

some discretionary power, rather than making a strict-law law which in the case of elasticity or expansion, as to Local Government he believed that the districts into which the country was to be divided would prove the best units by far. Counties or Parishes were too large to conserve that degree of unity, interest, care, and industry which are necessary to the fair working out of the School Law, necessary to the fair working out of the community of interest, and to the duties of the inspecting body, such as Trustees, would be likely to be more carefully attended to. He believed it better that the central power have the dividing of the country into districts with the limitations made, than that this be left to local authority, on whom local jealousies and interests were so liable to operate. He thought the Trustees' duties not very onerous, as each district has its own, who have only to attend to the wants of that district in no case more than four square miles in extent. Superior Schools are left as at present constituted. Power is given to Grammar School Directors to join with Trustees of any District in management of the school, so that it may be carried on in the District by the wish of the people, and not be a burden on one which does not care for it. He adverted to the change proposed in large and populous cities or villages, and as in them are now many commodious school buildings belonging to private individuals, arrangements will be given to the proprietors of these in order to utilize their buildings, and not necessitate the erection of new ones if not thought necessary. He explained that after five years would have elapsed, the plan would be put in force, and illustrated the partially payment by results, and the other plan of property of this by cases in point. Class is given first class in examination. An individual may get first class, and yet, by incapacity to impart, or by negligence, may not teach so good a school as one who gained a lower class, but who was assiduously worked up by his school, and by this system, a compensation just in principle could be had where none is to be obtained. These provisions were made for aid to poor districts on representation of Inspectors, so that a fair and equitable method of distribution of the money could be made, and not be left to the local authority, as it was in the District County rates, and voluntary, as in the District assessments. The crude idea of assessment would be, that each District be taxed for all aid needed; but to provide for irregularities of wealth and property, it was proposed to raise a general county fund, which would be distributed to support the voluntary amount. He defended the poll tax of \$1.00 as not too much for young men, or of families or estates, to pay, while the rich man could as easily pay his tax in shape of the poll tax as the poor man. He believed that the poll tax was not a fairer distribution of the county fund than was proposed: \$20 to each and every school, and the balance divided according to the attendance and time of operation. He contended that the children of the poor, who are equal start with the rich, in the race of life, and in no way could this be done other than by putting in the way of every poor boy the opportunities for obtaining a fair education. He quoted from Nova Scotia returns to show the astonishing increase in school attendance since the introduction of the new law, and let us fairly and honestly present a sound whole law to the country, not one clogged and hampered with foolish restrictions, and in a few years the people will warmly thank us for it. Don't fear to grapple with the subject. Grasp the shield firmly, it almost seems like down, but if you take hold of it timely, its prickles pierce your hand amply. He referred to the numerous petitions which had been introduced, praying for the establishment of separate schools for the Catholic minority in the Province. This subject required great consideration, for once granted these rights, and it will be almost impossible, under the provision of the British North American Act, that these ever be recalled. He supposed that the Catholics for about one-third of our population, but they are far from forming one-third of the wealth of the country, so that by granting them what they ask they get the money per population while it is raised by property, and so the greater benefit goes to them than to us. He contended that the difficulty of the difficulty of working two schools in sparsely settled districts which properly could only support one. He showed that in Nova Scotia, where the Catholics have not separate schools, no dissatisfaction exists, no cases of proselytism are reported, and that even in countries in which the Catholics are a majority, they patronize most largely the common non-sectarian school. He condemned denominational grants in toto. Denominationalism may have done much for higher education, but for primary education it had proved itself unfeeling. He recalled the fact that the State stopped in and took the management of these affairs into its own hands. Only when this was done would the advantages of education be widespread, show itself through all departments of life, exercise its elevating effect on all, and in all its parts, and induce a healthiness of morals and mind which would put New Brunswick far ahead in the course of progress. He exhorted the members to give their support for a fair, honest system on its own merits—blind it up with no side issues, but carry out the principle held to its legitimate completion.

There were nine cases of Small Pox altogether in St. John. Seven in the temporary hospital and two outside. The steamer *May Queen*, of the Union Line, will make her first trip to Grand Lake and Salmon River, C. C., on Saturday next.—Messrs. Peiler and Schofield have contracted with Mr. Hook, of Boston, for an organ for the Valley Church, the price to be \$2,440, American currency.

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## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 19.—The Census of Great Britain, which approaches completion, shows a large increase in population of all principal cities.

The House of Commons this evening rejected by a majority of 123, the Bill for the abolition of game laws. Mr. Taylor, the member for Leicester, in support of the Bill, stated that a tenth part of Scotland or two million acres have been reserved as deer forest, and the population was excited to make room for game.

LONDON, April 20.—The Right Hon. Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday presented the budget in the House of Commons. He says the expenditure on the last fiscal year was half a million less than the estimates and the income two and one third million more. This year the expenses for the Army and Navy will be more and the income from Customs less.

LONDON, April 21.—Paris advices indicate the slow but sure advance of the besieging National army.

Twenty thousand old Imperial Guards under the lead of Ducrot have reinforced the Versailles troops.

The Versailles National Assembly has rejected a motion to treat with the Commune, and in meantime a terrible loss of life and destruction of property continue. Houses and streets are being mined by the Insurgents, who devote every inch of ground with desperation.

LOXDOX, April 21.—The Lords to-night passed a mutiny bill. In the House of Commons several members gave notice of motions adverse to Lowe's financial plans.

The subject of declaration of Paris of 1856 against privateering, and that neutral flag covers enemy's goods, came up.

Bontine, Palmer, Cave and others advocated England's withdrawal from the agreement.

The Attorney General and Gladstone defended treaty obligations.

FLORENCE, April 22.—The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have arrived in Florence from London, and will make a short visit.

PARIS, April 24.—Churches of St. Roch and St. Sulpice have been reopened and their Curés released from imprisonment.

LOXDOX, April 24.—In the German Parliament to-day, Bismarck said the Germans will not evacuate forts north of Paris until final treaty of peace is concluded.

There was a great demonstration of match manufacturers and employers bearing arms against the match tax, and they crowded all the approaches of Parliament, and strong police force was necessary to keep order.

In the House of Commons, Dixon, Birmingham member, gave notice of motion against match tax, and he and his friends, who have been working for the match tax, are unduly interfering with all branches of industry. Mr. Lowe defended the budget, and said the match tax bore equally on all classes.

LOXDOX, April 25.—The Daily News' despatch to-day, Versailles says Thiers has resolved to leave the city, and at first captured a barricade held by the Versailles troops, but were eventually repulsed with heavy loss.

A strong reaction favorable to the restoration of Emperor Napoleon has commenced in the Provinces.

LONDON, April 25.—The budget was further debated in the House of Commons yesterday and on a vote the Government was sustained.

Mr. Gladstone said he ordered the police to prevent an anti-match tax demonstration.

Disraeli gave notice of a resolution adverse to the financial plan of Government, when it was announced that the match tax would be withdrawn and a substitute proposed.

On Thursday during the debate, Mr. Lowe read a despatch from the American Commissioner in answer to questions from Mr. Lowe, showing the successful working of the match tax in the United States.

LOXDOX, April 26.—A brief armistice is announced from Paris as commencing yesterday, which is occupied by both belligerents in strengthening their positions.

Numerous placards are posted urging conciliation.

Reports that the Prussians have evacuated Charenton are unfounded. The Communists and Versailles troops confront each other before the place in expectation of its evacuation.

A delegation from Lyons appeals to the Assembly and Commune, to cease this fratricidal strife.

UNITED STATES. NEW YORK, April 20.—Congress adjourned sine die to-day.

The bill for suppressing Southern outrages such as Klu Klux was passed.

NEW YORK, April 21.—President Grant has issued a proclamation for a meeting of the Senate on May 10th, when the report of the Joint High Commission has nearly finished its work.

Although final dispatches have not arrived from England, assurances have been received that the propositions already forwarded will be agreed to.

It is expected that a treaty will be submitted to the Senate May 10th, covering both the Alabama claims and fishery question.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Fair in aid of the French in Boston realized eighty-three thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The lower portion of New Orleans is threatened with inundation from crevasses in the banks of the River.

Sight Exchange 10 1/2.

Receipts for the "Religious Intelligencer," to April 28. Subscribers will please see that their money is correctly acknowledged. The whole number of the paper to which they pay follows the amount.

MISS ENLIDE D. HAYES, 3, 962; D. N. ESTEY, 2, 940; Mrs. John Bain, 2, 925; Chas. K. Robbins, 2, 901; E. H. Peters, 2, 944; Alex. Thompson, 2, 902; Isaac P. Gannon, 2, 902; Wm. Thompson, 1, 395; Jas. Logan, 1, 910; G. W. Clarke, 3, 910; A. W. Reed, 2, 936; Andrew Gilmore, 2, 903; B. Warden, 2, 904; Wm. Andrew, 2, 939; Capt. A. B. Holder, 2, 984; Joseph Hutchinson, 1, 882.

NOTICE. The Shelburne and Yarmouth Quarterly Meeting of Free Baptists will convene (D. V.) with Centre Church, Cape Sable, May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Quarterly Meeting of February last, held at Pubnico, in view of general interest, decided that those meetings in future should commence on Saturday instead of Friday, and attend to business on Monday. All the members of this meeting are requested to be present at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, as the meeting will then be organized, and committees appointed, whose duty it will be to report on Monday of the next week.

WM. M. KNOLLIN, Q. M. Clerk.

COUNTRY MARKET. Reported for the Intelligencer by Mr. J. W. Potts, Produce Dealer, No. 1, Market Street.

Thursday, April 27, 1871.

Butter, rolls, per lb. 24 to 26

Do. Dairy packed per lb. 21 to 22

Lard, per lb. 14 to 15

Eggs, per dozen, 14 to 15

Corn, (Prov.) per bushel, 53 to 55

Do. (P. E. I.) 55 to 56

Potatoes, Adair, per bushel, 40 to 42

Do. (P. E. I.) 40 to 42

Potatoes, 40 to 42

Cheese, Dairy, per lb. 14 to 15

Do. (P. E. I.) 14 to 15

Mutton, 10 to 12

Beef, 10 to 12

Pork, 10 to 12

Rockwell Meal per 100 lbs. 12 to 13

Do. (P. E. I.) 12 to 13

Grain, 12 to 13

Turkey, per lb. 15 to 20