

his "body of death." Would we deliver him from his bondage? Then we must use means, be in earnest, and apply to his case an infallible remedy; otherwise we cannot stand before the bar of God, and hold up our hands for the inspection of the universe, to prove that we are free from his blood!

FATHERS and BRETHREN! Consider our request. Examine our principles. Pray over the remedy we propose. Give us a full and candid hearing, and we are content to leave the result between God and your conscience. Matters cannot remain as they now are. If our principles do not meet your approval, we beseech you to show us "a more excellent way." Prove to us that our system, as a whole, is not the best for the present condition of the world. Oh, do set us right, if we are really wrong! Truth, conscience, the good of man, the glory of God, severally and unitedly, expect you to move, demand your prompt and vigorous exertions, and loudly call for your immediate action. Earth and heaven expect your decision. God grant that it may be such as will enable you to present it with confidence before the Eternal throne!

IN CONCLUSION, it may not be improper to cast a retrospective glance over the ground we have trodden. We have assumed the existence of a Divine Being, and have considered men as subjects of his moral Government. We have shown that the question at issue is to be decided by an appeal to the known principles of that government. We have seen that the traffic in intoxicating drinks and the drinking usages of our country, are at direct variance with the glory of God and the happiness of man, and that both, consequently, must be MORALLY WRONG, and should be forthwith abandoned. We appeal to the consciences of our readers that we have not exaggerated the evils caused by intoxication, and that we have used no unfair argument, nor taken undue advantage of our opponents. It has been our anxious wish to find "What saith the Scriptures?" on a matter so intimately connected with the best interests of man. Let our arguments be candidly considered and fairly weighed, and we have no fear of the results. TRUTH must and will prosper. God forbid that any of our readers should impede its triumph and progress! For

The right with the Right, and Truth shall be:
And, come what may, to stand in the way,
That day the world shall see!"

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE BUT THAT OFFENCES WILL COME; BUT WOE UNTO HIM, THROUGH WHOM THEY COME!"

JUDGE MONDELET'S CHARGE.

The following charge was, on Thursday, delivered to the Grand Jury, by His Honour Judge Mondelet:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,—The truly important duties which you now meet to discharge, are pregnant with serious consequences to the community at large; they affect numbers of persons, individually, and none are more interested in their proper direction and results, than yourselves. Your station in life, your character and your intelligence, point you out to the duly appointed officers upon whom the law lays the responsibility of calling to act together in the Jury Box, the required number of men, to aid in administering Criminal Justice. The object of the law, as well as the end of our proceedings, are self-evident—the guilty must be reached, and punished; the innocent, when accused, must be discharged, and allowed to resume their former station. But, Gentlemen, when the law has had its course, are the guilty and the innocent left in a situation such as to warrant any reflecting individual to rest satisfied that all is right? Are public and private morality much improved and meliorated? Are men at large much edified by the rehearsal of scandalous trials in the Halls of our Courts of Justice? Are the accused and condemned subjected to such a course of moral and useful discipline, as to answer even the aspirations of

the less rigid portion of the community? And, what is worse than all, have those who eventually obtain at the hands of the Jury a verdict of acquittal, undergone a very purifying process whilst detained in our wretched Goal? It is really distressing to witness such a state of things. Session after session come in regular order, the routine of business is gone through, indictments are heaped, trials follow in rapid succession, and then convictions, sentences and punishments more or less stringent, and what is the result? The result, Gentlemen! a repetition of the same scenes, the return, oftentimes, of the same delinquents, at the Bar of this Court, and the appearance thereof of others whose faults are to be traced to the main, chief, and, most certainly, prime cause of the numberless crimes which are increasing to an alarming extent. The most superficial observation suffices to convince any one that intemperance has, for years past, brought before this Court seven-eighths of the unfortunate beings who are, thus, lost to society. Intemperance is both effect and cause; hence the duty of every one of us is, to inquire into the causes of those disastrous effects, and to guard against the consequences resulting from that most debasing and enervating vice, when it acts as a cause. Grand Jurors have, on a former occasion, been reminded of the reform which is loudly called for. They have been told, and it is becoming to repeat, that the evil springs from the innumerable places of resort in this city, where people are allowed to indulge in their propensities for the use of spirituous liquors. The number of licensed taverns is considerable; that of houses of an inferior degree, hardly admitting of description, is frightfully large. Need you be told that the evil immediately resulting from such a state of things is incalculable? Need you be reminded that the worst of consequences may be apprehended from such a crying evil? It is but too well known that there was no exaggeration in the assertion made on a former occasion, this time twelve months, that to those dens of immorality, of revelry and debauchery, are to be traced the midnight disturbances, the affrays, the tumults and frightful scenes which occasionally occur. In those low and disorderly houses, every temptation is offered to the profligate as well as to the unguarded. There, Gentlemen, many, too many, have entered into their career of vice and folly; and from thence, imperceptibly progressed therein, until, becoming deaf to their own interest, and callous to every honestable feeling, they have boldly plunged into the abyss. In those disgraceful receptacles of abandoned characters, as daily expended the fruits of hard labour, the earnings destined for, and necessary to a virtuous and industrious wife and mother, and to helpless children.

Intemperance, Gentlemen, is making deadly ravages every where. The zeal and ability, as well as the undaunted courage of the apostles and friends of Temperance, whose exertions are above all praise, have, unquestionably, done much to eradicate a part of the evil; wonders have been achieved; to that, many and many a mother, and thousands of hitherto abandoned children can testify. But, would God there were no gloomy sides to the picture which philanthropists naturally hold out to their fellow-men as an encouragement to persevere in their energetic course? Fortunately, the evil is growing to an enormous degree, as we are yet to witness and feel the calamities which are to store, if it be not checked in time. The truth must be told; it must be told boldly. Wherever the fault lies, whoever is to be called to account for it, let them seriously consider the dangerous state of our community. With an accession and not a very enviable one, to our population, which circumstances known to us all have forced upon the city, as the numerous duly licensed taverns, where the intoxicating drinks are sold in small quantities, the danger must be tenfold if to that we add the fact, that, in addition to duly licensed houses of public entertainment, innumerable places of resorts of the lowest description are in existence, and the