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considerable time, made a full report on the whole subject. This report was received and adopted by the House; was printed among its records; and it was ordered that a number of copies of it should be printed and circulated, for the information of the people, generally. After setting forth some of the principal public evils, resulting from the manufacture and sale of the specified liquors, among which are mentioned,—the enormous destruction of grain, given by a bountiful Providence, for food, and converted into poisonous drinks; and also, referring to the crimes and pauperism, and other great social injuries, and afflictions by their use,—the report goes on, to treat of the remedies to be applied for the prevention of those evils in future. The following are some of its principal clauses, and recommendations:—"That the right to exercise legislative interference, for the correction of any evil which affects the public weal, cannot be questioned, without dissolving society into its primitive elements."—"That the power to apply correction, by legislative means, cannot be doubted, without supposing the sober, the intelligent, the just, and the moral portion of the community, unable to control the excesses of the ignorant, and disorderly, which would be to declare our incapacity to maintain the first principles of government, by ensuring the public safety." After suggesting some immediate regulations and restrictions, by way of a partial remedy, the report suggests, and recommends the following ultimate remedies:—"The absolute prohibition of the importation, from any foreign country, or from our own colonies, of distilled spirits, in any shape."—"The equally absolute prohibition of all distillation of ardent spirits from grain:"—"and —The restriction of distillation from other materials, to the purposes of the arts and manufactures, and medicines; and the confining the wholesale and retail dealing in such articles, to chemists druggists, and dispensaries alone." And, in the concluding part of the Report, among other particulars, there is one regarding the public expression of the determination of the house, to introduce early in the ensuing session, some general and comprehensive law, for the progressive diminution, and ultimate suppression of all the existing facilities, and means of intemperance, as the root and parent of almost every vice."

These proceedings of the British House of Commons, most decisively show, that the Legislature has the constitutional right, to pass any prohibitory law on the subject, which they may deem to be requisite. For, if they have a right to pass the same, regard-