ng with my digestive powers, were something fearful. At the time or my babe's birth my life was despaired of. From miscalculations, almost always incidental to young mothers with their first child, I could not obtain the nurse I desired to have, but was obliged to put up with a total stranger. I had no mother living to be with me, nor any other familiar relative beyond an aged maiden aunt, and she was my slave.

could do no wrong in her eyes—indeed, she
pampered me in all my ignorant folices. To pampered me in the guise of my stranger nurse, I am indebted for a cheerful, happy life, after this first sad event. For eight weeks I lay lingering near death, and ultimately recovered, with a painful indifference to life, to find a little puny, wizened infant vezetating upon milk diet, while the sweetest reward of a mother was de-

nied me: I had no sustenance to give it. Weeks passed on with healing in their flight, but nurse remained, at the earnest wish of my husband. She was not expensive to keep, and she had that about her which enforced my respect. When I became strong she urged. with all respectful deference, but yet with firm ness, that I should walk daily, not merely stroll, but till the glow of health ran through

One day, as she was dressing my boy, who was yet very delicate, she said:"This child should be one of prayer to you,

Why so, nurse?"

"Fecause, ma'am, if you had done your duty by him his little limbs would have been stronger, and he wouldn't have been so frac-

"In what have I failed in duty to him?" I "Well, ma'am, I must speak out ; 'tis my duty to do so when I see a young mother, healthy and strong, have a baby like this."

"How can I help its sickliness! You know I couldn't suckle it."

"No, you could not, as it turned out; but you might, if you had done yourself and him justice before he was born. I don't know whether you were very ill in the first four months, for some strong people are, but in the last you should have taken daily exercise in the open air, and never for a day missed it, wet or dry; and shouldn't have eaten all sorts of fanciful trash, but kept yourself to pure, wholesome food, for a depraved appetite soon comes, and always affects the temper of both mother and child. I dare say, now, ma'am, you were very cross at times, and unwilling to move off the sofa?" 'Yes, that was the case; I suffered so much

from bile." "Yes, and so will this child; but he will owe it to you. You must not be angry, ma'am; but you will find it true, what I say. I fear you will have a sad hand with him by-and by." "The child was starved before it was born,

and tood don't seem to nourish it now." "But you don't give it any food, excepting that made with water. Why not try milk?"
"Because the child's stomach won't take it.

It does him no good to stuff him; on the con-trary, if I were to do so, a chance if he wouldn't have convulsions. But I have lately heard of a food which greatly benedits infants deprived of the breast. It was sent me by my daughter, who is head nurse in an English family in Mu-nice, in Bavaria. She tells me that it was first made by a celebrated chemist for the use of hi motherless grandchild, and it succeeded so well that the chemists there sell the malt flour and the potash in packets ready made up. But I suppose I could get the ingredients here."

So saving, she handed me the following recipe from her pocket-book:—
Food for Intants deprived of breast-milk, invented by the celebrated Liebig.—Half an ounce of wheaten flour, not the whitest, but the "seconds," and an equal quantity of malt flour, seven and a quarter grains of bicarbonate of potash, to be obtained at a druggist's, and one ounce of water. Mix it well together, then add five ounces of good cow's milk, and put the whole over a gentle fire. When the mixture

begins to thicken, remove it from the fire and stir it for five minutes; then heat it and stir it till it is quite fluid or thin; then let it boil a few minutes; then strain it, and it is fit for use and will keep twenty-four hours without undergoing any change. It will require no sweetening; it is aiready as sweet as milk; and it con tains the double concentration of mother's milk. Children thrive well on it, whether wholly or partially deprived of the mother's sustenance, and after a sport time feeding on it many a triffing malady disappears. It has a slight flavor of malt, to which children soon get accustomed, and then they like it better than other

So it was tried, and with success, My boy thrived well, and soon after, nursed being com-pelled to leave me, I was left sole manager of an infant, with no notion "how to do it.

After nurse was paid, nothing was left of my hundred pounds. I had now only my husband's salary of a hundred and eighty pounds a year derived from a cierkship in a bank. What seemed wealth before I was married just now looked very like poverty.

Nurse's words had sunk deeply into my mind, though I would not acknowledge it. She had attributed my child's puny frame and frettul temper to my idle self-indulgence before he was born; and so I determined that I would be tenderly careful of my babe-that he should have a mother's attention now, if he had suffered from want of it before he saw the light.

Nurse had always improvised a bed for him beside hers. It was but two pillows placed in two arm-chairs, with their seats facing. She had insisted upon having new warm blankets, and no sheets, for him to sleep in-indeed, his pillow was covered with soft flannel, I saw all this, certainly with a species of contempt for what I was tempted to think almost uncanny ways, which I altered as soon as she left.

The first night after her departure my boy lay in my arms until we went to bed. It was novelty to have him entirely to ourselves. I could not hug him enough; and in the exuberance of my unlimited affection had almost forgotten his supper, cooked by our maid-servant in the kitchen, which, when it came, had a suspicious blackness, and it was undeniably smoky. How-ever, babe can't taste that, I thought! but, didn't he, though? The yell he set up was piercing-very suggestive of vins and peedle all over him. Arthur fidgeted about white I stuffed the child with as much food as I thought necessary, which the little obstinate thing rejected a moment after, and would have a per-verse attack of hiccoughs; so that I had to place aim across my shoulder and beat his back, to the utter detriment of my silk dress. By dint of much perseverance he was quieted and slept. Now, thought I, he shall lie in the refreshing cool sheets. Five minutes only of this treatment sufficed to drown our ears with his persistent

'What is the matter?" Arthur pettishly exclaimed. "Unfasten him, Mary; he must have a pin sticking in him."

I sat up in bed, and he held the light while I examined him. No, there was nothing to cause

his cries. "Well," said he, "however puny his body may

be, his voice is strong enough." By dint of hushing and rocking I got him to aleep, and kept him on my arm close to me, After some time this constrained position prevented my sleeping, but the moment I attempted to dislodge him a fractions, peevish cry was set up. This continued at intervals till nearly morning, when I gave in. My boy had mastered me-for, unwilling to break further the slumber of my husband, I succumbed to the little tyrant, and lay stiff in every limb. Worn out with fatigue and sleeplessness, morning dawned without affording me relief. I was unable to get up, and my husband ate his breakfast in discontent —alone; and, as it the spirit of mischief possessed the child, he now lay immovable as a little dog, quite regardless that I had turned him on to his father's pillow, and severed him from my protecting arms. The memory of that this was the right haunts me now—not that this was first night haunts me now-not that this was solitary in its discomfort, but first impressions are not readily effaced. Night succeeded night, varied only in its intensity of weariness by my husband volunteering to walk the room and "h'saing" it to rest-I don't know how to write week after week, the little tyrant wore us out in temper, patience, and health, but always towards morning sank into blissful rest for itself and my

tired frame, for my husband could not continue to walk with it through the night. As its teeth appeared, its fretiulness increased to shrill screams, which pierced one's brain like a railway whistle. My husband, who had borne

so patiently for my sake, gave in at this, "Something must be done with this child, Mary, or I must have a separate room. I would call in some other medical man; Vaughan, I am sure, does not understand children's ail-

'The doctor says there is nothing the matter with it. It's only temper."

"It can't be all temper; the child must be in pain in getting its teeth. Is there no simple thing to rub its gums with ?"

"I should be afraid to use anything —"

"Afraid be hanged! I'm sure my mother used something for all her children. Has nurse Adams never been near you since she lett? She must know how to stop this yelling."

Here the child's screams were almost beyond bearing, so that Arthur snatched up his hat and went out. I was getting somewhat hardened; my love for my child was literally dying out; now, as I held him, I almost shook him. Glad

am I now that it was only "almost,"
"Please, ma'am, the lady, ma'am, from next
door thinks she can stop the baby's screaming," said our untidy Susan, opening the door. I looked round the littered apartment, not heeding my own disordered attire, and was going to say that I could not see her, when one of the sweetest faces for an old lady I had ever seen presented itself. I was prepared to encounter the Mrs. Carter I knew, a gossiping runabout body, but I was taken by surprise at this pleasant vision of an old lady of between sixty and seventy. My confusion was manifest as I rose

from my low chair, holding the still screaming child, now almost convulsed, in my arms. She quietly took him from me, saying, so easantly :-"I am used to children; you are not. I came up yesterday to pay my son and his wife a visit, and I must confess that I had a sleepless night, or my room is contiguous to yours, and in these

thin-walled houses one hears everything."
With the authority of knowledge, she handled he child in a manner very different from mine. He, like a restive horse which knows its rider, seemed to feel the difference, or else was at that moment exhausted. She put her finger inside his mouth, which he heartily clenched. "This is rather serious," she said. "No won-der the child screams so. Has the doctor ever

examined his gums ?" "Two months since he did, when he said the fretfulness proceeded from temper."

"But what about the screams?" "I have not seen him sluce. "If you will send for a little pure honey (an ounce will do), and get your chemist to put in

it a teaspoonful of poppy syrup—or rather I will go for it myself,"

She opened the blackets, and laid the child carefully down, putting the corner of one over

"Better let me have him." "Not for the world," she hastily replied. "He has been too much in the arms already. Just fancy," she said, smiling, "ir you were racked with the toothache how you would like to have your head bumped on somebody's knees, and wisted and turned in every direction. child feels as much as you would, May I ask who is your medical attendant? I will call upon him and say that his attention will be required

I gave her the needed information, and saw her depart with a feeling of relief to which I had been many a day a stranger, and, wonder of wonders, the child was quiet.

Mrs. Carter presently returned, saying that the doctor would come in the evening, and with her remedy we should do very well till be came. The child still slept, and, oh! this interval of peace, how precious it was! We entered into conversation, during which my newly acquired triend insensibly led me to relate the Jetails of

my infant's management.
"You will know better in time," said she. "And now I must leave you. If baby wakes do not take him out of his warm nest, but raise him gently, not uncovering his head, and give him a teaspoonful of castor-oil, then turn him gently over on his other side, and don't feed him for an hour afterwards."

"And what am I to do with the honey and

poppy syrup ?"
"Do nothing. I will take it away for fear of mischiet. The doctor will come in the evening and lance his gums, which is really necessary, t aprove of this operation, but the child will have convulsions without it. When the doctor comes send for ne, and by no means remove the child off the ped, but keep it warm. I dare say the medicine will cause it pain and it will cry: then alter its position, sometimes raising the pillow with your arm under it, and again lowering it; but don't remove it from the blankets, not even to feed it. Promise me that you will manage this.

"This I will thankfully promise, and offer a thousand thanks for your kindness. It was as if the child was aware his comforter was going, for upon this he set up a scream which promptly brought Mrs. Carter to his side. made me nervous and fidgety, while she was cool and collected, and merely turned him over on his other side. She then mixed a tea-spoonful of oil with a little milk, put it into a small clean bottle, and so patiently let it run from the bottle into his mouth—her arm under the pillow lifting him. He had nearly taken it all before he discovered that it was other than his usual food; then the cry was fearful, but his determined friend patiently bore it, and immediately he ceased to cry she gave him the remainder, and held him on the pillow till all danger of sickness ceased. Not long after this

he tell asleep. Mrs. Carter, on leaving. said:-"He is warm and comfortable; do not fusover him, but attend to his requirements with out taking him in your arms.

The remainder of this day was the most comfortable I had passed for many weeks. I began to reason with myself upon the matter. Why had I not the sense to reflect that carrying a child in the arms to meet every draught was likely to give it pain? When I had suffered from toothache, even the whisking of a cloth increased my agony. How much more with a delicate infant must the oain be doubled! Mrs. Carter came with the doctor in the evening The latter said, laughingly, as though he would no t give onense:-

"This would not have happened, my dear lady, with a more experienced mother than yourself; but unless infauts are carefully tended the bowels kep: in a proper state, and the teeth helped to cut their way through the gums, these will mevitably get hard and swotlen, and and trequently convulsions, ensue Babies shouldn't be nursed in the arms. them warm, feed them regularly-regularly mind, not at one hour to-day and another to morrow; they mustn't acquire the irregular habits of medical men so early; and, above at things, keep down lever by giving a teaspoonful

now and then of castor oil." Thus he went on, mingling covert reproof with useful advice, busying himself meanwhile with his horrid-looking lancets. White and trem-bling, I turned sick as I fancied the blood

ready round the mouth of my darling.
"Dear me!" the doctor exclaimed. "I left in your son's drawing-room my right case of instruments. Would you, my dear Mrs. Norton, kindly go yourselt for them? I would ask Mrs. Carter to do so, but I'm afraid her knee won't permit her; and don't send that stupid down stairs, she'll drop them and ruin me."

Without a thought I went on the errand, which kept young Mrs. Carter and myself twenty minutes in unsuccessful search, when susan came to say that the doctor had found what he wanted in his coat-pocket. I hastened back to find that I had been kindly hoaxed, and spared much distress. My boy was awake, evidently relieved and quiet. I went to take him up; the doctor's warning finger was on my arm as my husband entered the room. He turned pele, and made scarcely more than one stride from the door to the bed, when, seeing the child awake and quiet, he turned round with a gesture of inquiry, which the doctor

answered. "All right, my dear sir. Your child will be

"He sleeps with us," I hastened to reply.
"That'll never do—never. What rest will
either you or Mr. Norton get! None—none.
It's bad for the child, too. I thought nurse Adams never allowed this sort of thing,"
"Nor did she, doctor, but my wife altered her

plan of tetting him sleep in a bed by himself."
"Ab, well, musta't tell tales; we are all like Adam, and blame our wives, from the first Adam downwards. However, there's no great harm done yet. You've got a something to make a bed of close to yours?"
"But as I am going to sleep in another room

it can make no difference," said my husband.
"Never do that, my dear sir; the child will be quiet enough now, and I will look in to-morrow.
Mrs. Carter, I am sure, will manage for you in

The doctor left, and Mrs. Carter did manage exactly as nurse Adams had done, I ted him twice in the night, and whether he had a sleepng draught or not I never knew, but he did not disturb us, and my husband's slumber was un-Mrs. Carter came in the morning and pronounced favorably for the patient. He cried a little upon being washed and dressed. I laughingly said I thought her grave manner had an effect upon him.

"It is quite true; from the moment a child takes notice it should be taught by the mother ferstand her ways and motions, and should never be capriciously treated—fondled and caressed at one moment, or treated harshly the next. Children have more sense than you

"But surely a twelvemonth is old enough to

commence to bring them into order; they can-not understand before that age,"
"You are mi-taken. A twelvemonth is just nine mouths too long. An infant of three months knows quite well when it sees the norse take up its food; it recognizes its mother from a stranger, and is wise enough in much else. you want to live in peace, and with the love your child—a love which should be life-long -rule it from its earliest infancy by gentle but firm tones; and when it is old enough to understand words, never by entreaty or otherwise go from your word once pledged, either to reward or punish, even if your own judgment condemn you is your spoken resolve. You must guard against hasty decisions, but teach your children

to obey without question. "I shall gossip here too long. Here is the poppy syrup and honey. I don't think it will now be needed; but if it should—that is, if the child drivels very much and bites its fists—just dip your middle finger in the mixture, let the liquid run off nearly dry, then rub the gums with it. It will soon give reliet, but must not be too frequently used. And I am just reminded that the india rubber ring which I saw yesterday tied round baby's wrist is not pleasant to the child, and it has a disagreeable smell. Get a piece of orris-root from the chemist's, bore a hole through it with a gimlet, tie a piece of cape or ribbon into the hole to form a loop, then the the ends round the child's wrist. The more the child bites this the better for the gums, and the more tragrance the root diffuses. You will think me very intrusive, dear Mrs. Norton," she continued, "but I would do away with a cotton bib, always hanging wet round an infant's neck, which (requently gives cold either on the chest or gums. Get some fine Welsh flannet, cut out the bib, vandyke the edge, and overcast it with white silk, twist, or coarse sewing silk, and let it be changed as often as needed; they are easily washed, dried, and pressed under a weight with-out trouble. I would also exchange his cambric nightcap, with all the stiff frilling, for a plain one of the thinnest flannel, which, scalloped

"Mis. Harford," I interrupted, "will not allow her children to wear caps. "No, not children; but tender infants cer-tainly should. Half the suffering which delicate babes experience in ear-ache, gatherings in the head, and painful swollen gums, auses from this bare exposure of their tencer heads. All children are not alike; some can bear this rough usage, but most ernnot. One mode of treatment will not do for all children. Some require more medicine than others, but I never recommend agministering anything but easter-oil in minute and, it necessary, frequent doses. I do not even tolerate magnesia, unless one child be upwards of a year old. I recollect the case of my second child, Edmund. He was brought to me one morning with the joint of his elbow very much swellen. I instantly concluded that his nurse, a girl of twenty, had bruised the arm, or lain upon it at night or twisted it in some way; this she strenuously denied. We called in medical advice. The doctor was of the same opinion; she was therefore discharged. The arm was bound up in splints, but it did not mend, and in the course of a week the other arm swelled in the same way. The doctor then pronounced the be scrofula, and ordered sutphur baths, and the child to be taken to the sea,

and embroidered, really looks pretty.

'The girl I summarily dismissed was recalled, for I had always tound her kind and attentive, and she never neglected her charge. That very day an old triend called on me -one, by-the-b who had never had children. She examined the arm, and said, 'Give him a very small teaspoontul of castor-oil nightly for a week, which can-not hort.' This was done, and repeated at an interval of a week, when both arms were well, and the child was never attacked afterwards. "Of course, my dear, you cannot be expected to know much about children's allments, or how

to treat them, but every mother who does saves husband's purse, and herself a world of anxlety and uneasiness."
"When I married I never dreamed of the reponsibility which would devolve on me," I

remarked "Very seldom a girl does, and it is not now the Isshion to caucate young lades for their future vocation, I am sorry to say. Of the duries of household management, or of the expenditure of a fixed and small income, they are wholly ignorant. Therefore, when they marry, experience has to be attained at the cost of domestic comfort, and scarcely ever do they know how to treat young children, either ill of well. The doctor is summoned for every trifle -a practice leading very much to debt. serious cases call for help; but if a child have a bilious attack, or an ordinary cold, or chilblains, the responsibility should not be shifted from the mother's to the doctor's hands. know how it was when I first married, and most

young mothers are as ignorant as I was."
"But you would certainly have medical advice in cases of smallpox, measles, and whoopingcough?

"Smallpox cases would seldom arise if the mother saw that her child was properly vacci-nated, and a doctor would be necessary in all these cuses, yet she should know something of the management necessary to each. Small pox requires cool treatment, measles warm, while in whooping-cough fresh air, but always at one temperature, is absolutely necessary; so also are minute and frequent doses of specacuanha, as well as the attention to the bowels."

"I scarcely understand you about the tresh I will endeavor to explain. A child leaves its bedroom in the morning, which perhaps is at sixty degrees; it should be taken to another the same temperature, and here the air should again be changed in three hours; the bedroom where the tresh outer air has been

admitted freely through the day by the window and open door, with a fire the air should be again warmed to sixty degrees; always taking care that the child be well covered from draughts or colder or hotter air during the journeys from one room to the other.' What a pity we are not taught such know-

ledge when we are young and unmarried!" "I think, with you, that it is so, and I am quite sure if a little of the time which is now sevoted to accomplishments, never in after-tife

practised, were given to the acquirement of simple information upon domestic matters and medical ethics, children generally would be healthier and homes happier."
"Every mother should know the mode of treatment and the use of remedies for simple or

treatment and the use of remedies for simple or other ailments. I do not mean that a woman is to qualify herself for a medical practitioner, but I do say she ought to be equal to the management of her children in their infancy without further advice. She should also look after the drains of the house, for a fertile source of mischief and sickness lies here. Mention to nine-teen comen out of twenty that a drain in the teen women out of twenty that a drain in the house is offensive, or there is a great prevalence of 'essence of sink,' probably each will reply,

'Yes, but I can't help it.' By and-by her children sicken one after another, her husband gets up with a headache, his temper becames variable and britable, and she herself is welghed down with lassitude and weariness. If she be an ignorant woman, but of religious spirit, and her children or husband be suatched by death from her, she will after a time say 'it pleased God to afflict me.' Ah! my dear lady,

"'Our afflictions oft in ourselves do lie Which we ascribe to Heaven.' "But about the drain, dear Mrs. Carter? Ex

cuse me for interrupting you, but I am really

anxious to benefit by your teaching."
"In modern built houses for families of a small income, all the details which preserve health or promote comfort are shamefully negected. The kitchen sink and closet drains are unirapped, and thus the poisonous smell enters into the house, introducing scarlet and low tevers, sore throat, diphtheria, cholera, and stomach derangement, producing nervous trride the matter is never caved for. Now let vet the matter is never cared for, mistress be ever so heedful about all other house-hold management, this one should be her chief; to insist upon it, and to see that the brass trap of the sink is always on; that the covers of all other closets in or out of the house be kept ocwn; that no stale or dirty water or vegetable matter be kept in the house, or water in which vegetables have been boiled be thrown down the drain; and that all sink and sloset drains be flushed with a continuous stream of water for ave minutes three times a week. Remember, that although the effluvia might not be perceptible on the ground floor, yet odors, whether isagreeable or fragrant, always ascend; and infacts or invalids, while quietly slumbering in unconsciousness of the invisible foe, are breathing the vapors which may place them in the arms of death.'

Then, what cares a girl takes upon herself when she marries!" "No girl thinks of that. She looks to have her own way, to be petted, to have money to spend and fine dresses to wear, and to parade the accomplishments she may possess in parties at home and abroad. Her first child is sometimes found in the way, and the worry of her servants a perpetual blister, though the best and most conscientious woman nowadays cannot emancipate herself from the latter infliction. "All this was foreign to my purpose to have entered upon, but somehow it prose out of the children's ailments. But about weaning your babe, when do you intend it?"

"I have never nursed it; but children are generally weaned at twelve months old, are

"I always fancied eight months long enough: infants do not remember so long at this early age. But it depends upon the strength of constitution of the mother; a child will suck disease from a sickly mother at the expense of its own life; therefore, she must be the judge of the proper time. At the period in the day at which child is usually nursed, it should be fed from a bottle with good milk slightly sweetened, but by no means permitted to have too much. An hour after this, give it a bitle food of gruel or fine oatmeal boiled well in water, then sweetened and cooled with mak. A change of diet is as necessary for infants as for adults. Sifted bread erumbs nicely boiled in water, sweetened and then cooled with milk, and biscuits, sold for the purpose and soaked, are excellent. Beware of studing the child with too much food at one time, or by giving it too often. Every three hours through the day a small quantity will suffice, extending to four hours in the evening, lastly feeding it at ten, and again at four in the morning. Children are early awake, but after this, most intants will sleep on till eight o'clock; a small feeding will then suffice before its morning bathing and dressing, after which it may be

"How very quietly my boy now sleeps! It was fortunate, indeed, that his gums were lanced. I cannot sufficiently thank you." "It was fortunate, or the child might have had convulsions from the irritation. You must gently rub his gums with your finger. The boney will prevent soreness from the rubbing, and the poppy syrup will soothe. The latter, you are aware, is a narcotic, and, though valuable in its use, its abuse would be very hurtful. "What is the reason that, for the last ten ave or more, my darling could never bear the ht? He always turned fretrul if a candle was

idenly shown to him. "This was the result of uneasy sensations, the forerunners of a fit, and usually accompanied by sickness and a contined state of the bowels

"An I he had not this symptom." 'No; but he had unquiet, uneasy sleep, and was very feverish. Fits are sad things for children, and toere is more than one kind of convulsion. Sometimes a fit will come upon a previously healthy enild, and is the symptom of lever or measles or other complaint coming on Then instant recourse should be had to a hot bath, and medical advice obtained. The brain always more or less affected by fits, and they are beyond a mother's power to care, or even, in many instances, to alleviate; the exsive pain of teething, and sometimes worms will bring them on. The causes of intants diseases are not thoroughly understood. The brain is often the seat of the mischief. Some have a trequent sickness, which is often attai buted to a stomach disordered from food or druk; but it is irritation of the nerves of the stomach, which are affected by the brain, that causes the vomiting. A mother cannot cure these ailments, or distinguish their or gin; but she should be abre to nurse her infant in the best possible manner, and never, for a moment,

delegate so sacred a duty to a servant's hands. "Sick infants are very susceptible of sound. A child will start and cry out in its sleep it a sudden noise startle it; therefore, by all means, insist upon quiet. In all cases in every sickroom avoid whispering moving about in creaking shoes or a rustling dress. Never adget anything bout, but at once put it in the desired place Do not meddie with the fire-irons, but pick up and put on coal with the angers, if needed Keep a darkened, not a dark room. Do no muffic up the patient, young or old, with curtains; and let the face be always turned from the window or light. Let the bedclothes be light and warm—as many blankets as neededat banish all heavy coverings. Let the air of the room be kept at one temperature, regulated by a thermometer, at from 60 to 70 de See that the windows do not rattle, nor he door shut badry; and there are a hundred other little things which a careful nurse will

"I hope my boy will never have fits. I think I should die it I saw him so suffering."
"That would be exceedingly foolish, because a at might come on at any moment-the effort of some hidden disease to develop itself. The appearance of smallpox is often preceded by a dt. In my young days children were frequently marked with this dreadful scounge; indeed, I had a brother who was nine days blind with it. The sad disfigurement caused to the face is often Should your child be visited by appalling. such a calamity, I will give you a remedy I read of the other day in a useful little work. Mix issolved gum-arabic with honey, and sufficient lamp-black to blacken the whole mixture. Then with a camel's hair brush paint over every pus tule or spot. It is said to be the light which aggravates the disease. This is a simple matter recollect as a treatment-resh most darkness, and proper medicines.'

"I hope never to have such afflictions in my family as the smallpox, or even diphtheria."
"A mother should be prepared to neet this last deadly foe. The remedy which Dr. Allnat, or Frant, prescribes is this:-

"Take four drachms (or a quarter fan ounce) of the chlorate of potassa, pour upon it a pint of boil-ing water, and stir it wei; then put it in a bottle and closely cork it. to be ready for use when needed. Then it should be well shaken, and a teaspoonful be administered three times daily."

"The only way to meet dreaded and unavoida-

ble evils is to be prepared for them. A know-ledge of how to treat a disease is half its cure. I have long overstaved my time, and perhaps wearied you. Your boy will do very well now. So farewell, dear Mrs. Norton, till I pay another visit to my son, for I leave this afternoon." [To be continued in our next issue.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-Office, FIFTH Street, west side, below

Chemut.

PRILABELPHIA, August 22, 1805.

Scaled Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chiel Commusioner of Highwars, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 7th inst., for the constitution of a Sower on the lime of Fifteenin street, from the south side of spring Garden street to the north curb line of Brandywine street and in Brandywine street from Fifteenih to Sixteenth street, to be built of brick, circu ar in form, with a clear inside diameter or two feet six inches, with such lafets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of seventy five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much can build, the balance to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been flied in the Law Department, as directed by or imance of May 25, 1869.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. SMEDLEY.

9 14 3t

Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Manacers have determined to a low to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transform, at 3 F M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock of the the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their aemes Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing or a full share,

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1880 at 3 F M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1887, but an

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1857, but an Instain ent of 20 per cent, or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time or subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers before the list of Kovember, 1867. On all payments on a cludding the aforesaid instainment, made before the is of June 1867, discount will be allowed as the rate of Per cent, per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the ls: of November, 1867, intorest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be to reited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, it paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1887, out to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

8 30

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN BAILBOAD COMPANY No 258 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA. September 12 1863.

A Meeting of the Bonaholders of the Hundingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 258 S. THIRD Street, on THI RSDAY, the 29th day of September, A. D., 1866, at 12 o'c ock noon, or the purpose of advising as to the sale of a portion of the mineral lands of the Company.

By order of the Board.

J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE

NATIONAL BANK OF THE BEPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, September II 1886.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on MONDAY. September II, instant, at 34 o'clock P. M., in Koom No 3, second floor of the Banking House, to consider an amendment to the Articles of Association increasing the number of Directors.

By order of the Board.

9 12 44

W. H. RHAWN, President.

I RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE friends and acquaintances of my huaband, the laste FREDER CK LAKEMEYER, that I intend to continue and carry on, on my own account and control, the Restourant at the corner of EXCHANGE Flace and CART's R Street, and also the business on SMITH'S ISLAND, both places having ocen carried on so successfully by the decessed. I flatter myself that I may enjoy, under my management, a share of the patronage so. under my management, a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late proprietor; promising that nothing shall be wanting on my part to retain and

ment the established reputation of both establishments 9 10 6t MARY LAKEMEYER. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WOALD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous, the only perfect
dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tinis, but true GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, ALSO.

Regererating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the bair, prevenus baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

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entitled-PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, be had nee, for four stamps by andressing Secre-New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 I ROADWAY, New York.

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THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST. which, by discharging a percuss which, by discharging a percussion cap, made express) or the purpose, will prove very effectual in the preven non or bufgiaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—

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5th The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in temale lone liness or eld age, especially when articles of creat value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamter doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either nom us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or addr. ss.

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THE CELEBRATED Lilne's Chilled Iron Safes.

apest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Sale made. The modern and extremely popular

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Scales warranten equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable The undersigned baving the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectively solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to nierit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

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se, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

9 5 6m

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it. North ShCOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO. No 232 North ShCOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & Ownes, No. 23 North Street, and by Drug-

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Motice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to sind from (ape May will be
CONTINUED, viz.—Leave Phi adelphia at 3 F. M.,
and Cape is and at 5 A. M., daily.

J. VAN BENS-ELMAR, Superintendent.
September 3, 1986.

9 3 ti

and reflecting making other property than

FLOORING! FLOORING FLOORING! FLOORING. 5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 5-4 VIRGUNIA FLOORING. 5-4 VIRGUNIA FLOORING. 1866. FLOROLIS

5-4 CAROLINA PLOORING

5-4 VEGINIA PLOORING

5-4 VIRGINIA PLOORING

5-4 DELAWARE PLOORING

4-4 DFLAWARE PLOORING

ASH AND WALNUT PLOORING

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AT REDUCED PRICES.
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Do: 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
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RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

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ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
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DRY POFLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
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FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
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Would solicit orcers for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

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F YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION I in every respect, buy the selebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at \$7.25 per ton. Also, the genuine EaGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very tine quality of LEHIGH. Egg and Stove, at \$8.00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

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D. L. Carpenter, the well-known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenies, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1866, for the Fail Winter, and Spring.

Every attention, as heretolore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 625 AECH Street, daily and nightly. monday, Wednesday and Friday after-NONDAY, Wednesday and Friday after-NOONS.

FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.
TUESDAY THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNO NS.
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MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVEN
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D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.
All Calops Walkes, Hops. etc., and the many different figures of the GERMAN COTILLION
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will be given to scholars and criends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Sall, and a grand Masque Subscription Hall in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Foral Bail will be given on application to D. L. Carperter
Tickets are reasy at his rooms for his Opening Soirce.
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FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Two large Con n unicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a tamtly.

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