

Public Meeting assembled, beg most respectfully to tender to you our hearty congratulations on your return to this your native town; and our unanimous thanks for your indefatigable exertions, in the British Senate, in America, and other parts of the World, in the cause of Temperance and the promotion of General Education and Peace. We hail your presence amongst us, as an event of no ordinary importance, and sincerely pray, that that Being, who has preserved you amidst the perils of the sea, and travels through the different quarters of the globe by land, will still continue to bless you with health, happiness, and prosperity; and that you may live to prosecute the cause of Temperance, the extent of which a great part of your valuable life has been devoted. We have also the satisfaction to believe, that your philanthropic exertions have raised for you a monument in the hearts of the British people, which succeeding generations will not fail to perpetuate."

Loud cheers followed the reading of the address.—Mr. Buckingham replied to the following effect:—

Gentlemen,—I receive, with pleasure, this flattering testimony of your esteem; and I thank you for the manner in which you have been pleased to welcome me, on re-visiting the place of my birth. I concur with you in feelings of gratitude to that Divine Being, whose protecting power has preserved me from the perils of the sea and land, and permitted me again to tread my native soil, in the full possession of health, and many other blessings. You have thought fit to commend my humble labours in bringing the great question of Temperance before the British Parliament. I can assure you, that it is a constant source of pleasure to me to look back on that event, and trace the triumphant progress of our cause. At that period, there were not more than three or four Members who were impressed with the importance of the subject; and not more than one, beside myself, who, on principle, had made public declaration of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks: while the greater number of that body, the subject was one of ridicule. The evidence before the Select Committee, of which I had the honour to be elected chairman, was such, however, as to awaken the sympathies of a large number of those who were before opposed to our views; and this was an ample reward for the obloquy thrown by the public and the press on this legislative effort towards a Temperance Reform. The volume containing the evidence has been printed and circulated, in England and America, to the extent of more than 10000 copies,—abridgments of it have been published in almost all the languages of Europe,—and of the report, founded on that evidence, more than a million of copies have been circulated in England alone, and double that number in other countries, and in our colonies. When I remember all this, I cannot but rejoice at having been the instrument of originating an inquiry which has led to such an amount of good, and which is still destined to confer incalculable benefits on our country and on mankind. You are pleased so to advert to my labours for the promotion of Temperance, Education, and Peace, in other lands; and in reference to this, I can truly say, that all these have been dictated by the same feeling, an ardent desire to diminish the sufferings, and augment the enjoyments, of my fellow-men, of every country, creed, and complexion. Believing, as I do, that intemperance, Ignorance, and War, are productive of a greater amount of evil than any other causes that can be

named, I have but given relief to the feelings of my heart in advocating their removal, and pointing out their hostility to health, morality, and religion, wherever they exist. Happily the substitutes of Temperance, Knowledge and Peace, by which we desire to supply their place, are so blended together, that they form but separate links of the same chain. The stronger this bond of union between nations can be made, the greater will be our security, that Intemperance, Ignorance, and War shall gradually disappear, and give way to the triumph of Christianity, which is especially the religion of Temperance, Knowledge, and Peace. I cannot close without adding my testimony to the benefits which I have observed to result from Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks. On this subject my testimony is of some value, as there is no man living whose opportunities of observation have been more extensive than mine, and there is no traveller whose works are before the world, who has traversed a greater extent of sea and land, than it has fallen to my lot to do—in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. I have passed through the gradations of a seaman's life,—from "the ship boy on the high and giddy mast," to the captain of a frigate of the first class;—I have travelled through Spain and Portugal, barefooted and in chains;—I have dwelt in the tent of the Bedouin Arab, and accompanied Tartar couriers across the sandy desert;—I have filled the office of Envoy from an Egyptian court; and have sat at royal tables at home and abroad;—while the duties of a Representative in Parliament of my own country, have compelled me to mingle with persons of the highest distinction, and to hold communication with some of the lowest classes in society, in visiting the victims of intemperance in the jails and penitentiaries of the country; yet amidst these vicissitudes, I have experienced the greatest benefit to health from Total Abstinence, and seen the same benefits result the same practice in others. All this confirms me in the conviction that we are pursuing the right course; and in again thanking you for your congratulations, I still hope to devote the remainder of my days to the promotion of the great objects of Temperance, Education and Peace, which you have eulogised as among the most important that can engage the attention of mankind."

WASHINGTON, Jan'y. 1842.

TO E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.

My dear Sir.—For some weeks past the temperance cause in this city has excited an unusual interest, which has been followed by some very extraordinary results. Temperance Meetings have been held two or three evenings every week; the great transparent painting has been exhibited and explained, crowds have thronged the houses to see and to hear, and multitudes have signed the total abstinence pledge, many of whom have been abandoned drunkards for years. The hearts of the most despondent are cheered, and we confidently look forward to the time when this city shall stand redeemed, and intemperance be swept from the metropolis of the country.

A most animating and glorious scene was witnessed at the meeting of our *Freeman's Vigilant Total Abstinence Society*, held at the Medical College this evening, which I will briefly describe.—The name of Thomas E. Marshall, a member of Congress, from Kentucky, nephew of the late Chief Justice Marshall, is doubtless familiar to you. His