

she, tasted of conjugal bliss, ere she quaffed the bitter cup of disappointment and shame. He who had vowed at the hymeneal altar—solemnly vowed to protect and cherish—forgot his pledge at the maddening bowl. Scarce three years had passed, when the sad M—— returned to her foster parents, to mourn in silence over her early sad misfortune. She had buried an infant son, who had concentrated the fond affections of her maternal heart. Her affections were ardent, but their deep current returned to its source, and she now sits in retirement far exceeding widowed loneliness. M—— indulged the fond hope that by her influence and love she could prevail on him to desist his course, listen to the voice of reason and duty. But alas, it was too late! Such is the force of habit, and the enchantment of bacchanalian revelry, that the best facilities of reform often, very often, are futile. It is lamentable that ladies will condescend to take the fashionable glass, and thereby encourage this baneful practice, when they are the sufferers. By so doing, they lend their influence to one of the greatest vices that curses our world; and they (though it may be ignorantly) are the cause, indirectly, of the ruin of thousands who might be filling important spheres in the intellectual and moral world. I beseech such to ponder well their course. They not only narrow the circle of influence, but are productive of untold misery here and hereafter. By this silent influence, many a promising bride is brought to poverty and widowhood;—dooming sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, to infamy and shame. O that fervent, constant supplications may ascend from the altar of Christian hearts to the God of all grace, that every root of this baneful tree may be extracted from the moral world.

Lima, N. Y.

PERMELIA A. POST.

Notices Respecting Contemporaries, &c.

The National Temperance Chronicle, (London,) for November, 1851, is a very interesting number. The "Battle of Life," is the leading article, and is a well developed sketch of actual conflict. A man who had acquired many bad habits—smoking, drinking, snuffing, and taking opium—is represented as fighting against them all, and finally gaining the victory. The article is too long for us to copy, but it affords ground for any man to hope that he may overcome the most inveterate and besetting habits. The "Vow of Sir Matthew Hale" is a capital exposition of the practical goodness of that distinguished man. The minor articles of the number are all good, and show the delightful position taken by the temperance men of England.

The Missionary Magazine and Chronicle, published by the London Missionary Society, contains interesting accounts of the progress of the work of God in Calcutta, China, and Polynesia. Peace has been restored at Samos, and it is hoped that prosperity will accompany the labors of the devoted missionaries. The Rev. Dr. Philip, who was for upwards of thirty years superintendent of the Society's missions in South Africa, died, at Capetown, on the 27th August last. From the same source we learn the Rev. R. Hamilton, who was during thirty-four years associated with Kuruuman mission, died on the 11th July last. On the 20th of October last, the Rev. E. J. Evans left Southampton for Bombay.—He is appointed to Mizzapore, East Indies. This periodical is worthy of support by all who desire to know the condition of the missions directed by the London Missionary Society. We receive it monthly.

The British Temperance Advocate,—published monthly as the organ of the British Association for the Promotion of Temperance—is received, for November. By original contributors, grave topics are discussed. T. R. Young writes well on "Broken

Plodges,—their nature, effects, causes, and cure," and G. Willson on "Teetotalism and General Education." It appears from this and other periodicals recently received, that the press has taken unusual notice of the temperance movement. The articles which have appeared in Dickens' *Household Words*, the *Times*, the *Leader*, and the *Dispatch*, are all of a questionable character, and deserving of rebuke. They have been a little chastised for their temerity, but the leaders of the temperance enterprise regard the outspokening of these papers as a favorable sign. It will bring the subject before the public mind, and induce enquiry.

The Journal of Education for Upper Canada is again on our table. In addition to the matter selected with great taste and discrimination, topics of great importance are editorially discussed. "Practical lessons on education, from Baxter," are excellent. Dr. Ryerson's clear judgment and appreciation of things that are excellent were seldom more strongly exhibited. We presume this *Journal* has a large circulation in Upper Canada; and in the unsettled state of scholastic affairs in Lower Canada, we should be glad to be the means of inducing a greater number in Lower Canada to procure this useful monthly. Terms 5s per annum—address Mr J. G. Hodgins, Education office, Toronto. By the way, we should be glad if the Editor would send us the Annual School Report for 1850, and any other school documents of general importance.

A *Pamphlet* has been sent us, bearing a formidable title page—thus,—“A protest against the corrupt practices introduced by the Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and others, in the advocacy of total abstinence; delivered in the Temperance Hall, Guelph, on Monday evening, August 4, 1851.” This protest is written and published by Mr James Miller. We presume the author to be a sound temperance man, but his views and arguments are rather too transcendental for our taste, and withal destructive. We do not see how association for any mutually beneficial purpose could be justified, if Mr Miller be the infallible guide. He has doubtless meant well by this publication, but the wisdom and discretion of the attempt are rather questionable.

A *Journal of the Proceedings* of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of the State of Tennessee, for the year 1851, has been forwarded to us. It is a long and able document of seventy-one pages, printed at Nashville. The brethren appear to transact their business in a masterly manner, and are going ahead—toward Maine—cautiously.

The New-York Tribune is published daily, semi-weekly, and weekly, and sent to single subscribers for five, three, and two dollars. For the weekly, a club of twenty can have it for one dollar each. The *Tribune* is well conducted. We have read its principal editorial matter and foreign correspondence, generally, for some years, and can bear testimony to their great value. Where we have differed in judgment, we could not but applaud the independence of the writers. Mr Greeley the chief editor, has long been known as a sound and consistent Temperance advocate, and now stands by the Maine Law. The Commercial intelligence may be relied on, and at the present time, Mr Bayard Taylor (whose letters from California were so accurate and interesting) is on his way to the recently discovered ruins of Nineveh, and thence will proceed to Upper Egypt and the source of the Nile. His classical communications will appear from time to time in the *Tribune*. We certainly do find ourselves occasionally differing with the editor and his correspondents, but at the same time, on the whole, we like the *Tribune* best of all the political journals we receive from the Great Republic. We subjoin the