

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1853.

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.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

<p>Away down east they've made a law, To fix up liquor sellers, Which does its work without a flaw, And makes them decent fellers.</p> <p>It takes the man, his grog likewise, In spite of opposition, Bids him walk o'er the bridge of sighs, Bends that down to perdition.</p> <p>Distillers too, it gives them fits, The doctors cannot cure, sir, Likewise a pair of iron mitts, To keep them fast and sure, sir.</p> <p>Sometimes when people chance to go, To circus or great meeting, They often find some wondrous show, Which hardly can be beaten.</p> <p>A "striped pig," or three white mice, Or strange four-legged fowl, sir, Where everything is kept so nice, Hay, won't you make a call, sir?</p> <p>Four-legged fowl beyond a doubt, Yet those who often call, sir, When last they've seen a coming out, Have most no legs at all, sir.</p> <p>—Miss Cataract.</p>	<p>Away down east, this won't avail, The keeper of these jugs, sir, Gets thirty days within the jail, The stuff kills worms and bugs.</p> <p>And thus you see, this wondrous law, It works just like a charm, sir, The liquor once within its pass, It never more can harm, sir.</p> <p>Of all the laws, it is the best That ever was invented, It now has fairly stood the test, And all are well contented.</p> <p>Strange fact, but true without a doubt, That which I now relate, sir, Down Eastern first did find it out, And beat the "Old Bay State," sir.</p> <p>Although we own we're fairly beat: Humblers soon will find, sir, If it so be, we've lost the heat, We're not in far behind, sir.</p> <p>Then let us strike, with all our might, And never say we're done, sir, But battle sternly for the right, Until the course is won, sir.</p> <p>—BARNET TEXTOTALLER.</p>
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THE ORDER OF THE SONS.

In September 1842, fourteen plain unassuming men, mechanics, several of them printers of New York City, formed themselves into an association, and commenced the germ of the great Order of the Sons of Temperance. The order rapidly increased in N. Y. and neighbouring States. It was formed because it was seen that existing temperance organizations did not accomplish what the age required, and did not combine the elements of durability, centralization, and monetary power. It was seen that although the existing temperance associations reclaimed thousands for a time, induced them to sign the pledge and momentarily withdrew them from their career of death, they could not retain the inebriate any length of time, or afford him a home or ark of safety. It was thought this new order would effect all these things, and supply a deficiency in the temperance movement. The wonderful increase and success of the order since, have fully realized the expectations of its most ardent admirers. Its success in numbers has only kept pace with its utility in reclaiming and retaining the drunkards, and pushing on public opinion in favor of total abstinence. From fourteen honest plain men it has increased to an army of near 300,000 members in America and Great Britain, embracing within its ranks in the United States, men moving in all grades of society possessed of the most cultivated intellects and enlarged philanthropy. As enrolled members there will be found eminent divines, profound lawyers and judges, learned professors and medical men, with the merchant princes of many American cities. From the little circle of a mechanic's shop, or a printer's office, in New York City it has extended from Maine to Oregon on the Pacific, and from New York to England and Scotland. Again, its march has been like wild fire through all of the British American Provinces, embracing Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Upper and Lower Canada. In the Provinces it has a membership of near 30,000, about 20,000 of whom live in Canada. It has extended to California and New Orleans, and over all of the Southern American States, and is probably by this time established in Australia, and the Sandwich Islands. The army in the United States is marshalled by such mighty minds as those of Jewett, Bangay, Greely, Carey, White, Dow, Brown, Hawkins, O'Neal, and others. The great principles of the Order consist in WAR TO THE KNIFE WITH THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. No true Son can conscientiously with his pledge, THAT IS THE SPIRIT OF IT, assist in upholding the traffic in any shape, either by helping to establish liquor selling inns, or advertising their splendid signs. No can he sign license petitions, or conscientiously vote in favor of men who will establish anything to create opportunities by which the traffic is carried on. He who recommends any other course is a false Son, and recreant to his true pledge.

Their principles are also based on benevolence among themselves and toward all mankind. Carried out fairly the institution is a beautiful insurance Order against distress and poverty. To true Son, or his wife, or children, can ever want. Attached to every Division fund there is a provision for the widows and orphans of deceased brothers. The members are bound to visit each other in sickness and distress, and to follow each other to the home of all mortals. The affairs of the order in the subordinate, Grand and National Division, are managed in all cases by the will of the majority, and with the utmost fairness and impartiality. To the efforts of this noble institution are attributable in most part the enactment of the Maine Law in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont. By their actions

and those of the Daughters, Cadets, and Templars, the American mind has been thoroughly aroused on the subject of the evils of the traffic in ardent spirits. These three last orders, arose by means of the efforts of Sons. To their efforts chiefly are we indebted for the present position of the temperance cause in Canada, and all who desire to see the Maine Law enacted in Canada, and when it is enacted kept intact, will use their influence to extend this order and increase its influence. In the Division room no man's political or religious opinions can be questioned, and expressions or discussions on the subject of religion or politics are never for one moment allowed. The Division room is the theatre of benevolence and temperance alone. The members of the order are required to be moral men, and in most Divisions, and indeed all that we have ever visited, the Holy Scriptures are read, and the blessings of God the Maker of all men is asked on our efforts. In no other way does religion come in question, and a Jew, a Mahomedan, or a Catholic, may meet with the protestant, or vice versa in terms of peace.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE MAINE LAW.

The public have heard a great deal about the unconstitutionality of the Maine Law, its tyranny and illiberality. Few opposed to Temperance have taken the trouble to enquire into the truth of these false imputations. The truth is that the Maine Law is an honest one, a common sense one, and surrounded with no humbug or secret reservations. It cries, down with the traffic in every shape, licensing, advertising, and coquetting with the great BEAST OF INTemperance. It first asks the plain question is this system of licensing and selling intoxicating liquors evil? Having been assured by innumerable facts and the experience of two centuries that its fruits are evil and that continually, and that it is the great curse of modern civilized man, and the friend of tyrants and ignorance, it says with a voice of THUNDER DOWN WITH THE TRAFFIC and all its adjuncts. It sees the beautiful dogmas of Christianity stayed in their effects by this virus—and the noble intellects of men imbruted. Now, common sense teaches us that nothing can be unconstitutional in its true sense, that tends to advance the happiness of man and put down admitted evils, when enacted by a majority of men in any land. Such is the Maine Law. It asks not the support of a minority, but proving its provisions necessary to combat an evil, it says a majority declares the law. It affirms no evil principle, creates no new idea in legislation; for the power to limit the license system, to quantify and restrict it, implies the power to forbid it entirely if consistent with the public weal. It is only new in being THOROUGHLY HONEST. All prior laws have been humbugs—a huge system of tinkering at a monster evil.

The Maine Law takes it for granted that ardent spirits are unnecessary, except as a medicine, and produces the evidence of the most learned medical men to prove this. Coupling its being not needed as an article of food or drink, with its demoralizing tendencies in society, it says human interests would be best consulted by its total disuse. True capital is invested in the business in the way of sale and manufacture, but it does not admit that men have any vested rights in any thing that is evil, even if they have invested their capital in it. The right to interfere with the appetites, if evil, of mankind, is inherent in all human governments, and in the time of King James the First of England, this right was enforced and acknowledged in relation to the use of tobacco. Sumptuary laws may to some extent be infringed by the legislature at times for the public good. The wise do not admit that the drinking of ardent spirits is necessary—nor do they admit that it is caused by a natural appetite, or that any sumptuary law is infringed by the State forbidding the sale of such an article. Yet the Maine Law does not say to any man, you shall not drink or manufacture for your private use. It says the public weal requires a law to prevent its common sale as an article of traffic, because the interests of the State are endangered by it. When its sale for profit is forbidden, it is only reasonable that a power to search for it and destroy it should accompany the law, upon proof of its being kept for sale, not private use.

NO LICENSES—ST. VINCENT SONS, AND DIVISION.—This noble body of temperance men has again done its duty for the third time. We are informed by Brother Davison that for Councillors the township has elected four Sons, and one textualier in 1853, and no TAVERNERS are to be licensed. Sixteen members joined the Division in January, making in all ninety members, most noble example. What would be the result in this new township if it had a half a dozen inns in it? Why the temperance cause would have twice the work to do; and WRECKERS, BURNING, and INQUESTS would be the fruits. Yet we have a temperance editor in Canada approving of the usage of publishing the cards of liquor sellers!! How can such a man approve of the no license system so long as he assists in upholding it? No, Brothers of Canada, we want no such truckling to an evil, nor half way measures. We want the abrogation of the whole system, and let all towns, cities, and townships of Canada, follow the example of St. Vincent, and our word for it, a blessed result will follow. The present officers of the Division are:—D. Luson, W. P.; R. McQuinlin, W. A. A. Johnson, R. S.; J. Hudson, A. R. S.; G. Chantler, F. S.; J. Corley, T.; D. Mcintosh, C.; W. Hard, A. C.; E. Procurator, Chap; T. Loody, I. S.; D. Hunt, O. S.; G. Davison, D. G. W. P.

A well attended temperance meeting was held in Brantford last week, and was addressed by Mr. Chace, M. P. P.

The following lines are respectfully dedicated to the EMERALD DIVISION of the Sons of Temperance, by their most obedient servant John Fraser.

TUNE—You Sons of Albion take up Arms.

You Sons of Temperance take up your arms,
And meet old Alcohol,
Let your trumpets sound aloud, alarms,
That will ring from pole to pole;
But never let the monster say
Or ever make his boast,
That Sons of Temperance lost the day,
Could not defend their post.

What the drunkard wears his slavish yoke,
And the moderate drinker too,
The Temperance Son withstands the shock,
Whom his arts can ne'er subdue;
For while he's faithful to the pledge,
He's like the sea beat tower,
Resisting the tempest's wildest rage,
And baffling all its power.

Let the widow's tear and the orphan's cry
Be your watchword in the charge,
Your well tried weapons ne'er lay by
What the monster is at large;
Think of the maniac's yell, the murderer's yell
As you strike the deadly blow,
While the tyrant lives no quarter give
Until you lay him low.

Proclaim a general jubilee
Throughout the ransomed land,
Hold it under each shady tree,
By mountain, stream, and strand;
Spread Temperance banners to the breeze,
And as they proudly wave,
The flag staff fix in fathoms deep
Near the fiery monster's grave
MISSOURI, June 25 1852.

ONE SIDED CHARACTER OF THE PRESS—TELL THE TRUTH.

"It seems that the Maine Liquor Law in the United States has failed to answer the expectations of many of its friends. The Governor of the State of Michigan, in his annual message, recently delivered, says that the Temperance law of last year, has not answered the expectations of its advocates, and is not generally enforced. A bill has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature, repealing the liquor law of 1845, and allowing county courts to grant licenses at such rates as they may see fit to establish."

The above items are cut from the *Port Hope Watchman* of a recent date, and have gone the rounds of the Provincial and American papers, unfriendly to the true temperance cause. One would suppose from reading them that the noble Maine Law had really proved a failure in two Western States. How guilty are papers that will wilfully or carelessly circulate such trash!! We assert that the Maine Law has never been tried in those States at all. A mongrel law exists there similar in some respects to our own, and their legislation for many years past has been like ours, a continual tinkering at the system. One year lowering fines, next year raising them. One year vesting the licensing in one body, and next year altering it!! Annexing various provisions, which have always been evaded. Experience has proved that tampering with the liquor systems is folly. There is no other way to deal with it, but to put it down. Make it contraband—refuse to legalize the traffic—allow no inns to be licensed to sell—allow no debts to be recovered in which any liquor is mentioned, and forbid its importation for sale. Allow its use only by apothecaries; or, if you will, wine for sacramental purposes, the propriety of which we much doubt, believing that something can be substituted in place of alcoholic wine for sacramental purposes. The Maine Law in the United States has proved itself eminently beneficial, causing peace to reign where discord was before, decreasing poverty and taxes, stopping the floodgates of immorality, Sabbath breaking, and the commission of crimes!! Do not the statistics of Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, prove these truths? In what other States does the Maine law exist? Minnesota Territory has enacted it, and Vermont has passed this law lately, which is to be submitted this day to the people. Papers that publish the falsehoods that head this article know that the law has worked well where it has been fairly tried. Try it any where, in Port Hope, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, and in all of our cities, and and it will be found to be THE mighty CHARM for putting down immorality, and TWO-FRINDS of our crimes and poverty. Do not the papers that publish anything that opposes this law, but refuse to publish its well-known fruits, know all this? The *Watchman* sometime since inserted a letter abusive of the Maine Law, we answered it, and desired that paper to insert our reply. Did he do it, no; yet there are hundreds of temperance men who patronise this paper; and some really think because little scraps about the Sons are at times inserted in it, and other papers of similar sentiments, that it is friendly to the true interests of the great cause of the age. We believe that if Sons have money to spare for papers they should patronize such as combat the liquor traffic manfully. A few months since a case of delirium tremens of the most horrible description, resulting in death, occurred in the same town of Port Hope. Why do not our Canadian papers proclaim the fact that the people of Maine have for the third time lately maintained their law intact, testifying to its blessed results? Why do they not publish the fact that the Massachusetts Legislature a few days since by a vote of 135 to