

Madame De Sevigne's Letters. Edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale. 1 vol. New York: Mason Brothers.—That enterprising firm, Mason Brothers, has begun the publication of a series of volumes, of which this is the first, devoted to the letters of eminent letter-writers. The present volume contains a selection from the best epistles of Madame De Sevigne, and is the first attempt, we believe, to bring those celebrated letters, in any shape, before the American public. The epistles are models of style, and ought, on that account alone, to be in the hands of every intelligent woman. In addition, however, they paint the manners of France, two centuries ago, with a vividness one never sees in stilted, methodical histories. The volume is issued in excellent style.

Patriarchy; or, The Family: Its Constitution and Probation. By John Harris, D. D. 1 vol. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.—This is by the author of that excellent work, "Man Primeval," and is a continuation of the subject there introduced. In "Man Primeval" the constitution and probation of individual man were traced. In "Patriarchy," the constitution and probation of the family, which is the development of social man, is exhibited. We regret that the press of books on our table, this month, presents our saying more, at present, respecting this very superior work.

Geoffrey Moncton; or, The Faithless Guardian. By Susanna Moodie. 1 vol. New York: Dewitt & Davenport.—This new work, by the author of "Roughing It In the Bush," will find many readers. The story is full of incident, and is, perhaps, the one, of all Mrs. Moodie's, which she considers her best. The publishers issue it in quite a handsome style.

Rose Clark. By Fanny Fern. 1 vol. New York: Mason Brothers.—The story of an orphan girl, in which the errors of a certain description of Orphan Asylums are exposed. The tale is quite unequal, parts being written with great power, but other parts exhibiting negligence and occasional departure from good taste. The volume is beautifully printed.

Border Beagles. A Tale of the Mississippi. By W. G. Sims. 1 vol. New York: Redfield.—A revised edition, handsomely illustrated, which all should have, who wish a presentable series of Sims' novels.

Estelle Grant; or, The Lost Wife. 1 vol. New York: Garrett & Co.—A novel of American life, handsomely printed and bound.

NEW RECEIPTS.

To Whiten the Skin.—Slice a quarter of a pound of old Castile soap, and place it in a jar near the fire, pour over it half-a-pint of alcohol; when the soap is dissolved and blended with the spirit, add one ounce of glycerine, an equal quantity of oil of almonds, with a few drops of essence of violets or otto of roses, then pour it into moulds to cool for use.

For Making Cold Cream.—Take a drachm of white wax, the same quantity of spermaceti, two ounces of oil of sweet almonds, and an ounce-and-a-half of spring water. Dissolve the wax and spermaceti in the oil of almonds by placing them in a pipkin, near a fire, or in a vapor bath. Pour the solution into a mortar, and stir it about with a pestle until it grows cold and is quite smooth; then pour in the water, little by little, and keep stirring the mixture until the water is thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients.

No Silks look well after washing, however carefully it be done; and this method should therefore never be resorted to, but from absolute necessity. It is recommended to sponge faded silks with warm water and soap, then to rub them with a dry cloth on a flat board, after which to iron them on the inside with a smoothing iron. Sponging with spirits will also improve old black silks. The ironing may be done on the right side, with thin paper spread over them to prevent glazing.

A Good Lip Salve may be made in the following manner:—Take three ounces of oil of almonds, three-quarters of an ounce of spermaceti, and a quarter of an ounce of Virgin wax. Melt them together over a slow fire: when well amalgamated, remove the mixture from the fire, and keep stirring it till cold. Then add a few drops of oil of rhodium.

THE TOILET.

THE HANDS.—Nothing contributes more to the elegance and refinement of a lady's appearance than a beautiful hand. A well-formed hand, white and soft, with tapering, rosy-tinted fingers and polished nails, is a rare gift; but where Nature has denied symmetry of form and outline, it is easy, by proper care and attention, to obtain a delicacy of color and a grace of movement which will place it sufficiently near the standard of beauty to render it attractive.

Gloves should be worn at every opportunity, and these ought invariably to be of kid or soft leather. Silk gloves and mittens, although a pretty contrivance, are far from fulfilling the desired object. Night gloves are considered, from the unctuous substances with which they are prepared, to make the hands white and soft, but they are attended with inconvenience, besides being very unwholesome. A moderately warm bran poultice laid on the hands about once during a week is a very excellent application. It must be remembered that the color of the skin of the hands, in common with that of the whole body, is dependant, in a great measure, on the general state of the health. The hands should be washed in tepid water, as cold hardens them, and predisposes to roughness and chaps, while water, beyond a certain heat, makes them shriveled and wrinkled. In drying them, they ought to be well rubbed with a moderately coarse towel, as friction always promotes a soft and

A. Cupid comes affectionately—afflicted—astonished—affronted.

B. Cupid comes boisterously—bravely—bending—blundering.

C. Cupid comes carefully—careless—cross—crooked.

D. Cupid comes daring—disdainfully—dancing—dejected.

E. Cupid comes elegantly—earnestly—exhausted—egotistical.

F. Cupid comes fearful—foolishly—curious—fidgeting.

G. Cupid comes gracefully—grumbling—gallantly—gazing.

H. Cupid comes humble—hopping—halting—humming.

I. Cupid comes idly—impatient—indignant inquisitive.

The one who fails to make the proper expressions or attitude, must do so at the command of Venus.

Cupid can be performed under these various aspects, and many more that are not given here, and the alphabet can be gone over several times, by always using different words. It will be found to be a very amusing game, especially if the players are quick in thinking of their words, so as to avoid delay.

SICK-ROOM, COSMETICS, & c.

WASH FOR SUNBURN.—Take two drams of borax, one dram of Roche alum, one of camphor, half an ounce of sugar-candy, and a pound of ox-gall; mix, and stir well for ten minutes, and repeat this stirring three or four times a day for a fortnight till it appears clear; strain through blotting-paper, and bottle for use. Another wash is made of half a pint of milk, the juice of a lemon, and a spoonful of brandy, boiled together; skim it well, then take it off the fire, and set aside for use. A small quantity of loaf sugar or alum may be added.

ALMOND PASTE for beautifying the skin may be made as follows:—Take half a pound of sweet almonds, blanched; two ounces of bread crumbs; a quarter of a pint of spring water, the same of brandy, and the yolk of an egg. Pound the almonds in a mortar, and sprinkle in a little water, that the paste may not “oil;” add the bread crumbs, which moisten with the brandy as you mix it with the almonds and the egg-yolk. Set this mixture over a slow fire, and keep stirring it, lest the paste adhere to the bottom of the vessel.

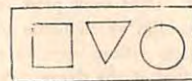
ERYSIPELAS may be cured by the simple application of raw cranberries, beat into a paste. We knew a young lady, with one side of her face so much swollen and inflamed, that the eye had become closed, and the pain excessive. A poultice of Cranberries was applied, and after a few changes, the pain ceased, the inflammation subsided, and in the course of a couple of days every vestige of erysipelas had disappeared.

FOR CHILBLAINS.—The following will be found efficacious:—When the chilblains first appear, apply a plaster of soap serrat, spread on a piece of lint or soft linen. This plaster should be kept on for several days, then replaced by another of the same kind, and so repeated until the chilblains disappear. The air should be kept from them as much as possible. Rubbing with spirits of turpentine when the chilblains first begin to be troublesome, and before they break, is also recommended.

A LEMON PASTE, which we also recommend, is prepared with the juice of two lemons, an ounce of oil of almonds, and a tablespoonful of honey; these ingredients are merely well stirred together. Another excellent emollient is made thus:—Blanch a quarter of a pound of bitter almonds, beat them up finely with an ounce of spirit of camphor, and half the quantity of borax, adding about a teaspoonful of glycerine; it should form a paste, and be only used occasionally.

PUZZLE.

THE CYLINDER PUZZLE.—With a piece of cardboard four inches long, make three holes in it as shown below. The puzzle consists in making one piece of wood pass through the holes and *exactly* to fill each, although they are dissimilar in shape.



NEW RECEIPTS.

Stewed Apple Pudding.—Cover a deep basin or pan to the depth of two inches with apples pared and cored; add water sufficient to stew them. Make a crust as for common biscuit, roll to an inch in thickness, cut a hole in the centre, and cover with it the apples. Set the dish on the stove or coals, covering closely to prevent the escape of steam. Twenty minutes or half an hour's cooking will be sufficient. Serve with sauce made of water, butter and sugar, thickened with flour and flavored with nutmeg.

Batter Pudding without Eggs.—Take a quart of milk, mix six spoonfuls of flour with a little of the milk first, add the rest by degrees, with a teaspoonful of salt, two of beaten ginger, and two of the tincture of saffron. Mix all together quite smooth, and boil for an hour either in a buttered cloth or basin.

Bread Cakes.—Soak some crusts of bread in milk, strain them through the cullender very fine, beat in four eggs, and a little flour just sufficient to thicken the substance; add one teaspoonful of salaratus, mix all to make a thin batter, and bake on the griddle.

A good Tooth Powder.—Red bark and Armenian bole each one ounce; powdered cinnamon and bicarbonate of soda each half an ounce; oil of cinnamon two or three drops.

Sea-weed should be put into wide-mouthed bottles, half filled with sea-water, as soon as it is gathered, and the different kinds should be kept separate, as frequently one fine specimen is spoiled by another quickly decomposing. Baskets with bottles fitting into them are now, we believe, made expressly for collecting sea-weed. Sea-weed should be pressed as quickly possible after it has been collected.

Oil of Jessamine.—To make oil of jessamine, bruise the flowers in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle. Put them with a sufficient quantity of salad oil into a vessel. Let the vessel be closely stopped and set to stand in the sun for twelve or fifteen days. At the expiration of that time, squeeze the oil from the flowers. Let the oil stand in the sun to settle, then pour it clear off the dregs, and separate its humid particles. This oil is very fragrant and well impregnated with the essential oil of the flowers. Infuse a fresh parcel of flowers in the same oil and proceed as before. Repeat this operation twelve or fourteen times, or even oftener if necessary, till the oil is fully impregnated with the odor of the flowers. Sometimes oil of ben is used instead of salad oil, being less apt to grow rancid.

Cream of Roses.—Take one pound of oil of sweet almonds, one ounce each of spermaceti and white wax, and one pint of essence of neroli. Put the oil, wax, and spermaceti, into a well-glazed pipkin; place the pipkin over a clear fire, and when the contents are completely melted, remove it and pour in some rose-water by degrees, beating the compound until it becomes like pomatum. Then add the essence of neroli, and the process is completed. Put the cream into pots, and cover them with leather.

To Destroy Flies.—Half a pint of boiling water poured upon a quarter of an ounce of quassia chips, and, when cold, strained and sweetened with sugar or treacle, will destroy flies as effectually as the poisonous "fly water," and is harmless if drunk in mistake.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

FIG. I.—AN EVENING DRESS, suitable for the opera, of ash colored silk. The skirt is trimmed with three deep flounces, the figures brochaed in the material. The upper one is set in at the waist. The corsage (not seen in the plate) is low. A very elegant Spanish mantilla of black lace, lined with green silk is worn on the shoulders, and made with a hood which can be thrown over the head. A deep frill of black lace finishes this mantilla. A band of scarlet velvet is worn on the front of the head in diadem form.

FIG. II.—A WALKING DRESS OF PURPLE SILK, made with a double skirt. The corsage is *en basque*, with a double sleeve to correspond with the skirt. The corsage, sleeves and skirt, are ornamented with lozenges of black velvet, each lozenge being surrounded with a row of narrow black lace. Bonnet of white crape, trimmed with tufts of marabout

feathers. The face trimming consists of caps of illusion, made very full, and ornamented with bows of pink ribbon.

FIG. III.—A NEW STYLE OF DRESS, and very beautiful. The corsage is closed up the front with agate buttons, and made nearly round at the waist, where it is confined by a belt with a gold buckle. A frill of rich black lace forms the braces. The sleeves are quite short:—the upper part is made of puffings, confined by bands running lengthwise. The lower part of the sleeve is a short but wide pagoda, and trimmed with black lace.

FIG. IV.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE BOY FIVE YEARS OF AGE, made of dark blue poplin. The skirt is rather plain in front, but fuller behind. The front of the body of the dress is made very much like a gentleman's double-breasted coat, but it buttons over on one side. A fine cambric bosom and collar, with a scarlet neck-tie complete this simple but boyish dress.

FIG. V.—DRESS OF GREEN CASHMERE, FOR A GIRL EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.—The skirt is trimmed with a broad band of tartan silk cut bias. The basque is ornamented in the same way, but set on in full plaits, from the hips forward. The sleeves are full puffs, reaching nearly to the elbow, and trimmed with a frill. White silk bonnet.

FIG. VI.—BODY OF EMBROIDERED MUSLIN, with rounded berth, trimmed with a flounce of embroidered muslin like the body, and narrow Valenciennes at the edge. Two bows of silk ribbon No. 16, are put on the front of the body; one on each sleeve also. The skirt is plain; the front is ornamented with two muslin puffings put on in the apron style. These puffings should be three inches wide toward the top of the skirt and eight inches at bottom. A muslin flounce set off with Valenciennes accompanies each of these puffings.

FIG. VII.—RICE-STRAW BONNET.—A deep blonde borders all the parts in straw. A branch of lemon-flowers is put on the front and another, smaller, inside.

FIG. VIII.—CRAPE BONNET, drawn in every part, and trimmed with white blonde. A large bow of crape is placed on each side of the front: on one side only there is a second bow of white blonde, accompanying the crape one. The inside is decorated with a branch of fuchsia.

FIG. IX.—BONNET OF RICE-STRAW, trimmed with crinoline-lace and chenelle.

FIG. X.—BONNET OF DARK GREEN STRAW, intermingled with chenelle and narrow velvet. This bonnet should be trimmed either with tufts of green and black feathers, or with sprays of crimson pomegranates or poppies. If only a ribbon is employed, it should be of the richest materials and gay colors.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Among the favorite materials for walking-dresses may be named a variety of silks, in dark hues, covered with narrow black stripes. A dress of this description of silk, which has just been made up, has three broad tucks on the skirt,