

Teachers' Department.

Sabbath School Scripture Lessons.

AUGUST 19th, 1860.

Read—JOHN xii. 1-19: The anointing. JOSHUA i. : Joshua directed and encouraged. Recite—JOHN xi. 55-57.

AUGUST 26th, 1860.

Read—JOHN xii. 20-36 : Miraculous testimony to Christ's divine character. JOSHUA iii. : The people pass over Jordan. Recite—JOHN xii. 12-16.

MESSENGER ALMANAC.

From August 12th to August 25th, 1860.

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

Table with 4 columns: Day, SUN., MOON., High Water at. Rows list days from 12th to 25th with sunrise, sunset, moonrise, moonset, and high water times for Halifax and Windsor.

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.

An unknown Giver.

A venerable friend now residing within an hour's ride of New-York, was early left a widow, with several children depending upon her.

At one time she owned forty dollars for the board of one of them, and had not even a dollar with which to pay it. The person to whom she owed it was also a widow, and needy.

"Inclosed you will find forty dollars, which is for the benefit of yourself and children. Seek not to ascertain the donor, for you will search in vain."

A sure Paymaster.

That terrible saying of Anne of Austria to Richelieu, holds true for mercy as well as for judgment:—"My Lord Cardinal, God does not pay at the end of every week, but at the last He pays."

"Where do you find a place to pray in?" was asked of a pious sailor on board a whaling ship. "Oh," he said, "I can always find a quiet spot at the mast-head."

Genealogy of Victoria.

Who is Victoria? Victoria is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was son of George the Third, who was grandson of George the Second who was the son of Princess Sophia, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister of William and Mary.

Beware of unripe fruit.

THE warm weather may now be said to have fairly set in, and with the summer days comes the usual supply of delicacies peculiar to the season.

Overdoing.

Some men—young men especially—are proud of great feats of strength and endurance. They are not satisfied with ordinary labor faithfully performed; they must be doing some wonderful thing to excite attention and secure praise.

In the playfulness of youth, or the vigor of early manhood it is natural for one to love to try his strength or his agility, just for the fun of it.

What a diver saw.

Mr. Green, the famous diver, tells singular stories of his adventures, when making search in the deep waters of the ocean.

"The banks of coral on which my divers, narrated in the previous chapter, were made, are about forty miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth."

"On this bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth, and is so clear that the diver can see from two to three hundred feet, when submerged, with little obstruction to the sight."

"The bottom of the ocean, in many places on these banks, is as smooth as a marble floor; in others it is studded with coral columns, from ten to one hundred feet in height, and from one to eighty feet in diameter."

"There were countless varieties of diminutive trees, shrubs, and plants, in every crevice of the corals where the water had deposited the least earth."

"The fish which inhabited those Silver banks, I found as different in kind, as the scenery was varied. They were of all forms, colors, and sizes—from the symmetrical goby, to the globe-like sunfish; from those of the dullest hue to the changeable dolphin: from the spots of the leopard, to the hues of the sunbeam; from the harmless minnow, to the voracious shark."

"I am convinced that most of the kinds of fish which inhabit the tropical seas, can be found there. The sun-fish, saw-fish, star-fish, white shark, ground shark, blue or shovel-nose sharks, were often seen."

"Not long since, a gentleman, just on the eve of departure with his family for Europe, to be absent some years, said to his pastor, "During my absence, at the beginning of each May and November you will find with my banker a check for \$—, which you will please divide equally for charitable objects, and for my pews' rent."

An example for imitation.

Man's blood is apt to rise with his outward good. In the winter men gird their clothes closely about them, but in the summer they let them hang loose; in the winter of adversity many a christian girds his heart closely to God, to Christ, to the Gospel, to godliness, to ordinances, to duties, who, in the Summer of mercy hangs loose from all.

POETRY, is said to be the flowers of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes, and meat; satire is the aqua fortis; wit is the spice and pepper; love letters are honey and sugar; letters containing remittances are the apple-dumplings.

"We see," said Swift in one of his most sarcastic moods, "what God Almighty thinks of riches by the people to whom he gives them."

Agriculture.

Weeding.

The grocer who allows swarms of flies and cockroaches to visit his sugar barrels and eat at will, would not be set down as an economical or thrifty man. No less should the husbandman be looked upon as a good manager who allows weeds to rob his crops, by feeding upon the substances which they need to perfect them.

Size and use of Hay Caps.

Mr. Editor:—As I disagree with you in the size of hay caps, I will state my reasons why. You say a "hay caps should be two yards square."

My first objection to one two yards square is the cost. Few farmers would think they could have a proper number of caps at the cost of the two yards square. Every man who cuts much hay wants at least one hundred caps.

A bay cap two yards square will measure from corner to corner, across the midst to the end of the loops, three yards. Most folks do not cock up hay in cocks large enough to take so large a cap.

The best way to get hay caps is to buy the cloth the width you want it and tear it up into squares, and put loops in the corners.

I make this statement, Mr. Editor, not to argue the subject with you, but to encourage people to get hay caps who would not think they could afford to buy them at a cost that the two yards square would be.

REMARKS.—Excellent, friend Emerson. We are not at all tenacious of our opinion about the size, but recommended to all to try for themselves. As we view it, large caps are no more expensive than small ones, because you will not need so many of them; and then a small cap requires just as many of the operations to put it on as a large one, so that in this particular there is an important gain.

SALTING CREAM FOR BUTTER-MAKING.—A writer in the Homestead reports a statement made at the New Haven lectures, that by adding a tablespoonful of fine salt to a quart of cream as the latter is skimmed from off the milk and placed in the cream-pots until enough accumulates for churning, the time required for churning is reduced to two or three minutes.

TANNING SKINS WITH THE FUR ON.—Nail the fresh skins smoothly and tightly against a door, keeping the skinny side out. Next proceed with a broad-blade blunt knife to scrape away all loose pieces of flesh and fat; then rub in much chalk, and be not sparing of labor; when the chalk begins to powder and fall off, take the skin down, fill it with finely-ground alum, wrap it closely together, and keep it in a dry place for two or three days; at the end of that time unfold it, shake out the alum, and the work is over.