

Resolved—that the petition be complied with and a bye law prepared accordingly.

Mr. Dibblee presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Upper Woodstock, praying for a warrant of assessment to Levy £100 on the Fire District to aid in the purchase of a Fire Engine.

On motion ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Gray presented a Petition from sundry inhabitants of Richmond, praying the passing of a Bye law authorising the Surveyors of Roads to require all persons in the several Districts having fences along the road to take them down on or before the 25th of November in each year, and not to put them up until the 20th day of April following, and to impose a fine for neglecting or refusing to take down his fence or fences.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

Eleven o'clock having arrived, Mr. Dibblee (in the absence of Mr. Fisher who was sick) presented numerous signed petitions from several parts of the County, containing about 700 names, praying the Council will grant no license for the sale of Liquor in this county for the present year; Petitioners expressing their willingness to have a Tax imposed on them to supply any deficiency of Revenue that might arise from the withholding such License.

An animated discussion followed during which Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Joseph Harvey were allowed to take a part, when on motion of Mr. Dibblee seconded by Mr. Gallop—Resolved,—That the petitions be received and the prayer thereof complied with.

The Council divided as follows—

Yeas.—Messrs Dibblee, Loyd, Giberson, Estey, Gallop, Sharp,—6.

Nays.—Messrs. Hemphill, Grey, Hay, Craig, Weade, Kerr, Wheeler, Clowse,—8.

Whereupon the question was decided in the negative.

Mr. Gallop presented a List of Parish Officers for Wakefield for 1855 which he asked to have confirmed.—Confirmed.

Mr. Wheeler presented a List of Parish Officers for Simonds for 1855 which he asked to have confirmed.—Confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Kerr seconded by Mr. Weade Ordered,—That the Secretary Treasurer be directed to call upon Jeremiah Lloyd, Collector for Wicklow for 1852, to make due returns forthwith of all sums placed in his hands for collection in 1852.

On motion of Mr. Gallop seconded by Mr. Esty. Ordered.—That a warrant be issued to assess the Parish of Wakefield in the sum of £30 for support of Poor for 1855.

On motion of Mr. Hay seconded by Mr. Grey. Resolved,—That License for the sale of Liquors be granted to parties applying, having the qualifications required by Law.

Carried in the affirmative.

On Motion of Mr. Grey, seconded by Mr. Kerr, the following rates of License were adopted after several amendments offered and lost—viz for

Woodstock, Creek Village, £12 10s.; Upper Willage, £10; Lower Village, £8; Richmond, Scotch Corner, £8; Northampton, Brighton, Kent, Wicklow, Simonds Wakefield, £6.

Tavern Licence granted to Robert T. Bridges in the Parish of Simonds for 6 months. Sureties, George Green and Samuel Fox. Received from Mr. Bridges £3, Licence money 11th Jan'y. 1855.

Tavern Licence ordered to Williams & Wright of the parish of Woodstock. Sureties, John Caldwell and James McLean. Messrs Williams & Wright paid £12 10s. Licence money 12th Jan'y.

Tavern Licence granted to Mathew Stephenson in the parish of Woodstock, for 12 months. Sureties Joseph G. Harvey and Charles Emery. Received from Mr. Stephenson £10 Licence money 11th Jan'y.

Tavern Licence granted to George Green in the parish of Wicklow, for 6 months. Sureties, Samuel Fox and Robert T. Bridges. Received from G. Green £3 Licence money 11 Jan'y.

Tavern Licence granted to John Carvill in the parish of Richmond, for 6 months. Sureties John Caldwell and Thomas Russel. Received from J. Carvill £4 Licence money 11th Jan'y.

Tavern Licence granted to John Caldwell in the parish of Woodstock for 12 months. Sureties Joseph G. Harvey and David N. Raymond. Rec'd. from John Caldwell £12 10s. Licence money, 11th Jan'y.

Wholesale Licence granted to Noah Chandler in the parish of Richmond for 12 months. Sureties John Caldwell and William Wright. Received from N. Chandler £12 10s. Licence money 11th Jan'y.

Wholesale Licence granted to John Bradley in the parish of Simonds for 12 months. Sureties, Mathew Stephenson and John Caldwell. Rec'd.

from J. Bradley £12 10s. Licence money, 11th Jan'y.

Tavern Licence granted to William Mills in the Parish of Simonds, for 12 months. Sureties David N. Raymond and Joseph G. Harvey. Received from Mr. Mills £6 Licence money, 11th Jan'y.

Tavern Licence ordered to Robert Hume in the parish of Woodstock for 6 months. Sureties Robert Harper and James Clark. Received from Robert Hume £5 Licence money, 13th Jan'y.

Tavern Licence ordered to Solomon T. Milbury in the parish of Wicklow for 6 months. Sureties John Caldwell and James Clark. Received from Mr. Milbury £3 License money, 13th Jan'y.

Tavern Licence granted to James McAllister in the parish of Wicklow for 6 months. Sureties Robert T. Bridges and George Green. Received from Mr. McAllister £3 Licence money, 11th Jan'y.

Tavern Licence granted to Thomas Russell in the parish of Wakefield for 12 months. Sureties John Carvill and George Green. Received from T. Russell £2 Licence money 11th Jan'y. under a special Resolution, Mr. Russel's situation being a remote one.

Tavern Licence ordered to James H. Jaques of the parish of Woodstock.

Council adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock

English and Foreign.

OUR CANADIAN POLICY.

[From the London Times.]

It is now fourteen years since this country entered on a new course of policy with regard to the Canadas, and the experiment may now be said to be fully and completely worked out. The change was a bold and striking one, conceived in spirit of almost epigrammatical antithesis to our former policy. The old system was, in few words to monopolize the trade, to interfere with the local concerns of the colony, and to absorb its patronage, and in exchange for all this, to keep up, at a great expense, a military establishment. The new system has consisted in precisely the contrary of all this—in throwing open the trade of the whole world to our dependencies, in leaving every office of trust and emolument—except that of the Governor General, which serves as the connecting link between the mother country and the dependency—entirely open to colonial talent and enterprise, in religiously abstaining from all interference whatever in local concerns, and in relieving the parent State, from the expense of maintaining, at any time of peace, a military force for the protection of its hardy and independent subjects.—Dire were the prognostications of evil with which the advent of this policy was hailed. It was said to be the first step towards the dissolution of the connection between the colony and the mother country, and all the terrors which agitated men's minds so vainly at the close of the American war were called up anew to terrify us from our generous policy towards Canada. Our concessions were at first imperfect and inadequate, and a period of turbulence and discontent followed, which was only put an end to when the results of the principles established in 1840 were fully worked out and conceded in the session of 1853, after a stout opposition from Lord Derby; and this year we have seen, also in contravention of the principles of Lord Derby, the trade of Canada thrown open to the United States, and the freest intercourse invited and encouraged. In this year also we have withdrawn from Canada the bulk of our forces, leaving only, we are bound to say, just as many troops in Quebec as are sufficient to keep up the memory and appearance of military occupation, when the reality passed away for ever.—At this period, then, the dismemberment of the empire ought to be complete, and Canada, freed from all shackles and bound by no material ties, might be supposed to drift away from us for ever. Let those who take this view of the subject consider what has taken place in Canada during the last week up to which we have any intelligence. The bills for secularizing the Clergy Reserves and for abolishing the Seigniorial Tenure had passed a third reading in the House of Assembly. At the same time both Houses of the Canadian Parliament had agreed to vote £20,000 in aid of the Patriotic Fund, affording thus the most decisive proof of the sympathy which the inhabitants of the colony feel in our present struggle, and of their disposition, were their aid needed, to give it freely in support of a country in which they recognise no longer a harsh and domineering mistress, but a kind respectful friend. In this very Canada—where, not twenty years ago, the people rose in armed rebellion against what they believed the intolerable yoke of Great Britain, where the supplies used to be stopped every

year, and a Governor was fortunate who escaped mobbing and impeachment—this is the language of an influential member of the press, with regard to this noble donation:—"A weekly contribution proposes a contribution towards the expenses of the war itself. We see no reason for that as yet, but, should the struggle be unhappily prolonged, as there is great reason to fear it will, the time may come when it may be our duty to contribute, not money only, but men also—not to give of our substance alone, but to shed our blood as well; and this, we believe, should urgent necessity arrive, will be cheerfully done." Such a manifesto, expressing, as we have every reason to believe it does, the public opinion of the country, is more gratifying to England, and conveys more positive assurance of strength, than the most costly fleets and the most numerous armies. We have men and money amply sufficient, we believe—especially when fortified by such allies as we possess—to bring the present war to a successful and glorious termination. But if our hopes should be deceived in this particular, and we are just suffering in the protracted anxiety of the siege of Sebastopol, a severe lesson on the vanity of apparently the best-founded expectations, it is cheering to know that there are beyond the Atlantic hearts that would feel for and hands that would aid us.

The United States of America, now long emancipated from our Government, give but a dubious response in favor of the liberties of Europe and of the cause of that country to which they owe their existence. In this, as in so many instances, the advocates of free institutions all over the world are grieved to find how strong a sympathy may exist between certain of the democrats of one hemisphere and the tyrants and oppressors of another. But in Canada the public voice is not divided, and, recognising the blessings of their alliance with Great Britain, her people heartily identify themselves with us in sentiment as in interest.

When we can point to such magnificent results of the system of colonial enfranchisement—when we can show that the prosperity and contentment of our colonies vary much more in proportion to the degree in which the Colonial-office leaves to them the management of their own affairs than in proportion to their acquired or natural advantages—we must express our surprise that the Canadian system has not been made universal, and that so many and such important settlements are still left in a state of dependence on remote authority, with just enough of freedom to excite their aspirations, and a constant and vexatious interference to irritate their passions. The natural and normal state of every British colony is one of affectionate regard and attachment to the mother country, and only by the most perverse and vexatious interference can these feelings be overcome. Of these things no statesman can plead ignorance with the example of Canada to warn and instruct him.—When governed by the Colonial-office, nothing could exceed her alienation and discontent. When governed by herself words are weak to do justice to her loyalty and attachment. The whole secret of binding together our great empire by an indissoluble chain is, to respect the rights of every part of it, and to treat our fellow subjects so well that they shall have no desire for a change. This has already been done in North America; how long are we to wait for its accomplishment in Australia?

IMPORTANT MEASURE—A BILL TO ENLIST FOREIGN AUXILIARIES.

In the House of Lords on Thursday night, 14th, the Duke of Newcastle brought forward a bill to enlist foreigners into the British service, such enrollment not to exceed at present 15,000 men.—The foreign force is to be drilled and organized in England, and to form, in fact a foreign legion such as England employed in her American and Continental War. The Duke did not say definitely whence he proposed to draw these auxiliaries, but from the scope of his remarks the House was at no loss to see that he intended to enrol a German legion.

The Earl of Ellenborough most strongly objected to the principle of the bill. Its object was to introduce into Britain 15,000 German or Swiss mercenaries, in place of 15,000 English militiamen who are to be sent abroad. (Cries of No! No!)

The Duke of Richmond spoke in defence of the German legionaries of the last war.

The Earl of Derby would not admit for a single moment that the enrolment of foreign mercenaries in 1794, 1804, 1806, and 1813 had the slightest precedent for the measure now introduced. In 1804 and 1806 the Crowns of Hanover and Britain were united—they were not so now. He considered this a matter of grave importance. Talk of encouragement to the Emperor of Russia! Could anything

be more encouraging to the enemy than to find that in the first year of the war, the War Minister of England must place his reliance on mercenary foreigners? Are the ministry about to form a Polish legion? In that case there would be something like nationality and a common interest involved in the promotion of hostilities against Russia. "If you want foreigners," continued Lord Derby, "enlist them for foreign service, to join your army in the field, and provided they come from unsuspected sources, are well trained, and are not mercenary troops, I have no objection. But it is a most humiliating confession, that before we have gone through two years of war, entered into a connection with France, we are obliged to have foreigners to do duty here. A British Minister should blush to make such a proposition."

The Earl of Aberdeen said the measure proposed was an evidence of the determination of the Government to carry on the war with determination and vigor, but he regretted to see the hostility with which the Government measures were met by the Opposition.

The Earl of Malmesbury took occasion to deprecate the tone in which the Duke of Newcastle reported on the Opposition, that they made "misrepresentations." "Misapprehension" was the word that he (the Earl of Malmesbury) was accustomed to hear in the society of gentlemen. He was astonished at the introduction of such a measure so early in the war.

Earl Grey said that although he regarded the raising of a foreign force with jealousy, present necessity might justify the measure, but he reserved his right of opinion.

After some further observations the bill was read a second time, and was committed for Friday evening, the 15th.

THE TIMES ON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The London Times, speaking of the Queen's Speech, observes:—

"There are the old hackneyed phrases so familiar to octogenarians—the assistance of Parliament towards prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor and affect,—the necessity of sparing no effort to augment our forces,—the hearty and efficient co-operation of our brave ally,—the treaty of alliance with the Emperors,—the assurance of reliance on the patriotism and public spirit of Parliament, and the conviction that in the present momentous contest they will offer to the world the example of a united people." Such is the coinage of war, now reissued after 40 years' interval. The style, gloomy and tragic, is rather that of men who have staked their all on one desperate die than of those who are embarrassed only with the abundance of their opportunities. It is the tone of sacrifice—the mood of resolution. It betokens no petty savings of £100,000 in this tax, and as much more in that, but millions of money and thousands of strong men blown into the air, sunk to the bottom, dashed against rocks, buried under ruins, mouldering on hillsides, and leaving in every region of the world the imperishable records of an awful but glorious struggle."

Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament that the Militia raised last year in England amounted to 80,000 men. Of these exclusive of the permanent staff, 66,000 men had enrolled themselves, and 55,657 had attended drill. The desire to enlist had greatly increased since the battle of Alma and Inkerman.

It appears from the Ministerial explanations in Parliament, that the British Government propose to subsidize the Turks; offering them with Englishmen and Frenchmen.

The advanced corps of the Russian guards already touches the Austrian frontier.

The latest accounts from Varna confirm the statement which we made last week, that 30,000 or 35,000 Turks were about to sail from that port to the Crimea, it is calculated that when this force arrives, there will be, with the reinforcements which are constantly pouring in of Anglo-French troops, at least 200,000 men under the command of Lord Raglan, General Canrobert and Omar Pacha. With such a force as this Sebastopol can be readily stormed, Menschikoff's army disposed of, and the pass at Perekop completely shut up against Russia. We may shortly expect to hear of the offensive being taken with a determination which will go far to compensate for the time which has been lost.

The ships Sir John Easthope, William Hutt, and Cosmopolitan passed down the British channel on the 12th ult, from Portsmouth and Southampton, laden with the wooden huts and Canada stoves for the troops in the Crimea. The total number of stoves sent out is about 2000. A great many have already reached their destination.