

Do you remember the day of your marriage, the sunny day to which you fondly cling, the heart-thrilling words of affection which you recall, the fluttering lips of happy youth to come? Ah! yes; and you remember to see the smile gradually faded from your husband's face; how the love-beam was quenched in his eye; how harsh and cruel words came flowing from his lips; how he grew to love you, and how he died, and how you were left a widow, and how you were left a widow, and how you were left a widow...

And then! poor lonely, doleful-hearted widow, who goes to weep, to relieve this over-charged heart, nearly worn out with sorrow, over the graves of husband and son, slain by intemperance; standing amid the ruins of this household gods, surrounded by the monuments of the too-well-remembered agonies; tell us, before they go hence—is this Traffic right? No! Mr. Chairman, it is wrong, all wrong,—"it is evil, only evil, and that continually."

Now, if this traffic in intoxicating liquors be wrong, righteous and destructive, is it not right to stop its further progress? Ought society to look on passively while these waters of death are deluging the land? Assuredly not. No man contends for that. But there is great diversity of opinion respecting the mode of procedure by which Society should seek to protect itself from the evils engendered by this traffic.

But, Sir, the traffic in intoxicating drinks conflicts with every end and purpose of civil government—it wastes the public wealth; it saps the public health; it endangers the lives of the people; it saps the public health; it endangers the lives of the people; it saps the public health; it endangers the lives of the people...

Moreover, it hath proved to be the most destructive of all vices. Number all the poisonous herbs that have been drawn from flowers and fruit, herbs and roots, from minerals and animal organisms, from earth or sea, and Alcohol, in the endless catalogue of its victims, will transcend them all a hundred fold.

and brotherly sympathy and encouragement have been plentifully made use of by the Friends of the Temperance cause; and by the blessing of Heaven, many thousands have in various parts of the world, been rescued from the terrible degradation of Intemperance; but still more thousands have been hopelessly perished by the traffic, unwearying by argument, unwearying by entreaty, and in our own land more are still perishing yearly, nay, almost monthly, through intemperance—our own many of them who are enticed by this fearful evil to descend from a like fate, save by the removal of intemperance from their path.

It is expedient, in order that the youth of the Colonies may be preserved altogether from the dreadful thralldom of the raging passion for strong drinks,—for though the evils of Intemperance have been portrayed in the darkest colors, and the warning voice of Temperance efforts hath swept triumphantly through the land; though myriads have taken warning—yet year by year, back the pace of the reckless gambler has been filled up by a new recruit from the ranks of the young.

But, Sir, we are told that such a Law as we ask for, is not only a question of what is best for the community—that it would be deserving of the censure which we extend towards the tyrannical legislation which in other days over-ruled, and now, in other lands, tramples in the mire of infuriated bigotry the most sacred rights of human conscience.

Al! but we are assured that should an Anti-Liquor Law be enacted and carried out, it would be inevitably succeeded by such a reaction of the public sentiment and practice, as occurred when the imbecile Stuarts succeeded to the throne, and the law of the land was changed by the will of Oliver. Sir, there is no analogy between the cases—the Puritan sought by arbitrary enactments which travelled beyond the province of secular Authority, to repress many of the natural and harmless instincts of the human heart.

It is expedient for it has been done—a kindred people in a neighbouring land have demonstrated this. Witness Maine, and Massachusetts, and Vermont and Rhode Island and Michigan and another year will add to their number from Sister States.

evil and the good? I think not. In so doing, we would condemn ourselves; for man, the subject of the creature, is not a being of mere instinct, but a being of reason; and he is not to be governed by the passions, but by the reason.

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this House in fairly and impartially weighing the matter before they pass judgment upon it. I introduced this measure not because I am of a restless disposition which always finds gratification in itself on perpetual change.—I introduced it solely from the conviction that the present system of legislation will never work independently or beneficially or satisfactorily in this Colony.

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that, sooner or later, it will be adopted by all British dependencies having Legislative Bodies. This is an avowed stage at which the principles of Bills are usually discussed, therefore, I shall further intrude my views on your notice, by briefly calling your attention to the disadvantages to which the present system subjects your constituents, and that it is likely to injure the country in another time to come.

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having Writs for the Election to serve in the General Assembly, and such Elections should be held in manner and form, as in and to the effect of the Bill, and the Members to serve in the Legislative Council of the Colony, under the present system, so that the members of Council are in this capacity as such only the representatives of the majority in the House of Assembly.

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COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Mr. Macaulay's Electioneering Legislative Council Bill.

Mr. MACAULAY. I would have been more gratified had the important duty of sustaining this measure fallen into more competent hands; but having seen no inclination on the part of any other member to move in the matter, I ventured on it myself, however inadequate to the accomplishment of carrying out my intentions, my humble abilities may prove. I crave the indulgence of the House in presenting to you a few observations on the subject of the Bill, and in introducing it to the consideration of the House.

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