## Teachers' Department.

Sabbath School Scripture Lessons. APRIL 10th, 1859. Read-LLke vi: 20-36: The beatitudes. Gens. sis $\times x \mathrm{x} .7-11,28-36$
burial of Abraham. Recite-Luke vi. $12-16$.
Read-Luke vi. . 3 .-49: Sundry social duties,
Genegs xxvii. 10-22: The vision of Jacob' Gevegrs.
ladder. ladder.
Recite-Lur
messenger almanac
From April 3rd to 16th, 1859.


Dear Brethren, your Sabbath Sehool. I wish to call your attention to the formation of a Juvenile Missionary
We have Society in connexion with the same. We have
established a number of Missions in this Province and, to a good degree, supported them. But at the present time some of them are languishing for want of aid. Appeal atter appeal comes to few charches and individuals respond, but the majority is silent.
Now, this lack of assistance is not so much the result of a want of means as of an early,. system-
atic benevolence. $Y_{o u}$ are interested in the sormation of the habits of the young. The missionary spirit is a noble spirit-Scatter among your charge-foster it-train it-give it shape. Perhaps you cannot better accomplish this than by organizing your School a society for this object. The children may choose the Super intendent, President ; and select from the Teachers a Corresponding Secretary and Treasure Most of the Scholars - will be able to give their mite each Sabbath. Choose a particular Mission. The Secretary, communicating the fact to the Missionary, will be able to lay before the cbildren from time to time information concerning the progress of the Mission, which will add interest
to the school and stimulus to the effort of the to the sc
Society.

Such a Society, has been in active operation Such a Society, has been in active operation
in conjunction with the Sabbath School at Wolf ville for nearly two years. Last June eigh pounds for the French Mission was reported to the Association as the sum of the first year col jections. If every sehool were to help thus, we should be able to broaden our Mission-field-and our Schools would grow under such healthful training.
Braining.
Brethren, if you think the suggestion a good one, introduce it-try it.
March 28th, 1859.

## Crossing Niagara Rapids on Stilts.

The daily papers contain a story of the passage of the Niagara River, just above the falls, by a sative of Storington, Conn., named And, Greenkeaf, alias Signor Gaspar Morelh, celebrated for his astonishing feats on stilts. In answer to a bet of a thousand dollars to fifty, that be could not eross the river, punctually at the time named Morelli appeared with a pair of stilts about bwelve feet long, made of wrought iron, flat,
sharp-edged and pointed $\rightarrow$ lhaped in fact almost precisely like a double-edged dagger. These precise firmly lashed to his legs, and he walked were firmly lashed to his legs, and he walked
towards the terrible river with a confident smile.
-He stepped into the water, which in another
moment was boiling, gorgling, and rushing be moment was boiling, gurging, and rushing
neath bis feet. The bolaest of the lookers-on held his breath in susperise, as the daring man held his breath in susperise, as the daring man
receded from the shore. He alone seemed un moved, and passed on, slowly and carefully. His steps at first were very short and carefully made,
but afterwards became bolder and longer. The but afterwards became bolder and longer. The
silts of course were so placed that the current struck only against their sharp edge, and prosunken rocks, and the conviction that a single false step would send him to death, produced feelingthat was horribly painful. Once or twice
be seemed to lose his balance, and a sickening shudder ran through each one of the beholders Recovering himself, he still kept on-still receded, until he could scarcely be distinguished from the As he approached the deepest and most danger us part of his route, the suspense came more hat one man offered another $\$ 5$ for a moment use of bis lorgnette, which offer was passed un beeded. Just as Morelli reached the swiftest and deepest portion of the current, he seemed to till standing. A few moments more, and he had reached the Canadian bank-he was safe, and fell into the arms of two men who were waiting to
receive him. He went to bed, where he received the congratulations of dozens of vistors who came pouring in. He left the American shore 1,00 feet above the Canadian. The money has already been handed over to him.

## Arrival of the Neapolitan Exiles

 in Ireland.The American ship, David Stuart, entered Queenstown on Sunday, the 6th ult, having on board the Neapolitan exiles Poerio and 69 companions. nearly all prefessional men. The
ship, while on the voyage to the States, as char ered by the Neapolitan Government, had re eived a mate at Cadiz, a young man who the patriot to be Raffatle Settembrini, son o she patriot. By his aid the refugees look the
ship out the captain's hands, and navigated her to Queenstowil. The exiles are very worn in appearance. Another account says:-"Aunder the American flag dropped into Queensown, and very soon became an object of much curiosity and interest when it was discovered that she had on board the Neapolitan patriot,
Count or Colonel Poerio, with his companions, Count or Colonel Poerio, with his companion sixty-nine in number, including one biohop a seven priests. They had been permitted to ransport themselves to New York, the Ne politan Government stipulating to give each them on arrival at New York the sum f 130 dols. 'to begin life' with anew in America. On the arrival of the vessel a Cadiz, outside the Straits of Gibraltar, the refugees, who greatly outnumbered the crew the latter being only sexenteen in number, rose in 'mutiny,' and iusisted that the captain should teer direet for Cork Harbour. To this reque he was forcibly deprived of the command of the vessel for the time being, and his second mate appointed in his place pro tem. Some of the appointed in heles nollemen by birth, and all, both ecelesiastics and laymen, are fine-looking men Wheit What their designs are has nother they will stay in England, or return to
whether whether they will stay in England, or return to
take service under the Sardinian flag, whose take service under the Sardinian lag, whos."
protection, doubtess, they will readily obtain." It appears from The Cork' Examiner that "A young Italian, named Raffaelle Settembrini, had shipped with the captain in Cardiz, and signed articles as a seaman. Up to the morning of the demand to be taken to Jreland, he had done bis work with the rest of the crew. But when the assemblage waited upon the captain he made his appearance in the uniform of a mate of one of the Galway steamers-a handsone blue frock with gilt hluttons, gold capdbind, \&co. Thi position he really had held, and we cannot say whether or not he does still. But it turned out that he was the son of one of the most promi nent of the exiles, Luigi Setteembriui, who hearing of his atherts conditional pardon, and of hi ing or hasion, left for Spain, and resorted to the ruse we have mentioned to join him, The capwe have mentioned to join him, The cap-
of the ship is of opinion that there was an
 even more important object in his so acting than merely to enjoy the society of his father. fie selieves that he was despatched by the Italian Society in London to aid the prisoners in the course they subsequently took. However that may be, certain it is that his presence made the exiles more confident in their demand. They and that, even if they hạd to take the ship out o
the hands of the captain mnd derew, they wound be nible to siil her withnar their assistance. They represented to the captriin that they had been two
monthe at sea. many of them being old, and all with constitutions more or less enfeebled by an mprisonment of ten years, so that a long voyage would be torture to all of them, and death perhaps to some. They contended also that being under the American flag they were free, and that he had no right to take tbem anywhere but where they chose. These arguments, backed up by the preponderance of physical force, the exiles being sixty-nine, while the crew were bu oventeen, and the manifest determination out thei tention, compelled the captain to yield, an urn the vessel's head northward. They were urn the ressels hed wite in munner, ndeed, temperate and polite in manner, but bout their determination there could be n mistake. In fact, his resolute passengers wer rom the captain. They set a regular guard, of hirees or fours in turn, to keep watch over the compass, and see that the ship's head was kep in the direction of the haven they looked for The weather was baflling, and the passuge wa edious. The captain imrended making Cork but missed the harlour in a fog, and had got as ar as Ballycoton, but, having fallen in with a Cork pilot, beat back again, so that at length, citernent of which may be imagined when the nature of the journey, the quality of the passengers, and the antagonistic position in which they stood to to the captain and crew are considered, the ship anchored yesterday evening in the Man-of-War Roads. As fast as possibl, the whole band got themselves conveyed ashore to Queenstown, and testified in the most
lively manuer their joy at being at last assured of freedom. The enthusiasm of some rose to such a pitch that they actually kissed the soil
upon which they first planted foot as free men

## Bible Revision.

ehange in the meaning of words.
The common English version was first issued i 611. About two bundred and fifty years hav ince elapsed, and the English language has under one great changes. Many words are not now rdinarily understood in the sense in which the undreds of examples, we select the following : Conversation, used eighteen times in this ersion, in no one of these cases signifies the talking of persons with ench other, in which sense it now generally understood.
Prevent, used seventeen times, in no case ignifies to hinder, or obstruct, as we now under land and use the word.
Every passage in which such a word occurs, misunderstood by the ordinary reader. Thes wo examples alone comprise thirty-five passage divine revelation so misunderstood.
Paul is made to say, "OUR Conversarion 1 in heateñ," when the orignal asserts; Our citirenship is in heaven.
As the version now stands, David declares God, "My prayer shall Prevent thek. 1 pretented the dawning of the mornNG."
How perfectly unreasonable and unintelligibl are such expressions! On the other hand, ho original.
My prayers shall come before thee. I anticipa ted the dawning of the morning.
Carriagk. The meaning of this word bas also completely ebanged since the version was made. It once signified the thing ca
now means a vebicle of conveyance.
Passion.-The word formerly meant suffering
Pow we use it is an entirely different sense.
List, listed. These words once signified cishing: now they are used in a variety of otber enses, but not in this.
Tale once dieant nuinber. It now means lory, or narration.
AlL io. This phrase formerly meant entirely or completely. It is now generally read and un arstood as two
Damnation. The word once meant simpl ondemnation, in such passages, as "He that ra eth and drinkerh unwortusy, eateth and drinket readers now apply it to the eternal condemnation
Quick, quicken. These words were form erly common in the English language in erally
Sueph are examples of words that have under one a complete change of meaning in the course of two centuries and a half. By keeping them in the version which we use, and circulate, we sanction that as God's Word, which inspiration did not communicate, and does not approve. 1 yes

Agriculfure.

## Hints for the Farmer

The whitewashing of cattle and horse stalls, as有 nly renders them more healthy, but prevent the animals and fowls from being
troublesome and Althy vermin.
Keublesome and flthy vermin.
Keek your stables and barns well fittered.
 key make good manure. Nothing that will make nanure should be wasted, but carefully saved. Never undertake to farten an animal until you ve first made it comfortable in bed and board. If you wonder why other people's cattle ar entle, try the dispiline of kind treatment on urs, and you will learn the secret.
It you nail the edges of two narrow boards toether, in the shape of a trough and fasten them under the eaves of your stable, over your mare heaps you will save dollars you would othe se lose
When you undertake to break a pair of steers egan with them while they are young, and le obody drive them except yourself. "Too many If you invest money in tools, and then leave hem exposed to the weather, it is the same as oaning money to a spendthrift without security - a dead loss in both cases.

## A Warning

The Homestead cautions inexperienced garden sagainst removing the straw and brush and liter, which protected shrubs and vines from the security of the winter, too early. It often hap ecurity of the wher, to early. It of pens, it spring days fine spring days come, and the in the desire to reinmeasure out of the ground, in the desire tooks, re.
state their grounds in their trim thy move these protections. Beware of such a course We rather recommend all to have an eye to thei rose bushes, boneysuckles, raspberry canes, etc. te., and rather add extra protection than remove any. The winds and frosts may have exposed ome things which are much better covered. The fact is we have repeatedly known, things which well, bud in Marct. and be killed outright by severe weather fater in the season.

## Quick Work.

When in Paris I paid a visit to the horse laughtering place at Montifaucon; there I saw from fifteen to twenty borses, tied up in a row, all to be killed that day. I was told that sometimes they slay double that number. The horse being killed and the skin taken off, the carcass in cut up with hatchets and thrown into a huge tub big enough to contain the bodies of several horses ; when it is full the top is fixed on and steam turned into it. After a time the lid is again taken off, and it is found that the sleam has quite separated all the flesh from the bones, which are beautifully white. The bones are then picked f acks: the flesh is thrown ou out and placed ins ack on widely on the floors to blich shovels and has free access. It soon becomes which the air has fre acs. quite hard and dry, and is in on it wo the chenist, who, operabo 0 into Prussiate of Potash, and this again into Prussian blue. The bones are ground up in a mill for manure ; so that in a comparatively short space of time, the horse, having worn out his energies in the service of man, is converted, one half into Prassian blue, the otber inte loaves of of bread through the medium of the wheat which absorbs his powdered skeleton. Thus the Frenchman practically carries out the threat of the ogre, who, when be smelt the Englishman, pronounced the following anathema dgainst

## Yo fa fum ; I smell the blood of an Englishman Be be alive or be he dead <br> Be he alive or be he dead, Ill grind his bones to make <br> Ill grind his bones so make my bread. - Backland's Curiosities of Natural History.

Por-overs.- One cyp of flour; 1 egg $;$ butter he size of a nutmeg. Bike in small the rounds. in cups; or boiled batter pudding.
Grandma's Marlborouge Pie - 12 spuonfuls each of sifted (stewed) apple, beaten egg,
and melted butter-all thoroughly mixed, and and melted butter-all thorouggly mixed, and Bake without upper-crust. Leas butter than the bove will do.

## Apple Custaid - Take fine apple-sause, fis-

 vor with lemon or roes, and filf fhe pie-plareslith it. Puir over a nice custard flivored with with it. Pour over a nice cu
utmeg or vanilla, and bake.

Our very manner is a thing ot importance.
Kind no is often more agreeabte thinn a rougb

