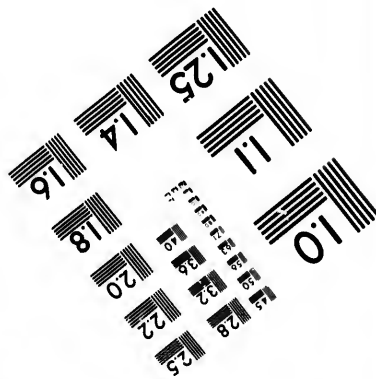
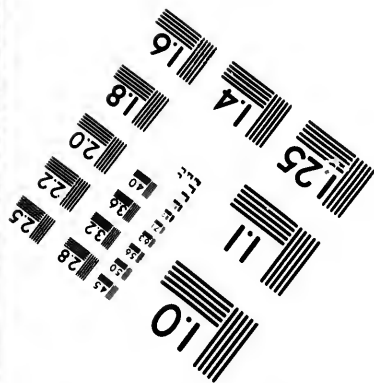
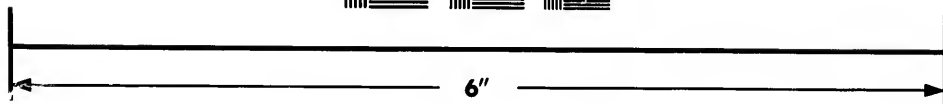
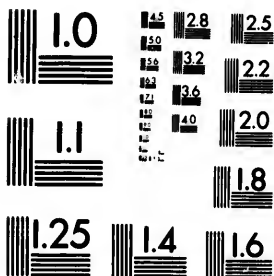


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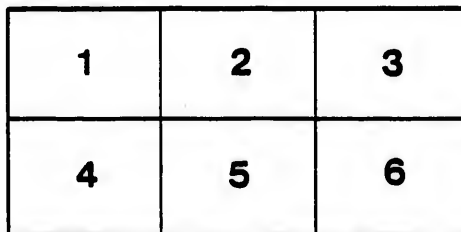
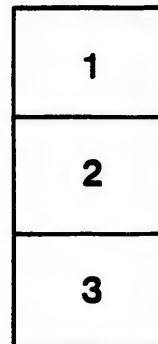
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REPORT

OF A

Commission of Inquiry,

INTO THE

CAUSE AND EFFECTS

OF THE

PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION

IN THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

TORONTO:

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE, C. W.,
J. DONOGH, PRINTER, 57, KING STREET EAST.
1855.

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REPORT

OF A

Commission of Inquiry, &c.

KINGSTON, March 31, 1855.

Sir,—I beg respectfully to submit to you, as the Head of the Temperance community in the Province, the following Report of my visit to the several New England States, for the purpose of enquiring into the working and effects, of the Prohibitory Legislation there. I am not aware of having suppressed any fact, that might be considered as unfavourable to prohibition. I made it a point to examine into the cause, which, after many ineffectual struggles to check the progress of intemperance and crime, led, ultimately, to the legal suppression. Those causes are also explained, *they are the ten thousand immoralities arising from the Licensed Trade in Liquors,*

The same cause is active in Canada; its effects are only evil and that universally and continually; to remove these effects, the cause itself must be removed. Prohibition will remove the cause of these evils, here as well as there.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Very respectfully and sincerely, Your obedient servant,

HANNIBAL MULKINS.

HAMILTON R. O'REILLY, Esq., G. W. P. S. T., &c. &c., Quebec.

REPORT.

1. Introductory Remarks.

For some time past the subject of the legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors has been earnestly discussed in this Province. Indeed, since the first enactment in the State of Maine for the suppression of the traffic, public attention has been strongly called to it in this country. It was a piece of Legislation so novel, so perfectly unique, that it could scarcely fail to attract the consideration of thoughtful men, or to engage the attention of other Legislators. The evils of intemperance are so open to view, so manifest, so numerous, so universal, and their ramifications so infinite, that all good men, necessarily, desire to see them lessened, yea wholly extinguished. It is nearly fifteen years since the doctrine of legal prohibition was first mooted and discussed in the public press in the United States, but it was not until 1851 that public sentiment on that subject assumed a statutory embodiment, and became law. This was an experiment so singular and so important, it was hailed with such general admiration by the friends of sobriety, and was so vehemently denounced by those interested in the Traffic, that it became evident, that it would be watched with intense interest by all parties. On the one hand with the sleepless eyes of interested vigilance, and on the other by the watchful eyes of energetic philanthropy. That experiment has now been in operation four years and upwards, and, if it has been successful, it is time that others should know it; if its effects have been baneful, the world should be apprized of the result, that all illusions on the subject as far as may be done, should be dispelled.

2. The Principle of Prohibition of British Origin.

Although it is true that the doctrine of Prohibition of late years was revived in the United States; and although the State of Maine was the first to embody the principle in a Statute, yet the doctrine was by no means new; it was agitated in generations past in England, and so late as 1834 the question was brought before the British House of Commons, when a committee was appointed to examine and report on Intem-

perance. Sir Robert Peel was chairman of that committee, which drew up a most able report, and in concluding their valuable labours, recommended and unanimously adopted, as a final measure for meliorating and removing the vast evils arising from the traffic, the following resolutions:—

46.—“The Prohibition of the Importation from any foreign country, or from our own Colonies of distilled spirits in any shape. 47.—*The equally absolute prohibition of all distillation of ardent spirits from grain;* the most important part of the food of man in our own country. 48.—The restriction of distillation to the purposes of the arts, manufactures and medicine; and the confining the wholesale and retail dealing in such articles to chemists, druggists, and dispensaries alone.”

Whatever merit or demerit may be due to the State which first carried the suggestion of “absolute prohibition,” into effect, it is undeniably true that the principle, and even its initiation in practice, are of British Origin, and the conception of British Statesmen.

3. Importance of the Question.

Since 1851, when the “absolute prohibition” suggested nearly twenty years before in the British House of Commons became the law of the State of Maine, the same question has been canvassed throughout the United States, and the British Colonies. Seven other States, beside Maine, and one British Province, have passed severe enactments for the prohibition of the traffic; while eight other states, and two other British Colonies have had Bills for the suppression of the evil before their respective Legislatures. The question is therefore assuming a grave importance, not less politically than morally. The Parliament of Canada passed the second reading of a Bill for the suppression of the traffic by a great majority, and all parties seemed to vie with each other in desiring the destruction of the evil. It was natural that a question of such vast proportions, likely to affect Society to its very centre; a question which would interfere with the daily avocations of at least 10,000 families in the Province, and which could be looked on only as an

experiment among an earnest minded and resolute people, to put down Intemperance, should be received by serious men in very varying aspects. More particular information was evidently needed, and it seemed only reasonable that the friends of prohibition should afford evidence of the beneficial result of the experiment in those countries where the traffic had been suppressed, before they could fairly ask the strong arm of the law to interfere in this Province to break down the evil complained of, and instead of giving its sanction and shield to the traffic, to give it its ban, and society its protection.

4. *Object of a Commission of enquiry to the State of Maine.*

The undersigned was therefore requested to visit several of those states, in which prohibition has become law, to ascertain its results, and to report thereon, and to state his convictions, after examination on the spot, for or against a prohibitory law, and whether or not such a law would be likely to do good, and whether there was any probability of its doing harm. Those philanthropic people who sincerely desire the moral improvement of this young and rising country, and who justly attach great importance to the cause and success of Temperance in Canada, seek only for a salutary and just law, not one that shall outrage the feelings of Society, but a law based on the broad principles of humanity; a law that respects the rights of every one; that respects the health, life, purity, happiness, intelligence and morality of the people; a law at the foundation of which lie those grand and divine prohibitions of all evil—"do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you:" "thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

A law agitated in the spirit of faction, or carried in the spirit of faction, could answer no good end, would array society against it, would create dissatisfaction if not disgust, and would constitute itself a great barrier to the success of Temperance, since its basis would be unchristian and repulsive. A law must have the approbation of the moral feelings of Society or it cannot be enforced; for hundreds would connive at its violation, believing it rather a virtue than a crime, for them to transgress.

The question has been again and again asked, what necessity existed for Prohibition? What has been the effect of prohibitory legislation? Are there any statistics touching these points, and illustrative of the benign agency of legal suppression?

Those who were not swayed by mere excitement, or by faction, have felt that it were better to have no law, than to have a law which the conscience of the people would not sustain; that it were better to wait a while and to diffuse information in the meantime upon the subject, than rashly to adopt a law that must prove a failure or cause a reaction; that in fine, if it were ascertained that the law in the neighbouring country had been useless, or had been productive of evil consequences; if it had increased intemperance, if it had created vice and pauperism; if it had resulted in increased iniquity and crime; that, then it was not desirable to introduce the prohibitory experiment into Canada, as its effects were so sad and disastrous. Accordingly, the instructions of the undersigned contained the following paragraph:—"The object of your mission will therefore be to collect all such statistical and other information as shall enable us fairly to judge whether or not the law has had the effect of lessening crime and the other evils of society, and generally of ameliorating the condition of the human family where the law prevails; whether, in short, the law has proved itself to be a blessing or otherwise. Although our object and aim is to promote the passage of a prohibitory law, it is proper when collecting evidence on the subject that

nothing should be concealed as to its working which shall come to your knowledge, even though facts may be ascertained which may fairly militate against such an enactment. In fact, I mean to be understood to take the ground that if it should be ascertained that a law is not calculated to produce happy results to society, we do not want it; and if it is calculated to produce, and does produce such results, we need not fear any facts in connexion with its working."

Such being the Mission, it was expected that the Commissioner would proceed in the spirit of candour to gather statistics on the subject of intemperance in general, that its evils might be more generally known; that he should ascertain the beneficial results of prohibition if such existed; or the evil effects, if such had really been produced; that he should visit such public institutions as Houses of Reformation, State Prisons, Jails and Asylums, and collect all the statistical and documentary evidence in his power; and furthermore, that he should obtain the testimony of men of integrity and distinction, of professional men, of the heads of public institutions, of divines, of legislators, judges and governors; as to the baneful influence or beneficial tendency of the legal prohibition of the traffic in ardent spirits.

In the execution of the onerous and important trust committed to him, the Commissioner visited the states of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, collecting facts and evidence in the several cities and states through which he passed, and he begs now respectfully to lay the result of his commission before you, in as brief a review as the nature of the subject will admit.

In relation to the Legislative prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks, the questions which had most frequently occurred to the undersigned and for which he sought a satisfactory solution in his late visit to the United States, were the following:—

Division of the Subject.

I. Whether the evils arising from the traffic in that country were so numerous, and of so gross and iniquitous a nature, as to create a necessity for its absolute prohibition?

II. Whether the Prohibitory Legislation there, has had a salutary effect in diminishing the evils alleged to arise from the Traffic?

III. And, thirdly, if so, whether there exists in Canada a similar necessity for the absolute Prohibition of the entire traffic in Alcoholic drinks?

Statement of the Question.

These three questions seem to comprehend all that is essential to be said on the subject; for if there was no necessity arising from the evils of intemperance for Legislative interference, and if that interference has produced only baneful results, then, if this be the case, no one can desire the Legislature of Canada to interfere in the matter; but, if on the contrary, the evils arising from the traffic were of so terrible a character that all preceding and existent laws seemed powerless to repress them, and if the respective Prohibitory Laws have had a salutary effect in other countries in diminishing these evils, then, there can be no doubt that Legislative action will prove as benignant here as there, and will have the same salutary effect. If these three questions can be fairly answered in the negative, prohibition is by no means and in no sense desirable in this country or in any country; but if they can be fairly answered in the affirmative, then there should be perfect unanimity among all parties and classes to obtain the Prohibition of the traffic here by Law. This is a simple issue; it resolves the

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matter into right or wrong. Is the Traffic virtuous, does it promote virtue? Then in the name of virtue continue it. But reverse the question—is the Traffic destructive to virtue, is it ruinous to health and happiness, is it demoralizing in all its phases, wherever it exists is purity destroyed, is innocence corrupted, is virtue ruined, are families desolated, is it productive of pauperism and crime, is there multiplied disease and premature death, are there idioy and insanity, in fine, *is the Traffic a Public Immorality*, then in the name of humanity, in the name of Morality, prohibit the traffic forever.

I.—THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—ITS EVILS.

There are several reasons which would amply justify any Legislature in prohibiting the traffic in ardent spirits or in prohibiting the distillation of grains used for food by man. Such prohibition has lately been enforced by the Emperor of France, as a preventive measure against general want or famine which might ensue from a scarcity brought on in a large degree by the vast destruction of grain by distillation. When it is considered that upwards of 45,000,000 bushels of grain are annually used for the purposes of brewing and distillation in Great Britain, there can be no question that the prevention of scarcity, would justify the immediate prohibition of the manufacture of all kinds of intoxicating drinks. The amount of grains thus destroyed in Great Britain by its 43,000 Brewers and 500 Distilleries has been ascertained for ten consecutive years to have been sufficient to feed 5,500,000 human beings annually; while the poor and pauper populations, the classes that suffer indistinguishably in years of scarcity in England, do not exceed half that number.

If the traffic should be found injurious to the revenue of the state as it is destructive to the property of individuals; if instead of adding to the Government funds it should subtract from them, that also would be considered a perfect justification of its prohibition. If in Great Britain the public revenue should lose £15,000,000 sterling annually, instead of deriving that vast sum from the traffic—if in Canada from Distillers and shops for the sale of liquors, and also for the duties and per centum upon liquors imported, a revenue of almost £100,000 were not realized, political expediency would instantly demand the prohibition of the Traffic in spirits of all kinds. If then, Prohibition could justly be demanded for such reasons, as a preventive against scarcity, as a protection for the Revenue of a country, reasons that are undoubtedly sound and sufficient, how much more urgently might it be sought, how infinitely more readily should the Prohibition of the Traffic be effected for that far more important reason, on account of *its public immorality?*

Countless facts, statistics, incidents and testimony of unquestionable veracity, demonstrate the whole business in the manufacture, in the adulteration of liquors, in its sale, in its effects, in all its infinite ramifications as a fearful *immorality*. The man that looks abroad with impartial eyes cannot fail to see the evil in all directions. There is not a grade, a rank, a phase of society, where he does not see its immorality. Take for instance, out of multitudes of evidences, and illustrations of its immorality, the effects of the traffic in reference to *Pauperism, Crime and Insanity*. If the traffic can even in a small degree be truly proved to be productive of these evils, who can for a moment deny the propriety, the necessity of its immediate Prohibition? If such effects were produced by it in the neighbouring states, it ceases to be marvellous in our eyes that the question of prohibition is canvassed most energetically throughout the length and breadth of that great Federation.

I.—PAUPERISM.

1. During the agitation of Prohibition in the adjoining States much useful information on Pauperism, Asylums for the young, on Poor Houses and other charitable institutions, was collected and diffused abroad. It became thus ascertained beyond all doubt that the pauperism in that country, and the prodigious expense of all their establishments for the relief or for the instruction of their inmates, might be traced directly in whole or in a very great proportion, to intemperance. The collection and publication of these facts and statistics run back as far as 1830 and cover the whole period from that time to this. It may here be stated that each county in the several States supports its own poor, and builds and keeps its own poor-house. The following tabular statement has been constructed with great care and from returns certified by the keepers of the respective Poor-houses, and may be relied on as correct, as they were published under the authority of the State.

A TABULAR STATEMENT

Of Pauperism in the several Counties of the State of New York, showing that a very large proportion thereof was the product of Intemperance.

PAUPERISM IN NEW YORK.

Poor House for each County.	Year.	Not through Intemperance	Doubtful.	Through Intemperance	Total.	Expense Yearly.	County Population.	Expense for ten consecutive years.
Allegany	1833	11	5	34	50	4,500	20,270	45,000
Broome	1836	3	4	19	26	830	17,579	8,300
Cayuga	1833	70	9	14	93	4,634	47,942	40,340
Chautauque	1833	17	13	22	52		34,671	
Chemango	1833	20	142	74	106	1,074	37,228	10,740
Citron	1833	27	53	107	187	4,510	19,244	45,190
Columbia	1834	17	47	136	210	1,200	39,907	12,000
Delaware	1833	14	23	60	87	3,030	33,024	30,300
Dutchess	1833	29	00	364	443	11,975	50,920	119,750
Erie	1833	42	17	178	235	4,737	35,710	47,370
Essex	1834	14	16	65	94	2,800	19,287	29,000
Franklin	1834	28	30	55	111	1,395	11,312	13,950
Genesee	1835	15	16	63	124	3,437	52,147	34,370
Greene	1833	29	13	68	110	6,254	29,326	62,640
Herkimer	1834	18	18	88	125	3,000	35,660	30,000
Jefferson	1834	43	18	136	197	3,425	48,515	34,250
Kings	1831	37	97	261	395	4,719	26,835	47,190
Lewis	1833	4	8	9	21	1,130	14,955	11,200
Livingston	1833	4	11	35	50	2,000	27,719	20,000
Madison	1833	32	18	70	120	2,422	49,037	24,220
Monroe	1833	146	224	650	1,020	5,511	49,682	65,110
Montgomery	1834	39	24	96	159	2,504	43,694	25,000
Niagara	1833	23	29	113	164	2,224	18,485	22,240
Oneida	1833	43	44	120	207	5,616	71,326	56,160
Onondaga	1833	69	38	178	255	2,950	59,974	30,560
Ontario	1833	24	15	87	126	3,065	40,167	30,560
Orange	1833	57	49	121	227	11,613	45,896	115,130
Oswego	1833	11	8	26	45	2,284	18,773	23,540
Oswego	1833	20	9	85	114	1,968	27,104	19,660
Otsego	1833	33	5	152	190	5,190	51,272	51,960
Putnam	1833	19	20	23	62	2,140	12,252	21,400
Queens	1834	2	0	29	31	1,610	22,460	15,000
Rensselaer	1834	23	31	625	682	8,690	49,420	86,300
Richmond	1834	6	6	14	26	1,036	7,062	10,360
Swaga	1834	7	40	144	194	4,162	36,679	41,630
Schenectady	1834	3	20	94	117	3,273	12,347	32,730
Scholarie	1833	7	9	16	32	1,055	27,909	16,500
Seneca	1833	18	12	67	97	1,897	21,041	16,370
Steablin	1834					5,282	32,851	52,220
St. Lawrence	1834	14	50	90	154	7,702	38,354	77,020
Suffolk	1834					145	26,788	1,450
Sullivan	1833	0	2	25	27	2,052	12,964	20,530
Tioga	1833	6	19	29	53	3,313	27,660	33,130
Tompkins	1833	22	17	96	135	2,956	36,545	29,500
Ulster	1833	8	12	368	388	4,660	36,584	46,600
Warren	1834	28	33	16	77	1,040	11,794	10,400
Washington	1834	0	16	133	149	4,966	42,635	49,640
Wayne	1834	31	19	80	130	3,000	33,843	30,000
Westchester	1833	22	70	113	205	7,158	36,454	71,500
Gates	1833	14	3	60	67	1,674	19,009	16,700
Cortland	1833					1,200	22,791	12,000
Rockland	1833					496	9,385	4,900
Cattaraugus	1832						16,724	
Total		1175	1325	5460	7959	179,104	1,651,470	1,701,040

By reference to the results from the preceding table it appears that, while out of the large number of 7959 thus reduced to pauperism, only about one in seven was temperate, about one in six was doubtful, there were no less than five out of seven so reduced in consequence of intemperance. The cost in these counties in that State alone amounted to the large sum of \$200,000 a year, and in ten years, in the same ratio, to almost \$2,000,000, five-sevenths of which proceeded from the traffic in intoxicating drinks. Should a business that leads to such results economically and morally, be deemed an immorality and prohibited or not? It is to be observed that pauperism, since the date here referred to, has increased in that State in a far greater proportion than the population. There must, therefore, at the present time be a very large number of paupers in that state as the population amounts to 3,097,394.

Indeed it appeared from official returns in 1850 that the number of paupers supported in that State was not less than 59,355, exclusive of those in the houses of reformation and refuge. In 1850 the cost of this pauperism exceeded \$817,000 and assuming that, as much of this pauperism resulted from intemperance in 1850 as in 1834 the traffic cost that State in one year \$600,000, besides having reduced to wretchedness and want and suffering almost 60,000 of its population, sparing neither sex, nor age, nor race.

2. Pauperism in Massachusetts.

It may just be remarked here that from the returns in other States it is evident that the amount of pauperism is much in the same proportion, results from the same cause, and shows that the immoralities of the traffic are every where alike. Take one State, Massachusetts for example, and from the returns relating to the poor for 1854, by the Secretary of State, the following table will present, comprehensively, the expense and wretchedness arising from the evil complained of:—

Counties.	State Paupers.	Alms Houses.	No. of Insane per'ns relieved.	Whole number relieved.	No. from Intemperance.	Expenses.
Suffolk - - -	9604	4	230	5094	7201	129,732
Essex - - -	2670	22	174	1536	1719	62,193
Middlesex - -	2291	34	121	1676	2110	64,299
Worcester - -	1507	44	165	632	502	43,384
Hampshire - -	268	4	41	185	90	10,486
Hampden - - -	439	8	29	163	198	11,395
Franklin - - -	463	11	56	307	128	13,787
Berkshire - -	502	3	57	207	156	12,309
Norfolk - - -	935	19	60	246	338	34,177
Bristol - - -	2584	17	94	1782	1554	40,732
Plymouth - -	515	17	60	198	116	19,255
Barnstable - -	333	10	41	199	41	11,721
Dukes - - -	52		9	32	2	2,354
Waterkel - -	357	1	9	301	165	1,156
	22505	194	1146	12558	14320	487,070

It may be stated that the expenses here mentioned is merely that of the Alms Houses; a taxation for State paupers, of which in 1854 there were 23,125, is annually collected. In 1852, according to the census of the United States, the state tax amounted to \$392,000. The tax in 1854 must have been greater as the paupers were more numerous. But, assuming it the same, as in 1852 the cost for the year would be \$350,221. The value of the Alms Houses is estimated at \$1,273,907. The vast number of 14,320

were reduced to poverty by the traffic in liquor. Among that number were no less than 1146 wretched beings, idiots and insane persons, seeking a scanty relief from charity and their country, after having most probably wasted their substance in riotous living and drunkenness, and lost at once their wealth of substance, of health and of mind. At the same rate Massachusetts will expend for pauperism, five-sevenths of which will be superinduced by the dealing in liquors, \$8,502,210. Was it not time to adopt in its laws the prohibition of strong drinks? the traffic in which constitutes it may almost be said the immorality of the age.

3. Pauperism in other States.

To shew that the traffic had the same evil effect in other States, an example will be given of one county or more in a few States only.

STATES.	Other causes.	Doubtful.	Through Intemperance.	Total.
Vermont 2 Counties - - -	6	4	15	25
Massachusetts 2 " - - -	14	28	42	84
Delaware 1 " - - -	9	14	61	84
Indiana 4 " - - -	11	6	56	173
Maine 8 " - - -	48	81	284	413
Ohio 5 " - - -	63	54	470	587
Pennsylvania 2 " - - -	70	111	319	500
	221	298	1247	1766

4. Pauperism in the United States.

Census Returns.

STATES.	No. of paupers	Expenses.
Alabama - - -	363	17,559
Arkansas - - -	105	6,888
California - - -		
Connecticut - -	2337	95,624
Delaware - - -	697	17,730
Florida - - -	76	937
Georgia - - -	1036	27,820
Illinois - - -	797	45,213
Indiana - - -	1182	57,560
Iowa - - -	135	5,358
Kentucky - - -	1126	57,543
Louisiana - - -	423	39,836
Maine - - -	5503	151,666
Maryland - - -	4495	71,648
Massachusetts -	15777	392,715
Michigan - - -	1190	27,556
Mississippi - -	260	13,132
Missouri - - -	2977	53,243
New Hampshire -	3600	157,351
New Jersey - -	2392	93,110
New York - - -	59855	817,336
North Carolina -	1931	60,085
Ohio - - -	2513	95,250
Pennsylvania - -	11551	232,138
Rhode Island - -	2560	45,837
South Carolina -	1642	48,337
Tennessee - - -	1095	30,981
Texas - - -	7	438
Vermont - - -	3654	120,462
Virginia - - -	5118	151,729
Wisconsin - - -	666	14,743

The subject of pauperism in the United States need be pursued no further here; each State would show

similar results from the traffic. The preceding table is intended to show the extent and expense of pauperism in the United States, exclusive of those provided for in houses of Refuge, and other benevolent institutions; and even were it, contrary to facts, presumed that only one half of that expense were caused by alcoholic drinks, it should induce men of reflection and patriotism to stay, while it may be stayed, the progress of the same evil in Canada. A stronger proof than such facts assuredly cannot be required of the appalling injustice of the traffic: first, by reducing large numbers to distress and want; and thus, in the next place, rendering it absolutely necessary to tax the sober part of society to support the victims of the traffic. It ruins its victims, and then throws them on the charity of others for subsistence. It would be a just and righteous law to throw the support of the victims of intemperance upon those who encourage the traffic, if its entire prohibition could not be secured.

5. *Intemperance the Cause of Pauperism in England.*

Wherever the traffic exists, it must have the same effect in producing poverty and want, for it leads to idleness, negligence, wastefulness, neglect of business, and various dissipatory habits. In Great Britain, in 1848, 648,591,096 gallons of intoxicating liquors were consumed; while in the same year there were 469,251 retail licences issued; there were no less than 51,802 engaged in its manufacture, and importers and shops for its sale without number: can it therefore surprise any rational person that there should have existed at the same time a prodigious amount of pauperism. Accordingly in 1848, there were 3,000,000 in the United Kingdom supported in whole or in part from the poor rates. There were no less than 150,000 mendicants. The Home Secretary declared in the House of Commons, "that every TENTH Briton was a pauper," and what was the cause? The Rev. H. Worsley, M. A., of Oxford replies:—

"Thus drunkenness at the present hour not only revels and exults, but is actually encamped in our land, there extends a long line of garrisoned forts from one end of the United Kingdom to the other, each possessed of the demon intemperance, diffusing a baleful influence worse than the most deadly pestilence; the leagued powers of drunkenness are in real occupation of a conquered country." And again:—

"The abject want and destitution are in the majority of instances, the necessary product of intemperance of parents. In the wide-spread, deep-rooted national habit of intoxication, will be found the fundamental cause, the real 'CAUSE of causes.'"

6. *Cause of Pauperism in New York.*

Under the same circumstances, the same cause produces the same invariable effect. The wrecks of intemperance strew both sides of the Atlantic. A Massachusetts Divine says:—"We have had statutes by whose legal sanction the vilest men could deal out intoxicating drinks which legislators themselves acknowledged to be the cause of, at least, two thirds of all the pauperism that was in the land.

In the State of New York in 1854, were,

Brewers, - - - -	744
Distillers, - - - -	319
Innkeepers, - - - -	5195
Groceries, - - - -	7776

Total, 14,034

Thus not including the city of New York there were 14,034 places where liquors were made or sold in 1854. There was collected by direct taxation the prodigious sum of \$1,009,747 to aid the 130,000

paupers in the State, where all these establishments existed for the creation of poverty and want. Whatever Legislators may think of the matter, common-sense cannot view it as other than a gross absurdity, and as gross an immorality, to create by one set of laws thousands and hundreds of thousands of paupers, and then by another set of laws to attempt a partial relief of their distress. Why not legislate against the CAUSE of the evil? Why attempt to cut off the stream merely. Why not dry up the fountain itself? The pauperism arising from this traffic is deeper, more wide-spread and terrible than can be imagined. Thousands are robbed of their hard earnings; the fountains of wretchedness are ever open; all forms of human wretchedness are its product; all the benevolent societies in the world cannot relieve a tithe of the poverty which it causes. Physicians cannot heal the diseases which it produces; the voice of the pulpit is almost powerless against its monstrous catalogue of wretchedness; it is therefore that the axe should be laid at the root of this tree of evil, that the great cause of the immorality should be up-rooted—that the strong arm of the law should be invoked for the protection of society from the immoralities and outrages of a traffic which is always pernicious, and in all the departments of life, a constant process of demoralization.

II.—CRIME.

If however, the immorality of the traffic were not sufficiently proved by the poverty, want, destitution and wretchedness, which it produces, the criminal results of the traffic stamp it as pre-eminently *the immorality of this age.* The Rev. Dr. Wayland very properly asks:—"Can it be RIGHT for me to derive my living from that which is debasing the minds, ruining the souls, destroying forever the happiness of the domestic circle, filling this land with women and children in a far more deplorable condition than that of widows and orphans; which is the cause of nine-tenths of all the crimes, and brings upon it nine-tenths of all the pauperism that exists; which does all these things at once and does it without ceasing?"

1. *The Traffic in Liquors an Immorality.*

Can that traffic be justified by a moral people which holds out innumerable temptations to intemperance, which breaks up the very foundations of social happiness and purity, which broad-casts the land with paupers and criminals, and whose lamentations and wallings and utter wretchedness, cover the earth? A business that produces such results is not barely an immorality, it is itself a crime against the whole community; and among the greatest crimes which man can commit against man, or man commit against his creator, *To be a criminal involves a crime, but to make criminals, to lay hold of youth in its innocence, to undermine its virtues by strong drinks, gradually to demoralize and imbrute the feelings of the soul, to debauch the immortal nature, to lead on from vice to vice until reason is weak, virtue gone, hope lost and crime enthroned on what was once a pure heart, this before God is the height of criminality; and for a state to look on the ruin of its citizens, to appoint and pay men to enquire how many have been so lost, and still to sanction the process and throw the protection of law around the cause of crime, the mighty maker of criminals, is not merely a strong delusion, but it throws the responsibility of the crime thus committed back upon the State itself. See Note No. 1, Appendix A.*

The Expansion of its immoralities is almost infinite—every licensed establishment is a focus whence they radiate, and back towards which they can all be traced. The broad earth is the theatre of their

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movements, the horizon of the globe shuts them not in; the vast eternity is their boundary. Everywhere the traffic is the fruitful parent of all that is flagitious; the terrible instigator of all forms, all modes of wretchedness. It is a central power radiating vice and crime, as the sun radiates light and heat. One of its creative products is an increased aptitude for evil. Under its delusions, the judgment is stolen away, the conscience is stupified; moral susceptibilities and restraints are removed; the mad passions reach a terrible excitement, the helm is in the hand of the fiend; and with all canvas spread, the storm of passion drives onward to wreck the soul on whatever rock of crime lies in the sea of its madness.

2.—*Crime in the State of New York—its Cause.*

The connection between the traffic as the cause, and crime as the effect, is so undeniable, that it would seem unnecessary to adduce statistical evidences or testimony of the fact. The reason why it should be so, is almost as palpable as the fact itself. A man in a state of intemperance is perfectly unguarded, all restraints are thrown aside, passion for the time is omnipotent, the criminal disposition is excited, and hence it is not wonderful that assaults, larcenies, felonies, homicides and murders, are so frequently its very legitimate production.

Mr. Chipman, who in the spirit of the great Howard, visited all the county and city jails in the State of New York in the year 1834-5, making inquiries into the state of the prisons and the causes of crime of the inmates, published a most useful report, full of valuable statistics, from which report the following table is compiled.

TABLE shewing the number in each jail, whether temperate, intemperate, or doubtful, in the State of New York:

No. of Co.	Temperate.	Doubtful	Intemperate.	Total.
1	15	17	82	14
2	0	8	49	57
3	0	3	15	18
4	1	2	14	17
5	11	12	90	113
6	13	3	24	40
7	6	1	26	33
8	13	0	33	52
9	12	17	124	153
10	5	6	12	23
11	3	3	15	21
12	13	17	51	81
13	30	48	135	213
14	2	8	3	13
15	5	3	8	16
16	21	6	51	78
17	10	8	24	42
18	5	7	37	49
19	22	8	68	98
20	1	5	25	31
21	1	0	3	4
22	1	1	45	47
23	0	34	245	279
24	16	9	47	72
25	1	10	71	82
26	14	25	36	75
27	9	9	60	78
28	10	19	110	139
29	7	12	50	69
30	13	44	50	107
31	9	2	95	106
32	2	1	26	29
33	3	9	25	37
34	4	3	45	52
35	2	1	3	6
36	9	6	55	70

37	1	4	13	18
38	3	1	11	15
29	5	2	27	34
40	10	22	107	145
41	0	7	18	25
42	6	0	10	16
43	2	1	28	31
44	3	4	22	29
45	8	3	28	39
46	6	4	15	25
47	1	0	6	7
48	5	0	19	24
49	0	2	14	6
50	10	11	55	76
51	4	3	30	46
52	3	3	19	25
53	5	12	34	51
54	3	2	20	25
55	5	0	5	10
Total,	375	458	2328	3161

4. *Cause of Crime, as illustrated in the State Convicts, in Auburn and other Prisons.*

This table does not include the numbers in the large cities in the State, and, therefore, can only exhibit the effects of the traffic in rural districts, and among an agricultural people; and yet among them it shows that three-fourths of the crime committed arose directly or indirectly from the traffic in liquor. As a proof that the same cause produces the same effects there still, an examination of the returns of the State Prisons will evince a similar result. In 1851, in the Auburn Prison, and the reports every year since have added yearly confirmation to the truth of the connection between crime and intemperance,—the inspectors stated that out of the whole number of 517, there were intoxicated when they committed the crime 185; intemperate, 371; and of the 303 convicts committed to Auburn during that year, the Warden made the following return:—

" Temperate,	109
" Intemperate,	138
" Moderate drinkers,	40
" Occasional drinkers,	16

"Total, 303"

The Chaplain of the Auburn Prison after minutely examining into the habits of the convicts committed in that year reports thus:—

" Intemperate,	371
" Moderate drinkers,	298
" Intoxicated when they committed the crime	185

854"

There are two other prisons in the State, namely Sing Sing and Clinton. The following is an impartial statement of the crime consequent on the traffic as far as the cases of the inmates of those three State Prisons disclose it for the year, 1851:—

Prisons.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Moderate Drinkers.	Total.
Auburn,	109	138	56	303
Sing Sing,	170	129	"	299
Clinton,	35	79	"	114
	314	346	56	716

Four hundred and forty-six out of 716 convictions are thus identified with the trade in ardent spirits, showing that more than one-half of the State criminals were made criminals by a traffic which the law sanctioned.

The same connection between the traffic and its unfeeling product—*crime*, is manifest from the returns of their city Penitentiaries. In 1854, the Warden of the Penitentiary at Blackwells Island, reports 1083 commitments, and says "A very large majority of the number were committed for intemperance."

In the Albany Penitentiary the commitments, for 1854, were as follows:—Intemperate 634, professing themselves to be temperate, 38. On this return the Chaplain of that admirably conducted establishment remarks, "on the subject of Temperance by reference to the statistics of the Superintendent, it will be seen that it reveals a state of things of the saddest character. You will scarcely find there at any time the record of strictly temperate."

b. Cause of Crime as illustrated by Police Returns.

From the Police Reports for the city of New York, the results of the traffic may be learned in that city. The whole number of arrests in eight years preceding 1854 were 220,086

For disorderly conduct,	34,735
Intoxication and disorderly conduct,	48,277
Intoxication,	93,944
All other causes,	43,130
Total,	220,086

The prodigious amount of crime in the city of New York may result in part, as the American press affirms, from the fact that hundreds of thousands of the poor from Europe, and many of the criminal classes, there first touch American soil. But, when places almost without number, are open for intemperance, no other result than crime could rationally be anticipated. On the 30th of June last the arrests for crime in that city in the six preceding months were as follows:—

Intoxication and disorderly conduct,	9,755
Crimes originating in dram shops,	7,025
All other causes,	5,330
Total,	22,110

At the same date the city possessed ample accommodations for all whose appetites led them to indulgence.

Unlicensed houses where liquors were sold,	1,222
Disorderly houses where liquors were sold,	1,058
Grocery Shops,	3,789
Large Beer Shops,	1,088
Wholesale Establishments,	183
Taverns,	336
Taverns with gambling accommodations,	930
Open on Sundays,	5,893
Kept by Women,	233
" by Negroes,	22
Distilleries, not known,	
Breweries, do.	
Places for the adulteration of liquors	7,103

With such an array of agencies for corrupting society, and for the development of the criminal tendency of the depraved, it ceases to be a subject of astonishment, that in one half year 22,110 were arrested.

The returns made out yearly in each State by the Secretary, and published for the information of the people, exhibit almost universally the same result, that a very large proportion of crime is produced by the traffic in alcoholic beverages. To this it is to be ascribed, that not only their county jails, but their City and State Penitentiaries are filled with criminals.—Appendix B. contains in a tabular view a full statement of crime in the United States, among the most fruitful causes of which, unquestionably must

be ranked the traffic in ardent spirits. The natives and foreigners, the coloured and white population, all alike are the victims of this deadly trade.

c. Cause of Crime in Great Britain.

Nor can there be any doubt but that a large proportion of the 42,207 convictions in England and Ireland, for the year 1849, the latest returns at hand, arose from the same cause. The report of the House of Commons before mentioned ascribes the crime in Great Britain to the ruinous effects of Intemperance, as follows:—

"The spread of crime in every shape and form, from theft, fraud, and prostitution in the young, to burnings, robberies, and more hardened offences in the old; by which the jails and prisons, the hulks and convict transports are filled with inmates; and an enormous mass of human beings, who under sober habits and moral training would be sources of wealth and strength to the country are transformed chiefly through the remote or immediate influence of intoxicating drinks, into excrescences of corruption and weakness."

The following statement and facts from the *Edinburgh Review*, for October, 1854, attest the existence in Great Britain of the same evils at the present day. "But whatever doubt may be entertained concerning the effect of strong drink on the physical health of the population, its noxious influence on the moral health admits of no dispute. This will be at once allowed by every one who has the slightest knowledge of the labouring classes. Yet, we confess that we were not prepared to find so overwhelming a proportion of crime directly caused by intemperance; and we think the temperance society has done good service by the evidence which it has published on this branch of the subject. The testimonies of the judges are strikingly unanimous and conclusive. Thus Judge Coleridge says—'There is scarcely a crime comes before me that is not directly or indirectly, caused by strong drink.' Judge Patterson observes to a grand jury—'If it were not for this drinking you and I would have nothing to do.' Judge Alderson says—'Drunkenness is the most fertile cause of crime; if it were removed this large calendar would become a very small one.' I find in this as in every calendar, one unfeeling cause of four-fifths of the crimes is the sin of drunkenness. Judge Erskine goes further, declaring (at Salisbury, in 1844,) that ninety-nine cases out of every hundred are from this cause." A more "recent testimony to the same effect has been invested with a mournful solemnity. It was given literally with the expiring breath of Judge Talfourd. In the charge with which he opened the last Stafford Assizes, after lamenting the unusual heaviness of the calendar; and the atrocity of the offences therein contained, he went on to say, that these might in most cases be traced to the vice of intemperance. He lamented the degraded state which this implied in the working classes, and spoke strongly of the duty incumbent on the higher ranks to endeavour, by kindness and sympathy to wean their poorer neighbours from such sordid sensuality. He was still dwelling with great energy on this subject, when he was silenced by the stroke of death. Would that his dying words might find an echo in the hearts of his countrymen.

"To these statements respecting England, may be added evidence from Scotland, which shows that its case is similar or worse. One of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Glasgow, stated that out of eighty criminals, sentenced to punishment, almost every one had committed his crime through the influence of intoxicating liquors. So the chaplain's report of the Glasgow prison, for 1845, affirms that to the

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habit of drunkenness may be traced the offences of at least three-fourths of those that come to prison. The governors of a large number of prisons in England and Scotland and Ireland, give similar evidence."

As to the crime growing out of this traffic, C. Cowan, Esq., M.P., bears the following evidence:—"No one could feel more than he did the degradation, the sorrow, the misery, and the desolation which this accursed vice had been the means of entailing for so long a period on their beloved country, and earnestly did he desire that there were some appearance of some infant Hercules arising in his strength to attack this hundred-headed monster, and lay it for ever in the dust. He had a blue book in his hand, the report of the committee on public-houses in England; and a more instructive, and at the same time more melancholy volume, it was never his lot to peruse. The pictures which it presented of the evils, the ruin, the misery, and the degradation to which their fellow-subjects of the humbler ranks in England were exposed (by the license system) was one well fitted to appal the stoutest heart."

That distinguished Jurist, Mr. Justice Talfourd, a person eminent for scholarship, and his many christian virtues, and more than ordinarily eminent for his abilities as a Judge, in his last address to the Grand Jury has left a faithful testimony against the traffic. There were upwards of 100 cases on the list, and these had been caused by intemperance. He died while delivering this last charge against this greatest English vice. He said, "No doubt that the exciting cause in the far larger number of these cases—the exciting cause that every judge has to deplore in every county of this land—is that which was justly called in the admirable discourse to which I listened yesterday from the Sheriff's Chaplain, 'the greatest English vice,' which makes us a byword, and a reproach among nations, who, in other respects are inferior to us, and have not the same noble principles of christianity to guide and direct them—I mean the vice of drunkenness. No doubt that this in most of these cases, is the immediate cause, and it is a cause in two ways of the crimes which will come before you, and especially of the crime of highway robbery; for whereas on the one hand, it stirs up evil, awakens malice, and kindles the slumbering passions of the human heart, and puts the reason into a state of twilight, so, on the other hand it points out the victim as the person to be robbed, by presenting temptations to those who see him exposing his money in public house after public house; or in a state of drunkenness he finds himself a sharer in a sin from which domestic ties should keep him, and is overtaken by his partner in that sin who adds to it another crime, or he is marked out by some of her wicked associates."

7. Amount of Crime in Great Britain.

From these statements of eminent Englishmen relative to the causality of crime, it is apparent that a very large proportion of the crime in Great Britain must originate in the traffic in ardent spirits. The number of arrests in Great Britain for crimes of all sorts have been estimated annually at 2,000,000; and out of these 1,800,000 have been ascribed to the use of alcoholic drinks. But assuming that but one-half of the crime in England and Ireland results from the traffic, a proportion far below the real facts of the case, as evinced both by the testimony of unimpeachable characters, and by data of undeniable certainty, what a fearful and monstrous evil is intemperance. The following returns for England and Ireland exhibit the fruits of this traffic in our father-land for three years:—

Year.	Total Convicted.	England.	Ireland.	Committals
1840	31,124	27,087	23,821	50,908
1843	29,712	20,591	20,126	49,717
1849	42,203	27,816	41,989	69,805
Total in 3 years:	103,039	84,494	85,936	170,430

After a careful examination of the facts, therefore, proving beyond all question the connection existing between the traffic and the crimes in community, it seems impossible to come to any other conclusion, than that so energetically expressed by E. P. Hood, of York, England, in his able work on the *Age and its Architects*:—

"The conclusion is irresistible, and the conviction must fasten itself on every candid mind, that ignorance and depravity, thieving and prostitution, pauperism and want, the vice of parents, the crime of their children, to an extent beyond what has been appreciated, or even surmised by the community, at large, are produced proximately or remotely, but really produced by intemperance.

III.—INSANITY.

1. Cause of Insanity.

Leaving, then, the consideration of the effects of this traffic on the morals of society, another question and one of great gravity arises, *what effect has it on the mind?* If it can be proved from its terrible production of want and crime to be the worst of immoralities, by what name shall it be catalogued among the demons of evil, if, on a fair enquiry, it is found not only to demoralize, but to destroy the mind? In the Report of the British House of Commons there is the following enumeration of some of the evils of the traffic in Great Britain.

"That the following are only a few of the evils directly springing from this baneful source;—destruction of health, disease in every form and shape, premature decrepitude in the old, stunted growth and general debility and decay in the young; loss of life by paroxysms, apoplexies, drownings, burnings and accidents of various kinds, delirium tremens, one of the most awful afflictions of humanity; paralyse, idiocy, MADNESS, and violent death."

This statement, published under the sanction of the most august body on the globe, the British House of Commons, has been for twenty years before the public, and has never yet had its accuracy questioned. That idiocy and insanity result from intemperance may not be generally known, but it is an indisputable truth. In Great Britain the number of insane persons have been estimated to be 39,896.

The number in 1841, as returned by the census of that year, was,—

In England,	16,896
In Scotland,	7,000
In Ireland,	16,000
Total,	39,896

Dr. Brown in his work on *Hereditary Insanity*, after collecting the preceding statistics, says of the 39,896 idiots and maniacs in Great Britain,—

"Three-fourths or 29,922 of which number, we may safely assert, have been deranged by the use of strong drinks—a number equal to the population of a good sized town."

Dr. Ellis, Physician to the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, being asked by the Parliamentary Committee, if drinking spirits produced *lunacy*, replied:—

"The use of fermented liquors and particularly of spirits is very conducive to bring on the disease. It first of all acts on the stomach, then on the nervous system it brings on diseased action—disorganization of the brain is the consequence, and all the dreadful results of insanity follow." Again he says:—"Of twenty-eight cases admitted last year as recent cases, nineteen out of those twenty-eight, were drunkards."

The Bishop of London having visited several insane hospitals a few years ago wrote as follows:—"Of 490 maniacs in one hospital, 257 (being 24 more than one-half) were deprived of reason by drinking. And again, "Of 781 maniacs in different hospitals, 392 (being again more than the half) were deprived of reason in the same way."

Dr. Robinson inspected ninety-eight Asylums in England and Wales, and in his report states that more than one-seventh of the insanity was caused by intemperance. In 25 other asylums he estimated the proportion of insanity caused by the use of spirits to be one-fourth. The following table showing the proportion of insanity caused by intemperance in several asylums in very widely separated places, was prepared by Dr. H. Williams:—

Places.	Total Insane.	Proportion caused by Intemperance.
Charenton,	855	134
Bicetream,	2212	414
Bordeaux,	156	20
Turin, 1831,	158	17
Turin, 1836,	390	76
Gard,	209	4
United States,	551	146
Palermo,	189	9
Caen,	60	16
Dundee,	14	4
M. Paichappe,	167	46
M. Böttex,	288	54
	5249	940

The proportion of insane persons caused by strong drinks is more than one-sixth, or 940 out of 5,249.

2. Cause of Insanity in the United States.

If from Great Britain, attention is directed to the United States, the traffic there in alcohol is found as productive of insanity as in the mother country. In 1842 an examination of eight asylums proved distinctly that a large per centum of insanity was caused by intemperance. The result of that examination is subjoined:—

Asylums.	Caused by Intemperance.	Other Causes.
Massachusetts Lunatic Hosp'l,	204	1288
Bloomington Asylum	26	181
Frankfort, Pa.	9	67
Pennsylvania	16	144
Western Lunatic Asylum,	14	102
Ohio Lunatic, do	7	69
Ohio Asylum, for 3 years,	21	312
	297	2113

3. Additional facts.

In 1843, out of 178 cases of insanity in the Boston Lunatic Asylum, 28 cases had been caused by intemperance. The proportion of patients from the same cause has not materially differed since, as far as can be ascertained from the reports. In the

Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, in eight years, 1557 patients were received, of which 225 were caused by intemperance; and of the first 778 cases, 135 were produced by that agency.

The Table below gives the per cent. of insanity by the most prominent causes for eleven years in this Asylum:—

Causes.	1831.	334	1835	1836	1837	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Ill Health	8½	17½	21½	22½	21½	20½	25	21½	17½	18 10-11
Religious excitement	8½	6½	6½	6½	6½	4½	4½	3½	9½	12½
The affections, Property, Masturbation, Intemperance	13½	11½	11½	10	16	25	16½	17½	14½	9
	6½	10½	10½	6½	6½	6½	4½	3½	3½	7
	24½	24	24	10½	10½	7½	12½	12½	7½	6½
	5	5½	7½	16½	21½	8½	6½	6	3½	3

In the eastern asylum in Virginia of 96 patients 18 had been reduced to insanity through strong drinks; and of 226 in the Ohio Asylum, 35 cases were produced by the use of intoxicating liquors. In the United States there are 31,397 Idiots and Lunatics, according to the census of 1850, and if it be assumed that a proportion, such as the preceding statements would justify—and which statements are rather below than above the real truth—there must then be not less than 6000 of these unfortunate creatures who have been reduced to that most deplorable and pitiable of all earthly conditions by the traffic in alcohol. In Canada the census of 1851-2 returns no less than 2,802 Lunatics, and doubtless the same cause has operated to produce them. It is this traffic which most powerfully assists in reducing one out of every 657 of our Canadian population, to a state of utter and hopeless wretchedness and irrecoverable mania.

But the evil does not stop here. The traffic converts innumerable sane persons into maniacs, and having once developed insanity in the parent it propagates it in the offspring. "One drunkard begets another" said Plutarch. "Drunken women bring forth children like themselves" said Aristotle. Modern facts establish the truth of these sayings. On a report made a few years ago on Idiocy to the Legislature of Massachusetts, amongst other facts adduced by N. How, he states:—"The habits of the parents of 300 of the Idiots were learned, and 145 or nearly one-half are reported as known to be habitual drunkards."

4. Conclusion.

The conclusion to which the mind is irresistably impelled by these facts, demonstrative and illustrative of the evils arising from the traffic, and its unmitigated immorality, manifested in the destitution, want, wretchedness, vice, crime insanity, and idiocy which invariably, in all places proceed from it, is, that the morality of society, in fact the safety of society, from its physical, social, moral and intellectual evils requires its "absolute prohibition." This conclusion is one with which the great and good men in England and America with wonderful harmony sympathize. They see in this traffic, in the usages which it has generated, in the habits it has produced, and in the strength with which it has surrounded itself, the monster evil of this generation. The men who have been converted into paupers, mendicants, criminals and maniacs by this traffic, constitute a vast army in number, sufficient, had they never suffered from this relentless evil, to protect the civilization and liberty of the world. As it is, it requires an army in point of numbers, to protect the world from their ravages, and such a commissariat as no army

ever yet possessed to supply their wants. Were all the victims of this traffic brought together, the poverty stricken, the diseased, the maimed, the vicious, the criminal, the inebriated, the insane, the idiotic and the dead, what a pandemonium would it present!

1. The desire to put an end to the traffic exists strongly on the other side of the Atlantic; the press in powerful quarters is advocating the doctrine of prohibition. The "Edinburgh Review" in an article on Teetotalism and the Liquor Trade seems swayed by the evils of the traffic towards Prohibition. "In these days there is more reason than ever to welcome every means which may tend to refine and elevate the democracy of England. They who are carelessly indifferent to the welfare of their brethren, and feel no Christian sympathy in their moral progress, should now promote it if only from selfish motives. The political changes which are looming in the distance, whatever shape they may take, cannot fail to give added power to the poor. As years pass on the sovereign people is likely to become more and more absolute in its sovereignty. If Lemuel was right it would be best for all parties that King Demos should be a water drinker, and in the prospect of his reign, the rich have assuredly every reason to desire an appeal from Demos drunk to Demos sober." The opinion of the *Times*, the most potent publication in the world was recorded as far back as 1853. "It is a peculiarity of spirit-drinking that the money spent in it is at the best thrown away. It neither supplies the natural wants of man, nor offers an adequate substitution for them. *Indeed it is far too favourable a view of the subject, to treat the money spent on it as if it were cast into the sea*, yet, even so, there is something so exceedingly irritating in the reflection that a great part of a harvest raised with infinite care and pains on an ungrateful soil, and in an inhospitable climate, instead of adding to the national wealth or bringing the rich returns which in this season of famine it could not fail to command, is poured in the shape of liquid fire down the throats of the nation that produced it, and instead of leaving them richer and happier, tends to impoverish them by the waste of labour and capital, and to degrade them by vicious and debilitating indulgence. A great portion of the harvest of Sweden, and of many other countries is applied to a purpose, compared with which it would have been better that the corn had never grown, or that it had been mildewed in the ear. *No way so rapid to increase the wealth of nations and the morality of society could be devised as the utter annihilation of the manufacture of ardent spirits, constituting as they do, an infinite waste, and an unmix'd evil.*" * * * * *

"The man who shall invent a really efficient antidote to this system of voluntary and daily poisoning will deserve a high place among the benefactors of his species. He will increase the riches of nations, and the morality of individuals without the demand of any extra labour, or the sacrifice of any healthful pleasure, but merely by the better distribution of those funds which the industry of a people has created, but which their folly dissipates in the consumption of these baneful compounds. Whether he be the occupant of a throne or a cottage—the King—the Preacher, or the Peasant—SUCH A MAN IS THE GREAT WANT OF THE DAY."

Public opinion is awakening rapidly in England to the immoralities of this traffic. The London *Atlas* with great energy demands prohibition:—"Instead of beating about for objections to the legal suppression of the liquor traffic, every patriotic citizen should enquire, what shall be done with this dire, this dreadful cause of evil? Suppose some monster had appeared in these lands; and in one place, he seized a

man's hand and made him cut his throat; in another he made one throw himself out of a window; in another he instigated a woman to murder her husband; then he subjected a man to so much bodily and mental torture that he drove him out of his mind; then he entered a happy family, and induced the parents to half starve the children, and to make their home most desolate; then he got on the sea, set ships on fire, run others ashore, made the captain treat the men most barbarously, and committed all kinds of cruelties and excesses; and suppose he carried on his depredations on so extensive a scale, that the victims whose death he occasioned, or whose character and circumstances he ruined, amounted to thousands in the course of a single year; while at the same time he cost the British Nation, to prevent, detect, and punish the crimes he either attempted or effected, several millions of pounds annually: and suppose he had carried on these depredations for a series of years until he had brought myriads to disease, poverty, and death,—what a sensation it would produce in the nation! We should hear of nothing but this monster. Every newspaper in the kingdom, every railway and electric telegraph; every judge, magistrate, policeman, and constable would be laid under tribute to catch, convict and punish this wholesale criminal. Whenever the British Parliament met, the first question, the all-absorbing topic would be:—"The monster! Who is he? Has he been captured? Where is he to be found?" Yes, and in the destruction of such a murderer of her Majesty's subjects, such a ruiner general, it would not be thought too much to employ both the Army and Navy."

2. Passing from the Press to the Judges of England Mr. Justice Park stated in one of his charges:—"He had often had occasion to lament the existence of the great number of Public-houses and beer houses, which he was convinced were productive of the greatest demoralization and drunkenness, and he entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by that great and good man and Judge, Sir Matthew Hale, more than a century ago, "that if all the crimes that were committed could be divided into five parts, four of them would be found to have had their origin in a public house."

3. At the York Assizes Mr. Baron Alderson used the following language:—"If all men could be dissuaded from the use of intoxicating liquors, his office and that of the Judges throughout the kingdom would become a sinecure."

4. At Carmarthen Sir J. Oudney in his address to the Grand Jury observed:—"that his experience confirmed him more and more in the opinion that nearly every crime had its origin immediately or remotely in the prevalent vice of drunkenness." To another he also stated:—"That drunkenness was the most fertile cause of crime in England, and that if the offences committed by and upon drunken men were removed, the assizes of this country would be reduced almost to a nullity." To which may be added the testimony of Judge McClure of Pennsylvania: "I shall cease to prate any more to Grand Juries about this omnipotent parent of crime, alcohol. If a century of imbecile legislation has not sufficed to convince reasonable men; if crimes and poverty before their faces have failed to convince; if a ceaseless drain upon their charity, from destitution caused by drink; if their increased taxes; if men's eyes and ears will not convince; if the evidences of our senses will not enlighten our understanding, in this behalf and cause in the community corresponding acts, prompted by duty and common sense, then to talk on this theme longer is time thrown away."

5. Judge Pattison said to the Grand Jury:—"If it

were not for this drinking you and I would have nothing to do."

6. At Salisbury Mr. Justice Erskine declared "that ninety-nine out of every hundred criminal cases were from the same cause."

7. Judge Colbridge at the Oxford Assize said, he never knew a case brought before him which was not directly or indirectly connected with intoxicating liquors."

If the testimonies of Divines be needed, they are innumerable.

1. The Rt. Rev. A. Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, in his useful tract on drinking usages and the adulteration of liquors very justly remarks :—"In the presence of facts like these I ask what is duty?—Were nine out of ten of the coins or bank bills which circulate counterfeit, we should feel obliged to decline them altogether. We should sooner dispense entirely with such a medium of circulation than incur the hazard which would be involved in using it. And even if we could discriminate unerringly ourselves, between the spurious and the genuine, we should still abstain for the sake of others, lest our example in taking such a medium at such a time should encourage fabricators in their work of fraud, and lead the unwary and ignorant to become their victims."

2. The Rev. Dr. Mathews, the great Irish Philanthropist declares :—"I have no hesitation in saying that strong drink is *Anti-Christ*. It is opposed to the precepts of Christ, to his example—to his design and to his reign."

3. That eminent and learned man the Rev. John Wesley, a scholar, a philanthropist and Divine, bequeathed to posterity his earnest protest against the ruinous traffic :—"Neither may we gain by hurting our neighbour in the body. Therefore we may not sell anything that tends to impair his health. Such is, eminently, all that liquid fire called drams or spirituous liquors. It is true, they may have a place in medicine; may be used in some bodily disorders; although there would rarely be occasion for them, were it not for the unskillfulness of the practitioner. Therefore such as prepare and sell them only for this end may keep their conscience clear. But who are they who prepare and sell them only for this end? Do you know ten distillers in England? Then excuse these. But all who sell them in the common way to any that will buy, are poisoners in general. They murder her Majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither do their eyes pity nor spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. A curse cleaves to the stones to the timber, to the furniture of them! The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves, a fire that burns to the nethermost hell! Blood, Blood is there! The foundation, the walls, the roof are stained with blood; and canst thou hope O man of blood, though thou art clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farest sumptuously every day, canst thou hope to deliver down thy fields of blood to the third generation? Not So! There is a God in heaven, therefore thy name shall be blotted out. Like as those, whom thou hast destroyed body and soul, thy memory shall perish with thee."

4. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade of Virginia in a very solemn address says :—"St. Paul speaking by the Spirit considers it his duty in each of his epistle to Timothy and Titus to enjoin sobriety and temperance to Bishops; laying it down as a rule that they must not be given to wine; recommending only a little wine to them for frequent infirmities. How much

more important is great abstinence now, when a comparative modern discovery has made it so much more dangerous to touch, taste, or handle, anything that intoxicates."

5. The Rev. Dr. Doyle, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare, bears a strong and unequivocal testimony against the traffic :—"No person whose attention is directed to public morals, can fail to see, and almost touch the evils of drunkenness, that disease, poverty, crime, and even death in its most ignominious shape, grow naturally and quickly out of drunkenness; *this vice enters like oil into the bones of a man and is transmitted with his blood as an inheritance of woe to his children*; it wastes his property, enfeebles his mind, breaks down his frame, exposes his soul to almost certain perdition and ruins his posterity: *How therefore can any clergyman who labours to establish the Kingdom of God in the hearts of the people fail to rejoice when he sees good men of all classes, come forward zealously and disinterestedly, to assist him in turning away the less fortunate brethren from this absorbing vice.*

6. The Rev. Dr. Beecher one of the earliest and most persevering advocates of moral improvement, who possesses a most intimate knowledge of the manifold evils arising from the trade in liquors, in language no less beautiful than truthful calls for the "absolute Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors":—"Has not God connected with all lawful avocations the welfare of the life that now is, and that which is to come; and can we lawfully amass property by a course of trade which fills the land with beggars and widows, and orphans, and crimes; which peoples the grave yards with premature mortality, and the world of woe with victims of despair? Could all the forms of evil produced in the land by intemperance, come upon us in one horrid array, it would appal the nation and put an end to the traffic. In every dwelling built by blood, the stones from the walls should utter all the cries which the bloody traffic extorts—and the beam out of the timber would echo them back—*who would build such a house? who would dwell in it?* What, if every part of the dwelling, from the cellar upwards, through all the halls and chambers—babblings and contentions, and vice and groans, and shrieks and wailings were heard by day and night! What if the cold blood oozed out and stood in drops upon the walls, and by preternatural art, all the ghastly skulls and bones of the victims destroyed by intemperance, should stand upon the walls in horrid sculpture! Oh, when the sky over our heads, the great whispering gallery, brings down upon us all the lamentations and woe which intemperance creates, and the firm earth, one sonorous medium of sound, sends up from beneath the wailings of those whom the commerce in ardent spirits *had sent thither*; these tremendous realities, assailing our sense, *would invigorate our CONSCIENCE, and give decision to our purposes of reformation.* But those evils are as real, as if the stones did cry out of the wall, and the beam answered it—as real as if day and night, wailings were heard in every part of the dwelling—and blood and skeletons were seen upon every wall—as real as if the ghostly forms of departed victims flitted about the ship as she passed over the billows, and showed themselves nightly about the stores and distilleries, (and we may add breweries), and with unearthly voices screamed in our ears their loud lament. They are as real as if the sky over our heads collected, and brought down about us all the notes of sorrow in the land—and the firm earth should open a passage for the wailing of despair to come up from beneath."

II. THE EFFECTS OF ITS PROHIBITION.

I. GENERAL REMARKS.

This is a most important enquiry. Has the experiment been successful? Are the evils of intemperance greatly diminished? have they been wholly removed? Or have these evils been aggravated by prohibiting the cause which produced them? Has pauperism, crime, insanity, the wanton waste of property, domestic disorder, raggedness and ignorance, destitution, filth, vagrancy; have all these evils been increased by the attempt to diminish them by stringent laws?

Such are the evils of intemperance in Canada, that it were worse than useless, it were heartless indeed, to introduce the prohibition here, if it has actually increased and multiplied the evils of intemperance there. The question then, is this, *What effects have been produced by this statutory prohibition of the trade in alcoholic drinks?*

The Commissioner set out, resolved to solve this question to his own satisfaction, and to ascertain on the spot from undeniable facts, and from the testimony of good men, where the law was in force, whether the working of the Statute of prohibition was favorable or adverse to temperance and morality; and then to publish his impression on returning, commending its working, if salutary; and condemning it, if he found it pernicious.

He will not conceal the fact that he looked upon the position of the states in New England where the law of Prohibition exists, and especially of the state of Maine, as prima facie evidence that these laws had not been as salutary as it was hoped they would be, in destroying the evils which all felt and all deplored. The experiment was one of intense interest to every philanthropist, and fear was entertained, that if the opponents of the law had, on the one hand, derogated from its efficiency, its friends on the other had exaggerated its efficiency in favor of Temperance. The statute in Maine, "*A Law for the suppression of tippling-houses and dram-shops,*" came into operation on the 4th day of July 1851. Popular opinion in favor of Temperance had won a splendid triumph. It was certainly a noble spectacle to behold the people of a young, vigorous state resolutely deciding to destroy the great destroyer of his hundreds and thousands. They were intent upon their object, and seemed not to notice that the little star, whose rays of light scarcely penetrated through the atmosphere of their own state, had instantly attracted the attention of neighbouring and distant lands, which were looking upon the experiment with the keenest interest, if not with glowing sympathy and admiration. But whatever feeling of interest or of sympathy may have existed, few beheld the experiment with any other conviction than that it must be a failure. The broad blue Atlantic washed the shores of that state for hundreds of miles—a coast indented by some of the finest harbours and bays in the world, into which ships laden with ardent spirits from the other states, and from any part of the world, could at any time enter. Railways were running into her chief cities and marts. Her leading merchants were engaged in the traffic. On the south and west, were her elder sister states, whence, over the boundary, alcoholic liquors could at any moment be conveyed. On the north and west stretched the British Provinces, where spirits could be procured and carried across the lines. The law had given its sanction to the trade for ages, lawyers were willing to plead in its favour, judges to deliver charges against the constitutionality of the law; and divines to prove from the Holy Oracles, that it was wrong, and if so, a sin to prohibit the trade. It was thought

the sentiment of the whole Republic, and the usages of elegant society were opposed to Prohibition. Besides all this, were arrayed against the law the interest of 6000 brewers and distillers in the Union, the trade in 100,000,000 of gallons manufactured, and 50,000,000 imported into the United States, together with the combined interest of all the manufacturers, importers, and hotel-keepers, amounting in all to hundreds in the state; who then can be astonished that the success of the experiment was very doubtful? Had there been an entire failure, it could have excited no astonishment in the minds of those who saw the real position of the state, in which were 20 places for the manufacture of liquors, several for their adulteration, 491 hotels for retailing them, with shops and licensed houses almost without number. In fact the influence of the following classes in the Union was proximately or remotely, in direct antagonism to prohibition:—

Boarding-houses in the United States, -	-	4,000
Bar-keepers - - - - -	-	22,455
Brewers and Distillers, - - - - -	-	6,000
Groceries where liquors were sold, -	-	21,479
Boatmen, - - - - -	-	32,455
Innkeepers, - - - - -	-	22,476
Merchants and Storekeepers, - - - -	-	104,529
Wine-makers, - - - - -	-	46
Wine and liquor-dealers - - - - -	-	719
Druggists, - - - - -	-	600
Sailors, - - - - -	-	70,000

It was in defiance of the interest and power of all these classes, that the new State of Maine, with a population of only 581,813; in defiance of the usages of the whole world; in fact, in defiance of the opinions of the great majority of Christians in the world; resolved that its people should be free from the presence of the traffic in liquors upon its soil. It was a bold experiment, in its results very problematical; and its effects, there, and in other places, shall now be fairly and impartially traced.

I. EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

1st. Almost the first observation which will be made in passing through the states where prohibition exists, is the total absence of all signs of intoxicating drinks. Signs and directories point out all other kinds of business and occupations; here is a store, and there a manufactory; but no sign, no indication exists that liquors are at any place to be sold. No paper publishes a notice of them abroad, no sign over the doorway announces them within, and no bar presents them temptingly to the sight.

2nd. That the establishments where spirits were manufactured, have been all closed. When the law came into effect, the 20 distilleries and breweries in Maine were closed up; their business stopt, and their proprietors have gone to other occupations. The 491 hotels have all ceased to sell publicly, and there is only a very few which provide liquor, privately, for their guests. These very rare cases exist in municipalities where, from local reasons, it has been difficult to enforce the law. As a general thing, the entire business has been broken up, and the cases where the law has been secretly violated, are becoming less and less.

3d. Another fact cannot fail to be observed, and that is, a drunkard is seldom seen. Many days will be spent in the State without the sight of an inebriated man. In the towns, at Portland, at Bangor, at Augusta, and other places, though it is said there is some secret drinking, a drunkard is very seldom seen. The hotels are quiet, free from such noises and disturbances as are very prevalent in public hotels in this country.

4th. Another fact to be observed, is, that those municipalities which have been most lax in enforcing the law, are becoming more active in its enforcement. An instance of this occurred in the town of Augusta, the capital of the state. The town stands on the Kennebec, seventy miles from Portland, at the head of sloop navigation; it has been much interested in the lumbering business, and always elected as municipal officers, persons opposed to the prohibitory law. This year, however, an entire change was effected. All the candidates favorable to the law, were returned. There was much excitement, for it was a warm contest, but there was no disorder, for there was no liquor.

5th. Another observable fact is, you find few persons opposed to the law of prohibition; many that were opposed to its enactments, are now its very strongest supporters. Even the hotel-keepers, those who keep good respectable houses, do not desire a change. It is said that the persons most desirous of a change are foreigners, and the lowest and least intelligent of them. These persons, by forming secret organizations, it is confidently alleged, systematically violate the law; this, however, is only the case in one or two towns. The undersigned only met with one respectable man, who was opposed to the law, and he was so upon sincere and conscientious grounds, and a very estimable person.

6th. It is very remarkable that the popular sentiment is growing stronger and more general in favor of prohibition. Not the people in Maine only have become more powerfully penetrated with the doctrine of prohibition, but it has spread to surrounding states and provinces—from Maine as a focus, like rays of light diverging from a central point the sentiment has been continually progressing in all directions. Six other states have embodied the doctrine in stringent laws, and every state in the Union is discussing the question. Thorough success in Maine well ascertained abroad, will guarantee the adoption of the same, or a better law, in every other state. In those states where there is liberty to deal in ardent spirits, the thing itself is kept cautiously out of sight. You see no drinking, no liquors exhibited to tempt the appetites or passions. This is the moral effect of the prohibition upon other States.

One British Province has followed up the bold experiment of Maine, and two others are at this moment pondering the matter, fearful to act, anxious to do the best, but doubtful what is best. As far as the State of Maine is concerned, the prohibition is being carried out to a greater extent, than could have been reasonably expected. The importation is ended, the manufacture prevented, the sale destroyed, its public use annihilated, and, consequently, the evils which arose from its frequent use, cut off, and the sources of its miseries dried up. Even those who drank to excess, in many instances rejoice now that the temptation is removed out of the way. Comfort, health and happiness have been restored to scores of families from which they had long fled away. Many domestic and social evils have been removed. Education and morality have proportionably prospered; even business itself has not been impaired, and there has been a great saving in the expenses of the state. What before was squandered in strong drinks, has under the prohibition been expended in clothes, healthful food, in the comfort of families, in schooling the children; so that want and destitution among the poor have been greatly lessened, and taxation to supply the wants of the poor proportionably diminished. No person now would rest his success, if a candidate for an office, solely upon his antipathy to prohibition. The moral tone of society grows stronger

in favor of this law, of which there are many evidences.

1st. His Excellency the present Governor of the state, is a plain, good man, a farmer by occupation, of shrewd, practical sense, and earnest in the Temperance cause. When his party, two years ago, in order to secure its success, allied itself to the Anti-Prohibitionists, he diverged from it, and opposed the party he had all his life supported, when he saw that the ends of faction, and not the good of the people, were the chief objects pursued. They were defeated, and a Whig Governor elected. But Mr. Morrill had lost the support of the Democratic party, and could not act on the principles of the Whigs. Yet the next year the friends of prohibition, for the noble stand he had taken in its favor, resolved to elect him as Governor; and out of four candidates, he had almost half the whole number of votes cast in the state, and is now on the gubernatorial throne. See Note VI., Appendix B.

2nd. As a further evidence that Prohibition is supported by the moral sense of the people, it may be remarked that every member of the Senate or Upper House is in favor of suppressing the traffic; and of the House of Representatives, out of 150, no less than 121 were returned pledged to prohibition. A more convincing argument that the community in Maine sustain and sanction the law, could hardly be imagined than is here presented. When brought to the trial, two branches of the Legislature were wholly in favor of the law, and six to one in the other branch pledged to its support!

3rd. The undersigned was informed in Maine that every christian minister of all denominations, who voted at the late election of Governor, cast his vote on the side of prohibition. The late census of Maine does not give the number of clergymen of each persuasion, but the aggregate number of churches is stated to be 945; and the number of clergymen 928. Such a circumstance shows more powerfully than any array of statistics, whether the law is sustained by the moral sense of the state. Party and even sectarian ties are broken for the great object of peace and morality. On one occasion when a distinguished clergyman of the congregational church was asked if he intended to vote for Mr. Morrill for Governor in opposition to an orthodox member of his own communion, he very coolly replied,—“I beg your pardon, Sir; but I was not looking for a theologian to govern the state, but for a man to enforce the Maine Law.”

4th. Another fact illustrative of the moral sentiments of the population of Maine on this subject is this, that the Legislature, instead of repealing and relaxing the original law, have proceeded from time to time to increase its stringency. As experience showed a loop-hole the Legislature, with a determination to make the law all-powerful to destroy the evil, has added clause after clause to give it a most stringent effect. According to the original law the first offence against the statute was punishable with a fine of \$10 and costs; the second conviction was punishable with \$20 and costs; and the third offence with \$20, costs, and three months imprisonment in the common jail. It is now in contemplation to punish the first offence with imprisonment, as well as with fine and costs; and for the third offence, in certain cases, to send the offender to the State Prison. This increased stringency of the law instead of showing any reaction on the part of the people of Maine, very evidently exemplifies a growing vigour and unity of the moral feelings in the State against the traffic.—See Note I., Appendix B.

II.—STATISTICAL EVIDENCE.

The effect of the prohibition in the State of Maine

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has not been perfectly understood in Canada. It has been alleged that the Law for the suppression of Intemperance in that State has been systematically violated; that perjury is practised to a frightful extent; that hypocrisy, with all its concomitant evils is rapidly reaching a state of the very highest perfection; that the liquor now sold is a vile deleterious compound, (was it not always a deleterious compound?) that drunkenness has greatly increased, and crime, fifty per cent. within the last four years; and that it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction for the violation of the Liquor Law, because of the perjury of the witnesses.

Such, then, if this statement be reliable, are the effects of the traffic in defiance of the law for its prohibition. What a fearful insight does such a statement give into the demoralization which liquor produces. Hypocrisy, drunkenness, violation of law, perjury and crime. If this were the result of the prohibition in the State of Maine, it would be an overwhelming argument against the traffic in any article that could be productive of such appalling immoralities.

But what are the facts? The law in Maine came into effect in 1851, and the returns, relative to the Alms-house, Watch-house, House of Correction and Jail of Portland, are the best and most valuable evidence on the subject.

1st. *The Alms House.*—There were committed to this in nine months in 1851,
 The year before the Maine Law - - - 252
 For nine months the year after 1851-2 - - - 146

Difference in favour of the Law - - - 106

For the same period of time there were assisted out of the Alms-house,

The year before the Prohibitory Law - - - 135
 The year after - - - 90

Difference under the law - - - 45

Again, on the 20th of March 1851, when the law came into effect, there were then in the Alms-house - - - 112

The next year on the same day of the month of March, under the total prohibition of liquors, 90

Difference under prohibition - - - 22

2nd. The effect is quite as remarkable upon the commitments to the House of Correction.

Commitments in 1850, before the law passed- - - 60

“ in 1851, the year after - - - 48

“ in 1852, - - - 38

“ in 1853, - - - 35

“ in 1854, - - - 20

It is therefore evident that the law has had a very salutary effect in diminishing the commitments to the House of Correction, having gradually reduced them from 60 to 20, so that in the term of three years only they had become *two-thirds* less than before. An examination of the returns to the House of Correction for *Intemperance* presents a very pleasing result of the prohibitory law. There were committed for intemperance the year the law came into effect,

In 1850 - - - 46

In 1851 - - - 10

This fact shows that in one year there had been amongst the class committed to the House of Correction a decrease of about eighty per cent.

3rd. The Watch House is the receptacle of all kinds of characters not in a proper state to take care of themselves. There were committed to this institution the year before the Law of Prohibition, 431

In the year after or 1852 - - - 280

Difference in favour of the Maine Law, - - - 251

This exhibits a falling off in one year of three-

fifths of the commitments, and that notwithstanding a most vigilant police, which was exceedingly active in arrests,—made it a special point of duty to commit to the Watch House every intoxicated person they could find.

4. The statistics of the Jail are not less conclusive and incontrovertible. Committed to jail in

1850, the year before the Prohibitory Law, 279

1851, the year after, - - - 135

144

The year after the adoption of the Law there were therefore 144 criminals less than in the year preceding; and of the criminals in 1851 no less than 72 were for the breaches of the liquor law; so that independent of these there were only 63 criminals compared to 279 the year before the law went into effect. This is decisive, both as to the fact that the law has been carried into effect, and also that its operation has been salutary.

5. The results of this law in Portland, as far as may be ascertained from the commitments to the House of Correction for the years 1853 and 1854, are evinced by the Report of the Overseers to the County Commissioner in the following extract. “For the year ending June 1853 we felt much encouraged when we were enabled to report that there had been but 49 commitments for the year, or less than one a week. But how much more pleasure it gives us you may judge, and will undoubtedly participate in, as all human hearts will, to state that the commitments for the year ending with June 1854 are but nineteen, a diminution of thirty; and, better still, that for the last six months there have been but seven. With but one exception these were sentenced to the House for that devastating sin drunkenness. Remove that evil from our midst and the cells would be solitary. It seems by the comparison of the two years to be fast diminishing. We trust another year may present a purer docket.”

6. The returns for 1854, for these several places, have not yet been made public, excepting only the House of Correction. It is, however, probable that they will not exhibit results so satisfactory, as the means of evading the law become from year to year in some of the large towns more perfectly organized. Besides it is confidently affirmed by men of character and veracity, that in those towns where the opponents of the liquor law have the prevailing influence, there is a great laxity in prosecuting the dealers in liquor, and great activity in arresting the drinker; and this is done for the double purpose of making liquors easily to be obtained, and thus bringing the law into disrepute for inefficiency and of making it appear from the great number of arrests, especially of drunkards, that intemperance and crime are increasing. If such be the case, then, it will probably soon appear that in Portland and a few other of the large towns in Maine, a greater number of arrests have been made in 1854 than formerly. The only fair test of the law for good or evil will be found in the counties and townships, where the experiment is fairly worked, and not in those cities where a majority of the authorities are opposed to it, where the dealers, consequently set the law at defiance, and where on any day the drinker may run down to the steamer at the wharf, and quench his thirst. Throughout the state at large the law is, generally, well enforced; and consequently the evils of intemperance, pauperism, crime, and wretchedness, have decreased; but in Portland great facilities exist for evading the law, its administration is in the hands of its opponents, and it is quite probable, effects may be ascribed to it, which arise solely in its perversion or bad administration.

III.—EVIDENCE OF TESTIMONY.

When the undersigned visited Augusta, he had an opportunity of speaking to the Senators and Representatives from the various districts and counties of the State, and of enquiring of them as to the operation of the law, whether it were much evaded, whether it were generally enforced, and whether its effects were beneficial, and beneficial to such a degree as to justify him in recommending its enactment in Canada.

1. In regard to its evasion the reply was always the same, that in a few of the cities the provisions of the law were frequently evaded or violated; but that it was generally enforced efficiently, and produced the most salutary effects. This was, universally, the sum of the verbal testimony of every Senator and Representative with whom he conversed, although some of these persons, before its enactment, had been opposed to the law.

Statement of the good effects of prohibition in Maine.

2. As written testimony is preferable to verbal, the undersigned requested his Excellency the Governor, and other gentlemen, to give him some documentary statement of the good results of the law, if such existed. His Excellency thereupon had the following document executed, and gave it his signature; all his Councillors signed it; the heads of departments did the same; the members of the Senate signed it: and of 150 Representatives, 120 were favorable to it, and as many as had time before he left, gave it their signature. The document is as follows:—

(Copy.)

REV. H. MULKINS,—

“In answer to your inquiries, we are happy to have it in our power to say, that the law in the State of Maine, for the suppression of intemperance, has been most effective in its operation; has from time to time become more stringent in its provisions; is triumphantly sustained by the popular voice; has greatly promoted sobriety; has lessened the amount of crime, and has generally been most beneficial in its effects upon society, socially, educationally, morally, and religiously.

Augusta, Maine, March 12th, 1855.

(Signed,)

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| Anson P. Morrill, Governor. | Alvan Cumor, Senator, |
| Franklin Clark, Councillor. | George Thorndike, " |
| Henry Richardson, " | Sewall Watson, " |
| Marshal Creim, " | Augustus Spragun, " |
| Ammi Cutter, " | William Barks, " |
| Noah Smith, Jun., " | Mark H. Dunnell, " |
| Alden Jackson, Sec. of State. | Hiram Ruggles, " |
| Woodbury Davis, Treasurer of State. | Sidney Perbam, Speaker of the House, |
| Franklin Murry, President of Senate. | H. H. Baker, Clerk of the House. |
| Louis O. Cowan, Secretary of Senate. | R. G. Sincom, Representative. |
| J. W. Knowllin, Assist. Sec. | D. Sibby, " |
| George Downes, Senator, | Nathan Baiheller, " |
| John N. Goodwin " | Elisha McKenny, " |
| James B. Dascombe " | Leonard Andrews, " |
| Jos. Eaton, " | W. H. Josselyn, " |
| Alex. Dennett, " | Luke Brown, " |
| John F. Scammon, " | Elijah Comins, " |
| N. G. Hichborn, " | Miles S. Staples, " |
| Minot Crehore, " | Eli Jones, " |
| T. Cushing, " | Saml. R. Leavitt, " |
| Newell Blako, " | C. S. Norris, " |
| John Elliot, " | B. R. Jake, " |
| Wm. Willis, " | George Cutler, " |
| Aaron Quinby, " | Seth Scammon, " |
| Alonzo Garecton, " | John Berry, Jun. " |

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| H. H. Boody, " | R. S. Stephens, " |
| Nathaniel Pease, " | Geo. W. Ferguson, " |
| W. R. Flint. | |

3. Such testimony is beyond question, not only valuable, but decisive as to the salutary working of the liquor law in Maine. The individuals who signed that document are well known in the State. Perhaps nothing more need be added. But as many persons, some in the Holy Ministry of Christ, and all of good standing, have carefully examined into the working of the Maine Liquor Law, it may be useful to know the results of their observations. His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York states in his message to the Legislature:—"That the good results hoped for from the legislation recommended are legitimate to it, several of the New England States, especially Maine and Connecticut furnish the most gratifying evidence. The steady diminution of crime and pauperism in the States referred to, with a constant and corresponding reduction of taxation; and the new impulse given to almost all industrial pursuits by the transformation of those who were once a burden upon the State into producers of wealth, constitute an argument in favour of the policy advocated, which, while it carries conviction to the statesman, will be no less appreciated by the multitude, unskilled though they may be in casuistry, but also undebased by appetite, and unperverted by interest. If any thing is to be learned from the example of other States, or to be deduced from our own increased experience, it should be made available to our use; and our legislation upon all subjects, should keep pace with our advancing intelligence, always expressing the highest truth we have received, and reaching forward to the greatest good attainable."

Again, his Excellency the Governor of Iowa calls on the Legislature to enact a law similar to the one in Maine, to suppress intemperance. Such a law was consequently passed and received his sanction. He says, "There is a strong public sentiment in favour of a radical change of the present laws regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Every friend of humanity earnestly desires that something may be done to dry up these streams of bitterness that this traffic now pours over the land. I have no doubt that a prohibitory law may be enacted that will avoid all constitutional objections, and meet the approval of a vast majority of the State."

Lord Elgin.

4. His Lordship the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, the late universally respected and beloved Governor General in Canada, is reported to have stated at a party in London, consisting of some of the first noblemen and gentlemen of the Realm, as follows:—"I believe that it is destined to work a very great change on the face of Society. I wish the cause the utmost success. They have adopted it in New Brunswick, and I am watching its operations with more interest than that of any cause now under the sun."

Governor Dutton of Connecticut.

5. His Excellency Governor Dutton bears the following strong testimony to the value of prohibition:—

"As a witness to the merits and utility of a Prohibitory Law, I am able to speak. I think it is not too much to claim for the Connecticut law that it is the best prohibitory law ever framed, because it was framed after long deliberation, and with special regard to its being consistent with other existing laws. It was passed on the 1st of August last, and its operation has been a decided success. Not a grog-shop, so called, is to be found in the State of Connecticut, since the law came into force. No

matter what the local balance of interest in any town, city, or spot in the State, the law was so framed that it should operate in all and each. I do not mean that there are not a few dark spots where by falsehood and secrecy, evasion may be managed; but, in a word, the traffic has ceased—the effects are all that could be wished. I have not seen a drunkard in the streets since the 1st of August. I was not here ten minutes till I saw a man not able to walk alone. Such is the difference between a State with and one without a Maine Law. The statistics of crime have been materially diminished; the crimes which directly result from rum have fallen away fully one-half. There are hundreds, I have no doubt thousands of families, who are in this inclement weather, well supplied with comforts, who, but for our law would be destitute. Such are the particular effects; the general effect is a sober, calm, quiet air of security pervading the whole community, which is delightful to behold and enjoy. There is one idea that a prohibitory law will invade personal and domestic security; the father of lies never invented a greater. Do you feel more secure when rowdyism fills the streets? Do you suppose that under the law your firesides would not be secure, and that they would be invaded under the pretext of ascertaining if you sold liquor? No such thing. The opposition predicted to the enforcement of the law is not realized; I have never known it opposed; its enemies cannot get up a combination against it, because it commends itself to all men's judgments, and is better liked the longer it is known. Its beauty is its simplicity. When you see a nuisance you at once remove it; that is our principle; we take the 'abominable thing' and put it away in some safe place. So, when we see an individual unable to take care of himself, we simply take him (no matter who he may be) and put him where he cannot hurt himself or others. When men are governed merely by appetite or love of gain, moral suasion has no effect—legal suasion saves breath and labour, and accomplishes the object in the simplest manner possible."

6. *Testimony of Gentlemen residing in various parts of Maine.*

Testimony of several gentlemen residing in Maine. W. Davis, of Belfast, says,—“The open traffic in liquors in this city has long been entirely suppressed, though it is carried on secretly to a very limited extent, and there are occasional commitments for drunkenness. There has been no re-action against the Maine law since our first attempt to enforce it. Our authorities prosecute for every known violation of it, and several are now paying its penalties in the county gaol. Our police have been so vigilant, that nearly all the liquors landed at our wharves have been seized. About fourteen hundred gallons have been destroyed the past month, and a considerable quantity still remains in the hands of the officers.

“The operation of this law here, for the past two years, so far from impairing our confidence in it, has compelled even its enemies to acknowledge its beneficial effects, while the number of its active supporters has been constantly increasing. No one could be elected to office here in opposition to it; and in this whole county, at the last election of members of the Legislature, which turned on the question of its repeal, eleven of the twelve members chosen are well known as among its most efficient advocates and friends.”

“Before the passage of our law drunkenness was a daily spectacle in our streets, with the usual accompaniments of brawls and riots. But I have not seen three men intoxicated in our village for three months.

And men who never came here before without getting drunk, now uniformly go home sober.

“Before this law went into operation commitments to gaol for drunkenness were frequent. I think there has not been a single case since. The only representative we have had in the House of Correction for a long time is one person, who was fined for selling liquors, and in default of payment was committed.

“The amount to which pauperism has been diminished I cannot tell. The keeper of the almshouse contracts by the year to furnish every thing for all applicants. He has himself been connected with the traffic in liquors heretofore. But not more than two months after the first attempt to enforce the law here, he admitted that ‘the liquor law had already saved him one hundred dollars.’”

“Such are some of the visible effects of the law among us. But its effects in generally improving the condition of the poor, in awakening and elevating the public sentiment of our people, in calling their attention to the manifold evils of intemperance, in making the use of alcoholic liquors unpopular, and the traffic in them odious, are not the less important for being unnoticed, and not always acknowledged. The effect of our law upon the public sentiment of our people, I consider one of its greatest works.”

7. The same good effects of the law were witnessed at Calais, as described by G. Downs, Esq., in 1853.—

“I am, as you know, situated upon the Banks of the St. Croix; the boundary line between us and the Province of New Brunswick. Prior to the passage of this law, we were annoyed by considerable quantities of liquors brought to this port in transitu for the Provinces. Since the passage of their law in New Brunswick, the amount imported is very much reduced. I should think it would be very liberal to say that the quantity was reduced one-half here, and in my opinion, from information gathered from others, the reduction in other parts of the State has been much greater.

“There is no pauperism in this city which is not caused directly or indirectly by intemperance. The amount of pauperism has been much decreased since the passage and enforcement of the Maine Law. The same observations may be made in reference to crimes committed; most of the crimes committed are directly traceable to intemperance. Our Jail is empty or rather would be, if it were not for the occasional imprisonment of a rum-seller. The Watch-house in this city has this year had but an occasional inmate, and the few cases are confined almost exclusively to intemperance. Before the passage of their law in New Brunswick the cases of confinement for drunkenness were much more frequent than at present. We had at that time to take care of the drunkards made in the province of New Brunswick.

“In this city there were fifteen or twenty places, where it was said that liquor was sold. At this time there are none that I know of.

“There is no case of open rum-selling now, that I can ascertain in this city or vicinity, in this State.

“Before the Maine Law, the cases of intemperance were frequent; at this time the cases are very infrequent.

“The general influences of the law are good and that continually. The principle of seizure and destruction of the article when found is the key-stone to its efficiency, strength and power. Wherever the law is enforced, it is popular with the people.”

8. The testimony of Joshua Wye, of Waterville, Kennebec. “Our drunkards have become scarce, some of them having died off, but many more have reformed, giving as a reason that the temptation has been removed from them. Our jails have become

nearly tenantless, very seldom being occupied by any but a rum-seller, who has not been sly enough in his dealings, to escape the notice of some of the officers of the law. Our young men are growing up to be soldiers in the temperance army, and to form a public opinion before long that will demand a law to consign rumsellers to the state prison. Quarrelling and fighting in our streets, have entirely ceased, and all is peace and quietness. The change in regard to the expense of paupers is almost incredible; in Fairfield the expense was reduced in two years, (by a rigid enforcement of the law,) from more than two thousand dollars to two hundred; in consequence of which the good people of that town wisely decided to add five hundred dollars more to the school fund. The expense in many of the towns in this vicinity has been reduced, in some of them nearly as much as in Fairfield. But what rejoices my heart the most is to see the families that have been made happy by the enforcement of this law. Many a poor woman has come to me and with tears implored me to enforce the law, as by so doing, it had been the means of reforming her husband, and by so continuing, it would be the means of saving him. God forbid that I should ever turn a deaf ear to their supplications. I will say in conclusion that if the Maine law were strictly enforced in all the towns of this state, rumselling must cease; no person can for any length of time resist it without finding himself looking out of the grates of a prison."

9. John C. Godfrey of Bangor says: "My information comes from the City Marshal of Bangor, and he has no means of getting at that precise information you require. He says decidedly, that, setting aside the agency, there has not been one-twentieth part of the liquor imported into Bangor since the law that there was in the same time before; and that the agency does not sell more than one-third the amount of liquors that is sold from that establishment in the city—the rest goes into country agencies. Including the sales of the agency, he says the sales are 70 per cent less than before the law in the same time. Of this he is confident, and he thinks 75 per cent less, would be nearer the truth.

"It is difficult, if not impossible to get at the statistics of pauperism. Since the railroads have started there has been quite an influx of paupers. The Marshal thinks that if the population had been stationary, there would not have been one fourth as much pauperism in the same time there was before the law."

10. A gentleman from Ohio having visited Maine to learn the workings and usefulness of the law, sets forth its effects in the following style: "Among the most eloquent things we saw, were the ruins of several distilleries. A few years ago they flourished on the ruins of domestic peace and happiness; now, the family smiles o'er their levelled and dilapidated remains. Let those who doubt the efficiency of the Maine Law, go and see these relics of past barbarism; let them see the old vats and walls crumbling into dust, leaving no trace of the dark spot where misery and death were brewed for the human family; and then let them be for ever silent as to the operation of that law."

11. The testimony of the following Right Rev. Prelates and Divines is worthy of the highest consideration, especially, as, with the exception of Dr. Potter, they were all personally cognizant of the advantages derived from the Law of which they speak. The Right Rev. Bishop Burgess of Maine says, in answer to several questions proposed to him on the subject:—"The law has I believe been generally executed; though not every-where with equal energy;

and the amount of intoxication has been, in consequence, most evidently, strikingly, and even, I think I may say, wonderfully diminished.

"Whatever is in the power of prohibitory law to accomplish without extreme severity or inquisitorial scrutiny, this law has generally in my opinion accomplished. Those who are bent upon obtaining liquor can and do succeed; but it has ceased to be an article of traffic; it has ceased to present any open temptation; the young are comparatively safe; and all the evils of public drinking-houses and bars removed, together with the interest of a large body of men in upholding them for their own pecuniary advantage."

12. The Rev. Mr. Fessenden of Rockland:—"The law is generally enforced; without resistance and with general acquiescence—daily gaining in popularity, and this in some quarters, from the fact, that statistics show a palpable diminution of pauperism and crime wherever it has been perseveringly enforced."

13. The Right Rev. Prelate, Dr. Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, in answer to certain tracts on prohibition which Mr. Delwan had sent to him, replied; "I have received and so far as my engagements permitted, have read the series of short tracts, which you have caused to be published in the interests of temperance. This method of dealing with the subject cannot be sufficiently commended, for no legislation can be effectual in removing the causes of intemperance, which does not spring from an intelligent and profound conviction pervading the very heart of our people." And further on he adds these very encouraging words;—"I rejoice, my dear Sir, to see you invoking once more in your own peculiar fashion, the mighty energies of the press, and I join you with all my heart in praying God to speed the day when one of the sorest and most gratuitous of all the woes with which misguided man chooses to scourge himself and his posterity, shall be rooted out, and the traffic which so perseveringly upholds it, be branded as OUTLAW throughout the world."

Professor Stowe stated in Glasgow in Scotland:—"I never saw a law that operated so beautifully and vindicated itself so nobly as that law does. When the law passed, the majority of the legislature were against it, but they dare not resist the will of the people—it was supported by nine-tenths of all the women and children, and by three-fourths of all the men—it passed the senate and the governor signed it, and then they said, 'Let us judge of the law by its effects.' In less than six months the Governor was in favour of the law. So also were the majority of the Senate."

Mr. Chipman, who is perhaps better acquainted with the vast amount of crime and other evils resulting from the trade in spirits than any other man in the United States, after having minutely examined the effects of the law in Maine, makes the following statement:—

"He had said that three-fourths of the taxation to support paupers, and to pay the expense of prosecuting and supporting criminals, were caused by intemperance: the experience of Maine under a prohibitory law, proves that temperance or abstinence from intoxicating liquors, causes a decrease of taxation to one-fourth of its original amount!"

14. The Rev. W. W. Lovejoy of Waterville Maine, wrote to a friend. "You wish to know how the Maine Law works here. Admirably! Liquor is still sold clandestinely in some places. No law can prevent that at once and entirely. But its public distribution is everywhere suppressed, and a drunken man is seldom seen. The people are prompt and energetic in the enforcement of the statute; and the state of me-

rality is altogether higher than formerly. Strenuous efforts were made at the last election to bring about a repeal of the law, but failed. It is too well established, and its beneficial effects too apparent. The stories which are circulated in New York and the West to the contrary, are mere humbugs, gotten up by its enemies."

15. No man perhaps living, has taken a more sincere or deeper interest in temperance than the Hon. Neal Dow the *inventor* of the prohibitory law; no man has watched its results more vigilantly, and it would be unfair not to adduce his testimony; he remarks in 1851:—"Thousands of families live in comfort which formerly found a precarious and scanty subsistence, or depended upon private charity and upon the Alms-house for support. The drinking man reformed by the removal of temptation out of his way, restored to his right mind, no longer on the Sabbath morning seeks the beer-shop, to spend there all his holy time—*there is no beer shop*—but he turns his steps, with wife and children, to the house of God; and his children formerly ragged, neglected, playing about the street, are now constant attendants on the Sabbath-school."

Any amount of testimony as to the good results of the interdiction of the liquor traffic in Maine, might be added; but it is conceived that the preceding facts and testimony as proof of its salutary working, are amply sufficient. It is time to turn to other States.

II. THE FRUITS OF THE INTERDICTION OF THE TRAFFIC IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Interdiction of the trade in intoxicating drinks was first established by law in the state of Maine; Connecticut was one of the most recent in its adoption. How does the law work there? Has it been carried into effect? Are its fruits good? For this, like all other professed reforms, must be tested by its effects: "by their fruits shall ye know them." The law in this state came into effect in August, 1854; so that details of its salutary effect in the diminution of crime and pauperism, cannot yet to any large extent be expected. Its effects, however, can be traced in some of the larger cities.

1st. The law went into effect on the first of August. In New Haven, with a population of 23,000, in July, the month before the law came into operation, there were arrested and sent to the

County Jail	-	50
to the City Watch House,		78
		128

These were the returns for the month before the law-interdicted the trade in alcoholic drinks. In the first month after, there were arrested and sent to

The County Jail,	16
Watch House,	15

Total for August - 31

This return exhibits a falling-off of no less than 92 arrests in one month!

The effect in Hartford, a town containing 16,000 inhabitants, was much the same. The month preceding the law for suppressing the trade in liquor, there were committed to the

Workhouse, 20

In the month after, only, 8—12.

2nd. In New Haven there was a falling away in arrests in one month of seventy-five per cent, under the law of prohibition, and in Hartford, sixty per cent. The Hartford *Courant* remarked,—"There have been twenty-three persons discharged from the workhouse since the first of August of the present year, and on Saturday Sep. 9th, there was not a single male person in the workhouse, which, except for

a couple of females, would be tenantless. There has not been a parallel to this state of things at any season of the year for eight years at least; for how much longer we do not know, but we presume there never was. Is there a sane person who doubts for an instant what has caused this result?"

3rd. The Rev. Mr. Bush, of Norwich, in this State, made a most satisfactory report on the success of the law, from which the following extract is taken:

"The cause has been gaining ground among us for years, and having passed through a great moral struggle, we now stand on high ground. While six states have adopted the Maine law, none of them have succeeded like ours. The report from the towns at the late county meeting at New London, were cheering, and enough to convince all heretofore opposed to the law. Since the first of August he had not seen a man drunk in Norwich, where the sight had been of daily occurrence. He could give a long list of names of men formerly idle and drinking, who are now sober and industrious. So it is in Windham County, and in Hartford their jails and alms-houses are almost empty. These are samples of the effects of the law. Let the law march straight-forward, hewing down the Anakim as well as the pigmies of the traffic, alike and impartially, and we shall certainly triumph."

In the county of New London, the authorities in the beginning of 1855, reported as follows:—

"The county prison is *empty*. The Maine law is justly held responsible for this result. Last year before the law went into operation, from the first of August to the first of January inclusive, there were upwards of fifty prisoners in the county jail. Since the first of August last, the number has been gradually diminishing, till on New Year's day, there was but one poor fellow held in durance, who 'solitary and alone,' was awaiting trial for the violation of the liquor law."

Further Testimony.

3. That these effects have been produced in the cities of the state, where the greatest difficulties towards the enforcement of the law exist, is itself a proof that good results have followed its operation in the country parts. The testimony of a few eminent and reliable men is here subjoined as to the beneficial working of the law generally in the state.

In a letter to Mr. Delevan, Governor Dutton makes the following declaration:—"I hazard nothing in asserting that no candid enemy of the law will deny that it has proved more efficient than its most sanguine friends anticipated. It has completely swept the pernicious traffic, as a business, from the state. An open groggery cannot be found. I have not seen a person here in a state of intoxication since the first of August. In our cities and manufacturing villages, streets that were formerly constantly disturbed by drunken brawls, are now quiet as any other.

"The change is so palpable, that many who have been strongly opposed to such a law, have been forced to acknowledge the efficacy of this.

"The statistics of our courts and prisons prove that criminal prosecutions are rapidly diminishing in number. Some jails are almost tenantless.

"The law has been thoroughly executed with much less difficulty and opposition than was anticipated. In no instance has a seizure produced any general excitement. Resistance to the law would be unpopular; and it has been found in vain to set it at defiance. The longer the beneficial results of the law are seen and felt, the more firmly it becomes established. The ridiculous idea, so industriously circulated, that the sanctity of domestic life would be in-

vaded, has been shown to be a mere bug-bear. The home of the peaceful citizen was never before so secure. The officers of the law have no occasion to break into his dwelling, and he is now free from the intrusion of the lawless victims of intemperance. So far, the law in all other respects has worked to a charm."

4. In a letter to Mr. Delevan the Hon. T. H. Williams testifies to the good results of the law, Feb. 28, 1855:—"So far as my observation extends I think I have not, since the first of August, seen one intoxicated man where I saw ten before; and there has been a marked difference in the state of our streets during the night, so far as I have been able to observe. The universal testimony of all the friends of the law that I have met with is, that the effect of prohibition has been great, and equal to every reasonable expectation; and it is known that some of the strongest opponents of the law now acknowledge their mistake, and testify to its beneficent effect.

5. The Hon S. Foote of Geneva, who had been opposed to the law of prohibition until he saw its good effects in Connecticut, acknowledges that he had been mistaken:

"Experience shews that I was entirely mistaken; the law has been executed everywhere without the least difficulty, and its blessings are incalculable; with the cessation of drunkenness, (for it has almost ceased among us,) crime and pauperism have comparatively ceased. It will diminish the poor rates in our town full three quarters, and we do not have one arrest now for crime in our county where we had ten before: there is one element, and a very important one too, to be taken into account in executing the law that I had not thought of, and that is, those who would be riotous under the influence of liquor are passive and submissive without it. With the free use of liquor through the State there would be riotous opposition; without it there is none."

6. The Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, corroborates the statement of Mr. Foote in the most satisfactory manner, he says: "In respect to our cities—this city for example—it was always supposed that it would be more difficult to enforce the law than in our country towns, and such is the fact. And yet the law is enforced here and in other places like it far beyond what I, or the friends of temperance generally ever dared to hope. I have just been told by a gentleman of high standing, and who has the best means of knowing, that there is not a place in the city where liquor is known to be kept for sale. Prosecutions and convictions have been frequent, and it is now understood that whoever openly violates the law must suffer the consequences.

"I have written the above as expressing my own sentiments; but from what I know of the opinions of my brethren in the ministry here, I have no doubt that all, or nearly all, would readily subscribe to the truth of what I have said, as would Judge Williams, Judge Parsons, and any number of other of our most intelligent, judicious and christian men."

5. The testimony of the Press in Connecticut is to the same favorable result. The *Middleton News* says, "We do not see as many instances of intoxication as formerly." The *New Haven Advocate*: "From all parts of the state, the tidings continue to come to us of the excellent working of the Connecticut Liquor Law.

6. The *Norwich Examiner*: "It would be easy to notice other favourable indications. Look where we will they are to be seen. Go where we will into any city, or village, or hamlet, we find one uniform and enthusiastic testimony in favour of the law. Let us

thank God, and take courage, and be ready for the next good work that comes to hand."

At a large public meeting in Hartford an unanimous testimony to the results of prohibition was most enthusiastically made:—

7. "Resolved—That the universal experience of the people under the operation of our excellent prohibitory law fully confirms our most sanguine expectations, and establishes on a firm and sure basis its wisdom, efficiency and power."

8. The preceding facts, and the testimony of so many eminent persons, persons living in the State and seeing before their eyes the fruits of prohibition, are certainly most demonstrative of the enforcement and efficiency of the law in Connecticut, in preventing intemperance, vice, crime, wretchedness, and all the other evils inevitably connected with the trade in strong drinks. In Connecticut you may travel through and through the State, visit its townships, hamlets, villages, towns and cities, and never once see a drunken man. In one town in Canada you will witness in one day more intemperance than you see in all the cities of Connecticut in a whole year. Now, under the operation of the law interdicting the traffic in liquor, it has become, par excellence, the land of steady habits.

ADDENDA.

Alleged increase of Intemperance in Portland.

1. Since the foregoing remarks on the working of the Prohibitory Law in Maine were written, certain returns relative to the commitments in the city of Portland for various offences have appeared, and which it is incumbent and only fair to produce here, whether favorable or unfavorable to Prohibition. These are given from that respectable and influential journal the *Toronto Leader*, and are there stated to have been copied from the *Portland Temperance Journal*. The returns previously given in this report were taken from documents procured in Portland, and were pronounced there to be correct. The following are the returns of commitments to the Alms House, as stated by the *Leader*:—

To the Alms House	-	-	1852	224
"	-	-	1853	243
"	-	-	1854	263
To the House of Correction	-	-	1850	60
"	-	-	1851	48
"	-	-	1852	38
"	-	-	1853	35
"	-	-	1854	20
Commitments to the Jail	-	-	1852	140
"	-	-	1853	131
"	-	-	1854	144

It will be observed that these returns, with the exception of those to the House of Correction, which exhibits a result favourable to prohibition, do not give the returns for any year previous to the Maine Law, which went into effect on July 4th, 1851, so that without the returns before as well as after the law, assuming the returns themselves to be correct, a satisfactory conclusion cannot be reached. To the Alms House an increase of 39 commitments are alleged to have taken place in three years. This increase, however, cannot be the result of prohibition, but has in all probability been the result of other causes, Portland being a sea-port town, and rapidly increasing in population, and the price of provisions for the last three years having also greatly advanced. The commitments to the jail, according to the above returns, show an increase of four commitments in three years in the chief city of Maine. The commitments for three years before the law of prohibition are needed, that it might be seen whether the increase in three years had not been much larger than it has been since.

The commitments to the House of Correction exhibits a falling off or decrease of forty in three years, from 60 to 20.

2. There has also appeared in print the following alleged returns of the commitments to the Watch House, where all the odds and ends of society, picked up in unseasonable hours, and unreasonable places are secured for the time:—

Drunkenness	-	-	-	409
All other offences	-	-	-	474
Total	-	-	-	883

This return shows conclusively the great evils of intemperance in Portland, and that if Prohibition cannot restrain it, some other measure ought to be adopted.

3. It is admitted on all hands that the Maine Law has been more feebly enforced in Portland than in other parts of the State; and, therefore, if crime has increased, its increase may be far more logically ascribed to the inefficient administration of the law than to the law itself. For certainly it is impossible that the prohibition by law of the sale of liquor, should make the sale more general, or liquor more common. In 1853, it appears from the City Marshal's returns, that there were 155 arrests for breaches of the liquor law. It is contrary to all experience, to all history, to all facts, that increasing means of detecting and punishing crime should be the cause of increasing it. It would however be a valid argument if those persons conscientiously opposed to prohibition could show, that where the law was efficiently enforced drunkenness and crime had been increased; and that prohibition, and no other cause, had done it. But certainly, to take a city as an example, where the law is not efficiently enforced, and where every body knows it is not efficiently enforced, and in consequence of its non-enforcement, where liquor is sold, and drunkenness and crime consequently ensue; and then to argue that this law produces what it forbids and punishes, instead of rationally arguing that the illegal traffic produces the drunkenness and crime is, it must be owned, the very sublimity of logic. Just with the same propriety, with the same amount of reason, might it be said, that to prohibit theft by law would increase theft; that a law against blasphemy would increase blasphemy; that the divine prohibition of all wickedness would only multiply the sins of men; that, in fine, the way to make men, sober honest, and moral, is to revoke all law, because law will increase the evils it is intended to destroy, and that man should be set free from its demoralising restraints, and the most enticing temptation be placed in his way; in order to make him virtuous. Such however is not the Christian method of reforming men—"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION," is the prayer of one too wise to err.

4. There is doubtless much difficulty in enforcing the law of prohibition in the city of Portland; the same may be said of Boston, New York, and all the Atlantic cities; the same difficulty will be felt in Canada in the larger towns; but what does this difficulty in reality prove? Does it prove that the law itself is bad because men break the law? No. It proves that the dealers in liquor are law breakers. Does it prove that the effects of the laws are bad, because in one city it is frequently violated? No. Because it has a salutary effect wherever it has been strictly enforced. What then does it prove? It proves the demoralization of the traffic. That is the only logical conclusion which can be drawn from the fact, that the dealers in liquor in Portland carry on an illegal traffic, so that intemperance and crime are produced, not because of but in spite of prohibition.

Beneficial effects of the law in Connecticut.

5. The returns for 1854, in New Haven, Connecticut, shew that Prohibition in that State still continues to produce very satisfactory fruits. The commitments to the Alms House were from

August 1st 1853 to Feb. 1st 1854,	-	-	130
For Intemperance in that period:	-	-	54
From Feb. 1st 1854, to Aug. 1st 1854,	-	-	96
For Intemperance	-	-	48
From August 1st 1854 to February 1st 1855,	-	-	74
to Alms House,	-	-	74
For Intemperance for the same time,	-	-	5

The effect of the law here is most remarkable; the number of commitments to the Alms House having decreased in one year from 130 to 74; and the number of commitments for intemperance in the same period having dwindled down from 54 to 5!

In the Watch House in the same city in the last six months of 1854 were has been a decrease compared with 1853, of 113 commitments.

Again there were committed to the city Jail from Aug. 1st 1853 to Feb 1st 1854,	-	-	239
Of which for selling Liquor,	-	-	1
For Intemperance	-	-	166

This was the last half year before the prohibitory law came into operation in Connecticut. For the succeeding six months after its enforcement, the commitments to the jail very materially differed:

From Aug. 1st 1854 to Feb. 1st 1855	-	-	218
For selling Liquor	-	-	51
For Drunkenness	-	-	96

Then, there was a decrease of 21 in the total of commitments, a decrease of 70 for intemperance; and but for the prosecution of dealers for violating the law, there had been a total decrease of 72 in the half year.

Furthermore, the keeper of the Alms House and Work House at Waterbury, produced the following statement of the returns to that institution:—

Six months before the law, committed	-	-	-
For Intemperance,	-	-	25
Other causes,	-	-	12

Total	-	-	37
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For six months after the law came in force, committed	-	-	-
For Intemperance,	-	-	3
All other causes,	-	-	11

Total,	-	-	14
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II.—WHAT ARE THE FRUITS OF INTERDICTING THE TRAFFIC IN OTHER PLACES?

It were an endless task to take up all the States where the trade has been forbidden by law and adduce evidence in extenso of the fruits of the prohibition. A few brief references to other places, is all that time or space, or the cause requires.

1ST. MASSACHUSETTS.

1. In Massachusetts as well as in Maine the moral feelings of society are in favour of the inhibition of the traffic. To ascertain this a circular was addressed to all the clergy in the state, and the returns are here given.

	In favour of prohibition.	Against it.
Congregational	209	3
Baptist	94	1
Unitarian	29	1
Methodist	149	0
Universalist	39	0
Episcopal (Ch. of England.)	3	0
Other denominations.	9	2
	132	7

Seventy-two were in favour of the law to one against it!

1. The law is almost universally enforced in this State, and its effect as illustrated in the decrease of crime is very remarkable. Taking Cambridge, a city of 15,215 inhabitants, not as the most favourable examples but rather unfavourable, the returns show distinctly enough that the law is working out great meliorations in society. In that city there were committed to the House of correction:—

	Year before the law	Year after	In favor of Prohibition.
Whole number	192	164	28
From Lowell	39	27	12
Drunkenness	108	88	20
Total	339	279	60

Again the returns from the city jail show the same favourable result.

	Year before Prohibition.	Year after.	In favor of Prohibition.
Whole number	78	57	21
From Lowell	72	46	26
Intemperate	71	47	24
Minors	15	8	7
Total	236	158	78

Here there were fifty commitments to the House of Correction and eighty to the Jail, less in one year under the action of the Prohibitory Law than in the year before. In that same year the Police had arrested ninety persons less for intemperance than the year before, and issued only half as many warrants. On these facts the Marshal of the city observes:—

"It will be seen by comparing the above statistics that the amount of drunkenness for three months ending October 22nd, (which are the first three months that the new liquor law has been in operation,) is 67 per cent less than during the same time last year; and that the criminal business of the Lowell Police Court has been reduced 25 per cent. including the liquor search warrants; and deducting these you will find it reduced 38 per cent. Last year there were over 200 places where intoxicating liquors were sold openly, and now there are no places where they are sold publicly. That they are sold in a private and obscure manner, I do not doubt, and will continue to be until the present law is amended in many respects and simplified in its operation."

VERMONT.

2. The Speaker of the House of Representatives—an office corresponding with the Speaker of Assembly in Canada, states:—"Ten thousand streams of woe have been dried at their fountains—pauperism has been most surprisingly diminished in many localities, county jails have in many instances become tenantless—drunken rows for which Vermont, under her former iniquitous license laws, was so proverbial, are now entirely reckoned among the things that were—and gross inebriety, if witnessed at all, excites astonishment, and is quite sure to furnish the means of detecting and punishing offenders. Thus much has the law accomplished for our State."

3. Wherever prohibition has been tried it has had

the same benign effect, whether in States, or in Cities, or in Municipalities. Examples of States have been given, and specimens of these good results in smaller communities follow. The town and county municipalities in the State of New York were empowered in 1845, to prohibit within their respective limits the trade in ardent spirits. Some of these municipalities did so, and after a careful examination of the effect in several counties, Samuel Chipman, Esq., reported the following results:—

"After the repeal of the law of 1845 we examined the jails of (we think) seventeen Counties—ascertaining the number committed to each one the year before the law, and then the number during its existence. To be as brief as possible:—In Ontario jail the year before that law, the number of prisoners was 125; the year of its operation 53; the year after the repeal 132. That jail was probably built in 1790, and was never without a tenant until 1846, during which year it was empty about six months; and let it be particularly noticed, that in the year when the number of prisoners was greatly diminished, there was a corresponding diminution in jail expenses. Mr. Murray Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, certifies that the number of weeks' board for prisoners during prohibition was NINETY EIGHT, and the year after the repeal FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY TWO.

"In Munroe County the year before Prohibition the number in jail was 953; during that year it was 666; and what the year after, when the tide of intemperance had rolled back? The legal restraint having been removed? Ponder the answer! It was 947, or 287 more than the previous year. Is there any efficiency in legislating against the sale of liquor?

"The expenses of the poor at the poor-house, were nearly SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS less while the law existed, than they were the previous year. The number of weeks' board for prisoners was 561 weeks less.

"Genesee County jail had never been without attendant, except once—a day or two, until 1846, when it was so for some weeks. In the other of the seventeen counties examined, a mass of facts of the same kind, and to the same effect was obtained, showing that the number of commitments was greatly diminished, and that some other jails were unoccupied for longer or shorter periods for the very first time. Drunkenness in the streets of the city where we are now writing, (Rochester,) and especially in surrounding villages, was diminished, according to the deliberate opinion of our most observing and judicious citizens, who were especially questioned on the subject, five-sixths—we think more. Facts like these might be given to an indefinite extent, all looking in the same direction, all proving, if facts can prove anything, that prohibitory legislation does greatly diminish the evils of intemperance."

3. The prohibition of all sales of liquor on Sundays has been enjoined in several cities. In Philadelphia the effect was very striking. An eye witness of it says, "Nine-tenths of the drinking bars in the city were closed, and the amount of drunkenness was certainly not more than one-tenth of what has ordinarily been seen on Sundays. The drunken groups that have infested the street corners and disgusted church-goers, were for the first time not to be found. As a consequence, the day was the most quiet here for a long time. Not a broil nor a drunken row, nor a fireman's fight, nor a false alarm of fire occurred during the whole day."

3. In Scotland where a law prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday has been carried into effect, intemperance has been proportionably lessened. The following Scotch papers bear witness to the result:—

The Scottish Guardian.

"At the Western Police office there was not a single case of drunkenness; at the Southern, not one; and also at the Clyde station there was not a single one; at the Calton only one, and that the case of a fellow from the country, who had a bottle of whiskey in his pocket; at the Central office there were only one or two. The last two Sabbaths have been kept with more outward decorum than has been observed in Glasgow for many years."

Greenock Advertiser.

"In Port Glasgow, where the Police have exercised a strict supervision, a great change for the better in the habits of this town has taken place. In localities where drunken brawls were so common that it was almost dangerous to pass through them, not a single intoxicated person is now to be seen."

Ayr Paper.

"The new regulations with regard to public houses are working admirably. We allude to the prohibition of the sale of spirits on Sunday. From all quarters both in town and country the Police report most favourably of the altered state of matters consequent upon the change. Not an intoxicated person was to be seen last Sabbath in our streets or suburbs."

Northern Warder.

"Dundee had never quieter or externally better kept Sabbaths than since the new Public-house Act came into operation. On Sabbath last there was not a single committal at the Police office, from four o'clock in the morning till the forenoon of Monday."

From the evidence of the facts, statistics, and testimonies here adduced in reference to the Prohibitory Law in the several States which have enacted it, the conclusion seems to be unavoidable:

1st. *That the law has been generally enforced;* and,

2nd. *That its effects have been highly beneficial in a social and moral point of view.* (See note II, Appendix B.)

The only remaining question to be reported upon therefore, is this:—

III.—WHETHER THERE IS A NECESSITY FOR PROHIBITION IN CANADA ?

The examination of this question fairly on the ground of facts alone, is the only way of arriving at a satisfactory resolution of this paramount question. Because, admitting the evils in other countries if the same evils do not exist here, if the same cause is not in ceaseless activity, a remedy cannot be asked or needed. It seems then only reasonable that those who ask for prohibition should be able fairly to answer this question; *is there a cause ?*

1st. The general results of intemperance are undeniably prevalent among us, drunkenness, quarrelling, domestic broils, decrepitude, disease, accidents, violent deaths, poverty, beggary, want, bitter destitution, immoralities in parents, neglect of their duty to their children, vice, prostitution, crime, insanity, idiocy, murders, and many deaths by intemperance, through burning, freezing, drowning and rioting. These effects exist: numerous cases have occurred where they have been traced home to the traffic. The records of every township and city in this Province, would probably serve to exemplify and prove the fact. Do not such effects indicate some powerful cause to produce them? Nay, if a strict examination were instituted into the poverty existing, into the vicious habits of multitudes, into the ignorance of many, why numbers are prematurely old, why others in the prime of life, are weak and feeble, why ragged children throng our streets, and mendicants beset our steps, why our schools and churches are not filled;

why parental restraint grows weak in this country; why there are so many orphans and widows, so many young criminals, why our police stations, jails, prisons and asylums are filled to overflowing; why our houses of industry and hospitals for the poor are always full—the result would be that in thousands of instances, these effects would be traced back: *to the legal sale of ardent spirits.*

2nd. Here in Canada is witnessed not only the same effects, but as in other countries, *here the same cause exists in vigorous action.*

Large importations of wines, brandies, gin, rum, cordials and other liquors are yearly imported. Thousands of gallons of these various kinds of intoxicating drinks, are produced by the vile use of drugs in the process of adulteration; and great quantities of cider, beers, ales, and whiskeys, are manufactured in the Province. The names of whiskey are Legion, its Protean forms infinite, its transformations endless, and its effects are only evil. As the Circuit Judge stated in Glasgow, "every evil seemed to begin and end in whiskey."

As to the extensive operations of the traffic, the returns as published in the Tables of trade and navigation for 1853, will give a tolerably correct exposition, assuming, of course, that the tables, as published by the Government, are correct. It is true that large quantities are annually brought into the Province by smugglers who carry on a large but unlawful trade in liquors; it is also true that large quantities of brandy, gin, wine, and other liquors are manufactured out of whiskey; but the precise or proximate quantity of liquor smuggled or produced by adulteration, is unknown, and cannot form the basis of an argument, although such liquor unquestionably swells the quantity consumed in the Province in a very large degree.

3. Leaving the unlawful trade either by smuggling or by adulterated liquors out of the calculation, the tables referred to give the following returns, the latest at hand:—

Importations.

TABLE SHEWING THE QUANTITIES OF LIQUORS IMPORTED, THEIR VALUE, AND THE AMOUNT PAID AS DUTY ON THEIR IMPORTATION IN 1853.

Kinds.	Gal. imported.	Total Value.	Amount of Duty paid to Government.
Brandy,	147,828	£34,891	£23,504
Rum,	64,757	5,473	5,427
Whiskey,	324,074	24,453	7,100
Cordials,	1,470	413	323
Wines,	358,471	51,331	14,998
Gin,	129,273	12,941	16,162
	1,025,873	£129,502	£67,514

Thus, there is imported into Canada, and consumed in drinking, no less than 1,024,873 gallons of spirits. This table may serve to show one of the great difficulties in the way of a prohibitory law, viz., *the large revenue derived from their importation*, being in 1853, £67,514. The question is certainly important. Can the Government afford to lose so large a sum from its revenue? This question is best answered by asking another:—if the revenue derived from the duty on importation of liquor cannot be spared, in the present state of the Province, from the Public chest, *would it not be better to raise the amount by direct taxation*, than that the community should still suffer the numerous evils connected with the trade in alcoholic drinks?

Manufacture of Liquors.

4. These importations of the article, supplying as they

do, one gallon nearly for each man, woman and child, in the Province, are not the only sources whence it is derived. The succeeding table, compiled from the returns in the Canada Census for 1851-2, opens another source of the evils of intemperance:—

Establishments.	Number	Capital Invested.	Hands Employed	Quantity made—in Gallons.
Distilleries,	100	£38,742	652	1,986,768
Breweries,	27	11,275	122	475,315
Cider Mills,	50			742,840
	177	£50,017	774	3,204,923

There is produced, again, by the manufacture, nearly one gallon each for every man, woman, and child, in the whole Province. Besides, it is a most remarkable circumstance that out of 85 counties and cities in Canada, returns of Distilleries were made from only 47. More than one-half of the counties in the Province refused compliance to the Census Commission. Returns of Breweries were not made from 38 counties. For those from whom returns were made, the details were very unsatisfactory. But why this reluctance to have the doings of these establishments known? If satisfied that they are a benefit to Society, why not give all the facts and details. The Government did its duty in demanding full and perfect returns from these establishments, but there has been neglect some where. There is one point, however, in which these returns are, probably, correct, in the amount of capital invested in the business. As the question of indemnity in case of enacting a prohibitory law, would be likely and very properly, to arise, it is a satisfaction to know that through all Canada, there is invested in distilleries and breweries, the small sum of £50,000. Presuming, therefore, that the Proprietors put down their investments at the full value, in view of indemnity in case of prohibition, that question is by no means as formidable as has been supposed.

From the imports and manufacture of liquors there is in Canada the total of—

Importations in gallons,	1,024,878
Manufactured Spirits,	3,204,910
Grand Total,	4,229,788

5. The importers and manufacturers, to say nothing of smugglers and adulterators of liquors, provide for our Canadian community, on an average, something like three gallons per annum for each inhabitant. The subjoined table will give some idea of the agencies employed in the internal trade of liquors in the Province, and show by what means it is that it becomes diffused so universally in the country:—

Establishments where Liquor is sold in Canada.	C. W.	C. E.	Total.
Bar-keepers,	74	22	96
Bond Houses,	32	64	96
Ale and Beer Merchants,		3	3
Inn-keepers,	1216	384	1600
Hotel-keepers,	254	83	337
Brewers,	219	61	280
Grocers,	419	529	948
Distillers,	188	7	195
Wine Merchants,	1	8	9
Store-keepers,	435	1228	1663
Tavern-keepers,	556	59	515
	3394	2448	5,742

This return of places where liquor may be had, brings out into full view a sad and appalling state of things. The population of Canada is 1,842,265, and not including the drinking saloons and houses licensed to sell liquors, which abound in our villages, towns and cities, there is one establishment throughout the whole Province for every 323 souls. There are 293,667 families in Canada, and an establishment where liquors are sold for every 51 families in the Province.

Nay, it may safely be affirmed that this is far below the truth of the case; of this there can be no doubt to any person who has examined the returns. It is a most startling fact that in compiling the above it was ascertained that not half the counties had made returns; and in consequence another table was then prepared to show how exceedingly defective were the returns, in reference to these houses for the sale of liquors.

The result is in the subjoined table, from which it appears that if the returns from the several counties which did not give them, had been as large in proportion as those which supplied the returns, then, in that case, there would have been one of the above-named establishments for every 25 families in the Province.

TABLE, showing the Number of Counties in each Province, from which Returns of the several Classes of Persons engaged in Selling Liquors, have been made:—

Classes of Persons Selling Liquors.	C. WEST.		C. EAST.		Total Counties making returns.	Total Counties making no returns.
	Counties making returns.	Counties making no returns.	Counties making returns.	Counties making no returns.		
Bar-keepers,	28	19	2	36	30	55
Boarding Houses,	11	36	3	35	14	76
Brewers,	36	11	11	27	47	38
Distillers,	34	13	4	34	38	47
Grocers,	32	15	5	33	37	48
Hotel-keepers	16	31	12	26	28	57
Inn-keepers . . .	30	17	28	10	58	27
Tavern-keepers,	35	12	20	18	55	30
Wine-merchants,	4	43	7	31	11	74
Ale & Porter do.,		47	3	35	3	82
	226	244	95	285	321	529

6. If then, the evils of intemperance are not so numerous in Canada as in other countries, it does not arise in any scarcity of liquor; not in any want of importation; not because there are no places in which to manufacture it; not because there is not an ample staff of interested persons to diffuse it abroad in the Province. There is no other single branch of trade in which such numbers are engaged; so that the means of producing evil, of creating poverty, drunkenness, and crime, are amply sufficient. There have not been collected so numerous statistics in proof of the great evils of the trade in Canada, as in the adjoining States, where longer and more minute observations have been made. But there is not a clergyman, a councillor, a physician, or a magistrate who is not aware of these evils, who has not seen the wretchedness and ruin produced by alcoholic drinks. There is probably not a township where its victims cannot be found reduced to poverty and beggary; to imbecility or to crime. There is probably of the 293,265 families in Canada, not one family, some of whose members have not suffered in one way or another through intoxicating drinks. It is a painful reflection too, that notwithstanding all the laws to

regulate the traffic, all the exertions of the police; notwithstanding all the exertions of the friends of temperance for the last twenty-five years; notwithstanding that the public press has diffused throughout the whole country facts and statistics to show its terrible effects; and notwithstanding that the Christian Ministry in Canada—than which a more devoted and indefatigable can no where be found—has made the most praiseworthy exertions to stay its progress, it is a most painful reflection that intemperance has gone on rapidly increasing, just as the increase of our material prosperity.

7. In the following returns of the deaths in the Province for the years 1851-2, who can fail to see the effects of this traffic;—

Delirium Tremens,	2
Suicide,	6
Drowned	206
Intemperance,	45
Frozen,	8
Sudden death,	88
Cause not specified,	244
Cold,	117
Total,	716

It is true that all these deaths may not have been caused directly or remotely by intemperance; but it is certain that many of them were so caused, and it is highly probable that more than 716 lost their lives in that year by intemperance, since it is now well known to be productive of many diseases, and since 721 would not be as great a number in proportion to our population as annually die in both Great Britain and the United States, by the hand of the same trade.

But suppose only 47 died annually by intemperance in this young country, is not that enough? must the victims be multiplied by hundreds or thousands, before legislation will rise up to the rescue?—See Note III. Appendix B.

8. But not death only is the result of this trade. What is it that makes so many maniacs in Canada? Why is the Asylum at Toronto filled to overflowing, and Beaufort the same, and yet demands from all parts of the Province still made for more accommodation for the insane? Why is it that insane persons are annually sent to the Asylums in Great Britain and the United States, and that new asylums are already most urgently needed? Why is it that out of every 890 persons in Canada one is either insane, or an idiot? Every effect proceeds from some cause.

It has before been shown that a large per centum of insanity is produced by intemperance in England and America. The Bishop of London stated more than half, in several institutions for maniacs. But suppose that the proportion caused by intemperance not so great; suppose it far below what the statistics given declare it to be; suppose that medical men are mistaken in stating liquors to be so powerful an agent in producing mania; suppose what is far below the reality, that only *one-fifth* of the insanity in Canada is the result of intemperance, is not that enough? Is it not a terrible thought for parents, that, in consequence of this traffic, their children, in whom centre their hopes and affections, may be converted into raving maniacs?

There are in this Province now—

In Canada West,	1,069
In Canada East,	1,735—2804,

maniacs or idiots. If but one-fifth of these were reduced to lunacy by intemperance, the traffic has already produced 561 of the insane in Canada.

Good effect of the Law in Maine in diminishing Insanity.

There is a very remarkable fact connected with the operation of the prohibitory law in Maine. The average number of patients treated in that Asylum for 13 consecutive years, as given in the very able report on that Institution, for 1854, by the Superintendent, H. M. Barlow, Esq., M.D., on the 20th page, is stated thus :—

Year.	Average number.	Increase.	Decrease.
1841	50		
1842	59.2	9.2	
1843	65.3	6.3	
1844	70	5	
1845	80.2	10.2	
1846	93.9	13.9	
1847	108	14.1	
1848	112	4	
1849	126	14	
1850	137	11	
1851	75.4		61.6
1852	78.6	3.2	
1853	109	31	

From this table it is evident, 1st, that from 1841 to 1850, the number of patients in the Hospital had gone on increasing from year to year, until in nine years they had nearly trebled their number: and 2nd, that in 1851, the year the prohibitory law came into effect, there was a decrease of 62 patients: thus,—

Year before the Law	137
Year after, 1852,	78

In 1853 the number had risen up to 109, being after three years, 28 less than on the year before the law of prohibition existed.

Crime produced by Intemperance.

9. Again the effects are witnessed in the Houses of Industry, in the Public Hospitals, in the Police Stations, in the increase of juvenile depravity, in the Jails and Prisons of the Province. The commitments in the jails, as a general thing, are the product in one way or another of the trade in liquor. In the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, the High Sheriff lately made the following report of the cases for ten years :—

Caused by Intemperance	1500
All other Causes,	200
Total,	1700

The returns of other Counties have been ordered by the Government for the last ten years, and it is presumable, that they will correspond in a great measure with the above named counties.

Crime in Toronto.

10. In Toronto, in 1853, the whole number of commitments stood thus :—

For Felony,	504
Drunkenness,	3486
Other Crimes,	4275
Total,	7265

One-third of these cases were for drunkenness, and how many of the others were connected with the same cause of crime, was not returned.

11. In the same year, in the city of Montreal, there were 3601 arrests.

In consequence of Intemperance,	2208
All other Causes,	1393
Total,	3601

Crime in Montreal.

In Montreal, in the first three months of 1854, the returns stood thus —

In consequence of Intemperance,	690
All other Causes,	461

Mr. M. J. Hays, Chief of Police in Montreal, has published the "Statistics of Crime," in that city, for the whole of the year 1854, from which it appears that there were 4217 cases in all.

Arising in Intemperance,	2486
All other Causes,	1731

Total, 4217

Indeed, take any number of cities, take any round of years, there is the same result, the same chain of cause and effect, the traffic in liquors, Intemperance, crime, and imprisonments.

12. *Statistics of the Provincial Penitentiary, showing the Cause of Crime.*

The Statistics of the Provincial Penitentiary exhibit the same effects, as proceeding from the same pernicious agency. The Chaplain of that Institution reported, in 1852, on the habits of the 284 convicts under his charge, as follows:—

1852.

Habitual drunkards,	163
Intemperate, occasional, do.,	78
Moderate drinkers,	30
Drunk when the crime was committed	138

In 1853, of the 88 commitments, of that year —

Habitual drunkards,	35
Convicts who committed crime	
when intoxicated;	41
Occasionally drunk,	33
Immoderate drinkers,	39
Moderate drinkers,	30
Totally abstaining,	1

In 1854, of the 108 convicts of that year, as follows:—

Habitual drunkards,	32
Occasional drinkers,	45
Immoderate drinkers,	87
Neglected their business from drinking	25
Drunk when the crime was committed,	43
Reduced to want and destitution,	7

So, therefore, it is most manifest, that turn whichever way we may, the effects of alcohol are visible, in every rank, in every phase of society; that, indeed it is an agency of demoralization so productive, that you look in vain for a spot where its foot-prints are not seen; in high or low, in state and church, among old and young, among men and women, wherever in its progress of want and woe it goes abroad, behind it is a desolate wilderness, while before it all was as the garden of the Lord. Judged by its effects, in demoralizing the minds of men, in tending to breaches of law, to the commission of crime, wherever you see it,—and you see it everywhere, it is, it must be a crying evil, the greatest immorality of the age, and ought to be suppressed.—See Note IV., *Appendix B.*

The following remarks from an able article in the *North British Review* for February last, needs no commendation. "Looking then at the manifold and frightful evils that spring from drunkenness, we think we are justified in saying, that it is the most dreadful of all the ills that afflict the British Isles. We are convinced that if a statesman who heartily wished to do the utmost possible good to his country, were thoughtful to inquire which of the topics of the day deserved the most intense force of his attention,

the true reply—the reply which would be exacted by full deliberation—would be, that he should study the means by which this worst of plagues might be stayed. The intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of our people; their material comforts, their domestic happiness are all involved. The question is, whether millions of our countrymen shall be helped to become happier and wiser—whether pauperism, lunacy, disease and crime shall be diminished—whether multitudes of men, women and children shall be aided to escape from utter ruin of body and soul? Surely such a question as this, enclosing within its limits consequences so momentous, ought to be weighed with earnest thought by all our patriots."—See note V, *Appendix B.*

CONCLUSION.

In bringing this document to a close it is believed that sufficient has been adduced to satisfy every un-biassed mind, first, that the prohibitory law in Maine and other states has been enforced; and secondly, that its enforcement has had a very salutary effect in the diminution of the evils arising from the traffic; that thirdly, ample facts and statistics have been brought forward in proof that a necessity in those states existed, in order to check those evils, to prohibit the trade in liquors; and lastly, that from the same cause the same evils are produced in Canada. From these facts, the conclusion necessarily follows, that we need the same remedy for these evils, namely, PROHIBITION. It has been shown to be, by undeniable facts, an immorality, a monstrous immorality—the immorality of the age. It should be dealt with as other immoralities, forbidden by law, made contraband, and the law enforced with stringent penalties. Men will then feel that both their safety and interest lie on the side of law and morality. The law should be turned to the right about, and instead of being made, as it now does, to protect the trade and its evils, it ought to protect society, to protect our families, to protect the morality of the country. Why should not the people of Canada implore, and if that will not be heeded, demand such protection. That eminent prelate, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Potter, justly observes in his admirable pamphlet on the "Drinking Usages of Society:" "We all consider it madness not to protect our children and ourselves against small pox, by vaccination, and this, though the chance of dying by the disease may be one in a thousand, or one in ten thousand. *'Drunkenness is a disease more loathsome and deadly than even small pox.'*"

Besides, it may justly be asked, who will the prohibition of the traffic harm, who will it injure? As a beverage neither parents, nor children, nor servants need it; neither the idle nor industrious, neither the poor nor the rich, neither the merchant, mechanic nor farmer; neither the physician, barrister nor divine; it is not needed by any class; to thousands it is a fatal, to all a dangerous luxury. D. P. Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia has assigned the follow reasons for prohibiting the traffic, and they apply as forcibly to Canada as elsewhere:—

"They deprive men of their reason for the time being; they destroy men of the greatest intellectual strength; they foster and encourage every species of immorality, they bar the progress of civilization; they destroy the peace and happiness of millions of families; they reduce many virtuous wives and children to beggary; they cause many thousands of murders; they prevent all restoration of character; they render abortive the strongest revolutions; the millions of property expended in them are lost; they cause the majority of cases of insanity; they destroy both the body and soul; they burden sober people with millions of

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paupers; they cause immense expenditures to prevent crime; they cost sober people immense sums in charity; they burden the country with enormous taxes; because the moderate drinkers want the temptation removed, drunkards want the opportunity removed; sober people want the nuisance removed; tax payers want the burden removed; the prohibition would save thousands from falling; the sale exposes our families to insult; the sale exposes our families to destruction; the sale upholds the vicious and idle at the expense of the virtuous and industrious; the sale takes the sober man's earnings to support the drunkard; it subjects numberless wives to untold suffering; it is contrary to the Bible; it is contrary to common sense; we have a right to rid ourselves of the burden."

The principle of prohibition has now been adopted by all the New England States, by the great State of New York, by several other states; by the Province of New Brunswick; and was only lost by the Legislative Council in Nova Scotia. It is therefore evident, as this law is carried into effect in these several places, Canada must become the last resort, or a sort of general reservoir for the outlawed liquor in all these places; smuggling will increase; intemperance will increase; poverty, crime and insanity will increase; all the army of evils proceeding from the traffic will increase; and patriotism requires every man that loves his country to arise in the strength of reason and religion, to stand in the breach and stay the evil. Such a law is for the peace, order and morality of society.

"All laws for the restraint or punishment of crime, for the preservation of the public peace, health and morals are, from their very nature, of primary importance, and lie at the foundation of social existence. They are for the protection of life and liberty, and necessarily compel all laws of secondary importance, which relate only to property, convenience or luxury, to recede when they come in contact or collision. *Salus populi suprema lex.* The exigencies of the social compact require that such laws be executed before and above all others. It is for this reason that quarantine laws, which protect health, compel mere commercial regulations to submit to their control. They restrain the liberty of the passengers; they operate on the ship, which is the instrument of commerce, and on its officers and crew, and the rights of navigation. They seize the infected cargo and cast it overboard; laws for the preservation of health, prevention of crime, and protection of the public welfare, must of necessity have full and free operation, according to the exigency that requires their interference."

This question, whether the law shall be made to throw its shield over the welfare and morality of society, is one of vast magnitude, and of infinite consequences to the people of Canada, on which hangs the destiny of thousands of its inhabitants. "I am persuaded," said Lord John Russell, when Prime Minister of England, "I am convinced that there is no cause more likely to elevate the people of this country in every respect, whether as regards religion, whether as regards political importance, whether as regards literary and moral cultivation, than this great question of Temperance."

This question, whether as relates to the evils of the present license system, or whether as relates to the feasibility and benefits of the "absolute prohibition," is now fairly before the people and the Parliament, to say what shall be done. It is to be hoped that the present Parliament, which has already adjusted some most important issues, may have also the honor of conferring the great boon of prohibition upon the peo-

ple of this Province. More than forty thousand petitioners have earnestly asked this boon, and it now remains for our Parliament to say how and when this prayer shall be granted; to say whether the struggle of intemperance against drunkenness, of right against wrong, of virtue against vice, of truth against error, of morality against the great immorality of our days, shall be ended or not. Should they decide rightly, the traffic will cease, its evils be removed, and society be protected for the future. They will be remembered and blessed for the Act of Prohibition, by myriads that are now reduced to the lowest stage of want and almost hopeless misery; even with the blessings of them that are ready to perish, shall they be blessed. Such an act will cause ten thousand hearts to beat more quickly for its glad news, and ten thousand eyes to fill and sparkle with tears of gratitude, hope and joy, for the great temptation removed, the monstrous traffic in human happiness, health, life and morals destroyed; and that, though late, a benign legislation has prevailed, and the country secured,

PREVENTION!—PROTECTION!—PROHIBITION!!!
All which is respectfully submitted.

HANNIBAL MULKINS.

KINGSTON, March 31st, 1855.

APPENDIX A.

NOTE, No. I.—From the returns on the Jails and Houses of Correction, in the State of Massachusetts, for 1853, it appears that the whole number of criminals confined in the jails in that year were 11,526; of this number were committed,

For Intemperance, 4531
Addicted to Intemperance, 958

The whole State, therefore, excluding those addicted to drunkenness, had only 6037 criminals out of 11,526. The expenses of these jails for 1853 were \$50,789.

In the same year there were confined to the Houses of Correction 4734 persons.

For Intemperance, 2692
Addicted to Intemperance, 3045

Thus, excluding those addicted to strong drinks, there were only 1489 offenders in all the State, confined in the Houses of Correction.

Of the whole number in both jails and Houses of Correction 7223 were confined for intemperance; 3924 were strongly addicted to drunkenness; 11,147, out of the total 16,268, were involved, directly or indirectly, in consequence of the legal sale and use of ardent spirits.

The total costs of these establishments are reported as follows:—

The Jails, \$ 50,789
Houses of Correction, 50,378

Total \$101,167

This vast expense is paid by the Counties, and does not include any of the judicial or criminal expenditure of the State.

APPENDIX B.

I. TABLE showing the number of Convicts in Penitentiaries in the year 1850:

STATES.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
Massachusetts	389	42	431
Maryland	115	120	235
Virginia	132	71	203
Mississippi	85	1	86
Missouri	164	2	166
Indiana	146	0	146
	1031	236	1267

II.
Alabama
Arkansas
California
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Mississippi
Missouri
New
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
Vermont
Wisconsin
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III.
the P
Maine
New
Vermont
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut
Auburn
Singing
Singing
Clinton
New
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Baltimore
District
Virginia
Georgia
Kentucky
Ohio
Michigan

II. TABLE—State Prisons and Penitentiaries, 1850.

STATES.	Place where located.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.	In every 10,000	
					males and females	colored.
Alabama	Wetumpka	117	2	119	2.743	.057
Arkansas	Little Rock	37	1	38	2.281	.209
Columbia Dist. of	Washington	27	23	50	7.116	20.363
Connecticut	Wethersfield	140	30	170	4.020	38.906
Delaware	County Jails	1	5	6	.140	2.455
Florida	County Jails	12	0	12	2.754	
Georgia	Milledgeville	80	0	80	1.514	
Illinois	Alton	127	9	136	1.382	16.556
Indiana	Jeffersonville	131	15	146	1.310	13.300
Iowa	County Jails	2	0	2	.104	
Kentucky	Frankfort	147	15	162	1.930	.078
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	195	71	266	7.032	2.707
Maine	Thomaston	79	0	79	1.357	
Maryland	Baltimore	115	120	235	2.751	7.268
Massachusetts	Charleston	359	42	401	3.947	40.337
Michigan	Jackson	111	16	127	2.500	11.934
Mississippi	Jackson City	85	1	86	2.574	.032
Missouri	Jefferson	163	1	164	2.755	.111
New Hampshire	Concord	01	0	01	2.860	
New York	Auburn	609	60	669		
	Sing Sing	553	170	723		
	Clinton County	118	6	124		
	Total	1380	251	1631	4.527	51.136
New Jersey	Trenton	123	40	172	2.042	20.377
North Carolina	County Jails	12	2	14	.216	.063
Ohio	Columbus	362	44	406	1.851	17.403
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	232	85	317		
	Allegheny City	96	18	114		
	Total	328	103	431	1.452	19.207
Rhode Islands	Providence	33	3	36	2.432	8.174
South Carolina	District Jails	32	0	32	1.165	
Tennessee	Nashville	189	7	196	2.407	.284
Texas	County Jails	5	1	6	.334	.170
Virginia	Richmond	138	69	207	1.452	1.309
Vermont	Windsor	69	0	69	2.201	
Wisconsin	County Jails	27	3	30	.656	17.245
Slave holding States		1355	343	1698	2.182	.936
Non-Slave-holding St.		3400	565	3965	2.551	28.743
	Total	1748	908	2656	2.433	2.440

III. TABLE—Statistics of twenty Penitentiaries (from the Prison Society Report.)

Penitentiaries.	Number at the 1st of the year.	Number at the close of the year.	Average in the year.	Increase.	Received in the year.
Maine	67	86	76	15	19
New Hampshire	77	82	79	5	17
Vermont	52	62	57	10	34
Massachusetts	281	349	315	68	190
Rhode Island	20	28	24	8	16
Connecticut	157	175	166	18	61
Auburn, N. Y.	473	645	559	172	312
Sing Sing, (Male.)	611	672	642	61	246
Sing Sing, (Female.)	83	78	80	0	29
Clinton County, N. Y.	163	124	148	0	65
New Jersey	176	185	180	9	108
Philadelphia	293	299	296	6	128
Pittsburg, Pa.	115	123	119	8	84
Baltimore, M. D.	258	229	243	0	78
District of Columbia	40	46	43	6	25
Virginia	200	199	200	0	56
Georgia	98	91	95	0	32
Kentucky	161	141	151	0	52
Ohio	425	336	381	0	156
Michigan	128	110	119	0	31
Total	3878	4060	3973	390	1739

TABLE IV.—Showing the whole number of Criminals convicted in the United States in the year 1850, and the whole number in prison on the 1st of June of that year.

States and Territories.	No. of Criminals convicted within the year		Whole No. in prison on 1st June.	States and Territories.	No. of Criminals convicted within the year		Whole No. in pre-outlets June
	No. convicted	Whole No. in prison on 1st June.			No. convicted	Whole No. in pre-outlets June	
Alabama	122	70		Alabama	122	70	3504
Arkansas	25	17		N. Hampshire			90
California	1	62		New Jersey			603
Columbia Dist	132	46		New York			10279
Connecticut	850	310		North Carolina			647
Delaware	22	14		Ohio			843
Florida	39	11		Pennsylvania			857
Georgia	80	43		Rhode Island			596
Illinois	316	252		S. Carolina			46
Indiana	175	59		Tennessee			81
Iowa	3	5		Texas			19
Kentucky	160	52		Vermont			79
Louisiana	297	423		Virginia			107
Maine	744	100		Wisconsin			267
Maryland	207	397		Minnesota			2
Massachusetts	7250	1236		N. Mexico			108
Michigan	659	241		Oregon			5
Mississippi	51	46		Utah			9
Missouri	908	180					
	12045	3564		Grand total			26679
							6737

V. TABLE showing the number of persons in Jails and Houses of Correction :

STATES.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
Massachusetts	1118	97	1215
Maryland	89	32	121
Virginia	95	24	119
Mississippi	23	2	25
Missouri	256	14	270
Indiana	45	2	47
North Carolina	31	3	34
	1657	1741	1831

NOTE I.—The law in the State of Maine has just been so amended, as to add vastly to its stringency and effect. It now inflicts fine and imprisonment for the first offence; for the third, not less than three nor more than six months in the common jail; and for the fourth and all subsequent offences, one thousand dollars fine with costs, and one year in the State Penitentiary. This law was carried in the House of Representatives by a majority of 90 over 29; in the Senate, the vote was unanimous. The Prohibitory law in Massachusetts also has been made far more stringent, and now inflicts the penalty of imprisonment for the first offence. In New York State a prohibitory statute has passed by a large majority. In all of these states the Governors respectively have given immediate effect to the will of the people, by signing the statute without delay. In Portland, where the administration of the Maine Law has for the last year or two been in the hands of its opponents, a total change has just taken place, and the law is now to be carried into effect by its friends. The Hon. N. Dow, has again been chosen Mayor. These things make it most manifest, that the public voice is becoming stronger and stronger, for prohibition, in all the States where it has once been adopted.

NOTE II.—Testimonies from all parts of Maine, and from all the States where the Prohibition has been

carried into effect, might be multiplied a hundred fold. Every body becomes a witness for the good effects of the Law. Many testimonies to this effect will be found in the Pamphlet, "*The Maine Law Illustrated*," by Messrs. Ure and Farewell. For the benefit of those persons who object to prohibition on religious grounds, the action of several religious bodies are here inserted. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held in Philadelphia, resolved:—

"That the General Assembly continue to view with great interest, the progress of the Temperance Reformation, most intimately connected with the vital interests of men for time and eternity; and that they especially hail its new phase through the action of several State Legislatures, by which the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is entirely prohibited."

The Baptist Association:—

Resolved,—"That in our opinion the law commonly known as the Maine Law, is sound in theory, and thoroughly efficient in its results and operations."

These two denominations are among the largest bodies of Christians in the United States, the Baptists having upwards of 12,000 churches and more than 1,000,000 of communicants; and the Presbyterians 6,000 Churches, and 650,000 communicants. The Congregational General Association—a body which represents upwards of 200,000 communicants, and more than 2,000 church—lately passed the following resolution:—

"That this General Association express their cordial approbation of the law for suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage; and in their judgment all ministers of the Gospel ought to give their influence in all suitable ways to secure its enforcement."

The Methodist body in the United States, whose Church property is valued at \$15,000,000, whose Ministers and churches, number from 20,000 to 30,000 and whose communicants are upwards of a Million, lately, in New York, adopted the following motion:—

"That the question of total prohibition of the common sale of intoxicating liquors, is of more consequence than the ruin or welfare of a thousand parties. It is high time that it was understood by the whole world that no seller or habitual drinker of intoxicating liquors can have a place in our church."

Other Christian bodies have taken the same stand; quotations have already been made from several prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Clergy in the eastern division of New York have lately passed resolutions thanking his honour, the Mayor of that city, for suppressing the *Sunday Traffic*. The Right Rev. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, says:—"I believe the Prohibitory Law in this State has been productive of good." And again:—"That good has been accomplished by it, I am very fully persuaded."

NOTE III.—It is estimated that not less than 30,000 persons in the United States, and 35,000, in Great Britain, annually die, indirectly or directly, are lost to the world, through intemperance. In looking over the Report of the City Register for Boston, on Births, Marriages and Deaths, there appears to have been almost less mortality from intemperance than could have been expected, and yet setting aside accidents, drownings, violent deaths, and other casualties, *no less than 203 are known to have died in that city by intemperance in the last five years.* In the same time there had been in the State of Massachusetts, 316 deaths by *suicide*, and 75 by *delirium tremens*. Yet in the city of Boston *seventy-five* Physicians signed the following document:—

"That men in health are never benefitted by the use of ardent spirit, but on the contrary, the use of

them, is a frequent cause of disease and death, and often renders such diseases as arise from other causes, more difficult of cure, and more fatal in their termination."

NOTE IV.—The statistics of crime in Toronto and Montreal exhibit a clear proof of the criminal results, arising from intemperance. The same facts "crop-out" wherever the same cause is at work. In Kingston there are 137 licensed places for the sale of liquors, and the Police Reports show the fruits of this trade.

Total number of arrests, - - - -	1274
In consequence of intemperance, Seven-	
eighths, or - - - - -	1113

NOTE V.—The expenses of crime in Canada is sufficiently great, to open the eyes of men to the cause producing the crime. In the first place some £80,000 is paid in duty on liquors imported. There are eighty-five counties and districts in Canada, forty-seven in Canada West, and thirty-eight in Canada East. In each county there must be a Court House in which to try the criminal, and a jail in which to secure him. Here is the next expense, the erection of 85 Court Houses and Jails. The third expense is to pay for keeping up these establishments from year to year. The cost of each one will probably be about £1,250, on an average. The next expense, is for the administration of justice. Let these items, excluding the cost of erecting Jails and Court Houses be put together.

Cost of keeping 85 jails, at £1,250 each per year, - - - - -	£106,350
Administration of justice in Canada East, for 1853 - - - - -	53,933
Administration of justice in Canada West, for 1853 - - - - -	35,141

Total, 195,324

That prodigious sum is annually paid, in part out of the Government chest, and in part by the taxation in each county, for the punishment of crime, which is caused in a large proportion by the Traffic in Liquors. The wrong consists in allowing the Traffic, and in consequence, every person in one way or another is made to suffer; in his means, in his person or friends, or in the morals of Society.

NOTE VI.—It may be well to give the vote on the election of the present Governor of Maine. There were four candidates, and the whole number of votes cast, were 90,633. Of these were cast,

For Cary, - - - - -	3,478
For Reid, - - - - -	14,000
For Paris, - - - - -	28,462
For Morrill, the Maine Law Candidate, - - - - -	44,565

Mr. Morrill, it will thus be seen, had almost half the entire votes of the State. Even the cities cast more votes for Mr. Morrill than for any other candidate. See *the Maine Law illustrated*, page 48.

Vote of Thanks to the Rev. Hannibal Mulkins.

Moved by Representative Captain G. V. Hamilton, seconded by T. Aishton, M. D., and

Resolved,—"That the thanks of the Grand Division be given to the Rev. Hannibal Mulkins, P. W. P., for his kindness in visiting the Eastern States for the purpose of procuring reliable information in reference to the working of Prohibitory Liquor Laws, and the evils occurring by the Liquor Traffic, and that this G. D. hereby expresses its appreciation of the sacrifices, made by our worthy and esteemed brother in leaving home during the past inclement winter season.

(A true Copy.)

EDWARD STACY, G. Secy.

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