

ing, it is not essential to my Christian character that I drink such liquors. In abstaining, a good is to be obtained, which will otherwise be lost, and while in abstaining I violate no law of my Master, I cheerfully abstain that good may be gained. 'T is not, I apprehend, a larger share of biblical erudition that is requisite to the settlement of this question, but a larger share of biblical benevolence. Give us more of Christian disinterestedness and love, and there will be less of a pernicious vindication of the Bible right of drinking, and more of the Bible practice of self-denying. Many are the sins which may be vindicated on even apparently pious grounds. Niggardliness may be glossed over with the appearance of scriptural propriety. Fault finding may be set forth as a sensitive regard for the true interest of religion. Pride may become nothing but a spirit of self respect; and so dram-drinking may assume the garb of a holy jealousy for the Saviour's character. On the very same principle the martyrs, whose heroism we so loudly extol, might have saved their own lives on the plea of a commendable prudence. What we want is more of Christian love, more of Christian benevolence. Had we but the spirit of Thomas Wright, of whom I read the other day, our speeches would have in them fewer answers to objections. This modern Howard, although occupying but an humble situation in a foundry at Manchester, has, during the last ten years, been the means of recovering to their lost position in society three hundred discharged criminals; often lodging them at his own expense until situations could be found, and becoming surety for their behavior. And how does he proceed? First, he pledges them to abstinence, takes them to the house of God, and awakens anew the slumbering self-respect of their natures. And all this by a poor man of seventy years of age, with a family of nineteen children to care for. Is this benevolence merely to be applauded?—is it not also to be imitated? Oh, man, even in his ruins, is a noble being. The instrument may be unstrung and broken, but let only the hand of divine skill pass over it, and the spirit of Christian benevolence breathe upon it, and what celestial harmony will it yield!

### UNITED STATES.

**TEMPERANCE IN KENTUCKY.**—Several of the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Kentucky have done good service in collecting statistics of Intemperance. In the last May number of the *Star of Temperance*, published at Louisville, were returns from several counties, which we read at the time, with interest. Only want of space has before prevented their publication. We give them much abridged, for they are of much intrinsic value to show the strength of the curse against which we contend.

**REPORT OF ANDERSON COUNTY.**—In this county there are nine distilleries in operation, turning out every year 70,000 gallons of spirituous liquor, chiefly whisky, and consuming 17,500 bushels of grain, at a cost of over \$7,000 per annum. In 1843 there were ten persons engaged in retailing spirituous liquors; at present there are 14, half licensed, and whose sales amount to \$1,000 per annum.

It has cost the county over \$700 in the last five years to maintain paupers made by the influence of whisky; and in that time 20 prosecutions at law with 20 convictions have grown out of the same source; 17 have died from the use of ardent spirits, leaving 13 widows and about 23 children. Candidates at elections treat universally, and it is believed as much as 500 gallons are drunk at every election that takes place.

**BATH COUNTY.**—Fourteen distilleries, turning out about 4000 gallons per annum.

In the year 1844 there were 11 persons engaged in selling liquor; in '45, 11; in '46, 11; in '48, 26; in '49, 12—12 of whom are licensed.

Ten thousand dollars are annually received by these 42 vendors, and the cost of keeping the paupers made by them has exceeded to the county \$100 per year.

In the last five years about 80 prosecutions for violation of law have been annually laid against persons so acting under the influence and excitement of liquor, with about forty convictions, at a cost to the parties of over \$100; and during that period, 15 have come to violent ends while in liquor.

For several years previous to 1847 [say four] there were about 300 gallons used yearly by candidates in treating before and at

elections. Since that time "treats" have been in a great measure suspended.

**BOURBON COUNTY.**—Two distilleries, employing about 30 persons each, and making about two hundred gallons per day, and 250,400 gallons annually.

To feed these distilleries, 83,258 bushels of corn and grain are annually consumed, at a cost of—including hired labor—\$45,000.

In the year 1843, there were only 4 licensed liquor shops retailing, but of unlicensed, over 30. Now there are 19 licensed liquor shops, and over 115 persons selling without a license—vending, altogether, over \$10,000 worth of distilled liquors annually.

The cost to this county, of maintaining those who have been directly or indirectly made paupers by the use of alcoholic liquors for the past five years has been over \$1,500 per annum, and in that period, 91 prosecutions for violations of the law, by persons when under the influence of intoxicating drinks have been recorded, with 23 County Court convictions, at a cost of about \$600, and before Justices of the Peace, to the amount of \$200 and costs.

During the last five years, over 100 persons have died from the use of ardent spirits in this county—many of them violent and untimely deaths. About one-half of that number have left widows, and, at an average, three children each; so that fifty widows have been made thereby, and about one hundred and fifty orphans. There are in the county about 75 men who do not support their families on account of habitual drunkenness. Their families are exposed to all the evils of families of drunken fathers, and have to resort to various ways to obtain food and clothes.

About 400 barrels of whisky are used and drank in this county annually; and elections average the consumption of fifty barrels each,—the proportion of those who treat to those who do not, being about 10 to 4.

**BRACKEN COUNTY.**—In 1845 there were 8 persons engaged in retailing spirituous liquors; in '46, 7; in '48, 5; and at present 5—three of whom are licensed. These establishments take in about \$800 each per annum.

Three prosecutions at law with two convictions, at a cost to the parties concerned of \$250, have been caused by the influence of liquor; and one man came to a violent end, leaving a widow and four children, from the same cause.

The proportion of liquor used by candidates for political favors is on the decrease.

**CHRISTIAN COUNTY.**—Six distilleries. The number of those engaged in retailing spirituous liquors, have diminished one half within the past five years, leaving at the present time, five licensed, and twenty-five without license, who continually sell.

The gross amount received by such vendors and the distillers, is believed to amount to \$15,640 per annum.

The cost of maintaining those who were made paupers through the influence and use of liquor, amounts, in the last five years, to over \$200 per year, and during that period seventy-eight prosecutions have been entered against persons, for violating law while intoxicated. The cost of such prosecutions is estimated at \$3,580.

Since the month of June, 1847, when the first division of the Sons of Temperance was established in this county, no criminal prosecutions, growing out of the use of liquor, have been entered.

About one hundred and seventy persons, it is believed, have died within the last five years from the use of intoxicating liquor—leaving, as near as can be estimated, one hundred and twenty-seven widows, and three hundred and eighty-one orphans.

Of twenty-four candidates for public office in this county, in the last five years, it is estimated that eighteen treated before and at elections—many of whom supplied to voters by the barrel.

**CALDWELL COUNTY.**—One distillery which makes 10,000 gallons of spirits annually, in which process is consumed 15,000 bushels of grain.

About fifty persons in the county have retailed liquor each year, for the last five, not more than seven of whom have a license so to do.

It is believed that \$50,000 changes hands in the traffic annually in this county, and within the last five years, over fifty prosecutions have been entered against persons who violated the law while under the influence of liquor, with 45 convictions—three of them capital—for murder in the first degree.

The probable cost of such prosecutions was, we should believe not less than \$3,000.—*Journal of Am. Temp. Union.*