

Teachers' Department.

Sabbath School Scripture Lessons.

MAY 15th, 1859.

Read—LUKE viii. 1-18: The parable of the Sower. GENESIS xl.: The two dreams, and Joseph's interpretation.

Recite—LUKE vii. 47-50.

MAY 22nd, 1859.

Read—LUKE viii. 19-36: The storm rebuked. GENESIS xli. 1-24: Pharaoh's dreams.

Recite—LUKE viii. 1-3.

MESSENGER ALMANAC.

From the 8th to 21st May, 1859.

Table with 3 columns: Moon phase, Date, Time. Rows: New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter.

Table with 4 columns: Day, SUN, MOON, High Water at. Rows: 8 SU, 9 M, 10 Tu, 11 W, 12 Th, 13 F, 14 Sa, 15 SU, 16 M, 17 T, 18 W, 19 Th, 20 F, 21 Sa.

* For the time of High Water at Pictou, Pugwash, Wallace, and Yarmouth add 2 hours to the time at Halifax.

* For High Water at Annapolis, Digby, &c. and at St. John, N. B., add 3 hours to the time at Halifax.

* The time of High Water at Windsor is also the time at Parrsboro', Horton, Cornwallis, Truro, &c.

* For the LENGTH OF DAY double the time of the Sun's setting.

The first lump of Sugar.

"There," exclaimed Mrs. Niles, "I never will begin to give another child a lump of sugar at the table. I have been mortified enough." The occasion of this remark was the call of the little two-year old boy at the tea-table for a lump of sugar from the bowl.

We say, then, to parents, Remember the first lump of sugar. Never begin to let your children touch, taste, or handle what you do not mean they may touch, taste, or handle, as long as they live.

Wives, read this.

It is astonishing to see how well a man may live on a small income, who has a handy and industrious wife. Some men live and make a far better appearance on six or eight dollars a week, than others do on fifteen or eighteen dollars.

Husbands, read this.

It is perfectly well understood, or if not, it should be, that almost any husband would leap into the sea or rush into a burning edifice to rescue a perishing wife.

A Story for boys.

WHO IS THE MOTHER OF GOOD LUCK?

"I don't want to stay there. I don't do anything but go errand, and be at everybody's beck and call. I am not learning anything."

Ephraim, a fatherless boy, had gone into a shop, and after being there a few months, this was the complaint he made nearly every day to his mother. One day, his Uncle John heard him.

"You think you are fit for something higher, then?" he said to the boy.—"Yes, sir," answered Ephraim. "I don't want to be doing errands all the time."

"Pretty small business," muttered the boy, with a discontented pucker on his forehead "I don't care how I do it."

"I am sorry to hear you say so," said Uncle John, "for he only that is faithful in little things can be expected to be faithful in greater things. If you do not do your present work well, Mr. Barrows will have no reason to suppose you will do anything else better."

"Please go on, sir," and Uncle John went on.

"A young man once went into business, with pretty fair prospects. The firm, however, did not go on well. It failed, I think. G—then returned home with bare pockets, in quest of employment. He met his old Sabbath school teacher in the street, stated his case, and asked him if he knew of any opening."

"Let us see how G—viewed the matter," said Uncle John. "Yes, sir, I'll go," was his answer, for G—was a good young man, and thought no situation beneath him where he could minister to the comfort of others.

"I must have that young man," he said, "to manage my concerns." He found out G—, and offered him a handsome salary to become the head clerk of his establishment. G—earned the promotion, you see. He went; but he had not been in this hotel many months before one of the boarders, the cashier of a bank, said to the hotel keeper, 'That clerk of yours is a noble fellow; how well he conducts your business.'"

"But he had what I call luck, good luck," exclaimed Ephraim. "But Diligence is the mother of good luck," said Uncle John; "mind that, boy.—Mrs. H. C. Knight.

"I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth.—And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—Stephen Girard.

"Put out your tongue a little farther," said a physician to a lady patient, "a little farther, madam, if you please—a little farther still."—"Why, doctor, do you think there is no end to a woman's tongue?"

A SAFE CONCLUSION.—When two women quarrel, you may be sure that one of them is in error, at least.—Punch.

Iron more useful than Gold.

"I have in my hand," said Edward Everett, "a gold watch, which unites beauty and use in happy proportions. Its hands, face, chain, and case are of chased and burnished gold. Its gold seals sparkle with the ruby, topaz, sapphire, and emerald.

"I open it, and find that the works, without which this elegantly furnished case would be but a mere shell, are made of brass. Looking farther, and asking what the spring, which puts all these wheels in motion, is made of, I am told it is steel. I ask, What is steel? They tell me it is iron which has undergone a certain process. So then I find the main-spring, without which the watch would always be motionless, is not of gold, (that is not good enough,) nor of brass, (that would not do,) but of iron.

"Iron therefore is the most precious metal, and this watch is an emblem of society. Its hands and fingers which tell the hour, resemble the master-spirits of the age, to whose movement every eye is directed. Its works of brass are the middle class, by whose power and intelligence the master-spirits of the age are moved; and its iron mainspring, shut up in a box, always at work and little thought of, is the laboring class, whose constant labors are absolutely necessary to the movement of society, and who, when injured or disordered, bring loss and disorder upon every other class."

Effect of Eloquence.

Governor—, of South Carolina, was a splendid lawyer, and could talk a jury out of seven senses. He was especially noted for success in criminal cases, almost always clearing his client. He was once counsel for a man accused of horse-stealing. He made a long, eloquent and touching speech. The jury retired, but returned in a few moments and proclaimed the man not guilty. An old acquaintance stepped up to the prisoner and said: 'Jem, the danger is past and now honor bright, didn't you steal that horse?' To which Jem replied, 'Well, Tom, I've all along thought I took that horse; but since I've heard the Governor's speech, I don't believe I did!'

Good Joke.

The Adrian Expositor is responsible for the following: "A tall, keen-eyed countryman walked into the Court Room at Detroit, the other day, during the progress of the Railroad trial. Stepping up to a spectator, he requested that the prisoners might be pointed out to him. The man he accosted, being something of a wag, pointed towards the jury. The fellow scanned the twelve with his interesting eye, and being satisfied with his scrutiny, turned to his informer and remarked: "Well, they are a hard-looking set, ain't they! I know by their looks they ought to go to State prison, every one on 'em!"

Christianity and Music.

Music has indeed sound for mirth and gladness, but its inmost secrets are hidden in the heart of sorrow; its deepest mysteries are reached only by the serious and meditative spirit. So it is, that the best religious music is deep and pathetic; so it is, that Christianity has profoundly inspired music—for Christianity, born of a tragedy, has never lost the sense of its origin; it carries always in its bosom, the solemn ideas of death and immortality.—Henry Giles.

HERE AND HEREAFTER.—It is strange that the experience of so many ages should not make us judge more solidly of the present and of the future, so as to take proper measures in the one for the other. We doat upon this world as if it were never to have an end, and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.—Fenelon.

CLOSE COMMUNION.—A writer in the Biblical Recorder makes the following statements: "Some years ago, in the city of Raleigh, a wealthy citizen of the place embraced religion, and, unbaptized, presented himself for communion in the Presbyterian church. The elements were denied him. And on Monday, an Elder was sent to explain to him, that they had no doubt as to his conversion, but as he had not been baptized he could not be permitted to commune."

PARENTAL EXAMPLE.—"I have seen," says a writer in one of our Southern Baptist exchanges, "I have seen members of the church take the 'social glass' in the presence of their children, and afterwards have seen them almost broken-hearted because their sons were on the road to a drunkard's grave."

Agriculture.

Deep-Planting of Potatoes.

We saw, lately, a notice of some potatoes which chanced to be planted twice as far below the surface of the ground as farmers usually plant them. When searched for, in autumn, they could not be found where potatoes are commonly found; and as the potatoes all about in that region of country were decayed or decaying, it was supposed that these were rot. But the ground was dry up from below the depth at which this vegetable is commonly planted, and down in the dense hard soil, so sound, smooth, glossy potatoes in abundance, were found. When cooked they were dry and delicious. The journal giving an account of this, suggested that farmers try a row or two treated in this way the coming season. We also, beg that the experiment be tried, for we do like to eat mealy potatoes. Do not plant them with fermenting manure. Give the seed a fair chance to produce healthy fruit.

We opine, however, the whole secret of success was in the deep tillage—dig deep, and plant near or far from the surface, and you will have a good crop.—Life.

Lima Beans.

We see that some of our brethren of the press are recommending the pinching off of Lima Beans when six feet high, instead of permitting the vines to run around poles of fifteen feet. This is an excellent practice, and was first suggested by ourselves, which seems to be forgotten by those who repudiated and now adopt it. Such treatment causes the vines to grow to a much larger size, throwing out side-shoots with a larger crop of fine fruit, and to perfect the beans before frost, instead of continuing to bear indefinitely and to perfect but few. This is an excellent crop when so managed, and always profitable. It only requires full fertilization and thorough disintegration of the soil to raise a pint or more of Lima beans per pole, and with such a crop sold at six dollars per bushel in the dry state, the yield will equal \$400 or more per acre in value.—Working Farmer.

Parsnips.

The effect of thorough culture is well exhibited in the parsnips grown by Patrick Buckley, gardener at the American Asylum. One weighed three and three-fourth pounds, is thirty-five inches long, and is fourteen and one-half inches in circumference fifteen inches below. The other is four feet four inches long, but of less size.—Homestead.

Many Facts in small Compass.

The number of languages spoken is 4,364. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is 33 years. One quarter die before the age of 7. One-half before the age of 17. To every 1,000 person 1 only reaches 100 years. To every 100 only 6 reach 75 years; and not more than 1 in 500 will reach 80 years. There are now on earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year; 91,824 die every day; 7,780 every hour; and 60 per minute, or 1 every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single; and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of fifty years than men, but fewer after. The number of marriages are in proportion of seventy-six to one hundred. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes, that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. Number of men capable of bearing arms is one-fourth of the population.

Items to Housekeepers.

- Always mend clothes before washing them. Alum or vinegar is good to set colors of red, green or yellow. Save your suds for garden and plants, or to harden yards when sandy. Frozen potatoes make more starch than fresh ones. They make nice cakes. A hot shovel, held over burnished furniture, will take out white spots. Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soap suds, and not rinsed. If your flat irons are rough, rub them well with fine salt, and it will make them smooth. A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent their creaking.