

Act, he be referred to the provisions of the Canada Municipal Act as most desirable for this purpose, as far as they may be found applicable to this Province, but at all events that the provisions of the following suggestions may be embodied in any amendments that may be made.—Carried.

(The above was passed and ordered to be placed as introductory to the suggestions made by Mr. Clouse; and the following suggestion was offered by Mr. Gray, and ordered to be added to those moved by Mr. Clouse.)

Parish Schools.—In many Districts the inhabitants have refrained from adopting the taxation principle, on account of the fees of Assessors and Collectors which form an item that is felt in small districts. If therefore the Law were so framed as to authorise the Rate payers in each district to elect three Assessors and a Collector among themselves who should serve without any fees, but be in all respects subject to the same regulations as the Assessors and Collectors of Parishes, it would be satisfactory to the people in general.

On motion of Mr. Gray seconded by Mr. Kerr. Whereas it is considered necessary that the people of this county should be made acquainted with the proceedings of this Council since the 15th day of January 1853, that being the date up to which the minutes of the Council were published in Pamphlets.—Therefore,

Resolved—That a committee be appointed to make arrangements for publishing in pamphlet form all the Bye Laws passed by this Council, with a correct statement of the accounts properly balanced, also a copy of the Province Law relating to the duties of Parish Officers as published in the "Revised Statutes," and that the Warden and four Councillors to be appointed by him, be the committee to carry this resolution into effect.—Passed.

Committee—Warden, Messrs. Gray, Clouse, Dibblee, and Hay.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, seconded by Mr. Kerr. Resolved—That the Resolution passed yesterday in reference to James Nevers's account be reconsidered.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Lloyd. Resolved—That James L. Nevers receive on account £1 10s, and that the balance be referred to the Auditor for investigation.

On motion of Mr. Gallop, seconded by Mr. Lloyd. Resolved—As the opinion of this Council that a Petition be prepared to the Legislature, and signed by the Warden under the seal of this Council—praying that a Bill may pass, giving this Corporation the power to enlarge Gaol Limits to the full extent of the County.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Clouse—Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to amend the Bye Laws passed by this Board in reference to "Board of Health," "Good Order," &c.; to revise them in accordance with the suggestions made by the Attorney General; to appoint Health Officers; and to make regulations therefor.—Committee appointed—Messrs. Dibblee, Clouse, Hay, Sharp, Gallop.

Mr. Dibblee presented a bill from James Clark, for a load of wood furnished by him for Gaol, amounting to 8s 9d.—Ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Hay, seconded by Mr. Gray.

Whereas the appointment of Fire Wardens for the Creek Village is not consistent with regard to the amount of property and population, as it appears that other parts of the District have a majority, in consequence of which the population is not fairly represented. Therefore,

Resolved—That there be two more Fire Wardens appointed at the Creek Village, and added to the former list.

Messrs. William Lindsay and Hugh Davis were then appointed, and ordered to be added.

Mr. Kerr stated that his Colleague and himself had appointed Edward Dryer as a Pound Keeper in the Parish of Wicklow, and asked to have the same confirmed.—Confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Clouse, seconded by Mr. —. Resolved—That this Council would suggest an alteration in the Road Law; that the Highways be made and supported by taxation on all Incomes Trades, Professions, Real and personal property, resident and non-resident; one eighth of the amount raised to be collected as a Poll tax; that the amount assessed shall not exceed one half-penny on the pound of valuation, nor be less than one farthing on the same; that it be optional with parties to pay or work;—if in work, at not more than 4s 6d per day;—if in money, at not less than 2s 6d: the same to be expended in the district, where thus levied and raised, by the surveyor, and to be completed as early as possible. If paid by labor the substitute to be capable of performing an equal amount of labor as the party assessed to the satisfaction of Commissioners or Surveyors; parties to furnish good and efficient implements; and such teams as they may have when required by Commissioner or Surveyor; surveyors to proceed to collect fines from delinquents; that Commissioners have authority to open all

Highways to the extent of four rods, not interfering with buildings, or orchards, or garden without applying to Jurors.—Carried.

Mr. Gallop presented a Petition from several inhabitants of Victoria village, in the parish of Wakefield, asking for the appointment of three Fire Wardens.—Granted.

District bounded as follows:—viz, from York's Brook to the Brook next above the village, and extending a mile back from the River St. John.

The following were appointed Fire Wardens: viz—Messrs. George R. Boyer, Amos Dickenson, and Richard Holmes.

Mr. Carville said that he and his colleague had appointed John Prior to be Commissioner of Highways for the parish of Simonds, in the room of Gain T. Bridges, left the Province, and asked to have the same confirmed.—Confirmed.

The Warden read a reply from the Attorney General in answer to an Address presented to him from this Council.—Ordered to be placed on the files of this Council.

On motion of Mr. Clouse, seconded by Mr. —. Resolved—That Petitions be presented to the Legislature, praying that agricultural implements may be exempt from duty.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Clouse, seconded by Mr. Gallop—Resolved—That the opinion of this Council is, that the principles of Responsible Government are fully appreciated by the people of this County; that the removal of all Government Officials from office with a change of Ministry is fair and legitimate; and should on all occasions be carried out.—Carried unanimously.

On motion Ordered—That the said Resolution be added and entered among the suggestions offered by Mr. Clouse, yesterday, on the subject of the Incorporation Act.

On motion of Mr. Clouse, seconded by Mr. Carville—Resolved—That the Secretary Treasurer do, in the event of receiving no copies of the Codified Laws, as applied for to the Government, procure 16 copies of the Revised Statutes for the use of Councillors; that the same be the property of this Council, and handed over by each Councillor to his successor when he ceases to have a seat at this Board. The same to be paid out of the County funds.

On motion of Mr. Weade, seconded by Mr. Hay—Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Council Board that the first applicant for a Timber Berth should be considered to have the best and prior claim for the right to Lumber on such Berth, at a fixed upset price; and that this Council do most respectfully urge upon the consideration of the Executive Government of this Province the propriety of making more effectual provisions to secure the party or parties who have been at the expense of exploring such Berth.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Gallop, seconded by Mr. Carville—Resolved—That this Council deem it right that the appropriation of Bye Road Grants should be placed in gross at their disposal, provided that they could get full control of the matter by a Law passed by the Legislature for that purpose.—Carried.

Ordered—That the last two resolutions be added to the suggestions made by Mr. Clouse.

On motion, ordered—That James Clark be allowed 10s. for his attendance on this Council. Council adjourned sine die.

[From Portland (Me.) Transcript.]  
LECTURE  
BEFORE THE M. L. ASSOCIATION  
—  
THE EASTERN QUESTION AND THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.  
—  
BY DR. SOLGER

The lecture was the best exposition of the Eastern Question we have yet heard. The lecturer, an intelligent German gentleman, gave evidence that he had thoroughly studied the history and policy of Russia. His explanation of "the balance of power," and of the intrigues of the great powers to gain to their side the smaller States of Germany, was clear and satisfactory, while he showed the important political consequences that would flow from the conquest of Constantinople, by Russia in a very able and lucid manner. Although speaking with a foreign accent, he was quite accurate in the use of the language, and was easily understood.

The Eastern Question, he said was not so much a question between Russia and Turkey, as between the Slavie Race and European civilization. The Slaves compose a great portion of the population of the Northern European nations, as well as the bulk of the Russian people, and they aim to become masters of Europe and Asia, and if possible

of the world. The Eastern Question therefore, does not date from yesterday, but is of a thousand years standing. Ever since Russia accepted the religion of Constantine, she has aimed to become master of Constantinople, and the Greeks expect it because Constantinople is to them a holy city.

If Russia had been successful in her attempt to gain Constantinople, what would have been the political consequences? In the first place she would have taken the islands in the Greek Archipelago, and compelled their maritime inhabitants, who are among the best sailors in the world, to man her fleets. This would have given her the control of the Mediterranean, which is now but an English lake. England holds all its strong points but a Russian fleet manned with Greek Sailors, would have driven her out. Thus in possession of the Mediterranean, Russia would next have proceeded to enslave Italy.

Again, Austria is already partly enclosed by the Russian power, by means of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw being in the possession of Russia. If the latter power had captured Constantinople, Austria would still more have been enclosed by her. She would have had command of the Danube, which is to Austria what the Mississippi is to the United States. Austria has among her population 17,000,000 of Slaves.—they surround the monarchy like a wreath,—and with them originated the idea of Pan-Slavism, or the unity of the Slavie Race for the conquest of Europe. These would have joined Russia, so that Austria would have followed the fate of Russia.

In the third place, if Russia had occupied Constantinople, it would have seriously affected the whole northern part of Europe—Prussia, Sweden and Denmark. If it were not for the heavy tolls levied by Denmark upon all vessels which pass through the Sound, Prussia would become a first rate maritime power. She had therefore endeavored to unite the German States to obtain the abolition of these duties, but as the success of this plan would affect the interests of Russia and England, it has been opposed by them. This was partly the cause of the war between the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark. Although these Duchies form a part of the Danish Kingdom they are inhabited by Germans. The way they came under the power of Denmark was thus—being threatened by a neighbouring Prince, they sought the protection of Denmark, agreeing whoever was king in Denmark should be Grand Duke in the Duchies. But inasmuch as a female could not succeed to the Ducal throne, it was stipulated that when the male line of the Danish royal family should expire, the Duchies should take up again their separate political existence. Now the present king of Denmark is the last male of his family, and consequently at his death, according to the agreement, the Duchies would become an independent power. Being but small states they must soon fall into the power of Prussia, which by cutting a canal across them could reach the North Sea, and thus escape the sound duties. This not being agreeable to Russia and England, they, together with Austria and France, made a compact to maintain the integrity of Denmark, and in order to do this changed the order of succession of the Danish throne to the Duke of Luxembourg. The Czar then made a private arrangement with the Duke by which the Emperor of Russia is to follow the Duke on the throne of Denmark. When this should be consummated Russia could recruit her fleets from the maritime Danes; she would enclose Prussia, who must also follow the fate of Turkey.

The question now comes up, why did Russia move against Turkey just when she did? Before answering this question the lecturer gave a sketch of the present position of the German States.—Many of these are small and weak, and just as the United States think they have a "manifest destiny" to conquer Mexico because she is weak, so Prussia, Austria, and France all think they have a manifest destiny to conquer the smaller states. These three manifest destinies lead to the manifest destiny of fighting to maintain the balance of power.—If one of the large powers makes a move the other two unite against it. This struggle is kept up by the Ambassadors of the great powers at the Courts of the smaller ones. The lecturer here gave an amusing account of the manner in which these petty kings are influenced successfully by the Ambassadors of the different powers—leaning now to now to one side and then to another. The tendency of this vacillating course is very injurious to the moral and material welfare of the people and the only remedy is to unite all Germany in one great empire. Not until this is done can permanent peace be hoped for. Russia has made all her encroachments and carried all her points, by playing upon the jealousies of the divided German States.

The question now recurs why did Russia strike when she did? Because Louis Napoleon was on the throne of France and Lord Aberdeen was in power in England. The Czar thought that Louis Napoleon was despised by the legitimate rulers of Europe, and that they would not join alliance with him against Russia. Lord Aberdeen is the personal friend of the Emperor, having been the protege of a Russian princess. Nicholas had been to England and sounded Lord Aberdeen on the subject of the partition of Turkey, saying he would not object to England's taking Egypt, if England would not object to his taking Constantinople.—This proposition, though not formally accepted, was connived at by Lord Aberdeen. England did not desire the partition of Turkey, she had all she wanted, but thinking it impossible to prevent Russia from conquering the Turks, she determined to take Egypt, if she could get it. Nicholas thought therefore that England would not object and accordingly sent Menshikoff to Constantinople to demand of the Sultan, the protection of all his Greek subjects. If the Sultan had submitted to this, he would virtually have installed the Czar as sovereign of three-fourths of his subjects. If the protectorate had been granted, Russia by her agents, would have got up a riot in Constantinople in which, if a single Greek had been injured, the Czar would have made it the pretext for marching an army into Turkey. Both France and England thinking Turkey doomed, advised the latter to submit, but he refused, and upon Russia's invading the Principalities, to the surprise of the world, declared war upon her. This event forced England to take side. She must choose whether she would agree to the partition, or fight for the Turks. If she agreed to the partition she must fight France. Besides the English people, who have always taken the side of liberty and justice, would not suffer the English government to be a party to the partition of Turkey. So, against their will, the English ministry was forced by the people into this war.—At first they only sent a small army to Constantinople, thinking still that Turkey must fall, and intending only to hold that position for themselves.—But the Turks disappointed them by beating the Russians. At Silistria, the Turks not only held the Russians at bay, but drove them back across the Danube. This was a very important event and gave a new aspect to the war.

But a much more important transaction was the taking possession of the Principalities, by Austria, in accordance with a treaty between that power and the Sublime Porte. It came to pass in this way. Austria would have been in danger from Russia if the Czar had succeeded in his design upon Constantinople. By gaining possession of the Principalities, Austria placed a barrier between Russia and the object of her ambition and thus secured an Austrian ascendancy. This was a consummate stroke of policy. Austria looked only to her own interests, but in this instance her interests happened to be those of the western powers.—I never believed that Austria would join Russia in this war. I knew she would remain neutral as long as possible, but if forced to fight, she would take the side of the Allies. And this, not because she loves the cause of absolutism less, but her own independence more. This movement changed the whole aspect of affairs, and the question now became not whether Russia would succeed in her designs upon Turkey, but whether Russia herself should be dismembered!

Accordingly the attack upon Russia was decided upon. It has been conducted in the most deplorable manner, both as to insufficiency of troops and incapacity of Generals. Had the battle of Alma—which the lecturer graphically described—been followed up by an immediate advance upon Sebastopol, it could have been taken by a coup de main. After their defeat, the Russian army was demoralized, and could not have been brought into battle. All the Russian troops who fought at Alma, have been changed for others. The Allies have made many mistakes. They cannot invest Sebastopol, because they have not troops enough. The English army will probably be wholly destroyed. Russia, so long as it remains uninvested, can concentrate all the strength of her empire upon Sebastopol, and before it can be taken the plan of attack must be entirely remodelled.

Russia, the lecturer thought, had accepted the four points only to gain Prussia to her cause, and thus produce a great European war in Germany. The hopes of liberty in Europe depend upon the resuscitation of Germany. Russia therefore, wishes to embroil the German States, and prevent their union. If Prussia goes over to the side of Russia, there will be no hope for liberty for a hundred years to come. The king and aristocracy are favourable to Russia, but the people are bitterly hostile to her. Which party will prevail, remains to be seen.