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## The Canadian Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thon upon the wine when it is red, when it give hit is colour in the cup, when it moved itself, right. At the last it bite hit like a serpon, and singerhibe on adde -- Prince are corp. It

TORONTO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1853.

TO OUR DEFAULTING SUBSCRIBERS -1853 is now closing, and it becomes necessary to remind those in arrents that we need immediate payments. There are about 1000 names on our books in arrest for 1853, and some still owing for 1851-2. For the year 1653 the sum now due is 82. We have punctually met engagements with those who have printed for and supplied us with paper, and it is hoped all in arrears will pay up immediately, either by enclosing the money, or by paying agents named in our list (see list page). Those who preferred the credit term, instead of the advance one, must of course pay the difference. Fifty-two numbers of a paper like ours are well worth \$2

THE TERMS OF OUR VOLUME FOR 1854 -- This paper will be continued to be issued weekly on superior paper. We expect to make arrangements to enlarge us size. It will contain either eight pages of a larger, or sixteen of a smaller size, folioed for

The only material alterations we intend to make are as to its matter. The paper will contain its usual complement of tempernnce news, bit will give more local, Provincial, and foreign news. There will be a department consisting of one page of poliucal news, with remarks on the political affairs of Canada and the world generally.

Great attention will be paid to the literary and poctical characdevoted to this department alone. This paper will continue to be the the thorough and consistent opponent of the liquor traffic in every shape. During 1854 it is our intention to describe very fully the natural history of Canada,-including its plants, trees, birds, &c.

THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS: Sir gle subscribers Sil in advance. Payments in December or January will be considered in advance from all subscribers.

CREDIT TERMS: At the end of 3 months \$13.... At the end of 6 months \$13.... At the end of the year 1854 \$2. Any old only \$1 in advance, that is to say, \$31 will pay for three copies. Any person sending six new subscribers, with the money enclosed, will recove the seventh copy grain, that is to say \$74 will pay for seven subscribers. 10 copies to one address will be sent for \$10 in advance. 20 copies to one address for \$18 in January, otherwise credit charges will be made.

Agents now on our list, will receive a copy for \$1 in advance, or gratis if they collect and send \$10 from old subscribers, or send five entirely new names with the money.

We cordially invite all the friends of this paper, or of Caoadian Literary and Temperance progress, to exert themselves for a few weeks to come to send us a large list for 1854. We can safely say to all our readers, that no pains have been spared on the editor's part to amuse and instruct them during the part year. We will commute to be as we have always been, feeriess in the advocacy of truth.

Agents and friends will oblige by obtaining and sending names to this circular. Address CHARLES DURAND, Editor, Toronto, C.W.

## THE SUNDAY LIQUOR QUESTION AND PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

As the matters stand, the public are aware that township and city Municipal Councils are in doubt how to construe the laws, vesting in them power to refuse to license, or to allow spirituous liquora to be sold on the Sabbath. Chief Justice Robinson has thrown some light on the subject, but still leaves the full power of these bodies undefined. Men do not care to act upon mere opinions of this kind, they would prefer having a law clearly defining what they can do. The decision goes the length of saying, that unnkeepers may supply their traveling customers with refreshments in the shape of intoxicating liquors, provided it be done in any other room than the bar. Any one can see that such a construction of the anti-tippling act, opens the door to any amount of illicit selling of liquors to all who frequent tarerus. It in effect takes the best plank from the law. Now the temperance people should endeavour to have this defect reinad ed by patitioning Parl ament for a new or an explanatory act, clearly defining what cities, towns, villages, and townships can

do, vesting in them 160 powers to act at they please in refusing to license any liquor-selling in it. We do not by this mean to say that we wish the Maine Law passed over. But until its passage this amendment would be the best substitute that could be adopted

English Temperan's Proceedings - Mr. Golgh - Just now this highly grantying to see the activity displayed in England in the temperance cause. It is questionable if the cause over stood better than it does now in that I-land. Yet with this, it must be owned that the majo ty are lamentably deficient in correct views of what temperance means. There are tens of the isands of the middle, (and o course intelligent class,) who ake our friend of the Old Courtryman paper of this city, think the common and free use of feer at their meals quite compatible with a remperance. Bad waskey and gin they will denounce --wine is too dear-brandy too strong, but good old "Y die, ' and " or o Lospos pouran," these are food and drink, an absolute recessity for most Englishmen. Their climate is dull, wet and heavy, and this porter and beer, (a very heavy drick too) they deem necessary after ressi-beef and plum-pudding. There is one quality in beer that as good, and that is the bitter of hops. A strong butter is good for the stomach, but it may be obtained in a dozen ways without druking beer. Hops may be soaked in hot water Camemile leaves and Colombo root u av; and all these afford a good byter. The arcohol in porter, are, and beer, destions its good qualities. A man may become an inveterandrunkard on beer, and to our knowledge in Canada some of the worst drunkards are these tho drink down a quart or two of over during the forenoun of each day, and as much more between dinner and bed time. Beer is not so strong a stimulant as in inv others, but with the drunkard, the milder simulant leads to one worst ones. No country can ever remain temperate that permits the free sale of beer in uppling shops. In New Bronswick the anti-riquor act passed in 1852, permitted the tree-sale of beerand it destroyed all the control temperancemen. Men become denak in a few minutes on beer. Now the English people have just this idea of beer, and to confine them to the beverages of water, tea and coffee, would be in their minds derogatory to tiberty, and injurious to health. The Englishman would be more healthy if he drank no beer and used meat once a day, and good vegetable food twice, dranking nothing but water, mill, or light drinks like tea. At present the true temperance principles are confined to a small portion of the mechanical, ciercal, and middling classes. Mr Gough will remain there perhaps all ter of the paper. Also a large quantity of matter suitable and of 1854, and will open the eyes of the English and Scoots useful for farmers will be given; if possible one page will be to the necessity of a law similar to bat of Maine. As an earnest of what is to come, the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance, has lately passed these resolutions. To most Englishmen the idea of stopping the evil of drunkenness, by putang temptation out of the way, is entirely new and startling. They, tike many other-, love to be cheated, coming to the point by prohibition,-digging up the tree at once, is too straight a way to stop drunkenness with the blunt man.

William Wilson, Esq. of Sherwood Hall, Mansfield, moved the adoption of a declaration, as the basis of the movement now inaugurated.

William Willis, Esq of Luton, seconded the declaration; subscriber sending two new ones with himself will be charged and after some slight verbal improvements had been made in it, it was unanimously adopted in the following form:-

## DECLARATION.

The general council of the United Kingdom Alliance, hereby affirm and record the following declaration:

1. That it is neither right nor politic for the state to afford

advance. All payments in such cases must be in advance or in i legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, waste the na ional resources, to corrupt the social liabits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

2, That the traffic in maxicating liquors, as common bever ages, is manical to the true micrests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought, therefore, to be prohibited.

3. That the lustory and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic abundantly prove that it is unpossible satisfactority limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in us tendencies.

4. That no considerations of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in result, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

5 That the legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic is perfeetly compatible with national liberty, and with all the claims of justice and legitimate commerce.

That the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic would be figury conductive to the development of a progressive civisation.

7. That, rising above class, sectarian, or party considerations, all good cuizens should combine to procure an enactment prombting the sale of intoxicating beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appailing evil of intemp rance.

Resolutions an horising the appointment of incturers and other agents, the formation of auxiliary bodies, the offering of a prize of £100 for an essay on the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic, the preparation and circulation of tracts, and other measures, were manimously adopted. All of the resolutions were to the effect, that the Amance, in its official working and public proceedings, be kept perfectly distinct from temperance societies, and other organizations as such; but that all temperance and social reformers be earnestly invited to join the aliance in their individual capacity. By another resolution, the council pledged uself to and the executive in raising a fund of £2,000, to defray the expenses of the first year's agriation.

The speeches on the occasion were of a high order, and everything betokens a vigorous campa an in behalf of the Maine law in England.

THE TEMPERANCE PRESS.

We are not about to write a glowing puff of our own shoot says the Michigan Temperance Advicate, nor to particularize any, but to state the claims that temperative papers have upon comperance men, aye, upon all who prefer virtue to vice, propenty to rum.

The temperance papers labor under many disadvamages Their circulation is mainly confined to those who live and act up to the total abstinence plactorins. Second. Their advertising patronage is limited; and yet, temperature menkings. ing these things, and who, to the world, seem zealous in the cause-refuse to aid it, by subscribing to a Temperance paper

What the main spring is to a watch, so is the temperance press to the temperance cause. Who would have known of the Washingtonian reform, if the press had not heraload it out? Where now would have been the Orders of the Sons of Temperature. ance Rechabites, and other benevolencorders, had it not been for the press. Alas! they would have languished and don, with those who oriented them

We have heard the reformed man, in his experience, state diat he has spent from two so three hundred dollars a year for rum; and we have asked that same turn, do you take a temperance paper, and he has answered, "No!! cannot afford it." O, conastericy, thou art a jewel.

Again-we ask, what would have kept alive the temperance cause fitteen years ago, when the clunking of the machinery of nearly ten thousand distilleries, were heard from the rising of the sun, until the going down of the same; aye, throughout the long dark sours of night, till the morning's sun again broke upon them, had it not been for the temp rance press, which toiled manfully against all odds until the people became aroused

Do not then the Christian, the Temperance, and the Moral World, owe a deep debt to the temperatice press and are they willing to repuditte it? We believe not. All moral causes demand, in trumpet tones, that it should be sustained. Fathers! you owe it to yourselves and to your children, to see that it is cell sustained. In the various sheets published, they may read something that will send an arrow of conviction home to their very hearts, and this save them from a tife of dissination-perhaps from a drunkard's grave. Christians! you should sustain a, for when men become sober and sane, they are then it to receive your wise and solemn teachings. Statesmen!--tovers of your country—if you would see her advance—be die model nation of the earth—get her people to become temperate, moral, and intelligent; and in no better way can you do it, than by supporting the temperance press. Let it. O let it be sustained, and in it nobly vindicate the principles of total abstinence, until all men of all nations and all tongues, subscribe to and tive up to its heaven-born principles.

THE TEMPERANCE PRESS .- We give above a few remarks from an American contemporary, and in our first December No. gave extended extracts from the report of the most Worthy Scribe of the National Division to that Body at its Session at Chicago last June, in reference to the positive necessity there is to support a Temperance Press, if the cause is to prosper. The Most Worthy Scribe justly says, that he ascribes the declension in the numbers of the Order chiefly to a want of a proper support of the press. This has always been our opinion. No cause can succeed without the extensive circulation of papers advocating its interests. In Canada this will be seen to be the case. Whilst temperance papers are generally well conducted, well got up, commit much valuable news and inform mon, besides temperance news, yet there is a charmess, an unwittingness, to support them truly lamentable. We are about to try our luck again in 1854. The question is, will our old friends and new ones detheir day? We hope so, and that too, by large, prompt, and immediate exertions. Let persons desirous to do so write a subscription list and carry it around among their neignbors-don't confine your assings to temperance men only. Go to all the families in your villages and townships, get those to read such papers who have heretofore not done so. Let us see if we cannot have the temperance press supported better in 1854 than heretofire.

## MR. GOUGH IN ENGLAND."

From what follows it will be seen that Mr. Gough is doing a good work in London. He addressed about 7000 persons on one coasion. It will be recollected that Mr. Gough is a thorough Maine Law man, and the seeds of a future law will be scattered through England and Scotland. The middle properly-bolding classes want moving there, and all will be right. Mr. Gough is pursuing a very judicious and wise course in addressing the Christian feelings of England. The dissenters in Great Britain are very influential, and he will succeed well with them. Cobden succeeded by addressing the sympathies of the trades people, and it is to be hoped that sough and his friends will succeed by addressing them and the religious classes together.-

Mr. J. B. Gough, the great transadantic Temperance Orator, delivered the second fecture of the course commenced by Sir James Siephen, last Tuesday evening. Exeter Hall was crowded with young men-from six to seven thousand persons found their way within its walls. The British Banner, in a long and powerful article upon the lecture, says:

" Never before, we may safely affirm, did. Mr. Gough address an audience that might, in all points be compared with it. Never did he make his appeal to seeth a mass of cultivated and Christian mind-mind thoroughly competent to deal, with the subject, and form a proper estimate of the speaker. The conjunction of such a man with such an audience, was an object of unusual interest to the moral philosopher. To say it was beautiful in a very high degree is saying little. It was transcendantly grand. To witness the effect of one spirit operating, through such a lengthened period, upon the aggregate mass of spirits, was affelicity which belongs to "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." The effect