

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS

The paper will be issued on Thursdays... Half yearly subscribers will be taken at the above prices... Agents now on our list, will receive a copy for \$1 in advance...

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red... TORONTO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1853.

TO OUR DEFAULTING SUBSCRIBERS—1853 is now closing, and it becomes necessary to remind those in arrears that we need immediate payments... 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... The only material alterations we intend to make are as to its matter.

Great attention will be paid to the literary and poetical character of the paper... THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS: Single subscribers \$1 in advance.

CREDIT TERMS: At the end of 3 months \$1 1/2... At the end of 6 months \$1 3/4... At the end of the year 1854 \$2.

Agents now on our list, will receive a copy for \$1 in advance, or gratis if they collect and send \$50 from old subscribers...

We cordially invite all the friends of this paper, or of Canadian Literary and Temperance progress, to exert themselves for a few weeks to come to send us a large list for 1854.

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 liquors 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... The decision goes the length of saying, that innkeepers may supply their traveling customers with refreshments in the shape of intoxicating liquors, provided it be done in any other room than the bar.

do, vesting in them full powers to act as they please in refusing to license any liquor-selling man... We do not by this mean to say that we wish the Maine Law passed over.

ENGLISH TEMPERANCE PROCEEDINGS—MR. GOUGH—Just now it is highly gratifying to see the activity displayed in England in the temperance cause... 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 legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

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; 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 legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people. 2. That the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a common beverage, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought, therefore, to be prohibited. 3. That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic abundantly prove that it is impossible to satisfactory limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its 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 perfectly compatible with national liberty, and with all the claims of justice and legitimate commerce. 6. That the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilization. 7. That, rising above class, sectarian, or party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evil of intemperance. Resolutions on the appointment of lecturers 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 unanimously adopted.

THE TEMPERANCE PRESS.

We are not about to write a glowing puff of our own sheet... says the Michigan Temperance Advocate, nor to particularize any, but to state the claims that temperance papers have upon temperance men, eye, upon all who prefer virtue to vice, prosperity to ruin.

The temperance papers labor under many disadvantages. First. Their circulation is mainly confined to those who live and act up to the total abstinence platform. Second. Their advertising patronage is limited; and yet, temperance men knowing 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 heralded it? Where now would have been the Orders of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, and other benevolent orders, had it not been for the press. Alas! they would have languished and died, with those who originated them.

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

Again—we ask, what would have kept alive the temperance cause fifteen years ago, when the clanking 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 hours of night, till the morning's sun again broke upon them, had it not been for the temperance 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 temperance press and are they willing to repudiate it? We believe not. All moral causes demand, in trumpet tones, that it should be sustained. Fathers! you owe it to your-selves and to your children, to see that it is well sustained. In the various sheets published, they may read something that will send an arrow of conviction home to their very hearts, and thus save them from a life of dissipation—perhaps from a drunkard's grave. Christians! you should sustain it, for when men become sober and sane, they are then fit to receive your wise and solemn teachings. Statesmen!—lovers of your country—if you would see her advance—be the model nation of the earth—get her people to become temperance, 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 let it nobly vindicate the principles of total abstinence, until all men of all nations and all tongues, subscribe to and live 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, contain much valuable news and information, besides temperance news, yet there is a *chamness*, an unwillingness 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 do their duty? 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 neighbors—don't confine your assents 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 heretofore.

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 occasion. 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 property-holding 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 Gough and his friends will succeed by addressing them and the religious classes together.—[EDITOR.]

Mr. J. B. Gough, the great transatlantic Temperance Orator, delivered the second lecture of the course commenced by Sir James Stephen, 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 such a mass of cultivated and Christian minds—minds 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 transcendently grand. To witness the effect of one spirit operating, through such a lengthened period, upon the aggregate mass of spirits, was a felicity which belongs to the feast of reason and the flow of soul." The effect