General Business.

Wholesale & Retail.

MOLASSES, in puncheons. TEA,

(in Chests and Half-Chests,) TOBACCO AND

PARAFINE OIL. (in casks,)

Linseed Oil, Putty and Paints.

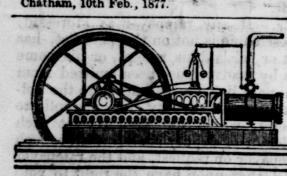
DRY CODFISH, HERRING. FLOUR,

MEAL, &c., &c. ALSO: A Quantity of Seasoned Pine Lumber,

1, 11 and 2 inch. PINE AND CEDAR SHINGLES.

An Assortment of IMPROVED COOKING STOVES

F. J. LETSON, WATER STREET. Chatham, 10th Feb., 1877.



MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY CHATHAM, N. B.

Brass and Iron Castings an Machinery.

Steam Engines and Boilers,
Gang and Rotary Saw Mills,
Flour, Thrashing and Bark Mills,
Shafting, Pulleys, Flanges,
Steam and Water Pipes, Railway Castings, etc. And has on hand assorted sizes of—Ship's Win lasses, Capstans, Winches, Warping Chocks, Side Pipes, Pumps and Cabooses, together with a variety of

Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves and Holloware. Cemetry Railing, School Desk and other Castings Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings, Boiler Mountings

Globe, Check, Safety and Steam Valves, ALSO.-A good assortment of Spur and Bevel Gear, Frie-tion and Pulley Patterns. AGENT FOR JUDSON'S STEAM GOVERNORS We sell these Governors at manufacturers' prices, with freight and duty added.

Estimates on application JAMES W. FRASER. WEMANUFACTURE

SUPERIOR DOUBLE EDGERS London House CHATHAM, N. B.

The Balance of my Fall and Winter Stock of Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons, Flannels, Tweeds, Gents' L W Underclothing, Hosiery, Scarfs, Clouds, English and Canadian Tweeds, selling at a reducion on former prices.

Also — HARDWARE, Cutlery, GROCERIES, Canno Peaches, Tomatoes, Oysters, Peas and Beans, Sar lines, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, etc., etc. WHOLESALE:

Flour, Corn and Oat Meal, Tea, in chests, hf.-chests and quarter boxes, Granulated Sugar, Tobacco, Boap, Paper Bags and Wrapping Paper. A choice lot of Fancy Toilet Soap; at low prices for Cash. R. HOCKEN. Chatham, 18th Jan, 877.

Just Received.

T ADIES NEW FALL HATS.

LEATHER, SCALE and ELASTIC BELTS BALL KNITTING COTTON-White, Drab & Brown.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK DRESS BUTTONS Cashmere and Wool Shawls IN GREAT VARIETY.

Trimmings to Match. LADIES' LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS Tooth Brushes, Combs,

Braids, THE LATEST NOVELTY IN PAPER COLLARS DONE UP IN TIN PAILS. Call and Examine! The W. B. HOWARD, COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

WORTH KNOWING!

Where to Get the Best Bargains in DRY GOODS, Boots, Slippers, Rubbers.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c.,
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNIS VARNISHES. GLASS AND HARDWARE. Gold Jewelry & Electro Plate Parafine Lamps and Oil. THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN NEWCASTLE.

> WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. JAMES BROWN.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within said County, GREETING: WHEREAS, Samuel Jardine, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John McElvenny, late of the Parish of Chatham, in said County, deceased, has filed an account of his administration on the Estate of the said deceased, and has prayed that the same may be passed and allowed:

You are required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, creditors and all others interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, Newcastle, in said County, on SATURDAY, the Fourteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of administration on the said Estate Given under my hand and the Seal of the

Given under my hand and the Seal of the L. S. said Court, this Twelfth day of March, A. Copy.] D., 1877. (Signed) SAMUEL THOMSON. Judge of Probates, Northld. Registrar of Probates for said County.

Brandy. the breeding establishment here they naturally expect fish to increase and

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE' is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day. It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for \$1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MOS. in all cases, to accompany the order for Advertising.

The advertisements in this paper are placed unde TRANSIENT RATES. \$1 per square, or inch, for 1st insertion 35cts. per square, each time, for all after the first.

LOCAL, COMMERCIAL AND YEARLY RATES. In order to secure the advertising patronage of business men and others on the North Shore—and to give them the benefit of a large circulation in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Glouces ter and Restigouche, Bonaventure and Gaspe, their advertisements will, on arrangements being made therefor, be taken at CONTRACT SCALE RATES, which are as low as those of other weekly papers The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed among communities en gaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers very superior inducements to advertisers.

Address

Editor 'Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

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

The Municipality Act.

We allow a good deal of genera 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 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 Machine & Boiler Works, 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 in corporated, 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

The "Advance" corrected.

Fisheries is very indignant over

advertisement in another column.

VANCE 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 Depart-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 Fred ericton, 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 Hatch-New Fall Dress Goods-with ing House and put it down to the Inspector, instead of Mr. A. B. Wilmot. 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 Government of the day. 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 for it is not our disposition to unnecessarily give trouble or pain to anyin all respects of the finer order, and he is entirely two sensitive for one 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. Wilmot 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 claims. 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 strength of the Government to unduly the contract was based. He read from and distributed to go unchallenged to force Supply through without the House a report submitted to the Government Ottawa. If the Department is thus informed in reference to the work of in connection with which papers were mate of the value of the work to be

his position, and especially so for one

who so readily rushes into print, both

as editor and correspondent, and, in

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 repre sentations 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 no prepared to abandon our fishery interests entirely, and so long as he con tinues the course he has followed the past three months we shall check him whenever and wherever the true interests of all concerned seem

A LUMBER TRADE ANNOYANCE .- The English Timber Trades Journal brands as unfair and annoving 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 landed, or until such time as it suits the dock company to count of lading "in dispute."

THE DEAL TRADE. - Liverpool advices of March 1st state that a fair busines had been done in the wood trade during the previous month. Fears were expressed that there would be a strike among the building operatives, which would seriously affect the demand for Otherwise the prospects are in favor of a good spring trade. New a considerable expenditure, and we Brunswick spruce deals are reported moderate in stock, as compared with former years, and the consumption has been large. Birch was heavy in stock but there was good consumption.

COMMENDABLE. - The Farmer isgoing to discuss the work of the late Legislative Session in a future issue, after which, it says:-" We propose to discontinue, for a few months, to give so great prominence as we have heretofore to local politics." The above announcement, awkwardly made though it is, will, doubtless, be a welcome one to the patrons of the Farmer, which has cut very sorry figure as a political sheet If it will only tell us what it knows about farming it may do something to redeem what it has lost in attempting to discuss general public matters.

BEAR BOUNTIES. - The bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Perley reviving Bear Bounties and which passed the Legislature on Thursday last, will, no doubt, encourage the destruction of bears and prove beneficial to farmers. If any person kills a We observe that the Inspector of bear and desires to secure the bounty, \$3, it is necessary for him to take the animal's hide with the nose attachedstatement made in last week's Apthat is, not taken from the skinto the nearest Parish Court Commissioner, the duty of the latter being to remove or see the nose removed from the skin and destroyed, and to give the bear-slayer a certificate, the presentation of which at the office of the Provincial Secretary will entitle him to the bounty -the skin will, of course, remain the property of the person entitled to the

F'TON, FRIDAY EV'G, MAR. 16. cesses for dinner and tea.

I ought perhaps to state that Mr. Covert's bill to abolish the Legislative Council and Dr. Dow's resolution relating to new Legislative buildings were both defeated, the first being withdrawn and the latter defeated by a large majority, the arguments against both being based on expediency and the well-established principle that great constitutional changes and undertakings involving large expenditures should when brought before the House, be initiated by the

THE SPECIAL SUBSIDY. Yesterday a number of papers were submitted and among them those relating to the application of the New Brunswick Government for the continuawith considerable regret, personally, \$63,000, a portion of which was read from the clerk's table. The Minister of Finance thinks no additional subsidy obligations one. The Inspector's tastes are not, can be incurred without opening up the matter similarly in other Provinces, which would involve \$800,000 additional charge on the Dominion; and New Brunswick, as she contributes indirectly more per capita, than any other Province to the general revenue, would therefore gain nothing by continuation

of the subsidy

he thought it was shameful 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 Opposftion went on in this strain for quite a while and, no doubt, remindthose listening to him of some 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 practithem, which gives rise to claims on bills | cal little speech which I take from the Official Report :--

> The claim business was, it was true, quite a large one, and covered a period dating back a good many years. He assured the 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 a ready appropriated for great reads and bridges promised to be fairly adequate, and that it would provide for those services as fully as could be reasonably expected, and that no over-expenditure would be necessary, unless his hon. friends around him would insist 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 monies placed in his hands in the lavish manner which his hon. friend appeared to think he should do. It must be remember-

ed that the roads and bridges of the country did not require any great outlay at this season of the year, and that the Spring, which might or might not be attended with heavy freshets 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 un. some unforseen contingency should arise he did not anticipate any great ex.

penditure 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 at

times, entailing considerable expense on

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

meet trouble when it arose. His hon.

friend seemed to say, "hand over the

money and we'll support you 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 Govern-

ment with recklessness and extravagance.

His hon, friend, however, as well as other

hon. gentleman, might rest assured that

he would endeavor to meet all their de-

mands as fairly as the interests of the

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 freshets

came, with the Spring of the year, any

great damage that might be done would

have to be made good in the usual way.

but he hoped no such accidents would

Mr. Austin, who gave notice on Wed-

nesday of a resolution respecting the St.

Martin's and Upham and Grand South-

ern Railways rose in his place at this

juncture and said he was afraid that if

he missed the present opportunity the

Mr. Speaker said the resolution would

Mr. Austin said he regretted that he

felt obliged to press the resolution in

at this time and he did not want to be

frost is sufficiently out of the ground,

cess of construction on such roads.

order and would not defeat Sup-

now leave the Chair.

He moved as follows:-

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. My letter for this week's ADVANCE must be shorter than others which have preceded it, as the Session is at an end, the Lieut.-Governor having prorogued the House to-day at one o'clock. Some of our friends thought the prorogation would take place yesterday, but an unexpected debate was brought on and made yesterday the heaviest of the whole session for what the Telegraph terms, "the Gospel of Gab." The speeches of hon. members, however, are not always so purposeless as the ordinary listener might think and although there were more words than matter in yesterday's speech-making there was enough of the latter to justify the time and breath spent. The House sat from | country would justify, and he could not

The Attorney General emphasised the admission of the Finance Minister respecting the excessive indirect contributions of this Province to the Dominion Exchequer, and said a proper consideration of the fact ought to have had some effect in tempering the strength of the language used in other parts of the Minister's official communication, and it was a fair matter for New Brunswick tinue to pay into the treasury of the Dominion such an excessive contribution without due recognition of her

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES Secretary moving for the Speaker to leave the Chair the big debate commenced. Mr. Covert, assumed that the Provincial Secretary intended to use the from that shown in the survey on which having necessary information on matters by Engineer Perley embracing an estimoved for several weeks ago and only done. He particularised the item of Mr. Davinson argued the resolution

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

the Northern Railway Company of Kent and the Government from his point of view. His remarks had little to do tleman 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 "Northwest 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 Hon. Mr. Kelly said that one would alunder the Subsidies Act of 1874 ought most imagine, when listening to the hon. to be that Company, yet one cannot lose gentleman's talk about outstanding claims. sight of the fact that disputes, among that there were a good many of them, and the railway men of the County, in the that they amounted to a considerable sum. 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 working 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 grievances of his own County, Mr. O'Leary had chosen to disparage the Grand Southern Railway, a course altogether uncalled 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 sked for what he thought he could show vas unreasonable. It asked for a new survey or inspection of the work reported apon by the Government Engineer, and not only so, but that no further issue 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 great damage to the interests of the Company, the Contractors and all oncerned. The other day the House exressed confidence in the abilty, 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 up 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 The Company's progress he affirmed had been unprecedented in the history of raild building in the Provinces and they were proceeding with the work in a manner that astonished even their friends, and t 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 ruin 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 saving the character of the work was as good, if not better than that of a majority of roads in the Provinces. The road was a good and permanent one, although like all narrow-gauge railways it was not so straight matter would be shut out from coming as those of the broad gauge. If the resoup in the usual way, and he asked the lution passed it would have the effect of Speaker if it would be in order to move stopping the issue of debentures as the his resolution as an amendment to the work went on and the Company would be Secretary's motion that the Speaker do 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 prabable consequences and require something better than mere hearsay and the adverse opinions of those who were either prejudiced or not compe-

understood as desiring to express any tent to judge of the matters on which they want of confidence in the Government. expressed themselves. He knew, of his own personal know-Resolved, that Mr. Speaker do not ledge, that Mr. Greene, the Contractor, had now leave the Chair but that in the contracted with several parties for sleepopinion of this House the best interests ers at from 19 to 25 cents. They were to of the Province would be conserved by the Government before issuing further debentures to the Saint Martins and be of cedar generally, while hacmetac was to be used on the curves. The Company Upham, and Grand Southern Railways, was very particular about the size and causing an inspection by a competent quality of sleepers and every one had to engineer, other than the one already be of sound wood and sided to seven in employed, so soon as may be after the ches. Some members, he had no doubt, were aware of the fact that the Saxby Gale to determine their general character, had caused great destruction to the forests estimate the work completed and in proin Charlotte and the cedar and hacmetac He addressed the house at some length swamps had been rendered almost inaccessible for practical working purposes. stating that there was a strong feeling Men had to go in among the prostrate trees throughout the country that more deand cull and assort and dig them out of bentures were being issued on both the the snow in winter and, in many cases, railways named than there was work to float the sleepers down the river in sumrepresent; he referred particularly to mer, and then haul them with teams to the Grand Southern and said the curves the line. It was this that made the price were sharper, the grades steeper and the of sleepers higher than in those parts of line conforming more to the undulations the Province where they were more readiof the surface of the ground than was y obtained. He had it on good authority contemplated in the contract, while the that the estimate of the Government Enlocation was in some places a departure gineer was not out of the way. In the matter of the sleepers he knew it was not and in view of the energy and pluck the Company had displayed and their evident bona fide intention to carry out the work | provided in other cases. faithfully he protested against the reso-

submitted a few minutes ago. He said sleepers which were placed at 20 cts. ought to pass in order to satisfy the public more money ought to have been voted each and said it was an outside figure, mind and Mr. Pickard was of the same 1350 Cases, Pints and Quarts, Hennessy Jules Robin, Pinet Castillon, Riviere Gardrette, OLD and NEW BRANDIES, in Bond.

The Growth of the same while the cost per mile for construction wholesale poaching and illegal capture which was some \$10,800 was clearly expected by the Provincial Secretary who replied are prepared to accept the reports of to Chief Commissioner Kelly to enable while the cost per mile for construction opinion. Those gentlemen were followed wholesale poaching and illegal capture which are forwarded to account for which was some \$10,800 was clearly exposed and Bridge services and cessive. It was on such estimates that which was some \$10,800 was clearly exposed in the County of Carleton, the Chair-which make the demands of the country which was some \$10,800 was clearly exposed in the Country of Carleton, the Chair-which make the demands of the country which was some \$10,800 was clearly exposed in the Country of Carleton, the Chair-which make the demands of the country of Carleton, the Chair-which make the demands of the country which was some \$10,800 was clearly exposed in the Country of Carleton, the Chair-which make the country of Carleton, the Chair-which make the demands of the country of Carleton, the Chair-which make the country of Carleton, the Chair-which make the demands of the country of Carleton, the Chair-which make the country of Carleton, the Chair-which make the country of the taking of the oath to the

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 it then undertook. He also complained that papers which he had moved for were not submitted until the "dving hours of the session" characterised the course of the Government as discourteous towards the House. He referred to the castigation which the Attorney General gave him at the opening in which he presented the case between 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 gen-

> 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. 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

Mr. Murchie opposed the resolution

a thrust at the Grand Southern Railway 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. Swim in the course of his speech argued that if there was anything wrong it should have been properly investigated by Committee. He would not vote to condemn any man on hearsay, especially when there was positive evidence against it on vital 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 officers to carry on and hold such elecin seconding Mr. Austin's Resolution and before Mr. O'Leary brought up the Kent Railway matter-had joined in claiming that great injustice had been done to Kent | shall be paid out of the County continin the matter, the debate was fairly con- gencies. fined to the matter in hand and the supplementary estimates were all passed at

was brought up by Mr. Burns this morning and after Messrs. Burns, Willis, Elder. Marshall, Cotrell, Crawford, Tweedie. Covert 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. Dr. Dow 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

At one o'clock the Lieut-Governor came down and prorogued the House.

(Continued from Ist Page.)

ed before a Justice in the name of the Secretary-Treasurer or any elector of the Municipality, one-third to be paid to the prosecutor, if not a public officer. and the remaining two-thirds to the the whole shall be paid to the Corpora-

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 clearly define the several polling districts and shall number the districts consecutively beginning at number one, and cause a copy of boundaries to be filed with the Secretary-Treasurer. The expenses incident to the establishment of the districts shall be borne by the parish, and the Council shall have power to alter or abolish such 38.—On the establishment of any

Council shall appoint a district clerk for titled to vote shall also, if required Collector of Rates for each of the poll- of the old parish as constituted at the ing districts, and the Assessors on making | time of the election or owns real proup the assessment list shall make up a perty therein separate assessment list of the ratepayers | WARDEN AND COUNCILLORS-INCIDENTS in each district, and the Collector shall furnish the Parish or District Clerk as the case may be with a list of ratepayers upon property or income as aforesaid in the manner provided for in the case of there being but one polling place, and the Collector and his deputy shall perform the same duties and be subject to the same liability as in such other case.

39.—Where several polling districts are established the nomination of Candilowing, that is to say :-- the Candidate shall subscribe a declaration of nomination and the same together with a declara- until another is elected in his stead. The tion of qualification shall be filed with the Parish Clerk on or before the Friday proceeding the day of election, and the names of the Candidates shall be by the Parish Clerk posted up in three of the most public places of each polling district to be prescribed by the Council, and shall in event of an election be post- County

ed up at the polling places during the 40.—If no more or a less number of Candidates than the number of Candidates requisite to be returned at the election shall be duly nominated, it shall not be necessary to hold a poll for the election but in lieu thereof the Parish Clerk shall in such case make return to the Secretary Treasurer certifying the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates so nominated, and every leton. such return shall have the like effect as if the persons so nominated had been returned elected under the provisions of this Act, and in ease a less number of candidates than the requisite number to be returned shall be nominated there shall be deemed to be a failure to elect the other or remaining Councillor or 41. -- If more Candidates are nominated

than the number requisite to be returned, the poll shall be opened at ten o'clock of the day set for the election those given for one or some of the persons so nominated, and at the close of the poll the Chairman shall in the presence of the tellers and publicly count and check the votes and make out a statement or declaration of the result of the poll at which the Chairman shall have no casting vote, and shall together with the Parish or District Clerk sign the same and also the check list, and shall close and seal such statements and check list. The Chairman of District number one shall adjourn the meeting in such district until ten o'clock in the forenoon of the succeeding day or to with the Chairman of District number one before ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day succeeding the election or at such earlier time as the Council may prescribe, and the Chairman of District number one shall thereupon publicly examine all the returns and shall publicly declare the person or persons having the greater number of votes to be duly elected, and in case of a tie the Chair-

42.—In any Bye-laws which the on any day in the month of January, and in their respective Parishes, and th

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 poll held for any of the reasons aforesaid the question shall be deemed to as in the preceding year.

FIRST ELECTION IN COUNTIES NOT HERE-

44.—In the case of counties not heretofore incorporated, the first election for Councillors shall be held on the last Tuesday on May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventyseven, 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 in 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 seventysix upon property or income as aforesaid, and any person being a male British subject of the age of twenty one allowed to vote, unless on being required to do so by an elector he shall decline to make oath that the amount for which he was so assessed has been paid.

46.—The Sheriff of each of such Coun ties shall in cases of the want of proper officers, have power to appoint all proper tions, and all reasonable official expenses attendant upon the holding of the elections, including the expense of furnish-

47.—In any election to be held in such County prior to the last Tuesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventyseven, to fill a casual vacancy in the The matter of Reporting for next session | Councillorship, the right to vote shall be determined by and according to the provisions of the forty-fifth section, with the substitution of the words "Secretary Treasurer" for "Clerk Peace," and in case of an election to be held in such County on or after the last Tuesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, to fill a casual vacancy, the right to vote shall he determined by and be in accordance with the provisions of the thirty-third section of this Act. FIRST ELECTION IN NEW OR DIVIDED

lors in a newly erected Parish for which there is not a separate assessment roll the Secretary-Treasurer shall make out from the assessment rolls last 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 male British sub-Corporation; if he be a public officer, ject of the age of twenty-one years whose name is on such list shall be allowed to vote on making oath if requir-ELECTIONS WHERE SEVERAL POLLING ed that he has paid the amount for which he was assessed in the roll last on file, and where such first election as 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

48.—At the first election of Council

such election in case of the want of pro-49.—In case of the division of a parish and an election held in the old parish before the filing of a new assessment second or additional polling district the | roll therefor, any person otherwise endistricts other than number one and a make oath that he is either a resident

50.—The Council elect and sworn shall, at the first meeting next after their return, choose from among themselves a Warden, who shall hold office until the next election of Councillors ; should a vacancy occur in the office of Warden, the Council at its first meeting

51.-Every duly elected or qualified Councillor, not being an ex-officio Councillor shall continue in office for one year, or Councillors to be first elected in any County not heretofore incorporated including any Councillors elected to fill a casual vacancy thorein, shall continue in office until the last Tuesday in October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight, at which time the first annual election shall) take place in such

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

23.-No Warden or Councillor shall receive any salary or emolument for his serrices as such, provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the County of Car-

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 ratepayers voting at such meeting in the affirmative, then the Chairman shall certify the same to the Secretary-Treasurer who shall be authorized to pay the Councillors of such Parish one dollar and fifty cents each perday (not exceeding five days at each meeting of the County Council) during actual attendance out of the and no vote shall be counted except 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; the Councillors of no other Parish shall receive any remuneration for their services as such.

The meetings of the County Council shall be held at the County Court House. of organizing the Municipality shall be held at the time specified by the Sheriff in term of his office, or in the event the notice for election of Councillors, which of any such office becoming in any shall not be later than the seventh day of other way vacant during the said June next, and upon the election of a term, it shall and may be lawful for the Warden the Municipality shall be deemed | Councillors of the Parish where such to be organized, and the County Council vacancy may occur by reason of such such earlier time as the Council may shall then proceed to the appointment of neglect, death, resignation or otherwise. prescribe; the statements and check lists | County Officers, and may make and ordain | at any time out of the Session of Council from the other districts shall be deposited Bye Laws, Rules and Regulations for the to make the necessary appointment or apgood government of the Municipality. 56. - The Council shall meet each year

on the third Tuesday in January and the first Tuesday in July not being a public holiday, in which latter case it shall meet on the succeeding day; provided that in the Counties of Carleton and Sunbury, no surer. meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday in July, but instead thereof such meeting shall be held in the County of Carleton on 42.—In any Bye-laws which the Council may make regulating such elections, the time for closing the polls in any polling district may be set at an earlier hour than four o'clock but not earlier then are o'clock but not earlier the earlier the earlier then are o'clock but not earlier the earlier th

meetings at which any business may be transacted that might be transacted at a semi-annual meeting. 57. - Meetings may be adjourned from day to day for five days in the whole and

58 .- A majority of the Council shall from a quorum, a less number may adjourn; all questions shall be decided by a majority; the Warden or temporary Chairman may vote with the other members on all questions, and any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negatived; absent members may by bye-laws be subjected to penalties

59.—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 public place in each parish and each Councillor shall be served with a copy thereof personally or by leaving the same at his residence, at least two days before the meeting. In case of absence from the Province of the Warden or in case of there being no Warden, the Secretary Treasurer on the application of five members of the Council shall call a special meeting in the same manner and for the like purposes as the Warden. 60. - All meetings of the Council shall be public, and no person shall be excluded except for improper conduct; but the Warden or Chairman of the Council for the time being may expel and exclude any person who may be guilty of improper conduct

at such meeting. 61.—The County Council shall appoint Secretary-Treasurer who shall be Secretary and Treasurer of the Corporation or in the case of Counties not heretofore in corporated, 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 and County Treasurer in office

at the organization of the Municipality

shall be the Secretary and the Treasurer of

the Municipality respectively. 62. - In case a Secretary and a Treasurer are appointed, the Treasurer shall discharge all the duties by this or any other Act of Assembly imposed upon the Secretary-Treasurer in respect to the receiving, keeping, and disbursing of and accounting for the moneys under the control, order or disposition of the County Council, or which on the Treasurer of unincorporated Counties, and the Secretary shall discharge all other duties imposed upon the Secretary Treasurer by this or any other Act of Assembly: and in case any doubt should arise as to the distribution of the functions of the Secretary-Treasurer between the Secretary and the Treasurer, the County Council may by bye-laws define the respective

63,-The Secretary-Treasurer, and, in Secretary and the Treasurer may appoint a deputy, and such officer and bis bondsacts and defaults of his deputy, provided that the consent of the bondsmen to the appointment shall first be obtained and testified by such consent being endorsed on the bond and signed by them.

64. - The Council at their first semi-annual meeting in each year, and in the case of Counties not heretofore incorporated, the Council at the meeting held on the organization of the Municipality, and in each year, shall appoint a County Auditor, who shall not be a member of the Council, or hold any other office under the Council, or have any interest in any contract with the Council, or be employed by them; before acting he shall take and sub-

scribe the Oath (G) in the Schedule. 65.—No person shall be eligible to be appointed to any County office unless he is a ratepayer upon real or personal property or income in the County, and shall have paid his rates for the year previous: and the term "rates for the year previous" shall mean the County and Parish rates (including County School rates) last assessed and by the Assessors ordered to be

PARISH OFFICERS.

66.—As many of the following Parish be annually appointed at the first semiannual meeting in January by the County Council in and for every Parish now or hereafter to be erected :- Three Overseers of the Poor, two or more Constables, three Commissioners of Roads, one or more Col lectors of Rates, one Parish Clerk, two or more Fence Viewers, two or more Pound Keepers, one Clerk of the Market, two or more Hog Reeves, two or more Boom Masters, one or more Surveyors of Dams, one or more Surveyors of Grindstones, three Assessors of Rates, three or more Surveyors of Roads, one or more Field Drivers. one or more Timber Drivers, one or more Weighers of Hay and Straw, one or more Measurers of Salt, one or more Measurers of Wood or Bark, one or more Inspectors of Barrels, one or more Weigh ers of Coal, and one or more, not exceed ing three, Commissioners to expend the moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the Bye-Roads, who shall be styled Bye-Road Commissioners, and as many Firewards and Wharfingers as may be deemed necessary, but no Overseers of the shall elect a Warden, but during his Poor shall be appointed for any Parish temporary absence they may choose a where by law the whole care of the Poor

> 67.—Three Assessors, three Overseers of the Poor, and one Collector, shall be annually elected by the French inhabitants only, in and for the Parishes of Dorchester, Shediac and Moncton respectively, in the County of Westmorland, for the purpose of assessing and collecting the Poor Rates upon the French inhabitants of the said Parishes respectively, and maintaining the French Poor therein; and the County Council of Westmorland shall have power by bye-law to regulate the manner of conducting such elections.

> or any authority other than Overseers of

68.-No Overseers of the Poor shall be appointed in the Parishes of St. Stephen. Saint George, or St. David, in the County of Charlotte, but in lieu thereof, not less than three, nor more than five Commissioners shall be annually appointed in each Parish, who shall be known as "The Commissioners of the Alms House in the Parish of-," and no Overseer of the Poor shall be appointed for the Parish of Saint Andrew's in the said County of Charlotte. but not less than three nor more than seven Commissioners shall be annually appointed by the Council who shall be Commissioners of the Alms House for the Parish of St.

69.—No person shall be eligible to be appointed to any parish office unless he is a ratepayer upon real or personal property or income in the Parish for which he is appointed, and shall have paid his rates for the year previous; and the term "the rates for the year previous" shall mean the County and parish Rates (including county School Rates) last assessed, and by the assessors directed to be collected. 70. - In case the Council should at the first semi-annual meeting in any year neglect to appoint Parish officers for any Parish, the Parish officers appointed for

the previous year shall remain in office until others are appointed in their stead. 71.—If the Council at any time neglects to appoint Parish officers, or if it neglects to appoint all the necessary officers required, 55.—The first meeting for the purpose or in the event of the death or resignation of any Parish Officer during the

> 72-The Councillors so making such appointment shall forthwith send to the Secretary-Treasurer a correct and certified list of the appointment so made, and the same shall be filed by the Secretary-Trea-

73.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall within one week after the meeting of Counal at which any County or Parish officers the last Tuesday in June, and in the Coun- are appointed, furnish the Parish Clerks man of number one shall have the cast- ty of Sunbury on the second Tuesday in of the respective Parishes with certified ing vote. And the Chairman shall make July: and provided also that any Council lists thereof, who shall within six days return to the Secretary-Treasurer as may by bye-law ordain that the first semi | thereafter post up lists of the officers so annual meeting in each year shall be held appointed in three or more public places

that in addition to such general sem-an- within fourteen days after notification of