

Hon Attorney General had stated that the Training and Normal School of Fredericton was proved useless, for want of material, that is for want of persons to be taught in that establishment—that Mr d'Avray, the head of that department, was everything that could be desired, but that the school was empty, while that in St. John was in full operation, there being no lack of pupils. He (Mr End) would provide pupils for Mr d'Avray.—The Attorney General said that the public were concerned in the education of the people; he (Mr End) thought so too. Let provision be made to fill Mr d'Avray's school with pupils from the parish schools of remote districts—let two or three of the most promising boys be taken from every parish school in remote places, and Mr d'Avray's school would no longer be empty. He (Mr End) would board and educate these boys at the public expense, and if the Hon. Attorney General really believed that public education was public property, he must support this proposition. Let the Attorney General's imaginative mind for a moment contemplate one of those poor schools in a remote place—let him think of one family, consisting of six or seven children, scarcely clad—perhaps scarcely fed—the parents in no condition to pay for the schooling of more than one, that one, perhaps, gifted by Providence with such natural abilities as, if cultivated, would render him a blessing to his family—perhaps to the community; but the genial current is frozen, chill penury destines him to a life mute and inglorious. Is not this boy public property; will not the Attorney General throw open the doors of knowledge to him; will he think it a misapplication of public money to provide, for two or three years, the education of such a boy; would not the Attorney General (he, Mr End was sure he would) think the money well expended, when he contemplated that poor boy in after life performing the duties of a juror, a magistrate, a parish officer, or a constituent. He (Mr End) could tell the Attorney General that if some provision of that nature were embodied in this Bill, the present and future generations would hail him as a benefactor of the people. The Attorney General had spoken of denominational schools, and that they must be broken up—that the children of all creeds must be taught on the same ground—that the domestic fireside, and not the public school, was the place to be taught denominational religion. He (Mr End) thought this a very important question. The books now in general use in the schools, and the progress of the human mind had done much to christianize people—so far as removing many of those divisional asperities by which christians used to be afflicted—and he (Mr E.) hoped to see a still further increase of those divine attributes of the christian character—brotherly love, forbearance and kindness. Still he believed there had existed a necessity for denominational education. For instance, to what was the establishment of the Wesleyan Academy to be attributed? ("To the munificence of Mr Allison," from the Attorney General.) He (Mr End) had often heard the Attorney General say that it was to the exclusive character of King's College. Well he (Mr End) would ask to what was the establishment of the Baptist Academy to be attributed; was it because the Baptist people thought there was necessity for it? He (Mr End) very well knew why the Roman Catholic schools had been endowed; it was because some people were overzealous, and gave preferences to certain catechisms, and probably made attempts at proselytizing people's children, in a manner that could not be endured. But he (Mr End) hoped, nay, he believed, those days were gone by; that while every man insisted on liberty of conscience for himself, he would not refuse it to his fellow creature, and that an humble hope to participate in the merits of the divine founder of christianity would be an everlasting bond of union among all who call upon his name. He (Mr E.) saw many hon. members anxious to speak in this debate; he would, therefore, not occupy the floor longer at present, and would reserve any further remarks until the details of the Bill should come up in discussion.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, April 13.

Notwithstanding some fresh scenes of tumult in the Legislative Assembly, France, upon the whole, has passed a tranquil week, the great parties who are struggling for political power being con-

tent to wait, in the hopes that their adversaries may make some false move which may be turned to their respective advantage. The Napoleon newspaper, the organ of the President, once more invites "sound minds and intelligent men of all parties," to examine the constitution, and indicate what articles are susceptible of improvement, and it intimates, if at the approaching election the decision be similar to that of the 10th of March, when the three Socialist candidates were successful, that revision of the constitution will be absolutely necessary. All which in the plainest terms means, if Louis Napoleon's candidates are not supported by a majority from the electoral urn, the constitution must be modified in such a manner as to secure his supremacy in defiance of a majority of the people. If the contending parties were only the Napoleonists and the Socialists, a bloodless revolution might be achieved by means of the army, with whom the name of Napoleon is still a tower of strength. But sever the name of Napoleon from its present Republican authority and prestige, let the Legitimists and the Orleanists only stand aloof in the quarrel, and we are not by any means of opinion that the precarious authority of Louis Napoleon could be maintained, much less perpetuated. The divisions in the Assembly plainly indicate that the chief strength of Louis Napoleon comes from the Legitimist and Monarchical ranks; and if the Socialists in France do not press their present triumph to a complete consummation by some act of violence, but stealthily pursue their mischievous course, taking advantage of the divisions of their enemies, and availing themselves of every false move of the Government to embarrass it and bring it into disrepute, such is the versatility of the people of France, that we should not be surprised to see M. Louis Blanc and M. Ledru Rollin once more installed in the Luxembourg. All their leaders appear in the highest spirits, whilst a deep gloom seems settled over the whole of the Moderate party. The hostility against the press is carried on with unrelenting vigor, and scarcely a day passes but some of the Paris journals are seized for alleged obnoxious articles.

The Greek affair makes but little progress. Even Mr Ainsley, the foremost antagonist of Lord Palmerston, admits the propriety of our claims on Greece, and "that it would have been a disgrace" if we had neglected to press them. Every one, except King Otho and a few London journals, sees the matter in the same light. The latest accounts give hopes that the affair will shortly be settled. It is absurd to suppose that we shall allow a fleet to remain long at Athens, whilst King Otho is making up his mind, and playing the occult game of Russia.

At length we have the satisfaction to announce that Narvaez has so far come to his senses as to have consented to make an apology, or whatever his concession is to be called, for his conduct to Sir Henry Bulwer. Friendly relations between the Spanish Court and Great Britain will of course be immediately renewed.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, April 20.

We anticipated the result of Mr Disraeli's motion last week when we declared that it would end in—smoke. True, there was a skirmish; but it was evident throughout that it was a mere piece of parliamentary pastime, calculated to amuse, without straining the power of the Conservative leader after his recent illness. Ostensibly, the object of his amendment was the immediate reduction of official salaries; but everybody knows that the party with which he works love power because it is remunerative. To pare down the emoluments of official life was a clever conception; but it savored so much of the fox that declared the grapes to be sour, because he could not reach them, as to take away from the device all the merit that belongs to originality. Mr Bright spoiled the sport by a sensible and telling speech; and the moment it was perceived that the film had dropped from the eyes of the financial reformers—why, the game was up. In the Conservative *troupe* Mr Disraeli is the actor of all work, who can play any part from Hamlet to Harlequin, and play it gracefully. In this respect he contrasts favorably with the Premier, who lacks the mercurial buoyancy of the imaginative Sidonia.

The Government measure for the regulation of the mercantile marine has, as we were led to believe, encountered a formidable opposition here as well as in the metropolis. The City of London Tav-

ern, on Wednesday, witnessed the assembling of deputations from various parts of the empire, and the great majority of the shipowner present condemned Mr Labouchere's measure most heartily.—Amongst the representatives from Liverpool were Mr James Aikin and Mr Lockett, gentlemen of great intelligence and enlarged experience, who would not offer a factious opposition to any scheme.—The object of the Bill seems to have been lost sight of amidst the cumbrous details with which it has been overlaid. Many of the exceptions taken to the measure appear of a grave kind, and it will be difficult to carry such a law into effect against the united voice of merchants and seamen. One of the speakers threw out a practical suggestion, which, if acted upon, could not fail to produce highly beneficial results, namely, the consolidation of all the laws which affect British shipping. The speaker showed that the late Mr Deacon Hume amended and altered 400 acts of Parliament, and compressed them into five. But Mr Labouchere adheres obstinately to his pet scheme, which, however, will hardly survive the fierce attacks to which it is now exposed.

The Bishop of Exeter having been loiled by the ecclesiastical and semi-ecclesiastical tribunals which have adjudicated on the Gorham case, has at length dragged it before a lay tribunal—the Court of Queen's bench, with what success a few days will determine. The Bishop is certainly the senior wrangler of the Episcopal bench—a very glutton in polemical warfare. On the other hand, Mr Gorham's friends are stirring in the ecclesiastical court to compel his induction.—The Bishop of London has announced his intention to proceed with a measure for establishing a court of appeal to decide on all questions of false doctrine, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells has come out strongly against the late judicial decision.

The trade and navigation returns, which have been published to the 5th inst., show that the material prosperity of the country is undiminished, and that in the principal articles of manufactures our exports go on steadily increasing. In the months of February and March the exports exceeded those of the corresponding months last year by about twenty per cent. or £8,871,401, against £7,456,370. The whole result, however viewed, is extremely gratifying: much more so than the state of business in the manufacturing districts led us to anticipate.

The Pope entered Rome on the 12th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The telegraphic despatch announces that he was received with acclamations by all ranks of the people, vast numbers of whom went out to meet him.

The letters from Madrid express the greatest anxiety respecting the final result of the pending negotiations for a renewal of friendly relations with England.

Turning to Germany, matters continue in a very unsatisfactory state. The comedy of accepting the Charter of the Constitution *en bloc*, as agreed upon at Erfurt, is being enacted, and Prussia joins in the humour of the affair, and accedes to what has been done. In the meantime, however, there is a concentration of Russian forces, to the extent of 160,000 men, on the Prussian frontiers, 50,000 of which are Bashkir and Circassian horsemen; and, if the agitation in Germany proceeds to a length again to disturb the peace of Europe, we shall be quite prepared for the interference of Russia once more to bring about peace. All the accounts from the Duchies concur in representing matters to be daily growing worse; the Danes are preparing for a renewal of the war. Every day proves more and more, how fatally the Prussian Ministers are bent upon a rupture of some kind or other. Their refusal to bring the Danish affair to a peaceful solution, merely to keep alive a spirit of discord, in the vain hopes of satisfying a war faction, will bring down upon Germany a retributive vengeance.

Austria at length speaks out about the Duchies; and as England, Russia, France and Austria must all be of accord upon the subject, it seems something like madness for Prussia to attempt to do all Europe upon the subject, especially when not the smallest plea of justice can be set up in favor of the pretensions of Germany.

The attitude assumed by Russia, and the decisive tone of Austria, completely realises all the predictions we have made upon this question; and we still fully believe that the affair will only be settled by some such measures as are now in preparation.

We have news from India and China by the Overland Mail with dates from

Bombay to the 16th of March, and from Hong Kong to the 27th of February.—On the frontiers at Peshawur Sir Colin Campbell has had some trouble with the predatory hordes on the hills, and in the direction of Kohat there seems to have been a good deal of fighting in the passes of the hills, and our men have returned without having done much towards preventing the future incursions of the enemy. In a dangerous defile, of 13 miles in length, our troops suffered considerably from the constant fire of the matchlock men. Two European officers and 150 privates were killed. The whole of the rest of India is tranquil, but the dominions of the Nizam are fast verging to some financial and political crisis.—Everything appears quiet in the various Chinese ports. We learn, by way of Egypt, that Mr Layard and his party are carrying on their successful excavations at Nimrod and Nineveh; and a vast number of copper vessels, beautifully engraved; and fine slabs, illustrative of the rule, conquests, domestic life, and arts of the ancients, are daily brought to light.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 19.
The House then went into committee on the Australian Colonies Bill, and on the sixth clause.

Sir Wm. Molesworth moved his amendment, that there should be two Chambers, both elective, instead of one partly nominated, as proposed by the bill.

Lord John Russell opposed the amendment, contending that the opinions of the government of colonies, valuable as they might be, were not an expression of the opinion of the people, of which he had not sufficient evidence.

Mr Adderly spoke at great length against the Government Bill.

Lord John Russell repeated his assertion that he had not sufficient information.

Mr Roebuck made a criticising speech upon the subject, in the course of which he supported the amendment.

Mr Disraeli charged the Government with having been inconsistent on the subject of the Double Chamber, and taunted them with having departed from their original conviction. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr Hawes vindicated the Bill, and replied to the remarks of Mr Disraeli.

Lord John Russell said, that, as they had not received the opinion of the Colonists upon the subject, the committee had better pass the present bill to avoid delay; and should they ultimately be in favor of a double chamber, the bill could be altered to meet their views. After some few words from Sir Wm Molesworth, the House divided; the numbers were, for the amendment, for the double chamber, 150; against it, 218; majority, 68.

Mr Ainsley then moved that at least one-sixth of the persons to be appointed by the Crown as members of the Legislative Council should not hold office under the Crown. The motion was negatived by a majority of 132.

CONFIDENTIAL NEWS.—Munster (Germany).—A new ecclesiastical conflict has broken out here. Theological Professors of our academy, who are all Roman Catholics, have declared that they will only take the oath to the constitution under the express reservation of the Roman Catholic Church. The oath was consequently not administered to them, and their contumacious conduct was immediately telegraphed to Berlin. Last night a notification was sent that the Professors should be suspended. This will of course involve the closing of the Academy, April 15.

Greece.—The Borsenhalle has advices from Athens of the 9th instant, stating that the conferences are being continued, and that the British fleet fired a salute on the anniversary of the Hellenic insurrection.

Turkey.—A letter from Constantinople of the 6th instant, in the Deutsche Zeitung, states that diplomatic relations have been resumed by the Porte and Austria.

The Oesterreichische Correspondent has letters from the frontiers of Bosnia, of the 10th instant, stating that the insurgents who occupy Bozium, have of late been reinforced by large masses of their confederates. Their chief, Aye Kadic, has sent a detachment of 1400 to storm the strongholds of Krupa, Novi, and Pridor.

The New Steamship Asia.—The last and the greatest of the splendid fleet of steamers which carry the mails between this port and America, the Asia, will arrive here from the Clyde on the 25th inst. The history of ocean steam navigation presents nothing equal to the success of the magnificent steamers which sail from the house of Messrs. Milner & Co., of this town. Their regularity, not less than the rapidity of their passages, is surprising even in this age of mechanical wonders, and their influence on the trade of the two countries is extremely favorable to commercial pursuits, for their appearance can be calculated on almost to the very day. The Asia which is the last is also the finest of this line, and will take her part for the Western world in the course of the next month. Every triumph of mechanical skill and ingenuity lessens the distance between us and our enterprising cousins on the American continent. The Asia more than realises the fine couplet of Byron—

She walks the waters like a thing of life,
And seems to dare the elements to strife.