

does its work of destruction wherever it goes. The effect which is produced by what remains in Montreal, may be seen in part by an account of our visits to the under-mentioned places.

The CLERK OF THE CRIMINAL COURT very kindly showed us the Record of the last term. There were thirty-six cases recorded, five of which were different counts against the same person, and ought, so far as our object is concerned, to be counted as one; leaving thirty-two cases recorded. The following, he told us, were attributed directly to intemperance—the prisoners being drunk at the time of committing the crime.

- Augustin Welling, grand larceny.
- William Bryant, a soldier of the 11th Regt., burglary at a tavern at Chambly—sentenced to be executed on the 24th of April.
- Thomas Elliott, assault with intent to murder, by drawing a bayonet, &c.
- Hugh McLaughlin, assaulting a Policeman.
- William Elliott, alias Johnson, highway robbery, drew a knife—sentenced to be hung on the 24th of April.
- Esther Winterringham and Charlotte Jenkins, grand larceny.
- Charles McCarty was the other party—all drunk.
- James Hodges, servant to an Officer of the 7th Hussars—robbed him of £120.
- James Horn, assault with intent to ravish.
- Marie St. Louis, petty larceny.
- Charles Grenier and Louis Daigneau, grand larceny.
- Joseph Bergeron, burglary.
- John McCormack, grand larceny.
- Pierre Corbeille, petty larceny—notorious drunkard.
- James McCartney, grand larceny.
- Samuel Craddock, murder.

Fifteen out of thirty-two crimes committed under the immediate influence of intoxicating drink. The Clerk further informed us, that of the remaining cases, many of the prisoners were habitually intemperate, although he could not affirm that they were intoxicated at the time they committed the crimes with which they were charged.

We next visited the POLICE STATION HOUSES; and were permitted, by the kindness of the Captain of Station B, to take from the Record Books the number of persons arrested, and the offences for which they were arrested, from the 1st January to 31st March last, inclusive. They were as follows:

Drunk in the streets, &c.....	293
Vagrancy.....	48
Theft.....	45
Disturbing the peace.....	34
Disorderly Houses.....	42
Interfering with and assaulting the Police.....	12
Begging.....	11
Suspicion of Theft.....	26
Insane.....	8
Seeking Lodgings.....	18
Passing Counterfeit Money.....	3
Soldiers out at night without a pass.....	2
Fighting.....	9
Indecent conduct.....	3
Rape.....	1

540

Out of 540 arrests in three months, 283 were for being drunk in the streets. From Police Station A, we were unable to procure so particular a statement, on account of the books being now at the Government House; but the number confined for drunkenness, during the same time, is 163; and we may fairly suppose the proportion is about the same. From the character of the charges in the above list, we may fairly infer that almost the whole of them were indirectly the effects of drinking intoxicating liquor. But these we will not inquire into, as the fact of more than one half of the commitments being for drunkenness in the street, is sufficiently startling. In regard to the number of arrests, one of the Captains told us that they were far less now than formerly; and the Clerk showed us a book where twenty-six were committed in a day, and an apparent average of not a much smaller number. There were also memorandums on the books against certain tavern-keepers in

the city for selling liquor on Sunday, for interfering with the Police when in the discharge of their duty, and for keeping their houses open after ten o'clock, P. M.

We next visited the JAIL, and by the polite attention of the keeper and clerk, learned the appalling fact, that of about 250 prisoners now in confinement, fully 200 were brought there by intemperance. Seventy-seven of the whole number were females, of whom only four were temperate. Seven prisoners are under sentence of death, all habitual drinkers. Two are yet to be tried for murder, one of whom is for the murder of his Mother, while in a state of intoxication. There are six state prisoners, seven debtors, and twenty-two lunatics; all the rest are for criminal offences. We went into the criminal ward where the prisoners are not yet tried, and the first man we asked what he was accused of, answered, "Nothing, only for breaking some windows when I was drunk." Only one man said, he never drank any in his life, but when arrested he was in the company of those who drank.

We went into the condemned ward, and found three of the condemned on their knees at prayer. And while waiting for them to finish, the thought was almost overwhelming, that these massive walls and strongly barred doors had been, and still would be, the last earthly residence of many fellow-mortals. The first we spoke to said he was intoxicated at the time the burglary was charged upon him, but he denied having committed the act. He enlisted as a soldier some years ago, which he would not have done but for intoxicating liquor. How did he acquire the habit? His father was a tavern-keeper in Ireland. The second said he was not guilty of the murder with which he was charged, but acknowledged he was drunk at the time specified, and that he was in the habit of drinking to excess. The third confessed to a part of the crime charged, and stated that he was drunk when he did it. He is only seventeen years of age, and his relatives are all in England.

We waited upon the JUDGES OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH, and were informed by Judge Pyke, that, respecting the adult offenders tried before him, nine out of ten, he might say nineteen out of twenty, were persons of intemperate habits; but a great number of offences were committed by young persons who could not be called intemperate themselves, though they had been brought up in idleness and vice, and in almost every case were the children of drunken parents.

We called at the MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, and ascertained that 200 patients had been admitted the quarter ending 31st March. Of these, three had died, and their deaths were clearly attributable to habits of intemperance. No memorandum of the habits of the patients had been made; and consequently nothing precise could be stated; but there was no doubt of intemperance being a most fertile source of disease. Although cases of delirium tremens are usually excluded from the Hospital, yet ninety-five have been forced upon that establishment within the last ten years.

A valued correspondent saved us the trouble of visiting the LUNATIC ASYLUM, by giving us the following heart-rending account of a case, with the circumstances of which he was acquainted:

"I knew Mr. — about fifteen years ago, and for a long time considered him a respectable, honest, and obliging man, but a moderate drinker. He married an amiable and handsome woman, and had a fine family of children. It pleased Providence, however, to remove his partner by death; and instead of seeking consolation from Him who chasteneth whom he loveth, he sought relief from the bottle. Step by step he went on, till fairly clenchd in the iron grasp of intemperance; he was gradually carried down to the lowest depths of misery and depravity, until offended nature began to revolt against the repeated outrages committed upon her; and disease withered not only the body, but the mind. Reason forsook her seat, and he was removed to the Lunatic Asylum. His progress through the different stages of insanity was rapid; and it soon became necessary to strap him down to his bed, leaving no power of motion except to the head, which, when I visited him, was rolling from side to side with horrible contortions of countenance. He turned his eyes towards me with a wild and frightful glare, and with loud and terrific shrieks pierced my very soul—leaving an impression never to be eradicated. He died two days