

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Proverbs chap 23.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1853.

SONG OF THE CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN

BY DAVID RUSSELL.

From the bright crystal fountain
That flows in beauty free,
By shady hill and mountain,
Fill high the cup for me!
Sing of the sparkling waters
Bling of the cooling spring—
Let freedom's sons and daughters
Their joyous tribute bring

From many a happy dwelling,
Late misery's dark abode,
Now the dark pool is swelling—
The hymn of praise to God.
Hear the glad song ascending
From many a thankful heart,
Hope, Joy, and Peace are blending,
And each their aid impart

'Twas the pure pledge of Eden,
Ere sorrow's notes were heard,
Ere our first mother heeding
The subtle serpent's word—
Forgetting their Creator,
Plunged her long race in woe,
And caused o'er beautiful Nature,
The seeds of death to grow.

We'll join the tuneful chorus,
And raise our songs on high;
The cheering view before us
Delights the raptur'd eye.
The glorious cause is gaining
New strength from day to day,
The drunkard's lust is waning
Before cold water's sway.

—American Union.

The Steamer "Mazeppa" for St. Catharines, on Wednesday Morning next.

Captain DONALDSON, of this boat, informs us that he will leave Toronto, to accommodate passengers going to the meetings of the League or Grand Division, at Seven o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday morning next. This will enable many delegates to arrive there much sooner, than by going by the morning boat to Niagara, and thence to St. Catharines; therefore, we advise all to avail themselves of this arrangement.

THE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A branch of this association was formed in this city, on Wednesday the 11th instant, and resolutions were moved by several gentlemen. Strange to say, not one of the movers was a DRINKING MAN, nor was there a SINGLE DELEGATE from THAT CLASS, the DRINKING PORTION of the community, to gain over whom and to receive the money and votes of whom this NEW ASSOCIATION is ostensibly formed—verifying fully what we have always said, that drinking men will not associate thus to put down intemperance. In a few instances, no doubt they will, but they will only be the exceptions, whereas the great bulk of every Branch of the League, will be composed of old teetotallers or sons. If this be the case, why injure our good name by changing the feature of all modern temperance associations—TOTAL ABSTINENCE? Of the officers and managers of the County of York Branch, not one of them is, or has been for some time past, a drinking man. Now all this work could have been done, and all the good the movement can do, could be done by a Provincial Association of the friends of Total Abstinence, without a mixture FOR EFFECT of a few DRINKING MEN. Although numerous advertisements were inserted in the city papers, and a large bill incurred by Mr. J. M. Ross, their Secretary, amounting probably to more than the amount of the money paid in; yet at the formation of the County Branch, not one delegate from the DRINKING CLASSES attended, or was appointed to carry out the League.

JUDGE MARSHALL AND THE LEAGUE.

The following remarks are taken from an account of the late league meeting held in this city, as reported in the *North American*. They are said to have been made by Judge Marshall on moving a certain resolution:

He might be permitted on this occasion to express his opinion on the formation of the League itself, and it was right that he should do so, as his name had appeared in a public print in regard to this movement as being unfavourable to it. He would not impute improper motives to the individual who introduced his name in reference to this matter; but he would say, when the first notice of this League was given, it received his entire approbation (Applause). He was aware of the existence of similar associations in the parent country. He was for years a member of the great Scottish Temperance League, an association which had effected more good through its missionaries and lecturers employed, and its other agencies, than any other movement in the United Kingdom. It has been in operation for many years, and is a formidable agency indeed in carrying on the temperance movement. There are several other similar societies in England, although known by different names. Only yesterday he received a copy of the *Bristol Temperance Herald*, and there is an article in it in reference to the Maine Law, or a new alliance in Manchester.—*North American*, May 19th, 1853.

Now if this be the case, the statements made by Judge Marshall are incorrect, and contrary to his after verbal statements to the editor of this paper. We are also told that his expressions on the occasion were different from the above, and that he distinctly said that the present Constitution of the League was in some things defective. In the first place Judge Marshall is made to say that the Scottish Temperance League and English League are similar to the Canadian, that is, not based on temperance, but admitting DRINKERS and sellers of INTOXICATING DRINKS and TEETOTALLERS. Now we emphatically deny that this is the case, or that there has been any specification, either in England or the

United States, similar in this respect to the League in Canada. The Scottish Temperance League, the British Temperance Association, and the London Temperance League, are all based strictly on Temperance in their members. The one proposed to be formed in Manchester, but not yet formed, nor is it known how it will succeed if formed, is said to have a constitution which will include drinking men and teetotalers. Of this as yet the British public know little, but it will inevitably prove a failure in England. There is more chance of such an association succeeding in Canada, but little even here—unless IT BE CARRIED OUT as it has been SO FAR ENTIRELY BY TEETOTALLERS. Why is the matter thus carried on under false colors? Why call it an association of drinking men and teetotalers, when the former as yet have not joined it? Again we were the first to mention to Judge Marshall the fact of this new society in Manchester, he having at the time, not seen the *Bristol Herald*. He then expressed to us his surprise at such a proposition, and said that it would not be so bad to admit men who took but a glass for fashion sake, but he could not listen for a moment to a proposition that would allow (as the Canadian League does.) the admission of innkeepers and distillers into the same association with teetotalers. He said he was then going to Hamilton, and intended to explain his views on this subject. From this conversation we clearly understood him to say that he was opposed to the present constitution of the League, which is all we have ever said. After the above League meeting Judge Marshall called at our office, and when we alluded to this conversation, he admitted that he had changed his views since we had seen him before, and that now he was willing to join in a League which admitted only MODERATE DRINKERS as members, and still thought it wrong to admit those who got their living by selling alcohol. To this we remarked that MODERATE DRINKERS often did more harm than DRUNKARDS, so far as true progress in the temperance movement was concerned. There seems to us no consistency in excluding those who sell, if you admit those who buy of sellers.

WHAT CAN SONS AND TEETOTALLERS DO?—There are nearly twenty thousand Sons in Upper Canada, or at least, that number are now or have been in the order; and there are more than that number of teetotalers in this Province: then there is an army of over 40,000 men teetotalers, and an equal number of adult females of similar sentiments in our Province. With this army of people all united, and working for one common end, the Maine Law can and must be passed within a few years. It can be done without the immediate assistance of drinking men. Their united action would have such a moral effect on the community, that nothing could withstand it.

CAN ANY ONE TELL US what "TEMPERANCE" means in 1853?—Is a society composed of drinking men and teetotalers a TEMPERANCE organization or not?

IN EVERY STATE OF THE AMERICAN UNION—so far—prohibitory laws have been carried by total abstinence associations: and the greatest enemies of these laws have been found to be moderate drinkers! Why? Because they drink so little that they do not feel the real effects of the traffic. Yet they hate to give up their fashionable glass of wine, their evening toddy or their morning dram. Now, we say, that temperance men will find out to their cost, that they will have to do the FIGHTING AND WORKING in this business in Canada after all. Americans have found this out in Boston and Maine. Out of 2,500 subscribers to this paper, we or our agents have been able to get but few persons not teetotalers to take it:—and the same will be found to be the case with all temperance periodicals. As temperance associations let us influence drinking men all we can, but let us not fraternize with them as if they were of the same sentiments, and call them temperance men when they are not such.

OPINIONS OF AMERICAN JUDGES.

The opinion of American Judges and Grand Juries have been repeatedly given against the license system, which they have unhesitatingly said over and over again is the cause of the great bulk of all crime. There is not a Judge or Magistrate in Canada, who will speak with an unprejudiced voice, but would confirm the following strong but truthful remarks of a Pennsylvania Judge. Now how can men having a spirit of true patriotism, or love for their fellow beings, oppose the enactment of a law in Canada which will prevent the causes of crime? The evil being admitted and known—the cause pointed out—what other course can duty dictate than the abolition of the traffic? To be sure we cannot prevent all the drunkenness, it will exist to a small extent, notwithstanding the most vigorous and searching laws, but our Statute Book should at least be pure and rational.—(Ed. Son)

JUDGE MCLURE AND INTemperance.

Judge McClure of Pittsburgh in a charge to the Grand Jury last week, spoke of intemperance and crime in the following emphatic manner:—

The court has been in session since October Term, without intermission, dispatching the criminal business of the County. I have kept a docket and table of contents, cause, time, &c., in my own way, collateral to and independent of the usual records of the Court, and without wearying your patience with the process I have gone through, I will give you the result, which is, that had it not been for the use and abuse of ardent spirits in Alleg-

any County, every case on the October calendar would have been disposed of in one week (and the District Attorney confirms this statement,) with the utmost ease, and the cases would have been of a trifling nature. There would not have been one case in the Oyer and Terminer.

I shall cease to prate any more to Grand Juries about this omnipotent parent of crime, alcohol. If a century of imbecile legislation has not sufficed to convince reasonable men; if crime and poverty before their faces have failed to convince; if a senseless drain upon their charity, from destitution caused by drink; if their increased taxes; if men's eyes and ears will not convince; if the evidence of our senses will not enlighten our understanding, in this behalf, and cause in the community corresponding acts, prompted by duty and common sense, then to talk upon this theme longer here, is time thrown away. If society chooses to indulge in this costly luxury of woe and the causes that produce it, I have no more to say, for society has the power to select its own peculiar enjoyments, and indulge itself therein. Its right to do so is more questionable.



The following letters show the current of public opinion in Upper Canada on the advertising question. All these letters have come to us unsolicited, from the spontaneous action of the Divisions. They all breathe the right spirit. Probably nine out of ten of all the Divisions would speak in the same way.

SONS OF TORONTO TOWNSHIP.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I am directed by the W. P. of Philanthropic Division, No 352 S of T, to send you the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously at our last meeting, for insertion in your valuable paper.

Yours, in L. P. and F.,

G. A. HODGSON, R. S.

May 10, 1853.

1st. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Division, that it is a gross inconsistency for the proprietor of a paper, being a Son of Temperance, to advertise in his columns intoxicating liquors, as it tends to promote the sale thereof, and propagate intemperance.

2nd. Resolved, That we highly approve of the conduct of the editor of the *Son of Temperance*, in taking up the subject, and so ably exposing to the public, the inconsistent conduct of the editor of the *Spirit of the Age*, and that it is our opinion that no Son of Temperance can give publicity to such advertisements, without virtually violating his pledge.

3rd. Resolved, that we regret to notice the VIRULENT ATTACKS, that appear weekly in the *HATCHMAN* newspaper against the editor of the *Son of Temperance*, and consider the same as calculated to injure the cause of temperance, and wholly unworthy a member of our noble Order. Carried unanimously.

SONS OF THORNHILL.

Mr. Editor,—It was resolved by our Division, that we consider the proceedings of the editor of the *Spirit of the Age* with regard to the ADVERTISING LIQUORS in the *Canadian* newspaper, as a violation of the constitution of our Order.

I am directed by the Division to send you the above notice for your information, as to what we thought about the matter.

I remain yours, in L. P. and F.,

W. M. McMORRIN, R. S.

May 17, 1853.

LAMBTON DIVISION OF SONS.

Moved by Br. Jackson, and seconded by Br. Vert, and Resolved: that a vote of thanks be given to the editor of the *Gem*, for the unremitting exertions and untiring zeal (notwithstanding the varied hostilities from different quarters,) which he has manifested in behalf of the noble enterprise of the Sons of Temperance in the world's reformation, in exposing the glaring inconsistencies of the *Spirit of the Age*.

SMITHFIELD SONS, GORE OF TORONTO.

Mr. Editor,—I have been desired by Smithfield Division, No. 172, to forward these resolutions to you:—

1st. Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every Division of our Order, to express their sentiments on the discussion between Br. C. Durand and the editor of the *Spirit of the Age*.

2nd. That we look with surprise and regret on the fact that any Son of Temperance should support the editor of the *Spirit* in the stand he has taken on this question, as we believe the publishing of intoxicating liquor for sale, to be virtually aiding and abetting in the sale of the same; thereby violating the spirit and intention of the pledge.

3rd. That this Division return Br. C. Durand thanks for the able manner in which he has exposed the inconsistency of the editor of the *Spirit* and his supporters.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Br. C. Durand for insertion in his excellent temperance paper.

Yours, L. P. and F.

JAS. BENNET, R. S.

St. Andrews, May 16, 1853.

SONS OF NORFOLK.

Waterford, May 19, 1853.

SIR AND BROTHER—The subjoined resolutions passed by Town-land Division, No. 141, I am directed to forward to you for publication:—

Whereas this Division has viewed with regret a controversy carried on for some time between the *Canadian Son of Temperance*, (the acknowledged organ of the Sons,) and the *Spirit of the Age*, (pretending to be the organ of the Hamilton Divisions and Grand Scribe,) and considering it to be the duty of this as well as every other Division to well weigh the matter as conveyed in the various circulars, received by this and other Divisions, it is therefore moved by Brother Robt. Walker, seconded by Brother G. W. Griffin, and resolved:—

1st. That this Division is of opinion that it is altogether inconsistent and entirely at variance with the order of the Sons of Temperance, for any member to advertise, or in any way connive with the Liquor Traffic.

2nd. That this Division instructs their representative to the Grand Division to make the necessary inquiries with regard to the true position of the Grand Scribe, and his authority for using his official influence in his attempting to circulate a print, the Editor of which