

NOTICE.—EDITOR'S OFFICE SON OF TEMPERANCE is removed to the corner of Yonge and Temperance Street next door but one to Lawson and Clarke's, over B. M. Clarke and Co's new grocery, up stairs. C. Durand editor. All city and country payments for the paper will be received at this office.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 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.

SOME OF THE RULES OF OUR ORDER—DO THEY CLASH.

Some weeks ago a letter from a P. W. P. of Don Mills Division was sent us to publish, in which many of the supposed discrepancies, or inconsistencies of our rules and By-laws are pointed out. The letter itself is too long to insert, but we will refer to a few things in it. The constitution of all Divisions is the same and cannot be altered except by the National Division. The By-laws of subordinate Divisions must not be inconsistent with the constitution, nor the rules established by the G. D. The rules of the G. D. are made by the delegates of the Subordinate Divisions, and can be seen in the proceedings of the Superior body. There is nothing wrong or obscure here. The music recommended by the National Division should be used; it is, perhaps not absolutely binding on Divisions to use music in their ceremonies, but if any be used it should be that recommended. All Divisions, through their Grand Divisions, are represented in the National Division. For a breach of article two of the constitution, it says the offender shall forfeit his membership, but this is not expulsion. There is nothing inconsistent in this. There is a modified meaning attached to the terms "expulsion" and "forfeiture." A member of a corporation may forfeit his stock by non-payment, but the action of the stock holders can restore him to his former position. Not so if he be entirely expelled by order of the body. Expulsion takes place by action, or vote of the Division; forfeiture is temporary—expulsion absolute, requiring re-initiation. Until a member be expelled by a two-third vote he is within the charge of the Division, as if he were suspended. The Division cannot stay forfeitures, the act of a breach of article two *ipso facto* creates the forfeiture. The name must be erased, the fine inflicted, if the crime be proved or confessed, but the latter may be remitted and the member restored by the majority vote of his Division. The revised rules are recommended to be followed by the National Division, because all deliberative bodies should have some rules, and these have been found by experience to be the best. The recommendation in this case coming from the superior Body, the same as to music if used, should be considered obligatory, and would be held so on appeal to the Grand Division. Bye-laws cannot be repealed except on two weeks prior notice, and then only by a two-third vote. If a change of a by-law be determined on only a two-third vote can rescind it. Bye-laws once established can only be got rid of in the usual way. The W. P. should rule, a motion to rescind by-laws once established, unless two weeks notice be given of it, and unless carried by two-third vote—out of order and lost. A vote establishing by-laws is definite, they can only be got rid of in two weeks; if it were otherwise the same by-law might be in force and not in force a half a dozen times in one night, which would be child's play. There is a seeming inconsistency in some of the revised rules, and doubt hangs over some parts of the constitution, but when construed as a whole they will be found to harmonize. Good sense must be used in construing them.

THE LONDON (C. W.) TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

This association met to take initiatory steps for a general meeting yesterday in London. In our next we will try to give an account of their proceedings, and will also publish their proposed constitution. At this season of the year the attendance must be very small, but still it was wise to form an incipient association and chose temporary officers, in order to a more general meeting in coming months. As to the utility and propriety of this movement we would say it involves two considerations. In the first place will it not occupy the present position of the Order of the Sons and crowd their action out of view; or will it merely act in unison with the Order? In the next place is it likely to succeed and be useful in Canada? This movement in its features is nothing new for America or Great Britain. Leagues nearly of the same kind have been formed in Scotland and England. In Illinois a League of a similar kind was formed two years ago. In Great Britain of course it could not interfere with the Order of the Sons, for there are but few Divisions there. In Scotland it has done much good, in England we are in ignorance how it works yet. In Illinois we think it has not succeeded, there is in the latter State a Grand Division of Sons. In many of the American States, for instance in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, New York, Kentucky, and perhaps others, there are State Temperance Societies acting in unison with Grand Divisions of the Sons and Watchmen Clubs in Maine. An immense amount of good has been done in this way. It has long been our opinion that every county in Canada should have a Central Temperance Board or Committee, and that as many temperance societies

as possible should be formed and encouraged by the Sons in their towns, cities, and townships. These County Boards could send according to the number of their members, say one for each 100, delegates to the Provincial Association. There are thousands, and tens of thousands indeed, who would join a temperance association of this kind who would not join a Division of the Sons, many on one ground and many on another, but chiefly on account of the expense. There is no question that the great point is to enlist society on the side of temperance by associations of some kind. We are inclined to believe a Provincial League practicable, and that it would be of vast utility to the Cause if thoroughly carried out. We do not believe it would materially affect the Order. In fact the Sons are the only persons who can at present carry it out, without them it would not succeed. The advantage would be that ultimately a new association four times as numerous as our Canadian Order would spring up, composed of males and females. But the Order of the Sons has advantages to amuse, retain, and attract, which the League could not have. The only fear we have is that the League might prove ephemeral and by its failure injure the Order of the Sons and Daughters. It is certainly true that something of the kind is needed. In the United States the Order has not been injured by similar associations. Should the Maine Law fail to be carried by the present Parliament, and it may be, a Provincial and county agitation must be got up before the next election on an extensive scale.

THE "WATCHMAN," AGAIN.—It is really painful to us, and must be to our readers to see any discussion in this paper, occasioned by malicious attacks of the *Watchman*. The Editor of the latter paper at the eleventh hour stepped in as bottle holder to ease the fall of the inconsistent Spirit of Hamilton, and in doing so gave him a kick down the hill, and like a snoring dog and Pharisee, turned round and spits his old fangled venom upon us. If there is one being on earth more than another that we utterly detest it is a saintly hypocrite, who can make long prayers for effect, and lie for spite and interest the next hour. Nothing would have induced us to notice him had he not uttered two barefaced falsehoods in his issue of the 19th instant. In his last Saturday's issue he asserts two things which are utterly untrue. One—that we obtained our subscription lists of 1853 and 1853 by IMPROPERITIES at SOIREES and MEETINGS; and secondly—that we have vast numbers of returned papers thrown on our hands. These are WILFUL MISSTATEMENTS maliciously uttered to injure this paper, and we call upon him to prove or retract them. In 1853 we attended but three or four soirees and meetings, apart from the sessions of the Grand Divisions, and attended them purely to benefit those who invited us to attend, obtaining no compensation, and not five subscribers at the whole of them. In 1853 we have attended but two soirees out of Toronto, at both of which we obtained one subscriber. We have not had over fifty country papers refused in 1853, less than any other paper in the city. A great many were voluntarily struck off our list as defaulters. Our circulation is now, and has been since the beginning of the year increasing. If we obtained 2,800 subscribers by attending three or four meetings our eloquence must have been very powerful with the Canadian people, more so than the *privately whinnings* of the *Watchman* Editor, and two agents employed to traverse Canada east and west for six months last year. Our subscription lists of this year and last year are the result of the spontaneous exertions of local unpaid agents, in all parts of Canada.

☞ We direct attention to the voice from the large Divisions of *Oakville—Cornwall and Crowland*.

THE TORONTO DIVISION hold a large social party this evening at their rooms—let all attend.

☞ A Son from Brampton has sent us the following communication but has not sent his name—all correspondents should do this.

ARE INTOXICATING DRINKS NECESSARY FOR BODILY HEALTH?

DEAR SIR,—Strict temperance has a direct influence on the health and vigor of both mind and body. The most eminent physicians bear uniform testimony to its propitious effects. But not to multiply instances, let any youth, oppressed with heaviness of brain or dullness of intellect, judiciously try the experiment of temperance in *all things*, united with habitual activity and he will be surprised at the happy effect. Consider again that according to the standard of the purest of morals, and in the most elevated and refined circles of society the use of intoxicating drink is now discontinued and regarded as unseemly. [We wish we could say this was true—it is unfortunately not the case in Canada or Europe.—Ed. Son.] What select band of students, hoping soon to officiate honorably at the altar of God, before the bench of justice, or in the chamber of affliction would now call for brandy or wine? What circle of refined females would not feel themselves about as much degraded by familiarity with such indulgences, as by making use of profane language? Consider, moreover, that if the habit be indulged it may be difficult if not impossible, (should you live) to break off in a more advanced age of life. But to increase your contempt for the habit of drinking, think how it especially prevails among the most degraded portions of the community. Inquire through the city or villages for those who are so polluted as to be shut out from all decent society,—learn their history, and you will invariably find that the insidious glass has been their companion, their solace, and their counsellor. Such drink in its very nature has a perverting and debasing tendency—leading to foul speeches, foolish contracts, and every sensual indulgence. Those under its influence will say and do what in other circumstances they would abhor: they will slander, reveal secrets, indulge the vilest passions, throw away property, offend modesty, profane sacred things, and cover themselves and friends with infamy.

The youth who comes up promptly to the pledge and practice of total abstinence and persuades others to do so, gives evidence of decision and moral courage—gives evidence of an intellect predominating over selfish indulgence and superior to the laugh of fools. Such is the man whom an intelligent community will delight to honor. Hence the solemn caution: "Look not thou on the wine when it giveth its color in the cup; for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

I am, &c.,

A MEMBER OF COLBORNE DIVISION, No. 29.
Brampton, 4th March 1853.

TRAFALGAR—MILTON DIV. NO. 69,

Held their third anniversary on Friday evening last, the 18th inst.—H. E. Willmott, D. G. W. P., of Milton Div., in the Chair, when the following resolutions were adopted:—Moved by Samuel Clark, Esq., R. S., seconded by R. L. Whyte, W. A.—That this meeting, taking into consideration the general demoralization of society consequent upon intemperance, and the many evils and miseries resulting from this wide-spread evil, is of opinion that

the passage of a law by the Legislature of this Province, as nearly as possible similar to the provisions of the Maine Liquor Law, would be conducive to the best interests and happiness of the entire community; and they would hail with feelings of unmingled satisfaction the arrival of that auspicious day when our Legislature would so distinguish itself among the deliberative bodies of the North American continent, by the adoption and final passage of such a measure, believing as we do that it would be an enduring ornament to any statute book.

Moved by S. Clark, Esq., R. S., seconded by S. Centre, P. W. P.—That this meeting desires to express to the Hon. Judge Marshall their sincere thanks for the very able manner in which he has this evening advocated the cause of total abstinence, and the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

Moved by Wm. Henderson, P. W. P., seconded by A. Willmott, P. W. P.—That the chairman be requested to forward a copy of the resolutions passed this evening to John White, Esq., Member of Parliament for this county; and also to the Editor of the *Canadian Son of Temperance* for publication.

Signed, H. E. WILLMOTT, D. G. W. P., Chairman.
21st Feb., 1853.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

MR. EDITOR AND BR.—

I must now tell you something about the Star of Bethlehem Division. We are in a good healthy state—determined to put down the Liquor Traffic in this Township. There are three Divisions in this Township, all in good working order. We have had two excellent Tea Meetings this winter. Our Town Council are determined to stop the sale, as far as in them lies, of all spirituous liquors. They are good, staunch temperance men. The Star of Bethlehem Division No. 114, has leased the TAVERN STAND in the VILLAGE of FORT HILL, and intend to have it kept as a TEMPERANCE HOUSE for a term of years. It will open on the first of May as a strict temperance house. Fort Hill is a smart village and central place; there are four stores and a cigar factory, and the Register Office for the County of Welland and other advantages. I should like to have every family in this Province supplied with some good temperance paper or periodical, I think that would hasten the Maine Law.

ACQUEDUCT DIVISION is doing very well and in a prosperous state. They have a good Division and some of the right kind of men.

EVENING STAR DIVISION at Hagars Mill on the Chippewa, is a fine little Division and in a healthy state, and in good working order.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION at the Town Hall in Pelham, is a fine Division, and they are doing much to reform the drunkard.

NORTH PELHAM DIVISION is doing as well as can be expected, for they are at a great disadvantage for want of a Division room. They are determined to conquer King Alcohol at all hazards.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM DIVISION is in a good place and has a good Division room, well furnished. They number about 80 members, and the most of them the bone and sinew of the country, and they do things up about right.

Yours in L. P. and F.,

SAMUEL RICE.

Pelham, March 9th 1853.

NORTH GOWER DIVISION.

SIR AND BROTHER—I lately observed in your valuable paper, something our Division. It has been very truly remarked, that our numbers have not increased much lately; however, the principles of the Order have been fully held forth to the world, and a pleasing reaction is taking place. Some of our greatest enemies are coming over and enlisting in the great temperance army. This teaches us the very instructive lesson of untiring perseverance in the good cause. Though for a time the allied armies of King Alcohol may assail us with all their force, we do not feel in the least discouraged. The black tyrant Intemperance—the curse of our beloved Canada—sees that his empire is tottering; he sees that there is no time to be lost, and brings all his forces in battle array against us; but we fear him not. To show cowardice on our part would be treason. Onward to victory! is our motto—we must conquer; and by the combined and persevering efforts of our temperance friends, and by the blessing and assistance of an All-wise and Over-ruling Providence, we shall, ere long, secure a glorious triumph.

Our officers for the present quarter are:—W. Beman, W. P.; N. Jones, W. A.; J. Russell, R. S.; W. Callender, A. R. S.; A. Callender, F. S.; D. Burrows, T.; M. Evitts, C.; J. Smith, A. C.; R. Leonard, I. S.; H. Gilbert, O. S.; W. Eastman, Chaplain; J. Hicks, P. W. P.

Yours in L. P. and F.,

J. HICKS.

CORNWALL DIVISION, No. 91, 9th March, 1851.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,

DEAR SIR.—I have been directed to convey to you the thanks of this Division, as contained in a Resolution, unanimously adopted at a regular meeting on the evening of the 8th inst, of which the following is a copy.

"It was moved by Brother MacKenzie, and seconded by Brother Clint, and Resolved.—That the thanks of this Division are due, and are hereby tendered to Brother Charles Durand, Editor of the *Canadian Son of Temperance*, for the consistent and independent course which he has adopted, in exposing the inconsistent conduct of the Editor of the *Spirit of the Age*, a professed Son of Temperance in opening the columns of a political paper, conducted by him, for the insertion of Liquor Advertisements, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to brother Durand."

Signed,

JOHN LAWS, W. P.

JAMES CLINT, R. S.

I am, Dear Sir, yours in the bonds of the order,

JAMES CLINT, R. S.

OAKVILLE DIVISION, S. of T. March, 17th, 1853.

SIR & BROTHER.—You will please insert the following resolution which was unanimously carried by this Division.

"That this Division is of opinion that it is inconsistent for any Son of Temperance who may be Editor or proprietor of a newspaper to advertise the sale of spirituous liquors."

Yours in L. P. F.

ROBT. MCCORQUODALE, R. S.

RESCUE DIVISION, No. 162, Crowland, on the evening of the 12th March, 1853 passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, This Division considers it inconsistent and a violation of the Spirit of our order for a Temperance Editor to ADVERTISE LIQUORS in any paper he may publish.

This is a large Division of farmers numbering about 100 on the Chippewa River.