eat that, but do not let it be too warm; or make him arrowroot jelly by mixing a spoontul of arrowroot with a little cold water, thea pour on boiling water, till it forms a jelly, and give it nearly cold. Attend to the child's bowels. I will send an sperient to be taken directly."

Under Providence my child recovered from this serious attack, which happily had no fatal result. After this I began to think my troubles from mismanagement were nearly over. Dot was just twelve months old, and was beginning to walk, though not alone. It was a weary to be stooping and holding him up that began to look about for some easier mode of teaching him. Some of my friends advised me to tie a silk handkerchief round his waist, and hold him up by the ends at the back. This plan I found hurt his chest very much, as he always leaned upon it and stuck his heels into the ground instead of planting his feet armly, as a baby can do. In fact, he got lazy over it, and the holding him in this manner did not relieve me. Another friend suggested that I should put him on the floor as much as possible, and let him crawl. In reply I said I wanted him to learn to walk, and not to crawl; but as I had discovered how excessively ignorant I was in all that restricted. rant I was in all that pertained to children, I was really anxious to get and act upon any advice, without judging of the quality.

This new mode was a relief to me, certainly and the child became highly amused, and would stay for hours. He became an accomplished crawling rapidly to any part of the room. He did not get on his knees, but pro-pelled himself by the inside of his legs and ankies, in a way which will be scarcely intelli-ble in describing, and I soon found that one ankle became very weak. "Ah! well, there is no royal road to walking. I must put my shoulder to the work, or else the dear fellow will be lame to a certainty." There was nothing for it but with my bands under his arms to give him two or three turns across the room. then placed him in a high chair, with a soft seat covered with fiannel-not cold calloo or prickly horsehair, to make the chair a torture, It had the usual flat bar which is attached to the front of all similar chairs. I found this of great benefit in giving firmness to the ankles, as when he wanted to reach a toy which might be a little out of his reach on the table he invariably, after he was taught to do so, stood on the

bar for the purpose.

It may be asked why I did not let a girl teach him to walk. Not alone because of the expense of having a second servant, but chiefly because girls cannot be trusted. Out or sight it was easier to carry the child hanging half over the arm, with the infant's knees pressed against the girl; and thus the legs would become crooked or bowed, at which girl or boy becomes justly exasperated when grown up.

I found that by giving the child a walk for about six or seven minutes every two hours both he and myseli were less ratigued. Only this trouble was entailed upon me—he was always wanting to be on his feet, and it wa-difficult to make him understand that this was not to be. It was nearly lifteen months before he could tully walk alone, for he was of a trembling nervous temperant. Fear seemed inhe rent in him by nature. I was very careful not to encourage this failing by pitying or even mentioning it before him. At the same time, I never left him in the dark, nor unheeded his

I had myself been a weakly child, and to this hour can recollect the terror with which I frequently awoke in the night and found darkness around me—the bitter hours 1 passed with my head under the bedclothes, starting at all unrecognized sounds, which seem to haunt every room between midnight and dawn. Had I seen anything unpleasant or witnessed an accident during the day, it was sure to repeat itself with additional horrors during my sleep; and so much had I suffered from this, and from the unheeding nature of the people surrounding me, that my child nature, which should have been happy and joyous, was blighted into a grave stupidity, or what passed as such, by the tercors of the night, of which I became afraid to speak Irrespective of these reproductions of the brain, my dreams were always of a black bear hugging me so that I could not breathe, or that I was being compelled to pass through a narrow passage in which I felt stifled. Strange to say, this went on for years. I became thin, sallow, almost cadaverous. Then I was sent to a farm-house to get country air. Here I was no longer haunted, and I rapidly regained my health; but was no sooner home, and occupying my usual little bed, than the same terrors returned. On my mother mentioning this circumstance to a very judicious friend, whom she had not seen for years, she said at once:-

"Her bedroom is badly ventitated. Is there an unclosed fireplace in it?"
"There is none at all," returned my mother. "Ah! I thought so. Just leave the door a lit-tle way open at night, and be careful that

through the day the room is kept thoroughly ventilated by having both door and window open. Moreover, do away with any carpet there may be in it, except a narrow strip by the bed-side and before the toliet-table and wash-stand. Take away the counterpane from the bed, and give her an extra blanket, and let her lie between flannel instead of sheets. Let her be kept warm, but without pressure from calico or linen, which only contines the perspiration, and makes the child irritable. Also, the last thing at night go into her room with a light, tuck in the clothes, and quietly speak to her. So sooth ing will this be that she will not wake till the morning. If she desires to have a light, give her one, but let it be placed out of the level of her eyes, and away from any draught, so that It does not fling dancing shadows over the room outside the open door would be the best place. Truly this iriend was my guardian angel, for on her plan being adopted I had no more rors, my nights were passed in retreshing slum-bers, and by day my benumbed intellect began to awaken. I have since, through the informa-tion of an obliging medical friend, learned the cause of my early misery, independent of the went of ventilation.

want of ventilation. "You were a child," said he, "of a highly organized nervous temperament. Even a rough wind made you shudder, and the slightest noise startled you. If any one cut a finger in your presence, you tell the wound by sympathy, which, like an electric shock, ran down your spine. Existence was doubly sweet to you in the open air, and depression arose if you were in a confined atmosphere. Your heart beat fast, very fast, and you turned pale when you were

suddenly spoken to or saw a stranger. Is not this true?"

I could not but acknowledge it. "Well, then," he continued. "stronger natures, whose nerves are of iron, who can detect no atmospheric changes, no unpleasant smells, and whom the roughest breeze and the tempestuous ocean only exhibitate, who can stand and see a limb cut off, albeit not used to such sightssuch can have no sympathy with more delicate organisms than their own. How, then, can they understand their management? Why, it is moral death to a nervous child to be placed under such care. All are not born with the same temperament, or the same teelings, and so each will act differently under various influences. I do not always listen to a child who says he is afraid to stir in the dark. This cow-ardice is natural to children, and is best com-bated by an appeal to their courage, and by accompanying them in the dark, and showing them that there is no real cause for fear. But tear, in a more or less degree, will always be a part and parcel of the nature of a nervous child. And in after life, even when the terrors of childhood have been forgotten, and daily fighting with trouble and adverse circumstances has given courage, in the dead of night a shuddering terror suddenly wakens up the sleeper—at what? Nothing; and in the dark, although no thought of evil being near is indulged in, yet in a mo-ment the terror is there, making the victim cry

ut for very company's sake." All that my triend said I feit to be true, and I suspected, though he did not say so, that he, who could so well describe a nervous tempera-ment, must himself have been a sufferer.

My husband frequently said. "Mary, the boy will be a coddle;" and another time, when shouting in an unaccustomed tone to the man who was working in the garden, Dot, who was sitting by his father's side, turned instantly pale as death, a blueness overspread his little face, and he would have fallen but for the chair.

International wine for the druggist's and get sufficient inecacuanha wine for him to take to bring up the phlegw, and a little Dover's powder for the night, and I think he will do very well."

soft, then fill the cup with milk, and get him to | Arthur looked frightened, but said somewhat angrily, as he went out:"This comes of coddling the child."

I clasped my darling to my breast, and cooed and murmured in gentle accents over his little face, but minutes passed before he gave a heavy sob, and the large tears rolled over his cheeks

be nested his little head in my arm, and soon sunk into an uneasy slumter, in which every-slight noise startied him. His father returned about an bour atterwards, and was about to make some remark, when I deprecatingly held "Not now, Arthur." I suppose I looked determined, for he turned

away, multering something I was not disposed to hear. After some time the child woke up, feverish and flushed, and a little weak and trembling, but I saw no other symptoms of eval.

My husband did not return for tea, and not
until late in the evening, when Dot was safe in
his little bed; the moment be camelin he said;—

"Mary, you are ruining that child. You will
make a milksop of him. He is frightened at everything."

everything."
"Yes, he is so; I fear nothing will overcome it," I replied, as calmly as I could, for I feit that he not only inherited my temperament, but my injudicious conduct before he was born had helped to toster the weakness,

"But why humor him so?"
"It is not that I humor him, because he never cries for anything; but that which you call girl's temper is nervousness. Arthur, if Dot is used roughly, or even corrected harshly, his

My husband stared at me as if I was a "You seem very suddenly enlightened abou the ways of children, Mary,"
"Only about his nervous ways, Arthur. These I understand, for the simple reason that I can

recordect my suffering from the same cause, and I know no physical pain to equal it." Oh! it is all nonser se talking about an infant having perves."

"You have yourself often wondered at Dot's being so affected by a thunder-storm. There i no fear in his trembling, because he does no: know it would harm him; but if he suffecs as did, I can compare it to nothing that I ever felt from other causes. The expression, 'the nerves being laid bare,' perhaps will best convey my

"Weil, I can understand women's nonsense about their nerves, but not about the nerves of such a Dot as that, However, Polly, I won't shout and frighten him again.'

And so the affair ended, My little treasure became tolerably strong after the attack of croup, and could fairly run about. His hisping accents amused us both, and occasionally he would set up a joyous laugh, He became very docile, and gave me but tittle trouble, while he was his father's pet and plaything. I began almost to be jealous of my child.

#### CHAPTER III.

The Adventures of an Infant in a Child's Carriage -The Whosping-Cough-Its Medical Treatment

Arthur purchased a child's carriage in the days when perambulators were not, and, under the guidance of the maid-servant, our boy was often sent out for the air. Somehow, after these excursions the little fellow looked pale and his limbs were cold, but I saw hundreds of children in their carriages, and I left ashamed that I alone of all the nothers should be fidgety. I drove the thought from me that all was not right, but still the shadow would come. It became aimost a habit every fine day after our early dinner for Hester to take him out, while I stayed at home, not thinking it prudent to leave the house. One afternoon I had omitted to send a message to the laundress by the girl when she took Doc, so I thought I would go myself, and in turning down a squalid street, where children were industriously making dirt pies and grottoes of oyster-shells, and two boys were flinzing cabe-stalks at each other from a beap of which stood on one side of the road, suddenly my steps were rooted to the ground: for there, under a window, and in a patch of what had been a turf garden, was my boy asleep in his carriage, in the shade and the cold cutting wind, while a long-legged pig was rooting with its snout in the wraps which covered the child. I could see through the window into the room where, gathered at tea, was a noisy party, composed of an old woman, Hester, and panion or two, and several dirty children of both sexes, with ellike locks of bair, begrimed ices, and tattered clothes.

I caught the whole scene at a glance, and it was but the work of an instant to snatch up the child and to call the girl. Meantime the gaunt pig had found what he was in search of, for a small leaf dropped as I took a shawl out of the carriage. I did not speak, but went up the steps and into the room. Hester cried out, "Oh, lor"!" I was pale as a corpses, and could scarcely articulate, "Leave this, and come home instantiv."

The old woman hastened to say that Hester had come to see her mother, who was down at Mr. Turnbull's, navsing his children, "as they was all down in the measles, an' she hadn't been there a minnit."

This made me hasten my steps. I carried Dut home, and Hester dragged the carriage after her, not offering a word in explanation, but completely subdued, while the child, with his characteristic nervousness, looked white and trembling. When I reached home I was breathless with anger. I asked her how often she had gone there, and judge my dismay when her reply was, "Only four or five times," which i believe meant every day.

"And why did you disobey me? I thought you had no friends here."

"I only had grapny, mum, till the last month. when mother come up to see her, and then she was sent for to the Lodge, 'cause she lived with Mrs. Turnbull afore she was married, and three of the children was down with the measles. "And how dare you go anywhere in the hope of seeing your mother? Don't you know that my child might take the disease?" I asked, as

well as my combined tears and indignation would permit. "I didn't know as how they was catchin',

mum, and mother haven't got 'em."

I turned away. What was the use of expostulating with this lump of cumning and seeming ignorance?—for ignorant she was not; lating with that I could see. As I was undressing Dot I bethought me to ask, "Whose children were all those I saw there?" "Granny keeps a school, mum,"

"Keeps a what?" I shouted, rather than "There's lots of wimmen, mum, goes out to

work, and granny gets threepence a week for keeping the children.

And to this place my child was taken daily, to catch every disease that dirt and contact could communicate! The girl was hard-working and civil; I did not wish to send her away; but no more atternoon ramblings with Dot for her compaufon. "These stupid girls!" I thought. "How I envy those who can afford to keep expensive nurses!" Ah! I was only disartisfied with my own position because I then knew no

My sweet boy suffered no inconvenience: he prattled away in the rose-bloom of health, and was fast stealing our hearts from all else. When two years old he was attacked by a slight cough, which I unheeded at first, but soon the unmistakable whoop was heard. In alarm I sent off to Dr. Vaughan, who, however, was attending a patient many miles distant. Almost immediately nurse Adams called. After the first greetings I directed her attention to the child, who was praying about, and exhibiting no signs of the complaint. Presently the cough came on, the whoop sounded, the saliva ran from the mouth, and retching commenced. Nurse quietly took him up. "Don't be alarmed," she said. took him up. "Don't be alarmed," sne saud.
"There is nothing here but what we can manage; it has not gone too far yet. How long has he had a cough?"

About ten days, but I did not hear the peculiar whoop till within the last few hours, when I immediately sent for Dr. Vaughan; but he is

"But how much will you get? Will it make him very sick?" I asked.

"I have nursed several children with the whooping cough, and the medicine I shall get for your baby I have given to many others. It is one drachm of ipecacuanha in a little water once a day for three successive days. This will make him sick. The two grains of Dover's powder every other night, but only if he is restless. Then in the morning, a little Gregory's powder."
"Supposing that your remedies fail, and Dr.
Vaughan does not return, what shall we do?"
I asked. "Would you give him a mustard

plaster?" "I do not think I should. He is such a nervous child that, instead of soothing him, or relieving child that, instead of soothing him, or relieving the irritation of his chest, it will only make him irritable. Indeed, ma'am, though I have heard they are very safe taings, I do not think they are in all cases. I mean to say that the burning sensation, without the relief of heat, which they sometimes give, sends the blood to the head, and does a deal of mischief. However, the medicine must be got, and as speedily as pos-

When nurse returned I had made up my mind to ask her to stay. Mr. Norton had gone from home for a few days, and I feared to have the responsibility of curing the child resting with myself alone. I had no confidence in any other medical man than Dr. Vaughan, and he was ab sent at what I supposed a critical point in my child's complaint. Upon some solicitation nurse Adams consented to stay a week, until my hasband returned.

"I have had a mixture put up to rub his chest with, besides having brought the medicine. I asked them to write it down for me. It is excellent for rubbing into the chest, even in a common cough," said nurse.

I opened and read the prescription; albeit it was one of her own nostrums.

Rubbing mixture:—
Half an ounce of oil of amber, half an ounce cit of cloves, one ounce of olive oil, and two teaspoonfuls of laudanum

Certainly I found it efficacious in relieving the soreness of which the little fellow com-plained, and I give it here in the hope that others may be benefited. Dot improved under nurse's care, for she would not permit him to have any solid food, but fed him on barley-water diet and whey. Every other day, instead of the whey, he had a tablespoonful of strong beef-tea, with toasted bread in it. Sometimes the bariey was made into a pudding, and he rarely had anything but thin barley-water to drink. At first, and before I learned to make and to appreciate its qualities, I thought it was hard lines for my child, but I soon found both the pudding and the barley-water delicious. mixed in a basin a tablespoonful, piled, of the prepared barley-powder to a paste, with a little cold water. Into a quart of boiling water in a saucepan I threw not quite two ounces of loaf sugar and a tablespoonful of lemon juice, tree from pip or rind; then, with this botting, I mixed up the cold paste, re turned it to the saucepan, and boiled it for twenty minutes; then strained it into a jug, and poured it again into another, and so continued till it was quite cold. I then bottled it in a white lottle and corked it, and when the calld wanted to drink, a small quantity was poured out, and he drank it with a marvellous sooth-

The pudding was made by washing three times in boiling water two ounces of Scotch barley, then boiling it in milk, with a grate of numer and some load sogar, for two hours. It was then put in a dish in the oven to bake for half an hour, and when it was wanted a piece was cut out and elightly warmed.

The whey was prepared by boiling sweetened milk, and when at the boiling point adding a little sherry to turn it. The cord was then strained away. It was made only when wanted. Roastea apples, sago, and tapioca puddings were given to him, and this diet varied with several farinaceous puddings, but which never contamed eggs.

By the aid of these remedies and judicious diet my boy was greatly relieved of the distressing spasms which always accompany the com plaint, though no effort of ours could expedite the care. It seemed as if, for a certain time, the and obstinate cough would never yield. All we could do was to prevent inflam-mation, by sparingly giving lood, by not keeping the room hotter than sixty-five degrees, and changing the air frequently—that is, the room the child slept in was kept to sixty five degrees. He was washed and dressed in this room, and then well wrapped up and taken into another, where the fresh morning air had been admitted, and warmed by the fire to the same temperature as the toom he left. Then the sleeping-room was thoroughly ventilated through the day, and warmed to sixty-five degrees at night; but the child was undressed in the sitting-room, and he was laid in biankets-not spects-in his bad. He got well without relapse, upon this treatment and when Dr. Vaughan saw him weeks after the attack came on, he was much surprised at the re we had effected.
"All he wants now," said he, "is change of

nir. Let nurse take him out of town for a He will taen entirely lose the irritability in his throat My mind did not misgive me in entrusting my boy to nurse Adams and she justified our confidence in returning him to us in blooming

# CHAPTER IV.

from Exercise, Air, and Food.

Conduct Before the Birth of the Second Child-A Cure for Siekness-Benefits to be Derived

Dot was three years old before his sister came to divide yet increase our love. My little daugh-ter was born the healthiest of infants, and one of the quictest that ever blessed a mother's pains. Perhaps this happy result arose from my own management of myself before her birth. For I suffered, as with Dot, greatly from sickness, and this threatened to prostrate me physically, while my moral re-olutions were nearly given to the winds, this seeing one sickly talant by my side, and with the prospect of bearing another, made me to resolve to allay, and, if possible, conquer this mother's malady. After the first nt of sick-ness I was recommended to take an effervescing draught, with the smailest quantity, less than half a drop, of prassic acid in it—of course, I did not venture to mix it for myself, but had it from the chemist's. It I was up and dressed when the sickness came on, or still in bed, I did not move about, but remained quiet for two Mysickness did not come on usually till after breakfast, and then it was very dreadfal. I found an excellent remedy in eating only thin dry toast, and sipping my tea by spoonfuls. Sometimes all appetite was gone, and nothing would remain on the stomach. I then had nice greef made, with a very little salt in it (though this diet I abhorred when in health), and I took a traspoonful at a time-not more-at intervals of ten minutes. At another time, as all that I took habitually disagreed with me in the end, I tried milk in the same way, and, thus alternating, succeeded in greatly subduing the sickmess. Strange to say, the acidity of the stomach, which would frequently arise, was corrected by the milk. I studiously avoided all spirits, wine, and beer, for I had a dread that the desire of one day would the next lead to a craving, and that my child in its future might be influenced my want of self-control before its birth, and so become a drunkard. I don't know how far I was justified in thus thinking, nor can I tell this

I do not say but that in heavy atmospheres stimulants may be necessary, though I would caution every mother to abstain, if she can, from them altogether; and if not wholly, to take so much only as may be absolutely neces-

After the first conquered wish for stimulants After the first conquered wish for stimulants I censed to desire them, and soon got to loathe even the smell. I drank pure, good milk, which Dr. Vaughan had told me to give Dot, instead of tea, coffee, or beer. He said that the composition of milk was such that it was capable of supporting animal life without any other food, telling me, also, at the same time, how it formed blodd and bone, earth, and the saits necessary to keep up the natural waste of flesh. I do not recollect all he said upon the subject, but remembered sufficient to induce me to adopt it as an article of diet for myself and children, though I will not deny that it was very difficult at first to abstain from tea, of which I was unat first to abstain from tes, of which I was un-

duly fond, and the use of which I would not acknowledge had anything to do with my too frequent restless sleepless nights.

But it certainly had a power upon me, as it has upon inanimate objects; for I have since discovered tea to be a most powerful desergent discovered ten to be a most powerful detergent for cleaning polished furniture, varnished prints, oil paintings, and smoke-grimed windows. Now here the effect is palpable even with tea of the weakest kind, and if it does not act upon the stomach in a similar way, it certainly renders some of the nerves exceedingly irritable. I have often looked at Dot, seen him quiver from the slightest noise, and wondered if, in the days before he was bern, my intrinsic love of ten had explicitable. my inordinate love of tea had evilty influenced

I overcame the irritability of the stomach by very nuclerate eating. I avoided taking any meat after seven o'clock in the evening. I took constant but moderate exercise in the open air, and avoided much running about in the house, as this gave fatigue without my being able to recover rapidly from it. I ate meat and vegerecover rapidly from it. I are meat and vege-tables, but gave up pastry, even larinaceous puddings made with eggs; these gave me an ex-cess of bile. I cannot say this was no depriva-tion, for pastry was more tempting to me than anything else, excepting ten; but I soon got accustomed to it, and, what is more, became quite so expert in making milk puddings with-out eggs. Besides, the latter induced const pation, to which the cooked milk sometimes added For this I took every night a teaspoonful of castor oil in a little cold water, and after a time, as this nauseated on the stomach, I took the not unpleasant medicine of sulphate of magnesia and infusion of roses every morning early. I made it myself by procuring a quarter of an ounce of damask rose leaves and two ounces of loaf sugar, and pouring on a pint of bolling water; after stirring and letting it stand for two hours I put into a bottle one ounce of sulphate of magnesia, and strained the infusion to this. After spaking it up well it was ready for use; a wineglass three parts full was a dose, I had a great gread of sore hipples, for I had

seen two ad instances; but recently I had met with a charming Norwegian lady friend, who got two large nutmegs, and secoped them out like a thimble, then put them into brandy for a week, and afterwards dried them. The breasts were rubbed every morning with glycerine, and the nippies washed over with brandy, and, when dry, the nutmegs were placed one on each nipple. This drew them out, and sufficiently har-dened them till baby was born. Only I should remark that all this was done by the fire, and where the patient could not possibly take cold.

When the period for my confinement arrived. to my surprise, my sufferings were much less than at the birth of Dot, and on asking nurse the reason, she said, almost sharply, I thought "Eccause exercise in the fresh air, good tood and sel-control have made you strong and

happy."
"But, nurse," I said, "women do suffer in caild-birth, and can't help it." "Yes, they do, vast numbers; but my grandfather, who was a doctor, used to say in onehalf the instances it was owing to an artificial life before marriage-late hours, late rising, taking no exercise, and pinching their waists and the other half suffered through their own mothers' conduct before they were born.

I winced at this, for Dot was playing near me, and I never could satisfy myself that I had not n ome measure been the cause of his delicacy constitution.

When my precious little daughter, who was the picture of all loveliness and health, was about eight mouths old, she and Det caught the easies. How, I could not tell. Dr. Vanghan aid, when called in, "The sooner children's diseases are over the better. I don't like them coming on late in lite. Fancy a big fellow with the 'thrush,' or this little angel here falling ill with the measles on her wedding-day." And the good doctor laugued long and heartily. I hated nim for the moment, for there had my children been shivering with the cold, and were now crying out with heat, thirst, and languor, and her eyes running with water, then sneezing. I thought I was about to lose them, and so

"Nonsense!" replied the doctor. "They will do very well. To-morrow, perhaps, you will observe, flist on the forehead and tace, and then over the whole body, a dusky red eruption, which will gradually group itself into crescentshaped spots, the skin appearing white between After three days these spots will disappear, but leave a disagreeable itching which you may allay by powdering with violet powder, or you may spouge with a lattle tepid vinegar and water, but I don't like it so well.

will give them some medicine doctor !" I asked. "No. I do not think I shall. As long as you keep the bowels open, and not give them their usual food, but plenty of warm milk and water, and as many reasted apples as you like, they will be all right. Only keep the room moderately warm. Whatever you do, don't let them be chilled, either by a draught in this room, or Whatever you do, don't let them by going into another of a colder temperature, or by contact with cold bed-clothes. Be sure that they have an equable warmth-not one your hot and the next cold. Remember that children sick in the measles should be kept toleraply warm, while in the smallpox the air which surrounds them should be cold rather than warm.'

"But what medicine shall I give them If they need it? I asked.
"Castor-oil is the safest, or a little Gregory's powder; but I prefer the oil. Give baby a teaspoonful, and the boy two. What is his name? for I have never heard him called other than

'Dot. "
"His name is John; he was christened after my father."

I was not quite satisfied with the off hand way Dr. Vaughan treated my children's malady; and, as he was going a way, I said:—
"Would you tell me, doctor, if the measles are dangerous?"

"Yes, certainly, in some cases; but then the simple eruption you may expect to see to-morrow, it dangerous, quickly assumes a livid hae, alternately reviving and disappearing, and this is what mothers call the measles 'going in,' and which really is much to be dreaded, at the disease frequently merges into putrid fever when case frequently merges into putrid lever when this is the case. However, be under no alarm. Your children's blood is sweet and pure -it has not been posoned by wine or beer. But one thing I would say: so not let them attach any importance to this illness. You must saugh it off, and they will soon be well. Otherwise their spirits will get depressed, and mischiel will arise, notwithstanding every favorable symptom. Be under no alarm: I will come in each day as I pass, till they are well. It is probable that Master Dot may have a cough-I think he will—but then it will be more troublesome to him than of any consequence."

So saying, the good doctor took his leave. At the end of the week the worst symptoms were over. The measles came out and did not "go in," and by this time the children's skins were moist, and they had evidently rallied. "Now," said Dr. Vaughan, "you must give them stronger tood—some bect-tea and bread is

"But." I remarked, "baby has never had any-thing but milk and biscuit."
"Well, then, let her continue milk—no water with it, mind; but give both all the nourisning diet you can.

This was attended to, and the children grew apace. My little daughter! - a mouser likes to call her child "daughter:" she seems thereby to acquire a fresh dignity in this appellation; she sees in a far-off vista her daughter's children; a daughter seems more a part of berself than her son does; a mother lives over her litte again in her daughter; a daughter's triumphs are hers; her daughter's lover seems to be hers also. And how she watches her daughter's steps to show her the pituils and snares which she herself so well remembers, and, indeed, which never fade from her memors! And in later years, in the metherhood of her daughter, she is young again, torgets the lapse of years, and can less than ever realize to herself that she has grown old. A son is the pride of a mother's heart; a daughter is a part of her soul.

[ To be continued in our next issue.]

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Chief Commissioner of Highwars, until the clock M., on
MONDAY, the fit inst., for the construction of a sewer
on the line of Fifteen h street, from the south side of
spring Garden a rece to the north curb line of Brandywine street, and in Brandywine at rect from Fifteenth to
Stateofth street, to be built of brick/ciroll at in form,
with a clear inside diameter of two seet six inches, with
such inlets and manboles as may be directed by the
Chief Engineer sod Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall
take hills prepared against the prop. riv fronting on
salo sewer, to the amount of on-dollar and twenty-five
cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the
alrost, as so much ca h paid, the balance to be paid by
the city.

All hiddens are invited to be present at the time and All bidders are invited to be present at the time and

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

I ach proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by orvinante of May 25, 7860.

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

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 14 7t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Maunacers have determined to allow to all persons who shall a pear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 5th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock for every five shares then standing in their names Each sharebolder cititled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 16, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1868 at 3 P. M.

Tayment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an I'av ment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an Tayment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instain ent of 20 per cent, or ten do lars per share, must be paid at be time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the last of November, 1867. On all payments, a challeng the aforesaid instainment, made before the last of lame 1867, discount with be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent, ner annum, and on a loayments in made between that date and the 18 of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rafe.

All stock not paid up in full by the lat of November, 1867, will be increated 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 entit on to the November dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

8 20

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No 268 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADRIPHIA. September 12 1863.

A Meeting of the Bondholders of the Huntingdon and Breas Top Moantain Railroad (ompany will be held at the Office of the Company, No 258 - THIRD Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, A. D., 1866, at 12 o'cook meon, or the purpose of advising as to the sale of a portion of the mineral lands of the Company.

By order of the Board.

By 12 7t J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmlers reliable, instantaneous, the only periect
dye. No disappointment no rielenious thus, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Begererating Extract of Millefleurs restores preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Soid by all Druggiste. Factors No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 32

By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had nee, for four stamps by addressing Secre-tally New York Museum of Analomy, 866 No. 618 I ROADWAY, New York.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfull to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent, THE UNIVERSAL AJ ARMIST,

THE UNIVERSAL AJARMIST, which by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—
lst. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, to that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to bersons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Poor Window. Graing, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve Flau Frond etc. Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish I and etc.

in it gives a check to burglass by alarming the in makes, neighbors and police.

the like mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in temale ioneliness or old age, especially when articles of steat value are kept in the house.

the It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chainter doors.

The 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 or 25 caps and it cannot be got
cle aper either iron us or from our agents. For jurifier
particulars inquire of or address.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUY bireet,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the curry on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for Country Agents wanted.

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THE CELEBRATED Lilne's Chilled Iron Safes,

spest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Sale made The modern and ex remely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING! Cailed Milier's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

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Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on tern's much more favorable The undersigned having the General Agency for the sate of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to n erit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

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It cures Worms. Botts, and Co ic. It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound. It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing. It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Sinder No Farmer or Danyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOT? & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Drug-gists throughout the couptry. Address al. orders to STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors, No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY,—
Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from (ape May will be
CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Phi adelphia at 3 P. M.,
and Cape is and at 8 A. M., daffy.

J. VAN RENSSELEAR, Superintenden',
September 3, 1866. PRESERVING CANS AND JARS. S. FISHER'S PATENT

SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN. This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more re lable, more convenient, and posserses more practical merit than any other Can in use It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest case, a merit o which it particularly boasts. All tans warranted that are put up according to directions for sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand. J. S. MCMUR'RIE. No. 808 SPRING GARDEN Street. Philadelphia. 8.20 imo

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on band.

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STEP BOARDS.
[BAIL PLANK.] 1866. PLASTERING LATES

AT REDUCED PRICES. CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
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0. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
WHITE PINE SHINGLES,
WHERE SHINGLES,
CYPRESS SHINGLES.

FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
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ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

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LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL. BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

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public generally. Orders left at No. 265 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to, A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL. A SPECIALTY.

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Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which that

have always on hand, together with their celebrated RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

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

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D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING No. 625 ARCH STREET.

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 Frivate Tultion will reopen for the reception of Scholars on SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1866, for the Fall Winter, and opting.

Every attention, as heretotore, will be paid to advance his icholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No 635 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

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TUESDAY THURSDAY, AND BATURDAY AFFER-YOUNG MISSE' AND MASTERS.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS FOR GENTLE WEN.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GEN-MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVEN BY THE MEAN OF THE MEAN O

Terms, etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy
D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable damess of the season.
All Galopa, Waltzes, Hops. etc., and the many sifferent Egnies of the ERMAN COTILLION together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quaerilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested. Scholars can commence at any time outing the tall and winter seasons.

Quaerilles, and, in rac, ammence at any time caring the tall and winter seasons, the tall and winter seasons, and triends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirces at the Musical Fund hall, and a grand Masque Subscription Hall, in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season Information will be given on application to D. L. Carper er Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soirce.

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