

Mrs. S. determined, if the landlord ever came into her house, he would leave it without a reckoning. A few days after, he had the audacity to enter her house, where she instantly ordered him out. As he hesitated to obey, female heroism rose to its height, in the woman; and, taking him by the shoulder, she turned him from her domicile, at the same time bestowing a few *heartily kicks* upon the Gentleman of the Bar, who went off, for this time at least, completely chopfallen. Many in the vicinity think that other females should, under similar circumstances, do the same thing. Were the sighs and groans of mothers and daughters, whose fathers and husbands have been ruined by "alcohol," even in this Province, condensed in one volume, it would be like the tread of an earthquake, or as the voice of mighty thunders! O God! deliver the world from this baneful curse.

SCRUTATOR.

Dorchester, 25th April, 1850.

[She served him right. The wretch, who could utter such a heartless saying as the above, deserves a "kick" from the whole community; there are many tavern-keepers even, who would lay it on as heartily as Mrs. S.—*Ed. C. T. Ad*]

[FOR THE ADVOCATE.]

Morpeth has witnessed this morning a scene which shall long be remembered—a scene which shall constitute an era in the history of that village. No less than the absolute destruction of a quantity of intoxicating liquors, the wholesale price of which was \$100, and that by the friends of Temperance.

The Honorable Malcolm Cameron having been on a tour, through this part of the country, was invited by the teetotalers of Morpeth, to deliver an address on Temperance, in the "new meeting-house," last evening. To this invitation he cheerfully responded. The house was densely crowded, and Mr. Cameron spoke with his usual good taste and feeling. He adverted to the evils of intemperance, in language at once chaste and forcible; discussed the Tavern license law so ably, that the most prejudiced could not fail to have been convinced of its immoral tendency, and concluded by an animated appeal to the moral sentiments of his audience. His address was culminated by a number of humorous anecdotes, connected with the temperance movement. He was listened to with the most profound attention, and was heartily cheered at the close of the address.

One of the merchants of Morpeth had been for some time engaged in selling liquors, for which traffic his conscience reproached him. He went last evening to the Temperance meeting, and there it appears determined to give up the traffic for ever. He had a large stock of liquors on hand, and could not afford to lose the whole. To sell them was out of the question. Being thus placed on the horns of a dilemma, in a happy moment he suggested to Mr. Cameron, that if the society would pay him \$50 they might destroy the whole concern. Mr. Cameron came forward, and with a devotion to the cause of Temperance, almost peculiar, offered to pay \$25. A subscription list was immediately opened and the sum required obtained on the spot. When the worshippers of Bacchus saw what turn things were likely to take, they were loud in their murmurs. "Folly," "madness," "destruction of property," might be heard in whispers not a few. One old toper, whose head is blossoming for the grave, actually came forward and offered to take the liquor at \$50, and carry it four miles out of Morpeth. Another toper offered to take \$5 worth, and pledge his honor not to get drunk upon it. But the

talers was awakened; nothing short of the destruction of the monster would satisfy them. He must be bled to death. The morning of the following day was appointed for offering the grand sacrifice at the shrine of temperance. At an early hour this morning a large crowd of anxious spectators was gathered in the street, and at eight o'clock the friends of temperance dragged the barrels and puncheons from the vaults which contained them, and on the public road, in presence of 100 people, opened them. Whisky and rum, brandy and gin, wine and pepperumt, might be seen in amber waves commingling in the gutters. When the last barrel was being emptied, Mr. Cameron mounted on the top of it, and, in a pithy speech, characterised by cogency of reasoning, justified the course the teetotalers had taken. The Hon. Gentleman immediately left Morpeth followed by the good wishes of all the friends of social reform.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Howard, 20th April, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of our esteemed correspondent in Hytown will appear in our next number.

Education.

EDUCATION QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

(With brief comments. From Sunday-School Journal.)

In a debate, a few days since in the British Parliament, some views were expressed, which ought to interest the friends of public education in the United States. Mr. Fox, who led the debate, we believe to be a champion of Unitarianism.

Mr. W. J. Fox rose to ask for leave to bring in a bill to promote the secular education of the people in England and Wales. The honorable member said he could not approach the subject to which he was about to call the attention of the House without a keen sense both of his deficiencies, and of the great importance of the subject. He acknowledged the difficulties which lay in the way of any scheme of government education. These difficulties formerly arose from indifference; now they were caused rather by an excess of zeal. The efforts made to promote education reflected honor upon both the religious parties engaged in this movement. The church had put forth a magnificent degree of fervor and zeal in the work, and the dissenters, the tried friends of education, who had labored to spread instruction among all the poorer classes in bygone days, had made corresponding efforts of late with the same object, while the Committees of Privy Council for Education had, with great judgment and tact, sought to combine existing agencies and promote their efforts; and yet, what was the present state of this question? It was, that these great bodies were in hostile collision with one another. The result was, that the progress of education appeared to be stayed, and, in some respects, a retrograde movement had set in. This was a state of things most earnestly to be deprecated. He found that the Congregational Dissenters, who, a few years ago, said they would have nothing to do with the government in the matter of education, and who declared their intention to raise £200,000, and show the government that they were able to educate themselves, had failed in their purpose. Little more than £8,000 were in the hands of the directing committee, who were compelled to suspend their grants to Sunday-schools in poor districts; and in the last publication put forth by the national society he found the following passage:—"The efficient annual support of schools continues a matter of greater