

The same connection between the traffic and its unfailling product—*crime*, is manifest from the returns of their city Penitentiaries. In 1854, the Warden of the Penitentiary at Blackwells Island, reports 1085 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.*"

5. 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.

6. 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 unfailling 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