

phia Directory, published in 1795, gives the following account of the first Sunday School established in this country: 'In March, 1791, three First-day, or Sunday Schools, were opened under the auspices of 'The Society for the Institution and Support of First-day, (Sunday) Schools, in the City of Philadelphia.' At the date of this writing, 1796, these schools were still in flourishing operation, and had been for five years. One of them was for girls exclusively, and the other two for boys. The girls' school was under the care of John Ely, and was located in the rear of the Mulberry Street (Friends) Meeting. The boys' schools were under the care of John Poor, in Cherry street, and of Thaddeus Brown, in Front, near Almond street. These schools were for the children of the poorer part of the community, who would otherwise have been running through the streets.

"Reading and writing were taught in them. Bishop William White was President, and Dr. Benjamin Say, Vice-President, of the Society. These schools, it will be seen, were considerably in advance, as to date, of the 'First School on the Continent of America,' claimed to be established by William Smart, in the old Court House of what is now called Brockville, Canada, on the last Sabbath of October, 1811."

A DESCRIPTION AND BRASS MEDAL OF JESUS OF NAZARETH.

In 1702 the late Rev. H. Rowlands, author of *Mona Antiqua*, while superintending the removal of some stones, near Aberfraw, Wales, for the purpose of making an antiquarian research, found a beautiful brass medal of our Saviour, in a fine state of preservation, which he forwarded to his friend and countryman, the Rev. E. Llwyd, author of the *Archeologie Britannica*, and, at that time keeper of the Ashmolean library, at Oxford.

This medal has on one side the figure of a head exactly answering the description given by Publius Lentulus of our Saviour, in a letter sent by him to the Emperor Tiberius and the Senate of Rome. On the reverse side, it has the following legend or inscription, written in Hebrew characters: "This is Jesus Christ, the Mediator or Reconciler;" or, "Jesus, the Great Messiah, or Man Mediator." And, being found among the ruins of the chief Druids' resident in Anglesea, it is not improbable that the curious relic belonged to some Christian connected with Bran the Blessed, who was one of Catactacus's hostages at Rome from A. D. 52 to 59, at which time the Apostle Paul was preaching the Gospel of Christ at Rome. In two years afterwards, A. D. 61, the Roman General Suetonius extirpated all the Druids in the island. The following is a translation of the letter alluded to, a very antique copy of which is in the possession of the family of Kellie, afterwards Lord Kellie, now represented by the Earl of Mar, a very ancient Scotch family, taken from the original at Rome:—

"There hath appeared, in these, our days, a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and, of the Gentiles is accepted as a prophet, but his disciples call him 'the Son of God.' He raiseth the dead, and cures all manner of diseases; a man of stature somewhat tall, and comely, with very reverend countenance, such as the beholders both love and fear; his hair the color of chestnut, full ripe, plain to his ears, whence downwards it is more orient, curling, and waving about his shoulders. In the midst of his head is a seam or a partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites; his forehead, plain and very delicate; his face without a spot or wrinkle, beautified with the most lovely red; his nose and mouth so formed that nothing can be reprehended; his beard thickish, in color like his hair, not very long but