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[BY REQUEST.]

## CONSTITUTION OF SUBORDINATE DIVISIONS.

### PREAMBLE.

We whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a society, to shield us from the evils of intemperance, afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and elevate our characters as men—do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, of the Sons of Temperance, of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

#### ARTICLE II.—PLEDGE.

No brother shall make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider.

#### ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

The officers shall consist of a W. P., W. A., R. S., A. R. S., F. S., T., C., A. C., I. S. and O. S., all of whom shall be elected by ballot every three months, viz: last regular meetings in September, December, March and June; and installed the first regular meetings in October, January, April and July.

#### ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the W. P. to preside in the Division, enforce a due observance of the Constitution and By-Laws, and exact a compliance to the Rules and Usages of the Order; to see that all officers perform their respective duties; appoint all committees and officers not otherwise provided for; give the casting vote on all matters before the Division when a tie may occur; inspect and announce the result of all balloting or other votes; direct the R. S. to call special meetings when application shall be made in writing by five members of the Division; draw upon the T. for all sums necessary to pay the benefits provided for by the Constitution and By-Laws, and other appropriations made by the Division. He shall, on the night he vacates the chair, see that the Quarterly Returns are prepared for the Grand Division, and the percentage appropriated, and forward the same in time for the Quarterly Session, certified by him, with the seal of the Division. He shall perform such other duties as the Division or his charge shall require.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the W. A. to render the W. P. such assistance as he may require of him, and in the absence of the W. P. the W. A. shall perform his duties.

Sec. 3. The R. S. shall keep a fair and impartial record of the proceedings of the Division; write communications; notify all Subordinate Divisions not more than ten miles of its place of meeting, within one week after, of the name, occupation and residence of every person suspended, rejected or expelled from this Division. He shall fill up certificates; notify meetings when ordered by the W. P.; attest to all monies ordered to be paid at a regular meeting, and none other. He shall make out at the end of his term for the Division, a full report of the proceedings during his term, and also the Quarterly Returns to the Grand Division, which shall embrace the number of members initiated, admitted by card, initiated by dispensation, suspended, reinstated, and who have withdrawn during his term, together with the names and occupations of those suspended, expelled and rejected, with the dates and causes of expulsion, the number who violate the pledge, how many sign over, and how many violate it the second time; the number of deaths, and the whole number of actual contributing members; the amount of receipts for initiation fees and dues, with the per centage due the Grand Division; the amount expended for benefits, with the amount on hand; and with the W. P., certify to the same. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Division or his charge, and up to his successor, within one week from the expiration of his term, all books, papers or other property in his possession, belonging to his office.

Sec. 4. The A. R. S. shall be an aid to the R. S., under whose direction he shall act. He shall render such assistance to the R. S. in the performance of his duties, as he or the Division may require of him.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the F. S. to keep just and true accounts between the Division and its members, credit the amounts paid, and pay the same over to the T. immediately, taking his receipt. He shall, just previous to the close of his term, notify every member who is two months or more in arrears, of the amount due by him to the Division, adding twelve and a half cents to each notice. At the end of his term he shall make out for the Division a full report, and furnish the R. S. with the amount of receipts for initiation fees and dues during his term, with any other information connected with his office, necessary to enable the R. S. to prepare correct returns for the Grand Division. He shall perform such other duties as the Division or his charge may require of him. He shall deliver up to his successor all matters appertaining to his office in his possession.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the T. to pay all orders drawn on him by the W. P., attested by the R. S., and none others; he shall receive all monies of the Division, and hold the same until the expiration of his term, unless otherwise ordered by the Division. He shall keep a full and correct account of all monies received and expended. He shall give the Division a monthly statement of the funds, and deliver up, when legally called upon, all monies, books, papers and other property of the Division, to his successor in office, or to whom the Division may specially appoint. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Division or his charge.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the C. to introduce for initiation persons who have been previously elected. He shall also introduce visitors, and furnish them with suitable regalia. He shall, with the aid of the A. C., examine those present at the opening of the Division. He shall see that the officers' regalia are in their proper places at the opening of the Division, and take charge of the same at the close. He shall have charge of such property of the Division as may not be otherwise provided for, and render a full report to the Division at the end of his term.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the A. C. to render such service as the C. or the Division may require of him.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the I. S. to attend the door—to admit none but members of the Order and candidates for initiation.

Sec. 10. The O. S. shall guard the door outside, and keep off intruders.

#### ARTICLE V.—ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 1. No person shall be initiated into the Division under eighteen years of age, nor for a less sum than two dollars.

Sec. 2. No person shall be admitted into this Division who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or who has no visible means of support.

Sec. 3. The name of a person offered for membership must be proposed by a member in writing, stating age, residence and business, which must be entered on the record, and the subject referred to three brothers for investigation, who shall report in writing at a succeeding meeting, when the candidate shall be balloted for with ball ballots, and if not more than four black balls appear against him, he shall be declared elected; but if five or more black balls appear, he shall be rejected, and so declared. No person so rejected shall be again proposed in any Division of the Order, under six months.

Sec. 4. A proposition for membership shall not be withdrawn after it has been referred to a committee for investigation, without the consent of a majority of the members present.

Sec. 5. A vote of rejection may be reconsidered within three meetings, exclusive of the meeting at which the vote was taken. But a vote that has resulted in an election shall not be reconsidered.

Sec. 6. The name of a candidate or brother constitutionally suspended, rejected or expelled, shall not be published in any other manner than the usual notice to the Divisions.

Sec. 7. Any brother applying for membership by deposit of cash, shall be subject to the same ballot as a new applicant.

#### ARTICLE VI.—CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS.

Sec. 1. The regular dues to this Division shall not be less than five cents per week.

Sec. 2. Every bona fide member, who shall be qualified as required by the Constitution and By-Laws of this Division, shall, in case of sickness or disability, be entitled to, and receive weekly, not less than one dollar, except it be shown that such sickness or disability be brought on by his own improper conduct. Nevertheless, this Division may suspend benefits, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting, after two weeks previous notice of such action.

Sec. 3. No brother residing within five miles of the Division of which he is a member, shall be entitled to benefits for more than one week previous to his case being reported to such Division. No benefits shall be granted for a less time than one week. All arrears, either for dues or fines, shall in every case be deducted from the first payment.

Sec. 4. In case of the death of a brother entitled to benefits, the sum of not less than fifteen dollars shall be appropriated as a funeral benefit. The W. P., in the absence of competent relations or friends, shall take charge of the funeral, and keep an account of the disbursements.

Sec. 5. On the death of the wife of a brother, also beneficial, he shall be entitled to the sum of not less than ten dollars as a funeral benefit.

#### ARTICLE VII.—OFFENSE.

Sec. 1. Any member who shall offend against these Articles, or the By-Laws, shall be subject to be fined, reprimanded, suspended or expelled, as two-thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting, may determine.

Sec. 2. Every member shall be entitled to a fair trial for any offense involving reprimand, suspension or expulsion. But no member shall be put on trial, unless charges duly specifying his offense be submitted in writing by a member of the Division.

Sec. 3. When charges have been preferred against a brother in a proper manner, or any matters of grievance between brothers are brought before the Division, they shall be referred to a special committee of five members, who shall, with as little delay as the case will admit, summon the parties, examine and determine the matter in question, and if their decision does not involve the suspension or expulsion of a member, and no appeal be taken from it to the Division, it shall be final, without other action. Should the committee be convinced of the necessity of suspending or expelling a member, they shall submit a motion for the purpose to the Division, for action.

Sec. 4. When a motion for the expulsion or suspension of a member shall have been submitted in due form, it shall be announced at one regular meeting previous to action being taken; and the accused shall be summoned to be in attendance at the Division, at the time when it may be taken.

Sec. 5. When the decision of a committee appointed under Section 3 of this Article, otherwise final, shall not be satisfactory to all parties, either of those interested shall have the privilege of an appeal to the Division—and at the time appointed for trying the appeal, the committee shall present to the Division, in writing, the grounds on which their decision was founded; and the parties shall have the privilege of being heard before the Division—and the Division shall determine the correctness of the decision of the committee, by a majority of the votes present.

Sec. 6. Any member having been expelled, shall not be proposed for membership under six months from the date of expulsion.

Sec. 7. The provisions of this Article shall not extend to violations of Article II.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—TERMS.

Regular Quarterly Terms shall commence on the first of October, January, April and July. Officers elected previous to the expiration of half the Term, shall be entitled to the full honors of the Term; those elected after half the Term has expired, shall not count the honors, except where they be elected to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation, suspension, expulsion or death, in which case the brother who serves the residue of the Term shall be entitled to the full honors, and he who resigns or is suspended or expelled, shall forfeit his claim.

#### ARTICLE IX.—ELIGIBILITY FOR CHIEF OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. After a Division has been instituted three terms, no brother shall be eligible to the office of W. P. unless he has served a regular Quarterly Term as W. A., nor shall any brother be eligible to the office of W. A., unless he has served two terms in a subordinate office or offices.

Sec. 2. No brother shall serve two terms in the same office during the term of one year, except in the offices of R. S., F. S., and T.

Sec. 3. No brother shall be eligible to the office of W. P., W. A., or T., who is under twenty-one years of age.

#### ARTICLE X.—VIOLATING ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. Any member who knows a brother to have violated Article II, and neglects to prefer the charge and specify the offence to the Division, within three weeks after the violation shall have come to his knowledge, shall be fined one dollar.

Sec. 2. The charge for violation of Article II, shall be presented in writing, duly signed, when it shall be referred to a committee of five members, who shall, as soon as practicable, summon the parties and investigate the matter.

Sec. 3. The Committee shall organize by appointing a Chairman and Secretary. The Secretary shall make a correct record of the proceedings, with such testimony as may be presented, which record shall be produced to the Division on the call of any member, after the Committee have reported.

Sec. 4. If the committee agree that the charge is sustained, they shall report the fact to the Division by resolution, with a second resolution to the effect that the brother be reinstated or expelled, as the case may be, which report and resolutions shall lie upon the table at least one week, and the offending brother shall be notified of the character of the resolutions by the R. S., and requested to be present at the time appointed for considering the same, with a view of giving him an opportunity to make a defence.

Sec. 5. If the committee agree that the charge is not sustained, they shall report a resolution to that effect, and if the resolution be adopted, the charge shall be dismissed.

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\* A member suspended for the period of six months or longer, for non-payment of dues, may be admitted as a new member. M. W. S.

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Sec. 6. When the committee report the charge sustained, and a majority of the members present at a regular meeting, ballot in favor thereof, the offending person shall forfeit his membership, and the W. P. shall direct his name to be erased from the Constitution. If a majority of the Division vote in opposition to the resolution, all further proceedings shall be stayed.

Sec. 7. If two-thirds of those voting are in favor of re-instating a member who has been found guilty of violating Article II, he shall be restored to membership by re-signing the Constitution, and paying for the first offence, one dollar, and for the second offence, two dollars, which shall be paid to the F. S. by the meeting succeeding the vote, or the member to stand suspended until the fine is paid. The power to reinstate, however, shall not extend over the term of one month from the time the offence was proven.

Sec. 8. When the Division vote in favor of re-instatement, and the member neglects to come forward to sign the Constitution for one month thereafter, he may be declared expelled by a two-thirds vote.

Sec. 9. If a Division refuse to re-instate a member, he shall be declared expelled by the W. P., and the R. S. shall give the usual notice.

Sec. 10. A member convicted for the third time of having violated Article II, shall lose the privilege of re-instatement, and shall be declared expelled; and the R. S. shall give the usual notice.

Sec. 11. If a brother come forward and acknowledge that he has violated Article II, (except it be the third offence,) the Division, after ensurance of name, &c., may, at their option, re-instate him on the same evening, if two-thirds of the members voting are in favor thereof.

Sec. 12. An officer or representative to the Grand Division violating Article II, shall not be eligible to fill any official position for twelve months from the time he was expelled.

Sec. 13. A member expelled under this Article shall not be eligible for membership under six months thereafter.

#### ARTICLE XI.

No alteration or addition shall be made to this Constitution, unless by a two-thirds vote of the National Division.

\* Ensure of name for violation of Article II, as per Article X, Sec. 6, is not expulsion. An expelled member cannot be re-instated. M. W. S.

"I don't know, I don't know about that."—Of course you don't, endless croaker. No one ever knew you to be quite satisfied with anything, except perhaps your own opinion. There never was a plan proposed to which you did not object; nor an enterprise undertaken of which you did not complain; if it failed, you new it would; and if it succeeded, it was more by hit than by wit in the projector. No line can be drawn so straight that your squint eye cannot detect a curve in it; no web can be woven so closely that your sharp eyes cannot see through it; no wall built so compactly that you cannot pick a flaw in it. You have indeed a wet cloth to lay on everybody and everything that comes within your reach. It never rains when it should and as it should; it is always too wet, or too dry; it is too hot, or it is too cold. In short, such a disposition as yours would find fault with the New Jerusalem itself; its walls would be too high, its gates too narrow. You fret yourself, and you fret all around you, and that continually. In a word, you are a poor, unhappy croaker. Now, such characters, more or less fully developed, are to be found in every community, ever surrounded by an atmosphere peculiarly their own, in which neither the lungs nor the heart of any one but themselves can freely play—an atmosphere like that in which the poor needle grinder labors—full of sharp and deadly particles. But it is not because these men are by nature so much worse than their neighbors, that they are so unhappy

themselves and can render all around them so miserable. Their endless dissatisfaction, their ceaseless fault-finding, are rather the natural consequences of a long indulged habit of looking on the shady side of everything. Disappointed, it may be, in their cravings after distinction; fretted by the successes of those whose early promise was much less than their own; and conscious, possibly, of undeveloped powers which would have made them shine in the world; they have become morbidly sensitive to everything that affects their own reputation or ministers to the reputation of others; and the indulgence of this morbid feeling has gradually wrought itself into a spirit of fault-finding with everybody and croaking at everything, which has at length rendered them the most undesirable of human associates. Does any one see the lineaments of his own character in this sketch—a little exaggerated, it may be, yet truly drawn?

Boston Traveller.

#### THE LAST KISS.

I was but five years old when my mother died, but her image is as fresh in my mind, now that many years have elapsed, as it was at the time of her death. I remember her as a pale, gentle being, with a sweet smile, and a voice soft and cheerful when she praised me, and when I erred—for I was a wild thoughtless child, there was a trembling mildness about it, that always went to my little heart. Methinks I can now see her large blue eyes, moist with sorrow, because of my childish waywardness, and hear her repeat, "My child, how can you grieve me so?"

She had for a long time been pale and feeble, and sometimes there would come a bright spot upon her cheek, which made her look so lovely, I thought she must be well. But then she spoke of dying, and pressed me to her bosom, and told me to be good when she was gone, and to love my father a great deal, for he would have no one else to love. I recollect she was ill all day, and my little hobby-horse and whip were laid aside, and I had to be very quiet. I did not see her for the whole day, and it seemed very long. At night they told me my mother was too sick to kiss me, as she always used to do before I went to bed, and I must go without it. But I could not. I stole into the room, and laying my lips close to hers, whispered, "Mother, dear mother, won't you kiss me?" Her lips were very cold, and when she put her hand upon my cheek, and laid my head in her bosom, I felt a cold shudder pass through me.

After they put me in bed, I lay a long while thinking; I feared my mother would indeed die, for her cheek felt as cold as my little sister's did, when she died, and they carried her sweet body away where I never saw it again, but I soon fell asleep, as children will.

In the morning I rushed into my mother's room with a strange dread of evil to come upon me. It was just as I feared. There was a white linen, over the strait cold bed. I tore it aside.

There was the hard cheek, the closed eyes, the stony brow; but thank God, my mother's dear, dear smile, was there also, or my heart would have broken.

In an instant, all my little faults, for which she had so often reproved me, rushed upon my mind. I longed to tell her how good I would always be, if she would but stay with me.

I longed to tell her how, in all time to come, her words would be law to me. I would be all she prayed me to be.

I was a passionate, headstrong boy; but never did this frame of temper come upon me, but I seemed to see her tearful eyes fall upon me, just as she used to look in life; and as I strove for a mastery, I felt her smile sink into my heart and I was happy.

My whole character underwent a change, even from the moment of her death. Her spirit was for ever with me, to aid the good, and root out the evil, that was in me. I felt it would grieve her gentle spirit to see me err, and I could not do so. I was the child of her affection; I knew she had prayed and wept over me, and that even on the threshold of the grave her anxiety for my fate had caused her spirit to linger, that she might pray once more for me.

I never forgot my mother's last kiss. It was with me in sorrow; it was with me in joy; it was with me in the moments of evil, like a perpetual good.

[The above is a part of a letter of an old man, who had seen his children and his grand-children about him, and who is a cheerful man, with his grey hairs full of reverence.]

#### History of General Bem.

—Of a noble Gallician family, he first saw service as a lieutenant under Davoust and Macdonald in the French expedition against Russia. On the re-organization of the Polish army, his military talents procured him a military professorship; but his independent spirit, and his bold utterance of free opinions, subjected him to long imprisonment, and even torture. In the Polish revolution his great skill as an artillery officer

gained him the command of that branch of the service. Up to a recent period he has lived in retirement in France and England, devoted to scientific pursuits. He was on his return to his native land, when the command of the National Guard of Vienna was conferred on him, which he held with honor up to the surrender of the city.

A price being put on his head, he escaped to Pesh; and Kossuth and the War Committee gladly availed themselves of his military genius, since so amply displayed in the fields of Transylvania. Bem's greatness and gallantry as a soldier are not more remarkable than his humanity as a man. Despite the vile calumnies of the insatiable libellers of freedom in the German and English press, he has in no single instance abused the fortune of war, but has been generous to excess in forbearance. Indeed, throughout the war, the whole conduct of the Hungarians towards their prisoners has been chivalrous, and offers a noble contrast to the cold-blooded fusillades on defenceless men, and the scourings of delicate women of the Austrians.

Westminster Review.

An Apology.—When John Clark (Lord Eldon) was at the bar, he was remarkable for the sang froid with which he treated the Judges. On one occasion, a junior counsel, on hearing their Lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that "he was surprised at such a decision."—This was construed into contempt of court, and he was ordered to attend at the bar next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend John Clark, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologise for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal: "I am very sorry, my Lords, that my young friend has so far forgotten himself, as to treat your honorable bench with disrespect; he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to his ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your Lordships! Now if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place in this court every day—had he known you but half as long as I have done, he would not be surprised at any thing you did."

The uncertainty of Life.—Scarcely a day passes that we are not reminded of the fact that we are here for a brief space, and that our preparation for that charge which awaits all. A striking illustration of this solemn fact came to our knowledge a day or two since. A gentleman, actively engaged in extensive business in East Boston, was crossing the ferry in company with a friend, and in the course of conversation remarked, "Well, I have worked long enough, and hard enough, and have managed to secure sufficient property to support myself and family through life; I mean, therefore, to retire from business and enjoy myself the rest of my life." The gentleman arose the next morning in his usual health, and went to the place of business, at about two P. M. he was seized with the cholera, and ere the sun again arose, was numbered among the dead! His bright anticipations of future enjoyment on earth were blasted, and the wealth which for years he had been toiling to secure, was in a moment forever snatched from his possession. Life is indeed suspended by a brittle thread, which the faintest breath may sunder.

Bos. Jour.

The Sandwich Islands.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Honolulu, draws rather a sad picture of the condition and prospects of the kingdom of the Kanaka Majesty, Kamehameha III. So rapidly is the native population diminishing that, according to this writer, the probability is that by the end of the next ten or fifteen years scarcely a native will be found on the islands. Indeed, one of the oldest resident physicians there has expressed the opinion that this result will be realized within the next five years. Four-fifths of the population have disappeared since the first visit of Capt. Cook, a period of seventy years, and about one-sixth of the remnant have died within the last year. The missionaries estimate the number of deaths during the past year at about ten thousand, or more than one-tenth of whole population. A majority of the infants born were among the victims. The present population of the islands is about eighty thousand.

Yielding to Temptation.—A black snake, four feet and a half in length, was captured in an apothecary shop in Lowell. He was brought to the city in a load of wood; having made his way to the apothecary shop, liquor was put upon the floor, and the unfortunate visitor yielded to temptation, got drunk, and was easily captured. This is an other striking instance of the dangers to which unsophisticated visitors to the city are exposed.

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