

satiety. The apostle blames them for their mode of eating and drinking in connection with the Lord's Supper; but he says they might eat and drink as largely in their own houses without being culpable. This proves "that the apostle laid no *brutal excess* to their charge." They were selfish, and that was sinful; they insulted their poorer brethren, and that too was sinful; and both sins were aggravated by being committed in the *church of God*. It was enough that the poor be allowed to struggle amid their penury at home, and it was unkind and unchristian to act so as to taunt them with it "in the meeting of the saints."

"Of all the griefs that harass the distressed,  
Sure the most bitter is a scornful jest."

9. The advocates in favour of the use of intoxicating wine in the Lord's Supper introduce, in connection with the passage we have now explained, the governor's remark at the marriage at Cana of Galilee, (John ii. 10,) and the apostle's language, (Eph. v. 18); but as these passages have no important bearing on the point in hand, we reject them as irrelevant. They endeavour to force them into their service, but it were easy to show that they are not helped by them.

### CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

§ 21. It may be asked, how can unfermented wine be obtained in this country? We reply, the raisin wine can be made with the utmost readiness, and that the inspissated can be obtained by importation, and either of these is entitled to the appellation "the fruit of the vine." I believe that those churches who have agreed to use unfermented wine find no difficulty in obtaining it. In fine, let the subject of this publication be brought fully before the members of our churches, and we feel persuaded that truth will triumph, and that the change we propose will be adopted; and that, so far from its judicious discussion being attended by disastrous results, it will eminently conduce to the edification of the church, and the promotion of the glory of God.

### Address of the Rumsellers.

The following is part of an address to the public, sent forth by the taverners, grocers, tipplers, &c., of Berkshire county, Mass. who recently met in convention, at Stockbridge. For a copy of the address we are indebted to the Berkshire Washingtonian, edited by that faithful labourer in the cause, T. D. Bonner. We cannot spare space for the entire address, but the extract, we are sure, will prove a rich treat to our readers. It seems, from the language they use, that the Washingtonians of that county, go with the earlier friends of the cause in their efforts to prohibit the traffic. If the same course was adopted by the Washingtonians in all our counties, the bloody traffic in broken hearts and crushed hopes, would come to an end before the close of the year 1844. But hear the lamentations of those sorely afflicted friends of temperance:—

"We regret that the Washingtonians have behaved thus. We regret that their doings should retard (as we sincerely believe they will,) instead of advancing the march of temperance. By calling to their aid the legal powers of coercion, they have shown the muffled foot. They have shown a determination that their cause should no longer stand on its own merits; but that it should rest in the arms of the civil law. In this they will soon find their error. Public opinion will ere long convince them, that they have made a fatal mistake. The petitioners and county commissioners, by the course they pursued, could not have injured the cause of temperance more, had they established a groggery at every road's crossing throughout the country; for the disgust that such would create, would doubtless, make all drinkers ashamed of the practice.

The pititioners, or at least some of them who profess to

be the knowing ones, before they sent their solicitations forth, should have reflected, that of the immense number of persons whose names are on the pledge, not one who ever long continued, was forced, but on the contrary, was persuaded; and until this event, the temperance cause was finally advancing. Let us for a moment, contrast the present course of the Washingtonians, with one they might have pursued. Suppose that instead of doing as they did, they had during its late session, petitioned our State Legislature to repeal all license laws appertaining to the sale of ardent spirits, without reserve, with the declaration that it was their intention to rest the cause of temperance wholly on its own merit, and persuade all to come to its support. What, we will ask, would have been the probable result, at the end of the present year? Verily, we believe, they would have gained hundreds, where now they will be apt to lose from their present number. By such a course they would soon have starved out all dealers in ardent spirits for want of customers, (1.) and whenever the time shall arrive that there are no buyers, we will vouch for the truth that there shall be no more sellers. (2.) It is the demand for the article that keeps the traffic up. The tree of intemperance can be rendered lifeless only in one way:

If you strike at its root, it is so widespread; and so set with fibers interwoven into the soil, that it cannot be undermined or eradicated. If you beat at its trunk with all the implements of nature and art combined, the stubborn and gnarled monster will still maintain its perpendicular attitude. But if you pluck off its limbs and its branches, its sap will run down its own outside, and soon convert to rottenness and decay its trunk and its roots. (3.) So, if its destruction be sought, those charged with the commission must begin at the top of the tree and work downwards (4.)—They must first subdue the drinkers, and then rum-sellers and distillers will be reckoned among the things obsolete. But such reasons seem to have been overlooked in the matter at issue."

(1.) Do the gentlemen believe that an adherence to moral suasion would have been as disastrous to their business as they represent? If they did, would they recommend it?

(2.) Tender-hearted men! If we can only persuade the infatuated and despairing man not to commit suicide, they agree they will not sell him the pistol or the cord. When not a solitary lamb is left within reach of their teeth and claws, they give us their opinion that they shall cease to be wolves.

(3.) There seems to be a distinct acknowledgment in this sentence, that the traffic is the root of the tree. You are right, gentlemen. You must not strike at the root, (that is us,) say they, but pelt away at the branches (the drunkards,) to whom we (the root,) furnish sap. Then the sap (the rum) will run back upon the root (ourselves) and we shall rot. Miserable sap-heads!! You are morally rotten now.

(4.) Is that the way the husbandman proceeds when he wishes to convert the gloomy forest into a fruitful field? We understand you. You would have us cease striking at the root (the traffic,) and while busying ourselves with lopping off individual branches, you calculate to send up a profusion of sap, and we shall have a plentiful crop of new shoots. No gentleman, let our moral suasion friends lop branches, and we will rejoice at their success; while in the mean time, we promise you, that with all the strength God has given us, we will lay our blows at the root, and they shall fall thick and heavy, until the "stubborn and gnarled monster," intemperance, lays prostrate. Nor will we, in disposing of it, wait for the slow process of rotting, but it shall burn in the fire of public indignation.

(5.) Strange! passing strange!! that such reasoning should be overlooked.—*Emancipator*.