

“What is the object of government?

To protect the people in the enjoyment of their rights.

Who formed it?

The people.

Suppose the people find that the use and sale of a particular article tends to produce riots, and poverty, and death and taxes, have they not a right to restrain its use?

Unquestionably.

To what extent may they restrain it?

Obviously, if they have a right to make a law that shall diminish its sale one third, because the public good requires it, they have the same right, for the same reason to diminish it two thirds, if they judge it necessary—and if the *public good* will justify an interference with any business, so as to diminish it one third or two thirds, the same reason will justify abridging it the *other third*—suppressing it altogether. Our readers can make the application.

Sons of Temperance.

We are glad to find that the two Divisions in this City continue to prosper, and the Grand Scribe for Canada East informs us that since the last meeting of the Grand Division, three new Charters have been granted. The following are the officers of Howard Division, No. 1, for the present quarter.

J. S. Hall, W. P.

C. F. Smithers, W. A.

G. M. Ross, F. S.

Francis Hunter, T.

T. R. Brown, R. S.

Mr. Patton, A. R. S.

W. Becket, C.

The following is a list of the Officers of Judah Division, No. 12, for the quarter commencing January 1, 1853.

J. Ballard, re-elected, W. P.

P. Bawden, Jr., W. A.

Robert Burrows, R. S.

George Monk, F. S.

We understand that this Division intend to celebrate their Anniversary by a Soiree, early in February of which due notice will be given.

I. O. of R.

The Independent Order of Rechabites are a vigorous and healthy body, contributing their due share of healthful influence for the public good, and the advancement of the good cause. They have pitched two tents in this city, and together with Sons are strong for the Maine Law. The names of the two tents are the Samaritan and Perseverance. The latter intend, early in February, to hold a festival on the right principle, that is, without either the cup that intoxicates or mazes of the giddy dance. We hope there will be a strong muster of all the friends of the cause, that the votaries of both the cup and the dance may be fully convinced that ours is the more excellent way.

The Late John Fraser, Esq.

We deem it due to the memory of the deceased, considering the deep interest he has for many years taken in the temperance cause, and being one of our correspondents, to give the following just tribute to departed worth. We copy from the London Prototype.

Our entire community is filled with grief for the sudden removal, by death, of one of our most beloved and respected citizens. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 21st inst., Mr. Fraser's carriage was run into by the heavy waggon of a careless teamster, six miles from town, on the Goderich road, and Mr. Fraser thrown

out with violence. He was carried into the nearest house, and immediate assistance procured, but, after lingering in a state of unconsciousness, for about four hours, he peacefully expired. A few particulars of Mr. Fraser's history will doubtless be acceptable to a large circle of our readers.

He was born at Inverness, in the north of Scotland, 29th of January, 1795, and was therefore, at the period of his lamented death, fifty-seven years of age. Descended from an old and highly respectable family, Mr. Fraser received the advantage of a liberal education, at the Inverness Royal Academy, and subsequently at the University of King's College, Aberdeen, where he graduated in 1812. The remarkably religious bias of his mind was derived in very early life, from the instructions of his maternal grandmother, with whom, in Ross-shire, his first years were spent, and subsequently matured under the example and influence of his father, a man of high probity as a merchant, and rare excellence as a christian.

Though originally intended for a profession, the subject of our sketch devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and, with this view, passed a few years in London, and subsequently travelled on the continent of Europe.

In the year 1818, he succeeded his father in business, in Inverness, and also assumed the agency of the Perth Banking Company. He enjoyed, for many years, a very wide-spread respect, as a man and a christian. In all public as well as private walks of usefulness, his activity and influence were great. Every institution, or enterprise, promotive of the physical, moral or religious improvement of others, had his warm support. In public affairs, the subjects of education, abolition of slavery, and the Reform Bill of 1832, awakened the interest of his mind. At an early period of life, he was raised to the magistracy, and, from the year 1833 to 1837, filled the office of Provost, or Mayor, of his native town.

Warmly attached as he had ever been to the national Church of Scotland, he felt intense interest in the movements of the reforming, or evangelical party. He sat in the general assemblies of 1831 and 1835, as representative elder of his native borough. Both in Scotland and in Canada, his influence and his prayers were always with the cause of earnest, reforming, evangelical religion.

In the year 1837, Mr. Fraser came to Canada, as Chief Commissioner of the British American Land Company, and resided at Sherbrooke, C. E., where his memory will be long and affectionately cherished.

In 1844, Mr. Fraser took up his residence in London, C. W., and opened here the agency of the Bank of Montreal. In all the relations of life, he won the admiration and respect of his fellow citizens; to every movement for the promotion of morals, sobriety and education, he proved himself an ardent friend. His religious earnestness manifested itself in his devotedness to the interests of the Free Presbyterian church of which he was a ruling elder, and in a large-hearted zeal for the cause of God and truth, in all sections of the christian church. It may suffice to mention that he was president of the London Auxiliaries, of the Bible Society, Tract Society, French Canadian Missionary Society, and Canada Sabbath School Union. Animated by great practical philanthropy, he also occupied the leading position in the various organizations for the promotion of temperance, and none who were associated with him in such efforts of usefulness, can forget the unflinching patience, cheerfulness and wisdom with which he performed his part. In brief, as a man of profound personal piety and enlightened christian zeal, Mr. Fraser leaves behind him the memory of the righteous, which is blessed. The general estimation in which he was held, was touchingly manifested on the day of his funeral by the unexampled crowd of mourners who followed his body to the tomb, by the total suspension of business, the tolling of the bells of St. Paul's church, and by every other becoming mark of respect and grief. A very appropriate address was delivered in St. Andrew's church before the burial, by the Rev. John Scott, to a crowded auditory, and the melancholy event has been suitably referred to from the pulpit of all the other churches in town.

A man of God has passed to his rest and reward. “Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.”

We are unavoidably compelled, by want of space, to omit the Music in this number.