

An Outline of the General Principles of Grammar. By Rev. J. G. Barton.—1 vol. New York: Harper & Brothers.—In addition to giving an outline of the general principles of grammar, this little volume furnishes a brief exposition of the idiomatic peculiarities of the English language. It is arranged with questions, and seems a valuable work.

Amy Lee. By the Author of "Our Parish." 1 vol. Boston: Brown, Bazin & Co. Philada: T. B. Peterson.—It is not often that a novel is so elegantly printed as this. The story is gracefully told, by one not unknown to fame. We can recommend "Amy Lee" as a safe and entertaining fiction for the family.

Lilly Huson. A Tale of Humble Life. By Alice Gray. 1 vol. New York: H. Long & Brothers.—This fiction bears internal evidence of having been written by one who has really suffered. It is valuable, therefore, even apart from its story; for all records of actual experience have a certain merit.

Home Comforts; or, Economy Illustrated by Familiar Scenes of Every-Day Life. By Lillie Savery. 1 vol. New York: Bunce & Brothers.—The author of this book evidently writes from experience. We can recommend the work as entirely fulfilling the promises of its title-page. It is neatly published.

Little Paul. From the "Dombey and Son," of Dickens. 1 vol. New York: Redfield.—The story of "Little Paul," loses none of its beauty or pathos in this little volume, but on the contrary is rendered more acceptable to the young, by the excision of extraneous matter.

THE TOILET.

THE HAIR.—A fine luxuriant *chevelure* is so essential to beauty, and a scanty supply of rough, ill-tended hair so repulsive, that those women who wisely deem it a serious social duty to render themselves pleasing and agreeable, should study the best means of preserving and beautifying this useful and attractive ornament of the person. Cleanliness is of course indispensable, and this is best attained by frequently washing the head in soft, warm water: it is an error to suppose that water injures the hair—it is the natural, and therefore the best method of cleaning it, and as it keeps the skin free from impurities, it insures the healthy condition of the hair. It is, however, highly necessary that it should be well dried and rubbed with hot cloths; this restores the elasticity and glossiness to the hair, and prevents catarrh or headaches. The constant use of the brush we need not allude to, except to advise that the head itself should not be treated roughly with it, as is sometimes the case; the hair should be well brushed, but not the head, as the partings of the head are rendered thin and unsightly by the rough manner in which the brush is often handled. The yolks of eggs beat up with lemon juice is excellent for the purpose of cleansing the hair. Night-caps are injurious, unless

composed of thin transparent materials. The hair should be cut about every two months; oils and greases should be used very sparingly, for although in moderation they improve the appearance of the hair, an excess soon produces a very contrary result.

The hair, in its manner of growing, resembles a bulbous plant. The lower end of the bulb is connected with small fibres, like roots, which convey the necessary nutritive secretions. Each hair is a hollow tube, and is composed of several substances. An animal substance analogous to albumen, a thick whitish oil upon which is owing the soft glossiness of the hair, minute quantities of oxide of magnesia and carbonate of lime, iron in proportions varying according to the color, a considerable quantity of silicic acid, and sulphur. There is, besides, an oil, which is the coloring principle of the hair. In black hair this oil is of a brownish green color; in light hair, dark or pale yellow, according to the shade: in red hair, this oil is brownish red, and in flaxen, almost colorless. These colors, and their various shades, depend upon the predominance of certain substances forming this oil; that which gives a black color has in its composition a large proportion of iron and magnesia; that which renders the hair blonde, contains a small quantity of iron and a large proportion of sulphur; that of red hair contains very little sulphur and a considerable quantity of red oxide of iron. The complete absence of iron, with increased quantity of silicic acid, is the cause of the hair becoming white. When it does not exist prematurely there is a holy and poetic beauty in white hair, with which false locks and artificial dyes can never compete.

PARLOR GAMES.

CUPID.—One of the players is seated at the end of the room, as head, or leader—Venus, we would propose as the title, if a lady. The other players range themselves in a row, and each one represents a letter of the alphabet, and comes forward in turn before Venus to personate Cupid, by the sentiment expressed in any word which they may choose that commences with the letter they respond to—taking care that the countenance, gesture, and manner, express the idea of the word selected.

For instance, the first one in the row begins with A, and says, Cupid comes awkward, and at the same time walks across the room toward the person seated, in a very awkward manner, and takes her station behind her; then the next one says, Cupid comes begging, and acts accordingly while walking across the room; the next one takes C, and so they proceed until the alphabet is exhausted; and then if there are more persons, they can begin the alphabet again, or if but a few players, when the last one has played, the one who commenced the game can take the next letter, and so proceed again.

As all may not think of words as quickly as they should, they will find here a variety from which they can choose.

The Huguenot Exiles; or, The Times of Louis XIV. 1 vol. New York: Harper & Brothers.—We are glad to see the taste for historical novels returning. The present story is capably, even powerfully, told. The time chosen is one when bold and stirring events were abroad everywhere, and the particular theme selected affords peculiar facility for dramatic incidents. Few will take up the book without regretting when they reach the close. We commend it as one of the most deeply interesting books of the year. Price, in cloth, seventy-five cents.

Vassall Morton. By Francis Parkman. 1 vol. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—This has more than ordinary merit. Its author is already favorably known to the reading public, by a work published some years ago, "The History of Pontiac." The present effort is a novel, which abounds in fine thoughts; is effective without clap-trap; exhibits unusual refinement of tone; and is artistically put together. It is published in a neat style. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.

Gabriel Vane; His Fortune and Friends. New York: Derby & Jackson.—A fiction in many respects above the average merit. There is some originality in the characters and considerable ingenuity in the management of incidents. It would make a pleasant companion on one of these sultry midsummer days. The publishers have issued it in quite a creditable manner. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.

Learning to Read. By Jacob Abbott. 1 vol. New York: Harper & Brothers.—A capital book for children beginning to read. The illustrations are very beautiful. Nine-tenths of the publications of this kind are worthless; but this is not; on the contrary it is a book of singular merit. Price, in cloth, fifty cents.

Life and Adventures of Robert Romaine. 1 vol. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—Though somewhat eccentric, nevertheless well written. But why so melancholy a conclusion? People read novels to be pleased; and like, therefore, a happy denouement. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.

The Earnest Man. By Mrs. H. C. Conant. 1 vol. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—A deeply interesting work, devoted to the life and labors of Adoniram Judson, the well known missionary to Burmah. The proceeds are for the benefit of his children. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.

Life Sketches from Common Paths. By Mrs. Julia L. Dumont. 1 vol. New York: D. Appleton & Co.—A series of American stories, pleasantly written, and full of quiet, domestic pictures. We know no book, lately published, more agreeable of its kind. Price, in cloth, \$1.00.

THE TOILET.

DISCOLORATION OF THE HAIR.—The color of the hair depends upon the chemical condition of its coloring oil; and the various shades which exist,

from lightest brown to deepest black, are owing to the different proportions of iron and sulphur contained in it. In grey hair there is a complete absence of iron, and to this entire deficiency is attributable its total want of color. All the human family, with the exception of two or three races, are subject to this discoloration. The hair has been known to change from grey to its former natural shade, when the loss of color has not been owing to age, but to external causes or temporary physical derangement; and this recovery time will often effect with the unaided efforts of nature alone. We may cite the case of a girl mentioned by *Le Journal des Sciences Medicales*, whose pale brown hair became white after every attack of a fever peculiar to herself, and which recovered its color when the attack passed. A lady between thirty or forty years of age, who had rich brown hair, had it become partially grey in the space of a few months, on removing from New Zealand into Sydney; and on returning to the former place several years after, her hair resumed its natural color.

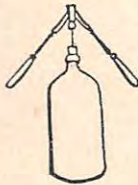
When, about the age of sixty, the hair takes a silver tint, it should be regarded as the acquisition of a new and attractive charm; a grave and sober one, perhaps, but worth preserving in its native purity, nor should we desire to disguise or conceal it. It is with premature greyness that we shall at present occupy ourselves. And where this occurs two means of recoloration suggest themselves; one is the application of dyes, all of which are more or less injurious to the hair and skin—the other is by a certain *regime*, which we will endeavor to explain. Since it is a clearly admitted fact, that a deficiency of iron is the cause of the faded hue, it is equally clear that were there a means of replenishing the requisite supply the color of the hair would be restored. The Chinese are said to follow out this principle, and with the best success. And it has been frequently remarked by medical men that the hair of patients who have been subjected to a long course of preparation of iron grows with extraordinary vigor and rapidity, and keeps its color much beyond the usual time of fading. We are intimate with a lady who has attained the age of seventy-two, without having a single grey hair. This lady has made several sea voyages and been exposed to a variety of climates, but has been in the habit of taking a daily pill, composed of equal parts of sulphate of iron and subcarbonate of potass.

When the first silver threads, therefore are observed, let their appearance be considered as a symptom that a deficiency of iron is beginning to be felt in the constitution, and let immediate measures be taken to furnish the necessary supply. Iron may be introduced into the system in a variety of forms; it may be advisable to consult a medical attendant as to the best mode of administering it. The dose should be small at first, and gradually augmented; the essential object being, that sufficient iron enter the circulation to be absorbed by the bulb-

ous roots of the hair, it is necessary for the purpose in view, while taking iron internally, to drink daily the infusion of some plant rich in tanning properties, such as wild chicory, camomile, &c. After pursuing this plan for about a fortnight, the hair should be freed from grease, and the skin of the head well washed and dried, and a lotion, consisting of water strongly impregnated with iron, should be applied with friction. The iron thus absorbed internally and externally fortifies the hair; the nutritive juices which feed it become more abundant and higher colored; they are communicated to the hair tubes by the roots, and impart to them fresh vigor and vitality.

PUZZLES.

TO MAKE A SHILLING TURN ON ITS EDGE ON THE POINT OF A NEEDLE.—Get a bottle with a cork in it, and fix it in perpendicularly a moderate sized needle; then place a shilling in a second cork by making a slit in it, and stick into the second cork two ordinary table-forks opposite each other, with the handles inclining outward and downward. If the rim of the coin be now fixed on the point of the needle, it may be made to spin round without falling.



RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

Apple Marmalade.—To make apple marmalade, boil some apples with the peel on them until they are perfectly soft, which may be known by pressing them between the thumb and fingers. Then remove them from the fire, and throw them into cold water; pare them, place them on a sieve and press the pulp from the cores. The pulp which has passed through the sieve place in a stew-pan, and set the pan on the fire long enough to remove the moisture, so that the pulp may become rather thick. Take an equal quantity, in weight, of lump sugar as of pulp. Clarify the sugar and boil it to a good syrup; add the pulp to it, and stir them well together with a spatula, or wooden spoon. Place them on the fire, and as soon as they begin to boil, remove them, and the process is completed. When the marmalade has become a little cool, put it into pots; but do not cover the pots until it is quite cold.

Boiled Potatoe Pudding.—Thoroughly cook two pounds of potatoes; peel and mash them well. Then mix them with half a pound of melted butter, the same quantity of powdered lump sugar, and six eggs, well beaten. When well mingled, stir in a handful or two of flour and a glass of white wine. Tie the whole up in a buttered cloth, and boil it for half an hour.

Fermentation of Home-made Wines.—The four requisites for fermentation are sugar, vegetable extract, malic acids, and water; and upon the proper regulation of these constituents the success depends. The fermentation requires great attention, and should be neither suffered to continue too long, nor be checked too early. Its commencement, which will be about a day after the articles have been mixed, will attract attention by the noise it makes. For a sweet wine, the cask should not be closed until the sound of fermentation has almost ceased. If a dry wine, have ready a barrel which has been subjected to the fumes of sulphur, and draw off your wine into it. Rack off the wine, clearing it with isinglass, and bottle in about ten weeks after it.

Spinach.—Pick and clean the spinach; put it into a saucepan without water, keep it pressed down till tender; squeeze out the moisture, return it to the saucepan, from which all the liquor should be removed; pour on it, as it heats, four large spoonful of rich gravy, let all the gravy be absorbed, keep it well stirred; flavor with pepper and salt; when it is dry, press it into a mould; turn it out, and serve as hot as possible.

Scotch Short-Bread.—Mix two pounds of flour, dried and well sifted, with a pound of powdered sugar, three ounces of candied citron and orange peel cut into dice, and half a pound of caraway comfits; mix these with half a pound of melted butter in a saucepan; then make the paste, roll it out the thickness of half an inch, cut it into cakes, place them on white paper, prick, and bake them of a pale color.

Excellent Fruit Cake.—One cup of butter, one of brown sugar, one of molasses, one of sweet milk, three of flour, and four eggs. One and a half tea-spoonful of cream of tartar, and one of soda. Two pounds of raisins, chopped fine; one nutmeg, and a little brandy, if you choose. This will make two good sized loaves, which will keep moist without liquor from four to six weeks, when it is properly covered.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

To Clean Blonde Lace.—Cut some old soft linen into strips a little wider than the lace. Make them into one length, and tack the lace very carefully and evenly at the extreme edges. Then make a lather of soap-suds with the chill just off the water; put in the lace, let it remain about half an hour, then pass it gently through the hands (without rubbing it) till quite clean, and rinse it in cold water. If the lace be very yellow add a very little blue. Squeeze it in a towel, but do not wring it. Pull out the strip of linen as wide as you can and place it in a large or long book, passing the strip from leaf to leaf. If the book be printed place white paper next the blonde. Press the book very heavily for two days; then remove it, taking the lace from the linen very carefully.