

Teachers' Department.

Sabbath School Scripture Lessons.

OCTOBER 14th, 1860.

Read—JOHN XV. 16-27: Christ's discourse with the disciples, continued. 1 KINGS V. 1-20: Materials for the Temple prepared.

Recite—JOHN XV. 1-4.

OCTOBER 21st, 1860.

Read—JOHN XVI. 1-16: The Holy Spirit promised. 1 KINGS VI: The building of the Temple.

Recite—JOHN XV. 22-25.

MESSENGER ALMANAC.

From October 7th to October 20th, 1860.

Last Quarter, October 7, 6 50 Afternoon. New Moon, " 14, 10 22 Morning. First Quarter, " 21, 9 56 " Full Moon, " 29, 2 35 Afternoon.

Table with columns: Day, SUN., MOON., High Water at Halifax, Windsor. Rows include dates from Oct 7 to Oct 20.

* 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.

Daniel Webster's first case.

Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel, was a farmer. The vegetables in his garden suffered considerably from the depredations of a woodchuck, whose hole and habitation was near the premises. Daniel, some ten or twelve years old, and his brother Ezekiel, had set a steel trap, and at last succeeded in capturing the trespasser. Ezekiel proposed to kill the animal, and end at once all further trouble with him; but Daniel looked with compassion upon the meek, dumb captive, and offered to let him go.

The boys could not agree, and each appealed to their father to decide the case. "Well, my boys," said the old gentleman, "I will be judge. There is the prisoner," pointing to the woodchuck, "and you shall be the counsel, and plead the case for and against his life and liberty."

Ezekiel opened the case with a strong argument urging the mischievous nature of the criminal, the great harm he had already done—said that much time and labor had been spent in his capture, and now if he was suffered to live and go at large, he would renew his depredations, and be cunning enough not to suffer himself to be caught again, and that he ought now to be put to death; that his skin was of some value, and that, make the most of him they could, it would not repay half the damage he had already done. His argument was ready, practical, and to the point, and of much greater length than our limits will allow us to occupy in relating the story.

The father looked with pride upon his son, who became a distinguished jurist in his manhood.

"Now, Daniel, it's your turn; I'll hear what you've got to say."

It was his first case. Daniel saw that the plea of his brother had sensibly affected his father, the judge, and as his large, brilliant black eyes looked upon the soft, timid expression of the animal, and as he saw it tremble with fear in its narrow prison-house, his heart swelled with pity, and he appealed with eloquent words that the captive might again go free. God, he said, had made the woodchuck; he made him to live, to enjoy the bright sunshine, the pure air, the free fields and woods. God has not made him or anything in vain; the woodchuck had as much right as any other living thing; he was not a destructive animal, as the fox or wolf was; he simply ate a few common vegetables, of which they had plenty, and could well spare a part; he destroyed nothing, except the little food he needed to sustain his humble life; and that little food was as sweet to him, and as necessary to his existence, as was to them the food on their mother's table. God furnished their own food; he gave them all they possessed; and would they not spare a little for the dumb creature who really had as much right to his small share of

God's bounty, as they themselves had to their portion. Yea, more, the animal had never violated the laws of his nature or the laws of God, as man often did, but strictly followed the simple instincts he had received from the hands of the Creator of all things. Created by God's hands, he had a right from God to life, to food, to liberty; and they had no right to deprive him of either. He alluded to the mute but earnest pleadings of the animal for that life, as sweet, as dear to him as their own was to them; and the first judgment they might expect, if, in selfish cruelty and cold-heartedness, they took the life they could not restore again.

During this appeal, tears had started to the old man's eyes, and were fast running down his sunburnt cheeks. Every feeling of a father's heart was stirred within him; he saw the future greatness of his son before his eyes, and he felt that God had blessed him and his children beyond the lot of common men. His pity and sympathy were awakened by the eloquent words of compassion, and the strong appeal for mercy; and, forgetting the judge in the man and the father, he sprang from his chair (while Daniel was in the midst of his argument, without thinking that he had already won his case), and turning to his elder son, dashing the tears from his eyes, he exclaimed—

"Zek, Zek, you let that woodchuck go!"

Japanese Little Folks.

The Hon. Frank Hall, who is now in Japan, speaks thus favorably of the Nipponese children:

"During more than a half year's residence in Japan, I have never seen a quarrel among young or old. I have never seen struck, scarcely an angry face. I have seen the children at their sports, flying their kites on the hills, and no amount of intertangled strings or kites lodged in the trees provoked angry words or impatience. I have seen them intent on their games of jackstones and marbles under the shaded gateways of the temples, but have never seen an approach to a quarrel among them. They are taught implicit obedience to their parents, but I have never seen one of them chastised. Respect and reverence to the aged is universal. A crying child is a rarity seldom heard or seen. We have nothing to teach them in this respect out of our abundant civilization. I speak what I know of the little folks of Japan, for more than any other foreigner have I been among them. Of all that Japan holds there is nothing I like half so well as the happy children. I shall always remember their sleek black eyes and ruddy brown faces with pleasure. I have played battledore with the little maidens in the streets, and flown kites in the fields with as happy a set of boys as one could wish to see. They have been my guides in my rambles, shown me where all the streams and ponds were, where the flowers lay hid in the thicket, where the berries were ripening on the hills; they have brought me shells from the ocean and blossoms from the field, presenting them with all the modesty and a less bashful grace than a young American boy would do. We have hunted the fox holes together, and looked for the green and golden ducks among the hedge. They have laughed at my broken Japanese and taught me better, and for a happy, good-natured set of children, I will turn out my little Japanese friends against the world. God bless the boys and girls of Nippon!"

How true!

Every editor knows the truth of the following from the New York Journal:—

"It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels, brains and hearts, are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity and sorrow. The judge may adjourn the court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil his face; and turn friend and stranger from the door—but the journalist must forget before the to-morrow the to-day—must write gaily and freshly as a news-monger, on the trifle of the hour, whatever burden has been laid upon the same hour, by Providence, for his heart and brain as a man. It sometimes tries and mocks—as the world that reads what is thus written would never dream of."

A hint thrown away.

A few weeks after a late marriage, the doting husband had some peculiar thoughts when putting on his last clean shirt, as he saw no appearance of a "washing." He thereupon rose earlier than usual one morning, and kindled the fire. When hanging on the kettle, he made a noise on purpose to arouse his easy wife. She peeped over the blankets, and exclaimed, "My dear—what's up the day?" He deliberately responded, "A'v put on na last clean sark, and am gawn to wash a one to myself." "Vera weel," said Mrs. Easy, "ye had better wash me ane too!"—Glasgow Gazette.

Cleanliness.

Compare the dirtiness of the water in which you have washed when it is cold without soap cold with soap, hot with soap. You will find the first has hardly removed any dirt at all, the second a little more, and the third a great deal more. But hold your hand over a cup of hot water for a minute or two, and then, by merely rubbing with your finger, you will bring off flakes of dirt or dirty skin. After a vapor bath, you may peel your whole self clean in this way. What I mean is, that by simply washing or sponging with water you do not really clean your skin.

Take a rough towel, dip one corner in very hot water—if a little spirit be added it will be more effectual—and then rub as though you were rubbing the towel into your skin with your fingers. The black flakes which will come off will convince you that you were not clean before, however much soap you may have used. These flakes are what require moving. And you can really keep yourself cleaner with a tumblerful of hot water than a whole apparatus of bath, and soap, and sponge, without rubbing. It is quite nonsense to say that any body need be dirty. Patients have been kept as clean by these means on a long voyage, and where a basinful of water could not be afforded, and where they could not be moved out of their berths, as if all appurtenances of home had been at hand.

Washing, however, with a large quantity of water has quite other effects than those of mere cleanliness. The skin absorbs the water, and becomes softer and more perspirable. To wash with soap and soft water is, therefore, desirable from other points of view than that of cleanliness.—Notes on Nursing, by Florence Nightingale.

Deferred Items of News.

United States.

It is said that Canal Street, New Orleans, is to be the most magnificent street in the world, being eight miles long and two hundred feet wide with a parterre promenade in the centre forty feet wide. At the crossings monuments are to be erected.

The census returns are so far reported that the New Hampshire papers put the population of the State at 322,000, an increase of only 4000 in ten years. There is a falling off in the rural towns and a gain in the manufacturing.

An establishment has been opened on Broadway for furnishing, to order, and on short notice sermons, political speeches, literary addresses, essays, compositions—in short, everything under the head of brain-work.

Rev. A. Bewley Methodist superintendent and missionary in Texas, was hung by a mob a short time since, on the charge of being an abolitionist. The New York Christian Advocate says he was a devoutly pious and inoffensive man.

An Illinois paper states that the peach crop in that State is so heavy that a district 20 miles long by 5 to 7 miles wide, will this year yield not less than "a million bushels." Some of them will be distilled.

A CONVENTION OF DEAF MUTES was held in Hartford, Conn., a short time since. The Press gives the following notice of this interesting gathering:—"There were near three hundred ladies and gentlemen present, from all parts of New England, a fine looking intelligent company of people, and when we called, at noon, all were talking and laughing together with the greatest animation yet not one said a word audibly. Most of them getting along well in the world—some are married and have their children with them—and all seem to keenly appreciate the privilege of meeting their old friends again and picking up the scattered threads of friendship, all the stronger because they are shut out from intercourse with the world at large.

The latest project of the people of Chicago is one to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Gulf of Mexico, by an uninterrupted channel for steamboat navigation.

FIFTY coloured men at Pittsburg, Pa., have formed a Zouave Company. A company of negroes dressed in red caps and trousers, will make a finer show than any white company. Red and black are a harmonious contrast. These Zouaves companies are springing up all over the country. If their forswearing of drink, tobacco, and licentiousness is honest, these Zouaves will accomplish something worth while, even if their playing leapfrog and turning summersaults does them no good.

MINERAL OIL IN PENNSYLVANIA.—An exchange tells the following:—"The largest oil well that has been yet discovered is in Pennsylvania, about a mile below Sitonsville. It seems the owner of the well, not satisfied at receiving twelve barrels per day without pumping, determined to bore still deeper, and recently, after boring two feet deeper they seem to have struck the very fountain-head of oil. A gentleman who was present and witnessed it, informed us that when they removed the drill from the hole the oil spouted into the air to the height of eight feet, and literally overflowed everything. Holes were dug in the ground to contain it, as barrels could not be had fast enough to hold it. It has continued to flow at the rate of over two hundred barrels per day.

Miscellaneous.

Garibaldi has decreed the adoption of the decimal system for the coinage in Sicily. The new pieces bear the head of his Sardinian Majesty, with the legend, "Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy."

"WHAT have you to remark, madam, about my singing?" "Nothing, sir; it is not remarkable."

A FUNSTER, passing by the shop of Mr. Taswell, observed that his name would be as well without the T.

A LITERARY gentleman of London claims that the word Whig was derived from the initials of the party motto—"We hope in God."

A GREAT RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT AMONG BRITISH SOLDIERS AT CANTON.—A Sergeant in the British army writes that, at Canton, a prayer-meeting was started by him, in his regiment, and in the space of five months, one hundred and fifty soldiers have been converted.

THE Dubuque Herald says that some of the ministers who have arrived at Dubuque to attend the Methodist Conference, walked in—some as far as one hundred and fifty miles.

A PAMPHLET on "The Last Vials," published in England in January 1856, contains the following paragraph:—"Having first got possession of Jerusalem under the patronage of the European Sovereigns, they (the Jews) will soon recommence their sacrifices, build their altars, and renew their temple. They will then form a league with some great power for a period of seven years," as described in the ninth of Daniel. "This power, we fully expect, will be the Imperial monarchy of France, and even the present Emperor of France."

A NEW danger to the Sabbath has lately sprung up in England, in connection with the Rifle Volunteer movement. The Times lately recommended that the volunteers should go through their exercise on the Lord's day.

CHURCH bells are occasionally made of glass, one 14 inches high and 13 inches in diameter, has been recently placed in the turret of the chapel at the Grange, Borrowdale, Cumberland, England.

Of the two young ministers on trial, who were lately stricken from the list of the English Wesleyan Conference, one incurred that penalty by jilting the lady to whom he had been engaged.

DEATH FROM EXCESS OF JOY.—A Mrs. Hughes, mother to a serjeant of a light infantry regiment, who lately arrived from India, went from Cork to Dublin to meet him, and after sitting by his side in the barrack-room for a few minutes, she sank back and expired. He had just said he would spend two months of furlough at home, and the joyous thought was too much for the mother after the anxiety she had experienced.

A WALDENSIAN Church recently opened in Pisa, Italy, is succeeding admirably. The congregation is continually increasing.

A MR. HAMILTON of Vergennes, Vt., whom the doctors supposed dying from consumption, vomited an enormous green lizard (alive) last week, and is now rapidly recovering.

It is said that two tea-spoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal, drank in a half tumbler of water, will in less than fifteen minutes give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is by superabundance of acid on the stomach.

An English paper says that James Cooper, who was coachman and general attendant of the first Napoleon in St. Helena, is yet alive, and in his eightieth year, is living at Plumstead. He has no pension and has to struggle hard to keep the wolf from the door.

The Jews in Paris have just formed a Society called the Universal Israelite Alliance. Its aims are—1. To work at the general emancipation and moral progress of Israelites; 2. To give effectual support to all who suffer, because they are Israelites; 3. To encourage publications for the promotion of the foregoing objects.

M. Jobard, a French savant has made a discovery by which he professes to be able to restore a drowned man after two days' immersion, and a frozen subject after ten years' oblivion. Provided a culprit's neck be not broken, he can be brought back to life after hanging a whole day. M. Jobard, suggests that medical men should immediately make themselves acquainted with the secret of his invention, so that the poor and unfortunate might be suspended till better times came around, and the victims of thwarted love may enjoy the forgetfulness of a prolonged catalepsy. A Commission has been named to examine M. Jobard's system of suspending animation.

STREET PREACHING SUSTAINED IN NEW YORK.—A man named Falconer, was arrested for lecturing on temperance in the Park, and being taken before the Justice he demanded a trial by jury. The jury decided in effect that the ordinance in question was in violation of free speech, and that the defendant must be discharged.

THE REV. I. S. KALLOCK, we learn from the New York Examiner, has resigned his charge of the Baptist church at Leavenworth, Kansas, and commenced the practice of the Law. This sudden change in his plans is the result, as we understand, of the influence of prejudicial reports, industriously sent out from the East, and of the failure of crops, which rendered it impossible for the church to fulfill the conditions on which he accepted their call. It is understood that Mr. Kallock does not abandon the ministry, but will preach as opportunities occur."