

1,076 men and 440 females were drunk and disorderly, 520 men and 266 females were drunk on the streets;" giving a total of 2,309 drunken cases. "In Calton there were 2,082 prisoners, of whom 966 were charged with disorderly conduct, or assaults committed when the parties were intoxicated. Many of the other cases," adds Capt. Smart, "were also caused by drunkenness." "In Anderston," says Captain McKay, "there were 1,368 prisoners, of whom 419 men and 102 females were drunk and disorderly: 178 men and 44 women were drunk on the streets; 191 men and 85 women were riotous and fighting;" thus giving upwards of 1,000 drunken cases out of the whole number, 1,368. By adding together the prisoners who were tried at the Glasgow Police-court, with those at the three suburban districts, it gives a grand total of 19,199, of whom 8,841 were charged with being drunk and disorderly, or what is more appalling, drunk on the streets. Now, were the subject left here, a very imperfect idea would not only be formed of the actual extent of intemperance in what is termed Glasgow Proper, but the suburban districts, and other large towns, such as Liverpool, where every prisoner is brought before the magistrate, would be, in a certain extent, injured. With regard, then, to the police-office, we find, not only from previous returns, but after glancing at a book where a note is kept of the untried prisoners, that there were about 6,270 men and 4,277 women, dismissed by the lieutenant on duty, who consequently did not appear before the magistrates, and are not included in the 10,836 tried prisoners. But, in addition to this, we learn from Captain Miller's returns for 1843, that there were upwards of 9,000 prostitutes taken to the office, and liberated early in the morning; and we find that there were above 10,500 taken to the office in 1844, who were generally dismissed about seven o'clock a.m. As we have frequently conversed with and addressed many of the men and women referred to, and, likewise, the unfortunate females before leaving the office, we have no hesitation in stating that ninety-nine out of every hundred were taken into custody in consequence of intoxicating liquors; so that, instead of talking about 4,507 persons being charged with intemperance at the Glasgow police establishment, it would be more correct to speak of 25,000; and, if the 4,334 drunken cases are added from the adjacent districts, then we have upwards of 29,000 human beings dragged to prison for supporting too freely the respectable drinking customs of the enlightened city of Glasgow. Our object in taking notice of the parties dismissed, without being brought before the magistrates, is just to give a more correct view of the moral aspect of the question.

Leaving, however, out of view the untried prisoners, if we return for a little to the total number brought before the magistrates at Glasgow, Gorbals, Calton, and Anderston, which is 19,199, and subtracting the 8,841 charged with intemperance, there are 10,358 human beings still to dispose of. In looking over several old police reports, with the returns for the past year, it is quite evident that a great majority are charged with "theft," "assault," "attempting to steal and pick pockets;" and in order to prove that intemperance is the chief cause of these crimes, we may refer to a late report of the prisons of Glasgow, where an account is given of 3,907 individuals, most of whom were committed for "theft;" and respecting these, the Rev. Mr. Scott, chaplain, thus writes—"Though a number of causes are specified, drunkenness is the most prolific source of most of the crimes in Glasgow; of the many thousands annually imprisoned, I think it would not be possible to find one hundred sober criminals in any one year. Even the youngest learn this ruinous vice, and, where they live by stealing, swallow astonishing quantities of whisky. It may also be stated that at our weekly visits on Sabbath to the Glasgow police, for upwards of three years, we have conversed with more than five thousand noted thieves; and, when reference was made to what had been the cause

of leading them into difficulty, the answer, with but few exceptions was, "Had it not been for drink, sir, no person would ever have seen me here." The number of persons brought to the Edinburgh police-office, in 1844, was 11,150, of whom 4,895 were charged with intemperance. Mr. J. Smith, governor of the same prison, writes as follows to Dr. Menzies, August, 1844:—"The number of commitments to this prison for drunkenness, during the year ending June last was, 3,325, being an increase over the year ending June, 1843, of 126 cases. This number, appallingly great as it truly is, by no means indicates the number of commitments caused by drunkenness. The commitments for other offences, during the year ending June last, was 2,385; and I do not hesitate to say, that it is my firm belief, that but for drunkenness and the evil and ruinous consequences which follow in its train, there would not have been one-fifth part of that number of commitments during the period. Very many of those committed for drunkenness are heads of families, and not a few of them are very young, sometimes mere children. We collected the following information last summer, when visiting the different prisons; and the majority of the criminals had been committed for theft. In Dumfries, the governor was "warranted in stating, that nineteen out of every twenty brought before him were in consequence of drinking;" and when conversing with thirty prisoners out of the total number (42), 29 acknowledged that drink had been the cause of their imprisonment. The sitting magistrate stated to the clerk of the police court that very morning, that, "were it not for intemperance, the premises might be shut up altogether." At Kilmarnock, Captain Blane believed he was under the mark in stating, that four-fifths of the crime was caused by intoxicating liquors. At Greenock, the governor stated, that out of 461 committals for 1843, 297 might be said to have committed their crimes under the influence of drink. At Ayr, the governor had no hesitation in saying, that 39 cases out of 40 were fruits of intemperance; and, when conversing with 73 prisoners there, 70 acknowledged that, had it not been for public houses they would never have occupied the cells of a prison. Similar statements were made to us when visiting the prisoners in Paisley, Stirling, Hamilton, Dumbarton, Airdrie, &c.; and what is true of Scotland, is to a very great extent, the same in England and Ireland. In London, for example, it appears, says Dr. Campbell, that the charges of drunkenness, and the various disorders proceeding from it, amounted for a single year to the incredible number of 38,440, being more by 7,321 than one-half the entire charges brought before the police offices during that period. Of these 38,440 charges of drunkenness and riot, 21,650 were males and 16,790 were females. Mr. Whitty, late head constable of Liverpool, states, in his excellent report for 1841, that the number of offences committed within the borough was 16,524, of whom 7,941 were charged with being drunk and disorderly. It is stated in the Manchester police report, for 1841, that the number of offences amounted to 13,315, of whom 5,743 were charged with intemperance. These facts have been corroborated by the testimony of the respective governors of Newgate, London; the Milbank Penitentiary; Wakefield House of Correction; Manchester, New Bailey; Newgate, Dublin; and the Female Prison. Having conversed with a number of criminals in these prisons, we found that their statements, respecting the cause of crime, were quite in keeping with those referred to in Scotland. In order to give an idea of the expense of crime, it may be stated that the House of Commons voted the following sums, on April 15, 1844, for costs connected with crime at home and abroad:—Parkhurst prison, for juvenile offenders, £18,588; Milbank prison, £47,689; expenses of criminal lunatics confined in Bethlehem, £3,967; salaries and expense of inspectors of prisoners in Scotland, £8,500; law expenses in Scotland, £63,938; criminal prosecutions and other law charges in Ireland, £62,109; towards the expense of the Dublin po-