

Youth's Department.

BIBLE LESSONS.

Sunday, October 1st, 1865.

JOHN I. 35-51: The calling of Andrew and Peter. 2 SAMUEL XXII. 26-51: David's song concluded. Recite—PSALM CL.

Sunday, October 8th, 1865.

JOHN II. Christ's first miracle. 2 SAMUEL XXIII. A catalogue of David's mighty men. Recite—ECCLESIASTES V. 1, 2.

Nellie Ray.

"Aunt Margaret, what makes girls tell more lies than boys?" "They don't, dear." "But brother George says so."

"Tell brother George that he does not know everything, and that he must wait until he is older, and has learned a great deal more, before he makes such a sweeping statement."

"But he knows a great deal now, for he told me about a George Washington, who cut his father's pretty cherry tree with his little hatchet, and then wouldn't tell a lie about it."

"Do tell me about one, Aunt Margaret, so I can have it printed for George to read."

"Yes, Aunt Margaret, about any little girl, so she didn't tell a lie."

"Many years ago, when I was not much bigger than you are, I used to go to school. It was in the country, too, and we did not have nice comfortable seats like you have now, but used to sit on high benches, with our backs to the teacher."

"When the announcement was made, all eyes turned instinctively to the north corner, where sat Nellie Ray and Bell Seaton, two of the best scholars in school, and firm friends."

"The boys studied diligently for a while, and the girls seemed better friends than ever. No petty jealousies arose, as each day found them in about the same position in their respective classes."

"This matters stood when the eventful day arrived, bringing with it the school directors, and a few other visitors who were more or less interested in the subject of spelling."

"A word was given to Bell, but she could not spell it. Then came Nellie's turn; she stammered, blushed, but finally spelled it right. One loud burst of applause arose from the spectators, and the prize was awarded to Nellie Ray."

"No Nellie lost the prize, but she did not go unrewarded. She had the approval of her conscience. Then, not many weeks after, a little

package found its way to her mother's house. Upon opening it there lay a beautiful pencil, with the word 'Truth,' engraved upon it, and a note bearing this inscription: 'For the little girl who would not act a lie.'—Family Treasure.

Premonitions of Disease.

An incalculable amount of sickness and premature death would be avoided every year, if we could be induced to heed the warnings, premonitions, which kindly nature gives of the coming on of the great enemy, disease.

1. If an adult or child wake up thirsty in the morning, however apparently well at the moment, or the preceding evening there will be illness before noon always infallibly.

2. If, when not habitual to him, one is waked up early in the morning with an inclination to stool, especially if there is a feeling of debility afterward, it is the premonition of diarrhoea, summer complaint, dysentery or cholera.

3. If a child is silent, or hangs around its mother to lay its head on her lap or is most unusually fretful, or takes no interest in its former amusements except for a fitful moment at a time it is certainly sick and not slightly so.

4. When there is little or no appetite for breakfast, the contrary having been the case, the child is sick, and should be put to bed, drinking nothing but warm teas, eating not an atom until noon, then act according to developments.

5. If a child manifests a most unusual heartiness for supper several nights in succession, it will certainly be sick in a week, unless controlled.

6. If there is an instantaneous sensation of sickness at the stomach during a meal, omit it.

7. A kind of glimmer before the eyes, making reading or sewing an effort, however well you feel, will certainly be followed by headache or other discomfort, for there is too much blood, or it is impure; exercise it off in the open air and omit a meal or two.

8. If there is a most unnatural disposition to exertion, you need rest, quiet and abstinence; exercise in weariness never does any good, always harm. But if causelessly despondent, or if there is a general feeling of discomfort, the blood is bad, warm the feet, unload the bowels, eat nothing in 12 hours, and be out of doors all day.

8. If without any known cause, or special pain, you are exceedingly restless, cannot sleep, or if you do, it is dreamy, disturbed or distressing, you have eaten too much or are on the verge of some illness. Take nothing next day but hot drinks and toasted bread, and plenty of outdoor exercise. In all these cases a thorough washing with soap and hot water, and vigorous bodily friction, greatly expedite a restoration.—Hall's Journal of Health.

A beautiful Inscription.

In Trinity church yard, there is an inscription on a tomb, so singularly beautiful we cannot forbear to record it, and the emotions it awakened in the bosom. It is an oblong pile of masonry, surmounted by a slab stone, on which are deeply cut the following words:

"The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall rise." There are no other letters or characters to be found on the slab or the pile. If there is one inscription, in the thousand languages, that are, or have been, of earth, fitted to return its sublime meaning, through every period of time, up to the resurrection morning, it is this. The writer seemed aware that names would be forgotten, and titles fade from the memory of the world, therefore engraved the name by which he first knew her who gave him birth, on the stone; and the dearest of all names, that of mother, shall sound a thrill through the heart of every one who may ever lean over the monumental pile. If any shall wish to know further of her, who had a child to engrave her most endearing name upon a rock, he is sublimely referred to the sounding of the trumpet, and the rising of the dead, when he may know all.

When Moore was getting his portrait painted by Newton, Sydney Smith, who accompanied the post, said to the artist: "Couldst thou contrive to blow into his face, somewhat of a stronger expression of hostility to the church establishment?"

A Column of Varieties.

A LAND OF HONEY.—A week or two since Jean Storms of Addison, Vt., a colored man, cut down a bee tree which had been hollow for fourteen feet in length and eighteen inches across. It was entirely filled with honey. The night before he cut a bee free from which he obtained 80 lbs. of honey.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD CASE.—In the case of Charles J. Anthony, charged with defrauding an agent of Ex-Governor Gilmore of New Hampshire out of \$15,000, the complainant and his counsel failing to appear in court, in New York, the other day, when the matter again came up, the Justice discharged the complainant, and directed that Anthony's bonds be canceled.—Boston Journal.

THE NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES.—William B. Astor is sixty-five years old; worth fifty millions; a round-faced pleasant quiet mannered gentleman on the shady side of sixty; owns two thousand dwellings and is a lenient landlord.

A. T. Stewart is sixty, is nervous, and dignified; worth thirty millions, and liberal in cases of benevolence who appeal to his sympathies.

Commodore Vanderbilt is white haired, red cheeked, seventy, worth forty millions, drives a fast horse, keeps a fast boat, controls two fast railroad companies with fast men, and gives away his money very lavishly.

August Belmont—twenty millions; coarse, stout, fifty, and very German.

George Opydke, five millions; fifty, but looks younger; an agreeable gentleman.

James Gordon Bennett, five millions; seventy-three years old, dignified in manner, broad Scotch accent, benevolent to the poor.

CONUNDRUM.—Which are the lightest men—Scotchmen, Irishmen, or Englishmen? Answer—In Ireland there are men of Cork; in Scotland men of Ayr (air); but in England, on the river Thames, there are lighter-men there.

A curious phenomenon is reported from the Pacific Ocean. During a violent hurricane near the Society Islands, one of the Palmerston Islands was washed away and there is left a dangerous coral reef on which several vessels have been wrecked. The reef is visible in still weather, but in a storm cannot be detected.

There has been a fearful fire at Philippsville, in Algeria. The town is surrounded by a cork forest. This forest was set on fire in several places simultaneously. The destruction that ensued was awful.

Various unmistakable tokens have appeared of late that Mazzini and Garibaldi are in intimate accord, and that some vigorous movement by their party is in contemplation.

A male chimpanzee has just been received at the London Zoological Gardens, and had a hearty welcome from the female chimpanzee there. They rushed into each other's arms like stage lovers. They kissed each other, then the male patted the female face, danced round her, took her round the waist, as if he was going to waltz, when they expressed their joy by dancing and howling in ludicrous consent.—London Post.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—Some twenty years ago, when a bill presented in Congress by John Quincy Adams had just been defeated, one of the Southern members said to him: "So, sir, you are in the minority again. When do you think it will be otherwise?" "I don't know, I'm sure," replied Adams, "probably when the votes are weighed instead of counted."

AN AFRICAN MERCHANT.—Years ago, a little black boy was stolen from his home in Africa, and carried away captive into the Yoruba country. After enduring much suffering, he was, when about sixteen years of age, sold as a slave to the Portuguese. No one can describe the horrors of the slave-ship into which the young African was forced, with hundreds of fellow-slaves. After being some days at sea the slaver was seen by a British man-of-war, and, after a good chase, was secured as a prize. The vessel was taken to Sierra Leone, and the slaves liberated. The poor boy, to whom we refer, was apprenticed to a European merchant. By diligence, attention, and perseverance, he proved a valuable servant, and, on the expiration of his apprenticeship, he was employed in various stations of trust by English merchants. Step by step he advanced. He sought and found Divine help and guidance. Through the kindness of Thomas Dove, he was enabled to begin business on his own account, and God has prospered the work in his hands. He is now one of the most influential of the Sierra Leone merchants. He is one of England's best customers, importing into Africa, as he does many thousand of pounds' worth of British manufactures. John Ezzidio, of Sierra Leone, for such is the name of the gentleman whose career we have briefly sketched, is not only promoting commerce, but we rejoice to add, is using his influence and his money in extending the blessings of the gospel among his countrymen.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Do not let your prejudice stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. 25 cents a bottle. Offices, 48 Dey Street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Scientific.

THE OYSTER.—Open an oyster, retain the liquor in the lower or deep shell, and, if viewed through a microscope, it will be found to contain multitudes, small oysters, covered with shells and swimming nimbly about—one hundred and twenty of which extend but one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a variety of animalcules and myriads of these distinct species of worms. Sometimes their light resembles a bluish star about the centre of the shell, which will be beautifully luminous in a dark room.

A PREPARATION FOR PRESERVING LEATHER.—A preparation which is said to insure great durability to leather, and to make it very pliable and soft. It consists of four articles, tallow, soap, rosin, and water. These ingredients are prepared in the following manner:—Twenty one parts of tallow are melted in a vessel, three parts of rosin added, and the two when melted, mixed well together. In another vessel, seven parts of good washing soap are dissolved in seventy parts of pure rain water. After it is dissolved, and the mass heated to the boiling point, we add the part prepared before, let it boil once more gently, and the preparation is ready for use. It is especially adapted to boots, harness, leather, and belting.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

USEFUL DISCOVERIES.—Two French discoveries of merit have been recorded lately. One, which is authentic, enables copper smelters to utilize their pestiferous smoke so perfectly that Mr. Vivian, head of the greatest firm in Swansea, says he shall be able to turn out 1000 tons of sulphuric acid per week, restoring incidentally many thousand acres of land to cultivation. The other, which is less authentic, is a new mode of tanning in turpentine, said to be so rapid, that twelve hours will tan a skin at half the former cost. That is good news for shoe-wearers.

ERYSIPELAS.—One of our late exchange papers furnishes the following simple cure for this severe complaint:—"Take the common yellow carrot, scrape or grate it fine, and apply as a poultice. It is a sure cure. The same for croup in children; apply to the neck and breast; change the poultice when it becomes dryish."

THE CHOLERA.—The following is Lord Ponsonby's cure:—Dissolve one part of camphor in six parts of spirits of wine. The patient as soon as he feels poorly is to go to bed and not be overloaded with coverings, and take two drops of the above on pounded sugar every five minutes, three times, after which he can wait ten minutes before taking the next dose. No drink but cold and iced water is to be taken. The doses are to be repeated six or seven times, at intervals, until all symptoms of cold and cramp leave.

RULES TO OBSERVE WHEN YOU TAKE A GUN IN YOUR HAND.—Whenever you take a gun in your hand, inquire if it is loaded. Should there be no person to answer you, if the gun is a muzzle-loader, place the butt on the ground, outside the left foot, having previously fixed the hammer at half-cock; and hold the muzzle in a forward direction, clear of your person, draw the ramrod, and insert it gently into the barrel. If there is a charge in your will feel the "thud" of the ramrod upon it, whilst the rod's upper end will project about three fingers' breadth above the muzzle of the gun. Should the piece not be loaded the ramrod will sink right down, and the broad metal end will upon announce the empty barrel by the tap against the breech-plug. Never handle a loaded gun except for the purpose of discharging it; and never at any time—either in jest or earnest—point a gun at any living thing you don't deliberately intend to kill.

The wrinkles in a cloth cloak, or other cloth garments, are removed by hanging it in a warm place.

THE HAIR.—The ordinary length of the hair of the head in woman varies from twenty inches to a yard, in some instances longer even than that; but they are of unusual occurrence—its weight from 5 oz. to 8 oz. A contemporary relates an instance where the hair on a lady's head attained the measurement of two yards in length. But its proper length for texture and strength should not exceed 24 inches, and its value as long hair is much depreciated in price when it falls shorter. It has been calculated by Withof that the beard grows at the rate of a line and a half per week, which gives a length of six inches and a half in the course of the year, while for a man of 80 years of age 27 feet would have fallen before the razor. We are informed that the beard of Baronmaster Hans Steinengen was so long that upon one occasion, having forgotten to hold up the same, he trod upon it as he ascended to the Council Chamber of Brunn, and was thereby thrown down and killed. And still further we may cite from Elbe, that at the Princes' Court at Eidam there is a full length painting of a carpenter whose beard was nine feet long, so that when engaged at work he was obliged to carry it in a bag.—In the Industrial Exhibition of 1862 there were exhibited specimens of human hair taken from the heads of English, French, and Italian ladies; the longest specimen having been cut from one of our own country women. It was a lock of jet black hair, and measured 24 inches in length. "The Hair," by Thomas Hancock.

There is more fatigue in laziness than in labor. He who would be a successful instructor must first be a mild, affectionate friend.