

the progress of medical science; but if this were true, the same progress should have also suggested an equivalent number of cures. There was no doubt that these usages had been the cause of a vast amount of mental, as well as bodily suffering.

The fourth view of the subject referred to its effect on the public peace. Judge Hales had given it as the result of 20 years' experience, that four-fifths of the crimes that had come before him for judgment, were caused, directly or indirectly, by intoxicating drink. Judge Mondelet, in our midst, and speaking of crime as found at our own doors, says that seven-eighths of the unfortunate beings that appear before him, are brought there by drunkenness; and, said the lecturer, could we but see the Police Reports, I have no doubt they would corroborate this statement; but these reports are not now made public.

Burns had said

"It's aye the cheapest lawyer's fee
To taste the barrel."

But he declared, on the other hand, that drink had caused many a quarrel, and had cemented but few. The Apostle Paul had been accused as a "pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition among all the Jews," but it might well and truly be said of alcohol, that it was a pestilent thing and a mover of sedition both among Jews and Gentiles, throughout all the world.

5thly. He then spoke of the effect of those customs on morality and religion. The heathen had even become awakened to the wickedness of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and requests had been sent from various mission stations that no more drink might be sent there.

The use of drink, also, spends the money that ought to be spent in the war of the cross. When a professor of religion was seen to stagger in the street, under the influence of liquor, it brought a scandal and a reproach upon the cause of religion; and when a Presbytery or Consociation met to set one apart for the ministry, and immediately after met at the festive board, and got one of their number to sing such songs as, "Willie brewed a peck o' maut," or, "It's surely you'll be your pint stoup," the scandal was tenfold worse. Christianity was then wounded in the house of her friends. She had triumphantly repelled the attacks of enemies, but such conduct on the part of friends held her up to scorn.

Those customs, it had been asserted, had produced good effects;—where are they? earnestly asked the lecturer, but echo answered—where? Christians ought to vote them down. Some people were in the habit of laying all the blame upon the venders of intoxicating drinks, as if it were forced down the throats of the public *volens volens*. It was a mistake, however, to suppose that the traffic created the drinking customs of society; on the contrary, these customs created the traffic; and the only way to stop the traffic was to abstain, voluntarily, and as one man. The rev. gentleman then concluded an admirable lecture, by an appeal to all to be up and doing, and earnestly requested those who had not pledged themselves, to embrace the present opportunity of doing so.

MR. WADSWORTH'S APPOINTMENTS.

We request particular attention to Mr. Wadsworth's list of appointments, in the present number of the *Advocate*. It will be observed that he commences at Coteau du Lac today, and lectures whenever he can find opportunity. His heart is in the work, and we hope all the arrangements at the different points will be complete, so that none of his time may be unnecessarily lost, and that he may be saved all possible trouble. It will be seen that he has quite enough to do for the next two months, were he to do nothing more than lecture and rest, and it will be remembered that he has all the travelling to do besides.

Where any collections or donations have been made to assist in paying off the debt of the Montreal Society, we hope they will be forwarded forthwith by post, and where such collections have not already been made, the opportunity of Mr. Wadsworth's visit may be improved to make them.

TO AGENTS.

Respecting our request that the friends of Temperance would exert themselves in furthering the circulation of the *Advocate*, we may state that we feel grateful to those who have complied. The field in Canada is large, and were our friends generally to enter it, much might be done, not only in circulating this publication, but in spreading the principles of total abstinence, and with it the prosperity of the country. We have already received the names of some who have praiseworthy come forward to act as agents for the *Advocate*, but we trust many more will come forward to aid us in our crusade against so dire a foe to all that is good and noble. With the 1st of February number, we will insert our list of agents. In the meantime, we hope such exertions will be made as to enable us to publish a long list. Each agent will have one copy gratis. The number of subscribers for the forthcoming volume will decide whether or not the publication of the *Advocate* can be continued beyond another year.

NOTICE TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent the last two and the present number of the *Advocate*, gratis, to several individuals who formerly interested themselves in the success of the paper, as well as to some others, whom we solicit to take an interest in it now, though not subscribers, in the hope that they will exert themselves to keep up this indispensable auxiliary to the success of the temperance enterprise in this Province. We hope they will pardon this liberty, as we have no other means of ascertaining the feeling of the country on this point. Of course, unless we hear from those parties before our next issue, we will not continue to send the paper, lest we might give offence. We again repeat what we have said elsewhere, that we will be most happy to add to our list of Agents the names of any other willing to act, and to whom we will send the paper gratis for the year.