feeling throughout the country that more debentures were being issued on both the railways named than there was work to represent, he referred particularly to the Grand Southern and said the curves were sharper, the grades steeper and the line conforming more to the undulations of the surface of the ground than was contemplated in the contract, while the location was in some places a departure from that shown in the survey on which the contract was based. He read from a report submitted to the Government by Engineer Perley embracing an estimate of the value of the work to be done. He particularized the item of sleepers which were placed at 20 cts. each and said it was an outside figure, while the cost per mile for construction which was some \$10,800 was clearly excessive. It was on such estimates that

the Provincial Subsidy was being drawn and he argued that in order to satisfy the public mind another Engineer should be engaged to go over the work of the Government Engineer before a further issue of debentures was made. Mr. Burns seconded the Resolution and urged the points raised by Mr. Austin. Mr. Cottrell of Charlotte also endorsed Mr. Austin's statements. Mr. O'Leary made a vigorous speech in which he presented the case between the Northern Railway Company of Kent and the Government from his point of view. His remarks had little to do with the matter of Mr. Austin's resolution however, so I shall reserve them for a future occasion. He certainly made out a strong case, although his censures of the government were stronger than the circumstances called for, and, as a matter of policy and taste, they were as ill-considered as was his vote on Mr. Tweedie's resolution on the subject of the Northumberland "North-west angle" mare's nest. In saying this much I do not, for a moment, desire to discredit or discount the claims of the Richibucto Railway Company and Contractors, for I believe the first Company with which the Government contracts under the Subsidies Act of 1874 ought to be that Company, yet one cannot lose sight of the fact that disputes among the railway men of the County, in the first place and tardiness, whether negligent or unavoidable, in the second, kept the Company from being in a position to enter into a contract, under the terms required by Government, until about the commencement of the present Session. The Government had to follow the course which their interpretation of public opinion suggested and seemed to justify, which was the same as in June last, when the News was howling about "repudiation," and, therefore, although the company were fully prepared to go on—the Government took the responsibility of still pursuing a policy of delay, awaiting the result of certain negotiations connected with the claims of the Province on the Dominion. It is very probable that the Railway will yet be built if our Richibucto friends will only exercise the same patience and perseverance which they displayed in compelling to secure their rails, and they should not howl too loudly or abusively at the Government, but stand firmly and independently in the strong position they now hold and—bide their time, as others have had to do before them.

But I must proceed with the Grand Southern matter. After Mr. Johnson had made a speech endorsing what Mr. O'Leary had advanced Mr. McKay of Charlotte replied on behalf of the Grand Southern. He said he should not attempt to defend the Government's policy in the matter which had formed the principal subject of the remarks of the last two speakers, but he regretted that in presenting the grievance of his own County, Mr. O'Leary had chosen to disparage the Grand Southern Railway, a course altogether unequalled for and one that could not in any way advance the interests he professed to have so much at heart. The resolution before the House asked for what he thought he could show was unreasonable. It asked for a new survey or inspection of the work reported upon by the Government Engineer, and not only so, but that no further issue of debentures should be made to the Company until such re-survey was made. That was an implied charge against the character of the road and a course that was pretty sure to result in the withdrawal of the Government from the project, and all concerned. The other day the House expressed confidence in the ability, honesty and capacity of the Government Engineer, and now it was asked to turn round and vote want of confidence in him. He went on to refer to the determination and energy with which the St. George men had worked upon the interests of the Grand Southern line and said they came before the Government, showing themselves in a position to undertake and complete the work. They had proceeded with the work rapidly since the contract was made and shown they were in real earnest.

The Company's progress he affirmed had been unprecedented in the history of railroad building in the Province and they were proceeding with the work in a manner that astonished even his friends, and it was not for any man to step in with a resolution sprung suddenly on the House to arrest the progress of the work and perhaps injure the Company. He repudiated the statement made by Mr. Cottrell that the Contractors had departed from the plans and surveys in constructing the road and he thought he was also safe in saying the character of the work was as good, if not better than that of a majority of roads in the Province. There was good and permanent one, although like all narrow-gauge railways it was not so straight as those of the broad gauge. If the resolution passed it would have the effect of stopping the issue of debentures as the work went on and the Company would be held responsible by the contractors.—When money stopped credit would cease and if men were not paid the work must be hung up. Before assenting to the resolution before the House hon. gentlemen ought to consider its probable consequences and require something better than mere hearsay and the adverse opinions of those who were either prejudiced or not competent to judge of the matters on which they expressed their views. He knew of his own personal knowledge, that Mr. Green, the Contractor, had contracted with several parties for sleepers at from 19 to 25 cents. They were to be of cedar generally, while hactemac was to be used on the curves. The Company was very particular about the size and quality of sleepers and every one had to be of sound wood and sided to seven inches. Some members, he had no doubt, were aware of the fact that the Saxby Gale had caused great destruction to the forests in the Charlotte district, and that the sawpills had been rendered almost inaccessible for practical working purposes. Men had to go in among the prostrate trees and cut and assort and dig them out of the snow in winter and, in many cases, float the sleepers down the river in summer, and then haul them with teams to the line. It was this that made the price of sleepers higher than in those parts of the Province where they were more readily obtained. He had it on good authority that the estimate of the Government Engineer was not out of the way. In the matter of the sleepers he knew it was not in view of the emergency and pluck the Company had displayed and their evident bona fide intention to carry out the work faithfully protested against the resolution.

Mr. Davison argued the resolution ought to pass in order to satisfy the public mind and Mr. Pickard was of the same opinion. Those gentlemen were followed by the Provincial Secretary who replied quite fully to Messrs. O'Leary and Austin.

Mr. Willis differed from both Mr. McKay and the Secretary and he quoted largely from Smith's Reports, 1874, to show that the Government ought to be in a position to build the Railways if they understood. He also complained that papers which he had moved for were not submitted until the 17th of the session. He referred to the course of the Government as discourteous towards the House. He referred to the castigation which the Attorney General gave him at the opening of the session and said the House did not mind it much as he caught it quite as severely five years ago from the same gentleman.

The Attorney General followed dwelling at considerable length on the character of the route as well as the general characteristics of the Grand Southern road. He defended the Engineer and said the resolution ought to be withdrawn as no man should be attacked without having the opportunity of defending himself left open to him. Mr. Marchie opposed the resolution as a thrust at the Grand Southern Railway Company, and Mr. Tweedie made a very good speech, in which he reviewed and enforced the points brought up in the debate, turning everything to account in favor of the resolution. He complained of papers not being brought down for the information of members. Mr. Elder defended the Engineer's position in a telling speech and Mr. Swin in the course of his speech argued that if there was anything wrong it should have been properly investigated by Committee. He moved a resolution, one-third to be paid on leasage, especially when there was positive evidence against it on all points. Other members addressed the House and the motion being pressed it was negatived by a vote of 16 to 17.

The House then went into Committee of supply and after Mr. Burns—who spoke in seconding Mr. Austin's Resolution and before Mr. O'Leary brought up the Kent Railway matter—had joined in claiming that great justice had been done to Kent in the matter, the debate was fairly confined to the matter in hand and the supplementary estimates were all passed at about 11 p. m.

REPORTS. The matter of Reporting for next session was brought up by Mr. Burns this morning and after Messrs. Burns, Willis, Elder, Marshall, Cottrell, Crawford, Tweedie, Corbett and others had spoken in complimentary terms of the ability—and faithful work of the Official Reporter an offer made by him for the work next Session was referred to the Government for their action. Mr. Burns moved and withdrew a resolution respecting the purchase back by the Province of lumber lands obtained by the Riviere du Loup Railway Company, the matter having been debated for a short time. At one o'clock the Lieutenant-Governor came down and prorogued the House.

(Continued from 1st Page.) ed before a Justice in the name of the Secretary-Treasurer or any elector of the County, one-third to be paid to the prosector, if not a public officer, and the remaining two-thirds to the Corporation; if he be a public officer, the whole shall be paid to the Corporation.

SELECTIONS WHERE SEVERAL POLLING DISTRICTS ARE ESTABLISHED. 37.—The County Council may at the January meeting establish several polling places in each Parish for the election of County Councillors and in such case the Council shall define the several polling districts and shall number the districts consecutively beginning at number one, and cause a copy of the boundaries to be filed with the Secretary-Treasurer. The expenses incident to the establishment of such polling places shall be borne by the parish, and the Council shall have power to alter or abolish such districts.

man of the several polling districts shall also with the return as aforesaid make return of the results of the voting provided for in section fifty-four, and of the number of votes cast in the affirmative and negative, and the Chairman of district number one shall examine the returns and declare and certify the result. And in case of their being no return in respect of any of the districts aforesaid the question on which to have been decided in the same manner as in the preceding year.

44.—In the case of counties not heretofore incorporated, the first election for Councillors shall be held on the last Tuesday in July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and the Sheriff of the County shall give twenty days notice of the day of the month and place of holding such election by posting the same in three of the most public places of each Parish; and the Sheriff shall in such notice specify the day and hour in which the Councillors elected shall meet at the Court House for the purpose of organizing the Corporation. The returns shall be made to the Sheriff, and all the provisions of the Act relating to the election of Councillors shall be applicable to such first election, except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

45.—The Clerk of the Peace for each of the Counties shall prior to the day fixed for such election furnish to the Parish Clerk a list of persons assessed for County or Parish Rates for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six upon property or income as aforesaid, and any person being a male British subject of the age of twenty-one years whose name is on such list shall be allowed to vote, unless he has previously done so by an elector he shall decline to make oath that he is not qualified for such office as aforesaid.

46.—The Sheriff of each of such Counties shall in cases of the want of proper officers, have power to appoint all proper officers to carry on and hold such elections, and all reasonable official expenses attendant upon the holding of the elections, including the expenses of furnishing the lists by the Clerk of the Peace, shall be paid out of the County contingencies.

47.—In any election to be held in any County prior to the last Tuesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, to fill a casual vacancy in the County Council, the right to vote shall be determined by and according to the provisions of the Act relating to the election of the Sheriff, and the substitution of the words "Secretary-Treasurer" for "Clerk of the Peace," and in case of an election to be held in such County on or after the last Tuesday in October, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, to fill a casual vacancy, the right to vote shall be determined by and in accordance with the provisions of the Act relating to this Act.

48.—At the first election of Councillors in a newly erected Parish for which there is not a separate assessment roll, the Secretary-Treasurer shall make out the assessment roll on file in his office, a list of ratepayers on property or income as aforesaid, either resident in such newly erected Parish or owning real property therein at the time of such assessment, and any other British subject of the age of twenty-one years whose name is on such list shall be allowed to vote on making oath if required that he has paid the amount for which he is assessed in the roll on file, and where several elections are aforesaid shall also be the first election in any County not heretofore incorporated, the Clerk of the Peace shall discharge the duties in this section imposed upon the Secretary-Treasurer, and the Secretary-Treasurer or, in the case of Counties not heretofore incorporated, the Sheriff, shall have power to appoint all proper officers to carry on and hold such elections in case of the want of proper officers.

49.—In case of the division of a parish and an election held in the old parish before the filing of a new assessment roll thereon, the electors of the new parish shall also be the electors of the old parish as constituted at the time of the election or owns real property therein.

50.—The Council elect and swear shall, at the first meeting next after their return, choose from among themselves a Warden, who shall hold office until a Warden election of Councillors; and should a Warden die or be absent from the office of Warden, the Council at its first meeting shall elect a Warden, but during his temporary absence they may choose a Chairman from its members present.

51.—Every district elector or qualified Councillor, not being an ex-officio Councillor, shall continue in office for one year, or until another is elected in his stead. The Council shall have power to appoint Councillors not heretofore incorporated including any Councillors elected to fill a casual vacancy therein, shall continue in office until the last Tuesday in October of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, at which time the first annual election shall take place in such County.

52.—A Councillor may resign with the consent of the Council to be entered on the minutes, and a declaration in writing and paying a fine of forty dollars. The Warden of a County may resign by verbal intimation to the Council in Session, or by letter to the Secretary-Treasurer if not in session.

53.—No Warden or Councillor shall receive any salary or emolument for his services as such, and that nothing in this section shall apply to the County of Carleton.

54.—At the time of the holding of any election of Councillors in any Parish in the Municipality of Carleton, a vote may be taken on the question whether Councillors shall be paid for their services or not; and if it be decided by a majority of the electors voting at such meeting in the affirmative, then the Chairman shall certify the same to the Secretary-Treasurer who shall have power to pay the Councillors of such Parish one dollar and fifty cents each per day (not exceeding five days at each meeting of the County Council) during the term of their office, out of the County funds, and charge the amount thereof to the Parish, which may be included in the warrant of assessment then next issued on such Parish, and the Councillors of no other Parish shall receive any remuneration for their services as such.

55.—The meetings of the County Council shall be held at the County Court House. The first meeting for the purpose of organizing the Municipality shall be held at the time specified by the Sheriff in the notice aforesaid, and shall not be later than the seventh day of June next, and upon the election of a Warden the Municipality shall be deemed to be organized, and the County Council shall then proceed to the appointment of County Officers, and may make and ordain By-Laws, Rules and Regulations for the good government of the Municipality.

56.—The Council shall meet each year on the third Tuesday in January and the first Tuesday in July, and in the event of a public holiday, in which latter case it shall meet on the succeeding day; provided that no meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday in July, but instead thereof such meeting shall be held in the County of Carleton on the last Tuesday in June, and in the County of Sunbury on the last Tuesday in July; and provided also that any meeting may by bye-law be held on any day of the year, and that the first semi-annual meeting in each year shall be held on the twentieth day of June and the second semi-annual meeting on the twentieth day of August, in lieu of the days above mentioned, and the Council may further in addition to such general semi-annual meetings, the County Council of the City and County of Saint John may by bye-law provide for two additional general

meetings at which any business may be transacted that might be transacted at a semi-annual meeting.

57.—A majority of the Council shall from time to time be appointed to examine all questions shall be decided by a majority; the Warden or temporary Chairman may vote with the other members on questions on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negative; absent members may by bye-laws be subjected to penalties and forfeitures.

58.—The Warden on the application of four members shall call special meetings, the notice shall specify the object thereof, and be posted up in some prominent place of each parish and each Councillor shall be served with a copy thereof personally or by leaving the same at his residence, at least one week before the meeting. In case of absence from the Province of the Warden or in case of there being no Warden, the Secretary-Treasurer or the Chairman of the Council shall call a special meeting in the same manner and for the like purposes as the Warden.

59.—All meetings of the Council shall be held in the County Court House, or in some other place appointed for that purpose, and shall be open to the public, and the Council shall have power to regulate the time being may explain and exclude any person whose inability or incapacity of conduct at such meeting.

60.—The Council shall have power to appoint a Secretary-Treasurer who shall be Secretary and Treasurer of the Corporation or in case of the Secretary-Treasurer being absent, may appoint one person to be Secretary and another to be Treasurer of the Corporation and such officers shall continue in office until others are appointed in their stead, provided that for the period of one year from the organization of the Municipality of Saint John, the Clerk of the Peace shall be Secretary and Treasurer of the Municipality respectively.

61.—The County Council shall appoint a Secretary-Treasurer who shall be Secretary and Treasurer of the Corporation or in case of the Secretary-Treasurer being absent, may appoint one person to be Secretary and another to be Treasurer of the Corporation and such officers shall continue in office until others are appointed in their stead, provided that for the period of one year from the organization of the Municipality of Saint John, the Clerk of the Peace shall be Secretary and Treasurer of the Municipality respectively.

62.—The Secretary-Treasurer and in case of the Secretary-Treasurer being absent, the Secretary and Treasurer may appoint one person to be Secretary and another to be Treasurer of the Corporation and such officers shall continue in office until others are appointed in their stead, provided that for the period of one year from the organization of the Municipality of Saint John, the Clerk of the Peace shall be Secretary and Treasurer of the Municipality respectively.