

liquors, or confine it to those alone who are regardless of character. The man who devotes his life to the manufacture or sale of distilled spirits, will ere long be accounted as useful and respectable a member of society as the gambler or slave dealer. Things are fast approaching this consummation so devoutly to be wished for, in the United States; and every arrival brings us fresh accounts of the rapid progress of the cause in Britain. Among other evidences of the change which Temperance Societies are working upon public opinion, even in high quarters, I may mention that the Duke of Wellington has lately recommended in strong language the formation of these societies in the British Army, as a measure which would be productive of the most beneficial results.

Let not the stale and oft-answered objection that "all the creatures of God are good and to be received with thanksgiving" be brought in here, as a reason for continuing the manufacture or importation or sale of Distilled Spirits. Were they healthful and nourishing, as a drink or a part of diet when used habitually in moderation, there might be some force in this objection. But this is not the case. All the creatures of God are doubtless good, inasmuch as they all answer the ends of their creation; but this surely does not prove that they are all good for food or drink. The deadly hemlock and henbane, arsenic and opium, are as much the creatures of God as corn and rice—salt water is as much a creature of God as fresh—stones are as much the creatures of God as bread; but will any argue that because all these are the creatures of God, and good, as answering the ends of their creation, we are allowed or required to use them all as food or drink? Besides it ought ever to be kept in view, that these liquors exist not but by the ingenuity of man, and that the use to which his ingenuity is in this case turned is heinously criminal. Is there nothing sinful in converting upwards of thirty one millions of Bushels of grain, as is done every year in Britain and Ireland, into this liquid fire? This immense quantity if thrown into the market would, it is calculated, lower the price of bread and butchers' meat one half to the inhabitants of these lands, and influence to an extent hardly credible the price of other commodities. When God in his goodness causes a land to yield fruit abundantly, for the supply of its wants, is there nothing wrong in his creature man stepping in upon him and the objects of his bounty, and converting the

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