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just mentioned, and most of them, having long been acting against the clearest light, and most deplorably abounding proofs of the ruinous effects of their respective occupations, it is quite too much to expect, that now, any considerable number of them will voluntarily relinquish their iniquitous callings, and thereby forego their prospects of pecuniary gain. There are, also, very considerable numbers among the mercantile, trading, and artizan classes, who, from a similar *mercenary* spirit, either to secure or retain the business transactions, or the employment of those who traffic in those liquors, and use them, still continue in the drinking practice, or at least refrain from sanctioning or assisting the Temperance reform.

Other classes, less numerous, might also be mentioned, who either frown on the movement, or refrain from assisting it; but it will readily be seen, that those which have been specified, comprise, in the whole, by far the greater portion of society.

During the early period of the reformatory movement, very considerable numbers, influenced, of course, by various considerations, chiefly, it may be hoped, of commendable descriptions, united with the cause. In its later progress, notwithstanding the several organizations, designed the better to facilitate the work, and the numerous and constantly increasing means, and exertions, put forth to extend and render it triumphant, its most sincere and sanguine advocates and friends, must now admit, that it has not secured that degree of public sympathy and support, which can at all warrant the expectation, that, by the means of a *merely* moral or persuasive description, it will ever prove *universally* successful. The converts to the cause, by such means, have, it is believed, in most countries, been smaller in numbers, during several of the later years, than during similar periods, in the early history of the work. The reasons of this, may be chiefly, and satisfactorily found, in what has already been advanced, concerning the various classes of persons, whose adverse positions, and characters, have been stated and described. By far the greater part of the population, in all countries, where the reform has been established, seem to have finally made up their minds concerning it, and to have taken their stand; either on one side, or other, of the subject. But, however that may be, there is a deplorable *certainty*, that, in every land, where merely the means of a moral or persuasive nature have been used, to carry forward the reform, the sale and use of the ruinous liquors, are still greatly prevalent, and as the invariable