the washed rice, and two ounces of moist sugar, with a little nutmeg, mixed all well together ; then two quarts of milk, some tiny bits of butter on the top. I put it in a slow oven for four hours; and so we had two puddings of good size, sufficient for our dinner, for seventeenpence, and most delicious puddings they were; far preferable to any made with eggs, and infinitely more wholesome. I always contrived to have

this diet day on a Monday. As to the mutton and mutton broth, on the Tuesday, a large neck of mutton, weighing eight pounds, with some portion of the fat taken off, was put into a long kettle of boiling water, then the kettle drawn back a little way off the fire, that it might not boil toofast, and when it boiled, then stewed half an hour to each pound,-that is, four hours, -so that when the joint came to table it was thoroughly cooked. A little of the liquor, as free from fat as possible, was taken from the saucepan, thickened with a little flour, and some nicely bolled and chopped parsley was mixed with it, and used with the meat, not poured over it. This, with a dish of potatoes mashed smoothly, salted, and a little milk added, then browned in the oven, made a din-ner which all were delighted to eat.

The water in which the mutton was boiled was carefully put by in a pan; the next morn-ing the fat was removed from it. Then the iquor was put on to boil with the bones of the mutton, from which every particle of meat had been previously taken off, cut into square bits, and laid on one side. Into the liquor, when it boiled, was thrown three ounces of Scotch barley, previously well washed in hot water, also a little sait. This was summered for three hours, then strained, and the liquor boiled again; and then taking three or four turnips, cut first into rounds scarcely half an inch thick. then laying each round one on the other, they were rapidly cut into dice shapes; two large onions were minced fine: these, with the turnip and the meat previously cut off, were thrown in and boiled a quarter of an hour, and then turned into a tureen, and, a dish of boiled po-tatoes served separately, made another excellent meal for us all.

Once a week, invariably, and it was generally when we had cold meat minced, I gave the children a dinner which was slways hailed with delight, and always looked forward to; this was a dish of boiled onions. The little things knew not they were taking the best of all medicines for expelling what most children are great suf-ferers from-worms. I believe mine were kept wholly free by this remeay alone. Not only boiled onions for dinner, but chives also they were encouraged to eat with their bread and butter, and for this purpose they had a tuit of chives in their little gardens. It was a medical man who taught me to boil onions as a specific for a cold in the chest. He did not know at the time, till I told him, that they were good for anything else. His way of boiling onions I give for universal benefit; and to those who like them, they certainly form, in this way, a pleasant medicine, and one of the most nutritious and digestive of vegetables.

Peel as many large onions as may be needed. or reckon three for each person; have ready ; very large saucepan of boiling water, and into it throw a lump of salt the size of a large onion; throw the onions into the boiling water, taking care there is plenty of it, and that it does not stop boiling; cover the onions close, and let them boil tor one hour-no longer. Then, the instant they are wanted, drain them carefully from the water, place them on a hot inverted saucer or drainer in a vegetable dish, cover closely, and send them to table to be eaten with cold uncooked butter, salt, and pepper. They must be served the instant they are drained, or they will turn black. If the onions are properly boiled according to the recipe, they will be perfectly white and soft as marrow; there will be no waste of outer or inner skins, for all parts of the onions will be alike. I would recommend mother to cook them herself for the first time; she can then instruct her servant; but bearing in mind that there must be plenty of boiling water, and it must not stop boiling, or the onions will be tough and discolored.

I ever found that these, eaten once or twice a week, also milk of sulphur and honey formed into an electuary or paste, as spring and autama medicine, kept my little ones in health.

I varied the rice with tapioca, sago, and arrowroot puddings, but they were always made without eggs; and a boiled suet pudding, made with a pound of flour, a little salt, a haif a pound of finely chopped suct, mixed with sufficient water only to make it into not too soft a mass, then put into a pudding-basin and tied own, put into boin water, and boiled tour hours, made a delightful and wholesome change when cut into slices, upon each of which was put a spoonful of jam. It is the not bolling puddings, long enough, as well as eating of them to excess, that renders them unwholesome. Baked pastry of any kind I never permitted. Roast meats they partook of, as well is fish, for a change, but never fish and meat both at one meal; and vegetables were not forbidden, for I consider them wholesome and easy of digestion if properly cooked, neither too much nor too little. - For drink, they generally had water; but in the summer the juice of three lemons, without pip or rind, a teappoontul of cream of tartar, a quarter of a pound of white sugar, and a quart of boiling water poured on these ingredients and left till cold, made not only a refreshing drink, but a very healthful one, when drank on two days of the week only. Bread and butter one week formed their breakfast, with milk and water flavored with I tea; and the following they had bread and milk. I gave them no choice in the matter. For tea, milk and water only, and bread and butter, with water cresses, chives, and fruit, but not stone fruit; apples raw or roasted, but only one of these relishes of an evening; thus each came in its turn, and was eaten with appetite. There was no supper-nothing after five o'clock. At seven the children went to bed; but first, before they were undressed and bathed, I prayed a short prayer with them, and heard them indi-vidually ask a blessing from God, who, they were told, would then keep and guard them from all danger through the night. The morning always seemed to me to be ushered in by their merriment; at least, their laughter generally announced the fact to uswho slept at no great distance from them-that another day had dawned. The previous night I always had a slice of tolerably thick bread and butter cut for each child, which was covered over, and placed outside the bedroom door; the latter I never had closed; also a cup of milk and water, so that the little creatures' hunger was satisfied before they could get their breakfast. two hours later. Those who liked to play in the garden did so; but then there were two of my children, Dot and Edith, to whom the morning air seemed too fresh, and who could never bear cold water. I would caution every mother against well meant but injudicious attempts to harden the constitution. Many children die in the process. Little tender flowers-each requires a different treatment. The first time I tried a cold bath with Dot, the poor darling turned so blue; his shivering "Oh! mamma!" went to my heart. I rapidly dried him, rolled him in flannel, and laid him down, when, after a while, he slept of his nervous exhaustion. The same thing oc-curred with my little Edith, while with the others the cold water and after-rubbing seemed but to exhilarate their spirits till they became almost boisterous. I never tried the experiment again with my two tender plants, who were altogether differently organized from the rest, both physically and mentally. They after this always had a warm bath before going to

wonderful in the eyes of my children, for I afterwards overheard a conversation between them relating to my wisdom.

"Mamma knows everything," said Alice." She knows when I am going to tell a story, and I shall never tell her another."

"How can mamma know everything ?" asked sturdy Dick. "She can't tell what I am doing now. "Mamma does know everything that we do,

said Dot, "for she asks God, and he tells her." Unseen, I took a view of Master Richard's employment; he was deliberately notching the gar den seat with a knife taken from the kitchen. Soon after I came down stairs into the chil-dren's room, where they were all assembled. I had some fruit to divide between them. All were served but Richard, who scemed instinct-ively to feel that something unpleasant was

about to happen to him. "Come here, my child," said I, as I placed the empty plate on the table. "Do you think you deserve any fruit?" I asked, as he came to me very pale, and every muscle of his face ready to relax with the tears which were filing his eyes, "I do not think you have obeyed papa, who told you never to cut the garden seat. Do you not remember that he took away the knite nurse gave you, because you used it mischievously Yet you have taken one out of the kitchen, and you have injured the arm of the seat. Now, cannot reward you for this conduct, and I am

"But, mamma, how did you know it?" he sob-bingly asked, his spirit of curiosity getting the better of his vexation and disgrace.

"Thut, my boy, I shall not tell you. Neither of your brothers or sisters, as you well know, could have told me; but yet I know it, and be sure that God also sees, hears, and knows of every act, whether good or bad. Now tell me, do you think that he looks down on such an act of disobedience with pleasure? And do you suppose that you are walking in his steps, so as to receive his blessing, when you are aishonoring your parents?"

'But it was only cutting the chair, mamma.' "Only committing an act of disobedience, lichard. When God placed Adam and Eve in Richard. the Garden of Eden, he told them not to eat of the fruit of a certain tree. Do you not recollect this?

"Yes, mamma,"

"Then do you not see that it was neither the act of eating the fruit by our first parents, nor the act of cutting the chair by you, which makes the sin, and you a fit subject for punish-ment? But it is the act of disobedience which is sin; and during your lifetime, my darling child, if you disobey God's command you will find that some punishment will surely follow." Here the little feliow slipped his haud in mine, and laid his face in my inp, sobbing, while

all the rest looked on, awe-stricken. "I will never do so any more, mamma, Do,

mamma, forgive me," he sobbed. "I do forgive you, my boy; but you have sinned against God, broken one of his com-

mandments." Here the little culprit suddenly looked up

inquiringly, as I went on :--- "Are you not en-joined in the fifth commandment to honor your father and mother ?

'Yes, mamma.'

"Well, this means that you best honor them when you obey their lawful commands; and when you disobey them you break one of the commandments; and, my child, a very little sin unrepented of frequently leads to those crimes for which men are punished, even in this world, by being put into prison, and sometims, even, they are put to death. I forgive you, my boy," and here I kissed him; "but there is one you must ask forgiveness of besides myself. Come with me into my room, and let us pray that God will pardon my Richard's disobedience."

And so saying, we went up-stairs, where in the quietness of my bedroom, the little fellow kneeled down by my side, put up his little hands, and with quivering lips asked :--

"What must I say, mamma?"

"Repeat after me: O Lord, I pray to be for-given for my disobedience to my parents, for the aviour's sake, who, while on earth, took up little children in his arms and blessed them. rested my lips for a moment on his upturned forchead, and said, softly, "Amen." He sprang on my lap. and put his arms around my neck, saying:-

"Mamma, may I go to bed? I don't want to play any more; and you will undress me— please, mamma, do." I readily acquiesced in this request, for I

thought the effect of the conversation and sub-sequent prayer would not so readily pass away. Holy Name, as well as assiduously endewored to represent him as especially a God of love-one never to be feared, excepting when sin had taught been committed. Children understand love very readily; hence their faith. They are quick "discerners of spirits," and even an infant's eye will assume a grave questioning look at a stranger, till assured of the spirit within-by what mental process is not to be known-and then the quick respiration and joyful crow announce that it is satisfied. I studied to make them understand that the infinence of God surrounded them—that he was, indeed, a very present help in time of trouble and to verify these teachings I read from the Bible such passages as bore reference to our frequent conversations upon the subject: and they were taught, young as they were, the benefits of prayer-prayers neither long nor ceremonious, but suited to the exigency of the moment, for living in life without prayer is very like endeavoring to steer a vessel without a rudder.

friends nor relatives I turned to a biography, selected some eminent character who had lived near our time, and we paid an imaginary visit to him or her, and so we visited all the places that had anything of interest by which they could be remembered. It is very difficult for children to understand

grammar. I can well recollect my own short-comings in the matter. I had never heard of a "noun," Then how could I tell what a noun was? The answer. "A noun is the name of a per-son, place, or thing," failed to convey any meaning; and, arguing in my own mind that I had never heard a person called a noun, I though the whole was nonsense. Nevertheless, what-ever I thought, English grammar had to be learned; but for years it was a detestable book to me, and learning a lesson from it, and the subsequent examinations, appeared to me like walking barefoot over a rough and pebbly road. walking bareloot over a fough and pebbiy road. I studied lorg before I could arrange a satisfac-factory method for my children's attainment of this necessary part of education, nor did I attempt it till Dot had reached twelve years old -though he was more like a child of nine. The gentile Edith was taller and stronger, and with an extremely quick apprehension of most subjects. Dot always referred to her in everything. One afternoon, when all were seated around

me, I said:-"I have thought of a new game; who will be the first to learn it?"

the first to learn 11?" There were many voices, and but one reply: each would be the first. "What can it be, mamma?" asked Dot. "It is the game of words," I replied. "Now, observe, I shall take ten pieces of paper, on each of which I shall write a name;" and so I write a ordicie noun adjoctice promoun such wrote article, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, participle, preposition, conjunction, and interjection, each name on a separate paper and read them aloud. Of course these word conveyed no idea of their meaning, and I might just as well have read Greek. All the children looked very grave, waiting to hear what was coming next. Then I placed the papers in regu-lar order. "These I shall call classes or divi-

"Now then," said I, "every word which either of you can speak belongs to one or other of the classes or names on these papers. All the words contained in any book can be divided into no more than ten divisions. Suppose I write this sentence-"George suid he was very happy." Now I shall cut each word separate from the others. I must place George on the noun paper, said must go to the verb, he to the pronoun, was to the verb, very to the adverb, happy to the adective ; and all other words in this and every other book belong to one or other of the names on these papers ; so that, you see, all the words we speak, or hear, or read can be divided into ten classes. Now see which of you can learn these ten names first." And then I repeated them slowly several times, then wrote them out on slips of paper, and gave to each that could read writing ; and the three elder ones-Dot, Edith, and Alice-I gave in charge to teach the three younger ones; but the two youngest, in imitation of the elder children, would repeat also, through as yet but itspingly. The next day the lesson was perfectly repeated, but conveyed no sense to their young minds. I then explained to them how they might distinguish which of the ten divisions each word belonged to.

Richard, there are a great many nouns in this room-many objects or things." "Yes, mamma, there are chairs and tables,

and books and stools." "And boys and girls," said I, "who are all

nouns, and belong to the second division of words. The boys and girls, because they are the names of persons; and chairs and tables and other objects, because they are the names of things."

very clear perception of my meaning dawned upon them for a long time, and I found this task not the most pleasant, for it was very difficult to convey the imeaning of every word, so that they might understand and retain what they heard.

I may as well say here a few words about my manner of teaching spelling. After the chil-dren had learned from their books to spell simple woods correctly, they then spelled from dictation-that is, read a short sentence of five or six words, and each spelled a word in turn: this exercised the memory and sharpened the was divided into the proper syllables before spelling; thus a rapid and sure progress was obtained. Writing and spelling from dictation occupied two atternoons of the week, and these writing exercises served also for parsing lessons, which also taught them to think.

at no regular intervals, by way of pastime I challenged them as to which could draw the straightest and longest line, then the ourve, then two sides of a triangle, then the triangle, the square, the round, and the oval. They were not at all aware there was any design in this, not the slightest suspicion that it was a task, or else, I fear, I should not have got on so

Of course, I joined them in the pastime, and my lines and curves, etc., were purposely as indifferent in perfection as theirs, though I was the first to improve. "Let us make 'curbs," was the first to improve. "Let us make 'curbs," was often the cry when tired of other things; and I am certain they found it equally anusing with making "dirt ples," or other extraordinary resources which children discover. More than a year passed before any use was suggested of these lines and curves, which by this time could be made tolerably, but not uniformly, correct. One day, as I was sitting in rather an abstracted mood, my eye tell upon a small bottle confainmood, my eye fell upon a small bottle contain-ing gum, but which originally had heid pomade. The shape of this bottle seemed to stand out distinctly bafore my eyes in its curves and lines.

"Look here!" I exclaimed; "here is a bottle made up of curves and lines. There are two straight lines down the sides; a half-circle at the bottom; near the top is more than a halfcircle, and the top, you see, is a circle." "No, mamma," said Dot, "not a circle; it almost an oval."

"Not so; it is a circle, though it looks like an oval," I replied showing them the top of the bot-

tle, as I held it in my hand.

"So it is; but what makes it look like an oval ?" "The position, and the distance from which

you view it," said 1; "and this is called 'perspec-tive,' and if you knew how to draw, you would sketch the object as it appears to your eyes, not as it actually is formed.

Dot pondered over the information I gave him, but did not quite comprehend it till Edith

"Look at yonder wall; that is what memma means. Don't you see that at the far end it looks pointed, and here close by it is very wide; but I am sure it is the same width all the way down. Am I right, mamma?"

"Yes. It is the distance which creates the illusion. Even the farthest end of the room looks narrower than this where we are sitting. Richard could not be brought to see this at first, nor, indeed, till I showed him a willowpattern plate, where the trees and houses appeared up in the sky, simply because the size of the objects had not been reduced in accordance with their respective distances. Then, as if he had soived a riddle, the difficulty vanished.

Sketching soon became a very pleasant pas-time, and Dot, or John, as we now frequently him, gave unmistakable signs that his called would be an artist's career, and being averse to any business or other profession, we reluctantly placed him for a year with a painter of well-deserved fame, but not until we had left him for a forthight on a visit to the then President of the Royal Academy, to whom we were first known from letters of high introduction. At

in artist. Indeed, he is that now. But take him to S. Here is the address and a note. You cannot place him under better care."

Accordingly arrangements were made for his instruction in the art he loved so well. Two months after this myself and husband, passing near the British Museum-on our way to see our boy, wnom I missed so much-we entered, and after some time drew near a student who was intent on copying a figure of Hercules, and did not observe the youth till we were turning away. "Dot!" I exclaime 1. But it was a second before the soul which had gone out of him in loving admiration of his model returned to his eyes, and then in instant recognition he held out both his hands.

"Mother!" said he, and the tears welled into

"And how do you get on, my boy?" his father asked, while I remarked, "How pale you look, my child!" But he heeded me not, intent

upon replying to his father's question. 'Capital. I am studying anatomy,

"Why, what on earth will that do for you? You are not going to be a doctor." "Mr. S. says that I shall never be able to pro-

perly sketch my figures if I don't study it." "Well, there's something in that,"

"Yes; he says he does not want me to copyist, but a true painter, and that I drew sufficiently well from models when I came to him. He tried me a day or two with lumps of chalk, and anything rough that came to hand; then he My mother let us play at sketch-eggs when we were very young,' said I. So he asked me to tell him all about it, and he was greatly amused at our play of curves and lines. said it was so good a plan that he should like to see that system of amusement adopted in every house where children were. Then he asked me if I knew anything about mixing colors. Well, I didn't quite understand hun, and so he said: " I mean what two colors will make a green, or a violet, or a scarlet, or grey ?' " 'Oh, yes,' I answered. 'We had two or three paint boxes, but mamma always took from us every color but five-yellow, red, blue, black, and white, and from these five, you know, we made every tint we needed, excepting when my sisters wanted to paint roses she gave them a piece of scarlet lake.' I never told you yet, mother, how astonished I was when I first saw you produce a green from the blue and yellow painf. And don't you recollect that beautiful poppy which Edith drew, and was at a loss for a color, when you said, 'Mix the yellow and red together'-don't you remember how she danced about for joy ?" 1 have heard that Benjamin West's mother made him a painter, and I am sure you have made me one." smiled at the boy's enthusiasm, which it was hard to repress, though I longed to do so, for I saw the consuming fire within his eyes, that I leared would lure him from every mother object in life than the profession which he had

home for a month. It was now the early par of June, and with many pleasant words and happy thoughts we parted, and returned in time for the commencement of the holidays, when Dick and his sisters rejoined us at home.

The girls were grown all that parents' hearts could wish. I looked closely and with misgiv-ings for any blemish in mind or manner, for any lapse in their simple faith, but I detected

"It has been no trouble to us to learn, mamma," Edith said one morning, "and of course at school we have had a regular routine of study and reading, but you so early taught us to think that it has been all pleasure to us. The music matter was outle dismayed us to think that it has been all pleasure to us. The music master was quite dismayed when we told him we could not play pieces. "'It is extraordinary,' said he. 'I understand from Mrs. Forbes that your parents desire you to excel in the art, which should always be commenced at a very early age.'

"And you should have seen him, mamma, ith what a contemptuous air he said:with "Have the goodness to show me how you play.

"Mary and Alice stood looking on each other with dismay, while I produced those six sonatas that you said you had learned. "I thought you said that you did not play

"Not show pieces,' I said.

"I played them through, and then he asked me to play the scales set in the different keys. He looked at me with astonishment. "'And your sisters ?' he asked. "'Oh, they play in the same way.

"Then, young ladies, I ask pardon, Scarcely any theme will be difficult to you. You seem quite to understand the composer's marks of expression, and you follow them. Any further difficulties you will readily surmount. Unly practice steadily. May I ask who taught you to play with such emphasis-such feeling ?" "Mamma told us that every piece of music

was a poem either in blank verse or rhyme; that the marks of expression were indicative of the composer's meaning; and that if we did not a first quite understand it, upon a few times care fully playing if the meaning would be revealed so whatever we have to play we like to read it over well first without the plano.'

"But you must have practised much ?' he asked.

'Only an hour a day each of us. But then Miss Barton, our governess, always superintended us, and we were never permitted to slur

over a note wrongly played.' "But,'said he, 'this new piece which I have given you; can you read it quickly ?' "On ! yes,' I answered, and I began to read the notes aloud without the piano, at which he

was much amused, and said it was a capital way, and he should adopt it in teaching. Do you know, manuma, that was the first time I really felt grateful to you? For in my secret heart I used to think you were very fussy, and I did always wish so to go to school !

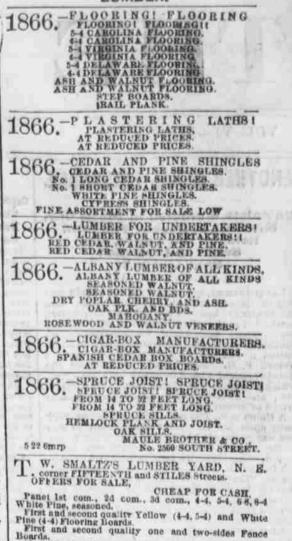
[To be continued in our next issue.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL NOTICES. OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELIPHIA, August 29, 1966. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers 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, atter the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of the day this privilege of subscribing for new stock of por, to the extent of one share of new stock is or every five shares then standing in their asmes Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share. The subscription books will open on MONDAY, Sep-tember 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1865 at 3 P. M. Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instain ent of 20 per cent, or ten doilers per share, must be need at the one or monorthing. The halance mey be

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instainent of 20 per cent. or ten dollars per share, must be paid at he time or subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, be store the lat of November, 1867 On *all* payments, oncluding the aforesaid instaiment, made before the lat on cluding the aforesaid instaiment, made before the lat on the subscribers, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, ano on al payments made between that date and the las of November, 1867, instorest will be charged at the same rate. All stock not paid up in full by the last of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company Cer-tificates ior the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be earlier dividend. SoloMON SHERER, 500 MERER, 8 30

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN BAILROAD COMPANY, No 258 S. THIRD Street. PHILADRIPHIA. September 12, 1865. A Meeting of the Bondhoiders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Kailroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 258 S. THIRD Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th 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.; 9 12 7t J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.



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all widths. Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths. Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets. Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc. Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards. All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 917 Im

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One day I was startled by a shrill scream from the garden, and, looking round, missed little Mary. In a moment I had gone to the rescue.

"Oh! mamma, de naughty bee did sting me." "Never mind, dariing. Mamma will soon cure it. I ran in for the oil bottle, which always hung

in a convenient place ready for use. The moment I dropped the oil on the wound the moment i dropped the oil of the would the child ceased crying; the puncture instantly tose in a white spot, but no pain was left. It was a wasp which had stung her, sot a bee, for the latter nearly always leaves its sting behind. However, no more pain was experienced, and I would observe that I have never known the remedy to fail-simple sweet oil, and nothing

winning the plane is story or it - the

CHAPTER VI.

Early Education - History - Geography - Gram-mar-Spelling-Drawing-Dot Becomes an Artist-Girls at School-Music Lessons.

Till Dot had attained his eleventh year I was the only instructor my children had. It was, I must confess, an irregular education which they acquired, but it had its use. The multiplication table was learned by heart before they could read-learned as a pastime and a game so were the pence and shilling tables. Even the babe, who could not tell a letter, would say "tice too fo," for twice two are four. I had a powerful recollection of my early studies, and of the time it took to get over the weary work. In this manner the children seemed to learn by intuition both hymns and tables. An hour in the morning was all the confinement to "school" which they had, and the same time in the afternoon, though this latter was rather dethe alternood, though this latter was rather de-voted to my reading pretty stories and telling them tales of history; and the delight of the little ones, as they asked if it was "all too?" was unbounded. I was astonished in after life to find how much of what are termed historical facts they had acquired. In the summer afternoons, when it was too

hot for other pastime, as we sat in the cool shade, it was delightful to watch the upturned faces, with the wistful eyes and the rapt attention, greedly absorbing all the chief points of histori-cal interest in which the child or children of the time had any share. They never weatled of the story of Alfred, of Arthur, of Margaret of Anjou and her little son in the New Forest, and of the two murdered princes. Years after, when Dot was grown strong, and could move about like the others, I was paying a visit in the neighbor hood of Beaulieu Abbey, where Margaret had once sheltered, and on visiting the place, soon once shelter a, and on variant the price, soon after our entrance, Dot was missing. Presently he came back. "Oh! mamma, it is quite a new room where Margaret and her son Edward found refuge. I am so disappointed." I merely mention this to show how vividly incidents. whether of narration or otherwise, are painted

on a child's brain. Geography I taught my children almost wholly in conversations. Three large maps-one of the world, another of Europe, and the third of England and Wales-graced the walls of the play-room, and this indeed was our schoolof the play-room, and this indeed was our school-room. I bought a geographical puzzle, the "Tour of Europe;" and as I could not purchase one. I made a puzzle on the same plan that answered every purpose of a summer's ramble in England; this was afterwards extended to Scotland and Ireland. I managed this from wide backs generations and differ sources guide-books, gazetteers, and other sources, and by it got on wonderfully well, We made imaginary visits-first to our friends in the county we were living in, and then to our relatives in This rapid cure made me appear very I the adjoining county, and where we had neither

During all thes years, though devoted to my children. I never allowed them to interiere with my time when my husband came home. They were early made to understand that mamma then could not be with them; and I would suggest to every mother never to allow her children to usurp the time and loving attention due to the husband. If she does, home will be no home to him; he will become irritable and seek comfort elsewhere. Wives have too often themselves to blame for cold and indifferent susbands. Every evening I was always ready to sit down in pleasant chat with Arthur, or go out for an evening stroll, or make a quiet call-for regular visiting is out of the question for a mother of a family, unless she chooses to delegate to other hands the culture ot her children's minds. Yet thousands do this, and reap in after hie bitterness and sorrow. Not that well-born, well bred, and fully compe-tent teachers do not exist, but they have not the power in themselves to impart instruction in the same manner a mother can. Too often rebellion and temper in her pupils-for which there is no adequate authority given to the governess to punish-bar the way, and far too often the young teacher herself is treated with disrespect by the unthinking parents. It is of no use recapitulating evits which are so well known, but which no amount of writing will alter. The example of those mothers in their households, who may be termed the ruling powers for good or evil in their class, will do much to eraoicate the subbishness of maltreating by open insult or contempt the lady whom they have chosen to impart knowledge to their children.

For Edith, Alice, and Mary, as they grew up, I was fortunate enough to find a good school, and not an expensive one. It was conducted by gentlewomen of good birth; true Christian women, who endeavored to make every human acquirement subservient to the humility and meekness of spirit characteristic of Christ's true flock. The girls did not leave their home till the youngest was twelve years old. I dreaded their contact with the rude ungovernable natures I so well remembered in my school days, but my husband decared a school necessary, and I submitted, knowing that it must be if he had so decided.

While they were at home, and yet very young. i found it necessary to have an instructress in music for them. They all, including the boys, commenced to learn as each attained the age of five years, while their little fingers were faxible. I must say that both to the children and myself the note learning was an inexpressiand myself the note learning was an inexpressi-ble weariness. I engaged Miss Barton to come every day to superintend the practice. Nor were they allowed to practise without she was present. I interdicted all tunes: the practice was really work. The scales in all their various keys and in all combinations formed the work. with short pieces from old masters, with more of harmony than tune in them. But I must except sacred music. No evening passed over without some strain ascending in all praise to the Creator. Every night was a Sabbath-a rest: the tired spirit seemed to ascend nearer Heaven as the melodies rose on the stillness of the room. I need scarcely remark that all my children became musicians, with more or less skill, according as their tastes varied. But the girls, when they went to school, knew only their scales and but little else besides sacred pieces.

I was not much surprised to hear in one of their letters home that they were at the head of the class in which they were placed, and were about to enter the first division among elder at the head of the Bible-class. I ought to have alluded before to my chil-

dren's taste for drawing. Dot and Edith were the artists of the family, and the remaining the artists of the failing, and the remaining three cared neither one way nor the other for the art, which to me had always been produc-tive of much gratification. My way of teaching them was perhaps peculiar, though at first, and

His father said, "You must make the best of your time, my boy, for the year you are with Mr. S. I shall not be able to afford an increased xpense consequent upon a longer period.

Never fear for me, father. I can live upon a crust, so that I may become a painter." And the boy's cheeks flushed and his eyes sparkied. and as I looked upon his bright face a chill as of the grave came over me, though the sun was shining hotly upon us. "Don't study too much, Dot. You are not

strong," I said. "Abl mother," he gayly answered, "I don't know what study means. I'm not like Dick and tue others. I have been to no school but yours, tue others. I have been to no school but yours, and where we only played at study. I told Mr. S. so once, and he said he wished all boys were taught like me. You know he has two sons, but they are so rough, and I don't think they care anything for their home, it is so 'slow,' they and the other night.

The interview with Mr. S. was a very satisfactory one. He was pleased with the earnest spirit with which the boy took up his work. indeed, I have to repress his eagerness very often, and am astonished at his quickness of perception. The fact is, the lad has been taught to think, and to find a reason and a motive for every action. I do not know whether tais faculty is inherent in him, or whether it has come by early training. I should thick the latter. He will make a pupil of whom I shall indeed be proud." This was cordial baim to a mother's heart, but

"rejoiced with trembling:" a prophetic warn ing of the end seemed to be ever ringing in my ears, yet I lacked power to oppose could I say ?-everything looked bathed in sunlight; the shadow was as yet invisible; yet l could say with truth that there it was. My husband thought me a little silly when I men-tioned my fears that Dot would overtask his strength, and that his enthusiastic spirit would

cut through the slender sheath. 'Nonsense, Mary. I thought you had over-come all this nonsense in Dot's milksop. I am glad to see such a manly bearing in him. He seems in so short a time to have sprung from a child to merhead." child to manhood.

"God keep him," I mentally prayed, and my praver was answered, though not as I, in my fond mother's love, had hoped. But I am anticipating. Before we left him it was arranged that in the Christmas following he should return

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