

the public mind. According to one respectable authority, "we learn that in forty cities and towns in Scotland, every 149 of the population support a dram-shop, while it requires 981 to keep a baker, 1067 to support a butcher, and 2281 to sustain a bookseller." In no county is there exacted a more strict observance of the Sabbath than in Scotland; yet, perhaps, in none, of the same size, is there drunk more ardent spirits on that sacred day; in none more intoxication and Sabbath-breaking concealed behind lowered shutters during the holy hours. And the evil seems to grow, and even Government interference is invoked to check its progress. What is the cause of all this? Is there no power to rise up and shut-to the door through which such vast numbers are rushing into ruin, remediless and appalling? Why does not the simple circulation of the Bible achieve this? Because those who read its Divine and holy precepts pretend they can find no positive prohibition there against the temperate use of ardent spirits. Why does not the simple preaching of the Gospel lift up a standard against this great iniquity that is flooding the land? Because the ablest ministers in the world cannot find a direct and fully worded command against moderate drinking. Why does not every man and woman, on becoming really and truly a Christian, cease from supporting a custom fraught with such immeasurable ruin to millions? Because they see no precept enjoining upon their total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. And is it true? Is the Bible, with all its holy teachings; is the Bible, with an everlasting cannon pointed against every thought and act of man's heart, and every practice that worketh ill to his neighbor; is this great Bible, with its sublime and holy moralities, powerless against this fearful aggregate of sin and misery? No! a thousand times, no! Show us, then, the words:—"Touch not, taste not, handle not anything that can intoxicate." These are not written in this categorical form of phraseology in the Bible. We grant it. But within its blessed lips there are teachings and precepts innumerable that convey all the meaning and obligation of this injunction. Simple teachings of the Gospel they are, and plain to the conscience of the Christian, enlightened to comprehend the compass and application of the command—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." And these are the teachings and precepts which Temperance Societies are organised to educe and array against this huge overspreading sin of Intemperance, at the very head and fountain of the evil—the custom of moderate drinking.—*Elihu Burrill's Bond of Brotherhood.*

### Statistical Compendium.

#### CRIME.

In 1851, there were 27,960 persons committed for trial at the assizes and sessions in England and Wales, of whom 21,579 were convicted, and 6,381 acquitted or discharged. 2,218 were charged with offences against the person; 2,060 with offences against property, committed with violence; 21,909 similar offences, without violence; 305 malicious offences against property; 808 forgery and offences against the currency; and 663 with riot, perjury, &c.

During the year ended 30th June, 1851, there were 21,850 persons committed to prison in Scotland, of whom 1,374 were above 50 years of age, 13,789 between 21 and 50; 4,882 between 16 and 21, and 1,805 under 16. 9,259 had been previously imprisoned, 23 above 50 times, and 1,063 between 10 and 50 times. 3,869 had to be punished for misconduct in prison, of whom 520 were under 16 years of age. 4,480 could not read, 8,804 could read with difficulty, and 7,270 could read well. 335 had learned more than reading and writing. 1,404 learned a trade in prison. Total cost during the year £45,850.

#### POOR RATES.

In 1851, the Poor Rates in England amounted to £6,778,-

914; in Ireland to £1,030,251; and in Scotland to £518,015.

In 1851, there were 706,278 persons in Ireland who received in-door relief, and 49,079 out-door relief. In England and Wales the number relieved amounted to 835,360.

#### EMIGRATION.

During the half-year ending 30th March, 1852, there were 16,037 Emigrants to New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, from ports of the United Kingdom, at which there are Government Emigration Officers. At that date the Emigration Commissioners had £227,100 in hands for purposes of Emigration to these Colonies.

In 1851, there were 41,337 Passengers, in 375 vessels, to Canada.

In 1850, the population of New South Wales was 265,563; South Australia 67,430; Western Australia 5,886; Van Dieman's Land 70,164.

In 1850, the value of Exports from South Australia was £570,817, and of Imports £845,572. The Emigrants during 1851 were estimated at 53 per cent. English, 40 per cent. Irish, and only 7 per cent. Scotch.

During the last five years, 7129 Passenger Ships sailed from ports in the United Kingdom with 1,494,044 Emigrants on board; 44 of these vessels were wrecked, by which 1043 lives were lost.

#### RAILWAYS.

On 31st December, 1851, there were 5,394 miles of Railway open in England, 961 in Scotland, and 623 in Ireland. The number of Passengers during the half-year was 39,587,613 in England, 4,953,177 in Scotland, and 2,968,601 in Ireland. The total receipts from all sources of traffic amounted to £7,171,552 in England, £772,677 in Scotland, and £303,709 in Ireland.

#### POST OFFICE.

In 1839, the Post Office delivered 82,470,596 letters, and in 1851, the number was increased to 360,647,187. In 1839, there were 188,921 money orders issued for £313,125, and in 1851, the number was 4,661,025 for £8,880,521.

#### MALT AND HOPS.

In the year ended 10th October, 1851, there were 3,751,589 quarters of Malt used by Brewers and Victuallers in England, 133,390 in Scotland, and 158,539 in Ireland.

In the year 1851, there were 43,246 acres of land in England under the cultivation of Hops, yielding 27,042,919 lbs., the amount of duty from which was £236,623.

#### CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS.

During the year ended 5th January, 1852, duty was paid for consumption on 9,595,368 gallons of Proof Spirits in England, on 6,830,710 gallons in Scotland, and on 7,550,519 gallons in Ireland. In England the duty is 7s 10d per gallon, in Scotland 3s 8d, and in Ireland 2s 8d, yielding a total revenue of £6,017,218. Quantity exported, 229,650 gallons.

#### WINE AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.

In the year 1851, the Wine retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom amounted to 6,280,653 gallons, and the Foreign Spirits to 4,784,807 gallons.

#### ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

During the year ended 5th April, 1851, there were 984 persons convicted of Illicit Distillation in Ireland, 436 in England, and 29 in Scotland. 517 Stills were seized in Ireland, 323 in England, and 44 in Scotland. 98,207 gallons of Spirits, Low Wines, Wash, &c., were seized in Ireland, 22,721 in England, and 5,279 in Scotland.

#### LICENSED BREWERS AND VICTUALLERS.

In the year 1851, there were 2,305 Licensed Brewers in England, 146 in Scotland, and 97 in Ireland. There were also 40,530 Licensed Victuallers and Beer-Sellers in England, and 179 in Scotland allowed to brew their own beer.