

Teachers' Department.

Sabbath School Scripture Lessons.

JUNE 1st, 1856.

Subject.—THE BLIND MAN HEALED. For Repeating. For Reading. John viii. 56-58. | John ix. 1-17.

JUNE 8th, 1856.

Subject.—THE MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE BLIND MAN.

For Repeating. For Reading. John ix. 1-3. | John ix. 18-41.

For the Christian Messenger.

School Examination at Cornwallis.

The readers of your valuable paper are interested in Education, and especially in every improvement in our Common Schools. I am therefore induced to send for insertion a brief notice of a most creditable examination of a school recently taught in Upper Dyke village by Elder William Livingstone.

For convenience the examination was held at the School House in Canard on the 1st inst. Classes were examined in Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Anatomy, Physiology, Elocution, &c. In these different departments all manifested praiseworthy application and respectable talents, while the entire aspect of the School bore ample testimony to the Teacher's ability, and unwearied devotedness to his important duties. It was most cheering to witness the marked improvement in Reading, a branch of Education that too often gets but little study, and in which unfortunately, many are satisfied with a low attainment. In this School, labour had evidently been spent upon this study, and with the best results. The exercises were interspersed with a number of recitations, the delivery of which evinced both taste and judgement.

In the evening the School re-assembled and sang Geography—a method of teaching as yet new in this Province. The value and advantage of this system are most apparent.

The studies pursued during the quarter were as follows:—Reading, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Anatomy, Physiology, Elocution, Orthography and Writing. A number of persons interested in the School, had united with the Teacher, in procuring Premiums. These were awarded to the following pupils.—Frederick Chipman, Lorenza Barnaby, Ruth L. Reid, Mary L. Beckwith, Amanda Woodman, Elizabeth West, Martha West, Wentworth Barnaby, George Barnaby, C. D. Barnaby, Julietta Quinn and A. B. McDonald.

At the close of these interesting exercises, the School presented Mr. Livingstone with a very handsome golden pen and case, together with a purse containing a small sum of money. This expression of affection, manifested the most cordial feeling between Teacher and pupil.

The audience was large during the day, and could not but feel highly gratified with what was seen and heard.

By inserting the above you will oblige

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

May 14th, 1856.

PARIS AS IT IS:

And what I saw There.

LETTER VI.

PALACE AND GARDENS OF VERSAILLES.

A DESCRIPTION of Paris can hardly be undertaken without some reference to the famous Palace of Versailles, for the fame of its splendid galleries, beautiful gardens, and celebrated water-works, is so wide spread, that there are few foreigners, staying sufficient time in the capital who fail to pay it a visit; Its attractions are such as to maintain two distinct lines of railway. The town of Versailles is about fourteen miles from Paris, the houses being of stone, and many of them of considerable pretensions to architecture. The Palace itself was built by Louis XIV., whom the French dignified by the title of the Grand Monarque, and this is one of the many monuments of his grandeur which he caused to be erected. During his long reign of upwards of seventy years, his habits were very luxurious and extravagant. He expended on this palace and grounds the sum of nearly forty millions sterling. He continued to reside here, in great splendour, during the remainder of his life.

His two immediate successors, Louis XV. and XVI., continued to maintain the court at Versailles in all its former magnificence, down to the period of the Revolution, when the Parisians

armed themselves and marched to the palace, and broke into the private apartments of the King and Queen at night; the royal Family were compelled by the people to return with them to Paris, and take up their residence at the Tuileries. Soon after the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne, he converted it into a National Museum, in which form it remains. On either side of the entrance to the palace are placed a number of Marble Statues, in the midst of them stands an equestrian statue in bronze of Louis XIV. himself.

In order to view the Gardens and Park, it is almost indispensable to engage a guide, without whose aid it is very difficult to find the various objects of interest in different parts of the grounds; they are always in waiting to be hired, at a charge of one franc an hour, they wear suspended from their necks a brass plate on which are engraved their names and numbers. The Orangery was the first place shown to us, one tree in particular was pointed to, as having been planted by one of the Kings of France some two or three centuries ago. The terrace has two large basins with fountains, statues, &c., in bronze and marble; a broad flight of steps, leads from this terrace to a lower one, having another large ornamental fountain in the centre composed of a number of bronze frogs, from the mouths of which, the jets of water are made to flow. Descending lower still, the avenue is reached which leads direct to one of the largest fountains in the gardens. This basin has a great number of a pugnacious tribe of fishes, who, the moment a piece of bread is thrown into the water, rush to the surface, and fight desperately until the strongest has secured it. There are many other fountains concealed amongst the trees; one is in the form of a temple, constructed entirely of marble, with an inner row of about forty pillars, also in marble, of a different kind; jets of water issue from between the pillars. The centre of the building is intended to be occupied by a band of musicians.

There are in the grounds of Versailles, in addition to the great palace itself, two minor ones, called respectively the Grand and Petit Trianon, or Pavilion. Near the Grand Trianon stands a building in which the state carriages of France are kept.

In the centre of them all, stood a perfectly new carriage, modelled in the style of that of the Lord Mayor of London, destined, some day, to appear at the coronation of the Emperor, whenever that ceremony takes place; it is a perfect blaze of gold from top to bottom, the side panels being all gilt like the rest. Here we dismissed our guide, and hastened to the Galleries of Painting and Sculpture in the Palace itself; no attendant is necessary here, as everyone can see and judge for himself. Nearly the whole of the interior, with the exception of the state apartments, appears devoted to the display of either painting or sculpture; an almost endless range of rooms is appropriated to battle pieces, chronologically arranged according to the various epochs in French history, during which they occurred; many of these paintings are of enormous size; other suits of rooms are filled with portraits of all the admirals, marshals and generals, from a very early period down to the Revolution. The new gallery of portrait sculpture, added by Louis Philippe, affords a pleasing contrast, containing as it does, full length statues, or busts in marble of the most eminent men in French history. One room is set apart for English portraits only; amongst them are the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., William Pitt, Charles James Fox, Nelson, and many others.

ON CABINET.

Education.

I have observed that most ladies who have had what is considered as an education, have no idea of an education progressing through life. Having attained a certain measure of accomplishment, knowledge, manners, &c., they consider themselves made up, and so take their station. They are pictures, which, being quite finished, are now put in a frame.—a gilded one, if possible,—and hung up in permanence of beauty! permanence, that is to say, till old Time, with his rude and dirty fingers, soils the charming colours.—John Foster.

It is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds; and these invaluable means of communication are within the reach of all. In the best books great men talk with us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into ours.—God be thanked for books.—Channing.

Selections.

A Memorable Visit.

ONE day, soon after his settlement in Kau, when Mr. Paris was away from home, and his wife could as yet understand but little of the native tongue, a very wicked and strong man came into the rude grass-house where they lived, without knocking, and sitting down upon the mat floor with nothing on but his kapa (loose blanket, made by pounding out the inner bark of a tree to the thickness of course paper), he fastened his eye upon Mrs. Paris, as she was tending her young babe and overseeing her household. He stared upon her very strangely, without speaking, gloomy and sullen as a thunder-cloud.

A native servant woman with her said, "The man wants you to speak to him." "But I know not how," said she, "or what to say;" and there the brawny barbarian still sat in gloom, gazing steadily, and following her with his lowering eye till she was frightened. At length the fixed, inquiring look of those coal black eyes, and the despairing, gloomy face of the tawny Hawaiian, compelled her to ask him, in his own tongue, "Heaha kona manao?" what was his thought. Oh! he said, with a deep groan, he was heua; a sinner. "What were his sins?" He was hoo-mankii, an idolator; he had stolen, ahue; he was a murderer, had spilled blood, pepe-pikamaki; he was an adulterer, moekolohe. "And where are you now?" asked Mrs. Paris. He answered, trembling all over, "UA LILO, UA LILO!"

I AM LOST, I AM LOST

Then taking up his words as her clue, and led, and she believed, by the Spirit of God, she told him, in the best broken native she could summon, the good news, that Christ came to seek and to save those that are lost, the very persons that were lilo like him; and then turning to her English Testament, she pointed to those corresponding passages in the Hawaiian that tell of Christ as the Saviour of sinners, and had the native woman with her to read them there to the dark-minded, conscience-stricken barbarian, till he gathered comfort from the words, and went away relieved.

He was soon hopefully converted, finding Christ, and joyfully believing the words, the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost, and himself, therefore, as one of the lost. He has held on well to the present time, and has been made a deacon in the church, and the hand of this rescued barbarian of Kau, now sitting at the feet of Jesus clothed and in his right mind, has grasped mine with a cordial aloha.—Cheever's Island World of the Pacific.

Origin of Popish Errors.

Catholics often talk of the antiquity of their religion, but we think that the following dates of the origin of their peculiar doctrines and practices, will show them to be too modern for a scriptural christian to receive them:

Table with 2 columns: Error and Date (A. D.). Includes Holy water (120), Penance (158), Monks (188), Latin mass (394), Extreme unction (558), Purgatory (558), Invocation of Virgin Mary (594), Papal usurpation (607), Kissing the Pope's toe (708), Image worship (715), Canonization of Saints (993), Baptism of Bells (1000), Transubstantiation (1000), Celibacy (1015), Indulgence (1190), Dispensations (1200), The Inquisition (1204), Confession (1215), Elevation of the host (1222), The Immaculate Conception (1854).

A Church consulting their Consciences.

A minister was about to leave his own congregation for the purpose of visiting London, on what was by no means a pleasant errand—to beg on behalf of his place of worship. Previous to his departure, he called together the principal persons connected with his charge, and said to them, "Now I shall be asked, whether we have conscientiously done all that we can for the removal of this debt; what answer can I give? Brother So-and-so, can you in conscience say that you have?" "Why sir," he replied, "if you come to conscience, I don't know that I can."

The same question he put to a second, and a third, and so on, similar answers were returned, till the whole sum required was subscribed, and there was no longer any need of their pastor's wearing out his soul in coming to London on any such unpleasant excursion.

A Christian Traveller.

Near Dundee, offered a tract to a man on the road. The man being half-intoxicated, threw the tract into the dirt, and they parted. A pious widow, who had an ungodly son, passed that way, carefully took up the dirty piece of paper, and perusing what it contained, carried it to her house, and laid it on the mantel-shelf. Her son moved by an irresistible impulse to go home earlier than usual, perceived the paper, and determined to read it when his mother should leave the room. She did so shortly after. He read, and was converted to God. In another year he was stretched upon his death-bed, and the minister who had let the tract fall was called to attend him. "I leave you," said the dying man, "That bible and that tract. Take care of the tract, and when you feel dispirited in your work, look at it, and remember that God works on, and His word shall not return unto Him void."

The Christian Virtues.

Beneath the observant eye of their perfect exemplar, Christians must needs grow in likeness to him; until they come to add to their indispensable faith in him, virtue, to make it energetic and fearless in every hour; to their virtue, knowledge, to enlighten and direct it; to their knowledge, temperance, to chasten and sanctify it; to their temperance, patience, to give it power and perpetuity; to their patience, goodness, to elevate it by heavenward aspiration; to their godliness, brotherly-kindness, that it may flow out to all who bear the divine image; and to brotherly-kindness, charity, that it may expand into that universal love to man, which is the very essence of God himself.

A Man of Bone.

In the Museum at Dublin, Ireland, there is, or was, the skeleton of one Clark, a native of the city of Cork, whom they called the Ossified man, one of the greatest curiosities of nature. It is the carcass of a man entirely ossified in his lifetime, living in that condition for several years. Those who knew him before this surprising alteration, affirm that he had been a man of great strength and agility. He felt the first symptoms of this surprising change sometime after a debauch; till, by slow degrees, every part grew into a bony substance, except his skin, eyes, and intestines; his joints settled in such a manner that no ligament had its proper operations; he could not lie down or rise without assistance. He had at last no bend in his body, yet when placed upright like a statue of stone, he could stand, but could not move, in the least. His teeth were joined and formed in one entire bone; therefore a hole was broken through them to convey liquid substances for nourishment. The tongue lost its use, and his sight left him sometime before he expired.

Died.

"Died—in Laodicea, the Prayer Meeting, aged one year. The health of this meeting was poor, most of the year, and its life was dispaired of. But anxious friends kept it alive, and sometimes it would so revive as to encourage them. Discouragement, however, at last prevailed, and the prayer meeting is dead. It died from neglect. Not a christian was present when it died. Over forty were living within a mile of it, and not one was there. Had two only been there, its life might have been saved; for where two are agreed as touching anything they shall ask, it shall be done for them. Two-thirds of the forty might have been there, had they been so disposed. But they were not, and the prayer-meeting died."

60,000 copies of Mr. Caird's sermon on "Religion in Common Life" had been sold previous to March last.—Baptist Reporter.

THE modest deportment of really wise men, when contrasted with the assuming air of the young and ignorant, may be compared to the different appearances of wheat, which while its ear is empty holds up its head proudly, but as soon as it is filled with grain bends modestly down and withdraws from all observation.