

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

We give below a clause of the newly amended School Act, introduced into the House by Mr. Richards. It will be seen that it allows any sect or religious body to apply for separate schools, and that upon certain conditions, each sect is entitled to government grants for religious purposes. In Upper Canada we have four different sects of Methodists, four, if not five, of Presbyterians, two of Baptists, two of Quakers. Then we have Unitarians, Universalists, Congregationalists, Roman Catholics, and Episcopalians, and several other sects. Each can have their separate schools and grants. Now this bill is before Parliament and we ask all Canadians to watch the conduct of the members of Parliament—see how they vote. These men will soon return to us again, and their conduct on this great question should be remembered. We as citizens of Canada, do not want our country cursed like Ireland with sectarianism, nor do we want to see Upper Canadian progressive politicians, sold to Catholics of Lower Canada by a parcel of office seeking men in power. The true political interests of our country call upon us to preserve our common school system. We are aware that the following clause merely enlarges on the present law:

“IV. And be it enacted, That in all cities, towns, and incorporated villages, and school sections, in which separate schools do or shall exist according to the provisions of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada, persons of the religious persuasion of each such separate school, sending children to it, or supporting such school by subscribing thereto annually an amount equal to the sum which each such person would be liable to pay [if such separate school did not exist] on any assessment to obtain the annual common school grant for each such city, town, or incorporated village, or township shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of the common public schools of each such city, town, incorporated village, or school section, and of all rates imposed for the purpose of obtaining the legislative common school grant for such city, town, incorporated village, or township; and each such separate school shall share in such legislative common school grant, only [and not in the school money raised by local municipal assessment] according to the average attendance of pupils attending each such separate school (the mean attendance of pupils for winter and summer being taken) as compared with the whole average attendance of pupils attending the common school in each such city, town, incorporated village or township; and a certificate of qualification signed by any one of the trustees of such separate school shall be sufficient for any teacher of such school: Provided always, firstly, that the exemption from the payment of such school rates, as herein provided, shall not extend beyond the period of such persons sending children to or subscribing as aforesaid for the support of such separate school: Provided secondly that the trustees of each such separate school shall, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and thirty-first day of December of each year, transmit to the local superintendent, a correct return or the names of all persons of the religious persuasions of such separate school, who shall have sent children to or subscribed as aforesaid for the support of such separate school during the six months previous, and the names of the children sent, and amounts subscribed by them respectively, together with the average attendance of pupils in such separate school during such period: Provided thirdly, that the provisions of the thirteenth section of the said Upper Canada School Act of 1850, shall apply to the trustees and teachers of separate schools, the same as trustees and teachers of other common schools: Provided fourthly, that the trustees of each such separate school shall be a corporation and shall have the same power to levy and collect school rates or subscriptions from persons sending children to or subscribing towards the support of such separate school, as the trustees of a school section have to levy or collect school rates or subscriptions from persons sending to or subscribing towards the support of the common school of such section. Provided fifthly, that the foregoing provisions in this clause shall take effect from the first day of January 1853, and shall extend to the separate schools established or intended to be established under the provisions of the Upper Canada Common School Act.”

AN AWFUL OCCURRENCE—SUICIDE.

On the morning of the 12th of April, James Babcock, of the Township of Bienheim, was found dead in his barn. The deceased the day before went to a tavern in the neighborhood and procured a quart of whiskey, which we have reason to believe led to his death. About ten o'clock in the evening he went out, and the next morning was found hanging with a rope about his neck, dead! He has left a large family to lament his loss. We would just ask those who have been the means of this destruction if they would be as willing to assist the poor bereaved widow and orphans, as they were in selling that which caused his death. O! rum-seller, how long will you go on scattering destruction among your fellow creatures.—The God of Heaven is warning you to cease from your evil works.—*Com.*
BLESHEN, WASHINGTON, April 13th, 1853.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE NEWS.—The Wisconsin Legislature has refused by a majority of one, to pass the Maine Law. The next time it will come; one is very near.....Great exertions are being made to pass the Maine Law in Minnesota, and the people will succeed. Michigan is to vote on the question of a prohibitory law in June. Neal Dew was defeated in Portland City as mayor; but the person elected, Mr. Cahoon is a Son of Temperance and Maine Law man. It seems Dew is almost too strict for them, and thus the rummer afraid to run a man of their own kidney, choose any one more mild than Dew. Governor Crosby of Maine has signed the new law. General Carey of the Ohio Organ is said to be generally all.....The American Temperance Magazine has been discontinued.....Connecticut has elected a House of Representatives favorable to the Maine Law. The Senate is doubtful. Ohio has adopted the foolish plan of making each county its own judge as to adopting the Maine Law or not.....The *Cagaga Chief* is to be issued daily. The Maine Law in the New York Legislature will not come up for a vote this spring it is said, the 100 days allowed for the session having expired.....A man in Albany in a drunken fit had beaten his wife to death.



Youths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—*Proverbs, c. 22 v. 6*

ORIGINAL INFANT WORSHIP.

BY SILVICOLA.

I knew a little blue-eyed girl,
Her cheek was peachy red;
And round her neck with many a curl
Her light brown hair was spread.
She knelt beside her little couch,
Her hands were clasped in prayer;
It seemed as if an angel's touch
Had laid her kneeling there
And at her side a little boy,
With sunny ringlets knelt;
They smiled as if the same pure joy
By each young heart was felt.
No mother breath'd the words for them,
For they were all alone,
No guiding voice from any came,
The language was their own.
That mother fill'd the silent tomb,
But still she look'd from heaven,
Upon those lovely ones, for whom
Her prayer's soul were given.
For she had taught them thus to breathe
To heaven the lowly prayer;
And now that she lay cold in death,
They long'd to meet her there.
Oh fairer would be beauty's brow,
And purer too the heart;
If youth and age like them would bow,
In worship void of art.
'Twas sweet to see those children pray,
So beautiful they seem'd;
And when they rose to turn away,
Their eyes with fondness beam'd.
And then they clasp'd each other round,
And kiss'd each other's cheek,
And went again the oft-trod ground,
Their little sports to seek.
And happy sure they must have been,
In all their gambols there,
In childhood's sportive hours between
The morn and evening prayer.

THE CAT AND THE CROW.—A few days ago, the attention of several persons was excited at St. Ives by an unusual noise made by a crow which had built her nest and hatched her young in the chimney of an uninhabited house near the Wesleyan chapel in that town. On examination, it appeared that a cat had discovered the young birds, and was trying to dislodge them; but every time puss put her head into the chimney the crow pounced upon her hinder parts, and then flew off to a neighboring chimney. The crow, perceiving that she was unable singly to put the enemy to flight, flew to the tower of the church and brought seven oilers, which proceeded to assail the cat in the way before described, until she was so severely wounded as to be obliged to retreat, minus pretty much of her fat, and bleeding profusely.—*West Briton.*

QUAINT RESEMBLANCES.—Some philosopher has remarked that every animal when dressed in human apparel, resembles mankind very strikingly in features. Put a frock, bonnet, and spectacles on a pig, and it looks like an old woman of eighty. A bull dressed in an overcoat would resemble a lawyer. Tie a few buttons round a cat, put a fan in its paw, and a boarding school miss is represented. A cockrel in a uniform is a general to the life. Dress a monkey in a frock coat, cut off his tail, and trim his whiskers, and you have a tiny dandy. Donkeys resemble a good many persons.

A CHILD LOST IN THE WOODS.—On Thursday last a little girl of the name of Mary Ann Egan, six years and three months old, stayed from her father's house, situated between this village and Branford, and not being found after a diligent search it was supposed she had fallen into Whiteman's creek and was drowned. Rewards were offered for the discovery of her body, and the child was given up for lost. During Saturday night a dog went to the house of a farmer in the Township of Branford some distance from the place where the child had strayed, and barked violently at the door, and, having succeeded in awakening the family, was driven away, but returned again, and by his actions evidently wanting some of the family to follow him, but no notice was taken of his strange movements. In the morning the farmer told his son to go into the woods and search for *Saxifraga* roots, and in doing so very providentially found the poor little girl. She was nearly dead from exhaustion, produced by cold and hunger, having eaten nothing for three days, except a little grass. She is, we are happy to say, in a fair way of recovery. It appears from her statement that having disobeyed her mother in some trifling matter she was afraid to go home, and walked on till she lost her way. The dog found her, and licked her hands, face, and feet, and laid by her to keep her warm; and bet from the warmth derived

from it is intelligent animal, she could not possibly have lived through an exposure of three days and nights, during which there was a severe hail storm. This occurrence should be a caution to parents not to threaten their young children with heavy punishments, so as to frighten them from returning home.—*Paris Star*

THE PROHIBITORY LAW IS LOST FOR THE SESSION—HOW AND WHY?

In our last issue we incidentally alluded to the loss of the anti liquor law, 28 voting for it, and 32 against it. The names of the ayes and friends are given below. This vote has been given in the face of the most extensive remonstrance against the existing License Law, and regardless of the most emphatic expression of public opinion ever witnessed in the Canadas—80,000 petitioners (chiefly adult men and voters) asked for the passage of the law. Our legislators knew that these petitioners did not wish to forestall public opinion, or that the minority should rule the majority as to the drinking customs of society; it being well understood that the temperance community would have been contented with a prospective law, to take effect only when the majority of the legal voters of Canada should at the Municipal elections of 1853 say so. If the verdict of the people upon such an appeal should have turned out adverse, temperance men for the time would have been contented, and would have resorted to the next best course before them, viz.: to endeavour by agitation to alter public opinion. Public opinion in Upper Canada is now in favour of the Maine Law, and in most parts of this Province it could be easily enforced. The signatures before the House were only a moiety of what might have been got; the House of Assembly did not therefore lack any sufficient public expression in this matter. There are seven men upon whose conduct remarks will be made; these are Rolph, Prince, Hincks, Morrison, Richards, Merritt, Street, Smith of Frontenac, and Drummond. Why were the two first, especially Dr. Rolph, not present? Why was Col. Prince not kept a little while in Quebec by Mr. Cameron to give his vote on this bill? If the Charitable Incorporation Act, the Bureau of Agriculture, the Ste. Marie's Religious Corporation Bill, the Representation Bill, or the Usury Law, required an extra vote, would any extra exertion have been spared? This anti liquor Bill is of far more importance than any one, or all of them; it is a matter of equal importance with that relating to the Clergy Reserves. It is one that affects the lives and property of thousands—the taxes of the people—the finances of the Province, and the moral and religious interests of the people far more than the Clergy Reserve question. It is one that affects the education and politics of the people too. We must speak plainly and say, that we think there has been a noticeable apathy on the part of all in the House of Assembly on this vital question. Those concerned in the movement in the House have not felt deeply in this matter, have been supine in rallying votes, and voted on and acted as to this matter during this and last session, as if it was a third rate measure, of much less importance than many acts which occasioned excitement in the House, but about which the people cared not one straw outside of its walls. A large majority of the Upper Canadian Conservatives voted against it. Mr. Gamble acted well. Dr. Rolph we fear is opposed to the law, he was away from his post, often a convenient dodge in avoiding the necessity of recording a vote; how his absence occurred we know not. Mr. Richards, although coming from a county very liberal in politics and strong in its advocacy of temperance, coldly and indifferently voted against it, as he has often done against the expressed sentiments of his constituents. He is quite regardless of popular opinion. We don't mean to question his right to vote as he pleases, but he misrepresents his constituents in doing so, and they should let him know it by discharging such a representative. But an open vote thus given is far more honest than a sneaking evasion of the expression of one's opinion. It is a very good test of apathy in the House on this liquor question, when it is recollected that the committee to whom the Bill was referred, with power to report as to its necessity, with evidence and facts to accompany it, had not, so far as we can learn, done so up to the time of taking the vote, nor have they yet! A good report would have tended very much to enlighten the House. The committee had over six months to do this work in. Mr. Morrison of Niagara voted as Mr. Hincks did; Col. Prince was in the west, we presume on Crown Circuit business, George Brown and Mr. McKenzie did their duty manfully. Temperance men have great cause to regret at the present aspect of things, when it is remem'ed that this House was not elected or pledged on the issue of temperance. The vote, although unsuccessful, is a large one, and we must only now prepare for a more effective struggle. It is supposed that the present House will within the year be dissolved, if so persons should be elected as candidates at the new election who are known to be true to this great cause. In such selection a man's politics must not be regarded, if he be a thorough honest temperance man, and only cause of a more consistent and likely to be elected, let him be selected irrespective of conservative, or what are termed reform principles.

YEA.—Messrs Badger, Burnham, Carter, Cauchon, Chabreau, Christie of Temple, Crawford, Dixon, Fortier, Gossin, Hincks, Langton, Laframboise, Lemieux, Macdonald of Kingston, McDougall, Mowbray, Morrison Murray, Richards, Russell, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Smith, Stevenson, Street, Terrell, Tarrone, Vain, Viger—32

NAY.—Messrs Brown, Cameron, Chapuis, Christie of Wentworth, Caplan, Dumoulin, Gamble, Harman John J. C. G. Mc Donald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchand, Maurice, McGehee, Paize, Patrick, Poirer, Rose, Sampson, Smith of Carleton Place, Tache, Valois, White, Wilson, Wright of East Riding York, Wright of West Riding York—23.