

In the course of this small work, I have uniformly attempted to point out the remedy for every evil I have suggested, and it is my wish to do so likewise in this; but the subject is surrounded with so many difficulties and obstructions, and the prospect so forlorn and hopeless, that I perceive that the pen of a more persevering moralist than I pretend to be, would probably shrink from its task. Yet, as the only hope, I would earnestly address all classes, more particularly the gentlemen of the country, and request them to pause and reflect sincerely on the circumstances of the province in regard to this evil. It must be principally effected by the conjoint influence of all classes in the country; if the Clergy, Magistrates and public characters, merchants and private gentlemen, would, by a united impulse, use their influence, a reformation might be expected gradually to take place.

Perhaps some new regulations in the laws granting licences to taverns and stores, on the subject of abusing their authority under such licenses, by giving distilled spirits to persons not travellers, in such quantities as to produce intoxication, would be useful.

I have thus, my fellow citizens, given you such material advice on two or three subjects that I think are materially connected with your general welfare. If the counsel is good, and you appreciate it as such, I hope you will derive all the benefit from it that advice, thus publicly given, may be

ness. There are what is denominated temperate societies, in every direction. The good sense of a great proportion of community is actively engaged in arresting the progress of intemperance. Wherefore is it that this intelligence and good sense has not taken root in some of the Legislatures of the present day, and by an effectual provision of law, do that at once which the good sense of a part of mankind will be long in effecting, viz. stop the progress of this evil. Is there any question of constitutional right to interfere in this subject that produces so general a calamity, any more than any other in which the interest of society is concerned?

Were there some six or seven persons in every town, as many as there are retailers and tavern keepers, to offer for sale any noxious drug, which had the property of producing disease and death when taken into the stomach, and yet so fascinating to the appetite that a great part of mankind would not refrain from using of it, would not legislative bodies immediately stop the vending such poisonous drug under the severest penalties? Most certainly they would. Where, then, are we to look for a distinction of the cases? It most undoubtedly is in the blind attachment a great share of mankind have to old habits and customs, not only of acting but of thinking. Therefore, because Brandy, Rum and Gin have been poisons of so long standing, although their deleterious effects are as sure as that of arsenic or the grave itself—the evil is of so long standing it must be endured. It may be asked, in what way the Legislature could be expected to interfere? I would remark, that in my opinion there might with propriety be either of two things done, viz: to prohibit the use of it entirely after a certain time, and the importation altogether, (unless it was thought necessary to retain it among the list of medicines to be dealt out by learned persons under certain restrictions;) and the other would be to lay such a duty on it that none but the rich could obtain it in quantities to operate as so great an injury as it now does.