

Woolly's Department.

BIBLE LESSONS.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1863.

Read—ACTS xvii. 1-15: Paul preaching at Thessalonica. JUDGES x: The Israelites' prayer and repentance.

Recite—ACTS xvi. 25-26.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1863.

Read—ACTS xvii. 16-34: Paul's discourse to the men of Athens. JUDGES xi. 1-20: A takes the command of Israel.

Recite—ACTS xvii. 10-12.

"SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES."

Write down what you suppose to be the answer to the following question.

40. How many different tabernacles are mentioned in the old Testament previously to the erection of Solomon's Temple.

Answer to question given last week:—

39. Samuel; and the aged prophet presided over them. When David fled from the persecution of Saul, he took refuge with Samuel, who is said to have been standing over the company of the prophets. 1 Samuel xix.

The Two Brothers.

"No, my dear sir, that piece of ground is mine. I cannot consent to lose what belongs to me."

Thus said a young farmer to his minister. His brother, with whom he had hitherto been cordially united, had recently demanded as his own a field which was a part of the property left them by their father. Their feelings had become embittered towards each other about it, and they could not speak peaceably one to another.

"But," said the minister, "how much is that piece of ground bringing you in?"

"About ten dollars a year, when the crop is good."

"Ten dollars! And what can you buy with ten dollars? A coat, a piece of furniture, a barrel of flour, or so?"

"Yes, or even two barrels some years."

"It seems to me you might buy for that amount something better than either."

"What may that be, sir?"

"If you could with that sum secure to yourself the affection of a friend—one who would help you in time of need, who would visit you at your fireside winter evenings, and welcome you to his own house, who would lend you a helping hand at haying or harvesting, and would love your children, and serve as a protector for them—would not that be worth ten dollars to you?"

"Certainly, sir; but what do you mean?"

"I mean, my dear friend, that for the sake of gaining these ten dollars a year, you are on the point of losing the brother who has been your companion from infancy; you will becloud your whole future life, and that of your family; you will grieve your mother in her old age, and alienate from yourself the favor of God. What would your father say if he could return to life, and witness this quarrel of his children?"

The young farmer was touched. He went and talked with his brother, and both together sought out their pastor to ask him to settle all the questions between them. Great was his satisfaction when he saw them, at the end of their conference, heartily reconciled to each other.

How many bitter quarrels, the source of deplorable divisions in families, might be avoided or cut short at the outset by a little reflection. Even if charity did not induce us to forgive our brethren, should not self-interest oblige us to do so? Do you know of any one who ever gained anything by giving himself up to bitterness and revenge? To break with one's own kindred is to break those natural ties with which God has bound us; it is to impoverish and despoil our own life. And so it is, to some extent, to break with any one; for "have we not all one Father?" and is not every man thus our brother?—American Messenger.

"With all thy might"

"Look at that boy! He is a stout, strong fellow, and one of the sharpest in our workshop. But he will not serve our purpose; he must be dismissed."

"Why?" I inquired.

"Because he does not work WITH ALL HIS MIGHT. Just watch his drowsy, indifferent way in which he handles his tools. He is thinking about something else all the time."

This was said to me, the other day, by one of the proprietors of an extensive manufactory for machinery, as he conducted me through a part of his enormous works.

"You must require great strength of muscle in your workmen," I remarked.

"No! not so much strength of muscle as strength of purpose. It is not men of might that we want, but men who use their might: men who work with zeal and energy at whatever they set themselves to do. It is not the strong Samsons and the big Goliaths that do the most good; but lads, like David, earnest, active and strong of purpose; doing one thing at a time, but doing that one thing well."

"Alas! I thought, as I left the scene of useful and intelligent labor, how many dwarf themselves down into forlorn and disappointed men through no other fault than this!

"WITH ALL THY MIGHT!" It is God's own

commandment as well as man's. It is the law of heaven as well as the general condition of worldly success. No man ever achieves anything permanently great and useful without carrying out this great and useful principle. Our work may be head-work! We may be the strongest among the strong, or we may be the weakest among the weak. No matter, the rule of duty is the same for all. Work "with all your might!" All famous men whose words and deeds have graven a name which fathers teach their sons to spell—all these—every man of them—worked according to the wise man's precept. "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." (Eccles. ix. 10.)

We cannot all be reckoned among the great and the famous, but we may all be reckoned among the useful and the earnest. However moderate our natural powers, however narrow our opportunities for action, life's motto should still be the same: "ALL THY MIGHT." Work with all thy might. Pray with all thy might. Love and serve thy God "with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, with all thy strength, and with all thy might."

Scientific Paradoxes.

The water which drowns us—a fluent stream, can be walked upon as ice. The bullet which, fired from a musket, carries death, will be harmless if ground to dust before being fired. The crystallized part of the oil of roses—so grateful in its fragrance—a solid at ordinary temperatures, though readily volatile—is a compound substance, containing exactly the same elements and in exactly the same proportions, as the gas with which we light our streets. The tea which we daily drink, with benefit and pleasure, produces palpitations, nervous tremblings, and even paralysis, if taken in excess; yet the peculiar organic agent called theine, to which tea owes its qualities, may be taken by itself, [as theine not as tea] without any appreciable effect. The water which will allay our burning thirst, augments it, when congealed into snow; so that Captain Ross declares the natives of the Arctic regions "prefer enduring the utmost extremity of thirst, rather than attempt to remove it by eating snow." Yet if the snow be melted it becomes drinkable water. Nevertheless, although, if melted before entering the mouth it assuages thirst like other water, when melted in the mouth it has the opposite effect. To render this paradox more striking we have only to remember that ice which melts more slowly in the mouth, is very efficient in allaying thirst.

Work is holy.

BY THOMAS KNOX.

Work while life is given, Faint not although 'tis hard; Work is the will of heaven, And peace is the reward— For work is holy!

What though thy lot be hidden, And proud ones pass thee by? Feel duty as God-bidden, Act as beneath his eye— For work is holy!

Cleave to thy humble place, Ennoble it with thy zeal; Work with a manful grace, Make fruitless cumberers feel That work is holy!

Scorn naught as plain or mean, Ad with thy worth impress; That all where thou hast been May day by day confess— That work is holy!

Work while life is given, Nor sink through hardship scars; True suffering fits for heaven, There sin alone debars— For work is holy!

Angels' ears now listen Thy earth-spurned plaintive tale; Angels' eyes shall glisten When they thy scars unveil— For work is holy!

They'll know these are the proof That thou hast striven well, Nor idly stood aloof While other brave ones fell— For work is holy!

Work while life is given, Faint not although 'tis hard; Work is the will of heaven, And peace is the reward— All work is holy!

THE STORY OF TWO BULLETS.—The Vicksburg correspondent of the Missouri Republican, narrates the following singular incident:—"At the head quarters of Colonel Slack's brigade I lately saw two Minnie bullets, one of which was a rebel bullet of English manufacture, smuggled over by our dear brethren in Britain to shoot their dear brethren in America. The other was a national ball, of the Springfield rifle type. The former was fired from a rifle pit at Jackson, at our skirmishers. The latter was fired from our line of skirmishers at the rifle pit. They met midway in the air, were welded by the compact, and fell harmlessly to the ground. They are now firm friends, sticking each to the other, closer than a brother or a lover."

Deferred News Items.

A petition has been presented to the Spanish Cortes, praying for suppression of bull-fights.

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden have decided on the extinction of the gambling-tables on the thirty-first day of October, 1866, when their lease will have expired.

The London papers tell of a water-walker who has achieved success. He put an air-tight vessel on his breast, and another on his back—both worn under his clothes. He had also a sort of small paddle on each heel, fixed so that when his foot moved forward the paddle moved sideways, and when the paddle was subjected to a lateral pressure it offered a flat surface to the water. This arrangement enabled him to walk with ease.

An unprecedented spectacle was witnessed by a large concourse of people upon the Tyne on Saturday afternoon, viz, the launching of four large iron steam ships at the same instant of time at a signal from a gun. The launches were from yards nearly opposite each other; and the scene of four noble vessels rushing into the river at the same moment was probably such as has never been witnessed before.

TOTAL LOSS OF A LIVERPOOL SHIP AND 22 LIVES.—By the East India mail of Saturday we received information of the loss of the ship Frankfort Hall, of this port, and, melancholy to relate, that twenty-two of her crew had met with a watery grave, only one of her complement of twenty-three hands being saved.—Liverpool Journal.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Upwards of One Hundred Men shut up in a Pit.—A most alarming accident happened at Burradon Colliery, about six miles from Newcastle. About one o'clock the winding machine balance weight came crashing down through the engine-house. There were between one and two hundred men and boys down the pit at the time. If the cages in falling have destroyed the bratticing, which can only be ascertained by inspection, for which no means at present exist, the peril of the men is fearful to contemplate, as in that case the ventilation will be destroyed.

The Great Eastern recently arrived at New York, with 1922 souls on board, viz, 1138 passengers were taken on board at Liverpool, and 389 at Queenstown, which, together with her crew of 395 men, makes the above number.

LADY ANGLERS.—Angling is now one of the most fashionable amusements for ladies. The Princess of Wales is frequently to be seen, rod in hand, on the banks of the Dee or its tributaries. On Thursday last Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox went fishing on the Spey, and met with remarkable success, taking two grises of 8lb and 8½lb; and Friday her ladyship caught a salmon of 18 lb.—Barfshire Journal.

The emigration of skilled workmen from South Wales is again exciting some attention. Large numbers of persons, chiefly from the coal and iron districts, leave every week, and there is no prospect of a cessation of the movement. They are emigrating to the United States.

At Holm (Orkney) on Monday evening, all the boats had a grand whale hunt, when they drove ashore the whole flock of 79 or 80, and killed them. They were sold by auction and fetched fair prices, bringing upwards of £200 to the capturers.

A CHURCH-GOING DOG.—A gentleman on Long Island owned a dog that regularly accompanied him to church on Sunday, and also to the meetings held on Wednesday evening. If, however, for any reason none of them attended the service, the dog would start by himself, take his place where his master was accustomed to sit, and remain until the benediction was pronounced. This occurred rather frequently one season, and the sexton thinking his room better than his company, one day kicked him out. The dog immediately started for another church about a quarter of a mile distant, took his place inside near the door, and remained a regular attendant at his new place of devotion until his death, which occurred recently. The writer can vouch for the truth of this incident.

A very ingenious improvement has been made in the polished steel scabbards used by the battalion of the French Imperial Guard. When the sword is withdrawn the upper part of the scabbard contracts to one-half its length, and consequently is more convenient during the period of action. When the sword is returned to the scabbard it resumes its usual form.

NEWSPAPERS.—A newspaper is a school in a family, worth ten dollars a year. Even the most barren papers bring something new. Children read or hear the contents, gain intelligence of the affairs of the world, and acquire useful knowledge of more importance to them in life than a present of fifty acres of land. Parents are not aware of the vast importance of a newspaper in a family of children. We have the remark before us, and we repeat it, that take two families of children equally smart, and both going to the same school—let one of them have the free use of a newspaper, and it would excite astonishment to mark the difference between them. Full one half, and an important half of education, as it respects the business of the world, and the ability to raise and make one's self respectable in it, is derived from Newspapers. What parent would not wish his children respectable? Who would be willing to have his neighbour's children more intelligent than his own? Yet how trifling the sum a paper costs? It is even in these hard times absolutely contemptible in amount, and no man ever felt it, except in its beneficial consequences, who paid the subscriptions regularly once a year.

Edwin Noyes, the superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad, has been detected in a large embezzlement of the Company's property, and has absconded to Canada.

RARA AVIS.—A rich printer.—Mr. Simon Staughton, formerly a compositor on the Cambridge Independent Press, died in Australia, having amassed a colossal fortune and purchased 70,000 acres of land.

Spare moments are like the gold dust of time; and Young was writing a true as well as a striking line, when he taught that "Sands make the mountain, and moments make the year." Of all the portions of our life, spare moments are the most fruitful in good or evil; they are gaps through which temptations find the easiest access to the garden of the soul.

Agriculture, &c.

SWELLED LEGS IN HORSES.—This disease takes on several forms. Sometimes it is simply a slight enlargement of the larger muscles of the legs, consequent upon standing on a hard floor, with lack of exercise. This often occurs when a horse is first taken in from pasture and confined in the stable. The obvious remedy is a little hard rubbing of the affected parts, feeding with grass or other light food, and plenty of daily exercise.

A worse form of this is when a horse, somewhat feeble and diseased in other parts, suddenly develops swollen limbs. This is apparently the shifting of disease from the other organs. It is accompanied with a lack of healthy circulation, with fever, soreness, and lameness. Sometimes abscesses are formed, and the heels are affected with "scratches." The treatment required is a mild physic and bleeding, if the horse is much reduced. Warm bathings should be used, and bandages. If this trouble arises from weakness and low living, the horse should have better food, and all means should be tried to improve the tone and vigor of his system.

FALLEN FRUIT.—Never permit green fruit to decay on the soil beneath the trees. In every apple, pear, plum, or cherry, which is prematurely cast, there exists a minute insect, which eats its way out in time, and becomes a source of evil to the succeeding crop. Gather up, and either feed them to your domestic animals, or dispose of them in some way which will secure you against the results which must necessarily ensue from neglect.

TO PRESERVE PUMPKINS.—Take good, ripe pumpkins, pare and sew as dry as possible; place in the oven on a sheet, and let it remain until thoroughly dried, and baked; then stow away in a dry place, when it will keep an indefinite length of time—only requiring to be soaked in milk a few hours before using.

GUANO.—Save your poultry droppings; gather it up and put it in a barrel with a sprinkling of plaster, and you will find it valuable next year about corn-planting time. It is the strongest kind of manure, adding greatly to the productive energies of the soil.

TO FATTEN POULTRY.—The Stock Journal recommends the following plan for fattening poultry: Poultry should be fattened in coops and kept very clean. They should be furnished with gravel, but with no water. Their only food—barley meal mixed so thin with water as to serve them for drink. Their thirst makes them eat more than they would, in order to extract the water that is among the food. This should not be put in troughs, but laid upon a board, which should be clean washed every time fresh food is put upon it. It is foul and heated water that is the sole cause of the pip.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—If you have a patch of Jerusalem artichokes on your premises, cut some of the stalks and throw them over to your pig or cow, see how readily they will eat them.

PASTURES, when eaten very closely and burnt by the sun, will be much benefited by topdressing with well-rotted manure. A mulching of straw would be better than nothing. Occasionally scatter cattle-droppings with a spade. Cut all weeds, before they ripen seed. Sow salt about the roots of thistles to attract the sheep and other stock to destroy the young shoots.—American Agriculturist.

TO CLEAN CANARY BIRDS.—These pretty things are, like meaner objects, often covered with lice, and may be effectually relieved of them by placing a clean white cloth over their cage at night. In the morning it will be covered with small red spots, so small as hardly to be seen, except by the aid of a glass; these are the lice, a source of great annoyance to the birds.

A PANIC.—In France a scene of great confusion occurred recently at the cattle fair of Pizany (Charante). A sudden panic, the cause of which is unexplained, suddenly seized upon the whole of the horned cattle at the fair, and nearly three hundred bullocks and cows, bellowing with fury, rushed about, trampling under foot men, women, and children. Twenty-eight persons were more or less seriously injured, one woman having her face badly torn and an eye forced out by a bullock's horn.

GREENBACKS, INSTEAD OF GRASS.—A man in Ottawa county, Mich., while plowing with his oxen, received from a neighbor two hundred dollars in greenbacks, which, for safe keeping, he placed in the bottom of his dinner-pail in the wagon. While away a short distance, the oxen ate his dinner and money, and left him the alternative of killing one or both to secure the greenbacks. He concluded to despatch the master ox, and to his great delight, found the securities uninjured in its stomach.