

it is true, and many borrow the terms, Training, Moral Training, &c. &c. without in the slightest degree adopting the principle; but there are many enlightened teachers and directors of schools who are copying its leading features. It has been introduced into the Home and Colonial Infant School Society by its Head Master, who was trained in this Seminary; into Australia by seventeen trainers from the Seminary; into the West Indies by twenty-one; into the High School of Glasgow, in the Junior Class, by a gentleman trained in the Seminary; into British America by several male and female trainers lately sent out from this Institution; into a great number of town and country parishes in England and Scotland, and in several cases into Ireland. A most important point in the progress of the Training System has been attained by its introduction into the Poor Law Unions of England by several of the Poor Law Commissioners, but particularly by Dr. Kay at Norwood, who has stood foremost in this philanthropic work. This school has about 1200 children; five of our Christian trainers are at the head of the several departments. It is well known that there are 14,500 poor neglected outcast children in these Unions throughout England, who have too generally been turned out upon society to this extent every few years, ignorant and untrained, and therefore pests of the community. What a noble attempt this is at the moral emancipation of so large a number of our fellow creatures!—an enterprise befitting the efforts of any society for Christian missions. Bible Training and Moral Training are the fittest instruments for such a glorious work. Lately this Society has furnished a trainer to Parkhurst Reformatory Prison, Isle of Wight, for juvenile offenders; and this has led to an order for two trainers for a similar institution in Scotland. The National School-Society of England has made repeated movements in our direction, both privately and officially, with a view to introduce some portion of the Training System into their extended sphere of usefulness; and the equally celebrated British and Foreign School Society is in process of erecting a Normal Seminary, in which, as far as is consistent with its principles, the Training System is to be introduced; and with this view galleries, playgrounds, &c. are being provided. The Society has had communication with the Synod of Ulster, to extend the benefits of the Institution to our sister island. The Wesleyan Methodists in some parts of England and Ireland are also adopting the system, and have availed themselves of this Seminary for the training of schoolmasters. Several Missionary Societies have sent their foreign missionaries to acquire the system of Bible Training. The heritors and ministers of our country parishes have not been backward in introducing the system into their parochial schools.—Their chief barrier is the necessity of adding to and re-arranging the whole school establishment and apparatus! viz. inclosed play-ground, gallery, &c.—Many trainers have gone to Episcopalian clergyman, noblemen, and country gentlemen in England, and many more are ordered. Ministers of all denominations frankly introduce members of their respective congregations to be trained. Dr. Duff, who has paid considerable attention to the system, and also lately spent some days in the Seminary, has taken with him to India a complete set of models of galleries and all the apparatus.

The amount of correspondence from every quarter of the world is greatly on the increase—ordering trainers and plans of schools, stating difficulties, and other questions regarding the power, simplicity, and capabilities of the System.

The Normal Seminary has thus gradually risen from one small school for training very young children and teachers, in 1826-7, to its present extent and celebrity.

It is frequently asked, What will be the probable result of this BIBLE TRAINING, in contradistinction to mere Bible reading, or committing passages to memory? We will not presume to say what may be the uniform results in Week-day or Sabbath Schools, but we may give one example from the Sabbath School, consisting of thirty scholars, in which the system was first worked out. Seventeen of the number are Sabbath School Teachers, each with a small locality—three are Infant Trainers—several are elders of the Church—one is studying for the ministry—one is Superintendent of the Government Mico Charity Schools in Antigua and the neighbouring Islands—and three who for a time faithfully taught and trained their more ignorant neighbours on Sabbath and on week-days, have died rejoicing in the faith of the gospel. The master of this humble school had the pleasure seven years ago, as an elder of the church, of handing the elements to nine of his own scholars at one communion. A great proportion of the number are now married, and are bringing up their children in the most Christian and exemplary manner; and it is worthy of remark, that the parents of three families in the school, the one consisting of

three sons and one daughter, the second of three daughters, and the third of two sons and one daughter, were never known to attend public worship until the whole of these ten young persons were brought to a knowledge of the truth,—one proof among the many that a very direct mode of influencing careless parents is through the medium of their children.

UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS.

“We have always been very zealous advocates for the Union of Scottish Presbyterians of all kinds in the Colonies, where the ordinary causes of disunion should have no place, and where a compact and united front is so essential to the general interest of all. Many years ago, Sir George Murray, when Colonial Secretary, earnestly pressed the matter on the attention of all parties, and particularly on the Presbyterians in connection with the Established Church. We regret that matters of etiquette should stand in the way. These should yield to considerations of common good; and we hope and pray that the Committee to whom the question of conditions has been intrusted, may be wisely directed, and that their deliberations may issue in an edifying result. The matter becomes peculiarly important in connection with the subject of a common educational plan for the Colonial Ministry. The idea of as many Colleges as there may be independent bodies calling themselves Presbyterians will not go down; and the case of the Synod of Ulster, and the Seceding Synod of Ireland, may be useful as a lesson to our North American brethren. Government has said to them, We will endow your chairs, so as to give you a complete Theological apparatus for education, but the condition of our doing so is, that you Unite first among yourselves! The hint will not be lost, either in the sister island, or in the west.”—*Edinburgh Christian Instructor.*

Meetings for Prayer for the Church of Scotland.—The weekly meetings for prayer in the Tron Church, on Wednesday evenings, in behalf of the Church of Scotland, in her present difficulties, continue to be most encouraging. The attendance is numerous, and the exercises are exciting the deepest interest. Last Wednesday, the services were conducted in a most impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Burns of Kilsyth, and the Rev. Mr. Napier of St. George's-in-the-Fields. On the previous Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Willis and the Rev. Mr. King officiated; and on the Wednesday before, being the first of the meetings, the Rev. Dr. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Fairbairn. The whole of the services have been most appropriate and solemnizing, and, under the divine blessing cannot fail to prove eminently useful. We strongly recommend to the office-bearers of the Church to countenance and encourage the meetings.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Non-Intrusion Question.—The non-intrusion question is a quaint term, employed to signify the right of the heads of families in Scotland to interpose a veto upon the appointment of any clergyman whom they may think unqualified to perform his spiritual duties with advantage among them. In the vindication of this right, which has been recently invaded by a decision of their civil courts, they are so enthusiastic, that we have heard Scotchmen declare that they would rather turn out upon the hill side, as their fathers did of yore, than see this great privilege lost to them and their children.

We envy the natives of this division of our Island their unanimity and their enthusiasm in such a cause and we envy them also the certainty they have of succeeding. Had such a right as this been obtained by our laity, and guarded with watchfulness and spirit, how much heartburning, how much tyranny, how much scandal to religion would it have saved, and how different a Church of England should we now have had?—*London Atlas.*

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

An Act has been passed by the Legislature of New-Brunswick, for ascertaining the number of the population throughout the Province, the number of Houses building, inhabited and uninhabited, the number of places of Worship, Grist and Saw Mills, the estimated quantity of cultivated and cleared land, and the number of Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

The number of Universities belonging to the German Empire is nine, Prague, Vienna, Padua, Pavia, Limburg, Gratz, Olmutz, Inspruck and Pesth.

By a recent regulation deserving soldiers quitting the army, are presented with a medal and a sum of money.

Dr. Chalmers has lately made a very able and forcible appeal to the dignitaries and Ecclesiastics at large of the Church of England, on behalf of the Church of Scotland, in a long letter addressed unto

them and published in the London and Provincial Newspapers.

A solemn prayer is to be offered up in all the Protestant Churches of Prussia, in celebration of the anniversary of the Reformation. The King of Prussia, as the Frankfort Journal states, is the author of the form of prayer to be used on this occasion.

There is a valley near Kentniere in Westmorland, where it is stated the original language of the Danish inhabitants is still retained in so high a degree of purity, that a native of Denmark at the present time is able to hold a ready conversation with the peasantry in his own language.

The Charitable Institutions in England are said to amount to 5,627, and the Friendly Societies to 6,756, and £5,600,000, are collected in rates annually for the support of the poor.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that a Library and Reading Room, shall be established for the use of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, at each of the principal Barracks throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies, to encourage the soldiery to employ their leisure hours in a manner that shall combine amusement with the attainment of useful knowledge, and teach them the value of sober, regular and moral habits. The Master General and Board of Ordnance, have appropriated suitable apartments for a Library and Reading Room, at all the principal Military stations in the United Kingdom, and in Canada, Nova-Scotia, Bermuda, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius and Ceylon in the Colonies.

The number of Booksellers and Musiciansellers in Leipsic, is 119, the number of sheets annually printed there about 40,000,000, and the weight of bulk of books brought thither every year about 30,000 cwt.

A public meeting has been lately held in Edinburgh, and an Association formed for the purpose of collecting and diffusing information in regard to the extent of the destitution, misery and mortality at present existing in these parts of Scotland, its causes and the most efficient modes that can be applied for its mitigation.

Colonel Nichols, late Governor of Fernando Po, gives his decided opinion that there is but one effectual means of destroying the Slave Trade, which is by introducing a liberal and well regulated system of Commerce on the Coast of Africa.

P. E. ISLAND, April 18.

On Wednesday last, both houses of the Legislature waited upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with a Joint Address, requesting him to forward the Congratulatory Address, from the Legislature of this Colony to her Majesty, on the event of her marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. It is gratifying to perceive, that the Legislature express their full confidence in his Excellency—a confidence which his conduct, in his communications with the two Houses insures.—*Herald.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, April 11th, 1840.

The Queen has been pleased to confirm the appointment of the Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, as Colonial Secretary and Registrar, and Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Island.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. John Spencer Smith, Treasurer of this Island.

His Excellency, in Council, has been pleased to appoint James Duff Macdonell, Collector of Impost for the District of Charlotte Town.

MAY 5.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday last, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor repaired, in the usual state, to the Court House, at the entrance of which he was received by a Guard of Honour of the 37th regt. and having taken his seat in the Council Chamber, the Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command, to summon the attendance of the House of Assembly at the Bar. The Speaker and several of the Members having accordingly attended, His Excellency was pleased, in the Queen's name, to give his assent to several bills which have passed both houses in the course of the Session. After which His Excellency was pleased, to close the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
The business of this protracted Session having been brought to a close, I am enabled to permit you to return to your homes.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies, to enable me to carry on Her Ma-

For the Remainder of Halifax Head See page 373.