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Lesson 13.

#### TEMPERANCE. I. COR. 9: 22-27.

GOLDEN TEXT :- "Every man that striveth for the astery is temperate in all things."-I. Cor. 9:25.

Central Truth :- The body is a good servant, but a bad master.

By general and wise consent the subject of temperance has been selected for this the last lesson of the present quar-

This the last last last of the present quilt ter. No doubt the place for the most ef-fective Christian effort of any kind is with the young. The task of keeping and establishing a child in right paths is relatively easy as well as delightful. To recover an old sinner is not beyond divine access, but it is the accentional divine power ; but it is the exceptional, and by no means common, work even of God's grace. We are not to cease trying to rescue the confirmed victims of profligacy and drunkenness, but our most hopeful efforts will be with those who have not yet gone far astray. It is to be hoped that no superintendent or teacher in the Sunday school will account the subject of this lesson an unimportant one. Intemperance is be-yond doubt one of the chief foes with which religion has at this day to contend. Drink keeps many from Christ. It is the open or secret cause of failure in many a Christian profession.

It is not necessary to suppose that the Apostle, in the verses before us, is fore us, is rink. He speaking directly of strong drink. He is dealing with principles. But, in do-ing this, he furnishes a number of powerful arguments, not only for "total ab stinence," but for being "temperate in all things

Three, at least, should be particularly noted. 1. Our influence over others, and our

 Our influence over others, and our duty to make that influence helpful, and not hurtful.
 When Paul says, "To the weak be-came I as weak, that I might gain the weak," he does not mean that he would do wrong for any purpose. He speaks of concessions which involved no moral principle. What he says is that he would cheerfully surrender a personal right, or indulgence, however innocent, right, or indulgence, however innocent, whenever his use of it would cause a weak brother to stumbie.

This is a most noble principle. It is in the highest sense Christian. It has in the highest sense Christian. It has many applications. Particularly it ap-plies to the use of strong drink. One may think himself so strong as to be in no possible danger, and he may fancy that his occasional or moderate indul-gence does him good. But there are about him those of whom this is not true. They are very 'weak.' The young are weak because they are young. High example is very sure to lead them astray. In a sense, a man has a right to use his own safe liberty. But in proportion as the spirit of Christ is in him he will remember the weak about him. him.

Perhaps one of the best reasons for total abstinence to be set before a boy or girl is just this, namely, their influ ence over others. The youngest feels its force. He is glad to be entrusted with responsibility and made a helper. It is a great thing to have taught him to deny himself for the sake of another.

2. The importance of temperance to our physical well-being. The Apostle tells us the athlete was

"temperate in all things." His object was a sound, vigorous, agile body, that he might gain the victory in leaping or running, in boxing or wrestling. The crown before him was a wreath of olive, or ivy, or pine, and "corruptible." But a good body is never to be idespised. The Greeks set great value upon it. They came to regard a vigorous agility and elasticity of limb, endurance in running and in the contest, a firm and light step, and freshness of health, as equal to mental culture. The not far in the wrong. Mental They were

3. True love with make one a temper-ance man for his weak brother's sake, if not for his own.
4. It is not well to make too much account of our own strength, lest we at length discover our own weakness, to on the set of the our shame. High medical authority, speaking of nervous prostration, espec-ially that produced by heat, tells us that this is an increasingly common cause of inebriety. Adding that "while in this state an irresistible desire for alcoholic liquors may take possession, and that very suddenly, of one who be-fore never, had the least inclination for drink, and, without any apparent cause, he may become an inebriate." 4. Abusing the body and keeping

the body under are two very different things. The former is a great sin, the latter a constant duty.

5. Many and appalling as are the mis-ries of drunkenness in this life, its worst effects follow the soul into eternity.

effects follow the soul into eternity. 6. True temperance does not end with total abstinence from drink. He that striveth for the mastery in physical, mental or spiritual conflicts, must be "temperate in all things," abstaining from *uchalever* weakens or defiles body or root soul

### GENERAL JACKSON'S FIGHT WITH THE BENTONS IN 1813.

In his eventful life Andrew Jackson received wounds in personal encounters similar to those received by President Garfield. His arm was shattered in an affray with Col. Thomas H. Benton in 1813, and he was shot through the body in a duel with Charles Dickinson in 1806.

The affray with Col. Benton eriginated in an act of good nature on the part of Gen. Jackson. Gen. William Carrol, then a young man, had been challenged by Jesse, a brother of Thomas H. Benton. Despairing of finding a suitable second in Nashville. Curroll rode out to the hermitage and olicited General Jackson's services. Jackson had been a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee and a member of Congress. At first he demurred. Carroll assured that it was no ordina-ry quarrel. He asserted that there was a conspiracy to run him out of the country. Jackson made inquiries and found that to preserve his honor Carroll was forced to accept the chal-He officiated as Carroll's seclenge. ond. Jesse Benton was wounded as ingloriously as Mr. Eesthupp in "Mid-

shipman Easy." At the time of the duel Col. Benton was in Washington trying to save Jackson from bankruptcy. The Colonel, however, was enraged to hear that Jackson had befriended his brother's antagonist. He wrote him denouncing his conduct in the most offensive terms. The General replied that before addressing him the Colonel ought to have written for an explanation and not have listened to the tales of interested parties. Benton wrote still more angrily, accusing Jackson of conducting the duel in a "savage,

unequal, unfair and Jackson heard of it a censed. Benton's myas been good to him when he s a boy in North Carolina. His gratitude had already prevented a re-encounter between the two hot-heads. This time, however, he took fire. He swore by the Eternal he would horsewhip Tom Benton the first time he met him. All Nashville witnessed the vow.

Benton reached the city bursting with wrath and defiance. Hearing of Jackson's threat he resolved to preserve the peace. He would neither seek nor fly the threatened attack. His brother Jesse joined him before he reached Nashville. Instead of going to the Nashville Inn, their usual regarded these demonstrations, and resort, they registered at the City Hotel attainlways put up at the ments, whether for comfort, profit or Nashville Inn. By stopping at the City Hotel, Colonel Benton fancied that he would avoid Jackson, unless he chose to go out of his way to seek him. He arrived in Nashville on September 3. 1813. Jackson and his friend, Col. Coffee, rode into town that same afternoon, and put up at the Nashville Inn. Colonel Coffee smilingly remarked that they had come to get their letters. About 9 o'clock on the next morning the Colonel proposed to General Jackson that they should stroll over to the postoffice. They started. The General had a riding whip in his hand. There were two ways of reaching it from the Nashville Inn. One way was across the angle of the square, and the other way was to keep the sidewalk and go around. Coffee and Jackson took the short cut. When about half-way between the inn and the postoffice, Coffee observed Colonel Benton standing in the doorway of the City Hotel. He was drawn up to his full height, and

pocket. He seemed to be fumbling for his pistol. As quick as lightning Jackson drew a pistol from behind him and leveled it at Benton. The latter recoiled, and Jackson advanced upon him. Benton stepped slowly backward until he reached the backdoor of the hotel. The muzzle of Jackson's pistol was three feet from his heart. They were turning down the back piazza when Jesse Benton ed their customers. entered the passage behind them. Seeing his brother's danger, he raised his pistol and fired at Jackson. The pistol was loaded with two balls and a large slug. The slug took effect in Jackson's left shoulder shattering it horribly. One of the balls struck part of his left hip him and buried itself near the bone. The other ball splint-ered the board partition at his side. Jackson fell across the entry, bleeding profusely. Colanel Coffee had re-mained outside. Hearing the report of the pistol, he sprang into the entry. He saw Jackson prostrated at the feet of Colonel Benton. Concluding that the Colonel had laid him low, Coffee rushed upon him, pistol in hand, to strike him with the butt of his pistol, when Benton, in stepping backward came to a stairway, and fell headlong to the bottom. Coffee, thinking him hors du combat, hastened to the assistance of his wounded friend. Stockely Hays, a nepew of Mrs.

Jackson, and a devoted friend to the General, stood near the Nashville Inn when he heard the report of Jesse He ran with all Benton's pistol. peed to the City Hotel, and saw one is sonal, is there enny errors on lying on the floor, weltering in is blood. Unlike Coffee, he saw who is blood. Unlike Coffee, he saw who is blood. Unlike Coffee, he saw who is sonal, is there enny errors is sonal to be added to b speed to the City Hotel, and saw Jackhis blood. had fired the deadly charge. Hays was a giant. He drew a long, glisten ing blade from his sword cane and made a lunge at Jesse with such frantic force that it would have pinned him to the wall had it taken effect. The point struck a button and the slender blade was broken to pieces. Hays drew a dirk and threw Jesse to the floor. Holding him with one hand, he raised the dirk to plunge it into his breast. Jesse diverted the blow by seizing the coat cuff of the descending arm. The weapon only pierced the fleshy part of his left arm. Hays madly strove to disengage his left arm and in so doing gave Jesse everal flesh wounds. At last, with a mighty wrench, he tore his cuff from the mau's convulsive grasp, poised the dirk high in air, and was about to bury it in Jesse's heart, when a by stander caught the uplifted hand and prévented the further shedding of blood. Others interfered and quiet was restored.

Faint from loss of blood Jackson as conveyed to a room in the Nash ville Inn. His wound bled fearfully Two mattresses were soaked through and the General was almost reduced to his last gasp. Every doctor in Nashville, with one exception, recommended the amputation of the shatter ed arm. "I'll keep my arm," said the wounded man, and he kept it. No attempt was made to extract the ball, and it remained in his arm twelve years. The wounds were dressed with slippery-elm poultices, and it was two or three weeks before Jackson could leave his bed. A little over a year afteward he fought the battle of New Orleans.

The Bentons remained for an hou or more upon the scene of the affray. denouncing Jackson as an assassin. The General's small sword had been dropped in the struggle, and remained on the floor of the hotel. Colonel Benton broke it in the public square accompanying the act with words con-temptuous and defiant, uttered in the loudest tones of thundering voice. The General's friends, grouped around the couch of their bleeding chief, disthe victorious and exulting brothers retired Col. Bento

merchants moved their stores to the other side of the street, thus going into Texas, where the sale of revolvers, like their use, is free. The Arkansas mayor issued a proclamation against the sale of liquor on Sunday, greatly to the advantage of the saloon men in Texas, until the venders or the other side moved over and regain-

OBEVING ORDERS.

The "oldest inhabitant" perfectly remembers the Widow Trotter, who used, many years ago, to inhabit a small wooden house away down in Hanover street, in somewhat close proximity to Salutation alley. Well, this widow was blessed with a son, who, like Goldsmith, and many other were the floggings which his stupidity brought upon him, and the road to knowledge was with him truly a "vale of tears.

One day he came home, as usual, with red eyes and hands.

"O, you blockhead !" screamed his mother, she was a bit of a virago, Mrs. Trotter was—"You'vo been gettin' another lickin', I know.

"O, yes," replied young Mr. Trotter; "that is one uv the reg'lar exercises-licking me. 'Arter I've licked Trotter,' sez the master, 'I'll hear the 'rithmetic class.' But, mother, to change the subject, as the criminal said, when

thing you undertake-go get a pitcher of water, and be four years about it, you Bob Trotter took the pitcher, and

wended his way in the direction of the street pump; but he hadn't got when he encountered his friend, Joe Buffer, the mate of a vessel, issuing from his home, dragging a heavy sea chest after him.

"Come, Bob," said Joe, "bear a hand, and help us down to the Long Wharf with this." "Well, so I would," answered Bob.

pitcher of water." "What do you care about your mother? She don't car for you.

Come along.' "Well," s said Bob, "first let hide the pitcher where I can find it agair

With these words he stowed away his earthen-ware pitcher under a flight of stone steps, and accompanied his friend aboard the ship. The pilot was urging the captain to cast off, and take advantage of the wind and tide, but the latter was awaiting the arrival of a boy who had shipped the day before, wishing no good to his eyes for the delay he had occasioned.

At last he turned to Bob and said : "What do you say, youngster, to shipping with me? I'll treat you well, and give yon ten dollars a month. "I should like to go," said Bob, hesitatingly, "but my mother-"

"Hang your mother !" interrupted the captain, "she'll be glad to get rid you. Come-will you go?" "I hain't got no clothes. "Here's a chest full. The other

chap was just your size; they'll fit you to a T." "I'll go."

"Cast off that line there !" shouted the captain ; and the ship fell with the tide, a fair wind, and every stitch of canvas set. She was bound for the northwest coast, via Canton, and back again, which was then called the "double voyage," and usually occu-pied about four years. pied about four years.

ance of Bob seriously alarmed his rounds the stomach and is of a dark and the A night pas mother.

of firearms, whereupon the hardware him a minute, recognized him, screamed, and exclaimeded, and exclaimed— "Why Bob! where have you been. What have you been doing?" "Gettin' that pitcher o' water," an-swered Bob, setting it upon the table.

"I always obey orders-you told me to be four years about it, and I was."

## THE ANATOMY OF AN OYSTER. From the Baltimore Gazette

Every oyster has a mouth, a heart,

a liver, a stomach, cunningly devised intestines and other necessary organs, just as all living, moving and intelligent creatures have. And all these things are covered from man's rudelyinquisitive gaze by a mantle of pearly gauze, whose woof and warp put to shame the frost lace on your windows in winter. The mouth is at the smallmen distinguished in after life, was er end of the oyster, adjoining the the dunce of his class. Numerous hinge. It is of oval shape, and, though not readily seen by an unpracticed eye, its location and size can be easily discovered by gently pushing a blunt bodkin or similar instrument along the surface of the locality mentioned. When the spot is found your bodkin can be thrust between delicate lips and a considerable distance down toward the stomach without causing the oys-ter to yell with pain. From this mouth, is, of course, a sort of canal to convey food to the stomach, whence it passes into the intestime. With an exceedingly delicate and sharp knife you can take off the "mantle" of the oyster, where there will be disclosed to you a half-moon-shaped space just above the muscle or so-called "neart." This space is the oyster's peridium, and within it is the real heart, the pulsations of which are readily seen.

This heart is made up of two parts, just as the human heart is, one of which receives the blood from the gills through a network of blood vessels, and the other drives the blood out through arteries. In this important matter the oysters differs in no respect from the other warm or cold blooded animals. And no one need laugh increduously at the assertion that oysters have blood. It is not ruddy, according to the accepted notion about blood, but it is nevertheless blood to all oyster intents and purposes. In the "only you see mother sent me arter a same vicinity, and in marvelous prop-pitcher of water." organs named. But it is very er proper to he incredulous about the mouth and organs. At first glance it would seem that they are utterly use less, for the mouth cannot snap around for food, and the oyster has no arms wherewith to grab its dinner or lunch True, apparently, but not apparently for each oyster has more than 1,000 arms, tiny, delicate, almost invisible. And each one of them is incessantly at work gathering up food and gen-tly pushing it into the lazy mouth of th indolently comfortable creature. The gills are thin flaps so notably perceptible around the front face part of the undressed oyster, below the muscle. Each of these gills is covered with minute hair-like arms, very close together, and perpetually in motion to and fro in the same unwearied direc-tion. They catch food from the water, strain it carefully of improper substances, and waft it upward over the mantle's smooth surface to the gaping mouth, which placidly gobbles it up until hunger is appeased and then the body goes to sleep without turning over. Any one who can observe this singular process of feeding by placing a minute quantity of som harmless coloring matter on the gills.

In the meanwhile, the disappear- cept the liver almost entirely surgreen color. It may be now

yet satisfactorily solved its meaning. and the theories that it is an opening in the cloud atmosphere, or the upheaval of a solid mass from the interior are as reliable as anything else we know about the structure and condition of the planet that transcends the others in size and surpasses all but one in the magnificence and com-plexity of its system. It gives some idea of the immense size of this planet to know that the great spot is twen-

ty-two thousand miles long, and five or six thousand miles broad. Another object of interest on the Jovan disc is a narrow belt on the lower or northern part, between the equatorial bands and the pole. This was first traced last summer, as a faint gray line, and developed in the winter into a rosy belt resembling the red spot in color, and probably attributable to the same origin.

The inhabitants of the earth, long as life continues here, may perhaps witness the process of the first stages of condensation in this far-off planet. But long before Jupiter becomes the abode of animate life, the planet on which we live will probably have filled its mission, and will become a dead star, like the moon. As millions of ages will intervene before this consummation, we need be little disturbed by the events of a future so remote. Jupiter now rises about a quarter before ten o'clock ; at the end of the month about a quarter before eight o'clock.

TO SCHOOL AGAIN.

Agriculturalist.

With September the school question comes to the front, for in this month most of our schools begin their active perations for the year. In what condition are our children, physically and mentally? How do we hope to find em at the close of the school year? We cannot afford to let this school usiness entirely to the teachers and he school committee. Perhaps they would "educate" our children to death. What is the proper object of educa-tion? To develop the human faculties and to put a person into *possession* of those powers with which Nature has endowed him, so that he can have them for use and enjoyment all through life. Not long ago it was generally believed that the object of education was the acquisition of knowledge, and I once heard a school superintendent tell the children, that their minds were like baskets, which they were to fill as full as possible with facts while they were young. Ideas of this kind are passing away, and we no longer hear the memory lauded as the most important faculty of the human mind. We are more inclined to heed and assert the off-repeated advice of King Solomon : "Get understanding," and "Get wisdom." How triffing, comparatively, is any amount of mere nowledge or information about things if in gaining it the faculty for study and investigation, and in right thinking, is used up or broken down. This not unfrequently occurs. The bright scholar, who is the pride of his teacher and the hope of his parents, breaks down in the race, used up before the real battle has begun. I have known this to befall children of naturally strong constitutions and the danger seems to wide-spread, and the calamity so great that parents need to be thorghly warned.

In the first place, the children shoud sent to school in good physical condition. If they are sick they should not go at all. They must have full hours of healthy sleep, "early to bed" habitually, and not very "early to rise," if they seem to need more sleep. I feel as though I am committing a sin when I awake a child in the morning from sound slumber, even when I have been begged by the child to do so. It seems necessary to do this somenight wakefulness and late morning sleep. But sleep is literally "tired nature's sweet restorer." Brain repair and healthy physical growth take place best during the hours of sleep. The brain uses up by its work certain portions of the nutriment which comes from our daily food, and these must be supplied in our food from day to day, or the brain will work feebly or break down easily. I believe that many dull scholars are made so by poor food, much poor food being misnamed "rich." I feel condemned when my children have to hurry to school, worried by a fear of being late. The home arrang ments ought to be such that the children can easily be ready in season, and walk calmly to school, with no anxiety about tardiness. The teachers do well to try to promote punctuality, both for the good order of the school and for the child's education in a good habit. But when children get such a dread of being late that they much prefer to be absent, the matter is overlone. More than once when my little daughter found herself starting so late that she wished to run most of way to school, (more than a mile), I have told her not to do so, that the tardymark on the monthly report, and the staying a little while after school hours were not half so bad as a hendache for the day, and the necessity for study while overheated and tired. This is a part of her physical education and a very important one.

usefulness, are of small account in a sickly or weakened body. The old sickly or weakened body. The old Greeks had found out that temper-ance is essential to physical health and Accordingly the athletes subjected themselves to very strict rules with respect to all appetites. Every wild passion was held in check. Every weakening indulgence was avoided. Modern athletes do the same. For boating, running, wresting, puglism, they subject themselves to a long course of training. And one of the things they most carefully abstain from is strong drink. They teach us all a good lesson. For life's business and Christian work, how priceless a blessing is a sound, elastic body. It is a great argu-ment for "total abstinence," and every

kind of care for the "outward man." 3. The relation of temperance to our apiritual well-being and eternal life. What the athlete did for a corruptible

what the athlete did for a corruptible crown, the Apostle would have us do for an incorruptible one. That he might not himself be rejected when the prizes of eternity are awarded, he kept his body under, and brought it into subjec-He does not say the body is to pised. He does not praise ascetition. He does not praise access cism. He does not say it is a good thing to abuse and destroy our physical powers. He would treat it as a servant and refuse to allow it to be master. Allowed to rule it is out of its place. Its appetites and passions cannot be trust-ed with the mastery; for the end would be self-ruin in every part—the ruin of body, mind and soul, for this life and for that which is to come. This is the crowning reason for temperance. It should incite us to constant warfare with every inferior and sensual appe-tite. The most alarming thought con-corning the "fleshly lusts" is that they "war against the soul," and exclude from heaven: for "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. "All things to all men," in a Chris-

was looking daggers at them. "Do you see that fellow ?" said Coffee to Jackson.

"Oh, yes," the General replied with-out turning his head, "I have my eye on him.'

They went to the postoffice and got their letters. On their return they kept down the sidewalk. Col. Benton had posted himself at the front door of the City Hotel. His brother Jesse stood near him.

Parton describes what followed : "On coming up to where Col. Ben-ton stood, Jackson audaciously turned ton stood, Jackson audaciously turned toward him, whip in hand, saying : 'Now, you d-d rascal, I'm going to punish you. Defend yourself.'" Benton put his hand in his breast

afterword he wrote ; "I am literally in hell here. I have

the meanest wretches under heaven to into mourning. contend with-liars, affidavit-makers and shameless cowards. All Jackson's puppies are at work on me. They will be astonished at what will hap-They pen. It is not them but their master whom I will hold accountable. The scalping knife of Tecumseh is mercy compared with the affidavits of these villians. I am in the middle of hell. can see no alternative but to kill or be killed. I will not crouch to Jack son. The fact that I and my brother defeated him and his tribe and broke his small sword in the public square

will forever rankle in his bosom, and make him thirst after vengeance. My life is in danger. Nothing but a de-My cisive duel can save me or even give me a chance for my own existence. It is a settled plan to turn out puppy after puppy to bully me, and when got into a scrape to have m have killed somehow in the scuffle. After ward the affidavit makers will prove it was honorably done.'

Benton did not again meet Jackson until 1823, when both were members of the United States Senate. A onciliation was effected, and ever after ward they were the warmest friends.

### A Town in Two States.

There is a town called Texarkana lying partly within Arkansas and partly within Texas, with a broad street marking the boundary. It has two Mayors, and the State laws gov-erning on one side have no binding force on the other. Arkansas made a severe enactment against the free sale

a week, when she gave him up, had a are born precisely the same way the note read for her in meeting, and went

Just four years after these occurrences, the ship returned to port, and Bob and his friend were paid off. The wages of the widow's son amounted to just four hundred and eighty dollars, and he found on squaring his account with the captain, that his advance had amounted to the odd tens,

and four hundred dollars clear were the fruits of his long cruise.

As he walked in the direction of his mother's house, in company with Joe, he scanned with a curious eye, the houses, shops, and the people that he passed. Nothing appeared changed; the same signs indicated an unchanged hospitality on the part of the same landlords, and the same loafers were standing at the same corners-it seemed as if he had been gone but a day. With the old sights and sounds, Bob's old feelings revived, and he almost dreaded to see, debouching from some alley, a detachment of boys sent by his ancient enemy, the schoolmaster, to know why he had been playing truant, and to carry him back to re-

ceive the customary wolloping. When he was quite near home, he said

"Joe, I wonder if anybody's found that old pitcher ?"

He stooped down, thrust his arm under the stone steps, and withdrew the identical piece of earthen-ware he had deposited there just four years before

found it very hot for him. Two weeks town crier was called into requisition ever, to many to know that oysters times, in order to break the child of shad and other fish come into the world. A well-educated lady oyster will lay about 125,000,000 eggs-so it is said ; I have not counted enough of them to strike such a large averageand every one of these eggs ultimate ly become fit for stew or fry if they escape the multitude of perils that do environ the infant oyster.

# A LOOK AT JUPITER.

Jupiter is a morning star, and by far the most interesting to the naked eye observer of the four plenets that are approaching opposition. He will be a superb object during the nights of the month, for he may now be seen rising majestically in the east before 10 o'clock, and before the moon closes he will put in an appearance before 8 o'clock, and reign supreme among the starry throng that spangle the firmament on September nights. He is near enough to become an interest-ing object for telescopic study, and astronomers are improving the opportanity for a peep at this king of the worlds we know anything of, the brother sphere, whose huge mass is still in the fiery, chaotic condition, through which the earth passed millions of ages ago, owing to its smaller dimensions. There is nothing new to be seen on the disc of the giant member of the system. The great red spot still remains as it has done for years. It was first seen in the autumn of 1878, and it has continued in the

Having rinsed and filled it at the pump, he walked into his mother's house, and found her seated in her ac-customed arm chair. She looked at as suddenly as it came. No one has

A SYRACUSE maiden has promised of to marry five different men. The ar pers seler to her as a " promising a as lefy helle." The pa-