

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS

ILLUSTRATING SOME OF THE STATEMENTS

MALE IN THE PRECEDING PAGES.

Kice and the Almshouse.—The subjoined document is brief but interesting. Seven hundred and thirty nine persons were received into the almshouse at Baltimore, within the year ending, April 30, 1826. Of these five hundred and fifty-four owed their misery to the following causes:—

Debility from intemperance,	235
Mania from drunkenness,	54
Venercal, every individual of these being addicted to intemperance,	35
Ulcers the effects of drunkenness,	34
Fractures and wounds which in every case were received whilst the parties were in a state of intoxication,	28
Various diseases, all traced to drunkenness,	104
Crippled whilst the parties were in a state of intoxication,	7
Old age all habitual drunkards,	7

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“A temperance Society at Newburyport, seems to engage in the business of reformation with vigour. Their report states one or two facts which we had not known before. They say, “Most if not all our manufactories have utterly prohibited the use of ardent spirits in any part of their establishments; and have not unfrequently dismissed from their employment very ingenious mechanics and artists because of their violation of this important rule.”—“Most of our stage-drivers, on the Eastern rout, so far as they are known to the Committee are remarkably temperate, taking very little or no ardent spirit. Yet none are more exposed to the variety and severity of the weather than they; and none are more healthful, and endure it all with less inconvenience to their health.—Particularly is this the case with the drivers of the mail-stage; who superadd to the changes and trials of the weather that of irregular hours, and rest, by night and day. Some, at least, if not all practice an entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and have done so for many years, with uniform good health. Instead of ardent spirits, they do, indeed, take a bowl of hot coffee, where they stop; and this practice has extended from them to their passengers,—insomuch that in some of our public houses the coffee-pot is far oftener frequented, than the bar, and to far more profit, both to landlord and customer.”—*Boston Recorder*.

“In the Prison in Maine, an important experiment has been made of the effect on health of cutting off habitual drunkards, at once, from the use of spirituous liquors, in every form, and confining them to cold water. It has been found invariably beneficial. They soon renew their youth; and a more hale, healthy, muscular body of men cannot be found, in prison or out than the cold water convicts in the quarry of the Maine prison. It is an experiment also to shew that hard labour can be performed on good food and cold water. As evidence of this, it is only necessary to see these men handle the rocks.” *Report of the Prison Discipline Society.* p. 85.

In New-Hampshire the same valuable experiment has been made, with the same results, p. 89.

In the new prison at Sing-Sing, New-York, among 250 convicts, “the men neither suffer nor die from abstinence, though they have been formerly intemperate. Nor is there any want of ability, to work hard all the time, upon wholesome food, and good water.” p. 109.

The New-York Medical Society, after a preamble in which, the evils of intemperance are stated, adopted the following resolutions:—

“Resolved,—That we will endeavour to impress upon the minds of our patients, on all suitable occasions, the importance of abstaining from the use of strong liquors; and that we will use our influence to correct the popular error, that