

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The all-engrossing topic in the United States, just now, is Kossuth. His past and future fortunes are in every one's mouth. The Press of New York City and the Bar have given him public banquets.—Great and thrilling orations have been made by him in behalf of Hungary. The position he takes in regard to non-intervention on the part of Russia is perfectly just and should be upheld by all free nations. The greatest blot on the reputation of France and England was the omission on their part to protect and enforce the protest against the tyrant Nicholas sending an army to assist a foreign power against Hungary. If Hungary was capable of enforcing her national rights against Austria, Russia should have kept her arms within her borders. From what we have heard and read of the speeches of Kossuth, he seems to us to be a man of a noble and enlightened mind, far in advance of the Europeans generally excepting Great Britain and France. He is treated so far in the United States with an enthusiastic reception. We cannot but conclude these few remarks than by inserting the following piece of poetry. He is now in Washington, where he has been received by the Senate and President with marked attention. It is gratifying to the friends of humanity to see all this.

WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.

With welcomes we greet thee, Hungarian hero  
To the land of the west—in the home of the free—  
A captive no more in the fangs of a Nero—  
Oh, noble Kossuth a warm welcome to thee.  
Our true hearts about thee, like a rampart, we fling  
Our tears, for thy sorrows, we mingle with thine—  
Our affection for thee as endear'd shall cling  
As thine, patriot chief, round liberty's shrine.

Columbia now greets thee! On her bosom repose  
"Till thy country shall call thee more on thy name.  
Then, swift to her summons, rush again on her foe—  
The Cossack drive back to his deserts in shame!  
For lovers of freedom yet ready they shall gather  
From the land of the Gaul, Pole, German and Hun—  
And wreathe thy word—like a torse—  
To crush every foe of their now exiled son!

From the Rhine to the Danube—from sea into sea—  
Thy spirit still breathes on the hearts of the brave—  
Hearts throbbing for freedom—ever yearning for thee  
To lead them, in triumph, over tyranny's grave!  
Welcome, thrice welcome, thou noble Hungarian,  
To the beautiful West—the home of the free—  
Safe from the grasp of the Northern Barbarian,  
Brave Magyar, Kossuth, a hearty welcome to thee.

AGENTS AND FRIENDS' NOTICE.

Any person or division obtaining five new subscribers to this paper and remitting the money with their names, shall receive a sixth copy free.—All the names must be given as well as the name of the person sending. To accommodate many friends we have issued a considerably larger number of numbers of one and two, than we needed for subscribers. We ask the friends of the orders of the Sons, Daughters, and Cadets of Temperance, of which we claim to be an organ, to exert themselves during January for this paper, in all their respective localities. There are enemies to this paper of a peculiar kind; such as pretend to be friends of the temperance cause, and yet will not work with us. They are scattered in many parts of Canada, and are as much opposed to the divisions of Sons as to us, although they will not openly avow it. These Pharisees in temperance who are afraid of a stir, and whose souls are wound up in a net, will oppose any paper or body of men that have energy.

ITEMS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A mass temperance meeting is to be held in Boston on the 21st inst., in the Tremont Temple. A procession will then be formed and the friends of temperance will in an immense body go to the State House, where the Legislature is assembled, and present a mighty roll of petitions from all parts of the State, praying for the enactment of the Maine law. This State and its clergy generally seem alive in the agitation of this cause.

In Maine, the law is working well—seizures being made in all parts of the State. A second row occurred there lately in affecting a seizure. The celebrated Neal Dow says that the friends of the law are everywhere increasing.

Continued from Vol. 1, No. 24.

LETTER ON TOBACCO.

Whether the doctrine be universally admitted or not, it is nevertheless orthodox, that every individual possesses an influence, greater or smaller, as the case may be,—and that he will be responsible for the proper or improper exercise of that influence.—If by his good conduct and practices through life he has, like a faithful beacon, directed many a benighted mariner on life's uncertain ocean to the haven of safety and happiness, how much more enviable will his lot be in the end, than if by his pernicious and irregular habits and course of life he had, like false beacons, caused thousands to be shipwrecked on the shoals and quicksands, with which he was so constantly surrounded.

Now, we would ask all smokers, chewers, and snuffers, whether they are true or false bracons? whether their most moderate indulgence has a tendency to circumscribe or extend the boundaries of of these extensive evils? Truth responds, that were it not for the respectable and religious portion of community—aye, and even the expounders of religion, who not only countenance, but even indigne in the abominable practices, the evils would be held in sacred abhorrence, and would soon die through mere contempt. But now the boy smokes because it is manly! The bar-room leafer puffs the cigar because the Broadway dandy does the same. The clerk of the shop, or counting-house, must have his China, or wooden pipe, of cumbersome dimensions, because the Princely German, and "upper ten" draw forth their noxious fumes from the costly Meerschaum;—and all from old to young—from leafer to dandy, feel no remorse of conscience, but on the contrary a sort of religious sanction, by having their fathers, their religious friends, and above all, their devoted pastors—all members of the same smoking fraternity.

Will such religion reach the standard of St. Paul—"it is neither good to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby my brother stumbleth or is offended or made weak." Here the Apostle says plainly and emphatically, that we are not to do any thing that might lead our fellow creatures astray;—or that might directly or remotely injure them in any interest whatever. Again, Timothy is commanded—"In all things to show himself a pattern of good works. Would St. Paul have thought that Timothy was setting a "Pattern of good works in all things," if he had indulged in the habits we have been discussing? It seems passing strange that so many can call their consciences in this matter when all these circumstances stare them in the face.—When they are accused by physicians that it is deleterious to the system—when they know that an appetite perverted and excited by so unnatural a stimulant as tobacco will shortly demand a stronger excitement in alcohol, among the former evils with those of drunkenness, spreading woe and desolation

in their train. Small, then, must be the value to say nothing of the religion of that people would not forego so small an indulgence to such overwhelming evils. Who would not have an appetite that was likely to famish the world?

Fraternally yours,  
CONSTANTINE

Yonge st., Dec. 10, 1860.

ATTENTION! YOUNG MEN!—The young men of the State of Maine, have recently formed themselves into a society for mutual improvement and protection, and the resolutions adopted at a regular meeting are as follows:

That we will receive the attentions of no young gentleman, who has not learned some trade or engaged in some steady employment for a living; for it is apprehended that after the bird is caged it is starved in the cage.

That we will promise marriage to no young man who is in the habit of tipping, for we are a young man whose wife will come to want and his children go to school.

That we will marry no young man who is a drunkard, for we have a strong evidence of his want of intelligence, and he will prove too stingy to provide for his family, and encourage institutions of learning in his children, or encourage institutions of learning in his vicinity.

GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE, EASTERN NEW YORK.

Office of the committee on the state of New York,  
200 Broadway, corner Reade Street,  
New York, Nov. 21, 1860.

DEAR BROTHER HOOVER:—At the annual meeting of the Grand Division a resolution was adopted authorizing the employment of a Special Agent within this jurisdiction, visit and inspect the Divisions and organize new ones.

I am happy to say, for the information of our readers generally, and especially of our friends within our own limits, that this Committee, upon the matter was referred, have since made arrangements with the Rev. E. J. Hoover, who has agreed to accept such appointment upon its duties in the second week of December.

Of Brother Crane's talents and peculiar qualifications for this office it is unnecessary to speak—well known these are highly appreciated, and will be so by all on a further acquaintance.

The Committee would bespeak for the most cordial reception, and to facilitate relations the Divisions and friends of our Order intimate their wishes to this office as early as possible.

On behalf of the Committee,  
JAMES MACDONALD

QUEBEC SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The first of a series of public Temperance meetings was held last evening in Russell's Hall, under the auspices of the "Gongh" of the order. We take pleasure in stating that this first or experimental meeting was successful; and that the division will meet the series monthly during the winter; the arrangements can be completed, to be held in the hall and gallery were well attended, a highly respectable audience; and the success, in every respect, as must tend to the success of the temperance cause of total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages. The program were varied by the performers of a choir raised for the occasion, under the direction of the presiding officer of the division, Coie, Jr.; and the addresses were received with enthusiasm which will ever result from a just sentiment in the advocacy of a good cause.