

heaven for a time, that we might be delivered from sin, its power and its curse. We ask you to entertain the spirit of the Apostle of the Gentiles, which implies enlarged benevolence, and no abandonment of principle,—“If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth.” Christians have been too long silent. Men may have looked with apathy at the disease, that was advancing with increasing strides on society, while they imagined that they themselves were safe. No effort may have been made to stem the evil; but such conduct is sinful now, and God does frown on sin. What then are we to regard as present duty? What course of conduct should the Christian pursue? In answer, we may state, that after anxious thought being expended upon the subject, in viewing it in all its bearings, the following seems to be the path of duty: High ground must be taken, if it can be done in perfect consistency with the tenets of the Christian record; and this ground must not be relinquished till that which induced its being taken, has passed away. We must not dissemble our real views; nor are we ashamed to declare what are the motives that have induced us to form these views—The present circumstances of society require that something be done, and the abstinence principle has been proved and tried, and, by the blessing of God, has in a large degree met the exigency. The conclusion is evident. If it can be proved by incontrovertible evidence, that extensive good has resulted from the formation of such societies, then they ought to be countenanced by every well-wisher of our species. But it can be proved by facts, and facts are the very life of an argument, that such has in innumerable instances been the case; therefore they ought to have, not only the best wishes, but the active co-operation of every one who prizes the name of philanthropist.—A. W.

We take the liberty of calling the attention of our friends in Britain, who are interested in Emigration, or in the good management of merchant ships, to the following extracts from the recently published Report of the Montreal Emigrant Committee. Surely the grievous evils inflicted upon Emigrants, by the system of using intoxicating drinks on board ship, will soon come to an end!

“Several cases have, we regret to say, again occurred, of imposition and cruelty practised by shipmasters upon Emigrants. In one case persons paying their passage to Quebec were landed at Cape Breton. In another the passengers suffered much from an intemperate Captain, who finally became deranged, and attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself overboard. In a third, 417 passengers were wrecked, and lost all their property, in consequence, as they said, of the intemperance of the Captain; and in a fourth, where Captain and both Mates were intemperate, the vessel struck in the River, and the passengers had to labour at the pumps for their lives, yet when a steamboat came to their relief, the drunken Captain and second Mate threatened to cut the tow line, and used violence to prevent themselves and passengers from being saved; facts which might appear incredible were they not substantiated by affidavits.

In many cases great extortion was practised upon passengers, such as charging 9d. to 1s. a pound for beef and pork, 6d. for a herring, 6d. for a dose of salts, &c. &c., besides it appears that in some instances neither the meat sold nor the water supplied were good. We cannot, therefore, sufficiently impress upon the minds of intending emigrants the great importance of selecting good vessels, owned and commanded by respectable persons, more especially, if said vessels be conducted on temperance principles.

Indeed, when a large number of human beings are to be confined in the small compass of a ship for the voyage across the Atlantic, it is of the utmost consequence that there should be as few elements of discord and danger amongst them as possible; and therefore, common humanity suggests that intoxicating drinks should be banished from emigrant vessels. In this connexion the committee

cannot withhold their tribute of praise to the British Government, for the humane provisions of the recent Emigrant Act, one of which is that no liquors shall be sold to Emigrants on board ship.

In conclusion, the Committee would recommend Emigrants coming to Canada to go directly to the Government Emigrant Agent, for whatever advice they need, and not to listen to the suggestions of the interested and characterless persons who will probably beset them; also to avoid taverns and low boarding houses, and to push on to their destination as speedily as possible.”

The investigations upon which the Temperance Reformation is based, have demonstrated the intimate connection between moderate drinking and drunkenness so satisfactorily, that drinkers of all degrees consider themselves personally attacked if a word be said about Temperance; and, strange as it may appear, the opposition to Temperance principles is often in inverse proportion to the quantity drunk. Thus the man of sixteen glasses of whiskey a day, is not half so bitter in his opposition as the lady who only takes one or two glasses of malt liquor; and neither of them, perhaps, feel quite so bad as the clergyman who takes a little wine “for his stomach's sake.” In proof of this position we would state, as a remarkable fact, that pious ministers who sincerely hate intemperance, but who continue to drink a little themselves, do not preach so much against drunkenness now as they used to do; perhaps for fear that some of their hearers may say “physician heal thyself.”

A very strong effort is making in the United States to form Temperance Societies in Sabbath Schools. Mr. DELAVAN is making great efforts to place a set of Dr. SEWALL's plates of the human stomach, and a copy of the pathology of drunkenness, in every School in the State of New York, in order that the 600,000 children in course of instruction, may know the results of drinking in all its stages. Mr. D. also wishes to furnish every vessel that sails from the city of New York with the plates.

The long and short pledge national societies in Great Britain have both dissolved, and united under the name of the British and Foreign Total Abstinence Society.

We respectfully request the attention of ministers of all denominations to Mr. FOURNIER's letter, and to ask each if he is discharging his duty towards the Temperance Reformation as well as the Rev. Mr. CHARLAND.

With all their exertions to collect money the Committee can do little more than pay the current expences of Printing, Paper, Postage, Rent, Agents' Salary, &c., leaving their debt still upwards of £400. They therefore again respectfully request the donations of friends of the cause, and pray all who are indebted to them to make payment as soon as possible.

Several new subscribers have remitted five shillings, as a year's subscription to the *Advocate* beginning 1st January 1843. To all such we intend to send it for that sum from 1st May 1842 to 1st May 1844. And every new subscriber remitting five shillings, will be entitled to the same advantage as long as the back numbers last.

## CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

### AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

The following incident occurred at a temperance meeting at Brooklyn, N. Y. says the *New York Sun*. Soldiers of the Cold Water Army, always do likewise.

“Just as the addresses were about to commence, a group, of