

drinking usages were much the same as they are in this country now³³—that is, in Great Britain.

Another strong objection to this practice is the support which it gives to the drinking usages of society, the abolition of which is one great object of the temperance reformation. There is an unholy alliance between these liquors and the courtesies of life. So long as this continues, there will be a mighty obstacle to complete success. Hospitality is a duty, but it must not be exercised at the risk of injuring the bodies and souls of our fellow creatures. You would not, we presume, present the intoxicating cup at all to the confirmed inebriate. But does it not often happen that he forms one of a company? In such a case, how would you act? To give to *all but him*, would place you in a delicate and difficult position. To *single him out*, would give great offence; and yet you know that there is so much danger of exciting his vitiated appetite, that a regard for his welfare urges you to withhold it from him. An interesting fact, narrated in Mrs. ELLIS's beautiful work, "*A Voice from the Vintage*," very forcibly illustrates the importance of this view of the subject:—"While speaking of the extreme pain and difficulty of partial abstinence, when opposed to inclination, a circumstance has been brought to my recollection which affected me powerfully at the time, though it failed to convince me of the unkindness and inconsistency of my own conduct. It was on the occasion of some visitors arriving at my father's house, when all the family except myself were absent. The customary duties of hospitality consequently devolved upon me; and with other refreshments, as a matter of course, I ordered wine to be placed upon the table. Seated in the same room at that time was one of the greatest sufferers from habitual and constitutional intemperance it has ever been my lot to know—a sufferer both from the force of the temptation, and the remorse, and loss of character it occasioned him to endure. He was a *clergyman*, and an eminent scholar, perfectly sane and sober then, having bound himself by a promise that he would scrupulously abstain for a stated period. When my guests had refreshed themselves, we walked out into the garden, leaving this individual, as I distinctly recollect, seated opposite the table, with his eyes fixed intently upon the wine; and he told me afterwards, that no language could describe the agony he endured while I was pouring out the tempting draught, and urging it upon my friends; but more especially when he was in the room alone with it before him. It is scarcely necessary to add, that he indemnified himself only too deeply for this privation, so soon as the term of his promised abstinence expired." Those who know anything of the *physical change which intoxicating liquors produce in the stomach*, will not be surprised at this *craving for the drink* under which he suffered. We do not admire the plan of abstaining for a stated period; but had he not, on this occasion, been under such a promise, there can be little doubt but he would have drunk freely, and disgraced himself and his profession, as he had done formerly, and, it appears, did again, when the time was expired.

We have only to add on this subject, that we have known several instances of individuals, after a visit to their tee-total friends, returning home considerably improved in health by their short abstinence. Such circumstances are encouraging, and show the propriety of every tee-total householder pursuing a consistent and straightforward course.—*National Temperance Advocate and Herald.*

[We trust the foregoing article will be carefully considered by all who keep liquors only for their friends; and there are many who, as far as they are personally concerned, would willingly give up every thing that intoxicates.—Ed. C. T. A.]

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

In this age of addresses, when a military officer or a police magistrate cannot remove from one village to another without a long address and an equally long reply, all published for the edification of the public in one or more newspapers, we do not see why temperance men should not be in the fashion, and they indeed with reason, for an active and zealous temperance advocate, is a blessing to the part of the country in which his lot has been cast. With these views, although we would by no means promise to make the *Advocate* a vehicle for the publication of such addresses, we give the following with pleasure, being the first that has come to hand and one that appears to have been richly merited:—

An address from the Officers and Members of the Wilton Temperance Society to the Rev. Gilbert Miller: unanimously approved of by the Society.

REVEREND SIR,—With great respect and affectionate regard to your high and sacred office, we address you on this occasion. We consider you as called of God to proclaim his will to fallen man. That will is made known in his written Word; these, as we fully believe, and deeply feel, show with great clearness that both the use of spirituous liquors and the traffic in them are morally wrong, and a violation of the Divine law. Millions are now groaning, and have long groaned under the effect of this violation. A sad memento to all ages that the way of transgressors is hard. And it is with the greatest pleasure that we, as officers and members of the Wilton Temperance Society, do give to you our most sincere thanks for your labour and timely aid in promoting the Temperance cause on Waterloo Circuit, and more especially in our own society. During the time you have laboured with us, by the best information we can obtain, you have attended about forty temperance meetings, and delivered about the same number of addresses upon the subject of Temperance, and in the same length of time about 1500 members have been added to the different temperance societies upon the circuit, and out of this number 180 to our own, and as we expect you will soon leave us, and retire to some other field of labour, you have our best wishes and prayers that you may be equally as useful as you have been, and pursue the same unchangeable course, and your labour will be crowned with the same success.

MILTON FISK, President,
JOHN THOMPSON, Vice Pres.,
J. PARROT, Secretary.

Wilton, May 7, 1841.

Mr. Miller's Reply to the Officers and Members of the Wilton Temperance Society.

GENTLEMEN AND RESPECTED FRIENDS,—It is with unfeigned gratitude that I receive your kind approbation of my labour, both as a Minister of the Gospel, and as an advocate of the temperance cause, while I have been with you. I rejoice still more to find that you "fully believe and deeply feel that the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage, and the traffic in them, are morally wrong, and a plain violation of the Divine law." It is a full conviction of these important truths, and a deep sense of my responsibility to God, which have induced me to forego many an hour of required rest for the purpose of urging forward the temperance enterprise in our land; and while with you, Gentlemen, I rejoice at the success which has attended the temperance banner in this and the surrounding Districts, I also, with you, deplore the residue of poverty, wretchedness, crime, and eternal ruin, consequent upon that traffic with which our beloved country is still cursed. And certain am I, that while the innumerable vendors of alcoholic poisons can, for the paltry sum of a few shillings, obtain the shield of Legislative protection, from those in whose hands it is now placed, to carry on their work of ruin and death; our country must still bleed at every pore, and many more widows and orphans, made such by this blood-stained traffic, have yet to raise their imploring hands, not to the manufacturers and vendors, (for in most instances they are callous to the feelings of humanity, and deaf to the groans of the dying), but to the legally constituted authorities of our country, who alone can avenge their wrongs. Although I feel truly thankful for your kind wishes, and sincere