GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW GOODS EX S.S. NOVA SCOTIAN.

Special lines of

COLORED DRESS MATERIALS,

In the newest shades and textures; a few

BLACK AND COLOURED SILK DRESSES;

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LADIES' LINEN AND LUSTRE COSTUMES,

Made in newest styles and beautifully trimmed; also a nice Lot of Cotton

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In Lustres, Coburgs, French Merinos, French Cashmerens, Cords, Crapes, and Matalasse Cashmere. These Black Goods are special value having been dyed to our order.

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In Tapestry, all Wool Union and Hemp.

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We would call the special attention of the Public to our unusually large stock which is well assorted and has been carefully selected and will be sold low.

CORNER STORE, BELOW BOWSER'S HOTEL. **A. J. LOGGIE & CO.**

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Should make their selections through this medium.

W. B. HOWARD.

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I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Ever shown in Miramichi,

which I have personally selected from one of the best Houses in New York. The Stock consists of

Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle and Fruit Stands, Butter Coolers, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Spoons, Forks, etc.

Every Article warranted to give satisfaction.

I have also on Hand, a large Stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Pipes, Cigars, Tobaccos, and all Smokers Requisites; for sale LOW, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ISAAC HARRIS.

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June 4th, 1878.

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Just received:- A supply of FRESH

Timothy, Clover and Turnip Seeds.

A lot of MONCTON PLOUGHS.

—ALSO:—

60 Bbls. Kiln dried Corn Meal,
40 " American Mess Pork,
100 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
A supply of White Lead and Paints, assorted.

All offered at the lowest prices for CASH.

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PEEVIES for Lumbermen, Parafine Oil, Corn Meal Pork, Hams and Bacon.

SALMON, TROUT, MACKEREL AND HERRING TWINES Tarred and Manilla Rope.

Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper, Carriage Axles and Springs, Express Wagon Axles,

BLASTING AND SPORTING POWDER.

BESIDES THE USUAL STOCK OF GENERAL

HARDWARE,

COPPER & IRON PUMPS,

Lead pipe, Single and Double barrelled Guns, Revolvers, Ball Cartridge,

SHOT AND FUSE.

Barrels and half Barrels of good FALL HERRING and DRIED CODFISH selling low for cash.

F. J. LETSON. WATER STREET.

Chatham, April 17, 1878.

NEW GOODS!

I HAVE just received from Boston in addition to my usual full Stock of

Staple Tinware, Stoves and Fittings,

BATH TUBS, FANCY TOILET SETS, CHAR DE RUSSE PANS, FARINA BOILERS, EARNSHAW'S FLOUR SIFTERS, SARDINE OR CAN OPENERS, MOLASSES CUPS, COFFEE MILLS,

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ALSO — MARINE STORES.

Ship Side Lights, Mast Head and Head Lights, Lanterns, Fog Horns, etc., etc.

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Chatham, June 18, '78. JAMES GRAY.

Valuable Building Lots FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale three Building Lots facing on Duke Street, being part of the land in rear of her present residence, and used by her as a garden.

If not disposed of by Private Sale before 1st July, they will then be offered at Public Auction.

Terms, &c., made known on application to M. S. Benson.

MRS. BENSON.

Chatham, May 15'78.

AT CHEAP STORE OF

R. F. WADDLETON & CO.,

—ARE SELLING—

DRY GOODS,

(CHOICE AND NEW.

FANCY GOODS, LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS.

MADE CLOTHING, ETC.,

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"Canada House" Building, Chatham.

Established 1822.

MESSRS. J. & A. McMILLAN,

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98 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform their many customers and the public that they are now in their new Premises, upon the same site they occupied for so many years.

In erecting and fitting up their present building, they—availing themselves of a long experience—have adapted it to their peculiar business, and have so arranged the details as to afford the greatest convenience to their customers, their employes and themselves.

Messrs. McMILLAN feel warranted in the opinion that they fully understand the taste and requirements of the people of the Maritime Provinces. Acting with this knowledge they have carefully selected a

FULL STOCK OF BOOKS,

in all departments of Literature,

STATIONERY

in almost endless variety, etc., of which they most cordially invite inspection.

All of our friends and customers who desire to inspect our Premises will be most warmly welcomed.

St John, N. B., June, 1878.

New Grocery and Provision Store, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the public for the patronage received in the above lines, and desires to inform them that he has leased the Store lately occupied by Isaac Harris, Esq., where he will in future carry on the above branch of his business.

By strict attention and moderate prices he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

W. S. LOGGIE.

N. B. I am now showing a full line of Groceries and Provisions.

W. S. L.

NOTICE.

I, JAMES TAYLOR, hereby give notice that my wife, CATHERINE TAYLOR, having left my bed and board without cause, I warn any person against harboring her, and will not be answerable for any debts she may incur.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Chatham, June 21, 1878.

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 MONTHS—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of *Five Dollars* an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restiguouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

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

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

The Expenditure of the Dominion.

There is no subject of greater moment to the people of the country than that of the expenditures made by the Government and it is especially important at the present time when the Dominion elections are pending and what is really of consequence in our politics is apt to be forgotten in the heat of party contests. It will be remembered that a few weeks since a number of journals in the Protectionist and Opposition interest, taking their cue from the Toronto *Mail*, announced that the Dominion elections were to come off immediately and they, thereupon, published a lot of statements intended to impress the people with the idea that Canada was being driven to the verge of ruin by the increased expenditure of the present Administration. The text of articles on the subject was the following :—

"Mark the result of the extravagance and corruption of a Grit Government since it came into power in 1873. Here are the figures which show the annual expenditure in those years as follows :—

1872—3	$22,500,000.
1873—4	23,316,000.
1974—5	23,713,000.
1875—6	24,488,000.
1876—7	23,587,000.
1877—8	**26,203,000**

The ordinary elector knows that the expenditure of 1872—3 as well as that of 1873—4 was chargeable to the late Government, and in considering, the financial management of the country under the two Administrations that have been in power, it is necessary to divide the period since Confederation into two parts, viz.: that under Sir John Macdonald, from 1867—8 to 1873—4 and that under Mr. Mackenzie from 1873—4 to 1877—8.

Before proceeding further, however, it is proper to direct attention to most glaring errors in the above-quoted table of figures—errors which a very slight examination of the Public Accounts will prove—but which have been republished in the so-called Conservative papers from one end of Canada to the other without the slightest attempt at correction. These figures were first published in the *Mail*, we believe, and there can be no reasonable doubt that they were deliberately falsified for party purposes.

The fraud thus committed is, first, that of adding no less than over $3,300,000 to the actual expenditure under Sir John A. Macdonald's Government in 1872-3. This is done to conceal from the general reader the comparative increase of the year 1873—4—Sir John's last in office. The second part of the fraud is that of adding nearly two and a half millions to the expenditure of 1877—8, under Mr. Mackenzie. We say these figures are deliberately falsified, and to prove it we give the expenditure taken (with exception of that for 1877—8) from the Public Accounts—under both Governments for each year since Confederation :—

UNDER SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

1867—8	$13,486,092.
1868—9	14,038,084.
1869-70	14,315,509.
1870—1	15,623,081.
1871—2	17,589,468.
1872—3	19,174,647.
1873—4	23,316,316.

UNDER MR. MACKENZIE.

1874—5	$23,713,071.
1875—6	24,488,372.
1876—7	23,519,301.
1877—8	**24,027,000.**

We may, at some other time, if the above figures are disputed, give the items which go to make them up, but we do not think they will be questioned. It may be asked why the figures for 1877—8 which we give above are so different from those given in the extract quoted from the Conservative organs. There appears to be no explanation save this, that as the Public Accounts in which the expenditure of the current year will appear can only be submitted to Parliament in the session of 1879, the Conservatives thought they could make the exaggerated statement with impunity, there being necessarily no positive data on which they could be met. The estimated expenditure for 1877—8 chargeable to Revenue is about $24,000,000 and those acquainted with the subject know that the history of the present Government is a guarantee that it has not, in the year just closed, exceeded the amount appropriated. There is, therefore, in the figures quoted from the Opposition statement some $2,200,000 deliberately added to the estimated current expenditure of the Dominion for the year 1877—8.

Let the reader examine the increase of expenditure from the time of Confederation up to 1874 and he will find that it averaged at the rate of about a million a year for the first six years; the last two, however, were marked by enormous strides. During the fated sixth year it jumped from $19,174,647 to no less than than $23,316,316 or an increase of no less $4,141,669. Who, that follows the figures, can escape the conviction that the increase of expenditure was really alarming and that Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues, when they assumed the control of affairs, had a task of no small magnitude before them in checking the impetus of the Dominion towards bankruptcy. They had, of course, to carry out many of the reckless undertakings of the Macdonald Government, and it is not to be wondered at that they could not prevent the expenditure of the first year when the affairs of the country were under their control from showing a slight increase over that preceding it, and since that time, notwithstanding the legacy of extravagance left by their predecessors and the increased demands of larger population, new teritories and new responsibilities, the tendency to a rapid increase of expenditure has been successfuly arrested by a policy of economy and reform.

Those of our readers who desire to follow this subject up ought to carefully read the portion of a speech delivered in the House of Commons in March last by Mr. Geo. W. Ross, of Middlesex, which will be found on our first page. It is from the Official Debates, and unlike the inaccurate statements put forth in the Conservative interest, was made before the Parliament of the country, where those who felt disposed to question it might do so. Mr. Ross deals with the subject in a different way from that which we have adopted, but his figures are convincing and they show how untruthful are the assertions of Sir John A. Macdonald and his party that the Mackenzie Administration have been extravagant in conducting the business of Canada.

We may say here, that we are opposed to much of the local administration of the present Government, but we know how difficult it has been for our people to have their requirements understood. The remedy for this, however, will soon be in their own hands and when they are properly represented we have no doubt that the neglect and mismanagement growing out of our peculiar representation for the last five years will cease. Let the people, therefore, study the claims of those who would mislead them with false figures and false issues, for the present is a time when a thoughtful and unbiased estimate of public questions is very necessary.

The Peace Congress.

The labors of the Peace Congress are fast drawing to a close, and some of the most difficult questions have already been settled. At one of the meetings recently, Schouvaloff brought up the question of employing Indian troops and the policy of selling modern arms to Asiatics. The Bulgarian question has been settled and the freedom of navigation of the Danube in times of peace has been acknowledged by Russia. In regard to the Greek question, the Congress has invited Turkey to make a rectification of her frontier, a proceeding which has given great dissatisfaction to Greece. The Turks have accepted the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovnia, the details to be directly negotiated between the two Powers. It has been decided that a prince for Bulgaria will be elected by Congress, which has also granted autonomy to Western Roumania, Epirus, Thessaly and Crete, to be secured by European control. One of the most striking events in Lord Beaconsfield's policy, has been the conclusion of a defensive treaty between England and Turkey for the maintenance of the Sultan's Asiatic Domions, in which the Island of Cyprus is granted to England, giving her control over the Euphrates Valley in which a railway will be constructed, thus preventing further Russian encroachment in that direction.

It is thought probable that Cyprus will be garrisoned by some 25,000 Indian troops. Lord Beaconsfield it is thought, will make no mention of the Anglo Turkish Treaty in Congress, since that would be admitting the right of Congress to discuss it.

The latest despatches state that the Czar, as a proof of his desire to satisfy legitimate interests has offered to make Batoum a free port.

Prospects of the Mackenzie Administration.

We observe that the *Freeman* and one or two other papers which strongly support the Mackenzie Government, often take occasion to intimate that the *Telegraph* is not sufficiently pronounced in the expression of its views of political matters in the Dominion. The *Telegraph*, however, is only moderate, as it is fully justified in being, experience having, no doubt, taught it that such a course is, after all, the most satisfactory to those controlling it, as well as its numerous readers. The *Telegraph's* reputation for moderation and even neutrality in Dominion party politics, will, therefore, give more than usual weight to the following article on "The Prospects of Mr. Mackenzie's Administration in New Brunswick."

[From Daily Telegraph, July 4th.]

No person who is at once honest and reasonably well-informed can deny that in the greater provinces of Ontario and Quebec the Government of Mr. Mackenzie is heartily sustained, by the people, and that it is morally certain that it will be handsomely sustained at the polls in those provinces when the General Election takes place in September. It is undeniable that the Government is strong in Ontario, but it has been comparatively weak in Quebec. It has lately made great gains in Quebec. In that province they adopt the bad practice of running their Local and Dominion politics in the same groove. In consequence of this fact the well informed Montreal *Gazette*, while the Quebec Elections were in progress, reminded its readers that to give Mr. Joly a majority, was to renew Mr. Mackenzie's lease of power for five years more. Mr. Joly has taken a large number of seats from the Conservatives, though he has not the decided majority that he requires in order to enable him to render to that sadly misgoverned Province the services it needs. But Mr. DeBoucherville has no chance of regaining power, and however it may be with the Administration of Mr. Joly, the gains to the Dominion Liberal party have been considerable. Mr. Mackenzie will, in consequence, add to the number of his supporters in Quebec in the approaching General Election.

While all this is true, there are persons in both the Upper and Lower Provinces who are fond of publishing the idea that New Brunswick will not proclaim in favor of the Liberal Government of Mr. Mackenzie, but will renounce its Liberal creed, and attach itself to the Conservative Party as led by Sir John Macdonald—that Party, whose leaders still openly justify the Pacific Scandal, which history must set down as a reproach to Canada, and take their stand on a scheme of Protection which would be most injurious to the staple industries of all the Provinces, but to none so much as to those of the Maritime Provinces. We do not know why it should be held that the people of New Brunswick should condemn the just and Liberal Government of Mr. Mackenzie; why they should think Sir John Macdonald a safer guide than Mr. Mackenzie; why they should adopt the doctrine of Protection to their own prejudice and disadvantage, merely because a political Leader, at an advanced period of his public career, advocates in opposition a doctrine which he never believed or proclaimed while in power; or why they should form an unnatural alliance with the thoroughly unprogressive and anti-progressive Conservative Party of Quebec and Ontario. No reasons, known to us, have been shown why New Brunswick should adopt such a retrograde course, and place itself in direct political antagonism to the Liberal Government of the day and the Liberal Party of Ontario and Quebec, nor do we believe that such will be the case.

The Government has an excellent chance of retaining most, if not all, of the constituencies which now elect Liberals; its friends expect to do much better than that. We see not the slightest chance of the loss of a seat in Restiguouche, Gloucester, Kent, Westmorland, Albert, York or Charlotte. Though the contest is usually close in Sunbury, yet so vigorous, faithful and influential a representative as Charles Burpee, is not likely to be rejected by the people of that county. Queens has suffered loss by the retirement of Mr. Ferris, and by the imprudent course taken in the local elections by some men who are sound Liberals, but the breaches made in the Party in that county can be healed, and this ought to be done as quickly as possible. Carleton is Liberal at heart, and that being the case, it is to be hoped that it will not set up a professed Liberal to oppose Mr. Appleby who has been a consistent and able supporter of the Government. It is understood that an Opposition candidate will be set up in order to defeat the Minister of Customs, a gentleman who has proved a first class administrator of his office and an influential friend of St. John. It is certain also that Mr. DeVeber will be opposed by Mr. Tilley, than whom there is no person in the province who is personally more respected or beloved. We do not yet know who the Conservative opponent of Mr. Burpee will be, but no doubt he will be a popular and able man. If Mr. Tilley can and will work with the Conservatives, who are led by Sir John Macdonald, and who oppose Mr. Mackenzie's Government, and have now written Protection on their banners, he will, it must be confessed, be the most prominent Opposition candidate that can be brought into the field here, one whom we should much rather see casting in his lot with the great Liberal Party, of which we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake are distinguished ornaments. But if Mr. Tilley feels called upon to oppose the Government, as it is understood he does, he will, no doubt, frankly declare that he only looks for and only desire the support of those who wish to drive the present Government from power and restore the *regime* of Sir John Macdonald. It is not for us to say whether or not the Conservative Opposition will be able to defeat the Minister of Customs and Mr. DeVeber, but we will say that if the election is to turn on the question of whether or not it is desirable to upset the Liberal Government of Mr. Mackenzie and to place the Conservatives in power, with Sir John Mcdonald at their head and Protection one of the planks of their platform, it ought to be decided in favor of the Government.

We believe that the constituency is in favor of the policy of the Government, and well satisfied that it has dealt justly and liberally towards St. John and will continue to do so. However personal consideration may operate in any particular constituency, we do not think that the Government will come out of the contest with fewer seats than those it now holds. We have said nothing of its prospects of gaining seats, but as none of the seats held by the Opposition are likely to be allowed to go by default, it is quite as likely that the Government will on the whole make some gains as that the Opposition will do so. We have not space to discuss this latter topic in this article, but as regards the number of seats now held by supporters of the Government, we do not, we repeat, believe, to say no more, that it will be less at the close of the General Election than it is to-day. Canada will sustain the Government, and New Brunswick will not go back on its present attitude which is in favor of the Liberal Administration of Mr. Mackenzie.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL has our thanks for its thoughtful recognition of the ADVANCE.

DR. J. C. AYER, the celebrated "medicine man" is dead, leaving a fortune of seven or eight million dollars. He died insane.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.—Hon. E. B. Chandler, M. L. C., of Dorchester, is to succeed Mr. Tilley, as Governor of New Brunswick. The appointment is, in every way, a suitable one.

READ IT.—We reproduce a portion of an excellent speech by Mr. Ross, of Middlesex. The remainder of it, which will appear next week, is even more interesting than the first part.

THE 12TH IN MONTREAL.—The Mayor of Montreal has issued a proclamation forbidding people congregating in the streets on the 12th, chiefly directed against the Orange procession. The proclamation has been pronounced illegal by the leading legal talent. The Orangemen have decided to walk, and on the requisition of six magistrates the troops are to be turned out under command of General Selby Smith.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.—His Honor, Lieut-Governor Tilley, has tendered his resignation of the office he has so creditably filled for nearly five years. The resignation will be promptly accepted by the Dominion Government, as it is well known that Mr. Tilley wishes to enter upon the election campaign in St. John. It is said that he will come out as a pronounced Opposition candidate, but, we presume, no person has authority to announce what His Honor's political platform will be.

The County Council.

On Tuesday of last week the July Sessions of the County Council opened at the Court House, Newcastle, at 12 o'clock.

On motion Coun. Crocker took the chair in the absence of the Warden, William Lawler, Esq.

The Secretary-Treasurer, Samuel Thomson Esq., Q. C., read the minutes of last meeting, which were passed.

Coun. Bourne asked if the constables were appointed to attend on the Council yearly, or from term to term.

The Secretary-Treasurer said they were merely appointed.

After some discussion Coun. Schofield suggested that the roll of members should be called before any business was done.

The Secretary-Treasurer then called the roll, the members present being as follows :—

Jas. Wallace, Ludlow; E. Bamford, Blissfield; J. L. Schofield and W. T. Underhill, Blackville; John Betts and L. W. Crocker, Derby; Jas. Somers, North Esk; J. P. Burchill and John O'Brien, Nelson; C. F. Bourne, and W. A. Park, Newcastle; John Fotheringham, Chatham; W. McNaughton, Glenelg; Jeremiah Sullivan, Hardwicke; Alex. K. McDougall, Alnwick.

CONSTABLES.

After some discussion a motion was passed appointing Angus Campbell, and Jeremiah O'Sullivan constables to attend on the Council.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Coun. Betts said that last January, a resolution was passed by the Council to the effect that no liquor licenses be granted for a longer term than six months, and he asked if this extended to the whole of the County.

The Secretary-Treasurer read the resolution, which related only to Derby.

Coun. Bamford asked for information regarding the law as to petitioning against licenses.

Coun. Schofield said there were cases where a petition from the majority of the Ratepayers had been disregarded.

Coun. Betts moved that no licenses be granted in this County for a longer term than 6 months.

The Secretary-Treasurer gave his opinion that the Council had power to refuse a license if the majority of the Ratepayers petitioned against it.

Coun. Park stated that an inconvenience had been felt from some licenses expiring in January and others in July. He thought all licenses should expire in January. He would, therefore, move in amendment to the motion of Coun. Betts:

"Whereas it is desirable that all Licenses expire at the January Sessions, it is resolved that no Licenses be granted in July for a longer term than the date of the January Sessions."

"Some discussion ensued during which it was explained that the object of Coun. Park's Resolution was to make all Licenses expire at the same time, the Secretary-Treasurer stating that the Council had a discretionary power to License for 6 or 12 months.

The Resolution was finally carried and the Council adjourned it being 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council assembled at 2 o'clock, County Warden Lawler in the chair.

ABSENTEES.

Coun. Fotheringham moved a resolution to the effect, that whereas it is expedient that the By-law relating to the attendance of Councillors should be enforced, all Councillors not in attendance before 12 o'clock that day be fined $2.00.

The Warden said as the case affected himself, another chairman would have to be appointed.

On motion Coun. Bourne then took the chair.

The Warden then read the By-law and held it referred only to newly elected members.

After some discussion the motion was finally carried.

Coun. Crocker moved that the amount be paid to the Secretary-Treasurer for the benefit of the poor. Carried.

DISTRIBUTION OF ROAD MONEY.

The Warden having resumed the Chair,

Coun. Crocker moved that the Council proceed to the distribution of By-road money.

The Secretary-Treasurer stated the appropriations had not been received.

Coun. Park said he had got a list from Mr. Davidson, but was told that it was not official.

After some discussion the Secretary-Treasurer suggested that a committee of the Council be appointed to deal with the matter.

Coun. Park finally moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the former County members, and be further empowered to telegraph to the Provincial Government and to report in the morning. Carried.

The Committee was then appointed, consisting of the Warden, Coun. Crocker and Coun. Park.

VALUATORS.

Coun. Schofield understood that a Committee had been appointed to enquire concerning the length of the term for which the Valuators were to act.

Coun. Fotheringham, said he was one of that Committee, which had not drawn up a report because it was unnecessary. The term of the present Valuators would expire when the new ones were appointed. He moved that the old board be re-appointed, viz., Messrs. Call, Gillespie and Robert Swim.

Coun. Crocker objected, saying the Valution had been too high, and he would move for three new Valuators.

The Secretary-Treasurer said the present Valuators were appointed in July 1875.

Coun. Park read the law which made the term three years. It appeared that the appointment of the new Board of Valuators would take place next January.

COUNTY LANDS.

Coun. Crocker stated that about a year ago, Councillors Hutchison, Park and himself had been appointed a Committee on County Lands. They had not done much, and had never reported. They now asked the Council to appoint another Committee.

Coun. Burchill saw no necessity for this. It was now time for the Council to deal with the matter.

Coun. Crocker moved that a Committee of three be appointed to report before the present Session closed. There were parties who had occupied land on Regent, Douglas and Hanover Streets in Newcastle, some of which streets it was necessary should be opened up. Some parties had stated they were ready to give the land up, but if they did not, they would soon own it by possession. There was also some wild land which ought to be looked after. If the County Lands were looked after the County debts would be reduced one half.

Coun. Bourne said the Committee already appointed was the proper one to deal with the matter. He moved that the Committee appointed last July be ordered to report, and that it be the order of the day for to-morrow.

Coun. Hutchison thought the verbal report made was satisfactory, and that the Council should take action.

Coun. Burchill thought it was the duty of the committee to shew what lands were occupied, how long they had been occupied and other particulars.

Coun. Park read the report which was made last July. On the reception of this report, a committee was appointed of which he was one, with Coun. Crocker as chairman. They met some of the parties in the Court House, but they would not listen to taking a lease of the lands they occupied. The matter remained as it was, and if the Council decided to go to war, they might do so.

Coun. Crocker claimed that the committee ought to have had power to sell, in which matter they were now subject to the Council's direction. The parties had refused to do anything. He would ask the opinion of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The Secretary-Treasurer said he would give his opinion next day.

Coun. Schofield said there were also public lands in possession of private parties in Chatham, and that such lands in all parts of the County should be looked after.

Coun. Bourne suggested that Coun. Crocker's resolution be reduced to writing.

Coun. Crocker moved, Whereas certain public lands in the town of Newcastle are now held by certain individuals; therefore, resolved, that a committee of three be appointed with power to sell or lease all county lands held by trespass, and that said Committee be empowered in the event of not being able to arrange with said trespassers on reasonable terms, to take such action against them, as circumstances may justify, in order to get possession of said lands.

Coun. Bourne moved in amendment, that the Committee appointed last July sessions be ordered to report to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

After some further discussion it was moved that Coun. Schofield take the chair.

The Warden then stated that he was once appointed on that committee, and that this matter was a fraud and a blot on the government of the County. The report of the Committee did not come up to the expectations entertained in reference to it. He had no doubt that, even where roads had been occupied for 21 years, the land could be recovered. If they appointed a committee, he would recommend, with every respect for the Secretary Treasurer, that the best legal opinion be procured, and he would go for getting possession of the lands quietly if possible, but in any case to get them back.

Coun. Crocker said that Councillor Bourne, from his amendment, seemed to be acting in the interest of some of the parties and trying to stave the matter off. He was sick and tired of the business. The Committee had reported that the parties would not lease, and that some would buy if others did. It only remained for the county to take legal proceeings.

Coun. Bourne's amendment was then put to the council and lost.

Coun. Crocker's motion was then carried, and the members of the committee appointed last July were re-appointed.

SURETIES OF LICENSE APPLICANTS.

Coun. Bourne moved that in future no liquor licenses be received with the name of a constable appended as surety. Carried.

MORE COUNCILLORS ARRIVED.

During the afternoon Couns. Hutchinson, Ludlow; Savoy, Alnwick; Fowlie, Hardwick; Brown, North Esk, and Fitzpatrick, Glenelg, took their seats.

Wednesday.

The Council assembled soon after 10 o'clock a. m., the Warden in the Chair.

The minutes were read and confirmed.

ABSENTEES.

Coun. Attridge explained that his absence on the previous day had been caused by an accident to his waggon and begged to be excused. The plea was accepted.

Coun. Brown, another absentee, said that the fine ought to be double the present amount of $2. He had no excuse to make, but thought if the fine was remitted in one case it ought to be in others.

LICENCES.

A question arose in connection with an application for license as to the legality of bondsmen, who were tavern keepers themselves, and also as to the carelessness of applicants for License, as to sureties generally.

Coun. Crocker said the Council was willing to grant license if the tavern keepers would comply with the law.

On motion of Coun. Bourne it was ordered that the Sec.-Treasurer procure a number of copies of the law relating to the sale of spirituous liquors for distribution among applicants for license.

THE BY-ROAD GRANT.

The Committee appointed to enquire concerning the amount of the grant for By-Roads for the County, stated that they had telegraphed to the Provincial Secretary and received an answer that the amount granted was $4,800 and referring them, for a division of the same to the late County members. Mr. Davidson M. P. P., thereupon furnished them with a printed statement signed by the four late members shewing the distribution of the money to the different parishes as follows :—

Alnwick,	$600	
Blissfield,	300	
Blackville,	600,	of which $4.65 be paid
Chatham,	450	[James Donald.
Derby,	250	
Glenelg,	600	
Hardwicke,	450	
Ludlow,	100	
Nelson,	400	
Northesk,	600	
Newcastle,	450	

The Committee recommended the Council to provide for the distribution of the same according to this statement.

The Councillors for the different parishes then read their lists of the different By-Roads and the amount proposed to be expended on each.

Coun. Fotheringham moved, that the respective By-Road Commissioners for the Parish of Chatham expend in their different districts $150 each, making a total of $450.

Coun. Crocker objected saying the matter ought to be managed in the same way as in other localities, and that dissatisfaction had been given last year. The resolution was then put and carried.

Coun. Park moved that the By-Road money for the Parish of Newcastle be distributed as follows:—The Upper District $175, Middle District $75, and Lower District $200. Carried.

NORTH ESK.

A Committee, consisting of Councillors Bourne, Somers and Bamford was appointed to investigate a matter in which Mr. E. Whitney of North Esk, Road Commissioner, disputed the amount due from him.

COUNTY LANDS IN NEWCASTLE.

The Committee appointed the previous day on County Lands in the town of Newcastle made a short report stating that as none of the trespassers on County Lands, Newcastle, were willing to lease, and some unwilling to buy, they were of the opinion that measures should be taken to obtain legal advice on the subject, and that they were anxious to elict the opinion of the Council as to the advisability of taking legal proceedings before further steps were taken.

Considerable discussion ensued during which it appeared that the committee were merely anxious to have their course endorsed by the Council.

The Warden stated that something had been said about trespasses upon County lands in Chatham, but he knew of no lands so trespassed upon.

The Secretary-Treasurer made the same statement.

It was moved by Coun. Fotheringham that the report be received, and that the Committee be authorized to take legal counsel and proceed immediately to repossess the County of the County Lands in question. Carried.

FERRY SLIP OPPOSITE DOUGLASTOWN.

The Committee appointed in January last, concerning a Ferry landing opposite Douglastown reported that they met on the 24th June and had seen Mr. Henry Cunard, who claimed the premises, and offered to give a slip 16 feet wide from the road to the shore for $150. The slip &c., was in a dangerous condition and would have to be put in repair. Enquiries were also made as to the title, which was stated to be satisfactory.

A discussion took place as to whether the public had not a right of way by use for 25 years, but it was finally shewn to be improbable, and the report was passed.

A motion for adjournment was put and lost.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Coun. Bourne moved that the Council resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the Parish Accounts, and that the Warden leave the chair.

The chair was then taken by Coun. Park who read the following accounts which were passed.

Samuel Wilcox, 6 months attending the Chatham Lockup, $40.

John Pallen, Esq., Coroner for holding inquests, $16.

Samuel Wilcox, Keeper of Lockup, Chatham for lime, oil, &c., $1.90. To be paid out of police funds of Chatham.

Dr. John S. Benson, Coroner Chatham, holding Inquests, &c., $67.90.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council re-assembled at two o'clock Coun. Park in the chair.

ACCOUNTS CONTINUED.

Dr. W. Bishop, Coroner, Newcastle, holding inquests &c., $36.00.

Samuel Wilcox, Lockup Keeper, Chatham, 48 meals supplied to prisoners $8.63.

Constable Cottier for arrest and horse hire, $4,90.

Samuel Thomson, Esq., school assessments &c., $32.50.

John Shirreff summoning Juries and attendance at Court for the half year, $252,-00.

Dr. W. Bishop attendance at Court &c., in case of Swim vs Shirreff $12.

An account of the Jail Committee for matting and other articles $57.90.

Another bill of the Jail Committee for a wood contract was ordered to be paid (according to the terms of the contract when completed) to Mr. Power.

Chas. Menzies, Constable, for an arrest, $1.50.

A return of David Whitney Bye-Road Commissioner for the Parish of North Esk 1877, shewed that a balance $29.78 had been handed over to his successor in office, Mr. E. R. Whitney. In the return made last year it was not stated what he had spent.

Coun. Brown, stated he was the Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the claim of E. R. Whitney, who appeared to hold the balance paid to him by his predecessor, David Whitney, as part payment for some cedar logs got out for a bridge.

The matter was left in the hands of the Committee.

An account of the By-Road Fund of North Esk, with the Secretary-Treasurer shewed there was a balance of $2 in hand.

An account of Maurice O'Donnell, J. P., and Hiram Freeze, J. P., for $7.50 for fees in the case of the Queen vs. Arbo, raised some discussion, as it was claimed that the suit had been brought at the instance of a Mrs. McInerny to recover effects of her late husband, upon which she had not taken out letters of administration. There were two other items in the same account. Accounts of Ed. Carroll, Constable, $6.20 and John O'Donnell, constable, $3.80 for services in the same case, were also presented. The three items were passed by seperate resolutions of Council, and ordered to be paid.

Coun. Brown stated that in the case of E. R. Whitney and the cedar business, it would be impossible to report without seeing the ex-Commissioner.

Coun. Bourne moved that the Secretary Treasurer pay over to the different By-road Commissioners the sums appropriated and take the necessary bonds, as required by law. Carried.

A return of William Swim, J. P. of Blissfield, laid over from last January shewed there was a balance due the Justice of $2.66. The money was ordered to be paid.

Coun. Fotheringham called attention to a case which occurred in '76 in which a non-resident of the county, John Hogan, had been assessed $3.96 including poll tax, and being afterwards sued on his