

*Modern Greece. A Narrative of a Residence and Travels in that Country; with Observations on its Antiquities, Literature, Language and Religion.* By Henry M. Baird. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—After perusing this volume, and looking at its sixty engravings, we have risen with a better knowledge of modern Greece, in all essential points, than many a traveller, who, because he has stopped a fortnight at Athens, thinks he understands the country perfectly. Mr. Baird resided for about a year in Greece, visiting every celebrated locality, mixing freely with the people, and studying closely the antiquities, literature, language and religion. An excellent map accompanies the volume. The engravings, which embrace ruins, modern buildings, landscapes, domestic scenes, &c., add greatly to the value of the book: and they are executed with unusual delicacy. Altogether, the work is one, not merely to read, but to preserve in the library. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.

*The Old Regime and the Revolution.* By A. De Tocqueville. Translated by John Bonner. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—A work of high merit. Indeed, the author of "Democracy in America" could not write indifferently, no matter what his subject; but in "The Old Regime" he has a theme even better suited for his philosophic mind than were our republican institutions and character. De Tocqueville shows that the centralization, which compels France to be a despotism, is no new thing; and that the Reign of Terror, the failure of republicanism, and most of her political ills, originated in the old regime. The work is one of the ablest productions, in its line, which has appeared for a long time. To the historical student it is invaluable. Price, in cloth, \$1.00.

*Evelyn Marston.* By the author of "Emilia Wyndham." 1 vol., 8 vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—A new novel by Mrs. Marsh is always welcome. To much intellectual power, she unites morality and religion, so that her fictions are not only deeply interesting, but instructive in the highest sense. She is the very antipodes of those French novelists, who have been aptly called, by a late writer, high-priests of disorder. The volume is printed in cheap style, double column, paper covers. Price, fifty cents.

*The Conquest of Kansas.* By William Phillips. 1 vol., 12 mo. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—A republication of the New York Tribune's "Kansas Correspondence." Price, in cloth, \$1.25.

*Money for the Million.* 1 vol., 18 mo. Philada: T. B. Peterson.—A little volume on money-getting, cheap at the shilling which is asked for it.

## THE TOILET.

**THE MOUTH.**—The mouth is, of all the features of the face, the one which exacts the most strict and minute attention; full and richly colored lips, white

and regular teeth, healthy gums, and a pure breath, are indispensable attributes of its beauty.

The beauty of the lips depend upon their form and color, and on the delicacy and freshness of their texture: lips that are too thin or too thick are equally unpleasing; but both can be partially remedied by skilful and judicious treatment. When the lips are too thin their volume may be augmented by frequent suction, by bathing them with warm, stimulating lotions, and by gently and cautiously drawing them outward. By these means they will gradually assume roundness and fulness in the same way that muscles acquire size by exercise and local stimulants. It is more difficult to repress an unnatural excess of flesh in the lips; still some improvement may be effected by the measures we shall suggest. First, the patient, if we may be allowed so to term the possessor of lips disproportionately thick and large, should endeavor to acquire the habit of contracting the lips; secondly, astringent lotions should be frequently employed to assist in contracting the skin, while from time to time some simple pomade should be applied to preserve its soft elasticity.

The color of the lips depends almost entirely upon the condition of the bodily health. Pale lips are an unfailing symptom of general debility or latent disease. The thin texture of the skin which covers them renders them peculiarly susceptible to the effects of a cold temperature; cracks and excoriations often occur from this cause; but we believe that inward heat of the system, independent of all external influences, is the most frequent occasion of this defect, and a course of refrigerent medicines, combined with a light diet, is the only rational way of remedying the evil. The following is a receipt for an emollient salve, which will be extremely beneficial:—Melt together one ounce of white wax, with the same quantity of clarified veal suet, and a quarter of an ounce of spermaceti; add to this four fluid ounces of olive oil, and stir the whole gently till cold; then add a few drops of the attar of roses. Another may be prepared thus:—Melt two ounces of white wax with six of oil of almonds; while warm, stir in a teacupful of rose water. There are other salves of a less simple kind, but we do not like to recommend them without a knowledge of the state of the lips to which they might be applied. A cayenne lozenge gradually dissolved in the mouth, deepens temporarily the crimson of the lips.

A clever physiologist has said that an habitual gentleness and benevolence of disposition conduce to the warm coloring and plump fulness of the lips; and that, on the contrary, envy and malice wrinkle and discolor them. Certain it is that anger makes them pale, and late hours and intemperance wither and injure them. A mouth cannot be attractive if the teeth are unclean, covered with tartar, or carious; the art of the dentist has risen to so high a degree of perfection, and professors of dental surgery are so numerous, that we shall limit our advice to a few general observations regarding the daily attentions

which the teeth require. Many possess good teeth, but few take sufficient care to preserve them. The teeth of children are deplorably neglected; it is not until adolescence is nearly at hand, that personal vanity comes to their aid, and toothbrushes and dentifrices are anxiously used. But it is then too late in many instances, and we are consequently every day seeing young people with their teeth in a state of premature decay, while, if proper care had been taken from early childhood, they might have preserved them sound and perfect to an advanced age. The teeth should be well brushed night and morning with a moderately hard brush, which should also act upon the gums, as this will keep up a brisk circulation in them and render them firm and healthy; the mouth should, after every meal, be carefully rinsed out. It is prudent to avoid drinking liquids either too hot or too cold, nor should cold water be taken immediately after hot soup; after taking acids the mouth should be well washed and brushed, for acids destroy the enamel; and for this reason it is advisable to avoid all dentifrices, the composition of which is unknown, as acids, which whiten, while they ultimately injure the teeth, form the principal ingredient.

The tartar which accumulates round the teeth, is considered to be a residuum of the saliva; it is a great enemy to the teeth and gums, and is deposited more quickly and largely in some constitutions than in others. When it resists the efforts of the brush, it should be removed by a skilful dentist. If the encrustation be not very hard, it may be removed by the following simple operation:—Have a small cedar stick pointed at one end, twist round the point a piece of fine rag, dip this into the concentrated solution of chloride of soda, and rub the parts where the tartar exists; frequently during the operation washing out the mouth with tepid water.

The mouth, if not the most expressive feature of the face, is certainly the one which is the most frequently called into active movement, and, therefore, even where beauty of form exists, careful training is needed to enable it to perform pleasingly its manifold duties. An elegant manner of utterance renders words, insignificant in themselves, agreeable and persuasive. In the act of eating, skilful, neat management of the mouth is very important to personal appearance. The laugh is always a severe test to this feature; when low and musical it is charming to the ear, but the eye demands that it should not be too often repeated and never long sustained. A disagreeable smile distorts the lines of beauty, and is more repulsive than a frown. There are many kinds of smiles, each having a distinctive character; some announce goodness, kindness, and sweetness; others betray sarcasm, bitterness, and pride; some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness; others brighten it by their brilliant and spiritual vivacity. Gazing and posing before a mirror cannot aid in the acquiring of beautiful smiles half so well as turning the gaze inward, to watch that the heart

keeps unsullied from the reflection of vicious thoughts and sentiments, and retains no impressions that are not noble, lovely, and true.

#### PARLOR GAMES.

**THE TEN BIRDS.**—The company sit in a circle, and the leader of the game says, "A good fat hen," then each in their turn repeat the words. The leader says, "Two ducks and a good fat hen," which is also repeated by each member of the company separately; then "Three squeaking wild geese, two ducks and a good fat hen;" then "Four plump partridges, three squeaking wild geese, two ducks and a good fat hen;" then "Five pouting pigeons, four plump partridges, three squeaking wild geese, two ducks and a good fat hen;" then "Six long-legged crows, five pouting pigeons, four plump partridges, three squeaking wild geese, two ducks and a good fat hen;" then "Seven green parrots, six long-legged crows, five pouting pigeons, four plump partridges, three squeaking wild geese, two ducks and a good fat hen;" then "Eight screeching owls, seven green parrots, six long-legged crows, five pouting pigeons, four plump partridges, three squeaking wild geese, two ducks and a good fat hen;" then "Nine ugly buzzards, eight screeching owls, seven green parrots, six long-legged crows, five pouting pigeons, four plump partridges, three squeaking wild geese, two ducks and a good fat hen;" then "Ten bald eagles, nine ugly buzzards, eight screeching owls, seven green parrots, six long-legged crows, five pouting pigeons, four plump partridges, three squeaking wild geese, two ducks and a good fat hen."

The player must repeat all this separately after the leader, and if any omissions or mistakes are made, a forfeit must be paid.

**HUNTING THE RING.**—All the company are seated in a circle, each one holding a ribbon, which passes all round. A large brass or other ring is slipped along the ribbon; and while all hands are in motion, the hunter in the centre must try and find out where it is. The person with whom it is caught becomes the hunter.

#### RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

**Potato Souffle.**—Take any number of large potatoes, the less eyes and the firmer the skin the better. Clean them thoroughly, and then bake them; after which cut a round piece, not quite so large as a half-crown, out of each potato, and remove as much of the inside as can be obtained without damage to the skin. Mash the potatoes with cream, adding a little butter—sprinkle over a little salt, and put to it half a pint of good milk; give it all a boil; take the white of three eggs, whip them until they froth, add them to the potatoes while they boil, and then make the potatoes into a paste; return them through the orifice in the skin of the potato until each skin is full; bake them, and serve.