

By Telegraph to New York Organ.

NINTH ANNUAL SESSION.

OF THE

NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, June 3, 1852

The National Division met this Morning at 9 o'clock, agreeably to appointment, and proceeded at once to the usual opening business. Present, M. W. P., John W. Oliver; M. W. A., Isaac Linton; M. W. S., F. A. Fickardt, M. W. C., S. L. Tilley, 26 Grand Divisions represented. We are gratified in being able to give the following Report:

MOST WORTHY PATRIARCH'S REPORT.

RICHMOND, June 3, 1852.

To the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America.

MOST WORTHY BROTHERS.

Another annual revolution of Time brings us to the ninth regular session of this body, and again we assemble as the chosen representatives of different sections of our extended brotherhood, to consult for the general good—to compare our losses and gains—to revise our plans—to infuse new life and increased activity into the wide field of Temperance Reform.

The past year has witnessed a new era in the history of our cause. The hosts of temperance, in all lands, have been cheered by the peaceful triumph in Maine. The aim is no longer to regulate or restrain the hydra-headed liquor traffic—but to exterminate it, root and branch, from the face of the earth. The example of Maine has been nobly followed by Minnesota, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and partially by the British Province of New-Brunswick; and the subject is agitated in other States in such a manner as to leave little doubt but that many other legislatures will soon bless their constituents by the adoption of the wise protective enactment known as the Maine Law.

In ancient as well as modern times, great events and triumphs have been signalized by brilliant pageants and massive monuments; and such honors have done much to popularize the particular subjects they were designed to celebrate. To some extent the friends of temperance have taken advantage of a partiality in the public mind for such displays, and always with substantial benefit to the cause. Is it not proper that this Maine triumph—a triumph which will avert the shedding of torrents of blood, and confer untold blessings upon mankind—should be so honored as to convey to the world a correct idea of its magnitude and importance?

Let a monument be erected worthy an event fraught with so many benefits to the world. Let the corner and capstones be laid amid pageant, and shouting, and rejoicing. Let the noble pillar stand forth a perpetual memorial of a triumph so sublime—a silent yet eloquent preacher of a cause so beneficent. Let it record the leading events of temperance history—such as the organization of the temperance society at Moreau, N. Y., in 1805, with a partial pledge, the Massachusetts Society, in 1813; the American Temperance Society, at Boston, in 1826; the agitation of the cause in Ireland, in 1829; the organization of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, in England, in 1831; first National Convention, at Philadelphia, and the organization of the first Total Abstinence Society, New-York, 1833; the enactment of the Maine Law, in effect, by the Congress of the United States, in 1834, for the protection of the Indians, the adoption of the Total Abstinence Pledge by the second National Temperance Convention, Saratoga, and the organization of the American Temperance Union, 1836, exclusion of intoxicating liquors from the Sandwich Islands by the Government, the organization of a temperance society in Sweden, with the King as President, and the adoption of the fifteen gallon law by Massachusetts, in 1835, the Washingtonian movement, in 1840, organization of the Sons of Temperance, in 1842, and the introduction of the Order into Great Britain, the Rechabites in England, and their introduction into the United States, the World's Temperance Convention at London, in 1846, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1847, the date of the introduction of the cause into the different States, Provinces, and Nations, the adoption of the Maine Law, with the names of its authors, the legislators that voted for it, and the governor who signed it; the names of deceased persons who distinguished themselves in the cause while living, with

such other appropriate and interesting facts as might be collected for the purpose.

Such an enterprise, wisely entered into, would multiply public meetings, afford an excellent theme for popular appeals, and greatly tend to awaken enthusiasm among the masses of the people—and just in proportion as the question of temperance is agitated, will its converts increase and its regenerating power extend.

Is the erection of such a monument a practicable idea? It appears to me that it is. Suppose the 5,000 Divisions of our Order contributed an average of but \$5 each, we have \$25,000. And where is there a Division, Union, Tent, Temple, Section, or Temperance Association of any name or description, that will refuse to send a stone, and otherwise co-operate in a movement so magnificent, attended, as it certainly would be, with advantages so obvious and multifarious to the cause which all are laboring to promote?

In view of the extent of our Order, and the manner in which it contributed, directly and indirectly, to the consummation of the glorious act designed to be commemorated, it appears to me peculiarly appropriate that this body should take the lead in the enterprise. I would therefore respectfully recommend the subject to the consideration of the National Division.

(The Report then mentions what we have heretofore noted, viz. "The institution of Grand Divisions in California, Newfoundland, Canada East, and the issue of charters in Minnesota and New-Mexico. Aztec Division No. 1 in New-Mexico, and Portland Division No. 2 at Portland, and Pioneer Division No. 3, at Milwaukee, Oregon, have also been instituted.)

Dr F W Kellogg, of Ohio, now on a visit to Europe, bears a commission as D. M. W. P. to open Divisions in Ireland and Scotland.

At the last annual session of the Grand Division of England a resolution was adopted in favor of petitioning for a charter for "a second Grand Division to be located in Manchester." The petition was forwarded to this office, accompanied by a protest, signed by a number of representatives. As Manchester and Liverpool are in one county, and but little more than an hour's journey apart—and as the granting of such a charter would form a precedent for future action—while earnestly desiring to gratify our English brethren, I did not consider it expedient to grant the application, on the ground that such small jurisdictions were contrary to the settled policy and interests of the Order. The documents are herewith submitted, and the subject is presented for your consideration.

The Grand Division of South Carolina, wishing to make an impression on the Legislature of the State, which was to meet in November, applied for a dispensation to the annual session in that month instead of October—which application was granted.

During the year I have attested drafts on the M. W. Treasurer for \$4,398 04.

Another year's experience and observation has strengthened my belief in the utility and power of our Order as a fraternal band; and as efficient instrumentality for the protection and redemption of mankind from the desolations of intemperance. It therefore becomes us, as the chosen guardians of the Order to watch its interests with a jealous care—to perfect its proportions—to add to its beauty and attractiveness—and thus insure increased usefulness and permanency.

It is to be regretted that the Committee appointed at your last session to procure a new book of ceremonies, failed to elicit a satisfactory work. In my opinion, no measure would so eminently add to the prosperity and highest interests of the Order, as a new, beautiful, and impressive ritual. I am, therefore, again impelled to press this subject upon your consideration, and would recommend the appropriation of a sum sufficiently liberal to enlist the highest literary ability.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the efficiency and co-operation of kindred Orders, and other numerous organizations for the promotion of Temperance. To all we extend fraternal greeting—hail them as co-laborers in the cause of humanity, and assure them of our determination to consume the noble emulation of doing good. At no period in the history of temperance has the subject occupied so prominent a position before the world as it does at the present time. There are deep and growing convictions of the rightness and necessity of our reform, which argues well for its success. Let us, therefore, take courage and press forward.

Before closing this report, it is fitting that I should express to the National Division my high appreciation of the many flattering evidences of its confidence I have

received—and, more especially, to return the kind words of sympathy which came gently and lovingly over the soul, while bowed down by bereavement.

In returning thanks to God for the evidence of goodness during the past, I earnestly pray that the influence the deliberations of our present meeting may increase our usefulness as an Order, and about a speedy realization of our hopes,
JOHN W. OLIVER, M. W. P.

The M. W. Scribe's report we will give in another issue.

For the Canadian Son of Temperance
BENEFITS RESULTING TO SOCIETY
TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

In a comparison of eight general sick-rooms, three, whose members were teetotallers in Preston, England, it appears that among 233 out of every 1000 were annually sick; abstainers, only 139 out of every 1000. Thus on the average were seven weeks and four days each, the teetotallers only three weeks and four days. The drinking clubs had to pay £2 16s. 1d. for these 233 members, the Rechabites were only £1 9s. 2d for each of these members. Therefore the total expense per thousand teetotal system, would be £262 14s. 2d.; on the drinking system £673 7s. 4d. If the drinkers had much to their members as the teetotallers dispenses would have been £802 9s. 9d., or 3 times as much as that of the teetotallers. The 1000 teetotallers had to endure 453 weeks of sickness, while the drinkers had to suffer 1,770 nearly four times the amount.

Sir and Brother, If you think the above will place in the Son, you can insert it, I thought I would send the Divisions of the Sons in this Province.

I remain yours in L. P. and F.,
JOSEPH ROWELL, of Ontario
Toronto, May 29th, 1852.

IS SCOTLAND AWAKE?

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

BYTOWN, May 29th.

Dear Sir and Brother—In your paper of the 15th ult., I observed an article headed "Scotland Awake—Temperance in Britain." It is gratifying to see that as yet, we see no account of our Order introduced in Scotland. The noble Scotchmen are friendly to it.

The above is highly complimentary to our brethren; I think, however, that I am able to state the fact of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, one very nearly allied to that Order, having been introduced in Scotland. It is scarcely a week since I read in the *Inverness Courier*, a most respectable Journal published in North Scotland, that a Division of the Sons of Temperance had been organized in that town, which at that time was the 1 Division in Scotland, and No. 6 Division in the "Highland." I cannot lay my hands on the *Inverness Courier* in which the article appeared, but I will remember the pleasure it afforded, by the amount of applause given, on reading it before a meeting of our Division. At any rate, the article was not only correct, and therefore I will vouch for the fact being correct. Our American Temperance brethren would do well to visit the Highlands, where, I assure them they will find a people as any other in Great Britain to encourage and reform.

It is very strange, however, that no further had been taken of it, considering the length of time that such an organization has been existing, and cannot possibly have failed. Scotchmen are slow to adopt any system before it has been well established, and when its real utility is seen, they are most tenacious.

The prosperity of our beloved Order is being spread in all quarters by the "Sons" of Canada, with joy, and by none with greater pleasure than the Sons of Bytown Division. The time is fast