

[The remaining £2 4s 3d goes to pay duty, licenses, and the brewers, distillers, and publicans.]

Under the teetotal system the farmer receives	£2 17 0
out of £3 0s 10d	
Under the drinking system	0 16 8

Leaving a balance of £2 0 4
in favor of agriculture, by carrying out universal sobriety.

Here are plain facts and figures! Let the farmer or his laborer carefully examine them before he again inquires, What is to become of the barley!

"If the people spend their wages in drink, they have less to spare for clothing and other necessaries. The more they expended in articles of manufacture, the better it would be for themselves. Of 20s expended in spirits, the amount paid for labor was only about eightpence; but if 20s were laid out in articles of manufacture, from six to ten shillings went into the pocket of the artisan."—*Speech of Jos. Brotherton, Esq., M.P., in the House of Commons.*

Supposing the population of Great Britain and Ireland to be twenty millions, which is under the mark, and supposing each individual to spend twopence daily on intoxicating liquors, the resulting sum in a year will be sixty millions, of which the farmer will receive about sixteen, and the government and the trade the remaining forty-four millions!

If the same sum were spent on meat, flour, butter, potatoes, and barleymeal, the farmer would receive fifty-seven millions of the sixty, and the remaining three millions would go to the baker and the flesher.

Under the drinking system, not much more than a fourth part of the money finds its way into the pockets of the productive laborer, the remaining three-fourths going partly into the pockets of government—a very expensive and troublesome personage—and partly to support a locust swarm of destructive laborers; viz: distillers, brewers, and publicans.

Whereas, under the abstinence system, the whole sixty millions would be divided amongst productive laborers; not a farthing would go to government or the traffic.

Under the drinking system, the sixty millions goes to produce as much pauperism, disease, and crime, as requires sixty millions more to support, cure, and suppress these enormous evils.

Whereas, under the abstinence system, these fearful drawbacks on the national industry would be almost entirely removed, and the sixty millions would go to increase the health, strength, and comfort of the people.

Under the drinking system, the laboring classes are excluded from citizenship, and lend their assistance, by every glass they drink, and every pipe they smoke, to swell the revenues of the government, and to fill the pockets of the pensioners and placemen, whom they accuse of crushing them to the ground.

Whereas under the abstinence system, the laboring classes, and all other classes—the united people of Great Britain and Ireland—would soon be able to govern themselves.

There ought to be engraved on every loom, hammer, and spade, in the empire; and painted on the

walls of the home of every working man in the three kingdoms, the great truth, that *the surest way to get into Parliament is to come out of the public-house.*

We have seen how the sixty millions would affect the condition of the masses, if spent on articles of food. Let us now observe its effects, if spent on clothing.

Under the drinking system, only two millions come back to the working man, as his share of the sixty; whereas, under the abstinence system, he would actually receive in wages not less than from twenty to thirty millions out of the sixty!!

"What is to become of us, and of our wives and families?" cry the trade. We reply, "You never asked 'what is to become of the wives and families of the drinkers, on whose wretchedness you thrive and grew fat.'" "You must give us compensation for our loss," cry the trade. We reply, "You gave no compensation to the community for the losses you caused it to suffer, that you might become rich; you offered no compensation for the taxes the community was compelled to bear, that your ill-gotten gains might not be lessened by feeding the miserable beings you had first fleeced, and then turned out upon the streets." "What are we to do?" cry the trade. We reply, "Work—or starve! and meet the fate you have ten thousand times inflicted."—*Scottish Temperance Review.*

NEWS BY THE "EUROPA."

In nearly every department of trade and commerce increasing activity prevails, and greater buoyancy and hope abound. Cotton is still advancing slowly. The grain trade has been more than usually steady for the last fortnight, and prices have been well sustained. Cured provisions, ashes, navy stores, and other articles of American production are in active demand at remunerating prices. Holders of goods are firm, and sanguine as to a good spring trade. The stock and money markets are unusually buoyant, at 2 per cent. Public securities and Railway shares are on the advance. The demand for United States six per cents. still continues at advancing rates.

LIVERPOOL.—10th Feb. 1849.—The expiration of the corn laws has operated favourably upon bread-stuffs; the trade has been steady since the 1st, and the tendency since that time has been upward. The market is now a little duller, and in a languid state. American flour quoted at 26s to 27s for Western, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans; for Ohio, 25s 6d to 26s 6d; for American and Canadian White Wheat, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; and Red at 6s 6d to 7s. Indian corn has latterly declined, and prices have receded; present prices, 30s to 31s for White, and 31s 6d to 32s for Yellow.

Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. The Speech from the Throne is rather lengthy. The doctrines of Free Trade, entertained by the Government, are to be steadily carried out. Lord J. Russell said, in debate, that he had been formerly in favor of a fixed duty on corn; but the House not having chosen to adopt that mode, but having chosen to set corn entirely free, I hope that no attempt, above all no successful attempt, will be made at rendering any duty upon that new article of sustenance. Sir H. L. Bulwer is to be Minister to the United States.

The ravages of the Cholera continue. The Californian excitement had greatly increased; numerous expeditions were fitting out.

Later intelligence from India has been received, but it is without interest.

The excitement created in Europe by the report of the boundless riches found in California, which had somewhat subsided under the news by the last packet, has once more aroused a spirit of enterprise; the newspapers again teem with notices of all kinds of shipping adventures in connection with the auriferous region.

IRELAND.—C. G. Duff has been brought up before the courts