

not have to go there barefooted." The argument was irresistible and she went. He often saw that girl afterwards and noticed how the truth was working in her heart. Some time after the school was established he was passing about twelve miles off, and was invited to the funeral of that girl, who, he found from her parents, had given proof of true piety. She had also brought her father down to his knees, though he had not been used to pray before, and had induced him to erect the family altar, and become, he (Mr. T.) hoped a true Christian.

Messrs. R. Rutherford and J. R. Benson, as mover and seconder, offered a resolution on the subject, several amendments were proposed; finally, upon motion, the whole were referred to a Committee consisting of—

Mr. R. Rutherford. Rev. R. Robinson.  
Mr. James Stewart. Mr. Hetherington.

with instructions to draft a resolution, and to report at 3 o'clock.

On motion it was resolved that the last business Session be held to-morrow (Friday) between the hours of half-past 9 A.M., and half-past 12, and that the last hour and a half be left open for voluntary addresses from friends and delegates.

The Rev. F. H. Marling, Chairman of the BUSINESS COMMITTEE, proposed the following votes of thanks, all of which were passed.

To the several committees of arrangements, who with so much labour, thoughtfulness, and care, made such thoroughly efficient provisions for the summoning of the Convention.

To those Railway Companies of Canada; the Grand Trunk, the Champlain and St. Lawrence; the Montreal and New York, the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron, the Ottawa and Prescott, the Cobourg and Peterboro; and the Northern New York Railway Company, who so liberally reduced the travelling fares of delegates from Sabbath Schools, a privilege by which this Provincial Convention has been so much facilitated.

To the conductors of the Press throughout the whole Province, who have aided in announcing, and have advocated the Convention.

To the Local Committee and to the inhabitants of Kingston for the hearty welcome we have received among them, and for the effective arrangements for our meetings, and the generous responses they have made to our large demands on their hospitality.

And to the trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, for the liberality with which they have granted us the use of their beautiful place of worship, in every respect so convenient for our purpose.

It was also voted. That we have had much pleasure in welcoming to this Convention our fellow labourers in the Sabbath School cause from the United States, and thank them for the valuable aid and counsel they have given us.

The question:—"CAN THE GIVING OF REWARDS BE SO CONDUCTED AS TO BE OF ADVANTAGE TO THE SCHOLARS AND TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE SCHOOLS?" being the fifth on the docket was then introduced.

Rev. Mr. BURRET (Montreal), believed the subject of rewards was very much misunderstood; but in the scripture there was ample evidence that reward was held out to every human being, and Christ himself had before him his work and its consequent reward. "Who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross." But many had introduced a sort of reward, differing from the Divine rewards, which were given according to energy and exertion, and the circumstances of each case, and not according to the mere intellectual power of the recipient. In some Sunday Schools those obtained the reward, who made the greatest attainments, and the rest had nothing but the disappointment of defeat. He thought the rewards ought to be equally within the reach of all.

Mr. NORMAN (King) had seen rewards given for learning verses, reciting, &c., but he had never been favorable to it, and at present they never gave anything in his school as a reward, but they gave as a token of love—a course which produced great benefit. He related an occurrence to show the advantage of such presents. A girl was at service in Toronto, and a piece of plate was missing in the house where she lived. On search it was found in her box; but in the same place there was found a Bible given her by her Sunday School teacher. The girl was friendless, but the discovery of the Bible made her master resolve not to prosecute, and it afterwards turned out that the plate had been stolen by a fellow servant, and placed in her box to divert attention from the real thief. In his school, the teachers gave a little present every new year, but not as a reward. The children were told that they must come to school for the love of Christ.

Mr. HAGAR (Montreal) believed rewards had done much to sustain schools, and cited the account given by Mr. Bullard of the manner in which pupils had been obtained through that means. In Montreal there was a school at the extremity of the city, the Cross, which he lately visited, and promised a bible to every child who would bring another scholar and keep him or her there. In a short time he had to give five or six bibles. But it had happened in Montreal that the order of reward giving had been reversed, for one of the teachers there having invited his class to his house, had been surprised at being presented by the pupils with a very handsome Bible.

Mr. BECKET (Montreal) remarked that there were two kinds of rewards—one sort given for verses learned, recitals, attendance, &c., according to the number of marks or tickets gained by each pupil. He had seen the evil of that from the want of discrimination on the part of teachers, from which it happened that all the children, good and bad, were rewarded alike. The other kind given for bringing scholars to the school he approved of, he thought, however, that no definite action should be taken on this subject for, concerning it, there was great diversity of opinion, and teachers generally would act on their own convictions.

Mr. O'LOUGHLIN (St. James, Kingston) had heard a good deal about the experience of teachers; but would rather follow the precepts of the bible. He thought the propriety of giving rewards might be amply proved from that book, and then the only question that remained was the