POOR COPY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EXHIBITION AND SALE.

—OF—

$30,000 WORTH OF FALL DRY GOODS,

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN,

DIRECT IMPORTERS, NEWCASTLE,

We respectfully direct the attention, of buyers to our very large importations of GENERAL DRY GOODS, for Fall, 1880. Which for, VOLUME, VARIETY, CHEAPNESS, STYLE, FINISH, and QUALITY, were never excelled in Miramichi. Store keepers, Country Traders and Lumberers, will make money by taking advantage of our

LOW CASH PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

☞ P. S.—Highest Cash prices for Mits and Homespun.

MIDSUMMER IMPORTATION.

AUGUST 1ST., 1880.

Received per R. M. Steamers, via Halifax, the following goods, viz.:

"HORROCKSES" 32 and 36 INCH

WHITE COTTONS.

36 Inch DOUBLE WARP

SHIRTING COTTONS.

(Thoroughly shrunk for night shirts.)

150 PIECES LIGHT AND DARK

ENGLISH PRINTS,

"Pompadour" Prints,
Cardinal Cambric,
Regatta Shirtings,
Scotch Cheviot Tweeds, (new styles,)
8-4 Brown Damask Table Linen,
Honey-comb and Huck Towels,
Patent and French Canvas.

24 and 26 Inch Black (Furniture) Hair Cloth.

Dress Materials,

Gent's and Ladies' Alpacca Umbrellas,
Black and colored Silicias,
Worsted Braids, Buttons,
Black Trimming Satins,
New Neck Frilling (in Lisse & Tarlatan,)
Black Silk and Chenille Fringe,
White Tarlatans,
Black Book Muslin,

WHITE PICQUES, QUILTINGS and BRILLIANT.

Gent's Linen Collars and Cuffs,

Gent's India Rubber Braces.

Specially ordered:

LADIES' COTTON UNDERCLOTHING,

—IN—

Night Dresses, Chimese and Drawers,

PLAIN AND TRIMMED.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

HOUSE COAL.

200 TONS

First Class House Coal,

ex Bk. "Bruenow." For sale

Cheap for Cash.

CUY, BEVAN & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate to the public generally, that he is now prepared to undertake funerals, and has a superior assortment of

COFFINS and CASKETS,

in ROSEWOOD which will be found extremely moderate in price.

Arrangements made for funerals on the shortest notice.

Orders left at the Subscriber's house or shop, King Street, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN McDONALD.
BUILDER.

Chatham, July 12th, '80. 6r12

Real Estate for Sale.

To be sold by Private Contract.—The House and premises situated on the easterly side of Queen St., now occupied by the Subscriber.

Also 3 acres of Grass Land on the westerly side of the Old Napan Road.

For terms apply to

DUNCAN DAVIDSON.

Chatham, Oct. 1, 79.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Received per Schooner "Teal," from New York, a cargo of Anthracite

COAL,

of different sizes. Orders for early delivery will receive prompt attention.

Apply to

THOMAS F. GILLESPIE,

Chatham, Aug. 12, '80.

ICE CREAMS, ICE CREAMS,

—AT—

T. H. FOUNTAIN'S.

Ice Cream of a superior quality made by a Triple Motion Freezer of the latest style can be had every day, God willing, Sundays excepted.

☞ Next to Ullocks Livery Stable. ☜

T. H. FOUNTAIN,

Chatham June 1st.

Lost.

About a fortnight ago, on the steamer "Andover" during the excursion, to Bay du Vin, a small pair of Opera Glasses. Any person bringing the same at the ADVANCE Office, will be rewarded.

To Let.

The Shop and premises situate on Water street, opposite Golden Ball, Boot & Shoe Store. Containing 7 rooms, frost proof cellar. For particulars apply to James T. Griffin Esq., or to the Subscriber.

MRS. ANN LYONS.

Chatham, September, 1, '80. 8r23

HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest price for hides.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Chatham, August 29, '80. 7r1

Tonsorial Artist,

PHYSIOGNOMICAL HAIR DRESSER,

Facial Operator, Cranium Manipulator & Capilliary Abridger.

Shaves and Hair Cuts

WITH AMBIDEXTROUS FACILITY.

GEORGE STAPLES.

Canada House Building.

Chatham, September 8th., 1880.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned respectfully intimates to the public that he intends to give his sole attention to the

UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.

and is prepared to furnish

COFFINS

to order on the lowest terms.

☞ All orders left at the Subscriber's House will be promptly attended to

JAS. A. CORMACK.

Chatham, St. John St.,

SELLING OFF.

The subscriber, about making a change in his business, now offers his entire stock

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Staple Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Rope, Paints & Oils,
Glass, Putty, &c.

HARDWARE!!

Shelf goods in great variety, Carpenter's Tools; also heavy goods, in

Stoves, Ploughs,
Plough Mountings,
Iron, Spring, Blister,
Cast & Sled Shoe Steel,

Sporting and Blasting Powders,

ELECTRO - PLATED WARE,

Cake Baskets,
Cruet Stands,
Toast Racks,
Spoons & Forks of all sizes,

IVORY HANDLED KNIVES AND FORKS,

Purchasers can rely on getting bargains, as the above Stock selected in the English and American, Markets, is now offered at very low prices for cash.

F. J. LETSON.

Chatham, 1st. September, 1880.

NOTICE.

All persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the late Helen Loban of Chatham, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to R. Carman, Attorney-at-Law within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will please pay the same to the said R. Carman.

Dated at Chatham, this sixth day of September, A D. 1880.

WILLIAM LOBAN, Administrator

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - - SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

The Work of Lumber-Driving.

Through some mismanagement, or want of good management, there are now about 20,000,000 feet of logs "hung up" in the Miramichi River, and, owing to the failure of those controlling them to have them driven, nearly all the mills are shut down, or running only occasionally. If these logs had failed to reach the booming ground owing to any very unusual difficulties in the way of driving, it would not appear so bad, but when their being hung up is due to neglect that has grown out of a vicious practice in the business, the occasion is an opportune one for enforcing the lesson it teaches. There is no equitable arrangement put into practice under the law by which lumber can be driven, the result being that those who are most anxious to get logs to market, are frequently obliged to drive both for themselves and others on account of drives being mixed. It seems that each operator interested in the 20,000,000 now hung up, depended on one or more of the others doing his work for him. They all discovered, however, when too late, that the "lie and wait" game had failed them. To make the matter worse, the water has been lower all summer than for many years, and has remained so later than usual. If the experience gained will lead to the principal men engaged in the lumber trade moving practically in the matter of organizing a lumber-driving company, it will, perhaps, be a gain in the end. It is conceded that after logs reach the main river, so that drives from different branches and streams get mixed up, they should be taken hold of and forwarded with all expedition to the rafting ground. The general interests of the trade demand such an arrangement, and no time should be lost in bringing it into effect. The necessary legislation can be had and the benefit of its operation realized next season. Under it, the cost of driving will be lessened and the idleness of mills when they should be at work, obviated.

The "Sun" and the Lumber Trade.

When publishing some Miramichi trade returns recently we remarked:—

"There is a gratifying increase of business in favor of 1870 shown in the above returns—all due to the improvement of the lumber trade in Great Britain and France."

The St. John *Sun* quoted our figures and the above paragraph, adding as follows;—

"We are glad to hear this, as it was feared that Mr. Snowball, M. P., had succeeded in inducing the N. P. to kill off the lumber trade aforesaid."

The *Sun* and its satelites appear to take especial trouble to impress upon their readers that Mr. Snowball, M. P. for Northumberland, had stated in some speech, in parliament or elsewhere, that the N. P. would destroy the lumber business. Had he made such a statement it is probable that the *Sun* would be delighted. As he did not do so, however, and it is very desirable, from the *Sun's* standpoint, that he should have done so, that paper does what it can for "the cause" by inventing the statement for him and after it has been duly repeated in the smaller organs, it is presented in some other forms, of which the above is one sample. Where the shoe pinches with the *Sun* is around the hard facts which Mr. Snowball *did* state and which neither that paper nor any other has attempted to combat. He showed that in competition in the free markets of Great Britain with the Baltic trade, the lumber interest of Canada was handicapped sufficiently without having the additional burdens of the National Policy laid upon it. The *Sun* chooses to ignore Mr. Snowball's argument altogether. It loses sight of the facts that Canadian lumber must be carried many hundreds of miles further than Baltic lumber to reach the great markets of Europe, and that that is against our lumber interest; that the stumpage tax is another and serious impost on the trade, and that the prices ruling in Great Britain—New Brunswick's great lumber market—for the last few years, left little or no margin to operators in this Province. Every man engaged in the different branches of the business naturally felt the effect of whatever tended to increase the cost of the great staple. As the margin on operations was now on the side of profit and then on the side of loss, it is not a matter of wonder that when the Government deliberately increased the cost of producing lumber and, thereby, further crippled the trade, Mr. Snowball, as well as other leading men in it should complain. In doing so he showed that the men in the woods would have to work at reduced wages, unless trade revived in Great Britain and increased the demand for and price of lumber. He showed that while neither the woods man, the stream-driver, the millman nor the stevedore would have his wages increased by the N. P., the prices of flour, tea, sugar pork, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., would be made higher, because of the increased duties imposed by the Government. In the same way, the lumber manufacturer would have to pay more for his mill supplies and, by so much, have the difficulties of competing with the more favored producers of other countries, increased. The logical deduction to be drawn from the depressed state of the trade abroad and increasing difficulties of production in Canada was stated by Mr. Snowball and is not susceptible of refutation. Fortunately, there has been such a general revival of trade in Europe and America as to improve the demand for lumber and raise its price. The *Sun* would like to have it understood that the N. P. has saved the trade, while Mr. Snowball predicted that it would ruin it. If that kind of stuff is liked by the *Sun's* readers, many of whom feel the weight of the grinding tarriff keenly—if it will lighten their burdens any, even in imagination— no one should object to its publication, or reiteration. If the *Sun* can make itself believe that Mr. Snowball indulged in wild and unwarranted statements, it will, no doubt, feel all the happier in not being alone in that business. It may seem silly to the great majority of people, to find the *Sun* endeavoring to manufacture consolatton for itself in the domain of invention, but happiness in a fool's paradise is preferable, to some minds, to the regret and unrest with which intelligent and patriotic men view the short-sighted and suicidal fiscal policy which it is, just now, the *Sun's* interest to bolster up in the Dominion. The simple facts are that everybody connected with the lumber trade in New Brunswick would realise more profit than they do from it but for the additional taxation placed upon them by the National Policy; and that the business lives and flourishes, not because of the National Policy, but in spite of it. The lumber trade is sustained by the return of prosperity in enlightened and free-trade England.

A "Gratifying" Increase.

The *Advocate* publishes the trade returns of Newcastle for June, July and August and commenting thereon says:

During this period in 1879 the value of goods imported was $1951, and the duties paid $757.01. During the same months in 1880 the imports advanced to $5804, and the duties to $2161.16, almost a threefold increase.

The figures quoted show that the duties paid for the three months in 1879 amounted to a little over 38% of the value of goods imported and those paid for 1880 to nearly 38% of the imports. The tariff under the late government was a 17½ per cent one, so, but for the N. P, the proportions between the value of Newcastle's imports and the duties paid would have stood as follows:

		N. P. Duties.	Old Duties.
1879 Imports,	$1,951	$757.01	$234.42
1880 "	5,804	2,161.16	1,015.70

The paper that can find anything "gratifying" in the people among whom it circulates having to pay $1,668.05 more than they ought to pay, in a total sum of $2,918.17, in order that a few monopolists in other provinces, may be enriched is——well, just fit to support the present Dominion Government. Perhaps some of our readers will find consolation in the fact that this is "not an increase but only a readjustment of the tariff." It may be, also, that as the lumber business—Sir Leonard's "waning industry"—has chiefly to bear the increased taxation, the *Advocate* is all the more "gratified."

HELD OVER:—Owing to extra demands on our space this week, we are obliged to hold over notices of the meeting of the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Montreal; also notice of the visit to Chatham of Bishop Wilson of the R. E. Church, Circuit Court report and some other matter, local and general.

AN UNPLEASANT DUTY:—It will be seen by the report of Kent County Municipal Council that a special Committee of that body has been doing some important, though unpleasant work in connection with the late Treasurer's accounts. The members of committee who went through their work without flinching, deserve great credit, though we regret that Mr. Sayre should not have come out of the matter with a better showing in his favor.

THE NEW METHOD.—Should Sir Leonard Tilley fail to find a general increase of wages among the workingmen of Halifax, to balance the generally increased cost of living, he can administer consolation on the principles underlying his financial statement. The report might read:

Workingman: "My expenses this week, Sir Leonard, living only as well as I did before you came into power, are eight dollars, formerly they were seven. My wages remain at seven. I am worse off by a dollar per week."

Sir Leonard; "Oh, no, you are wrong. If you take one dollar of the seven you earned this time last year and add it to the seven you earn now you will have eight dollars and can square the account. Don't you see?"

Workingman: "Well, no, not exactly. You see, Sir Leonard, I *spent* the seven dollars last year and I don't see how I can take one dollar of the amount to pay my bills now."

Sir Leonard: "Oh, nonsense; look at my financial statement. Did I not count $1,300,000 twice to reduce my deficit? Why can't you count your dollars twice?—*Hx. Chronicle.*

SINCERITY:—Sir Leonard Tilley is a great Temperance man. He has belonged to the Sons of Temperance from his childhood. He has occupied the post of Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division. He attributes his success in life to the Temperance cause. But yesterday, after visiting Messrs. Oland's brewery, he is reported in the *Herald* as having said: "He trusted that the business would so continue to increase that the proprietors would find themselves cramped for room, and be obliged, in consequence, to extend their quarters!" So do we; but coming from Sir S. L. it certainly sounds a little ludicrous.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

HOW THEY DO IT:—Despite all that the Tory papers said about Mr. Brydges' car they have not suppressed the making of cars of this kind. A very handsome Vice-regal car called the "Keewatin" has just been finished for the Governor General. Mr. Brydges's car was built at Moncton by Railway employees. The new car was built at private works at Coburg, Ontario, yet the Government dismissed numbers of men at Moncton, who were compelled to leave the country, on the allegation that they could not find them work.—St. John *Globe.*

Mr. Anglin's Triumph.

The St. John *Sun* recently gave its readers an editorial report of a meeting at Tracadie in which it made Mr. John Young and Mr Turgeon appear at some advantage over Hon. Mr. Anglin, the popular representative of Gloucester County. We were informed a day or two after the meeting, that Mr. Young had been at one of those peculiarly smart tricks of which the friends of "the cause" are always sure to be gleefully told should they halt in certain quarters "along the line" between Tracadie and Caraquet, but as Mr. John Young failed—as he always does in open political warfare—to secure the victory he was at such pains to plan for, we allowed the matter to pass unnoticed. As, however, the *Sun* gives a report of the meeting as Mr. Young hoped it would turn out, rather than as it really was, it may be well to refer to the matter sufficiently to correct that paper's misstatements.

It is Mr. Anglin's custom to visit his constituency every year, stopping at the principal points to ascertain the requirements of the people, and addressing them as their representative. His meetings are generally announced by some leading friend in advance and, at times in the churches. He was announced, in this way, for Tracadie on Sept. 1st and the people were informed of his desire to meet them in the usual way at the school house. When Mr. Anglin reached the school house on the evening of that day he found fifty or sixty persons present. He had not been two minutes in the school house when Mr. John Young moved that Mr. Prosper Poulin (of Caraquet) be appointed Chairman, and the motion was carried without apparent opposition. This action by Mr. Young was undoubtedly a breach of good manners, but he had, doubtless, received instructions from Caraquet, and it was fitting, in his mind, that a gentleman of that place should be put forward on this occasion. It was something new also for a chairman to be appointed at one of Mr. Anglin's Tracadie meetings, as he had always addressed the people with as little formality as possible—the gatherings being those of his friends to meet with him as their representative and friend and, on his part, to give them such information as they desired respecting public affairs. It is hardly necessary, therefore, to say that Mr. Young, being a declared political opponent of Mr. Anglin, was guilty of a characteristic impertinence in his attempt to take charge of the meeting. As soon as the chairman had taken his place, Mr. Anglin commenced his discourse, which he continued for about 1½ hours, when he was interrupted by Mr. John Young's making the remark that Mr. Anglin had spoken a long time, and that he might allow Mr. Turgeon, who was present, to speak for an hour, as he was sure many were anxious to hear that gentleman and listen to his side of the question. Mr. Anglin replied that the meeting was called by himself for the purpose of addressing his constituents, and when he was done, any one wishing to address the meeting would be at liberty to do so. Mr. Young, however, insisted on an hour's speech from Mr. Turgeon and was preparing to put the motion to the meeting when Mr. Anglin said he would not have any dispute over the matter and gave the floor to Mr. Turgeon. It seemed that Mr. Young and his friends were prepared to have a vote on the question—probably to carry it too and publish that Mr. Anglin was refused a hearing by the unanimous vote of the meeting.

Mr. Turgeon began his discourse which he continued for about an hour, but with such hesitation, repetition and wild statements that his friends were ashamed of him. He commenced by saying he had attended the meeting to please his friends; and it was evident he did so at a big sacrifice. This discourse could but injure himself and help Mr. Anglin with the independent people present. It was evident, as Mr. Anglin said, that Mr. Turgeon's break down must help him. Turgeon spoke like a man who was told to speak for an hour, but who did not know what he had to say. When he sat down Mr. Anglin continued his address, commencing where he had left off, making but one allusion to Mr. Turgeon's remarks. Mr. Young and his orator evidently did not feel flattered by this. They carried out their little programme, however, in the matter of interruptions. One called out—what about the steel rails? Mr. A. gave such a clear and satisfactory explanation in reply, that he was applauded by his friends and the others now stuck silently to their seats. They had got another fellow half full of liquor to complain about an injustice in the matter of some tenders, accusing Mr. Anglin of favouritism, etc. Mr. Anglin told him to send in his complaint next session and he promised to bring the matter before the House; that if any favouritism had been shown the world should know it. A storm of applause followed these words of Mr. Anglin, who was thus assailed by a creature of Mr. Young, who had evidently been primed for the occasion.

During the last half hour of Mr. Anglin's address, the meeting was very quiet and as soon as he finished, all rose to go without asking Turgeon if he had anything more to say. Mr. John Young is, no doubt, sorry that he tried to disturb the meeting for his attempt worked against himself. As for Mr. Turgeon's speech, which was delivered in French, it was a complete failure as to grammar, logic and eloquence.

Hon. Edward Blake on the N. P.

In a recent speech, made at Toronto, Hon. Edward Blake said that the general depression which in common with almost all civilized countries, this country was labouring under, would have been earlier removed, and we should have been better off to-day had there been no so-called National Policy. The Reform policy was that beyond the necessities of revenue, they should not interfere with the right of the people to purchase in the place, and on the terms, which best suited them. The capital of the great mass of the electors of Toronto was their labour. For their labour they received wages to provide for their homes. And this beneficent Government had never told them that it would protect their labour. They had to endure competition with the world in their labour. Year after year the progress of improvement was bringing the people of the world nearer together, rendering the competition in labour more and more severe, and if better times should come, they might depend upon it, that the void would soon be filled, and they would not long be able to exact higher wages. While that which they had got to give was in the nature of things unprotected, the Government undertook to protect the workman against himself. The workman was so ignorant that he might choose the cheapest goods and not feel inclined to pay a dollar for an article that he could purchase at a half dollar. The Government asked them to send a man to Parliament who would take care that they would pay an honest, remunerative price for the manufactures of those monopolists. The doctrine of the Liberal party was that no man had a right to insist that a purchaser should buy his goods, or that he should not buy another's goods, but that he should buy where he pleased. It was claimed by the Conservatives that things were better, and he rejoiced to see it, but it did not at all follow that the improvement was owing to the National Policy. And if it was owing to the National Policy, how was it that in Great Britain also, the country of free trade, things were also better. In all countries, whatever the fiscal system there was found to be, there were cycles of good and bad times alternately. He did not say that protection produced good and bad times, but it maintained these difficulties. If they made laws which enabled the Redpaths to pocket three-quarters of a million yearly, while giving cotton manufacturers high dividends, it would induce an undue expansion, which would produce a deeper depression afterwards. The difference in the depression in a highly protected and a free trade country was plainly shown in the history of the United States and that of Great Britain. In the latter country, there was such a reduction in the cost of living, that notwithstanding the great reduction in wages the operative was nearly as well off as he was before. This was shown by the fact that the savings' banks, which received the accumulations of the wage-earning class, showed an actual increase in the amount of deposits in times of depression, and the number of applicants for charity was less. This showed that in Great Britain the blow fell upon the producers. In the United States that country had for many years been receiving hundreds of thousands of people from the British Isles, but of late years labour had been imported from the United States to Great Britain, because it was found that they received better wages. The comparison was wholly in favour of free trade. The Reformers had to assist the great Liberal principles to which the country owed so much. In this country they had a more equal distribution of wealth than existed in most countries. They had laws which recognized as far as possible the great propositions that all men were equal before the law. By the exertions of the Liberal party they had secured an abrogation of the ancient law which actually made it a crime if a labouring man should commit a breach of contract to labour. The law was general in its terms, and protection was thrown around the labouring man and the mechanic as much as the employer.

Kent Municipal Council.

MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 1ST., 1880.

Meeting called to order by the Warden, at 2, p. m.

PRESENT:

Warden Walker,
Coun. Roach, Coun. Belliveau,
" Dunn " Johnson,
" Buckerfield, " Livingston,
" Jos. L. Richard, " McInerney,
" B. Richard, " Gregan,
" Landry, " Bellvieau,
" Cormier, " Grady,
" Grattan, " Renaud.

After calling the meeting to order, the Warden explained, the object of the meeting. Moved by Coun. Livingston, seconded by Coun. Roach, that the minutes of the preceding meeting be adopted.

Moved by Councillor Johnson, seconded by Coun. Landry that Council adjourn until September, 2nd at 9, a. m.; on division the vote stood:

Yeas.	*Nays.*
Coun. Johnson,	Coun. Livingston,
" Babineau,	" McInerney,
" B. Richard,	" Roach,
" Landry,	" Buckerfield,
" J. L. Richard,	" Dunn,
" Renaud,—6.	" Gregan,
	" Grattan,
	" Grady,
	" Cormier,
	" Belliveau.—10.

Moved by Coun. McInerney, seconded by Councillor Buckerfield and resolved, that the report of the Committee on the Special Audit, be read. The Chairman of the Committee, read the report as follows:—

To the Warden and Council of Kent County, in special session convened:

We the undersigned Members of your Committee, appointed by you to investigate and report upon audit of Special Auditor, J. T. Caie, met, agreeing with previous understanding, at the Court Room, Richibucto, at 3 o'clock, p. m., August 17th., where we met with Ex-Treasurer, C. J. Sayre and Special Auditor J. T. Caie, and after spending some time investigating accounts, we were joined by Joseph Richard, Esq., the other member of Committee, and as Mr. Sayre was anxious that he should be allowed until the following morning to investigate certain assessment books, at his leisure, it was decided that the books be handed him for that purpose, and your committee adjourned until 9, a. m., the following morning, J. L. Richard, stating that he could not attend, but would agree with whatever we two would agree upon. We adjourned and met as per adjournment, at 9 a. m., 18th inst., and after particularly investigating the accounts, hearing C. J. Sayre, Esq., and Auditor Caie, we submit our statement A which agrees exactly with statement handed in by Auditor Caie, supplying the deficiency from Sapin District, Carleton, as per statement.

In consequence of Mr. Sayre's not having agreed with order of Council, by paying amounts which he admitted as due, your Committee recommend that steps be taken compelling immediate payment of all amounts still due and unpaid at date of special meeting, all of which we respectfully submit.

(Signed) GORDON LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
P. GRATTAN,
JOSEPH L. RICHARD.

STATEMENT "A" REFERRED TO IN REPORT.

School Warrants not before admitted by C. J. Sayre:—

Warrant 22, Weldford, June '76—twice charged,	$57.12	
Warrant 23 " " '76 twice ch'd	58.85	
" 46 " " 77 error of	.09	
" 16 Richibucto, pd. Hains, Thompson & Saunders, and twice charged,	24.93	
Total errors in School Warrants as admitted by C. J. Sayre in addition to former amount,	$141.02	
Liquor License error in June '77 as admitted by C. J. Sayre,	20.00	
Errors in Collectors' Returns:—		
Collector Daigle, Pt. Sapin, District Carleton, '78,	$75.24	
Deficiency in Weldford Collectors '77,	5.05	
Deficiency Jas. Vautour St. Louis '77,	11.00	
Small amounts through different accounts,	$2.08	
W. H. Wathen's, taxes paid C. J. Sayre, not credited, and admitted as such by C. J. Sayre,	3.00	$96.37
Error in Jury Fees Warrant July '78 from Govt.	1.00	
Should be credited from Clerk of County Court for July 1877,	12.00	
Should be credited from Clerk of Circuit for September 1878,	1.00	14.00
Amounts admitted by C. J. Sayre at Council meeting on June 29, 1880 as per letter of that date,		439.80
		$711.19
Cr.		
By amount as per Auditor's Report Jas. Foster on St. Mary, warrant	$13.81	$13.81
Total amount not accounted for		$697.38

There is in addition to the above an amount of $36.90 which is required to balance Jury fees, account of January County Court, of 1878, which is evidently due the County, which Mr. Sayre says he is not answerable for, and which Mr. Caie thinks should be had from Government.

Moved by Coun. McInerney, seconded by Coun. Buckerfield and resolved that the Report be referred to committee of the whole,

After examination of the Report, it was moved by Coun. McInerney, seconded by Coun. Buckerfield and resolved that the Report of the committee be adopted.

Moved by Coun. McInerney seconded by Coun. Roach and resolved, that the item $36.90, the last in the Report mentioned, be added to the total amount found due, by Mr. Sayre, in the Report.

Moved by Coun. McInerney seconded by Coun. Roach and resolved that the special Auditor's Report be adopted.

Moved by Coun. McInerney seconded by Coun. Grattan and resolved that the Secretary be authorized to take legal proceedings against the late Secretary for the recovery of all moneys now in his hands, belonging in any way to this Municipality.

Moved by Coun. Belliveau seconded by Coun. Cormier and resolved that the Back-tax question be postponed until the next January meeting of this Council.

Moved by Coun. Buckerfield, seconded by Coun. Livingstone and resolved, that the Secretary be authorized to take legal proceedings against the defaulting tax collectors in the parish of Harcourt for the sums that are respectively due by them to the County.

Moved by Coun. Livingstone, seconded by Coun. Buckerfield and resolved, that the following additional parish officers be appointed for the parish of Richibucto.

Hog Reeves	*Field Drivers.*
Wm. Kinread,	Jas. Stymast.
Robt. McKinnon,	Gregory McKinnon,
W. T. Wathen,	John Thompson,
Joshua F. Black,	John Jardine jr.
M. Fitzpatrick,	
Louis Nelson,	

Moved by Coun. Grattan, seconded by Coun. Livingston, and resolved that any person or persons, found trotting a horse or horses over the bridge on the Big Buctouche River near Buctouche village, from ground work to ground work, be subject to a fine of $4.00 the same to be recovered before any J. P. in Wellington Parish, one half of the fine to be paid to the complainant and the other half to Overseer of Poor of said parish; and that the Commissioners of roads be requested to place proper signboards over the approaches at each end of the bridge.

Moved by Coun. Dunn, seconded by Coun. Roach, that J. T. Caie, special Auditor, be paid $100 more for his special audit, making $200 in all.

Moved by Coun. Landry, as an amendment, seconded by Coun. Renaud that the $100 already paid be sufficient. The amendment being put, was lost on the following division.

Yeas.	*Nays.*
Coun. Landry,	Coun. Dunn.
" Johnson,	" Gregan,
" Babineau,	" Cormier,
" B. Richard,	" Buckerfield,
" Renaud,	" Grady,
" Belliveau—6.	" Grattan,
	" Livingston,
	" McInerney,
	" Roach.—9

The original motion was carried by the above vote reversed.

Moved by Coun. Livingston, seconded by Coun. Buckerfield and resolved that the Secretary give J. T. Caie as special Auditor an order for $100 on the Treas.

Moved by Coun. Livingston, seconded by Coun. Landry and resolved, that Council adjourn until to-morrow, Thursday morning, at 9 a. m.

2ND DAY—SEPTEMBER 2ND.

Meeting was called to order by the Warden at 9 a. m.

PRESENT:

Warden Walker,
Coun. McInerney, Coun. J. L. Richard,
" Livingston, " B. Richard,
" Roach, " Gregan,
" Johnson, " Cormier,
" Babineau, " Grady,
" Grattan, " Buckerfield,
" Renaud, " Dunn,
" Belliveau, " Landry,

Moved by Coun. Grattan, seconded by Coun. Grady and resolved, that the minutes of the last meeting stand approved.

Moved by Coun. Livingston, seconded by Coun. Landry and resolved that constable Hains bring into the Council the Cash-book of the Treasurer.

Moved by Coun. Buckerfield, seconded by Coun. J. L. Richard, and resolved that the Finance Committee be paid for work done in investigating the special Auditor's Report.

Moved by Coun. Buckerfield, seconded by Coun. B. Richard, that the said Committee receive $10. each.

Moved by Coun. Belliveau, seconded by Coun. McInerney, as an amendment, that each member of said committee receive $5.

The amendment being put the vote stood:—

Yeas.	*Nays.*
Warden Walker,	Coun. B. Richard,
Coun. Belliveau,	" Babineau
" Renaud,	" Grady,
" Roach,	" Buckerfield,
" Grattan,—5	" Gregan,
	" Cormier,
	" Dunn,
	" Landry, 8—lost

The original motion was then carried by a reversed vote.

Moved by Coun. Buckerfield, seconded by Coun. B. Richard, and resolved, that the Secretary draw an order on the Treas. for the above named amount.

The investigation of the amounts due, payable, and paid Auguste Renaud, in suit of Renaud *vs.* Keswick being in order, and Mr. Renaud being called on for an explanatory statement, it was moved by Coun. Buckerfield, seconded by Coun. Grattan, and resolved that Sheriff Girouard be appointed to interpret Mr. Renaud's remarks, the Secretary and D. Richard having declined to act.

Moved by Coun. Johnson that the interpreter be sworn.

Mr. Renaud explained to the effect that ex-Secretary Sayre never paid him the money voted him at the June meeting of 1879 out of the County funds, but that he received the money he then got from Mr. Sayre on a private account, Mr. Sayre having taken his note for the amount, which note Mr. Sayre still holds.

In explanation, Mr. Richardson remarked that the money voted Mr. Renaud should all have gone to him as counsel for Mr. Renaud in the cause, and that he received his order from Mr. Renaud on the Secretary as part payment of his taxed Bill of Costs.

Mr. Phinney stated that Mr. Renaud gave him an order on ex-Secretary Sayre for $65, which Mr. Sayre paid him. Mr. Sayre affirmed that he paid the money to Mr. Renaud out of the County Funds, and that he had destroyed Mr. Renaud's note.

A dispute arising between Coun. McInerney and Mr. Sayre, as to Mr. Sayre's right to interrupt members of the Board while speaking, and while Coun. McInerney was moving for an order to have Mr. Sayre committed for contempt of the Warden's calls to order, Coun. Livingston moved, seconded by Coun. Dunn, and it was resolved, that Council adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m.

2ND. DAY, AFTERNOON MEETING—2 P. M.

All the Councillors present except Councillors Buckerfield and O'Donnell.

Meeting called to order by the Warden.

Moved by Councillor Dunn, seconded by Councillor Landry and resolved that the Secretary be heard regarding the Renaud payments. In explanation, the Secretary said that Mr. Renaud's bill was referred for taxation to the clerk in June 1879. That not being Secretary at that time, he took the resolution of the Council as it appeared to him on the minutes. That the Secretary had the bill marked paid on January 27th 1880. That the ex-Secretary went out of office January 29th 1880. That the bill was not taxed until after that date. That Mr. Sayre withheld the Cash-Book from the present Treasurer until June 29th 1880. That knowing the bill was taxed after he assumed office, he, the present Secretary, gave Mr. Renaud an order for the amount. That under the resolution in the minutes, the bill could only be paid after it was taxed. He also noted that Mr. Sayre had entered a payment to himself, as Counsel in the same case, of $50.00 on January 27th 1880, for which he could find no authority whatever in the minutes.

Mr. Phinney, in answer to a question from Councillor Roach, said he got his order from Mr. Renaud on Mr. Sayre on the 15th of December 1879, and the order was cashed that day.

Councillor Livingston said he moved the resolution regarding this Bill in June 1879, and that in addition to what was entered in the minutes, the resolution was to the effect, "that after the Bill was taxed by the clerk, it should be referred to the Council for further consideration," and, therefore, he thought neither the ex-Secretary nor the present Secretary had authority to pay the bill.

Coun. Roach maintained that the present Secretary had acted, and could only act under the resolution as it appeared on the minutes, not being responsible for any omission made in the minutes of 1879, as he was not Secretary at that time.

Moved by Coun. Landry, and seconded by Coun. Johnson, that the consideration of the Renaud Bill be referred to the next January Session.

Moved by Coun. Livingstone—as an amendment, seconded by Coun. Grattan, and resolved that the Ex-Secretary refund the amount he paid Mr. Renaud in this cause viz., $120.

The original motion was therefore lost.

Moved by Coun. Livingstone, and seconded by Coun. J. L. Richard, that the present Secretary refund the amount he had given Mr. Renaud the order for, viz. $80.

This motion was lost on the following division:

Yeas.	*Nays.*
Coun. Livingstone,	Coun. Roach.
" Dunn.	" Belliveau.
" J. L. Richard,	" Gregan,
" B. Richard,	" Landry,
" Grattan,.—5.	" McInerney
	" Babineau.
	" Cormier.
	" Grady.—8.

Moved by Coun. Dunn, seconded by Coun. Roach, that the Secretary give due notice to receive tenders for the survey of the Parish lines between the Parishes of Huskinson, Harcourt, Weldford, and St. Mary's and report to the next January meeting.

Moved by Councillor Landry as an amendment, seconded by Coun. Belliveau, that the said tenders be not called for before the next January meeting.

The amendment was lost on the following division:—

Yeas.	*Nays.*
Coun. Landry,	Coun. Dunn.
" B. Richard,	" Grady,
" J. L. Richard,	" Cormier,
" Belliveau,—4	" Gregan,
	" McInerney,
	" Livingston,
	" Roach,—7

The original motion was carried by this vote reversed.

Moved by Coun. McInerney, seconded by Coun. Roach and resolved, that the minutes of this meeting's proceedings, with the report of the Committee on the special Auditor's Financial Report, be published in two newspapers—one English and one French, and that 200 copies of each be ordered and distributed to the different Councillors according to the population of their respective Parishes.

Moved by Coun. Livingston as an amendment to a law relating to a tax on dogs, seconded by Coun. Roach, and resolved that when the Collector of rates for District No. 1, Richibucto, fails to collect said tax as provided by Sections 1 and 2 of said Bye Law, the party informing on said collector for neglect of duty, shall be entitled to one half of the penalty exacted by Section 3 of said law.

Moved by Coun. Livingston, seconded by Coun. Babineau that a certain sum be allowed each councillor *per diem*, for an indemnity, at the present special meeting of this Council, and that the Secretary draw an order on the Treasurer for the amount.

The motion was lost on the following division:—

Yeas.	*Nays.*
Coun. Livingstone.	Warden Walker.
" Gregan	Coun. Cormier.
" Grady,	" Dunn,
" Johnson,	" Roach,
" B. Richard,—5.	" McInerney
	" Grattan,
	" Landry,
	" Renaud—8

Moved by Coun. Livingstone seconded by Coun. Johnson and resolved, that consideration of the proposed increase in the Treasurer's salary be deferred until the next January meeting.

A vote of thanks was unanimously given Warden Walker for the efficient manner in which he presided over the meeting. The Warden having feelingly returned his thanks, it was moved by Coun. Livingstone seconded by Coun. Grattan and resolved that the Council adjourn *sine die.*

Lawyers Fees.

MR. THOMSON'S EVIDENCE IN THE DOUTRE CASE.

When Mr. S. R. Thomson, Q. C., of St. John, was on the witness stand in the Exchequer Court at Ottawa, (on the hearing of the petition of Mr. Doutre to recover $12,000 alleged to be due him for services as Dominion Counsel in the fishery matter) he testified:—

There was never any final understanding as to the amount of fees. An original retainer of $1,000 was sent to him, and afterwards a refresher of a similar amount. That his right to further compensation could be questioned he never anticipated, and the first time he heard of it being disputed was from a deb