

Teachers' Department.

Sabbath School Scripture Lessons.

MAY 4th, 1856.

Subject.—CHRIST'S DISCOURSE WITH HIS DISCIPLES CONTINUED.

For Repeating. For Reading.
John vii. 28-31. | John vii. 33-53.

MAY 11th, 1856.

Subject.—THE HYPOCRISY OF THE SCRIBES AND PHARISEES REBUKED.

For Repeating. For Reading.
John vii. 37-39. | John viii. 1-20.

LONDON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

"In the morning sow thy seed and in the evening withhold not thy hand."

The last steamer brought us a letter from an esteemed brother in London, which we shall give next week. In a private note he mentions the following circumstance which we transcribe and publish for the encouragement of those of our readers who are Sunday School Teachers.

"Our Old Scholars' Meeting this year was very interesting. A young man rose and with much trepidation said,—'Seeing the Bill inviting old scholars to this meeting I came, for I was a scholar in this school eighteen years since. My mother brought me one afternoon, my name was entered and I was put into a class. I listened to the teacher, and well remember his serious earnest manner. His subject that afternoon was "Prepare to meet thy God." I do not know his name but shall never forget that afternoon. Those two hours were the only time I attended the school. During the following week I met with a dreadful accident, was taken to an hospital and for many years my life was despaired of, I am now ill and a cripple,—but during all my affliction that text never left me; and the result of that attendance has been my conversion to God. I am now a member of a Christian Church and a Sunday School Teacher, and I shall bless God to all eternity that I was permitted to be a scholar, though for so short a time, in L. Street Sunday School.' Who but could rejoice and admire the wonderful power and mercy of God as exhibited in this remarkable case."

We need not say the writer of the above is a devoted Sabbath School Teacher. In another part of his note alluding to the letter referred to above, he says;—

"I have scribbled a few lines which you are quite at liberty to cut up—tear up—burn up,—or set up as you please. If you think it may be useful to any Sunday School Teacher, use it, if not, do as above. We are over head and ears in our grand canvass movement. We have divided the whole of London into districts. Allotted these to the different Schools and Churches, who are all busy in appointing canvassers, and it is hoped that the work will be begun simultaneously on the third Sunday in April. A more important and a more vigorous onslaught upon the kingdom of Satan has not been attempted for many a day. God speed the work!"

PARIS AS IT IS:

And what I saw there.

LETTER. III.

On the evening of our arrival at Paris, we spent three or four hours in visiting several places of interest, in the neighbourhood of the Palace of the Tuilleries; the first was the Church of the Madeleine. This is in my opinion, by far the finest building in Paris; it is an exact copy of one of the Greek Temples at Athens, except its being on rather a larger scale than the original. It is entirely surrounded with pillars, nearly sixty in number, which rise from a basement 8 or 10 feet from the pavement, giving a most imposing appearance to the whole building. The south front of this church is approached by a noble flight of steps; and over the portico is a beautifully sculptured pediment, the principal figures of which are the Magdalene at the feet of Christ, in an attitude of supplication.

The first stone of the Madeleine was laid nearly a century ago; and the building was completed and consecrated, during the reign of Louis Philippe. It stands entirely by itself, having a broad space on all sides, which greatly adds to its magnificent effect.

The Place de la Concorde, is the largest, handsomest, and most important of all the various Places in Paris, and is situated adjoining the Gardens of the Tuilleries, and of a uniform width with the

front of the Palace; it is very tastefully laid out, and in the centre is placed the celebrated Luxor Obelisk, brought to France and erected here by order of Louis Philippe, at an expense of nearly £80,000; it is a single block of granite, upwards of 70 feet in height, and covered over its entire surface with Egyptian characters. It stood in front of one of the palaces at Thebes 1500 years before Christ. On the stone pedestal supporting this column, are represented the various implements and machinery, by means of which it was raised to its place. Two beautiful bronze fountains play during the day, one on each side of the central pillar; these are surrounded again by marble statues, allegorical figures, and massive bronze lamps.

Standing in the centre of the Place de la Concorde, with the back turned towards the Tuilleries, the view in every direction is very fine: on the right hand are the office of the Minister of Marine and the ancient Guard-Meuble towards the left are the Chamber of Deputies, and the splendid new Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs,* in front are the famous Champs Elysees, an immense space upwards of a mile in length, covered with trees formed into avenues with a broad carriage road in the centre, terminating in the enormous Triumphal Arch commenced by Napoleon I., called the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. The Place de la Concorde is said to be one of the finest spots in Europe; and yet this very place has been the scene of some of the most horrible events connected with the great French Revolution; it was originally called the Place Louis XV., and had a statue of that king in the centre; the first shots were fired here on the people, and led to the attack on the Bastille in 1789; in consequence of which, the statue of the king was destroyed, and the name changed to the Place de la Revolution, which it continued to bear till 1830, when another Revolution placed Louis Philippe on the throne of France, in commemoration of which, he again changed the name to that of the Place de la Concorde, by which it has ever since been known. On the spot occupied by one of the fountains, that next the Madeleine, the guillotine was erected during the Reign of Terror; and here, in front of his own palace, Louis XVI. was executed in January, 1793, to be followed to the same scaffold, a few months later, by Queen Marie Antoinette; and in less than two years, nearly 3000 persons had perished on this spot, including the king's sister, Princess Elizabeth, his cousin the Duke of Orleans, (the Father of Louis Philippe) Madame Roland, Charlotte Corday, (who stabbed the infamous Marat, and was executed the next day), and most of the great leaders of the Revolution. The guillotine was employed daily, where he and his accomplices were executed. With the death of Robespierre ended the Reign of Terror, and the daily use of the guillotine was discontinued.

From the Place de la Concorde we passed into the Gardens of the Tuilleries through the beautiful iron gates which separate them: these gardens are nearly seventy acres in extent, and are considered the masterpiece of Lenoire, the celebrated landscape gardener to Louis XIV.: they are surrounded by terraces, while the centre is planted with fine chestnut and other trees. Carriages and horsemen are excluded; that portion towards the Tuilleries is reserved for flowers, and is laid out with great taste. During the summer months a large number of orange trees are arranged along the different walks and avenues interspersed with numerous groups of statuary in bronze and marble. These gardens form a favorite retreat for the Parisian population, under the shade of its fine trees, hundreds of small chairs are provided, and may be hired for the small sum of two sous each.

In the Place du Carrousel stands another of the triumphal arches erected by Napoleon, in 1806; it is placed a little in front of and forms an imposing entrance to, the Court of the Tuilleries, and bears the name of the Arc du Carrousel: we had not stood here many minutes before the Emperor drove through this arch in an open phaeton, returning from his afternoon drive; he had no sooner reached the Court of the Tuilleries than he was received by a guard of honour, drawn up for the purpose, consisting of these picturesque soldiers the Zouaves, and the roll of drums and flourish of trumpets did not cease till the Emperor had passed into the Palace.

Leaving the Place du Carrousel, we came to

* The Peace Conferences are now being held in this building.

the Palais Royal, a well known place of resort for all classes of Parisians. It was originally built by Cardinal Richieu, whose name it bore until his death, when it was bequeathed to the King, and soon after changed to that of the Palais Royal; the father of Louis Philippe changed the name to that of the Palais Egalite, he was soon afterwards executed, and his property confiscated, but it was restored to Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, after the fall of Napoleon, and he continued to reside at the Palais Royal until he was called to the throne after the Revolution of 1830.

The father of Louis Philippe was one of the most profligate men of his time, and had completely exhausted his resources, but in order to retrieve them if possible, he converted the place and gardens into a place of public resort, by surrounding them with a series of arcades and galleries, filled with shops, cafes, restaurants, &c., and they now contain some of the handsomest of the kind in Paris; the scene of gaiety and excitement to be witnessed here every evening almost baffles description: the arches are thronged for hours, the restaurants filled to overflowing, while hundreds are sitting in groups round the little tables placed in one portion of the gardens partaking of coffee or chocolate, till a late hour of night. A military band is stationed here every evening at 7 o'clock, and enlivens the scene for an hour or two with music. The gardens are kept in beautiful order, and like those at the Tuilleries, have orange trees in great numbers scattered about in all directions, whose leaves preserve all their freshness and freedom from dirt, though in the open air; this of course is owing to the delightfully clear atmosphere of Paris.

Perhaps as a whole, the Palais Royal may be said to be, the gayest place in the gayest capital of Europe.

CH. CABINET.

Agriculture.

Small matters worth knowing.

BY PROF. J. A. NASH.

Corn planted three feet apart each way, gives 30½ hills to the rod, 4840 to the acre, and 48,400 to a ten-acre field. Allowing 5½ hills to the rod for the worms and crows, it would leave 25 hills to the rod, 4000 to the acre, and 40,000 to a ten-acre field.

It is manifest that about 4000 hills are to be expected from 3 feet planting, and about 3000 from 4 feet. A pint to a hill on the 3 feet planting, will give 62½ bushels to the acre. In proper corn land, ordinarily manured, 4 feet planting will give more corn with less labor.

To plow or to cultivate a ten-acre field, planted at 3 feet twice to a row, the horse walks 55 miles; in plowing ten-acres, at 4 feet, he walks 41 miles, 80 rods.

In planting a ten-acre lot, at 3 feet, the planter walks 27½ miles. In planting the same, at 4 feet he walks 20 miles, 200 rods.

To raise early Cucumbers and Tomatoes.

Place pieces of inverted turf just beneath the surface of the soil in a hot-bed, and on these plant the seed. As soon as the time for spring frost has passed, lift out carefully the piece of turf with the growing plants, and place them in highly manured ground where they are to complete their growth. No check is received by this removal. If there appears afterwards any probability of a night frost, cover them with boxes, or other things most convenient. If the foregoing operations have been conducted with tolerable care, cucumbers may be gathered in eight or nine weeks from the seed, and tomatoes in fifteen or sixteen weeks.—N. E. Farmer.

Whitewashing Roofs.

About twenty years ago, we built a barn, and for the want of better shingles, I used those made mostly of the sap wood of white pine; previous to laying of them, they were dipped into a large kettle of boiling hot white wash, well salted, till well soaked, and laid on to the roof after being dried. Now after nineteen or twenty years, those shingles are apparently sound and the roof tight; had they been applied without the antiseptic steep, they would probably have been rotten in five years, if they had shared the fate of those applied to some of my other buildings. The time that the shingles ought to continue in the whitewash, must be decided by further experience.

Another advantage beside the preservation of shingles is the fire-proof tendency of the salt combined with the whitewash, which we all know is a damper to fire.—Ib.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Horton Academy Exhibition.

MR. EDITOR;

In the C. M. of the 9th inst., "Auditor" has given your readers an account of the Exhibition that came off in the Academy Hall, a few evenings previous. It was, as he has stated, a partial failure, not for want of ability on the part of the performers, but because the crowd was so great that it was impossible to proceed with the exercises. The attempt of April 8th, proved more successful. At 2½ p. m., the Hall was comfortably filled, when the exercises commenced. They reflected the highest credit on all concerned. The auditory were highly gratified, a few gentlemen expressed their satisfaction, and we heard it whispered around, that "better essays were never delivered from that platform."

The original essays delivered, were:— Hannibal, by Mr. Wm. Wickwire, Cornwallis. Advancement and decay, by Mr. Wm. H. Porter, Cornwallis.

Spirit of Discovery, by Mr. Israel A. Blair, Onslow.

The Girondists, by Mr. Campbell G. Berryman, St. John, N. B.

The wrongs of the Indians, by Mr. Jos. Murray, Brookfield.

The powers of the Mind, by Mr. Robert Jones, P. E. Island.

Nature's Legacy, (Freedom), by Mr. James E. Wells, Harvey, N. B.

Dialogues and Music, added interest to the occasion.

Near the close of the exercises, the subjoined address was presented, by the resident students of the Academy, to the Principal, J. W. Hart, Esq., to which he feelingly and suitably replied. The Books alluded to in the address, were—"Macaulay's History of England" in four volumes, "Barnes' Commentaries on the N. T." eleven volumes, and "Scott's Poems" one volume, sixteen in all.

ONE PRESENT.

April 16th, 1856.

ADDRESS

To J. W. HART, Esq., Principal of Horton Academy.

BELOVED TEACHER,

For nearly five years you have discharged the onerous and responsible duties devolving upon you, as Principal of this Academy. Some who have received the benefit of your instructions, have been taken from our society, to hold communion with the spirits of the blest in the heavenly world; others are engaged in the active duties of life, occupying with credit, important stations. Some have entered the higher department of study, and are now acquitting themselves with honour; others are still your pupils, and are reaping the advantages afforded by an Institution efficiently conducted.—We are sure that in giving utterance to our feelings, we express the sentiment of those who have left our ranks.

We cheerfully testify to the zeal and ability with which you have performed the duties of your office. You have ever evinced the utmost concern for our mental improvement, not only assisting us in our toilsome course, by kind and encouraging words, but by your unceasing efforts to promote our advancement. While you would have us learn the habit of self-reliance, you have willingly assisted us when in difficulty—thus facilitating our progress. We desire to remember, in an especial manner, the deep interest you have ever manifested in our spiritual welfare—your prayers have not been unanswered; your labours have been abundantly blessed. A goodly number after becoming your pupils, have given their hearts to the Saviour.

We fear that we have many times caused you grief, and increased your cares, but be assured—Dear Sir, if such has been the case, it has not arisen from a want of affection, or a spirit of insubordination. We are thankful now, and are assured we shall have reason to be through all subsequent life, that you have endeavoured in the spirit of kindness to correct our errors, and to direct our feet in the paths of wisdom and virtue.

We further desire to bear testimony to the fact, that since you became Principal of this Academy, it has steadily increased in efficiency and usefulness. Its present flourishing condition is, we believe, mainly owing to the exertions of