

Public Institutions, the Records of criminal justice, and other sources, whence information may be gathered.

"Your committee however, are prepared to shew that the elements of Intemperance, and of all its associated evils, are of frightful magnitude. Although the general results may well be inferred from the cause, yet an accurate account of the evils, in all their details, which proceed from it, so far as human investigation and inquiry can trace them, would contribute essentially to arouse the public mind, and give a new impulse to the progress of the Temperance reform.

"Your committee subjoin a statement of the quantity of ardent and vinous Liquors (including a small quantity of cordials) consumed in the Province in each of the last nine years, taken from the reports of the select committees on the Treasurer's accounts:—

The quantity in 1833	was	338,753	Gallons.
" 1834	"	345,382	"
" 1835	"	486,074	"
" 1836	"	354,953	"
" 1837	"	311,407	"
" 1838	"	425,556	"
" 1839	"	399,308	"
" 1840	"	281,303	"
" 1841	"	273,974	"

Total in 9 years, 3,216,712 Gallons.

Which, at 6s. 3d. P gallon to the consumer, amounts to $\text{£}1,005,222$, or an average yearly sum of $\text{£}111,691$. If to this we add an average yearly expenditure for the same period of $\text{£}18,309$ for liquors brought into the Province by illicit introduction, and for other alcoholic drinks, not included in the above statement, the average annual cost to the country for the last nine years, is $\text{£}125,000$ for an article not required by the physical wants of the people.

"The incidental pecuniary loss to the country by crime, pauperism, disease, loss of labor, destruction of property by design and by fire, and other casualties consequent on the above consumption may be fairly taken to be equal to the cost to the consumer, making an average annual cost to the country of $\text{£}250,000$, or $\text{£}2,250,000$ in nine years—a sum sufficient to build a substantial rail road three hundred miles in length, and keep it in perfect repair.

"The $\text{£}125,000$, would at $\text{£}160$ per mile, or ten shillings a rod have constructed 781 miles of good Turnpike road every year through our wilderness lands, and annually laid open for settlement 9996 farms of 100 acres each, with a front of 50 rods to each farm, or 4998 farms, allowing one half the lands to be unfit for settlement. It would, in nine years, have macadamised 2250 miles of road at $\text{£}500$ a mile. It was more than equal to the whole ordinary and extraordinary revenue of the Province. If divided equally among the 12 counties of the Province, it would have given annually to each, over $\text{£}12,000$. It amounts to about eight times the sum yearly granted for the purposes of education. It would have supported all the educational institutions and common schools—all the ministers of religion—all the pauperism, all the expence of crime and criminal justice in the Province. It would have relieved every man from debt—filled every mouth with bread, and every head with knowledge.

"By including the annual incidental loss, each of the above estimates would be doubled.

"A lighter public taxation and increased revenue would, from the increased power of consumption, be the certain result of a disuse of Alcoholic drinks.

"The great resources of the Province may be inferred from its power to sustain such an immense weight, pressing on the elements of its prosperity, without being crushed by it.

"Your committee are aware that whilst the evil depends mainly for a remedy on social reform, the Legislature may and ought to act as a powerful auxiliary, as well in hastening in progress, as in its final consummation.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE S. HILL, Chairman.

Committee Room, 15th March, 1842."

From the Picetou Observer.

TEMPERANCE.

The Temperance enterprise has become a subject for history. Whether it shall succeed or fail the effort made can never pass into oblivion. Posterity will talk of it and write of it—in one case as evidence of the virtue and firmness and wisdom of this generation—in the other of their weakness and folly.

The work of God and reason furnish Temperance Societies with much higher ground than they claim. The sum total of the plan of Temperance Societies is included in one short sentence, which constitutes the fundamental principle, without vow or oath, or payment of money, or any burden whatever,—“We whose names are subscribed, resolve to abstain from the use of distilled spirits, and to discountenance the practice of Intemperance.” Such is the astonishing influence of this simple principle, that it is acknowledged even by enemies that great good has already been done, not only in shutting up the school of drunkenness among the temperate, but in effecting the reformation of drunkards.

The Members of Temperance Societies abstain from the use of Spirits, &c. because the moderate use of them, leads to the habitual use, and the habitual use is the high road to confirmed drunkenness; and the apology which the moderate use of so dangerous an article furnishes the chief agent in promoting and perpetuating drunkenness, and, in a word, because the whole system of manufacturing and selling and drinking intoxicating liquors derives its respectability and support from the temperate; and must eventually fall to the ground, with all the unnumbered ills which it entails, if the temperate give up the practice.

Press on, ye temperate, press on!
Tho' foremost in the battle field,
Press on; the victory is not won—
The foe's last doom is not yet sealed.

Well, you may exclaim, “We are advocates of Temperance. Our hands, our voices, our hearts are unanimously pledged in the presence of God, in the face of our fellow mortals, and before friends and foes. This we have done, and will do again and again. We appeal to what has been done as earnest of the future. Fathers who have sons, and without a temperate example they may bring your gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Mothers if you wish to avert the drunkard's doom from your offspring, shield, O shield them from the hanc of the bottle. The difference of Sex has been suggested as a barrier to the female sex uniting with man in suppressing intemperance. As well might