

ligent youths, we know, viz.: Brothers Rattray and Scott. This Division meets every Friday night in the Toronto Division Room.

SEMI-MONTHLY TEMPERANCE WARD MEETINGS.

It is due this Division to say that it moved first in this matter and appointed a committee to meet with other committees to carry out the objects intended. The Ontario Division had made a movement in August last of something of the same kind, but nothing was ever done to carry it out. The committee appointed met on Thursday last. Let every Division strive to excel the other in being foremost in the good cause. Emulation in good works is what God and Angels smile upon. This Division numbers now about fifty members.

IN THE SUBURBS OF THE CITY

We have two Divisions which may be almost considered city Divisions. These are the York Division in Yorkville and the Don Mills Division, which are increasing, we hear rapidly all the time. The Yorkville Division have always shown great zeal in the cause, and are at this time at an expense of over \$800, building a fine Temperance Hall in the village of Yorkville.—The ground on which it is building was given to them free of charge, by Jesse Ketchum, Esq., of Buffalo, the best friend that temperance principles ever had in Toronto. The Hall will be finished in a few months, in which the Division will hold its meetings and Soirees. In its infancy no Division in the county had more opposition or difficulty to contend with than this had, but energy has overcome all. A Section of Cadets is attached to the Division, and a Union of Daughters has just been opened there by Miss Leggo. This Division has about 80 members in it now.

The Don Mills Division, 3 miles from Toronto city, was the last formed in this neighborhood. It is, we believe, increasing, and will, we hope, effect as much good about the Don Mills, as the Division has at Yorkville. We will in a few weeks try and visit this Division. It meets on Saturday evenings, and numbers, we believe, about 30 members.

DEPUTIES AND THEIR MANNER OF APPOINTMENT.

We have heard it stated that our late G.W.P. recommended in his last report that deputies should be appointed by the respective Divisions over which they preside. A committee was appointed on the matter who reported adversely to the recommendation we hear. But it is not finally settled. We strongly recommend all Divisions to take early action on this matter, so that it may be brought before the May session of the Grand Division next year. Caucusses on these matters sometimes take place, and Divisions have deputies appointed who they never recommended, or at least appointments are made in total ignorance on their part at the instance of brothers. Now we believe in representative governments and in bodies of men associated together having a voice in the appointment of all who act over them. This is a good old British and American doctrine which we love to our heart's core. For this reason we wish to see Divisions recommend or appoint their deputies by vote taken fairly and deliberately. We will recur to this matter again.

TIMELY HINTS—VOTERS!!

BROOKLIN, 22nd Nov., 1851.

It is a universally acknowledged principle in philosophy, that certain causes will produce corresponding effects. It is no less true, that, in order to carry out any great principle to a successful issue, it is absolutely necessary that a certain line of conduct, with reference thereto, should be pursued by its friends and advocates. Perhaps, at the present moment, there is no subject engrossing the mind of the public (especially in Canada) more than the great temperance reformation, and this I think has been the case more especially since the rise of the order of the Sons of Temperance in this province. If the rapid spread of the order through the length and breadth of our country is any criterion by which we may be allowed to form a correct opinion,—and I am sure that every true friend of temperance, whether of the Sons, or any other branch of the great temperance family, will rejoice that so efficient an agency is at work, and has taken the field to counteract and destroy the influence of one of the deadliest enemies of the human race. But it is not to be forgotten, that, while we are rejoicing in consequence of our prosperity, it is possible to lose sight of an important principle in connexion with the stability and perpetuity of the order—a principle that involves the weal or woe of our country at large. I do not hesitate to say that every Son of Temperance, when initiated, pledges himself to advance the interests of the cause,—which, if I understand the matter aright, signifies that they make use of all lawful means within their reach, or under their control, to place themselves and the rising generation as far out of the grasp of our common enemy as possible, as well as to warn their fellow-beings from error's path. The question now arises, How can they best accomplish their object, and thus redeem their pledge? Why, I think they are in duty bound to carry their principles (if not to the ballot box) at least to our municipal elections, inasmuch as it is here the power emanates to increase, or diminish, the facilities of the inebriate, to procure the poison that maddens his brain, as well as to open, or close, those sinks of iniquity which vomit forth evils more numerous than the far-famed box of Pandoras. The time will soon arrive when every voter in our country will be called upon to exercise the elective franchise, to return persons to fill the responsible office of Municipal Councillor for the ensuing year. Much depends upon the choice we make of parties to fill the said office, whether our country will still be cursed with a multiplicity of grogeries or not; as each Municipal Council possesses the power to rid their municipality from this blighting scourge. No doubt our enemies will be upon the alert, and every possible means will be made use of to return as many anti-Temperance men to our Councils as possible; I am sorry to say, that, heretofore, they have so far succeeded that even tavern-keepers have been elected to fill that important office; it is to be feared that some such have been helped to their seats by the votes of temperance men. Now, I would ask, where is consistency? Temperance men should wake up to their interest, and the interest of an injured community, and break off the shackles that have so long held us in bondage. Let every Son, let every friend of temperance, see to it at the coming elections. Select men of your own choice, good and true—men who will dare to act right in the matter, and put a veto upon the liquor traffic, and forever banish the foul monster Intemperance from our land. Friends of temperance! friends of humanity! rise in the greatness of your strength and do your duty to your country, your conscience, and your God.

R. C.

BOWMANVILLE, NOV. 7, 1851.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance:

SIR,—In the last No. of the "Son" I observe a letter from J. E. McMillan, commenting rather severely on my reply to a letter of his, published in a former number of the Son.

I am sorry to occupy your valuable space by continuing a discussion, the object of which seems to be personal recrimination rather than public good. But as what I have said has been misrepresented and misconstrued, I feel called upon to offer a few remarks in reply; which, I hope, you will do me the justice to insert, and I promise not to trouble you again.

Br. McMillan says, "In my last letter I asked is it not the duty of Worthy and Past Worthy Patriarchs to make themselves and the members of their respective divisions acquainted with the Revised Rules of the Grand Division. Br. W. says there are no revised rules of the G. D., and consequently Br. M. evidently needs some one to make him acquainted with our laws, or he would not have asked such a question."

If Br. M. will take the trouble to look at my letter he will see that he has altogether misrepresented what I said. His mistake in the name I just noticed in passing without attaching to it any importance. He thinks, however, that he made no mistake, and enters into a long argument to prove it. As it is unimportant, I shall not waste time in showing the fallacy of his reasoning, but just say that until he brings something a little more logical in support of his position, I shall not deem it necessary to mount either of the horns he has labored to prepare for me.

But to proceed. He says, "If I am ignorant of my duty, that is no excuse for him and others like him. I never had the opportunity of making myself acquainted with the contents of a book committed to the charge of the W. P. exclusively."

That is all very fine if it were true; but I ask if his letter does not abundantly testify against him?

But admitting it to be true, I ask was he not a little presumptuous in unceremoniously charging a whole class of men with being ignorant of a book, with the contents of which, he has had no opportunity of making himself acquainted? If Br. M. will look carefully, perhaps he can discover a couple of horns protruding here.

Br. M. says "I stated that in the By-laws of the Oshawa Division, a section reads thus: Any member in good standing, may, on application to the Division, be entitled to a withdrawal or clearance card, and the traveling password." Br. M. says I have never seen the Oshawa By-laws, but I venture to say there is no such section. If he will take the trouble to turn to page 41 of the By-laws of Bowmanville Division, he will there find the above quotation. From this he concludes that I am ignorant of my duty and the By-laws of my Division. Wonderful! Did I say it was not there? Did I say one word about the By-laws of Bowmanville Division? I could show Br. M. other things in the Bowmanville By-laws that ought not to be there, and which if subjected to the scrutiny of the committee referred to (as I understand the Oshawa By-laws have been,) I have no doubt would be expunged.

I doubted the above passage being in the Oshawa By-laws, for certain good reasons which I stated. If Br. M. had showed that in this I was mistaken, I should be ready to apologise. Let it not be supposed, however, that it would materially effect the question at issue between us. It would only follow that the Oshawa By-laws in this particular are contrary to the general laws of the Order, and consequently wrong.

Br. M. brought forward the case that occurred