

"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 the 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 abess Makrina.

"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 overjoyed 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'Abbe Blainpin to say a mass of thanksgiving before this image.

The Berean.

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.

We shall immediately put to press the Title-page 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.

"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.

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.

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.

ECCLESIASTICAL. DIocese of Quebec. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. RICHMOND 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. WHITE, the Rev. W. DAWES, as Chairman, opened the meeting with the usual prayers.

The Committee have made grants, during the past year, in aid of churches in the different missions, to the amount of £410 13s. 6d.

"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 Clergy 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 erection of a suitable residence for the Minister in each mission.

- 1. That the Report be adopted. 2. That this Meeting, under a full sense of its obligations, but hitherto 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 during the past year.

DIocese of MARYLAND.—Trial of the Rev. Joseph Trapnell, jr., Rector of St. Andrew's, Baltimore.—Different from the supposition which we formed, when first advertising 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 Maryland 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."

"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 information,) he shall summon a meeting of the Standing Committee. Notice of the time and place of meeting 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.

him, he shall be suspended for contumacy. If this contumacy shall continue six months, he shall then be degraded from the ministry. 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 trial conducted in the usual form.

In accordance with the provisions of this canon, the Standing Committee, consisting of seven Clergymen, of whom one, however, was absent, met on the 23rd of February in St. Andrew'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 it; Mr. Trapnell was assisted by two eminent lawyers, Hon. John Nelson and St. George Teacle, Esquire.

"The Council for the Church presented a protest, on the ground that, under the circumstances stated in connection with said charges, this Court is not competent to examine, try, and decide the same; and, said charges and specifications allege no offence or which this respondent is liable to answer in this Court assuming its authority to take cognizance of, and to examine, try, and decide the same."

The Council 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.

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 Standing Committee. If there was, it arose from the terms of the Canon. It may be considered a hardship too, that the Bishop may have to pronounce and execute the sentence in case of conviction. No 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 help 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 unpleasant circumstances. But it cannot, and while the Canon remains, the Court are not at liberty to depart from it."

Against the second portion of the protest, the 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 no right to debar the Diocese of Maryland from regulating the morals of her Clergy, and that it had not attempted to do so. Amongst the offences enumerated, is the violation of the Canons of the Diocese to which the Clergyman may belong. Now Maryland has provided that a Clergyman shall be tried for "conduct incompatible with the character of a minister of Christ." This may be said to be indefinite. But the majority of the Standing Committee are appointed judges of what constitutes such conduct.

The Court having adjourned till Wednesday the 21st, 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 that day, Counsel for the Church addressed the Court in support of the Bishop's right to administer 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 his defence, denying the right of the Bishop to come into a Presbytery's parish and perform any but properly 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.

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. This direct mode of appeal, by collectors soliciting contributions, requires a good deal of time, and would be 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 pecuniary contributions of those who will not contribute by personal services.

While pointing out, Mr. Editor, this manifest inconsistency, I venture to mention another way 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, which, I understand, was highly successful. Some of the performers were volunteers, while others were paid for their services; and the performance was entirely of sacred music. Here, I conceive, is a plan for developing native talent in music, for increasing 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 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 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, 1847. [We agree with our Correspondent in what he says respecting the inconsistency of some of our modes resorted to for supporting charitable undertakings—indeed there is something 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 recommend the oratorio as a means for raising funds, though we do not wish to say anything in the way of condemnation. 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 Teacher, inserted 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."