

intemperance, before they came to this last refuge of the wretched.

But the evils arising from the use of intoxicating drinks reach beyond the inebriate and his wretched family. They flow out over society in the various forms of pauperism, crime, and enormous waste of property.

According to the report of Mr. Chipman, who some years since visited the poor houses and prisons in each county of the state of New York, the number of paupers, whose pauperism was occasioned

Not from intemperance, was	1158
Doubtful	1402
From intemperance	5874

In Albany, the number received into the almshouse in 1833 was 634. Not from intemperance, 1; Doubtful, 17; Intemperate, 616.

The poor in the Baltimore almshouse, in 1844, numbered 1493, of whom 95 only were temperate. The cost of their support to the city was \$18,205.

The annual pauper tax of Massachusetts, caused by intemperance, a few years since was \$281,000.

There is abundant evidence to show that from 3-4ths to 4-5ths of the pauperism of the country has resulted directly or indirectly from this source.

Nor is it less prolific of crime than of pauperism. Of 200 murders, committed annually in the United States, 4-5ths, it is computed, are committed in consequence of alcoholic influence.

Justice Cole, of the Police Court, Albany, says, "of all the cases that come before me during the year, 96 in 100 originated in, or were directly caused by, intemperance. More than 2,500 cases come under my cognizance in a year."

G. Hastings, Esq., District Attorney of Livingston Co., N. Y., says,—"I am free in expressing a decided opinion, that at least 9-10ths of all the offences committed in our county are fairly chargeable to the use of alcoholic drinks."

In the city of New York, which, by a strange inconsistency of legislation, is excepted from the operation of the license law of the State, and where the traffic, under legal sanction, is carried on to an amazing extent, the results are truly appalling. During six months of the last year (May to Oct. inclusive), the records of the Police Court show that there were taken up in the streets of that city 4256 persons for intoxication alone, and, in addition to these, 3239 persons were arrested for drunken and disorderly conduct—in the whole 7765 persons arrested in half a year in consequence of intemperance! During the same time 1945 children were picked up as lost.—Such are the legitimate and shocking results of unrestricted license.

Of 643 who were committed to the House of Correction in Boston, in one year, 453 were drunkards; and the keeper states, that he does not believe there were 10 among the whole who were not intemperate.

The chaplain of a county jail in England says, that 3-4ths of the crime committed is the result of intemperance. And so said Chief Justice Hale two centuries ago, after an experience of 20 years.

Says Mr. Smith, the governor of the Edinburgh Prison, "The result of my experience is a firm conviction, that but for the effects of intemperance, instead of having 500 prisoners in this prison at this time, there would not have been 50."

An officer in York Castle, England, states, that "drunkenness has invariably been the cause of the great majority of crimes there punished. This is the rule, sobriety the exception. Out of 119 prisoners for trial at the last assizes, 98 declared to me that this was the cause of their misfortunes. I have found that, almost without exception, the cases of manslaughter are committed while the parties, one or both, are under the influence of intoxicating liquors."

To this cause, also, is to be ascribed a large portion of the

casualties which are so destructive to life. Not long since, a coach, containing a lady, was brought by an intoxicated driver in contact with a train of cars, and the lady was thrown out and crushed to death in the presence of her husband. Steamboats and other vessels, with their valuable cargoes, and more valuable passengers and crew, have, in several instances, been lost, as is supposed, from the same cause.

A direct consequence of the pauperism and crime, resulting from intemperance, is an enormous amount of taxation. Three-fourths of the pauper, and more than one-half of the criminal, tax of the State of New York is caused by intoxicating drinks. The amount of county taxes, arising from this source in that State, is half a million of dollars.

Nor is this all the waste occasioned by this cause. It is stated by the Committee of the World's Temperance Convention, in a recent address, that the loss of productive labour, occasioned by the drinking usages of the labouring classes in England, is estimated at not less than 1-6th of the whole; amounting in value to many millions annually. The destruction of property by sea and land, in shipwrecks, fires, robberies, &c., resulting from the same cause, is almost incalculable, amounting to many millions more. Many millions of quarters of grain, given by a bountiful Providence for the food of man, are now entirely destroyed as food, being used for distillation.

The late Attorney-General of the United States, B. F. Butler, Esq., has computed that the loss to this nation, from the use of intoxicating drinks, is \$150,000,000 annually.

The Hon. E. Everett, late Minister to Great Britain, and now President of Harvard College, computes that the use of alcoholic beverages has cost the United States directly, in ten years, \$12,000,000; has burned or otherwise destroyed \$5,000,000 more of property; has destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 150,000 persons to our prisons, and 100,000 children to the poor-house; has made 1000 widows; has caused 1500 murders and 2000 suicides, and has bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 orphan children.

In England there are supposed to be 600,000 drunkards.

The following statement is taken from an English paper:

Amount annually expended for intoxicating liquors,	£50,000,000
Perversion of land to the growth of barley and hops,	20,000,000
Misapplication of labour and capital,	15,000,000
Loss of time and labour by drinking,	40,000,000
Cost of pauperism caused by drunkenness,	3,000,000
Criminal expenses attributable to do.,	2,000,000
	£130,000,000

About equal to . . . \$570,000,000

This large amount of money would in six years wipe away the enormous national debt of England, and so take off two-thirds of the taxes.

It is gratifying to find evidence, that the results of temperance efforts, especially in Massachusetts, where licenses, except for useful purposes, have been withheld in nearly every county for eight or ten years, are already strikingly manifest in the diminution of the evils which intemperance occasions.

Of the patients received into the Massachusetts Lunatic Hospital in ten years, the number admitted during the first quarter of that period, who owed their insanity to intemperance, was more than double that of those received during the last quarter, being 81 to 38.

In the poor-house at Worcester, Mass., four years since, there were 469 paupers. The number the last year was reduced to 11. In the city of Portland, Me., the commitments to the Almshouse were diminished in a single year 101, in consequence of the progress of temperance principles.

From returns from 20 county and 12 state prisons, from