"Having returned to his hotel, the missionary himself related to all his friends the favour he had just received from God.

"A young artist, who had long been estranged from religion, was so struck at hearing sonorous and clearly articulated words issuing from that mouth so long mute, that he resolved to be reconciled immediately to God, and to purify his conscience by the confession of his sins.

"In the meanwhile, every one was desirous of seeing this man whom they had but the day before pitied, and they accosted him with an air of surprise, which seemed yet to announce a doubt, and he, as if he would say to them- Men of little faith, why do you doubt?' related to all the prodigy that he owed to the prayers of the abbess Makrina. I have myself heard him; his voice is fult, it has recovered its natural volume, and he can consecrate it anew to the glory of God and the salvation of the popula-tions who had bewailed his loss.

"The day before yesterday Bishop Pompallier, Bishop Luquet, the Confessor of the Abbess Makrina, and the healed missionary were in communication with his holiness, for the purpose of informing him of what had passed. The holy father was overjoy-

ed at it. . He has given permission for the erection of a chapel on the spot where the Madonna stands, and in the interval he has authorised M. l'Abbé Blanpin to say a mass of thanksgiving before this

" Such, Mr. Editor, is the faithful history of a fact which will console without surprising your Catholic readers.

"When an entire city is witness of such a prodigy it would be necessary-before we could possibly entertain a doubt-to have ears and not to hear .-1 remain, &c,

L'Abbe Cheruel." [As a pendant to the above may be added the following, translated from the Montreal Mclanges Religieux. The "Scapulary," it may be needful to explain, is two narrow slips of cloth covering the back and the breast, and hanging down to the knees or to the feet of religious persons, worn in honour of the Virgin Mary .- ED. BEREAN.]

"Much is said in and about town of the miraculous cure, at the Hotel Dieu, recently, of a Nun, known as Sister Dufresne. She had been sick for more than a month, and had received the last sacraments; the prayers for the dying had been said, and she was so low that the Nun in attendance was uncertain if she breathed. She was in this state, and every one was in expectation of her death, when a Nun who possessed a scapulary made from the stuff of the priestly gown of Messire Olier, the founder and first Superior of the Community of St. Snipice, bethought herself :- What, if I placed near our dying sister the scapulary of M. Olier! Doubtless, that which had inspired the Nun with confidence, was the observation of M. de Charbonelle, who, in giving her the scapulary to repair, said- My Sister, take great care of it; this scapulary is part of M. Olier's gown; it has effected the cure of my grand-uncle, the Prebendary of ____.' She presented the scapulary to her sick sister, observing—
This is a scapulary of Mons. Olier. The mental reflection of the suffering Nun, as she has declared since her cure, was—' Mons. Olier was a holy man: he may effect my cure, if it be the will of God! This was on Wednesday, 9th December. About two hours after she had received the scapulary, she experienced much more severe suffering, and of a different character, from what she had previously endured; but on the Friday following, about midnight, she felt as though a cold hand passed from her head to her feet-and immediately she rose and sought the Nun who was her nurse, who was asleep. Without reflecting upon the possible effects of so great a surprise, she took her in her arms, exclaiming—' My Sister, I am cured!' The latter, greatly elarmed, cried out—' Sister, you are raving: let me conduct you to your bed.' She was so affected and frightened, that she had more occasion to be assisted herself, she trembled so. The following morning the cured Nun attended the choir; made her confession on her knees; heard mass and received communion. During the day, she mounted and descended several times the stair-ways to the third story of the Hotel Dieu, and ate with as good an appetite as a healthy person. The medical gentlemen admit that the cure is miraculous, and will give their certificate to that effect, if they have not already done so. The cured Nun has, since that time, adopted, with the sanction of her Superiors, the designation of Sister Olier. Many miracles, it is said, have been effected through the intercession of M. Olier : amongst others, one, of which we read in the History of Canada, operated in favour of Demoiselle Mance, who was perfectly restored, at his tomb, of a bro-

The Bereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1847.

The close of our third year's labours in editing this periodical calls for an expression of devout gratitude towards God, who has hitherto helped us in this endeavour to serve the cause of scriptural truth. Amidst many imperfections and, no doubt, frequent failings, we have been cheered by testimonies which have come from various quarters, some of them very unexpected, that our labours are kindly appreciated, and that anxiety is felt to promote the success and ensure the continuance of them, by personal exertions and pecuniary oid. The former mode has been so vigorously applied, in various places, that our Subscribers' list has been increased to an extent which assures us at once—though our annual accounts are not at present made up-that the financial state of the enterprise is such as to free us, as Proprietor, from anxiety on that score. We must, however, hope for a continuance of those kind gratuitous services which have hitherto so effectually advanced the cause, both by obtaining additional Subscribers and by remitting payments, especially from those residing in parts which it would be impossible for us to reach through a paid agency; and our Subscribers generally will much oblige us by handing in their payments to those friends in their neighbourhood whom they know to be in correspondence with us.

We shall immediatly put to press the Title-rage and Index for the volume now completed; and endeavour to have them worked off with as much promptitude as possible,

MORAL ELEVATION OF THE COMMON SOLDIER. -It is gratifying to read the following article, from the London Observer, which refers to an initiatory measure for diffusing, throughout the army, the opportunity of intellectual improvement and, as we must take for granted, the influence of men who, with cultivated minds, combine moral worth and religious attainment. Indeed, we good-naturedly refer to some inquiry made respecting the latter qualification, the somewhat odd description given by "some of the young men," who describe the ordeal to which they were subjected as candidates for the office of regimental schoolmasters as resembling "an examination previous to taking orders." Very possibly they may have had to do with some examiner who made it his business to inquire respecting their fitness to impart scriptural education to the soldiers' children, and to guide adults, as opportunity may offer, in biblical studies.

" REGIMENTAL SCHOOLMASTERS .- It will be recollected that during the discussions last session on the subject of corporal punishment in the army, more than one honourable member stated that until a better order of recruits, men of greater mental cultivation were found, the character of the army would be always more or less deteriorated. Acting on this principle, the authorities at the Horse Guards have resolved to receive into the British army, as a commencement, 30 young men of good moral character possessing more than a plain education. This qualification is a sinc qua non, and is to form the groundwork, so to speak, of improvement in the higher branches-mathematics, algebra, fortification, &c. The individuals approved are immediately afterwards to be transferred to Chelsen, there to have their military education completed. During the week, about 200 applications have been made at the Fiorse Guards, and the parties have been subjected to a severe examination, under the auspices of the inspector-general. Some of the young men have declared that the examination was so rigid and discursive, that it more resembled an examination previous to taking orders, than preparatory to admission into another seminary. The pay is 17s 6d a week, with lodgings, coals, candles, &c. together with uniform, consisting of a blue frock, military cap, and gray trousers : the parties chosen are to rank with sergeant-majors, and after ten years' service, if they choose, may retire on a pension of 2s. per day. The parents of some of the applicants have moved in the superior tanks of life. The regimental schoolmaster is to be a civil appointment; he will travel with the regiment, or go considered by military men to be a grand step towards the advancement of the moral and intellectual condition of the British soldier."

The above article connects this initiatory measure with the feelings which were roused, and public inquiries caused, by a case of military punishment, which created suspicion of undue severity in the exercise of that branch of discipline in the

army. We take the opportunity of expressing our satisfaction that an occurrence, the publicity of which must have been exceedingly painful to military men of education, for it exposed to view a most revolting branch of duty, is likely to result in measures which will obviate the necessity of such scenes being acted under the orders of gentlemen bearing our Sovereign's commission. It may seem inconvenient, for a time, that public feeling should have been so strongly excited as well nigh to forbid the resort to the severe modes of punishment which have long been considered indispensable in the Army; but if measures may be taken for rendering it safe to fall in with this state of public feeling, let them be taken at any pecuniary sacrifice, and all parties will come to perceive that they have been elevated a step in society. If at any time the gentlemen who compose Courts Martial shall meet there, divested of the power of enforcing dis cipline by the cat o'nine tails, they will feel that they themselves have been raised, in that it is no part of their duty to appeal to so very inferior a motive in maintaining the law among those governed

A plea on behalf of one branch of military service was urged in the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science, some months ago, to which a more extensive publicity might with advantage be given than what it can obtain through the columns of a strictly professional publication.

"The following are some of the duties which the

medical officer is compelled to perform :—

"I. He has, as in the case of suspected maligners, to report on the question of guilt or innocence. He may be in error; but if he declares that the disease is simulated (often one of the most difficult of medical questions), he becomes the accuser.

"II. He is next to report whether the soldier's health is in such a state as will enable him to bear the punishment; it may be many hundred lashes. "111. He is bound to stand by during the torture; but his real business is not to save from suffer-

he horne. He is then the head executioner. and IV. The sentence cannot be fully inflicted; and he is then to exercise the god-like gift of healing in the shortest space of time, but only to report when, in his opinion, the victim nay be tortured

" Now is the time to call on the medical staff of the army, from the highest to the lowest, to come forward, and with one voice to declare that these are

functions they will not fulfil. " Such an expression of opinion cannot be resisted, and the time is ripe for it. Nay, let but one man bravely declare that he will not disgrace his profession by making it a convenience to the executioner, and we promise him the civic crown, and the sympathies and applause of all good men. We shall return to this subject, and we earnestly invite communications upon it."?

It will be a cause of thankfulness if, instead of a medical officer's being reduced to the alternative of gether with the proceedings of the Standing Comrisking his commission by a refusal to "fulfil these mittee, shall be transmitted to the Bishop. Should be concur in opinion with the Committee, he shall functions," an improvement takes place which

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diorese of Quebec. 1 SCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

RICHELLEU DISTRICT ASSOCIATION .- The Annual Meeting of this Association was held at St. John's on Wednesday, February 17th; when, after Divine Service and a Sermon by the Rev. I. P. Witten, the Rev. W. Dawes, as Chairman, opened the meeting with the usual prayers. The Treasurer's account gave the following amounts received:
Rev. R. G. Pleus, Russell Town.... £8 11 3 M. Townsenn, Clarenceville.... 5 0

"I. P. Wurre, Chambly...... 35 14 4

£112 4

Cr. By Monies paid T. B. Anderson, Esq., Treast. C. S... £36 0 5 Grants by Distr. Assoc. Committee . . . 44 0 11

£112 4 74 The Committee have made grants, during the past year, in aid of churches in the different missions, to the amount of £40 13s. 9d.

We subjoin some extracts from the Report, which mbodies statements from each of the several missions within the limits of the Association.

"By a Resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Association referring to the laudable and valuable plan, pursued at St. John's from the beginning, of Ladies collecting for the Society, it is recommended and required that the same be done in all the parishes and missions. Whilst under deep obligations to the Ladies of St. John's, who have collected annually, and with such good success, the Committee would earnestly invite the Ladies in other parts of the District to engage themselves zealously, for the Lord's sake, in this work and labour of Christian

"One parsonage house has been completed within the District, at Chambly: there are yet, however, five missions without that most needful appendage; and when we know the very imperfect accommodation to which some of the Cleray are subjected, and the great expense to which others are put, in order to obtain comparatively superior convenience, the Committee would aim to encourage in every way the crection of a suitable residence for the Minister in each mission.

"With respect to insuring the churches and parsonage-houses against losses by fire, it would appear that there are some of each of these, as yet, uninsured. The property of the Church should not thus he left in jeopaidy. It is plain that, should these properties be destroyed, the difficulties would he very great to replace them-if not insurmountable. It may justly be deemed a sucred obligation into barracks with it, as occasion may demand, ble. It may justly be deemed a sacred obligation These are the principal details of the plan, which is haid by the Church or Incumbents and Church Wardens, to see that the churches and parsonagehouses (where such exist) be regularly and adequately insured. The cost is small indeed, compared with the heavy burden and inconvenience which would result from their total loss.

Rusalutions passed:

1. That the Report be adopted.
2. That this Meeting under a full sense of its oblications, but hither to insufficient exertions in support of the Church Society, desires to record its humble thankfulness to the Giver of all good gifts for the measure of success which it has pleased Him to vouchsafe to the operations of the Association dur-

ing the past year. 3. Regarding the numerous and pressing wants of the Church in this District, this Meeting would earnestly call upon the members of the Association to press forward in active and zealous ce-speration toward the fulfilment of those solemn responsibilities which the Divine Head of the Church has fail upon them, and which the Church Society embodies in its objects and aims.

4. That this directing rejoices to hear, as an evidence of increasing interest in the Church Society and in the great and good work in which it is engaged, that a single congregation in the city of Montreal has recently resolved to charge itself with the yearly maintenance of a Travelling Missionary, in connexion with the Society, and that there is every prospect that the Resolution will be fully ac-

5. [Appointment of Committee, &c. &c.]

Diocese of Manyland. - Trial of the Rev. Joseph Trapnell, jr., Rector of St. Andrew's, Baltimore.-Different from the supposition which we formed, when first adverting to the difference which had arisen between the above named Clergyman and his Diocesan (the Right Rev. W. R. Whittingham, D.D.), the canons of the Diocese of Mary land do not provide, for the trial of Clergymen, a court composed of "Presbyters named by the Bishop, with the right of challenge on the part of the accused." (See Bereun of February 18th) The following is a copy of so much of the Maryland canon (XXII) as is applicable to the case in ques-

"Manner of Proceeding against an Accused Cler-

gyman."?
"Whenever the Bishop shall receive such information as he thinks entitled to notice, or shall learn from public rumour, that any clergyman is charged with being guilty of a violation of the Canons, or conducts himself in any way incompatible with the character of a minister of Christ; or whenever a majority of the Standing Committee shall notify him in writing that they have received such information, (and it is hereby declared to be their duty to do so, when they shall have received that informaing, but to declare the farthest point to which it can tion,) he shall summon a meeting of the Standing Committee. Notice of the time and place of meeling shall be given to the accused party, and also a copy of the charge or charges brought against him, at least thirty days before the time appointed for trial. Witnesses shall be summoned and may be examined either viva voce or by depositions taken after reasonable notice of the time and place of taking the same. The party accused may call in any person to assist him in his defence, and also summon such witnesses as he may think proper, and have the benefit of depositions as above provided. The Bishop may also appoint a person to conduct the trial on the part of the Church. The Court may

exclude all spectators, unless the party accused shall desire a public trial, in which case it shall be af-forded him. If, after hearing the evidence and the ship too, that the Bishop may have to pronounce and defence of the party accused, a majority of the quorum of the Standing Committee shall be of opinion that the charge or charges brought against him, or any of them, are substantiated, their opinion, toproceed to reprove, suspend, or degrade as the offence

him, he shall be suspended for contumney. this contumacy shall continue six months, he shall then be degraded from the ministry. trial conducted in the usual form. The sentence a copy of it sent to the accused and to his Vestry, if shall be made known in the manner directed by the Canons."

In accordance with the provisions of this canon, the Standing Committee, consisting of seven Clergymen, of whom one, however, was absent, met the 23rd of February in St. Ambrew's Church, Baltimore, and after prayers offered by the President, Dr. Wyatt, another of the number, who acted as Secretary, read the Bishop's precept, constituting the court. Hugh Davy Evans, Esq., presented his commission from the Bishop to act on the part of the prosecution, or the Church, as the canon describes his opinion that the canon did not entitle the accused to have more than one legal gentleman to assist him; he did not, however, mean to object to both the gentlemen present acting as Mr. Trapnell's Counsel, yet he desired that it might be entered upon the Journal that the Counsel for the Church had consented thereto.-The charges preferred against Mr. Trapnell were in substance as follows:

1st. That on the 2nd of November, 1816, upon receiving notice of the intention of Bishop Whittingham to administer the confirmation and celebrate the Lord's supper in St. Andrew's Church, the accused wrote a letter to the Bishop refusing to allow him to celebrate the Lord's supper on that occasion, and that such letter was couched in indecorous and disrespectful language.

2d. That on the 7th of November, 1816, he also wrote a letter to the Pishop in disrespectful and in-

Supper, and denying his right to do so. 3d. That on the 6th of December, 1816, the accusud being present on the occasion of the Episco-

Lord's supper.

4th. That on the 26th of December, 1819, the ac-

oused published a pamplifet containing the crioispendence between himself and the Bi-lion, in telus tion to this subject, accompanied with remarks clam indecorous and disrespectful character. All this being done by the accused as Rector of St. Andrew's Church, and each charge being alleged as innuecoming and incompatible with the character of a minister of Christ.

The Counsel for the necused presented a protest, on the ground that Elst., hader the circumstances stated in connection with said charges, this Court is not competent to examine, try, and decide the same 2nd, Said charges and specifications allege ne offence or which this respondent is liable to miswe in this Court, assuming its authority to take cozulzance of, and to examine, by, and decide the same?

In addressing the Court in support of the former portion of this protest, Counsel assumed that the framers of the Canon must have intended to give the accused a fair trial; but in the case before them, the accused had not that protection which the law of the land afforded to the vitest criminal, the protection that the grand inquest who first pronounce ipon his case on exparte testimony, are a distinct body from the pettit jury, who afterwards try the cause, and that these are distinct from the Court, who are to pronounce his sentence, and the executive who is to carry it into effect, and with whom lodges the pardoning power; to each of whom he may have recourse in succession. Quite contrary to this the ex parte evidence against Mr. Trapnell had already been submitted by the Bishop to the the mbers of this Court as the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and they had reported to the Bishop that there was ground for investigation; so that the Court who were to pronounce the guilt or innocence of the accused had already acted as Grand Jury in the case; and the Bishop, who already acted as as Executioner to carry it into effect.

In support of the the same Counsel maintained that the offences for which a Clergyman could be tried under the Diocesan canon were only those enumerated in the 37th canon of the Church, passed by the General disorderly conduct, drunkenness, profine swearing, frequenting places most liable to be abused to licenof this Church, or of the Diocese to which he belongs;" and that none of the acts mentioned in the charges preferred against the respondent came under

the offences here enumerated. The Counsel for the Church in reply, expressed himself ready to admit that the law had many and serious defects. He might be ready to agree with the respondent's Counsel that the Standing Committee ought not to have any thing to do with the matter, till the charges were regularly brought before them to be tried. But what is the law? That was the question, and the only question before them; and by that which they found to be the law they must be governed, and must make the best of It so happened in this case, that the Bishop had not, according to the terms of the Canon " received such information as he thinks entitled to notice" nor had learned "from public rumour" what constituted the charges against Mr. Trapnell. He knew the facts, of his own knowledge. Upon his own knowledge, he had no right to act. He, therefore, acting as a private individual, and not in his official capacity, communicated to the Standing Committee the information which he had in reference to the conduct of Mr. Trapnell; and the Committee decided, not that Mr. Trapnell was guilty, but that he was liable to an investigation. Mr. Evans concluded his speech on this part of the

subject by the following remarks:
"The fact that the Bishop knew of the matters charged, was no reason why the accused should not be tried. And I do not think there was any hardship in his laying the information before the Stand- to which my expering Committee. If there was, it arose from the me, if of any use. doubt it is such. It would be a hardship to the Presbyter convicted. And it is no less a hardship to the Bishop himself. But he cannot kelp it. He must put up with it. The Court cannot repeal the Canon. If it could, I would be glad of it. It would relieve me and all concerned, from most unshall obviate his being required to exercise his may be thought by him to deserve. If the accused the Canon remains, the Court are not at liberty to medical skill after that fashion.

Against the second portion of the protest. Counsel for the Church maintained, first that the General Convention, in enumerating offences for which Clergymen shall be tried, does not say that they shall be tried for no other; that in fact, it had But if he apply to the Bishop within six months, for a trial, he shall be entitled to it, and the Standing Committee shall be summoned, and the no right to debar the Diocese of Maryland from regulating the morals of her Clergy, and that it had not of suspension shall be pronounced by the Bishop, and attempted to do so. Amongst the offences enumear copy of it sent to the occused and to his Vestry, it rated, is the violation of the Canons of the Diocese he be connected with a parish or congregation, and such further publicity given to it as the Bishop shall hand has provided that a Clergyman shall be tried think expedient. But the sentence of degradation shall be made known in the manner directed by the nite. But the majority of the Standing Committee are appointed judges of what constitutes such con-

> The Court having adjourned till Wednesday the 24th, at their meeting on that day delivered their decision that they felt themselves obliged to maintain the validity of their jurisdiction, and to proceed according to the prescribed mode in the trial.

The Counsel for the accused having entered a plea of " not guilty," a few witnesses were called, and the Court adjourned till Thursday the 25th. On it; Mr. Trapuell was assisted by two eminent law-that day, Counsel for the Church addressed the yets, Hon. John Nelson and St. George Teacle, Court in support of the Bishop's right to administer yers, Hon. John Nelson and St. George Teacle, Court in support of the Bishop's right to administer Esquire. The Counsel for the Church intimated the Lord's Supper in any of the parish churches within his jurisdiction, at the time of his holding visitation. The Court having adjourned again till Friday, Mr. Trapnell himself, on that day, made The Court having adjourned again till his defence, denying the right of the Bishop to come into a Presbyter's parish and perform any but pro-perly Episcopal duties. The arguments used on both sides are very long, and we see no advantage likely to result from an attempt at condensing them within such a space as we could devote to them. The result of the trial leaves the question still undecided, except so far as the Maryland Clergy are apprized, by the finding of the Court, of the view taken by the individuals now composing the Standing Committee. The following is given by the N. Y. Churchman as the finding of the Court :

"The Court were unanimous in their opinion that the Bishop has the right, without any canonical provision, to preach, administer the communion, &c., decorous language, still refusing to permit the at the time of visitation; but as this is the first time Bishop to administer the communion of the Lord's the question has been raised, and as Mr. Trapnell acted under the impression that the Bishop, had not such right, there was no moral guilt in his refusal to permit the Bishop to administer, therefore Mr. T. pal visitation to the Cherch, he did then refuse to is acquitted on that charge. They were unanimous permit the Bishop to celebrate the communion of the in finding him guilty of conduct unbecoming a minister of Christ, in using the offensive language in the correspondence, and for publishing the same."

To the Editor of the Berean.

It is often a matter of much doubt and anxiety to persons engaged in the support of some benevolent and charitable undertaking, how to raise the funds requisite for carrying it on and sustaining it. The direct mode of appeal, by collectors soliciting contributions, requires a good deal of time, and would he attended probably with some expense; and after all, many persons, not feeling much interested in the object, would decline, or give very sparingly. The difficult problem is, how to obtain the picciniary contributions of those who will not contribute by

Christians who consider the matter in a proper ght are often grieved to behold the way in which the friends of some charitable institution, under the preferee of raising funds for its support, lend their names and their influence to the giddy pleasures accidissipation of the world. How often have we lately seen the announcement in our sister city, that on such a night a Sotaze will be held in aid of the funds of such an institution; duncing to commence at 8 o'clock! And then, after the entertainment is aver, appear a glowing description in the public journals, of the celat with which every thing went ff, with how much spirit the dancing was kept up ill norning; and an acknowledgement of a handsome sum as the proceeds of what the managers of the Institution, probably, cannot with consistency altenize by their presence !

While pointing out, Mr. Editor, this manifest inconsistency, I venture to mention another ray which has lately been practised in the same city, which seems, to say the least, much less objectionable. The Ladies' Benevolent Society, the other day, had an Oratorio for the benefit of their funds, Presecutor, was also a part of the Court, whose con-currence in the verdict was necessary, and was afterwards as Judge to prenounce the sentence, and was entirely of sacred music. Here, I conceive, is a plan for developing native talent in music creasing our acquaintance with and relish for the compositions of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and others of the great masters; and at the same time for obtaining the primary object of all. There may be Convention, namely "crime or gross immorality, objections to this also, and it may be abused; but if conducted in a careful and becoming manner, and with a due regard to what ought to be the aim of tionsness, and violation of the constitution or canons every Christian, Oratorios or performances of sacred music might be made conducive to the support of objects of benevolence and charity, and at the same time promote the glory of God.

Montreal, 16th March, 1817.

TWe agree with our Correspondant in what o says respecting the inconsistency of some of wa modes resorted to for supporting charitable undertakings-indeed there is somethide hideous in people's getting up a dance for the relief of those suffering starvation and threatened with the plague. At the same time, we do not see our way clear to receive mend the oratorio as a means for raising funds, though we do not wish to say anything in the way of con-demnation. We have to bear in mind that, though all our arrangements were considerate and suitable. the multitude from whose pockets the funds are to be drawn will come together, mixed, trifling, and inconsiderate, and by them the pearls embodied in the sacred music would perhaps be treated with scarcely sufficient outward regard.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the Berean.

I perceive, by the remarks you make on a communication from a Sunday School Teachen, insetted in your paper of 11th inst., that it is your desire to receive, from others, their views, upon "the system of giving rewards to Sunday School Children for regular attendance and good conduct."

It is not in my power to give you much information "but such as I have, give I thee," and it will afford me much pleasure in stating the conclusion to which my experience in S. S. teaching has led

Some ten years have passed over me, since I first became a teacher in a Sunday School, and for nearly execute the sentence in case of conviction. No ten years previously I had been a scholar. During the time spent in teaching, I have had opportunity of trying both systems; and I must say that latterly, under the no reward system, the good hehaviour of the Scholars has been more uniform -- and their attendance more regular, than formerly on the resvard plan. pleasant circumstances. But it cannot, and while leaving the School, where the occasion was their leaving the country, made them a present of a Bible, not as a reward so much as for the sake of a memo-