

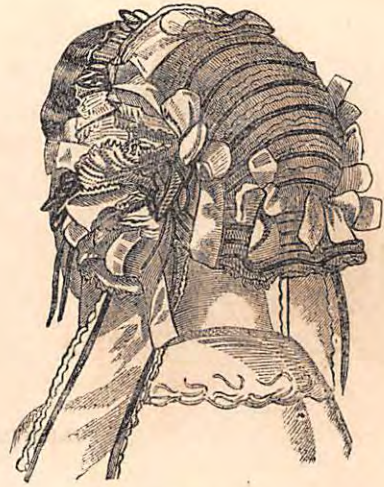


Illman & Sons.

LES MODES PARISIENNES.



MUSLIN CAP.



TULLE CAP.



TALMA EUREKA.



ORIENTAL HEAD-DRESS.



CHILD'S BASQUE.



COLLAR.



LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS.



SLEEVE.



VELVET BONNET.



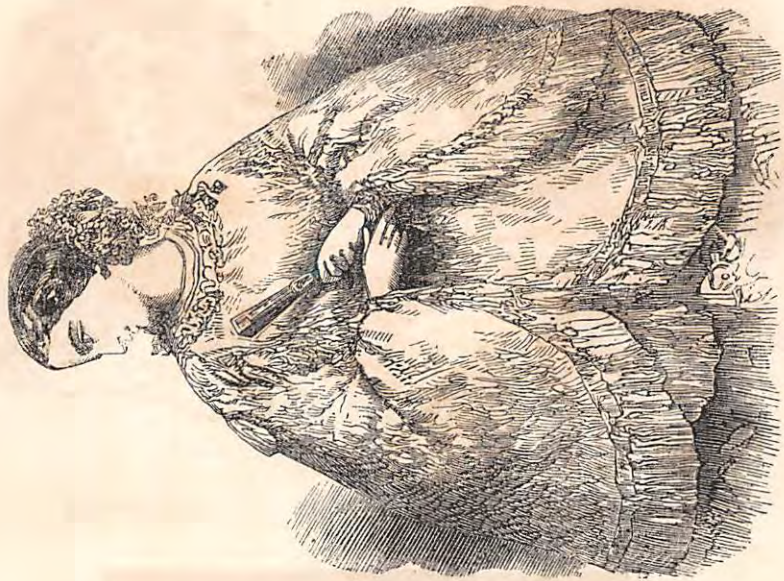
SILK BONNET.



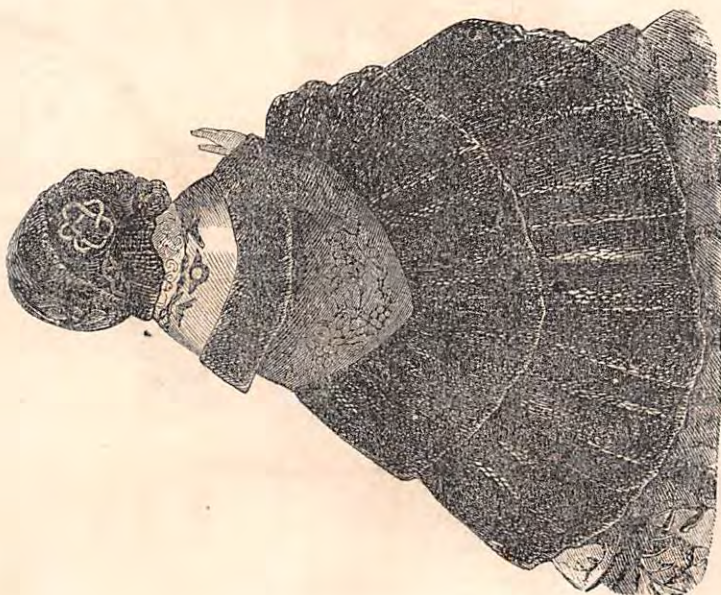
GIMP IN CROCHET.



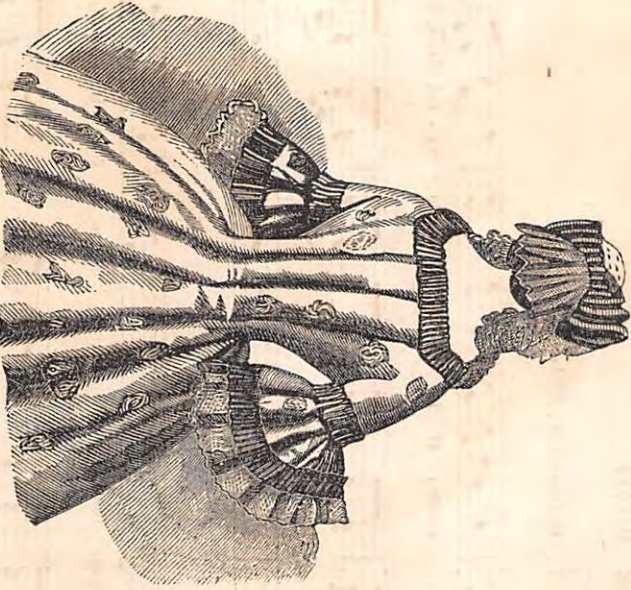
CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.



BALL-CLOAK.



REGINA MANTLE.



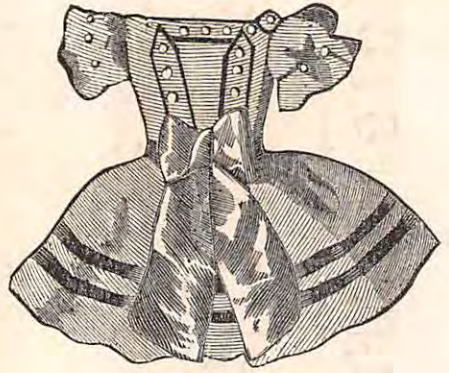
CHAMBER TOILET.



DRESS OF BLACK SILK.



CHILD'S FROCK.



CHILD'S FROCK.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

A DRESS FOR A YOUNG GIRL.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



AGAIN we are before our readers, in our department "How To Make One's Dress." Our pattern, this month, is that of a new and beautiful style of a dress for a girl five or six years old. The engraving represents this exquisite dress complete. No directions, further than those supplied by the engraving, are necessary for this part of the dress. But the body of course is more difficult. We accordingly give, on the opposite page, six diagrams by which to cut this portion.

No. 1. Is the half front of body with cross-bars. This part may be cut all out of one piece, or the bars may be sewed on; they may also be made of ribbons.

No. 2. Side-piece of the back.

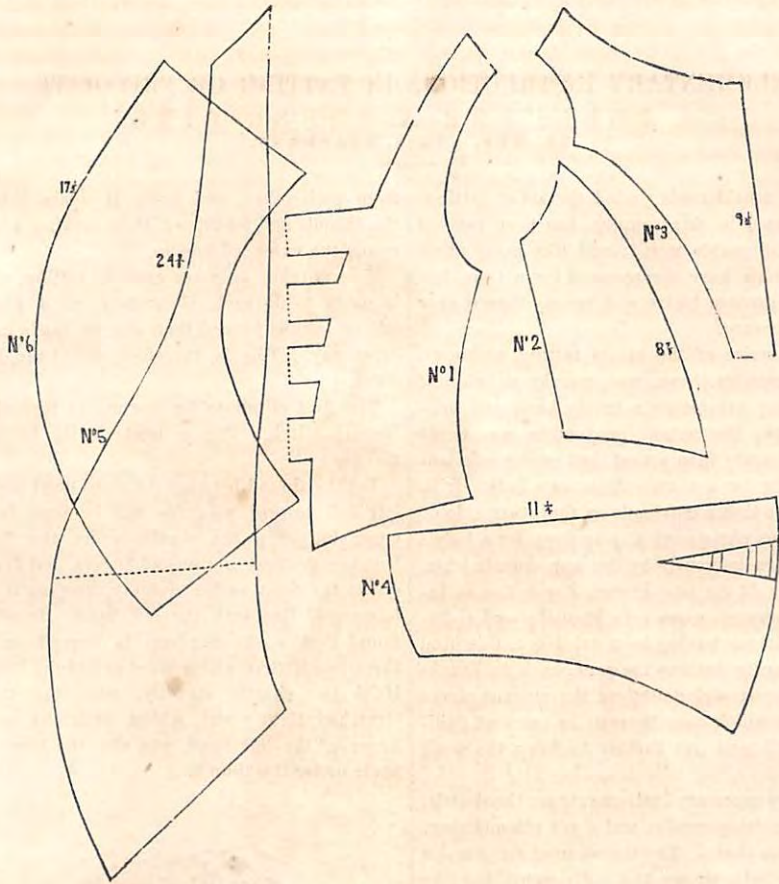
No. 3. Back.

No. 4. Half the sleeve. This part is cut double like an ordinary sleeve, then an opening is made by making a slit with the scissors of the length indicated here; then sew on three bars.

No. 5. Revers with opening on the shoulder, and bar as on the sleeve.

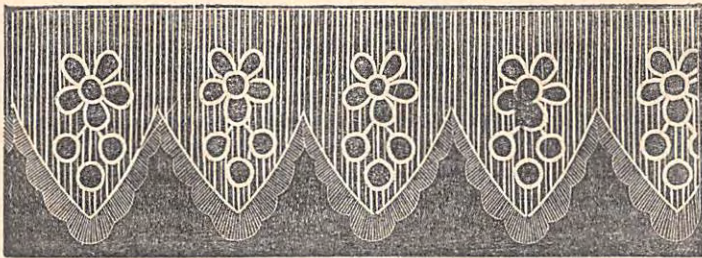
No. 6. Basquine with opening at the side, and bar as on the revers.

We repeat what we said in the December number. We are always ready to give, in this department, patterns for any article of dress, or for any fashionable novelty, on being addressed through the publisher.



TRIMMING FOR CHILD'S DRESS,
IN BRODERIE ANGLAISE.

BY M^{LE}. DEFOUR.



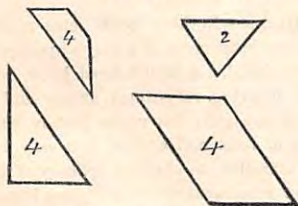
ENGLISH working cotton No. 24 and 30. The former is used for the flowers, and the latter for the grapes, before being overcast.

polished surface. Stains from ink or other causes should be immediately removed with salt and lemon juice—a bottle of this mixture should stand ready for use on every toilet. The soaps to be preferred are such as are freest from all alkaline impurities.

The palm of the hand and the tips of the fingers should be of a pale pink color. Moderate exercise of the arm and hand are the best means of promoting this natural glow. The beauty of the nails depend, in a great degree, upon the treatment they receive; they ought to be frequently cut in a circular form, neither too flat nor too pointed. The root, which is sometimes called the half moon, from its crescent shape, should be always visible. It is whiter than the rest of the nail, and is connected with the vessels which supply the nail with nutriment for its growth and preservation. When the nails are disposed to break, some simple pomade should be frequently applied, and salt freely partaken of in the daily diet. A piece of sponge, dipped in oil of roses and fine emery powder, gently rubbed on the nails, gives them a polish, and removes all inequalities.

Many ladies think that all sorts of labor is to be avoided, if the hands are to be kept elegant. But this is a mistake. Care is all that is required. In fact, it is only by using it, that the hand can be made to acquire that freedom and pliancy, without which there can be no grace. A hand, kept idle, grows clumsy and loose-jointed.

PRACTICAL PUZZLE.



Cut out fourteen pieces of paper, card, or wood, of the same size and shape as those shown in the diagram, and then form an oblong with them.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

FIG. I.—A BALL DRESS OF WHITE SILK, with two jupes, over each of which is worn a deep lace flounce, reaching to the upper band of crimson velvet which edges the jupes. Corsage low, and very much pointed in front. The bretelles are formed of lace. In the front of the corsage is placed a bow of crimson velvet. Sleeves formed of two puffs, with rows of lace. Head-dress of crimson flowers and green leaves.

FIG. II.—A WALKING-DRESS OF DARK SILK.—Skirt long and full, and ornamented in front with drop buttons put on in zig-zag form, decreasing in size as they approach the top of the skirt. The basquine is closed up the front and trimmed all

around with buttons like those on the skirt. These buttons rise from the waist and pass over the shoulders, forming bretelles. The sleeves are demi-long, and trimmed with buttons. Bonnet of white satin, ornamented with rows of black velvet. Very full cap trimming.

FIG. III.—TALMA EUREKA, from the establishment of Molyneux Bell, No. 58 Canal street, New York. This beautiful affair is made of black satin velvet, with gores of moire antique set on, with moss trimming. The yoke is of velvet, made in a point; the collar of moire antique, edged with moss trimming, and finished with tassels.

FIG. IV.—THE REGINA MANTLE is made of black velvet, and is circular in form, with a slight droop behind. The trimming consists of two rows of very rich black lace over tulle grenadine. Above the upper row of lace, there is a row of exquisite embroidery executed in black silk, intermingled with jet bugles. The pattern of this embroidery, which is novel and curious, represents flowers and birds tastefully grouped together. A narrow row of lace trims the top of the mantle, and tapers to a point at the front of the waist. The bonnet is of Albert blue velvet, trimmed with a torsade of satin of the same color, intermingled with black lace, and on one side there is a drooping feather of mingled black and blue. Under-trimming bouillonnees of white tulle and pink flowers.

FIG. V.—BALL-CLOAK, called the jaguarita, a material called *duret de cygne*—white, very light and soft, so as not to rumple the toilet. The cape is ornamented with a white silk fringe as well as the sleeves, which fall like those of the old talma. Around the neck is a rich galloon. The peculiarity of this article of dress consists in its not opening at the breast; but it fastens at the shoulder in crossing, and is good shelter from the cold.

FIG. VI.—DRESS OF BLACK SILK, trimmed with black velvet. Body high, very close, terminated by a lappet of seven or eight inches deep. Sleeves composed of a round jockey, a puff and a flounce. A velvet, an inch and a half wide, is placed square on the back, and goes up on the shoulder to come down and end on each side. Six cross bands of velvet, cut to a point at each end, with a button on each point, are put on like frogs. The bottom of the front of the lappet is trimmed with short pieces of velvet ending in a point, on which a button is placed. The jockey is likewise trimmed with velvet, and on the arm is a velvet bracelet. The puff of the sleeve and its flounce are confined in velvet loops. Skirt very ample, with three flounces, each having a hem an inch and a half wide.

FIG. VII.—CHAMBER TOILET.—We present to our readers as a new fashion, but not a becoming one. It is only a Parisian caprice. It is a head-dress composed of velvet and embroidered muslin. Two tufts of velvet loops are brought to meet, gradually diminishing, on the back hair. The muslin foundation is small and trimmed with a band which falls behind,

small from the side. A Louis XV. robe de chambre, made of white silk, embroidered with dahlia *en jardinière*, and trimmed with a plaited ribbon of colors to match. This robe de chambre comes rather high; it is cut square in the back and in front. It sits close at the side, where the widths of the skirt are joined at the waist. The body is slightly gathered at bottom. The body and skirt are open straight down from top to bottom. The corners of the bottom on front are rounded off. A ribbon plaited in double plaits, borders the neck, the shoulder, the two sides of the front of body and of the skirt, as well as all round the bottom of the latter. The sleeve is trimmed in the same way on the arm and on the flounce. The dress worn under it is muslin, with a flounce for undersleeve and two flounces on the skirt. The back is formed of three large double plaits, which continue all along and form a train behind. The sleeve, plain at top, is trimmed with a flounce gathered in large double plaits. A cord passes under the plaits and confines the waist; the ends hang down in front.

FIG. VIII.—A BONNET of claret velvet, ornamented with rich claret-colored feathers on the front, and a fall of deep black lace behind.

FIG. IX.—A BONNET of pink silk, with a drawn front, between which and the crown is placed a bow of pink ribbon spotted with black, with long ends. A row of black lace edges the cape. Pink flowers and black velvet leaves for the face trimming.

FIG. X.—A CAP the foundation of which may be of white silk or tulle. The trimming is of narrow white blonde edged with black, rows of black velvet, and bows of white ribbon, edged with black velvet, and velvet ends.

FIG. XI.—A MUSLIN CAP, with embroidered and valenciennes insertions forming barbes on the ground with deep valenciennes.

FIG. XII.—CIRCASSIAN HEAD-DRESS.—(Front View.) This elegant turban is suitable for the opera or for evening parties, and it has the recommendation of presenting a variety amidst the head-dresses of flowers and ribbon now so generally worn. The turban is formed of a small Indian scarf of light texture. The ground is white silk, and of a soft, pliant, gauze-like substance. The stripes, which run horizontally, are of gold and of silk, of bright showy hues. The end of the scarf, which hangs down at one side, is finished with a broad fringe of gold, intermingled with silk of the colors introduced in the stripes.

FIG. XIII.—BACK VIEW OF THE SAME.—The back hair, which may be either plaited or twisted, is fastened in a *chignou* very low down. The scarf, lightly twisted, is first pinned at one end under the *chignou*, then passed, as a bandeau, round the head, and finally turned round the *chignou*, or plaiting of hair, the end being passed under the bandeau and hanging loosely on one side.

FIG. XIV.—A SLEEVE composed of lace with the puffings of tulle, ornamented with bands of narrow black velvet. A tulle ruffle falls over the head, also ornamented with velvet.

FIG. XV.—A COLLAR formed of lace insertion and edging, ornamented with rows of narrow black velvet.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The new patterns in almost every material yet introduced for autumn and winter out-door dresses, consist mostly of stripes or chequers, and much variety is obtained by the tasteful arrangement of colors. Some of the most beautiful of the new silks have broad, perpendicular stripes, figured with a running pattern of flowers of various hues. The clan tartans may be mentioned among the chequered patterns likely to gain general favor. Dresses of striped and chequered patterns are well suited for mourning, as they admit of a good arrangement of the hues usually adopted in that style of costume; for instance, black, violet, grey, and white. Some of the new mourning dresses of black silk have flounces bordered with a chequered design in black and grey. Others, composed of black silk, are ornamented with violet or grey stripes, either perpendicular or in the *byadere* manner, and the stripes are either plain or figured.

PLUSH has recently been employed for trimming dresses intended for half-mourning.

Some of the new velvet jackets are richly embroidered and trimmed, with a fall of lace nearly half-a-yard deep. The sleeves, reaching just below the elbow, are edged with a frill of velvet, over which is placed a frill or fall of lace. Three narrow ruches of ribbon fixed to the under part of the velvet frill sustains the trimming, and permits it to flow loosely and gracefully over the undersleeve. These jackets are fastened in front by buttons, either of silk, lace, enamelled, mosaic, or gold.

The exceedingly large COLLARS are not generally worn, neither are they becoming.

The long feathers bordering the fronts of BONNETS, will replace the little tufts, so recently worn. Bonnets are made with fronts a trifle deeper than those recently worn; but the crowns continue to be small. The *bavolet* in the newest bonnets is very deep, and is made to droop in the middle, the depth being greater at that part than at the sides. Very full trimmings will be fashionable during the winter, and a trimming at the edge of the brim will be very generally adopted. A bonnet of the shape just described has been received from Paris for the purpose of serving as a model. It is composed of drab-colored *gros-de-naples*, and is trimmed on the outside with black lace. A narrow rouleau of curled feather, of the same color as the bonnet, passes round the edge of the brim. The under-trimming consists of blonde, intermingled with flowers in cerise color velvet, and bows and ends of velvet of the same bright hue.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS FOR A BOY OF TWELVE OR FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.—Pantaloons of cinnamon colored cloth. Paletot of grey cloth, trimmed with

rows of black braid. Wide brimmed, low-crowned hat.

FIG. II.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL OF STRIPED CASHMERE.—The trimming of the petticoat comes just below the dress. Cloak of velvet in the sacque form, trimmed with a rich figured galloon. Muff of Siberian squirrel skin. White silk bonnet with a full face trimming.

FIG. III.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE BOY OF DARK BLUE VELVET.—The skirt is trimmed with a row of wide black braid. The body is high and plain, and made with a lappet. Sleeves very long, and fitting rather tight to the arm.

FIG. IV.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL ABOUT FOUR YEARS OF AGE.—The skirt should reach but little below the knees. It is trimmed with two rows of braid. The body is low and made with lappets and bretelles, both of which are trimmed with braid, and edged with fringe. Between the bretelles the body is embroidered.

FIG. V.—A BASQUE OF WHITE PIQUE.—This mate-

rial is woven so as to have a quilted appearance. The basquine is trimmed with a Victoria braid, and white linen fringe.

FIG. VI.—A JACKET OR FROCK FOR A CHILD TWO YEARS OF AGE.—The breast-piece of this jacket is made of English insertions between two rows of Valenciennes, joined together and trimmed with a narrow Valenciennes slightly gathered. The lappets are trimmed in the same manner, as are also the short pagoda sleeves. A long nansook band is attached on each side under the arms and carried round behind to fasten this little garment, the back of which is always made loose.

FIG. VII.—BOY'S FROCK.—Skirt ornamented with two rows of broad black velvet. The body is cut square on the shoulder, and trimmed with rows of narrow black velvet, diverging from the waist, and forming points as they approach the neck. Between these rows of velvets buttons are placed. Full puffed sleeves, finished with ruffles.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

THE MAGAZINE FOR 1856.—We offer this number to the public as the handsomest ever issued by a two dollar Magazine. All we ask is that it should be compared with others, or even with the three dollar Magazines. We give some twenty extra pages in it, as a New Year's gift to our friends. Last year, we nearly doubled our circulation, and as the country is more prosperous and our Magazine better than ever, we expect to quite double it this year. All we ask is that those who see this number will exert themselves to get up clubs, or procure single subscribers.

In several points this Magazine surpasses all others for ladies. 1st. It is the only one that gives original stories wholly. 2nd. These stories are of a higher order than in any cotemporary. 3rd. Its steel, colored fashion-plates are the newest and prettiest. 4th. Its mezzotints are the most beautiful. 5th. Its crochet, embroidery, and other patterns, are the choicest. 6th. It gives the most reading matter, in proportion to its price. 7th. The promises made, at the beginning of the year, are more than fulfilled before its close. In proof of these several assertions, we could quote the testimony of newspapers, from all sections of the Union, if we had room to spare. No lady need hesitate, therefore, to stake her veracity on the fact of these points of superiority in "Peterson's Magazine."

How to REMIT.—In remitting, write legibly, at the top of your letter, the post-office, county and state. Bills, current in the subscriber's neighborhood, taken at par; but Eastern bills preferred. If the sum is large, get a draft on New York or Philadelphia, if possible, and deduct the exchange.

AN AGENCY FOR PATTERNS, &c.—Having been solicited, from various quarters, our "Fashion Editor" has consented to act as agent for the purchase and transmission of patterns, jewelry, &c. &c. In all cases the money must accompany the order, which should describe, as fully as possible, the article desired. Address the publisher *at your risk*.

FOR THREE DOLLARS.—For three dollars we will send a copy of "Peterson," for one year, and also a copy of any one of the two dollar weekly newspapers. For three dollars and fifty cents we will send "Peterson" and "Harper," for one year.

FOR ONE DOLLAR, we will send, post-paid, either the "Port-Folio of Art," or "The Gift-Book," each containing fifty engravings. Or either may be had gratis by getting up a club.

CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers in the British provinces must remit eighteen cents extra each, to pre-pay the American postage to the lines.

A DOLLAR CHEAPER.—Remember that this Magazine is a dollar cheaper than others of a similar class.

SEND A STAMP.—All letters, requiring an answer, must enclose a stamp for the return postage.

REGISTERING LETTERS.—Get the Postmaster, when you remit, to register your letter.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Additions of one or more to clubs received at club prices.



Wm. A. B. & Co.

LES MODES PARISIENNES



BONNET.



CAP.



THE CLARA MANTLE.



INSERTION.



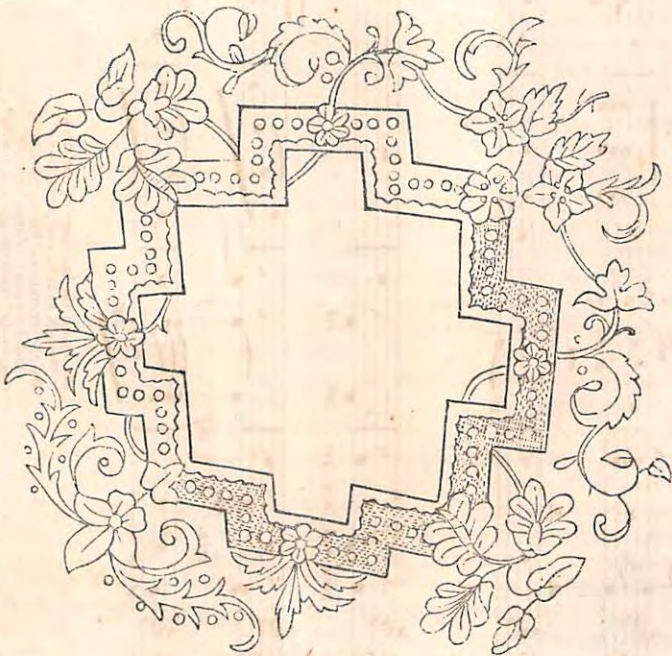
NEW STYLES FOR CLOAKS.



DRESS CAP.



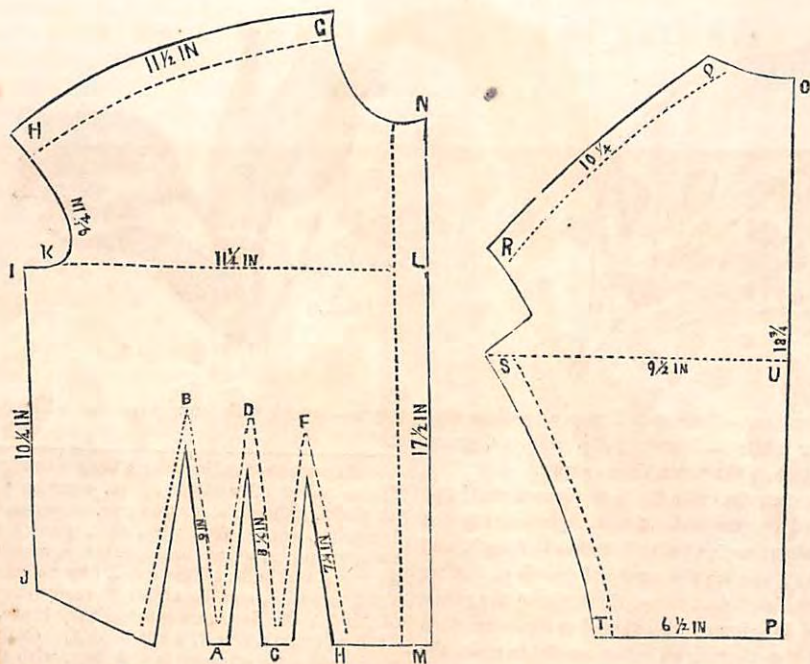
BONNET.



CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.

PATTERN FOR A PLAIN DRESS BODY.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



This is an admirably fitting pattern for a medium sized person, cut by one of our first dress-makers. It is measured sufficiently large to admit of taking in or trimming.

The dotted lines show where the seams are to be made. R I, and H G, are the double seams. I J, and S T, are the seams under the arms. O P denotes one-half of the back. A B C D, and L H, are the "dart" seams. N M, the front, allowing for a hem to be turned down to the dotted line. In order to have a good fitting dress, the "darts" must not reach too high, as when that is the case the whole body has a con-

tracted, stiff and pinched look. Care must also be taken to cut the body wide in the place denoted by the dotted lines reaching from K to L on the front, and from S to U on the back. A short shoulder seam is also ungraceful. It should be made as long as can be conveniently worn.

For a cotton dress, the ordinary skirt or bishop sleeve with a band a couple of inches wide, is a fitting accompaniment for this body. But if the material is of de lain, cashmere, or any heavy material, a rounded cuff will be an improvement. "Caps" are no longer worn to sleeves.

DARNED NETTED WINDOW-CURTAINS.

MATERIALS.—For the netting, medium crochet cotton; for the darning, the flower and leaves to be in Berlin wool, of the natural colors, and the scroll in fine crochet cotton. For pattern, see front of the number. These curtains must be netted lengthwise, and

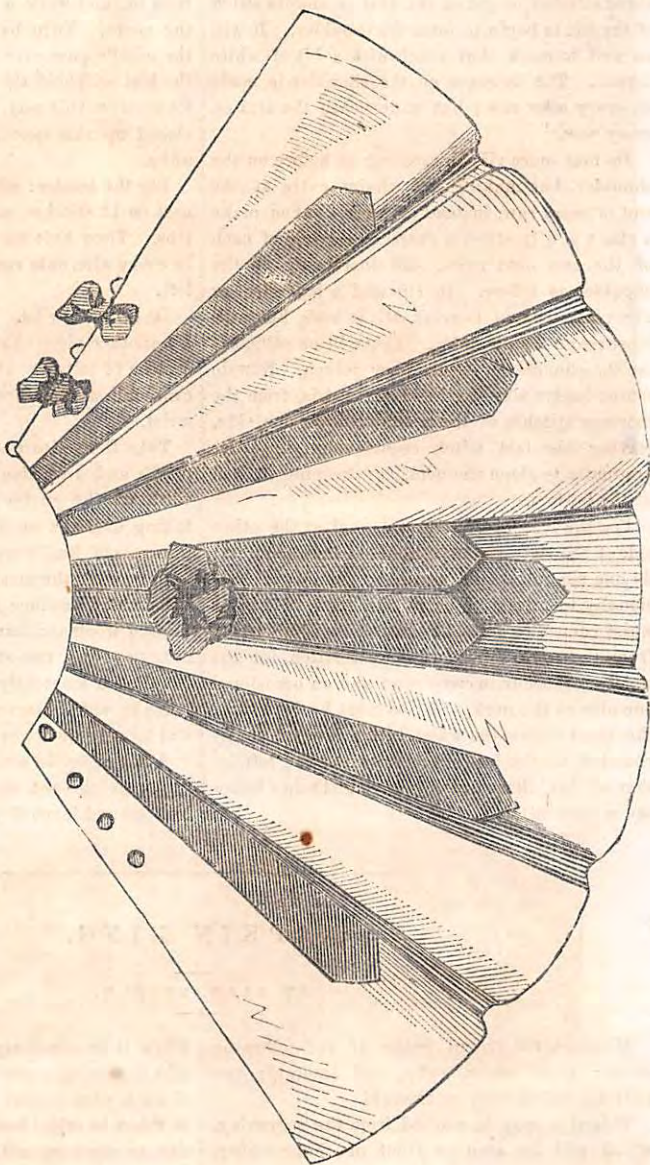
TALMA FOR CHILD.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We have been requested, by several subscribers, to give a few patterns of extreme simplicity, or rather those which were very easy to make up. Accordingly we have prepared a pattern for an every-day dress, to be made of calico, which is to be seen on a preceding page. We now give a Child's Talma, equally easy to cut out and make. The material is of grey cloth; and the shape a full circle, so that it is only necessary to spread the cloth on a table, or the floor, take a string with which to describe the circle, and cut according to the depth wanted. Then trim it, as seen in the engraving, with bands of black velvet finished in points. Add the buttons and bows.

In cutting the circle, care should be taken to have the grain of the cloth run the proper way: a precaution often neglected.

Having offered to give, in this department, any pattern that might be required, some ladies have mistook our meaning, and supposed that we offered to send, by mail, any paper patterns they might write for. We make this explanation to prevent further mistakes.



To take Iron Stains out of Marble.—Mix equal quantities of fresh spirits of vitrol and lemon juice in a bottle; shake it well; wet the spots, and in a few minutes after rub them with soft linen until they disappear. Ink spots in mahogany may be removed by rubbing them with wet blotting paper, and afterward rubbing with a dry cloth.

Tracing Paper.—A sheet of fine, thin, white paper dipped in a thick solution of gum arabic, and then pressed between two dry sheets, renders them transparent when dry. Is useful for tracing purposes as it can be either written or printed upon.

Ink Spots on the pages of a book may be effaced by washing them with a solution of oxalic acid in water, and afterward rinsing off with clear water.

Corn Bread.—One quart of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, three eggs, and corn-meal sufficient to make a stiff batter.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

FIG. I.—THE EUPHROSYNE, made of rich brown velvet, cut almost in the form of a large circular, but with a little less fulness, and with long, flowing sleeves introduced at the shoulders. These sleeves are set in plain, but finished at the bottom with deep flounces introduced into the upper portion with deep box plaits. Over each plait falls a pendent button of brown silk, which forms an unique heading, and the plaits falling open below give ample fulness to the flow of the sleeve. A superb border of embroidery surrounds the cloak. A medallion pattern is separated by clusters of roses, buds, and leaves, which leave the medallion in relief, and yet form a rich running pattern. The garment is finished by a small, round collar, covered entirely with embroidery.

FIG. II.—BONNET FOR A YOUNG LADY.—Drawn front, covered with very small ruches; a plain velvet cross band with a bow and end on each side. Inside pink flowers.

FIG. III.—MORNING CAP, of open-work embroidery, filled in with Alencons point.

FIG. IV.—THE CROWN of this cap is of white tulle, and over it are rows of narrow black velvet forming a lozenge pattern. The other part of the cap is formed of alternate rows of black and white lace. The trimming consists of bows of pink ribbon intermingled with ends of black velvet.

FIG. V.—BONNET OF VIOLET-COLOR VELVET, trimmed round the edge with a full ruche of black lace. The curtain is covered with a fall of black lace, and another fall passes across the back part of the crown. On one side of the bonnet is placed a bunch of purple grapes with velvet leaves. Cap of white and black blonde, trimmed with small bunches of grapes. Strings of broad violet color ribbon.

FIG. VI.—THE CLARA MANTLE, cut in a loose sacque form, made of black velvet, and trimmed with sable fur and a deep ball fringe. A yoke of black velvet passes around the neck and down the front,

and is ornamented with ten *brandebourgs* or "*frogs*," as they are sometimes called.

FIG. VII.—THE VENITIAN is also composed of black velvet, with a large cape, circular behind, but sloping up gradually in front. There is a much smaller cape which forms a yoke, and is trimmed, as well as the large cape and body, with a rich tulle fringe.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The materials adopted this winter for dresses are more varied and beautiful than those of any previous season. The new poplins in particular are very superior, both as regards texture and brilliancy of color. Chequered patterns are most in favor for poplin dresses, and the real clan tartans are highly fashionable. Some of the new brocette dresses have flounces ornamented in the Pompadour style, with flowers broche in various colors. One of the novelties in silk dresses just introduced consists of spots of black velvet running up the skirt in a regular series, one above the other, and occupying a space of about three inches in width. These rows of spots are ranged alternately with stripes of moire antique, either black or colored.

JET is very generally used in combination with the trimmings usually employed for bonnets, and even for dresses and cloaks. Silk dresses trimmed with flounces have the flounces headed by a narrow row of embroidery in jet; and some of the new black velvet cloaks are ornamented at the edge with a medallion pattern embroidered in sewing silk and jet. One of the prettiest coiffures we have seen is composed of fuschias of scarlet velvet, the long pendent stamens being formed of jet. The leaves are composed of crape. We may mention that the practice of ornamenting lace with bugles is again coming into fashion.

An elegant variety has just been introduced in the trimming of dresses of moire or plain silk. Bands or stripes of black velvet are set on perpendicularly, and at regular intervals, all round the skirt. These stripes are usually about two inches broad, and the intervening spaces are nearly double that width. Some dresses, trimmed in this style, have the velvet stripes of a pyramidal form—that is, broader at bottom than at top; and the edge of the velvet on each side is ornamented with a row of narrow fringe, passementerie, lace, or guipure.

Wreaths of flowers and ruches of ribbon, in perpendicular rows, are employed to ornament evening dresses. These dresses are usually made with two skirts, and the trimming is placed only on the upper one, which descends no lower than the knees. Dresses of white tulle, similar in style to those just mentioned, have the upper skirt ornamented with bouillonnes disposed in perpendicular rows, and under each row is run a pink or blue ribbon, terminating at the lower part in a bow, with ends flowing over the under skirt.

BODIES remain high, and flounces lose none of their favor; nevertheless plain skirts are not excluded, especially for some of the richer tissues which will hardly bear any kind of ornament. It

would be ridiculous for instance to put flounces on a velvet dress, or even on one of moire antique. All tastes may, therefore, be satisfied without any inconvenience.

The majority of sleeves for visiting toilet are closed. After the model of those in the *Margaret of Valois* body comes another kind. It is a wide sleeve gathered at top and bottom. At top there is a little jockey; at bottom a deep cuff turned up, forming a rather round point on the front of the arm. This sleeve is barely four inches longer than the ordinary pagoda. Under it, are pretty puffed sleeves.

JACKETS of black or colored cloth are very fashionable, especially for young ladies. One of the handsomest is a jacket of grey cloth, trimmed with black and grey soutache, set on in an arabesque pattern. It is fastened in front with small steel buttons; and the sleeves, which are partially loose, are finished at the ends by turned-up cuffs. This jacket is intended to be worn with a skirt of grey poplin, figured with a pattern in black and pink. The skirt is trimmed with bows of black velvet, a row of bows passing up each side so as to form a tablier or apron.

WINTER CLOAKS of black or colored cloth at present enjoy a considerable share of fashionable favor. They are trimmed with rows of velvet, plush, or fancy braid. Some are of grey cloth trimmed with two or three rows of braid, figured with a pattern, in the color of the cloak, on a ground of blue, green, or black velvet. Bands of plush, in shades of black, grey, and white, and presenting a good imitation of chinchilla, are also effectively employed as a trimming. Several cloaks are composed of cloth, having the upper and under surfaces of different colors—a novelty we mentioned on its first introduction, some time ago. In Paris, brown is a favorite color for cloth cloaks.

Many ladies, of acknowledged taste, are adopting paletots of black velvet. They are so loose as scarcely to show the contours of the figure, and they hang very full at the lower part. They descend to a little below the knees, and are fastened in front from the waist upward by a row of buttons. The sleeves are wide, and of the Venitian form. At the throat they are finished by a small collar with the corners rounded. On this style of paletot there is no ornament or trimming of any kind.

BONNETS.—Among the most admired of the new bonnets may be mentioned some composed of silk in

dark colors, and black and colored velvet. They are variously trimmed, with velvet, lace, flowers. A bonnet made of black velvet, and ornamented with embroidery in jet, has been trimmed on one side with a bow of black velvet, and on the other with a tuft of ostrich feathers tipped with jet. A narrow row of Chantilly lace edges the front of the bonnet, and passes round the curtain; under-trimming black and white blonde with flowers of red velvet.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—BAYADERE DRESS OF WHITE DE LAIN, figured in rose-buds, for a little girl of six years of age. The corsage is made with bretelles, which fall below the waist, and are looped up on the shoulder with a strap of the same material as the dress. Short sleeves of white cambric, worked. Pantalettes of English embroidery. A band of black velvet confines the hair.

FIG. II.—INFANT'S CHRISTENING ROBE, trimmed down the front *en tablier* with cambric flouncing. The waist and bretelles are of the same material. Sash of rich white sarsanet ribbon. Cap trimmed with Valenciennes lace and white ribbon.

FIG. III.—WALKING DRESS FOR A GIRL OF FOURTEEN, composed of a poplin skirt of dove-color, plaided with Mazarine blue stripes. Basque of Mazarine blue velvet, close to the throat, and trimmed with bows of narrow blue velvet. Sleeves open on the inside of the arm, showing the white under-sleeve. Bonnet of white satin, with white illusion and blue ribbon face trimming.

FIG. IV.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL OF EIGHT YEARS OLD, of stone-colored cashmere. The skirt, not seen in the engraving, is trimmed with five rows of pink ribbon. The corsage is half high and cut square in the neck. Bretelles of cashmere edged with ribbon of the color of that on the skirt. Sash of the same colored ribbon tied in a bow behind.

FIG. V.—DRESS OF BLACK VELVET FOR A LITTLE BOY OF FOUR YEARS OF AGE.—It is made in the sacque form, fitting rather close to the figure. It is trimmed around the skirt with figured velvet ribbon, and fastened down the front with buttons. Loose sleeves confined at the wrist. Collar and pantalettes of cambric richly embroidered, and a petticoat which shows just beneath the edge of the velvet, trimmed with English embroidery.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

OUR GREAT SUCCESS.—The success of "Peterson" for 1856 has exceeded our highest expectations. We are receiving twice as many subscribers daily as we received last year. Yet, last year, we nearly doubled our list. In fact, "Peterson" has become a household necessity, at least to every family of taste.

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting, write legibly, at the top of your letter, the post-office, county and state. Bills, current in the subscriber's neighborhood, taken at par; but Eastern bills preferred. If the sum is large, get a draft on New York or Philadelphia, if possible, and deduct the exchange.



James A. [unreadable]

LES MOYS PARISIENNES.



LADY IN RIDING HABIT.



BREAKFAST CAP.



CHRISTENING CAP.



PUFFED SLEEVE.



RISTORI FICHU.



BONNET.



CHILD'S FROCK BODY.



CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.



INSERTION.



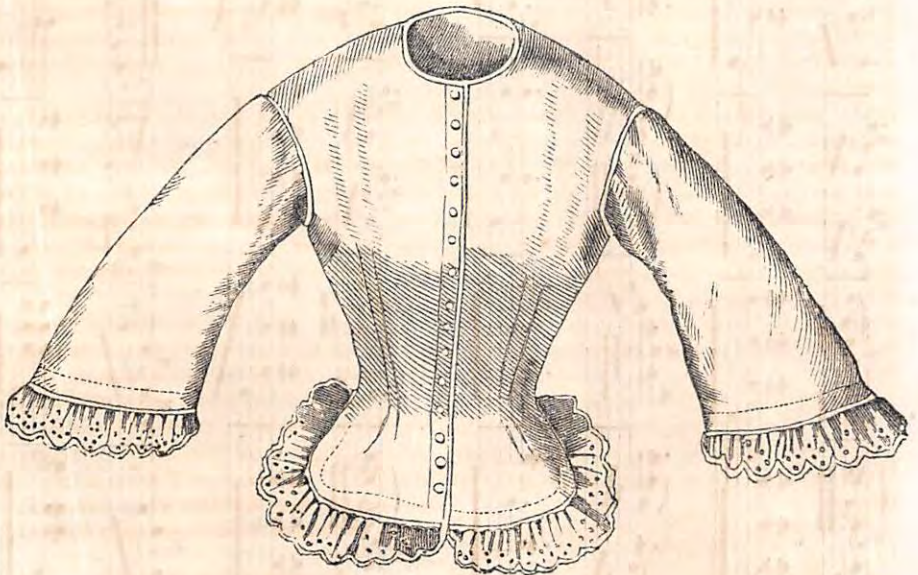
BABY'S HOOD.



VELVET HEAD-DRESS.



GUIPURE CAP.



BASQUE.

PATTERN FOR PALETOT AND BONNETS.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, this month, a pattern for a new and fashionable Paletot; also patterns for two fashionable bonnets; and also, a few pages further on, a pattern for the apron of a child two years old. The pattern for the Paletot is on the next page, as also those of the two bonnets. On this we give an engraving of the Paletot, as it looks when worn, as also of one of the two bonnets. It shall be our effort to make this department, "How To Make One's Dresses," complete in every particular. From the simplest to the most difficult patterns, we shall give all in turn.

This Paletot comes down straight in front, and is very hollow at the waist. The lappet is slit up at intervals, but one edge always laps over the other, so that no opening is seen.

A broad braid is put all round the edge, and above it, at intervals of an inch, are two more rows.

This garment is made of velvet cloth or double

faced cloth. It is trimmed with small silk buttons matching the stuff, and two galloons of two different colors (on grey cloth mixed with brown, one brown galloon, and the other of a lighter grey than that of the cloth.) This pattern is composed of three parts.

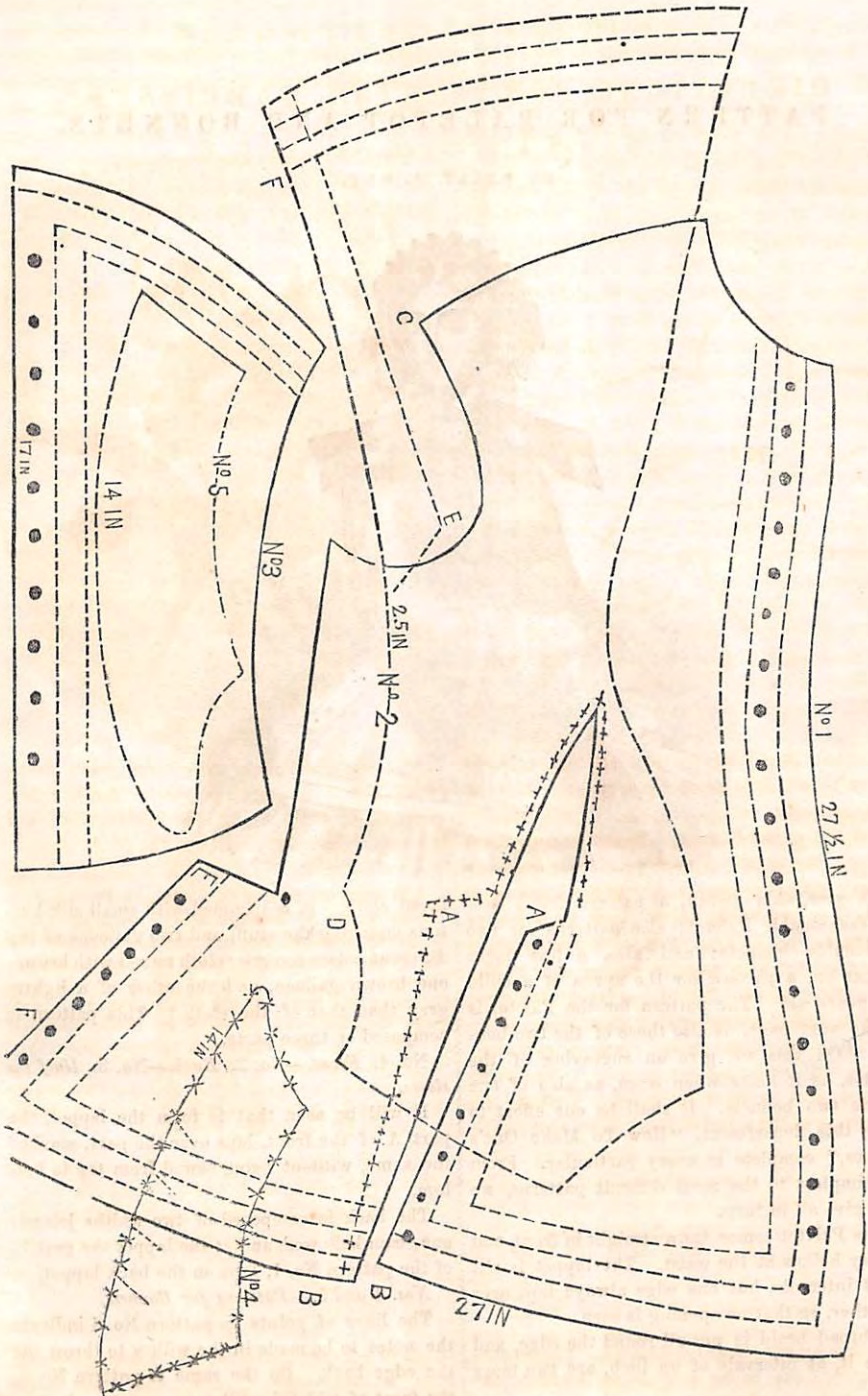
No. 1. *Front*.—No. 2. *Back*.—No. 3. *Half the sleeve*.

It will be seen that to form the lappet, the part A of the front, laps over the part, marked the same, without being sewed from top to bottom.

The back is composed of two widths joined; one seam hollowed, and at the lappet the part E, of the pattern No. 1, laps on the back lappet.

Nos. 4 and 5.—Patterns for Bonnets.

The lines of points on pattern No. 4 indicate the notes to be made in the willow to throw the edge back. Do the same to pattern No. 5, the front of which is still more open.



To Preserve Eggs.—Take a pine barrel, (an old fish barrel well cleansed out answers very well) and put in the eggs when they are sound, fresh and clean. Then cover them with lime water, made like common white-wash; the lime settles around the eggs, and the water stands on the top of the lime, (the eggs all under lime.) Look at the barrel once in a while, to see if four inches of water, little more or less, covers the whole. If the water is all dried up, the lime gets hard, and they are difficult to take out when wanted, and you have to carry them somewhere else to wash off the lime; so always water keep on the top. This lime water must be made at least two weeks before you pour it on the eggs, or your eggs will be boiled hard enough to carry in your pocket.

Camphor Ointment for Chapped Hands.—Scrape into an earthen vessel $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of spermaceti and half an ounce of white wax; and six drachms of powdered camphor and four tablespoonfuls of the best olive oil. Let it stand near the fire until it dissolves, stirring it well when liquid. Before retiring put the ointment on the hands, also before washing them; use soap as usual.

Fine Gingerbread.—Rub one pound of butter well into three pounds of flour; then add one pound of powdered sugar, one pound of molasses, two ounces of ground ginger, and one nutmeg, grated. Warm a quarter of a pint of cream, and mix all together. Make it into a stiff paste, and bake it in a slow oven. Carraways and sweetmeats may be added, if desired.

Frozen Limbs, &c.—Indian meal poultice, covered with young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes. If blisters have not arisen before they will not after it is put on, and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.

To Wash Silk.—Spread the silk on a table, and then rub it with a sponge dipped in a mixture of equal parts of soap, brandy, and cane molasses. Rinse it thoroughly in three successive portions of water, and iron it before quite dry.

To Cement China.—Beat up the white of an egg, and with it moisten the fractured parts. Have ready some finely-powdered lime tied up in a bag of thin muslin; dust the lime quickly over the egg, and unite the pieces.

To Extract Grease Spots from Velvet.—Warm the spot before the fire; then hold it over the finger, and carefully apply spirits of wine with a silk handkerchief.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

FIG. I.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF LILAC SILK, having three flounces, ornamented with white satin stripes, and edged with a lilac and white fringe. The basque, which is closed up the front, is edged and trimmed with *bretelles* to match the flounces. Pagoda sleeves, also edged like the basque. Black lace mantilla of the shawl shape. Small point lace collar. Bonnet

of white satin, tulle, and pink flowers. Straw-colored kid gloves.

FIG. II.—A HOUSE DRESS OF MOIRE ANTIQUE, in brown satin and violet-colored moire stripes. The skirt is long and very full. The basque is closed up the front, and cut so that the brown stripes form *bretelles*. Small cap of Honiton lace, trimmed with pink ribbon.

FIG. III.—RIDING HABIT OF FINE BRONZE COLORED LADY'S CLOTH.—The corsage has a very deep basque, with the ends square in front, and is fastened from the waist to the throat by a row of malachite buttons set in wrought gold. A round riding-hat, turned up at each side, without feathers, and a long veil of dark-blue tulle. Collar and cuffs of fine cambric, vandyked and covered with rich needlework. Jupe of cambric muslin, edged with a deep border of open eyelet-hole work. Chamois-colored gloves, and a cravache with a handle of wrought gold. Boots of bronze-color kid.

FIG. IV.—BONNET OF WHITE SILK AND STRAW GIMP.—It is very small about the face, slopes very much from the top to the crown, and has a deep cape at the back. It is ornamented on both sides with poppies and field flowers.

FIG. V.—BASQUE BODY OF THIN MUSLIN.—It sits close and fastens down the front with buttons and button-holes. Lappets open at the side, in order to set off the figure. Ornament of English bands, half embroidery, half open-work.

FIG. VI.—RISTORI FICHU MADE OF THIN MUSLIN OR NET, and trimmed with guipure. Bunches of ribbon confine the plaits at the back and on the shoulders.

FIG. VII.—GUIPURE CAP, trimmed with scarlet and black striped ribbon.

FIG. VIII.—HEAD-DRESS OF SNOWED VELVET, bordered with a blonde and ornamented with two handsome feathers.

FIG. IX.—CHILD'S FROCK BODY.—The whole body, before and behind, is plaited; the plaits are sewed down. The ornament of the collar, sleeves and lappets is a rich English band. The end of the sleeves is formed of puffings separated by having insertions between them. The collar is formed of a band in English embroidery.

FIG. X.—PUFFED SLEEVE, formed of muslin puffs separated by insertions and terminated by an embroidered band.

FIG. XI.—CAP FOR CHRISTENING.—The crown is made of Valenciennes, the front formed of insertions of Valenciennes, nearly an inch wide and separated by a purling with three holes, in which is run under and over a narrow satin ribbon. The band, of Valenciennes and tulle, is plaited in the English style and is ornamented with five bows of satin ribbon very narrow and purlled laid one over the other. A string of No. 4 ribbon crosses the front and terminates at the ears with very pretty bows. On the left side of the cap, in the plaits of the band, is a pretty rosette of No. 4 blue ribbon, if for a boy, pink for a girl.

FIG. XII.—A BREAKFAST CAP formed of rows of worked muslin, with worked muslin tabs.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Dresses are still made high in the body for out-of-doors, with full and long skirts. Lappets at the waist have not lost favor; on the contrary, they are more conspicuous than ever, some of them coming so far down as to have the appearance of a short skirt. This is certainly extravagant, unreasonable, and proves how easily we fall into extremes of any kind.

An old fashion that has reappeared and may be accepted, is that of trimming the front of skirts. Nothing is more pleasing or gives a dress greater elegance, in the absence of flounces.

Canezous and fichus of white lace impart elegant variety to dinner and evening costumes. Canezous are frequently very prettily trimmed in front and on the sleeves with bows of colored ribbon. Another style of trimming adapted for canezous consists of bretelles of colored ribbon. In the latter case, the ribbon is rather broad, and it descends from each shoulder to a point in the centre of the waist, both in front and behind. The new fichus include some composed of white and others of black tulle. They are trimmed with a double row of lace, rather deep at the back and gradually diminishing in width as it passes toward the front. This style of fichu somewhat resembles a berthe. Behind, it descends either quite to the waist, or nearly so. Frequently the ends are crossed one over the other in front of the waist, and are prolonged nearly to the middle of the skirt. In others, the ends of the fichu meet in the centre of the corsage, under a bow of ribbon or an ornament of jewellery. For young ladies, fichus of plain tulle, trimmed with a ruche of tulle or ribbon, are very fashionable. Some are trimmed with a frill of tulle, edged with rows of narrow white satin ribbon or black velvet.

The fashion of employing black velvet ribbon for

the trimming under-sleeves and chimisettes of white muslin or lace continues to gain favor. The effect is, however, improved by the admixture of bows of colored ribbon. The combination of white and black lace which has, for some time, been fashionable for caps, is now frequently introduced in under-sleeves, canezous, collars, &c.

Some very pretty juvenile costumes have been prepared. One, intended for a little boy, consists of a blouse of cashmere, richly ornamented with embroidery in silk of the same color. The blouse is confined at the waist by a band of cashmere, fastened by a cornelian buckle. The sleeves are just sufficiently long to reach to the middle of the fore-arm, and beneath them are under-sleeves of jaconet, fastened at the wrist by cornelian buttons. Collar of plain jaconet, and white trousers reaching to the knees. Woolen half hose, brown chequered with blue. Boots of black glazed leather, with cashmere tops of the same color as the blouse. For out-door costume, the dress is completed by the addition of a small black beaver hat, ornamented with a tuft of black feathers, and a cloak of black cloth, bordered with beautiful passementerie. We may also mention a little girl's dress, composed of violet-colored droguet, figured with a flower pattern in gold color. The skirt, which descends a little below the knees, has no trimming. The corsage, which is high and in the jacket form, is trimmed with rows of violet-colored velvet. The collar, under-sleeves, and trousers, are of jaconet ornamented with needle-work. A row of needle-work attached to the edge of the petticoat falls a little below the skirt of the dress. To this dress is added when worn out-of-doors, a cloak of black velvet trimmed with fancy braid, and a bonnet of grey imperial velvet edged with pink plush, and trimmed in the inside with a small wreath of daisies tinted with pink.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

CLUBBING WITH PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.—We are not responsible for money sent to us for other publications in clubs with our own. We pay over all such monies on receipt, and if the publications are irregular, the fault is not ours. For the same reason, when once we have paid the money over, it is impossible for us to send a different newspaper or Magazine, if the subscriber should not happen to like it.

THE DELAY OF THE MAILS.—The heavy snow-storms, this winter, have not only delayed letters sent to us, but have afterward delayed the Magazines ordered in those letters. This explanation will answer numerous complaints directed to us on this subject. The delay is not likely to occur again.

OUR IMMENSE INCREASE.—The increase in our subscription list has been so immense, this year, that we almost fear to state it, lest it might be thought to be an exaggeration. It has, however, been enormous. Our staff of clerks, though enlarged to meet the emergency, has been kept busy day and night. What hundreds write to us does, indeed, seem to be the general belief, "that Peterson is preferred to any, or all of the Magazines."

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting, write legibly, at the top of your letter, the post-office, county and state. Bills, current in the subscriber's neighborhood, taken at par; but Eastern bills preferred. If the sum is large, get a draft on New York or Philadelphia, if possible, and deduct the exchange.

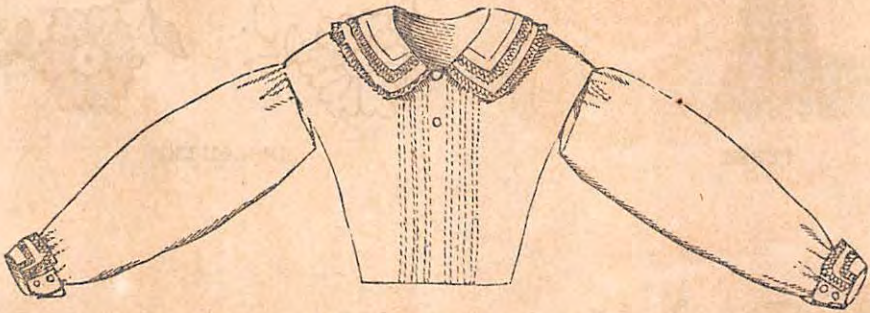


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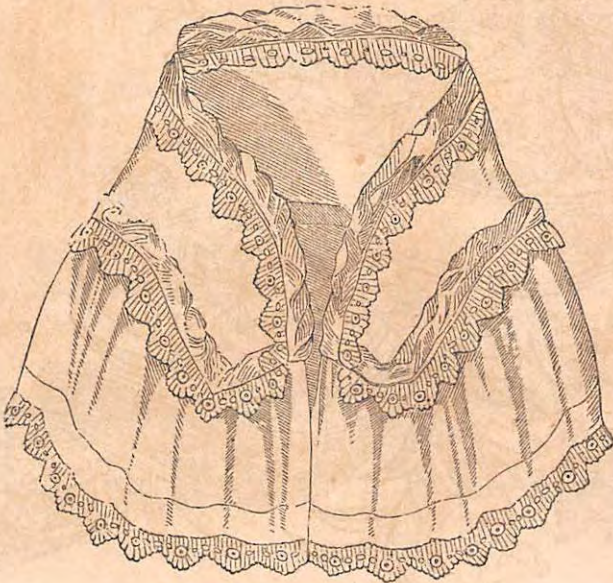
LES MODES PARISIENNES.



NAME FOR MARKING.



LADY'S HABIT SHIRT.



MANTILLA.



BOY'S DRESS, BACK.



BOY'S DRESS, FRONT.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

BY OUR "FASHION EDITOR."



MANTILLAS are very beautiful this spring, though the styles are but slightly altered; their elegance consisting chiefly in the manner in which they are trimmed. In addition to those represented in the steel fashion plate, we have had two of the most charming drawn and engraved; and give them above. One is of black silk, of the scarf shape, trimmed with deep black lace, set on under a ruche of silk. The upper row of lace is ornamented, at regular intervals, with bows of ribbon and ends. The other, which is more "dressy," as it is usually trimmed, but less useful, is of a white net, with silk applique, that is, silk cut out and put on with a braid or chain-stitching. A deep fringe finishes this very elegant mantilla.

The scarf shape, which falls off the shoulders as in the above pattern, and those which come up high in the neck, will be equally worn. For those made of a heavy silk material, the high ones are decidedly preferable, as they will be worn in a season when a little warmth is of some consequence; but for summer, taste may decide between the two.

The rounded shape is almost universal; a slight slope at the arms, however, preventing it

from being a perfect circle. Some of the silk mantillas are composed of two colors, such as dark blue and black, brown and black, green and black, &c.; and these are placed in longitudinal stripes, which make the mantilla look somewhat like a quartered orange. Of course the fringe, which finishes these, is also of two colors. Black lace mantillas will be much worn this summer. Some are embroidered in palms, bouquets, &c., of the most graceful description. White muslin, with ribbon run in the hem above the ruffle, will also be fashionable, particularly for young ladies. White bareges, with the ruffles finished, or trimmed with ribbon, will be found useful.

As we have said before, the Talma shape is almost universal; but we have noticed that in Paris the mantilla is gradually verging toward the form of the shawl for balls and the opera. In the course of another year we may expect to find this style on our streets. It is not elegant, however, for winter wear, because it must then be wadded, which renders it ungraceful. Nothing but a full, round shape, when made thick, should be allowable; but we are glad to see even an approach to the return to the ever elegant, ever

graceful shawl. In fact, shawls are already now more popular than they have been for years. They certainly afford a better protection to the chest in cold weather than a mantilla; are much more economical; as the styles, though varying, are not so changeable as those of mantilla.

HINTS ON BRAIDING.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

A GREAT French authoress once observed—*“La simplicité est charmante—mais il n’y a rien de si difficile!”* We are almost inclined to make the same observation regarding the very pretty, very easy, yet difficult mode of decoration termed BRAIDING.

Nothing can be prettier, more effective, or more simple, yet there is hardly any sort of ornamental work so rarely well done. Its apparent easiness leads people to think that there is not, in braiding, as in most other things, a right way and a wrong; and, consequently, for want of asking or receiving a very few hints as to the proper mode of procedure, ladies frequently find their braiding most unsatisfactory: the braid looks jagged and uneven—sharp points become curves, greatly wider at the extremity than anywhere else—and curves lose altogether the flowing grace that ought to distinguish them.

The articles most frequently braided are sofa-cushions, ottomans, mats, smoking-caps, slippers, cigar-cases, shaving-books, and handkerchief-cases, with silk or fancy braids; and sleeves, collars, d’Oyleys, bread and cheese cloths, with white or woollen braids.

Russian braid should always be run on with a thread of the silk of which it is composed. A length of about half-a-yard should therefore be cut off to begin with, and the strands drawn out as required. The nature of this braid makes it easy to coax it into curves, in forming the pattern, and if the stitches are taken *across* the braid, (and not, as too frequently is done, along the centre) there will be little fear of its presenting the variation of width which so spoils the appearance of this sort of work. Points should always be very sharp. To effect this, draw the braid rather tightly, and take a stitch completely across it, to confine the width. Then turn the braid over, as it were, on the wrong side.

The ends of braid should always be drawn on the wrong side of the cloth.

Russian braid is the only kind that can properly be employed with an edging of gold thread, as no other sort has a flat surface and even

border. When gold thread is employed, the end should first be drawn to the wrong side, and then the stitches taken, with China silk of exactly the same shade, *not straight across*, but slanting, in the same direction as the twist of the gold thread itself, and so that the fine silk blends with it.

Two new sorts of braid have been introduced within the last year or two to the public. They are the Star and the Eugenie braids. The Star braid has the edges in minute Vandykes. The Eugenie has the appearance of Russian braid, but crimped as with a crimping machine. To preserve this crimp, yet not allow the braid to spread, is rather difficult, and we do not think the Eugenie braid will ever be very popular. The Star braid is very firm, and easy to put on; and a pretty variety of it, termed *Alliance* braid, containing two or three different colors, is just now popular.

All these are especially adapted for articles of dress; for sofa-cushions and seats nothing is either so pretty or so durable as the *Albert* braid, or cord—which, in fact, it is. It looks best in shades of orange, or blue; the greens are also pretty, and the crimson is very rich. For sofa-cushions two shades of orange Albert, laid side by side, on certain *nuances* of brown cloth, with amber trimmings, are as rich as any braiding can be. Albert braid is also the most suitable for edging velvet *applique* on cloth, as being thick and raised it forms a better edge to the thickness of the velvet.

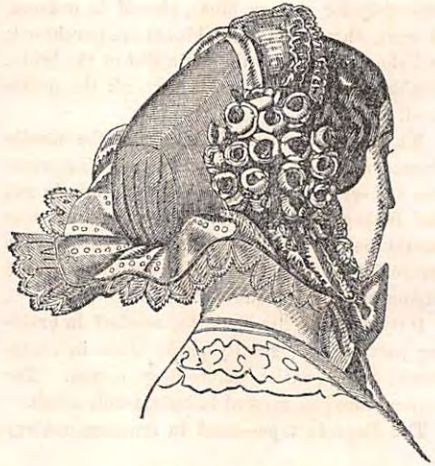
The stitches must not be taken *through* but *across* this braid; and, as it is not so flexible as the other kinds, it will be necessary to pinch it to make it form sharp points. This braid may also be edged with gold thread, which must, however, be thicker than that used for Russian braid.

Among the purposes for which this braid is peculiarly appropriate, we must not forget to mention children’s dresses. The pink and blue tints, for trimming, white cashmere; and the white, for either of the above colors, looks truly beautiful.

BONNETS, EMBROIDERY, SLEEVES, ETC.



HEAD-DRESS.



SPRING BONNET.



EMBROIDERY.



HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.



LETTERS.



LETTERS.



SLEEVE.



CAP.



INITIALS.



EMBROIDERY FOR SKIRT.



INITIALS.



Blanc Mange may be made by washing half an ounce of Irish Moss, and boiling it in half pint of new milk to such a consistence that it will retain its form when cold, sweetening and flavoring it to the taste. An agreeable jelly may be made by boiling it with water instead of milk, and adding lemon or orange juice or peel, wine, &c.

Cheap Cheese.—Take a crock or two of thick milk; put it on the stove, stir it once in awhile; let it get milk-warm and no warmer; take it off and pour it into a thin bag; hang it up five or six hours, so that the whey will all run off; then take a bowlful, and put on enough sour cream to make it quite soft, and it is good, and certainly cheap.

White Potato Pudding.—One half pound of white potato, boiled nearly done, and then grated; the yolk of four eggs; half pound sugar; half pound butter, beaten well together, with the juice and rind of one lemon; half a nutmeg; half a wine-glass of rose-water. Then beat the white of four eggs very light, and stir it in very gently. Bake half an hour.

Sponge Cake.—Eight eggs, the weight of six in sugar, and the weight of three and a half in flour. Mix the sugar and the yolk of seven eggs together, and add rose-water and lemon. Then mix a pound of flour, four whites of eggs alternately very lightly. Bake twenty minutes.

Floating Island.—Set a quart of milk to boil, then stir into it the beaten yolks of six eggs; flavor with lemon or rose, and sweeten to taste; whip the whites of the eggs to a strong froth. When the custard is thick, put it into a deep dish, and heap the frothed eggs upon it. Serve cold.

Sweet Potato Puddings may be made in the above manner, only boil the potatoes well and mash them through a collander. Omit the lemon.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

FIG. I.—A WALKING DRESS OF PLUM COLORED SILK.—The skirt is ornamented at the lower part with palms brocaded in the silk. The mantilla is of black silk, in the Talma shape, with a pefeline of silk of the color of the dress. A *ruche* of the same silk with a deep, rich fringe ornaments it. Bonnet of white crape, with a full blonde face trimming, with a tuft of pansies on one side, and a bow and ends of plum colored velvet ribbon on the opposite side of the face.

FIG. II.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF BRIGHT FAWN COLORED SILK, with two deep flounces; each of which is bordered with a wide satin stripe of a deeper shade than the silk. Mantilla of black silk, ornamented with black fringe and green *chenille* trimming. The lower ruffle of this mantilla can be removed at pleasure, making it lighter and more suitable for warmer weather. Bonnet of rose-colored silk, with a large bow of ribbon on the top, and an edge of white blonde.

FIG. III.—A LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF GREY PLAID

SILK.—It is made with one flounce, edged with black velvet and rows of black lace. The body is high and plain, but over it is worn a jacket, edged and trimmed with a deep ruffle, and ornamented like the skirt. The sleeves are composed of two soft puffs, beneath each of which is a ruffle trimmed like the jacket and flounce.

FIG. IV.—A DRESS OF PINK CASHMERE FOR A LITTLE BOY, trimmed with black velvet ribbon and buttons.

FIG. V.—A back view of the same.

FIG. VI.—A HANDSOME HEAD-DRESS formed of black velvet and pink ribbon, put on in diamonds. It is ornamented with blonde, bows of ribbon and tufts of feathers.

FIG. VII.—A SUMMER MANTILLA OF THIN WHITE MUSLIN.—The body of this mantilla is of the scarf shape, and is edged with Vandyked needlework. A full, deep ruffle is set on the bottom of the scarf, and is also finished with the same kind of needlework. A pretty colored ribbon, run in the hem of the ruffle, would be an improvement.

FIG. VIII.—BONNET OF PINK CRAPE, with a large bunch of roses on one side. Ribbon across the front terminating in a bow on the side opposite the other bow.

FIG. IX.—MORNING CAP, composed of rows of worked muslin, separated by rows of green ribbon. Full bunches of ribbon at each side, and long ribbon strings left to flow loosely.

FIG. X.—MOUSQUETAIRE SLEEVE, made of guipure insertions and small plaits.

FIG. XI.—LADY'S HABIT SKIRT AND SLEEVES OF THIN MUSLIN.—The collar and cuffs are edged with a double row of needlework. This needlework does not extend the entire length of the cuff, but leaves sufficient room for a plain piece, on which to place studs.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The most elegant dress goods have already appeared for the spring and summer. The silks, if not in flounce pattern, are usually in wide stripes. Some of these are of a chene figure, others have the alternate stripes composed of plaids; but in fact the styles are so numerous that we find it as impossible to particularize, as we would to select, with so many tempting things before us. The variety of flowered patterns is quite as great, but both are equally fashionable. In the French foulard silks the ground is usually dark or black, with rich stripes composed of flowers or palms, or with these scattered profusely over the dress. Cashmeres and de lains, as well as the English chintzes are all in the same style, rich and elegant, some dark, some light. The chales are mostly light and flounced, but these dresses are comparatively expensive, and fray and tear very easily. As to the summer tissues, they are enough to drive a weak-minded woman crazy. First in the list are the Grenadiers, or d'unes of twisted silk. These are as light and airy as gossamer, but rumple less and wear longer than any thin tissue of which we know.

Consequently, though more expensive in their first cost, they are really cheaper in the end than almost any other material. These have black, dark brown, dark blue, or green ground, with wide stripes of brilliant colors, bouquets, &c. Many have come in flowered patterns of the most beautiful styles. Some are of white grounds with delicate rose-color, blue, chocolate or green bouquets, &c. Those of white grounds which are flounced are not suitable except for a dinner dress at a watering-place, or an evening dress. The same general remarks apply to bareges, silk tissues, &c. The organdy lawns are particularly beautiful this year. Nearly all are striped with palms, wreaths, &c. The rule for dress goods this season is with stripes or flowers; of course there are exceptions, to suit the taste of those who may prefer otherwise.

The style of making dresses has varied but little. Lappets at the waist are not only retained, but are made of extreme length. To give ladies who are fond of variety the pleasure of having it at command, one of our dressmakers has contrived lappets for a plain body that may be taken off and put on in an instant; so that one dress presents two different styles.

Rich trimmings play a great part in all the decorations of dresses. High bodies are covered with fringes, galloons, guipures, frogs and buttons. The front of skirts is decorated in the same manner when not flowered.

On the front of most bodies, we now see, beside charming galloons with shaded or plush tufts, an array of little Chinese pendant buttons, or else chenille tassels with several branches, producing a delightful effect. Some basques are finished with knotted fringe a quarter of a yard deep. Among the newly introduced trimmings may be mentioned some beautiful fringe, in chenille and jet, as well as silk fringe, intermingled with small bell-shaped ornaments and tassels.

Little white bodies to wear with low-bodied dresses are in high vogue, as are also the *Marie-Antoinette* and the *peasant* fichus. Evening dresses are made quite low in the neck, with very long points both before and behind. The drapery on the body often comes down in a heart-shape before and behind, like braces.

Embroidered under-sleeves with a puff and closed by a wristband, are at this moment in greater favor than those with frills, but these are not considered sufficiently of a dress for evening wear.

Collars are worn *moderately* large.

Bonnets are made indifferently, according to taste, either of a sloping form or with a round crown. They come very forward on the forehead and sit off from the cheeks.

Curtains are made of great depth; insides are profusely trimmed; they have ruches of three rows of blonde. As for flowers, they are put on as bouquets, frequently on one side only.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

WHAT IS SAID OF US.—Our efforts to furnish a cheap, yet superior Magazine, are everywhere appreciated. This is flattery to us. Hundreds of private letters express wonder at the combined excellence and low price of "Peterson." The public press is unanimous on the same point. The Shepards town (Va.) Register says:—"Its pages are filled with entirely original matter. It is equal to the three dollar monthlies, and deserves the patronage of all the lovers of fine literature." The Skankateles (N. Y.) Democrat says:—"It is undoubtedly the cheapest and best Ladies' Magazine published." The Chataque Democrat says:—"This Magazine never falls off. Its publisher always fulfils his pledges." The Temperance Advocate says:—"We don't wonder at the enormous increase in the subscription list of Peterson's Magazine, when we take into consideration that it is quite as beautiful as the other Magazines, has nearly as much reading matter, and is one dollar cheaper. Its success is the reward of true merit."

THEY STILL COME.—Subscribers still pour in. Clerks, principal, and all, are kept busy, till late in the night. But we are willing to work hard in a cause so good.

EDITOR'S WIVES.—The editors' wives all like "Peterson's Magazine." Says the Delaware Sentinel:—"Of all the Magazines with which we exchange, our 'better half' decidedly prefers Peterson's." Says the Union News:—"Our 'better half' prizes this Magazine highly, and could not possibly do without it, in fact, she would be so 'cross' that we should be afraid of the broom handle when we entered the door, but just present this Magazine, and all is sunshine at once. Gentlemen who have scolding wives, just try it."

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting, write legibly, at the top of your letter, the post-office, county and state. Bills, current in the subscriber's neighborhood, taken at par; but Eastern bills preferred. If the sum is large, get a draft on New York or Philadelphia, if possible, and deduct the exchange.

BACK NUMBERS.—We are able to supply back numbers for 1856 to any extent, the numbers being stereotyped. We shall stereotype every number of the year.

IS THIS NUMBER LATE?—If it is, remember the bad roads, and don't blame us.



Alman & Sons

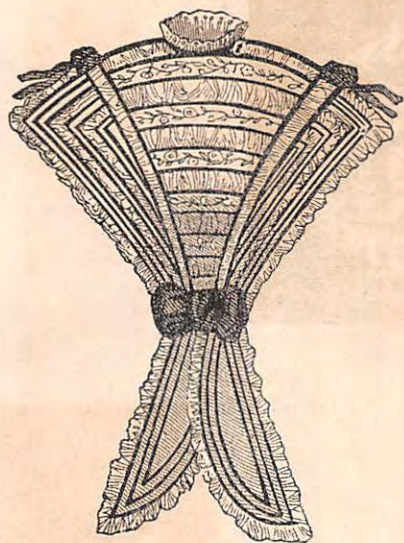
LES MODES PARISIENNES.



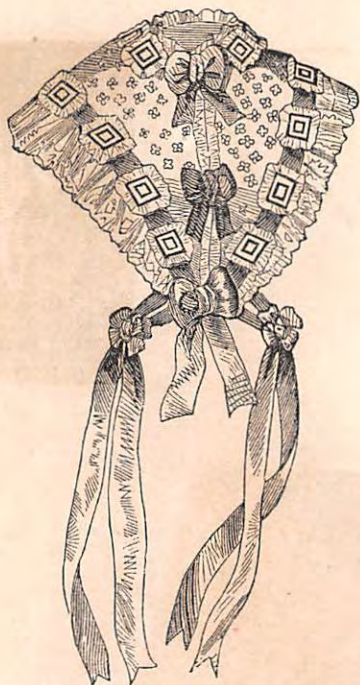
NAME FOR MARKING.



THE VIOLET MANTILLA.



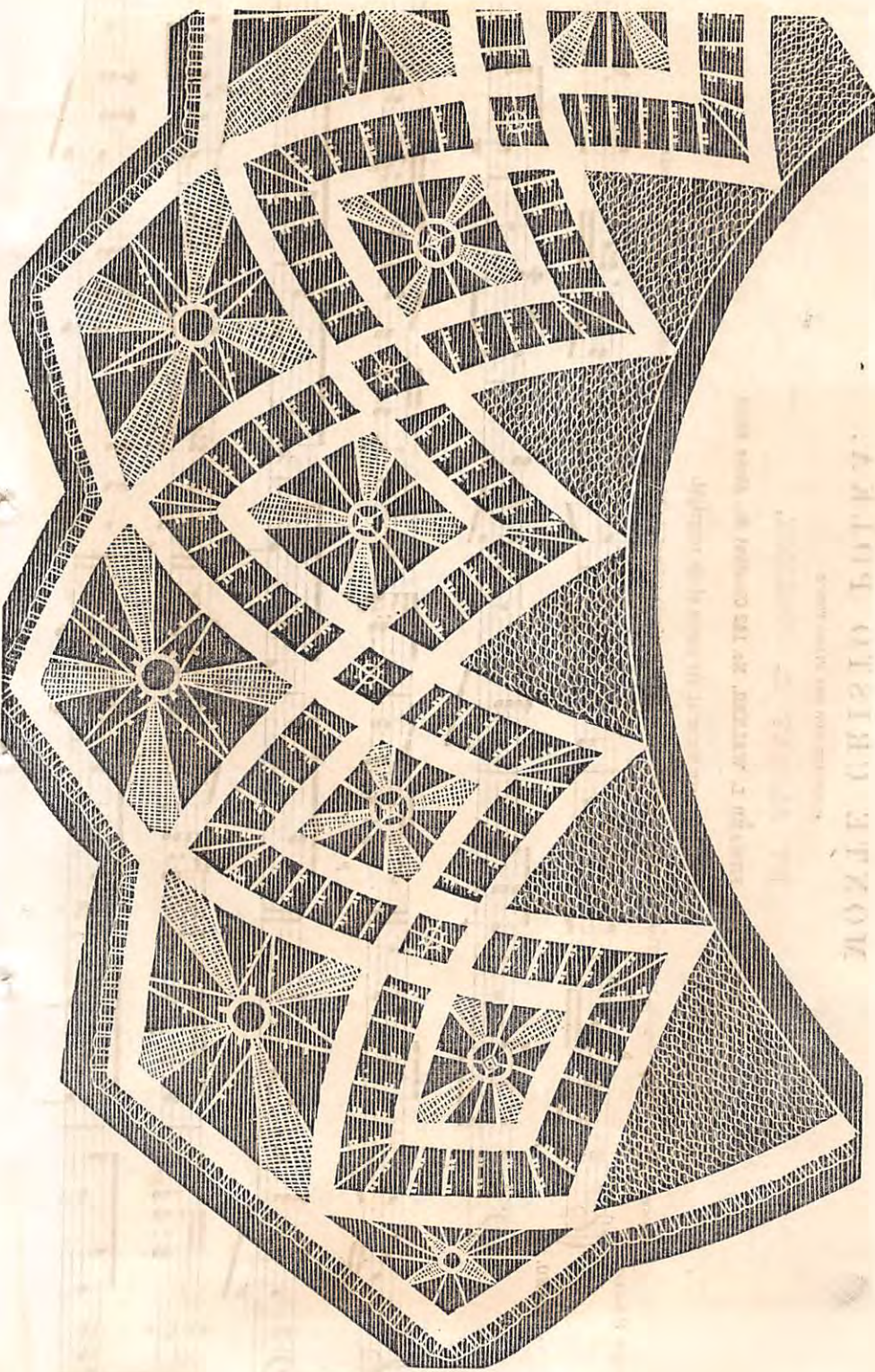
CAPE.



CANEZOU.



CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.



VENITIAN POINT-LACE COLLAR.

MADE IN VENICE BY THE COMPANY OF VENICE
1850

Victoire

NAME FOR MARKING.



FASHIONS FOR MAY.

NEW STYLE OF PUFFED SLEEVE.

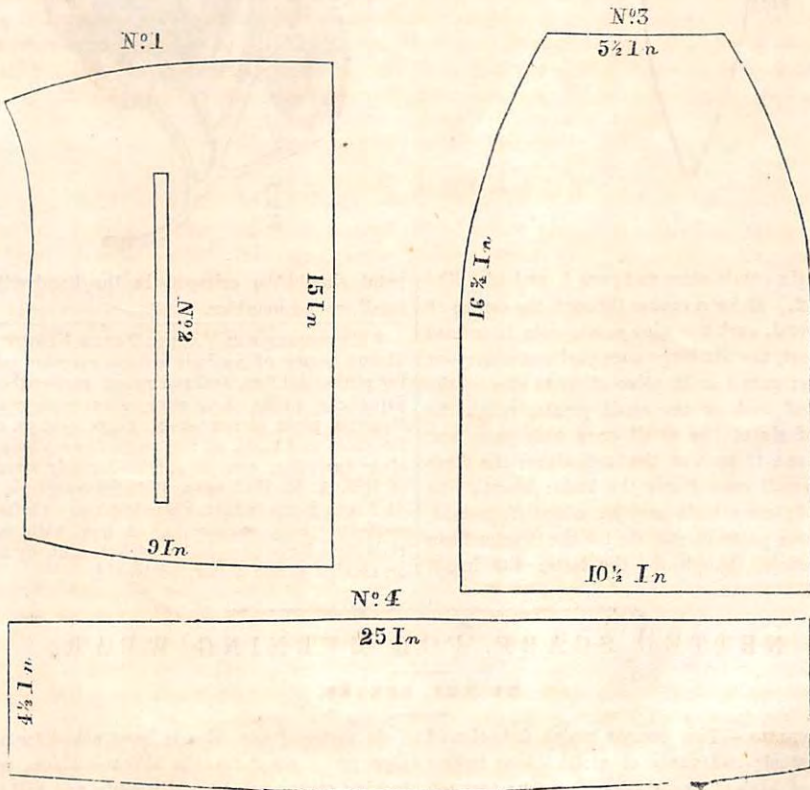
BY EMILY H. MAY.



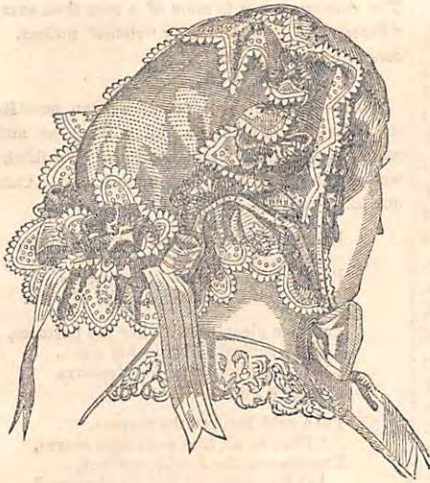
HAVING giving, in late numbers, patterns and directions for making mantillas, children's cloaks, bodies, &c. &c., we now give a new style of puffed sleeve, which, we think, is destined to become the most fashionable of the season.

It is a sleeve with a flounce. This new form is most frequently made of plain tulle of the finest quality. The two rows of puffing are put on a band just large enough to let the hand through. The flounce is placed between them, and trimmed with a narrow lace and several rows of black velvets or pink ribbon; then small bows of ribbons or velvet are stuck at intervals.

- No. 1. Sleeve.
- No. 2. Half the puff,
- No. 3. Flounce.
- No. 4. Band.



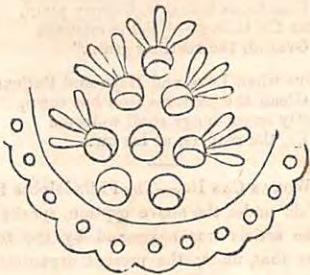
CAPS, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, ETC.



BONNET.



HEAD-DRESS.



EMBROIDERY.



INITIALS.



MANTILLA.

castor oil. The whole to be taken at one dose (by an adult.) Then a hot mustard foot-bath, with a handful of salt in the water—the patient to be well wrapped in blankets, until perspiration takes place freely. On removal to bed, the feet of the patient to be wrapped in the blanket. Afterward, apply mustard plasters to the abdomen, legs and soles of the feet. If the headache is very acute, apply mustard plasters to the head and temples:—After the fever has been broken, take forty grains of quinine and forty drops of elixir of vitriol to a quart of water. Dose—wine-glass full three times a day. Barley water, lemonade and ice water, may be used in moderation.

The brown hue, frequently perceptible in black lace, if occasioned merely by dust, may be removed by the following simple process:—Steep the lace in porter which has stood long enough to become slightly stale. Dab it about in a basin until perfectly soaked; then press out the liquid by squeezing, carefully avoiding wringing, which would tear or fray the lace. After stretching it to its proper width, pin it out to dry. This will be found preferable to the use of gum-water for imparting to the lace the requisite degree of stiffening or dressing, and will make it appear as beautiful as when new. If, however, the brown tint is caused not by dust, but by the discoloration of the lace itself, use the "black re-*vider*," which is sold in bottles at the oil and color shops. Apply it by lightly touching the lace on both sides with a sponge dipped in the liquid. When perfectly dry, dress the lace with the porter as above directed. Exposure to the open air, or the use of perfumes will speedily remove the smell.

To Clean White Satin Shoes.—Take stale bread, crumbled very fine, and mix it with powdered blue. Rub this well over the shoes, then shake it off, and dust them by slightly rubbing with a clean soft cloth.

Rose Water may be Made Thus.—Put some roses in water, and add to them a few drops of acid. The water will soon assume the color and perfume of the roses.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

FIG. I.—A HOUSE DRESS OF PINK ORGANDIE, STRIPED.—Skirt made with five flounces, with no trimming except a hem. Basque plain, and closed in front. Sleeve tight to the arm on the upper part, and finished with three ruffles. Hair in *bandeaux*; head-dress composed of roses, and white and black lace.

FIG. II.—A DINNER DRESS OF LIGHT BLUE BAREGE.—The skirt has three deep flounces, with satin figures woven in the material. Each flounce is edged with a row of narrow fringe. The bottom of the basque reaches to the top of the upper flounce. The corsage is closed up the front with fancy silk buttons, and trimmed with braces corresponding with the flounces. The double pagoda is finished with narrow fringe. Head-dress, honeysuckle and lace.

FIG. III.—MANTELET OF BLACK TULLE, trimmed with black velvet and guipure. The top is composed of a plain part of tulle, on which are sewed some narrow velvets, and terminated by a guipure. A second scarf with hems is also trimmed with velvet and two rows of guipure. The bottom is terminated by a tulle flounce covered with narrow velvets, and terminated by two flounces of deep guipure.

FIG. IV.—BONNET OF ENGLISH STRAW, trimmed with a lace gimp, flowers and ribbon.

FIG. V.—CAP, the top of which is composed of apple-green colored silk, running into long tabs at the sides, and ornamented with very narrow black velvet ribbon and white blonde. A broad ribbon forms a bow with long ends, at the back.

FIG. VI.—DRESS OF PEARL COLORED SILK, with a plain skirt. The basque is made of braces, closed up the front with a row of velvet buttons, and trimmed with black lace. Bonnet of rose-colored silk, trimmed with a row of black velvet, and rose-colored feathers tipped with black.

FIG. VII.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL OF BLUE TAFFETA.—The corsage open in front, shows a white muslin chemisette, over which is passed a black velvet ribbon in squares. The sleeves and waist ribbons are also of velvet, but wider. Bonnet of white silk, with a blonde under-trimming.

FIG. VIII.—MANTILLA OF DOVE COLORED SILK, cut with side bodies and back, which fits rather closely to the figure. This mantilla is nearly round behind, and has long, shawl-like ends in front. It is trimmed with wide fringe in two shades of dove color, above which is placed a ribbon trimming. The distinguishing feature of this elegant novelty are the braces, formed by the ribbon and fringe, and terminated at the waist behind with a bow of ribbon.

FIG. IX.—CANEZOU.—This canezou is intended to be worn with either a low or a half-high corsage. It is made of figured net, and is edged at the throat and at the sides by a running pink ribbon, upon which are fixed, at little distances apart, small squares of net, figured with narrow black velvet ribbon, and edged with lace. Below this trimming there is a full fall of lace, set on in its entire width at the shoulders, and narrowing toward the waist, both at the back and in front, where the canezou is fixed by a bow of pink ribbon, with long ends. A band of pink ribbon encircles the waist, with bows and ends at each side.

FIG. X.—CANEZOU.—The front and back are composed of rows of lace insertion, alternating with bouillons, in which colored ribbon is inserted. These bouillons are edged at each side by a row of narrow black velvet ribbon. The bretelles, which are formed of rows of insertion, separated by rows of black velvet ribbon, have pendent ends in front, and are fixed at the waist by a bow of ribbon. On the shoulders, bows of black velvet and colored ribbon.

GENERAL REMARKS.—For elegant dresses suitable for a watering-place, or evening wear, the corsages are made low in the neck, with a point before and

behind. Sleeves are very short. Berthas and draperies are rivals in favor. Draperies are very advantageous to spare figures. Thin skirts are plaited in large double plaits at the waist, with the under-dress, to make them more voluminous. Dresses continue to be worn long. Those of rich and heavy tissues must absolutely form a train.

Among the preparations for the country may be named several drawn bonnets of the kind called by the French milliners, *capelines* or *caleches*. They are intended chiefly for children or very young ladies. They are found very convenient in the country, as they project beyond the forehead sufficiently to protect it from the rays of the sun, whilst a large cape shades the neck. The cape is prolonged at the sides so as to fasten under the chin, the ends being fixed by a bow formed of the same material as the bonnet. Small, light slips of whalebone, are passed through the runnings. A *capeline* of maroon-color silk has been lined with pink, and ornamented with an under-trimming, consisting of a ruche of pink ribbon, two

bows of the same ribbon being placed at the sides. Attached to the edge is a kind of small veil of maroon-color tulle, bordered by six rows of very narrow pink ribbon, set on in a zig-zag pattern. *Capelines* of a plainer kind are composed of white muslin, or grey batiste, lined with pink or cherry-color, and trimmed with ruches of ribbon. Some are composed of very fine jaconet, sprigged with lilac, pink, or blue, and are trimmed with ruches of the same material, edged with plain tulle, about an inch wide. Some of the Parisian ladies are adopting for the sea-side *capelines* of a very gay description. They are composed of pink or blue silk, and are covered with tulle or bobbinet, either spotted or sprigged; the tulle or net, whichever may be employed, falls over the brim and forms a veil with a scalloped edge. A frill of the same covers the cape, and two long ends drooping at the sides serve the purpose of strings. Bows of pink guaze ribbon, placed under the brim, on each side, are made in a style somewhat resembling full-blown roses without leaves.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

MAGAZINES *versus* MAMMOTH WEEKLIES.—The following article, which we copy from the Boone County Ledger, is so excellent, that we give it without a word of further comment.

"It is surprising to us, that any men should subscribe for cheap Eastern Newspapers, filled up half of the time with matter that is of no earthly account, and introduce them into their families, where they are not more than half of the time read, and looked upon as a nuisance. We say it is surprising, when the same money will insure you one of the best Magazines now published, *Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine*.

"This Magazine is published monthly, and is always filled with the most choice of literature. No man need be ashamed to introduce this Magazine in his family, as it always contains something instructive, both to old and young. To the ladies it is an invaluable companion, as it always contains new patterns of Crochet Work, Needle Work, Embroideries, &c., all of which are invaluable to the ladies. No lady need say that she does not understand Embroidering, &c. &c., when every number contains all that is requisite to make every lady an accomplished needle-woman. Each number is a school of itself. If you wish the latest fashions, you have them when you receive your Magazine, besides Engravings, Music, &c."

AN AGENCY FOR PATTERNS, &c.—Having been solicited, from various quarters, our "Fashion Editor" has consented to act as agent for the purchase and transmission of patterns, jewelry, &c. &c. In all cases the money must accompany the order, which should describe, as fully as possible, the article desired. Address the publisher at *your risk*.

ENCLOSE A STAMP.—Letters, requiring an answer, must enclose a stamp for the return postage.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.—Our friends, the newspaper editors, continue to extol "Peterson" as the best and cheapest of the Magazines. Says the Southern Statesman:—"Like this progressive age, it improves at each successive issue, while every number seems to leave no room for anything superior, appearing to the most fastidious to have gained the 'top notch' in everything to which it is devoted." The Tyrone (Pa.) Democrat says:—"We do not see how the ladies can get along without Peterson; if they would subscribe for it one year, we think they would never discontinue it." The Lebanon (O) Republican says:—"It is more eagerly sought after, and has more borrowers than any other of our Magazine exchanges." The Cattaraugus (N. Y.) Whig says:—"It is the best and cheapest Magazine now published." We might, if we had space, give scores of similar notices.

THE EDITOR'S WIVES.—The editor of the Sun, published at Newberg, S. C., says of this Magazine:—"Whenever I appear inside of our gate with it in hand, my wife commences smiling, and I never fail in getting a kiss for it."

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting, write legibly, at the top of your letter, the post-office, county and state. Bills, current in the subscriber's neighborhood, taken at par; but Eastern bills preferred. If the sum is large, get a draft on New York or Philadelphia, if possible, and deduct the exchange.

BACK NUMBERS.—We are able to supply back numbers for 1856 to any extent, the numbers being stereotyped. We shall stereotype every number of the year.



Urban & Sons

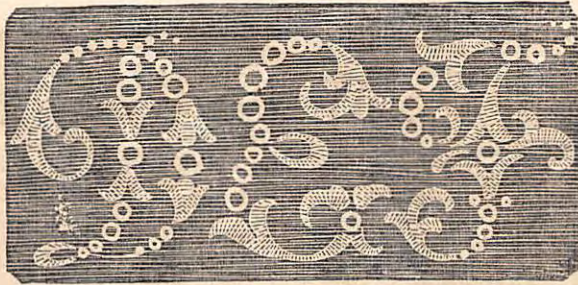
LES MODES PARISIENNES



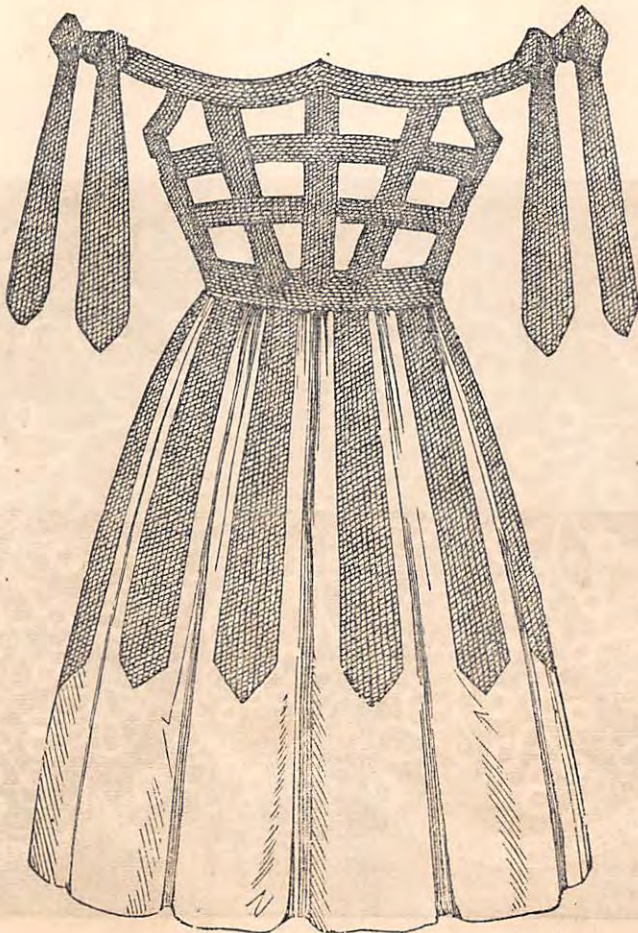
NAME FOR MARKING.



NEW STYLE DRESS.



LETTERS FOR MARKING.



CHILD'S APRON.



LACE MANTILLA AND DRESS.

THE PRINCESS MANTELET.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



ONE of the newest and prettiest mantelets of the season, in London and Paris, is "The Princess," so named in compliment to the Princess Royal of England, whose approaching nuptials with the heir apparent of the crown of Prussia is the topic of general conversation. The accompanying engraving represents this beautiful and seasonable affair. We have inserted it here, in our department "How To Make One's Own Dress," because this is the month when many of our fair readers will be desiring a new mantilla; and such as have not conveniences for getting one ready made, or wish to study economy, or seek to have something very *recherche*, will find the diagram of it, given on the next page, of great service, because enabling them to cut and make the mantelet without the assistance of a mantua-maker.

No. 1. Front.

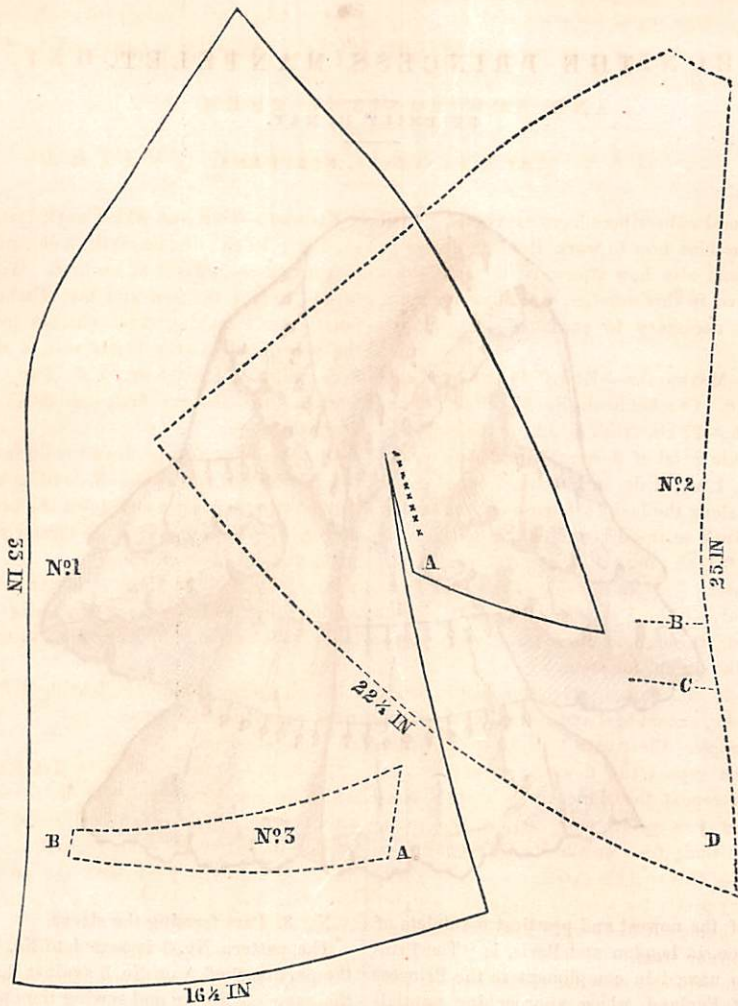
No. 2. Back.

No. 3. Part forming the sleeve.

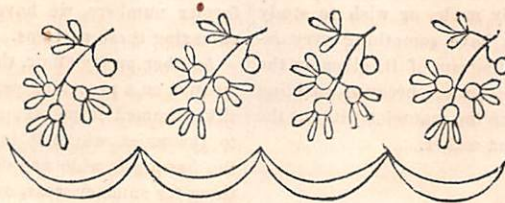
The pattern No. 3 is sewed to No. 4, putting the part marked A on No. 3 against that marked the same on No. 1; and sewing the opposite extremity at the place marked B on pattern No. 2, so as to form a kind of band through which the arm is passed in order to form a sleeve and tighten it round the waist. This mantelet is trimmed with a ball fringe and lace or guipure.

The inches, marked on the various sides of the diagram, show its size when enlarged. The pattern is drawn for a medium sized lady. In former numbers, we have given directions for enlarging these patterns.

Another pretty affair, the "Venitian Basque," we give on a preceding page. It is made of black silk, trimmed in points; a pointed cape reaches to the waist, where it is finished with a bow: the basque is wide and deep. It is a charming thing for summer wear, and can easily be made.



PATTERN FOR EMBROIDERY.



EDGING.

If any of the point lace stitches are used as a foundation, either in English or *open* English foundation, place the sprigs on the paper pattern, lace. In this case, the paper should be pasted tack them down rather firmly, and work the on calico.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM PARIS.



THE VENITIAN BASQUE.



MORNING CAP.



DRESS CAP.

To Make Black Currant Jelly.—Strip the currants from the stalk, put them in a jar in a kettle of hot water. Let it boil an hour; then throw the currants and juice into a fine lawn sieve. Strain out all the juice, and, to every pint, put a pound of double-refined sugar. Put the whole into a preserving pan, set it over a charcoal fire, and keep stirring it until it is a jelly, which will be known by taking a little out to cool. Be careful to take off the scum as it rises, and when the jelly is formed, and very clear, pour it into pots. When it is cold, cut round pieces of paper, which will just cover the jelly, and lay them over it, first steeping them in brandy. Finally tie white paper over the pots.

To Make Currant Jelly Flavored with Raspberries, take seven pounds of ripe, red currants stripped from the stalks, and two pounds of raspberries, picked. Press the fruit and strain it through a fine hair sieve. Pour the juice on nine pounds of the best loaf sugar, broken into small pieces, and place the whole on a brisk fire, taking care to remove the scum as soon as it appears. When it comes to a quick boil, place a small portion on a plate or saucer, and, on its cooling, observe whether it forms a jelly. If so, it is sufficiently done. Remove it from the fire and place it in jelly pots.

To Make Red Currant Jelly.—The currants should be taken very ripe, and gathered in dry weather. Strip them from the stalks, and press the juice from them. Strain the juice, and to every pint put a pound of the best loaf sugar, broken into small pieces. Boil it on a brisk fire, taking care to remove the scum as soon as it appears. When it begins to boil briskly place a spoonful on a plate to cool, and if it forms a jelly, it is done; if not, it will require a little more boiling.

Scrap-Book Paste.—Dissolve slowly two square inches of glue and an equal weight of alum in nearly a pint of water. Mix half a teaspoonful of flour with a little water very smoothly, stir it in, and boil the whole together. Then remove it from the fire, and when nearly cool, mix with it two teaspoonfuls of oil of lavender. This paste, kept in a well-closed vessel, will keep many months.

Plum Jelly may be made by the following directions:—Take four pounds of small red or muscote plums, and boil them in three quarts of water until reduced to one quart; then strain the juice through a sieve, and to every pint put a pound and a half of sugar: boil the juice and the sugar together for about a quarter of an hour, or until they form a jelly.

To Broil Veal Cutlets.—First chop up some sweet herbs, season them with pepper and salt, and mix them up with a little salad oil. Boil the cutlets in the mixture so that every part be well covered. Then wrap them in paper, well buttered. Broil them slowly, and serve them with or without sauce.

To Clean and Polish Shells.—Wash them well with soap and hot water; if very rough on the outside, scour them with a bit of flannel dipped in wet sand. Wash it well off and smear them.

Transparent Pudding.—Put eight eggs, well beaten, into a stew-pan, with half a pound of sugar pounded fine, half a pound of butter, and some nutmeg grated. Set it on the fire, and keep constantly stirring it until it thickens; then set it into a basin to cool. Put a rich puff paste round the edge of the dish; pour in the pudding, and bake it to a moderately-heated oven. Candied orange and lemon may be added at pleasure.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

FIG. I.—A DINNER OR EVENING DRESS OF WHITE GRENADINE.—The skirt is trimmed with four flounces, woven in lilac satin stripes. Each flounce is edged with a narrow fringe. The corsage is low, and made with a long point in front. The sleeves are formed of three soft puffs, and trimmed with a fall of rich lace, looped up on the inside of the arm with a bow of lilac ribbon. A white tulle cape, edged with lace, and having long ends crossed in front, is fastened with a knot of lilac ribbon. Black velvet leaves in the hair.

FIG. II.—A MORNING DRESS OF WHITE CAMBRIC.—The skirt is open in front, and trimmed on each side with a cambric insertion and edging. The corsage is high and plain. A sash of broad blue ribbon passes around the waist. A white cape is ornamented with needlework like that on the skirt. Sleeves trimmed in the same way, and reaching but little below the elbow. Cape of cambric muslin and valenciennes lace trimmed with blue ribbon.

FIG. III.—A HOUSE DRESS OF FRENCH BLUE SILK.—The body high, trimmed with six rows of plaited ribbon in front, each end of which terminates in a bow. The top row is twelve inches, the bottom one ten inches from one bow to the other. Ribbon waistband with a buckle in front. Sleeves almost tight at top, cut in pointed vandykes bordered with a ruche and trimmed with a flounce forming a flat plait in each corner between the vandykes; this flounce is bordered with a plaited ribbon.

The hair is tied very low down behind. Two bands of cherry velvet pass one across the forehead, the other between this and the back hair, meeting at the side, where they form bows from which two ends hang down. This coiffure is the same on both sides.

FIG. IV.—A BLACK LACE MANTILLA.—We give here, as worn with an evening dress, in order to give both, but all the rage for summer wear in the street. The dress is a robe-dress, with three flounces, one of those so fashionable now.

FIG. V.—CHILD'S APRON OF PINK SILK, trimmed with black velvet ribbon. This is a beautiful, yet simple pattern; so simple that any mother can make such an apron for her child. The velvet at the waist is put on in a basket pattern; and long ends, pointed at the bottom, fall over the skirt. Bows and ends of velvet form a shoulder knot. We have seen some silk dresses for young ladies trimmed in the same way.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Flounces will be very generally worn, even on organdy and other thin dresses. Low bodies are made with points before and behind, and are profusely trimmed with lace, blonde, ribbon and fringe.

High dresses are always of the jacket form, with a deep basque, and braces trimmed with fringe or velvet. The sleeves are usually composed of two or three falls.

MANTLES are of a very becoming shape this season. They are generally of black, though silks of a quiet sombre shade are sometimes chosen for the purpose. Before describing the mantles, however, we must remark that a tight-fitting jacket with very deep basque is considered the most *comme-il-faut* costume. It is usually of rich black silk, profusely trimmed with black lace, fringe and velvet.

For those who prefer a different mode, we think the most beautiful, as well as the newest, are those of the shawl form. These are composed of lace, silk, fringe, ribbon, &c., disposed of in various ways.

HEAD-DRESSES.—The nets of various kinds worn on the head in evening costume are progressing in fashionable favor. One of the new *coiffures* of this kind consists of a net of gold, intermingled with pearls, strings of pearls drooping toward the neck.

Others, formed of purple or green silk, are spotted with small ornaments, in enamel, of different colors, which glitter like precious stones. Some of the prettiest are formed of coral. These are fixed on each side by large pins with a coral head.

GREEK NETS are also worn over the plait at the back of the head, either all gold or mixed with silk. Then come other head-dresses, entirely of blonde, with a round head covered by small flowers like those which form tufts at the sides.

EAR-RINGS of the drop form, which have been so long out of fashion, are now beginning to re-appear. We mean the *long* drops, called by the French *pendants d'oreille*, and not those of the short, round form, which have lately enjoyed partial favor, and which are not inaptly called *boutons d'oreille*. An exquisite pair of drop ear-rings has recently been made for a lady in Paris. The tops are formed of circles of diamonds, having in the centre a large pearl. The drops consist of long ears of wheat, thickly studded with small brilliants. Another pair of drop ear-rings, equally elegant, though of a less showy description, consists of pink, coral, and pear pearls. The tops of most of these new ear-rings consist of one large precious stone—as an emerald, a ruby, or a sapphire—set round with five pearls or brilliants.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

POSTAGE ON "PETERSON."—A subscriber writes as follows:—"There is considerable complaining about the postage. Two years ago, we had to pay twenty-five cents a piece, yearly; and now it is three shillings. The Magazine says one and a half cents, per number, quarterly, in advance. The post-master says that means in your own state."

We do not understand how either subscribers or post-masters can mistake the postage. The law says that if a periodical weighs only three ounces, per number, the postage shall be one cent, per number; and a cent more for each additional ounce. But, it adds, *if the postage is paid quarterly in advance*, a deduction of one half shall be made. Now "Peterson" weighs between four and five ounces a number, and consequently, *if the postage is not paid quarterly in advance*, it is three cents a number, or thirty-six cents a year.

But when subscribers, every three months, pay the postage in advance, they cannot, legally, be charged more than *one cent and a half per number, or four cents and a half quarterly*.

AN AGENCY FOR PATTERNS, &c.—Having been solicited, from various quarters, our "Fashion Editor" has consented to act as agent for the purchase and transmission of patterns, jewelry, &c. &c. In all cases the money must accompany the order, which should describe, as fully as possible, the article desired. Address the publisher *at your risk*.

NEW VOLUME WITH THE JULY NUMBER.—With the next number we begin a new volume. Now, therefore, is the time to get up clubs, or send on single subscriptions. Those, however, who wish back numbers, from January, 1856, can be supplied, as we have stereotyped every number. The Magazine never was so popular as now, nor ever so good; yet we intend to make it better still. The steel plate in the July number will be something superb. All the other embellishments will be superior also; and so too will be the stories, &c.: and this improvement we shall keep up throughout the volume. If every subscriber will exert herself to get one more, how easily our subscription list would be doubled. Try!

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting, write legibly, at the top of your letter, the post-office, county and state. Bills, current in the subscriber's neighborhood, taken at par; but Eastern bills preferred. If the sum is large, get a draft on New York or Philadelphia, if possible, and deduct the exchange.

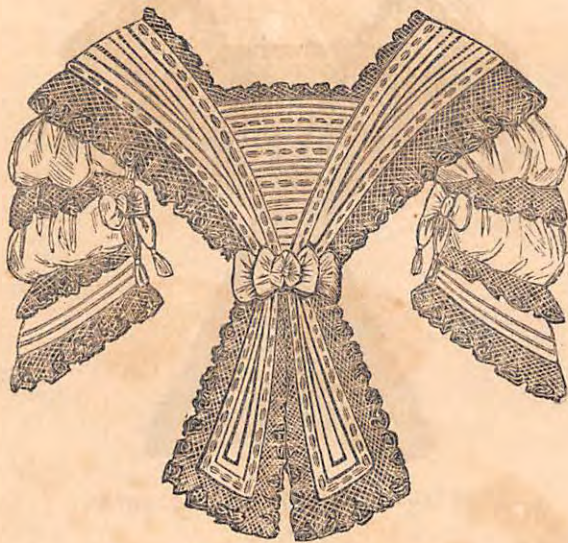
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ENCLOSE A STAMP.—Letters, requiring an answer, must enclose a stamp for the return postage.



Hlan & Sons

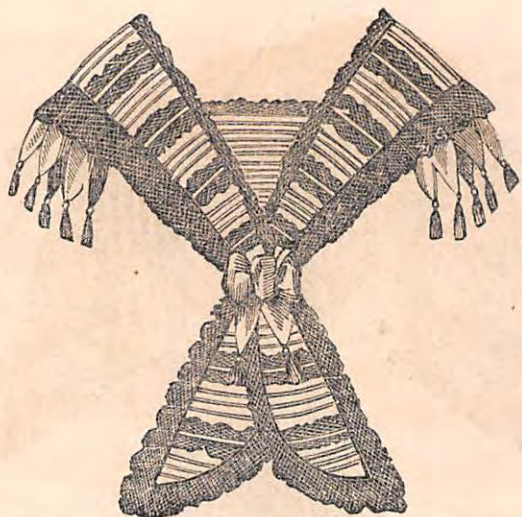
LES MODES PARISIENNES



BRETELLE BERTHE WITH SLEEVES.



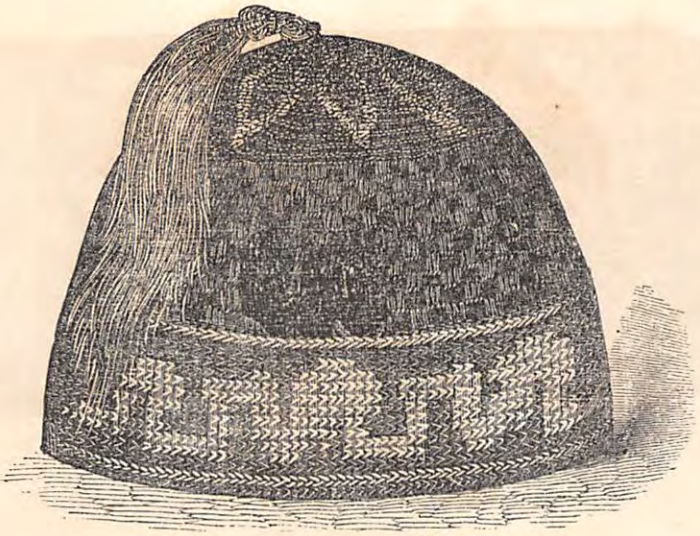
THE MAGNOLIA.



BRETELLE BERTHE WITHOUT SLEEVES.



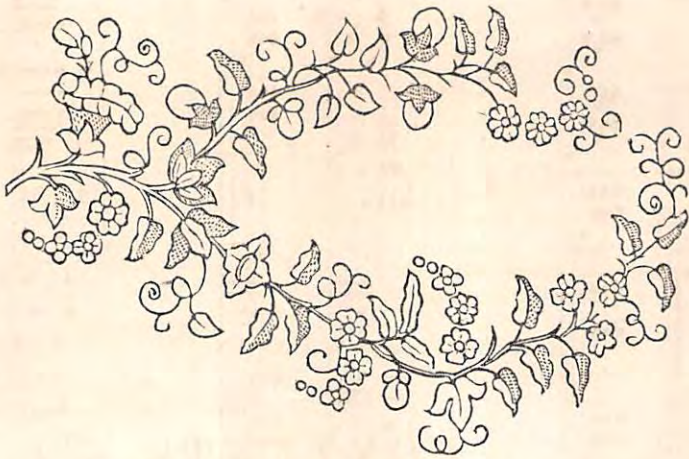
THE DAHLIA BASQUE.



SMOKING CAP.



THE IMOGEN.



CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Why—but no, it was a happy delusion, I cannot grudge myself the only sweet dream of a weary life. The truth would not have made me less desolate now.

"I spoke to this girl and strove to comfort her. She answered me kindly, but we were both too sorrowful for consolation. The gloom of coming anguish, and probable death, hung over us both. We had no heart for words. But this great want, this gnawing hunger of my soul, which I could not understand, kept me awake at nights when Catharine Lacy slept. She was restless in her slumber, and sometimes her moans broke into words. That night she unlocked the mystery of my life. For she spoke of you, of the love which you had given her, of the misery she was enduring for your sake.

"These words were a fiery revelation. Quick as light my thoughts flew back to the past—a thousand proofs, trivial but convincing, crowded upon me. The vague uncertainty that had kept me always so restless, was a miserable conviction now. No, not yet, I would not believe the mutterings of a dream—there should be no uncertainty. I leaned forth from my cot and grasped the white arm of Catharine Lacy, which had fallen downward over the side of her bed. She awoke with a start, and I saw her blue eyes fixed wildly on my face. 'Tell me,' I said, 'for my life depends on your answer. Was it the son of George De Mark of whom you spoke but now?' She lifted her white hands and clasped them wildly. 'Did I speak of him? when? how? Who tells me that I spoke of De Mark?' she said. 'In your sleep, a moment since,' I answered,

'tell me about him, I must know!' She wrung her hands, but did not answer. 'Tell me,' I said, 'let me know all. Do you love this man?' 'Better than my life, better than my own soul!' she answered, lifting her clasped hands to heaven. 'And he—did he love you?' I asked the question sternly, my lips were cold, my heart in an agony of suspense. She turned her eyes upon me—those beautiful blue eyes—full of tears that glittered painfully before my sight. 'Love me? yes, I am sure he does—sure as I am of my life.'

"I tightened the grip of my hand upon her arm, for agony made me strong, and I was unconscious of the cruelty, till she shrunk away quivering from my touch. 'Then God help you and forgive him!' I said, firm with the pang her words had given, 'for he is my wedded husband!' She did not speak but cowered down in her bed, with a low moan, as if my words had wounded her to death. I have arisen from my bed, and seated on the floor, I scrawl this, by the dim night lamp upon the wall. She may be dead, I dare not speak to her again, I have nothing more to learn, nothing to hope for.

"It is morning, I have folded my letter, and send it after you, black with death shadows. If my fate is death look for the record—if life, farewell forever!

LOUISA."

When George De Mark finished reading this letter, he arose and walked forth from the room. Louis dropped the hand from over his forehead, and parted his lips as if to speak, but the pallid agony of his brother's face checked him; and they, who had met so eagerly, parted in funereal silence.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LATEST PARISIAN BONNETS.



white bud, and make a stitch through either way, drawing the silk rather tight, so the bud will appear as if divided in four parts. Finish off the stem with the floss silk, which will be much neater than paper.

Cut an equal number of figure 1 and 2: figure 1 being the calyx, must be gummed up to form a tube; each flower is composed of one single petal, which should be hollowed in the hand with a small moulder or ball: gum the tube on to the flower with thick gum. In branching make small bunches of two or three buds and three or four flowers, which form in a cluster,

the smallest at the top, and the others around it, each a little lower down. Finish with green lilac leaves.

* MATERIALS FOR MAKING PAPER FLOWERS.—Tissue paper of various colors, carmine paper for pinks, dahlias, and red roses, variegated for japonicas, pinks, &c., wire, wax, gum arabic, stamens, pipes, green leaves, calyx, sprays, cups for roses and buds, all the small flowers being of sixty varieties, can be obtained ready stamped of Mrs. A. M. Hollingsworth's Fancy Store, No. 31 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. *Orders by mail punctually attended to.* A box, with materials for a large bouquet or basket, sent, by mail, on receipt of one dollar, post-paid.

SUMMER BASQUINE.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

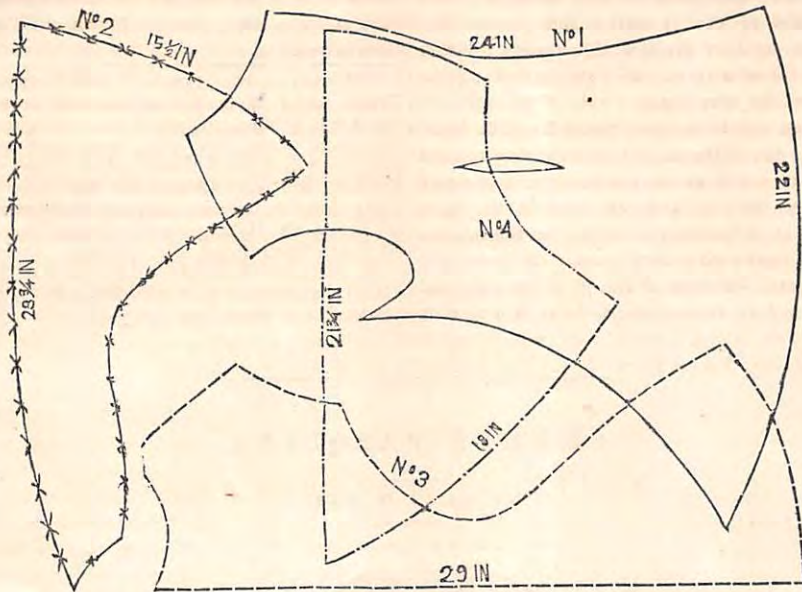


We give a new Parisian summer basquine, with a diagram on the ensuing page, as the July contribution to our practical department, "How To Make One's Own Dresses."

This convenient and stylish garment may be made of white muslin or silk-tissue, according to the taste of the wearer; and is to be trimmed with galloon, ribbon, or lace.

- No. 1. Front.
- No. 2. Side-piece of back.
- No. 3. Back.
- No. 4. Sleeve (half.)

To enlarge the diagram, follow the directions given in former numbers. By this diagram, when enlarged, the basquine can be cut without the aid of a mantua-maker.



For the sea-shore, or the Springs, or generally } economical, yet nothing more fashionable, can
for summer wear, nothing more appropriate and } be found than this Basquine.

MAT WITH BORDER OF MOSS, CHERRIES, AND LEAVES.

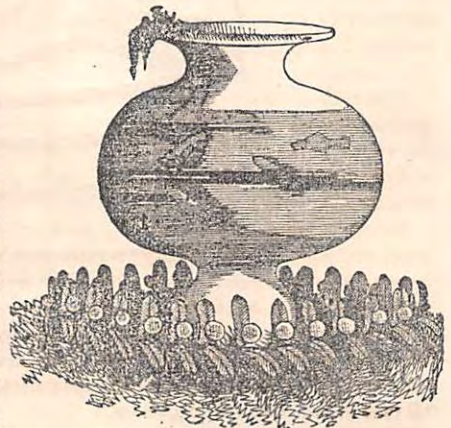
BY MRS. PULLAN.

MATERIALS.—Half an ounce of bright cherry-colored Berlin wool; two shades of green ditto, or of *chenille a broder*, two skeins of the best green fleecy of different shades, or shaded Shetland will do as well.

FOR THE MOSS.—If fleecy wool be used, it must be split, and a thread of each shade taken; by using Pyrenees wool this trouble is obviated. Take a pair of very fine knitting-needles; cast on sixteen to twenty stitches: knit a piece as tightly as possible, four times the length required: wet, and bake or dry it before the fire. When it is quite dry, cut off one edge throughout the whole length, and unravel all the stitches but two at the other edge. (Take care to begin to unravel at the end you left off knitting, or the wool will get entangled.) Fold it in four, and sew the edges together. This will make a very full moss fringe.

FOR THE CHERRIES.—Cut a number of rounds in card, each the diameter of a good-sized cherry. Cut a small hole in the middle of each; take a needleful of Berlin wool, three times the length

of your arm; thread it with a rug needle, pass the needle in the hole of the card, holding the



end of the wool with the left hand; pass the wool; lay it on the edge of the card, as if you were going to wind it; pass the needle through

RECIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

To Pot Herrings.—Take from one to two dozen herrings according to the number you purpose potting; choose them as large, fine, and fresh as you can. Take two ounces of salt, one of saltpetre, two of allspice, reduce them to an impalpable powder, and rub them well into the herrings; let them remain with the spice upon them eight hours to drain, wipe off the spice clean, and lay them in a pan on which butter has been rubbed; season with nutmeg, mace, white pepper, salt, and one clove in powder, one ounce each, save the last; lay in two or three bay leaves, cover with butter and bake gently three hours. When cold, drain off the liquor, pack the fish in the pots intended for their use, cover to the depth of half an inch with clarified butter, sufficiently melted just to run, but do not permit to be hot; they will be ready for eating in two days.

Potted Lobsters.—Take out the meat as whole as you can, split the tail, and remove the gut, if the inside is not watery add it, and season with mace, nutmeg, white pepper, salt, and one or two cloves in the finest powder; put a little butter at the bottom of the pan, and the lobsters smooth over it, with bay leaves between, and bake it gently. When done, pour the whole on the bottom of a sieve, and with a fork lay the pieces into potting jars, some of each sort, with the seasoning about it; when cold, pour clarified butter over it, but if not, it will be good the day after it is done, and if seasoned high and thickly covered with butter, will keep some time. Potted lobsters may be used cold, or as fricasee with cream sauce.

Tomato Sauce.—We subjoin two excellent recipes for making tomato sauce. The first is the Spanish method, and the other the French. 1. Cut six tomatoes in half; press out their juice, and mix with it some gravy, the fourth of a head of garlic, a little parsley, and a few drops of vinegar. These must be boiled together for a short time and passed through a sieve.

Second. Cut ten or a dozen tomatoes into quarters, and put them into a saucepan, with four onions sliced, a little parsley, thyme, one clove, and a quarter of a pound of butter. Place the saucepan on the fire for three-quarters of an hour, occasionally stirring the contents; then strain the sauce through a fine sieve.

To Prepare Chocolate.—According as you intend to make this, either with milk or water, put a cup of one or the other of these liquids into a chocolate-pot with one ounce of cake chocolate. Some persons dissolve the chocolate before they put it into the milk. As soon as the milk or water begins to boil, mill it; when the chocolate is dissolved and begins to bubble, take it off the fire, letting it stand near it for a quarter of an hour, then mill it again to make it frothy; afterward serve it out in cups. The chocolate should not be milled unless it is prepared with cream; chocolate in cakes should always be made use of in ices and dragees.

To Boil Vegetables.—Vegetables form a most important feature in the art of cooking. Much depends upon boiling greens, and the manner in which it is done. The water should be soft, a handful of salt should be thrown into the water, which should be made to boil before the greens are put in; it should then be made what cooks term "gallop," the saucepan should be kept uncovered; when the greens sink, they are done, and should be taken out, and quickly too.

To Cure Soft Corns.—Bathe the foot in warm water and soda every night for a month.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

FIG. I.—AN EVENING DRESS OR A DINNER DRESS, suitable for a watering-place, of very fine green plaid organdie. The skirt is trimmed with three broad flounces. The corsage is low, made with a deep point in front, a shorter one behind. The sleeve is of one full puff, confined above the elbow with a band and a bow of ribbon, and terminated with a scalloped ruffle. The under-sleeve is short, and terminated by a ruffle of lace. The fichu is made of Brussels net, thread lace, insertion and black velvet ribbon. Large bows ornament the front and shoulders.

FIG. II.—A DRESS OF PINK GRENADINE, STRIPED.—The skirt is trimmed with seven rather narrow flounces. These flounces are not woven expressly for the dress, but are made from the same piece as the rest of the skirt. The corsage is high and close, and ornamented with braces of ribbon which cross on the front, and float down each side in long ends. Black lace mantilla; point d'Alencon collar and sleeves.

FIG. III.—THE MAGNOLIA.—A basquine of black silk, which may be worn without any other wrap on the street, or if made smaller, as a house basque. The skirt is very deep, and made sufficiently full to fit with ease over the hips. It is trimmed with two rows of deep lace headed with narrow black velvet ribbon. Four rows of narrow velvet ribbon, cross over the shoulders like braces. The sleeves are made with three deep caps, edged with lace, and ornamented with strips of black velvet.

FIG. IV.—THE DAHLIA BASQUINE.—This remarkably elegant dress is composed *drouget*, worked with small bunches of flowers. The body is high, very close-fitting, trimmed with a bertha like the dress, forming a point in front and a less decided one on the shoulder. The sleeve has two *stories*, and forms a point on one side rather behind. The front of the body, the edge of the bertha, each row of the sleeve, and the bottom of the basque are trimmed with small velvet hanging buttons.

FIG. V.—THE IMOGENE.—A beautiful mantle, composed of black net foundation, (which comes expressly for such purposes,) crossed by bands of black velvet in a diamond shape, with the ends of the velvet forming loops at the bottom. A ruffle of black silk

trimmed with three rows of black velvet, and a narrow fringe is box-plaited on beneath these loops. Below this ruffle is a second net foundation, crossed by black velvet ribbon edged with fringe, and beneath this again is another ruffle of black silk, much wider than the first, trimmed with four rows of velvet and fringe.

FIG. VI.—BRETTELLE-BERTHE WITH SLEEVES.—This sort of berthe, which is now exceedingly fashionable, is intended to be worn in evening costume, with a dress of colored silk. The foundation is black tulle, and it is trimmed with rows of narrow black velvet and black lace. The sleeves may be either of white muslin, tulle, or net, and trimmed with rows of velvet and lace. At the inner part of the arm the sleeve is slightly gathered up by a bow of colored ribbon. A bow of the same confines the bretelles in front of the waist.

FIG. VII.—BRETTELLE-BERTHE WITHOUT SLEEVES.—This, like the berthe (Fig. VI), has a foundation of black tulle, with rows of black velvet and black insertion running transversely. Under the rows of insertion are runnings of colored ribbon. The berthe is edged with a full trimming of black lace. On the shoulders are small epaulettes formed of colored ribbon, cut in points, and from each point is suspended a black silk tassel. This berthe is suitable to be worn with an evening dress of colored silk, barege, or muslin. By a young lady, it may be worn with a white muslin dress, and the effect will be found to be very pretty if the berthe be trimmed with pink or blue ribbon.

FIG. VIII.—WHITE SILK BONNET, ornamented with narrow colored velvets and white blonde; inside trimming blonde and foliage.

FIG. IX.—WHITE SILK BONNET, embroidered with straw, and trimmed with bands of black velvet, black blonde, and fruit. Inside with blonde with a single bouquet of cherries.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Many of the new dresses have the skirts set on in flat plaits, and though they hoop out at the lower part, yet at the top they sit more closely to the figure than hitherto. Some of the Parisian *modistes* are making dresses with the skirts rather short in front, and drooping a little behind, so as to form a demi-train. A grass-cloth, crinoline, or moreen petticoat, should always be flounced, if the dress is desired to "stand out." Nothing can be more ungraceful than a hoop, whereas, a flounce on the petticoat always makes the skirt fall elegantly. Some have two flounces on the petticoat, the lower and wider one passing all around, but the upper one not meeting for the space of nearly half a yard in front.

CORSAGES have of late undergone no material modification; the basque is generally long. For very thin or "wash dresses," the corsage is frequently made low in the neck, and of course without a basque. A pretty fitting cape, trimmed with braces, can be worn over this kind of dress. Passementerie and ribbons matching the dress are still

employed in great quantities for trimmings. The most fashionable sleeves are those composed of puffings, terminated by frills. A pretty style of sleeve for silk dresses consists of one puff and a frill, with an under-sleeve of muslin, formed of a large puff striped with ribbon. This under-sleeve is set on a band at the wrist, and with it is worn a bracelet of ribbon, fastened by a bow of the same.

SLEEVES for mornings have only a plain wristband. Those made of jaconet embroidered in satin-stitch are also very appropriate for dishabille; the collar should be of the same.

BONNETS of black lace are in high favor. They are usually trimmed with rich scarlet or pink flowers, or clusters of fruit. These bonnets are becoming to almost any face, and will be very beautiful for fall wear.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL FROM FOUR TO EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.—The skirt and braces are of silk, trimmed with rows of netted fringe. The body and sleeves are of white embroidered muslin.

FIG. II.—DRESS FOR A CHILD FROM ONE TO THREE YEARS OF AGE.—The skirt has three flounces, composed of wide embroidered ruffling. The body and braces are trimmed with ruffling in the same style, but narrower.

FIG. III.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE BOY OF FROM FOUR TO SIX YEARS OF AGE.—The frock is of dark blue poplin, plain. The corsage is high, not fitting very tightly, and finished with a lappet or basque. The sleeves are demi-long and terminated with a turned up cuff. The trimming for the skirt, lappets and sleeves is of black velvet and buttons. White cambric under-sleeves and collar. Straw cap with a blue velvet band.

GENERAL REMARKS.—For summer silks, bareges, chalis, &c., flounces are very popular for little girl's wear. Even Chambray's and plain chintzes are frequently ruffled, the ruffles being scalloped and button-holed with white working cotton. White dresses also are flounced with expensive worked ruffling. Chintzes and lawns are usually tucked with three or four wide tucks, or several small ones; and this is the most common style for white dresses as well as for bareges. Basques of black silk, white pique, or brilliantine are very popular. When made of a thin material, there is usually a slight fulness at the waist, which is gathered into a belt and terminated by a deep ruffle, which forms a kind of skirt. For common or school wear, these are sometimes made of plain blue, green, pink, or buff lawn, Chambray or chintze. A straight sleeve, confined by a band around the wrist, is always worn with these.

FOR BOY'S WEAR, the dress in the style of the one in the children's fashion plate, is very popular for a boy up to the age of five or six years. Many parents, however, are ambitious of seeing their sons in "pants" at a much earlier age than this, and for

such the pantaloons are made of single-milled cassimere, reaching about half way below the knee. The outside seam, and the bottom of the legs, are generally embroidered. A dimity or worked ruffle falls

to the top of the boot. Saques of chalais, de lain, cashmere, or velvet, are worn with these pants, though some prefer a more tightly fitting jacket, which buttons on to the waistband of the pants.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.—We owe it to the public and to ourselves to state how generally the press pronounces "Peterson" the best and cheapest of the Magazines. Says the veteran Newport (R. I.) Mercury:—"That it is the cheapest Lady's Book, all things considered, no one can deny." Says the Salem (N. Y.) Press:—"Although the subscription is but two dollars per year, yet it is not a whit behind the three-dollar Magazines, in point of real merit and artistic skill." Says the Mercer (Pa.) Democrat:—"It is decidedly the cheapest and best Magazine extant." Says the Mining (Pa.) Register:—"We must say that we greatly prefer this Magazine to any of the Ladies' Books now published." The superiority of "Peterson" in its fashion department and in the merit and originality of its stories, is continually mentioned. Says the Liberty (Md.) Banner:—"Peterson's Magazine should receive the greatest encouragement from the ladies, for whom the Magazine is particularly intended, for giving the latest fashions first." Says the Union (Va.) American:—"The list of contributors is amongst the ablest that the country can furnish. Its pages are filled with entirely original matter." The Harrisonburg (Va.) Democrat says:—"Peterson is going ahead of all his cotemporaries in making his Magazine attractive to the ladies." The New Lisbon (Wis.) Republican says:—"We have seen many of the numerous Magazines of our country, but never one that is in any way equal to Peterson's either in style of print, fashions, patterns or miscellany." And the Sherburne (N. Y.) Democrat says truly:—"In this work there are improvements going on every month."

POSTAGE ON "PETERSON."—No number of this Magazine ever weighs more than five ounces. By law, the postage is one cent for periodicals that weigh three ounces, and an additional cent for each additional ounce. "Peterson" pays for five ounces, or three cents a number. But this is the price only when each number's postage is paid on its being taken out of the office. If three months postage is paid in advance, on the receipt of the first number, and so on quarterly through the year, the postage is, by law, reduced one half. To all subscribers, therefore, who pay the postage on "Peterson" quarterly, in advance, it is but one cent and a half a number, or eighteen cents a year. This will be clear to any one who will read the last law regulating postage.

ENCLOSE A STAMP.—Letters, requiring an answer, must enclose a stamp for the return postage.

NEW VOLUME WITH THIS NUMBER.—With this number begins the *thirtieth* volume of "Peterson." For fifteen years the proprietor has published this Magazine, every year with an increased and increasing list. It is more flourishing, to-day, than ever before. Of the scores of Magazines, published in the United States, but two exceed it in circulation. *It is the only American periodical that has never retrograded.* Subscribers for the new volume are already pouring in, so that, a month hence, we shall have a larger list than ever. As the editor and publisher leaves no effort untried to render "Peterson," each month, more popular than the last, he feels certain, that, in this rapidly growing country, the circulation of the Magazine must increase continually. All he asks is that each subscriber would procure some friend to subscribe. Try!

A PERFUMED BREATH.—A cotemporary says:—"Who would have a disagreeable breath, when by using the 'Balm of a Thousand Flowers' as a dentifrice, the breath would not only be rendered sweet, but the teeth left white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the 'Balm' on a tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning." A fifty cent bottle will last a year. "The Balm" can be had at any of the leading drug-stores, anywhere in the United States.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.—Can two dollars be spent in any other way so economically as in a subscription for "Peterson?" Why, the engravings alone are worth two dollars! The fashions are worth two dollars! The embroidery and other patterns are worth two dollars! The tales are worth two dollars! The receipts, toilet-table, &c. &c., are worth two dollars. When two dollars is spent in other ways, the pleasure is gone immediately; but two dollars expended for "Peterson" gives pleasure every month, and for years after.

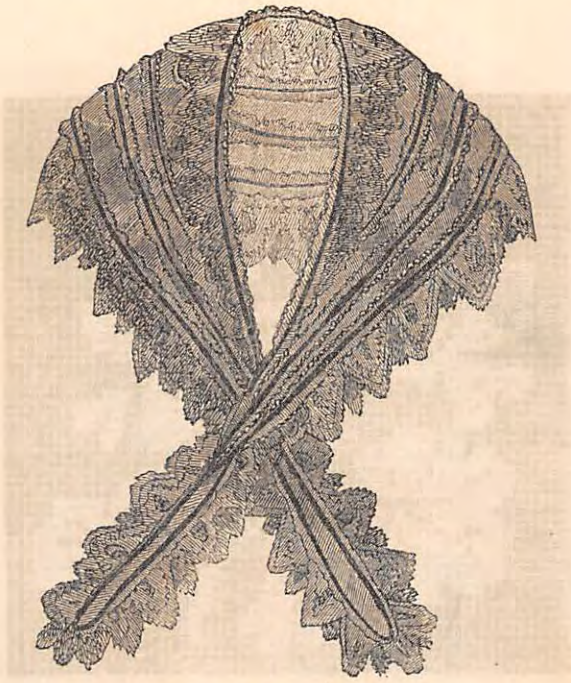
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BACK NUMBERS.—We are able to supply back numbers for 1856 to any extent, the numbers being stereotyped. We shall stereotype every number of the year.



Hirman & Sohn

LES MODES PARISIENNES.



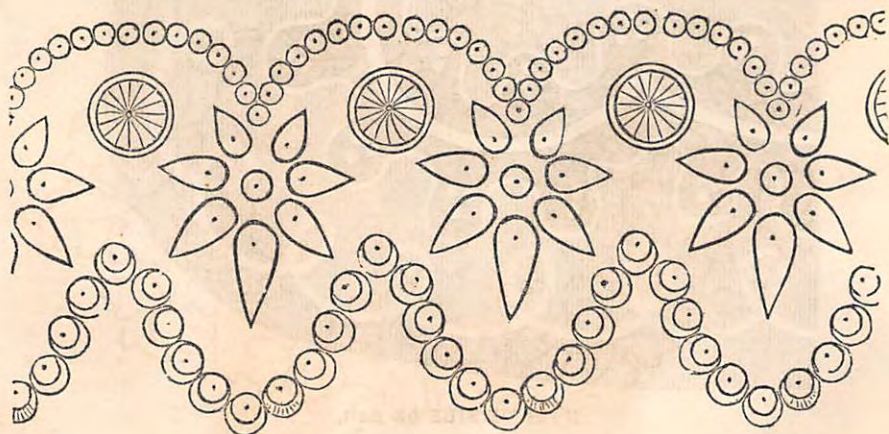
BLACK LACE CAPE.



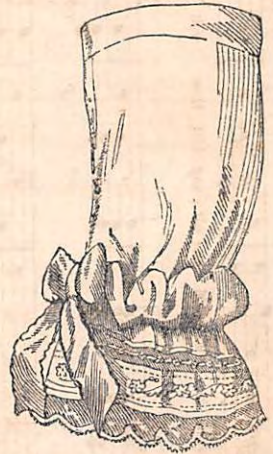
THE NEWPORT.



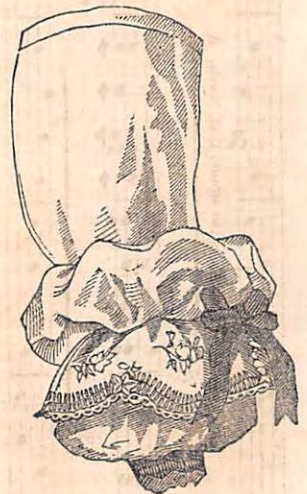
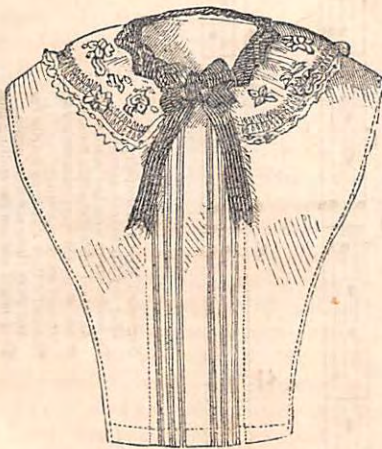
NEW STYLE OF CAP.



TRIMMING FOR CHILD'S DRESS.



CHEMISETTE AND SLEEVE TO MATCH.



CHEMISETTE AND SLEEVE TO MATCH.

HABIT-SHIRT.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

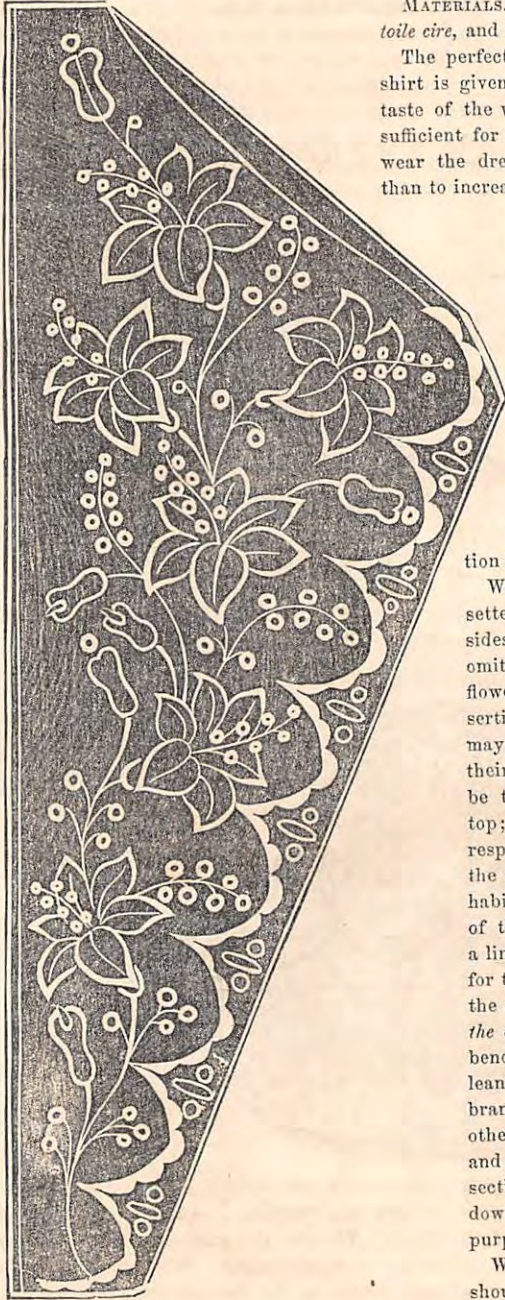
MATERIALS.—Half-a-yard of French muslin, a piece of *toile ciré*, and Nos. 40 and 50 embroidery cotton.

The perfect pattern of this simple and elegant habit-shirt is given, and may be drawn on any scale that the taste of the wearer may dictate. Twice the size will be sufficient for a lady of ordinary stature, who does not wear the dress very open; but nothing is more simple than to increase the pattern to any given dimensions, by following implicitly the directions we have already so frequently given for enlarging patterns.

The half given in the engraving, is that which has the button-holes, which are seen between every two scallops. In drawing the other side of the habit-shirt, it will be necessary to leave a strip of muslin, beyond the edge, for a hem, on which the buttons are to be set, or a second row of button-holes, if it is to be fastened with studs. This will allow of the habit-shirt closing without exhibiting any imperfection in the design.

We may suggest to those who prefer chemisettes that open behind, that by drawing both sides of the habit-shirt on one piece of muslin, omitting the scallops, and either making the flowers nearly touching, or having a suitable insertion up the front between them, the pattern may, without trouble, be rendered available for their favorite style of dress. A chemisette should be trimmed with Valenciennes lace round the top; a *habit-shirt* must have a collar of a corresponding pattern. With a very little trouble the collar might be drawn, when the full-sized habit-shirt is prepared. First mark the outlines of the collar, that is the slope of the neck, and a line at any distance from it that may be wished for the depth. Then draw the scallops all round the edge, from a single one, *beginning with one in the centre of the collar*. In this draw a flower bending so as to occupy this scallop, without leaning to either side. Then take a spray, branching off alternately on one side and the other, from the middle, with a cluster of holes and a flower alternating in the scallop. The section of the habit-shirt from the fourth scallop downward to the sixth, is very suitable for this purpose.

We always recommend that the first drawing should be made on tracing paper; indeed, it



always ensures accuracy to do a perfect half on paper of that sort, and trace from both sides of it.

There is very little open work in the design before us. The edges of the leaves are done in raised overcast stitch, the fibres are sewed over closely, and the small holes are pierced with a stiletto and sewed closely. The outlines of the leaves are done with embroidery cotton, No. 50; for all the other parts, and for the whole of the tracing, No. 40 may be used.

This pattern is also exceedingly well adapted for Swiss work; which is the term applied to the combination of muslin and net. Of course, the design should be in the finest and softest book-muslin on a Brussels net ground.

The petals are to be left in muslin, the outlines and fibres being formed of a double row of sewing, with very small eyelet-holes between. The distance between the lines should vary according to the thickness of the edge in the engraving, and the eyelet-holes should occupy the space between them.

The clusters of spots worked with the stiletto in broderie may be muslin spots sewed round, and without any eyelet-hole, in the Swiss lace.

Every part must be traced with embroidery thread, No. 50; then sewed over with the sewing cotton, No. 60, of the same firm, a thread being held in and sewed over.

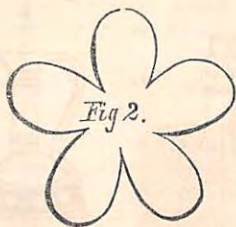
DESIGN FOR A BAG.

BY MRS. PULLAN.



MATERIALS.—Morocco, grey, with a pink shade; black velvet; small grey silk twisted cord; the same in black; very small satin black cord; steel beads, and a few black cut beads.

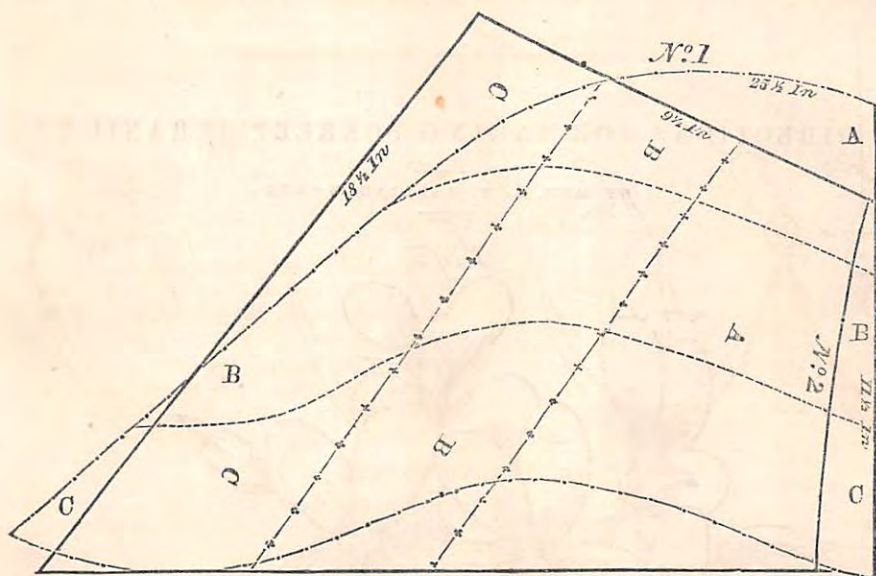
Above is a pattern of the whole bag, on a reduced scale; and in front of the number is a pattern, full size, of half of one side. By reversing that pattern, a complete one can be drawn. Transfer the pattern on the leather by means of tracing-paper. When the pattern is very simple, as in the present case, tracing-paper is excellent to transfer it on the material



* MATERIALS FOR MAKING PAPER FLOWERS.—Tissue paper of various colors, carmine paper for pinks, dahlias, and red roses, variegated for japonicas, pinks, &c., wire, wax, gum arabic, stamens, pipes, green leaves, calyx, sprays, cups for roses and buds, all the small flowers being of sixty varieties, can be obtained ready stamped of Mrs. A. M. Hollingsworth's Fancy Store, No. 32 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. *Orders by mail punctually attended to.* A box, with materials for a large bouquet or basket, sent, by mail, on receipt of one dollar, post-paid.

MANTELET SHAWL.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, this month, a diagram, by which a Mantelet-Shawl may be cut. These Mantelets are altogether the most graceful wraps that have been worn for years; and we are glad to see them becoming fashionable.

No. 1. Half the back.

No. 2. Front.

The letter A indicates the part of the watered silk forming the top of the mantelet, the letter B the tulle insertion, and the letter C the second part of the silk.

PATCHWORK.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

We give the pattern in the front of the number. It is suitable either for a bed-quilt or table-cover.

MATERIALS.—Any pieces of silk or velvet that may be at hand. The colors of the silks must be arranged according to taste; those forming

the stars being all of one description, and the intermediate pieces of another. The former, also, should be all dark, and the latter light, or vice versa.

If a cover, when worked, it should be lined, and trimmed with bullion fringe.

To Gather the Perfume of Flowers.—The perfume of flowers may be gathered in a very simple manner, and without apparatus. Gather the flowers with as little stalk as possible, and place them in a jar, three parts full of olive or almond oil. After being in the oil twenty-four hours, put them into a coarse cloth, and squeeze the oil from them. This process, with fresh flowers, is to be repeated, according to the strength of the perfume desired. The oil, being thus thoroughly perfumed with the volatile principle of the flowers, is to be mixed with an equal quantity of pure rectified spirits, and shaken every day for a fortnight, when it may be poured off, ready for use. As the season for sweet-scented blossoms is now here, this method may be practically tested.

To Mend Broken China.—Take a very thick solution of gum-arabic in water, and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

Mixture for Polishing Brass.—Sp. of turpentine, half a pint; rotten-stone, quarter pound; charcoal in powder, quarter pound. Mix well, and add quarter of a pint of sweet oil; finish with dry charcoal dust.

Neuralgic Headache.—The application of towels, wrung out in hot water, to the forehead and temples, is represented to be an efficacious and speedy remedy for headaches arising from neuralgic affections.

To Preserve Bright Steel.—Smear it over with hot melted fresh mutton suet; before it cools and hardens have some powdered unslacked lime in a muslin bag, and dust it over the hot suet which covers the steel.

To Remove Fly-spots.—Dip a camel's-hair brush into spirits of wine, and apply it, to remove fly-spots.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST

FIG. I.—AN EVENING DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN, trimmed with three deep embroidered flounces, the upper one of which is set in at the waist, and does not meet in front. The corsage is low, with a pelerine cape of lace and embroidery like that on the flounces. The sleeves are composed of two full puffs, beneath each of which is an embroidered ruffle. Bows of blue ribbon ornament the front of the corsage and sleeves. Head-dress of blue feathers and ribbon.

FIG. II.—A DINNER DRESS OF SLATE COLORED GRENADINE, worn over silk of the same color. The skirt is long and full. Corsage high, buttoned up the front, and with a moderately deep basque. The sleeves are puffed, and terminated with a deep frill.

FIG. III.—THE NEWPORT VISITE.—This elegant article is composed of black silk, and trimmed with black velvet and fringe. Its striking elegance consists in the pelerine cape, formed also by rows of velvet and fringe.

FIG. IV.—RISTORI FICHU OF BLACK TULLE, trim-

med with black lace and narrow lace ruches, having a velvet in the middle.

FIG. V.—CAPUCHON CAP OF EMBROIDERED MUSLIN, lined with colored flourence.

FIG. VI.—COLLAR MADE OF EMBROIDERED MUSLIN, trimmed with Valenciennes and surmounted by a tress of black velvet with a bow.

FIG. VII.—SLEEVE TO MATCH COLLAR, (Fig. VI.) two large puffs separated by a band of embroidered muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes and a velvet wristband.

FIG. VIII.—EMPRESS COLLAR, composed of Valenciennes insertions and embroidered insertions.

FIG. IX.—SLEEVE TO MATCH EMPRESS COLLAR, (Fig. VIII.)

BATHING DRESSES.—As appropriate to the season, we give some directions for making bathing-dresses. The material should always be of woollen. A grey, dark blue, or brown flannel is most suitable. Worsted plaids, although very pretty, are cold, and retain the water too much, though they have the advantage of not clinging to the figure, after leaving the surf, as much as flannel. By many the plaids are much preferred. The dress consists of a pair of drawers and a skirt, the latter reaching to about three inches above the ankle. The drawers (always to be of the same material as the rest of the dress) should be made tolerably full, and confined at the ankle by a band, finished with a ruffle. They should be made moderately full, but to fasten in such a way that even if the skirt washes up the person cannot possibly be exposed. The drawers must *always* be fastened to a body, like those of a child, and as muslin or linen is exceedingly cold, when wet, and clinging to a person after a bath, a woollen body is advisable.

The skirt, as we have before said, is rather short, and need not be very wide. The ordinary way of making is with a deep yoke, into which the skirt is plaited or gathered like an old-fashioned night dress. The dress is plaited down to the waist and confined with a belt. Many wear a small talma or cape of the same material as the dress, as this, in some degree, hides the figure. The sleeves should be loose shirt sleeves, confined about the wrist by a band, and having a deep ruffle falling over the hand. This protects the wrists from the sun. In the place of the talma some wear loose sacques, fastened with a belt. Be very careful to avoid *all strings* in a bathing-dress, as it is almost impossible to untie them when wet. Nothing but buttons will be found convenient.

Bathing-dresses, although generally very unbecoming, can be made to look very prettily with a little taste. If the dress is of a plain color, such as grey, blue or brown, a trimming around the talma, sacque, collar, yoke, ruffles, &c., of crimson, green or scarlet, is a great addition. A pair of large Lisle thread gloves to protect the hands, an oil cloth cap, and a straw hat, are necessary to complete a bathing toilet. Some whose feet are tender always wear gum over-shoes into the surf, but we think them cumbersome.

GENERAL REMARKS.—White embroidered wrappers are very fashionable for morning wear. They are usually made open in front, exposing a richly embroidered or flounced petticoat. These petticoats are divided into several categories, as follows: First, rich petticoats, embroidered full almost up to the knees, or with insertions. Next those trimmed with three deep flounces hemmed and fluted *à la Pompadour*. Then, those ornamented with small plaits for about half a yard from the bottom; and, lastly, those having a deep hem and edged with lace. There is abundant variety for choice.

ONE of the prettiest corsages which we have seen is called the *Watteau Corsage*. It is composed of clear worked muslin, and trimmed with rows of vandyke needle-work and puffings of tarletane: within the latter are runnings of pink ribbon. The sleeves are demi-long, and formed of puffings and frills of worked muslin. Two quillings of pink ribbon are finished by bows of ribbon in front of the arm. This corsage, which is in the jacket form, is edged at the waist by a quilling of pink ribbon and a frill of worked muslin. In front it is fastened by a rosette and ends of pink ribbon.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

OUR JULY NUMBER was received everywhere with delight. Its effect on the public at large was such, that subscriptions have been pouring in ever since, at a rate unexampled at this season of the year. The press was unanimous in its praise. Says the Delaware Sentinel:—"In the way of fashions, fancy needle-work, etc., it is decidedly the favorite with our lady friends. The colored fashion plates are superb, and the numerous patterns published are alone worth the subscription price. This Ladies' Magazine has become a household necessity, and those ladies who are desirous of keeping up with the times, cannot possibly get along without it." Says the Springfield (Mo.) *Lancet*:—"Our better half would rather have Peterson than any other Magazine, and every other lady who gets it is equally well pleased with it." Says the St. Joseph's (Mich.) County Forum:—"Lively, gay, smart, witty, piquant, Peterson has got into general favor with women and men too. It is certainly the cheapest monthly in the world." Says the Hamilton (Ga.) Organ:—"Its stories are entirely original. Every month we see some new improvement in this capital Magazine." The Waterloo (Ill.) Patriot says:—"It is undeniably the cheapest Magazine in the world. It is always filled with thrilling original stories, fine mezzotint and steel engravings, colored fashion plates, patterns for embroidery, crochet work, &c. In a word, we do not see how any lady can keep house without it." Says the Western Reserve (O.) Chronicle:—"The ladies say that almost every number is worth the price for a year." The Olney (Ill.) Republican says:—"The only objection to it is, that after having read one number, you regret that a whole month must elapse before you see another." The Horse-Heads (N. Y.) Philosopher says:—"We remarked in our last that Peterson's Magazine for July was received, and agreed to express our opinion of its contents this week. That opinion can be inferred by the first page of our paper, where we have published two stories from it. It is positively the cheapest and best Ladies' Magazine published in this country, with which we are acquainted. The engraving in the July number,

'Evangeline,' is sadly beautiful, and the fashion plate and patterns for embroidering are elegant. The number before us commences a new volume. The present is, therefore, a propitious time to subscribe."

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS.—We are in the receipt of almost daily letters, asking us to forward this popular cosmetic by mail. As it is a liquid, this cannot be done. But any respectable and energetic druggist either has it already on sale, or will procure it if requested; and the right course is to apply to the nearest one of this description. It is really almost a household necessity. For it is good, not only for sweetening the breath and improving the complexion, but for shaving, &c. &c. A fifty cent bottle will last a long time. We have tried it in our own family, and know its excellence, otherwise we should not recommend it.

BOOKS BY MAIL.—"Why don't you state, when you notice a book," writes a subscriber, "what the price is? We, who live in the country, would often order a work, if the price suited." As this is not the first request of the kind, which we have received, we begin, this month, to give the price of each book we review. We will add, that, on the price, thus stated, being remitted to us, (at the risk of the person sending) we will mail the book to any address, *postage free*.

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting, write legibly, at the top of your letter, the post-office, county and state. Bills, current in the subscriber's neighborhood, taken at par; but Eastern bills preferred. If the sum is large, get a draft on New York or Philadelphia, if possible, and deduct the exchange.

BACK NUMBERS.—We are able to supply back numbers for 1856 to any extent, the numbers being stereotyped. We shall stereotype every number of the year.

ENCLOSE A STAMP.—Letters, requiring an answer, must enclose a stamp for the return postage.



Illman & Sohn.

LES MODES PARISIENNES.



FALL BONNET.



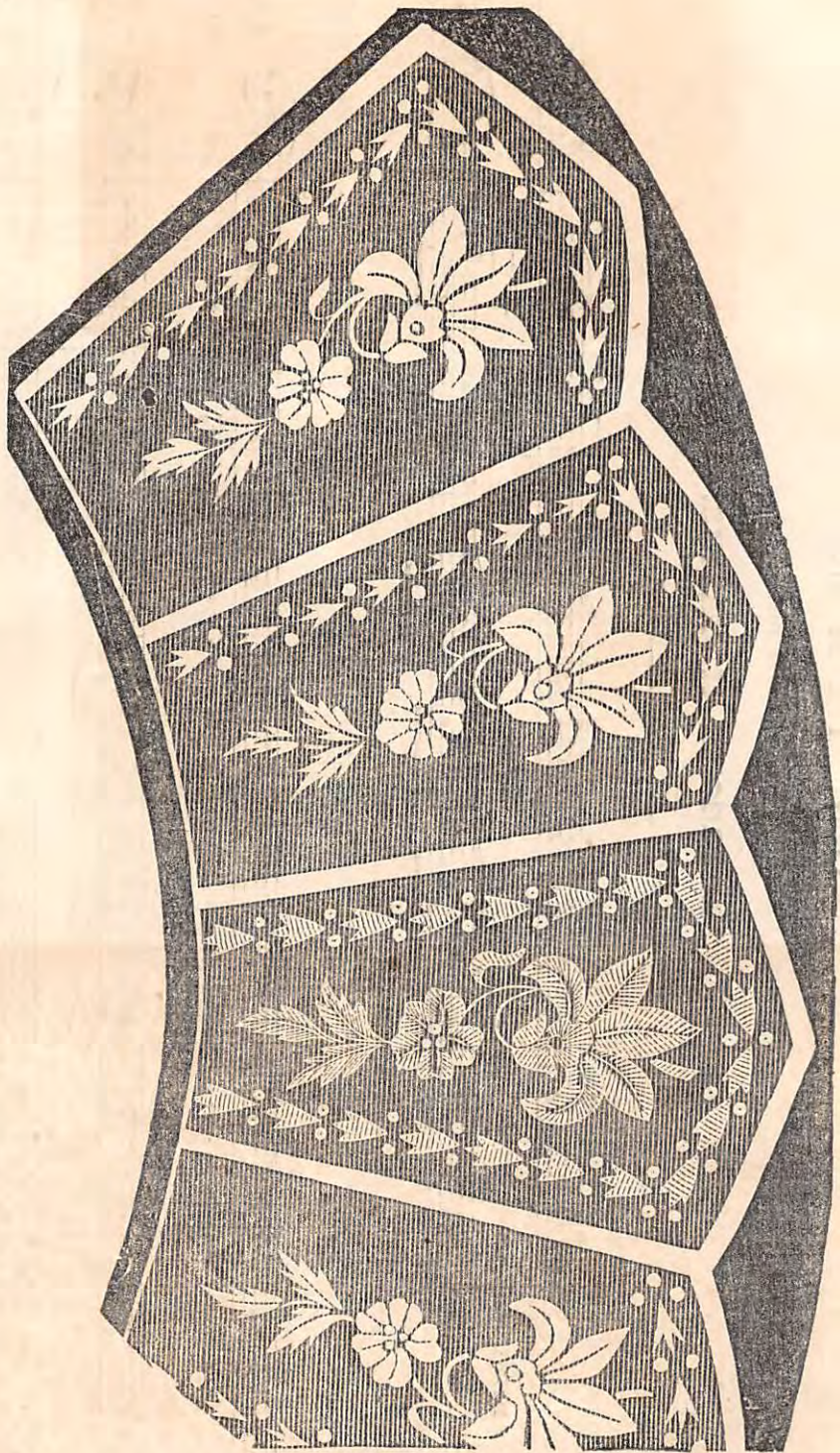
NEW STYLE DRESS.



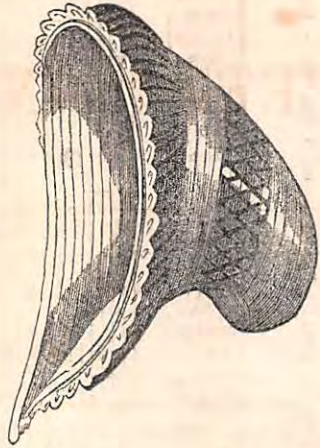
FALL BONNET.



BASQUE.



PATTERN FOR COLLAR.



STRAW BONNETS FOR FALL.



FALL FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

LITTLE BOY'S SACQUE COAT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

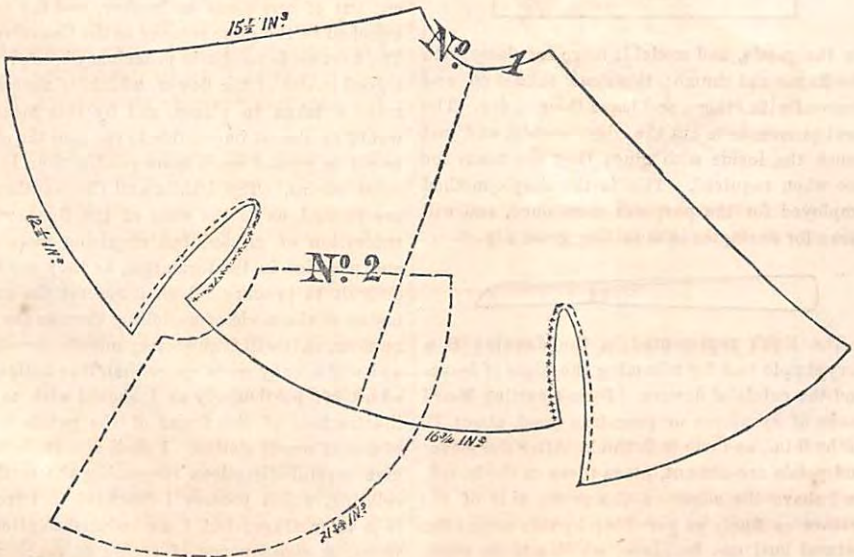
WE give, this month, a diagram for cutting a little Boy's Sacque Coat, suitable for fall wear. It is exceedingly simple, so that any mother can make it, with the aid of our pattern; yet it is neat, and even pretty, as may be seen from the cut.

This little garment is made of white quilting and trimmed with several rows of fringes and buttons.

No. 1. Half the cloak; it being formed of two parts just alike, joined together by a seam down the back. The bent line shows the fold of the shoulder and of the sleeve.

No. 2. Collar of the cloak.

This mantelet is to be made of either embroidered muslin or silk. It is trimmed with a deep flounce of the same material as the mantle itself. The flounce should be about three yards and a quarter long to go round the mantle, ten inches deep from the point to the shoulder seam, and diminishing in front to six inches.



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,

each tuck being nearly a quarter of a yard deep. The interval left between the tucks is about an inch and a half. The corsage, high, and without a basque, is trimmed in front with *revers* of the same silk as that composing the dress. These *revers* are bordered by six rows of very narrow black velvet; and quite at the edge are two rows of narrow silk fringe of a color corresponding with the dress. The front of the corsage is closed by buttons. Dresses of plain black or steel-color are very generally adopted in negligé costume. Many of these dresses are made with one broad flounce, covering about two-thirds of the skirt, the flounce being finished at the edge simply by a very broad hem. In lieu of a basque, a fall or frill of the silk, edged with a plain hem, is set in at the waist, and the sleeves are trimmed with three frills. The corsage is fastened by a row of buttons, formed of pink coral, malachite, or black enamel, encircled by a narrow rim of gold. The collars and under-sleeves most suitable for dresses of the style just mentioned are those of worked muslin with Valenciennes insertion, or they may consist entirely of Valenciennes lace. For a richer style of costume, *chenes* and Pompadour taffeta hold distinguished places. The patterns are large, and are frequently wide stripes, cameo lozenges, bouquets, or running sprays. The more elegant sort of flounced dresses are edged with fringes, wrought in the material.

JACKETS, canezous, berthes of lace and muslin, are highly fashionable. They are very elegantly trimmed with colored ribbon. One of the new lace jackets, which is intended for very slight mourning, is composed entirely of rows of Valenciennes insertion. The

basque is trimmed with a frill of Valenciennes headed by a row of small rosettes of black velvet, having long ends falling over the frill of lace. The sleeves are plain at the upper part, and at the lower end are finished by a large puff and a frill of lace. The front is fastened by rosettes with flowing ends of black velvet, and in the centre of each rosette is fixed a pearl. The dress to be worn with this jacket consists of pearl grey silk with three flounces, each ornamented with a wreath embroidered in grey silk, in a design consisting of tulips, daisies and roses.

BRACES formed of three rows of black velvet interlacing before, and worn over a white muslin jacket, have a pretty effect; and there is a jacket composed entirely of narrow black velvet interlacing and forming a sort of trellis, each square of the net being fastened with a jet bead. This jacket looks extremely pretty when worn over a tight-fitting body of any bright-colored silk.

MANTELETS have sometimes a rounded point behind and very long ends in front. These are trimmed with velvet *ruches* and lace. Others are entirely of the shawl form; that is, pointed behind as well as in front. There has been one made, for a carriage wrap of white China crape, ornamented with bands of broad black velvet. This is very elegant, but very fantastic. It is called the *Joconde*.

For **BONNETS**, nothing is more *distingue* than one of white crape, trimmed with frosted feather attached to the middle of the front, and the curtain trimmed with a wide blonde, disposed in such a manner as to give to the bonnet a round form.

LEGHORN BONNETS are much worn. They are made very round, and trimmed with corn and blue flowers.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

REMIT TO THE RIGHT PERSON.—Quite serious annoyances often occur, by persons remitting money, or sending complaints, to T. B. Peterson, as proprietor and editor of "Peterson's Magazine," instead of to ourself, *Charles J. Peterson*. Though we occupy the same building with Mr. T. B. Peterson, we have no business connexion with him, nor he with us. Editors, too, often confound us, when noticing the Magazine. It would prevent a good deal of confusion, and frequently avert serious mistakes, if the public would bear this difference in mind.

BOOKS BY MAIL.—"Why don't you state, when you notice a book," writes a subscriber, "what the price is? We, who live in the country, would often order a work, if the price suited." As this is not the first request of the kind, which we have received, we shall, hereafter, state the price of each book we review. We will add, that, on the price, thus stated, being remitted to us, (at the risk of the person sending) we will mail the book to any address, *postage free*.

How to REMIT.—In remitting, write legibly, at the top of your letter, the post-office, county and state. Bills, current in the subscriber's neighborhood, taken at par; but Eastern bills preferred. If the sum is large, get a draft on New York or Philadelphia, if possible, and deduct the exchange.

NUMBERS LOST IN THE MAIL.—In reply to R. W., we would say, that, whenever a subscriber fails to receive his or her number, either through the negligence of the mail, or otherwise, we will be happy to supply a duplicate, *gratis*, on being informed of the fact.

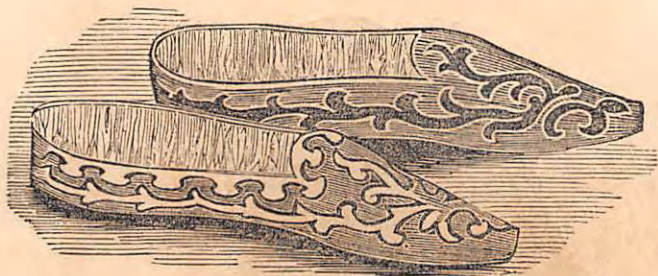
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Ilman & Sons.

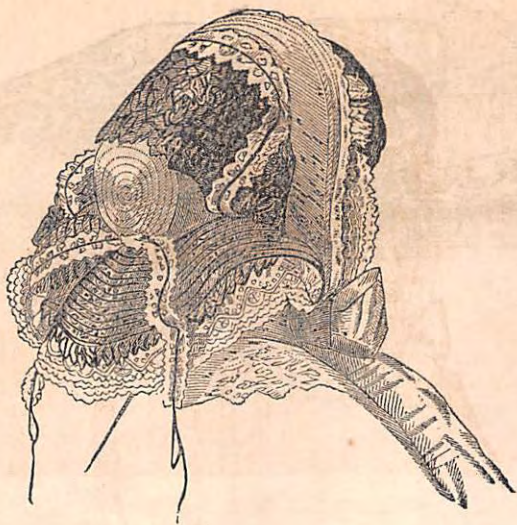
LES MODES PARISIENNES



SLIPPERS IN APPLIQUE.



SHAWL MANTELET.



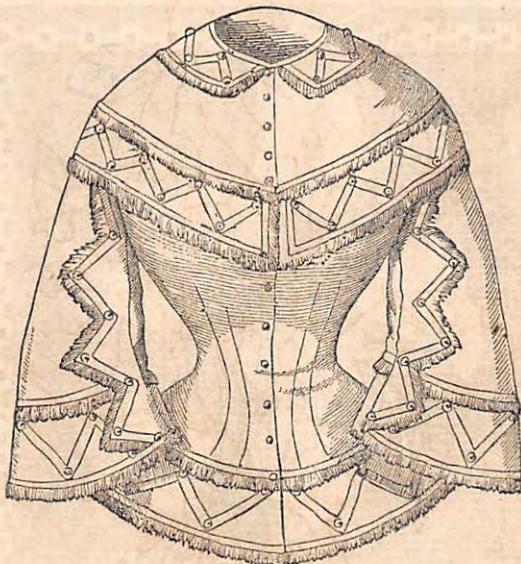
FALL BONNET.



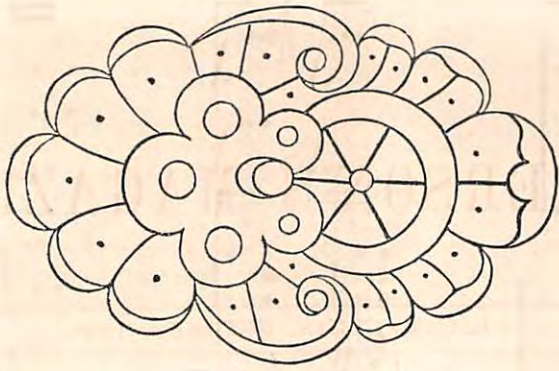
BOUQUET OF FLOWERS.



FALL BONNET.



QUILTING BODY.



MEDALLION FOR SLEEVES.



RIDING COSTUME.

DRESS FOR LITTLE GIRL.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, this month, the pattern of a girl's dress, with a low body closed behind. The pattern is suitable for a girl six or seven years old.

No. 1. Half front of body.

No. 2. Back.

No. 3. Half lappet.

No. 4. Revers.

The dotted line on No. 2 and No. 3 shows the place of the revers on each of those parts.

No. 5. Sleeves with two flounces.

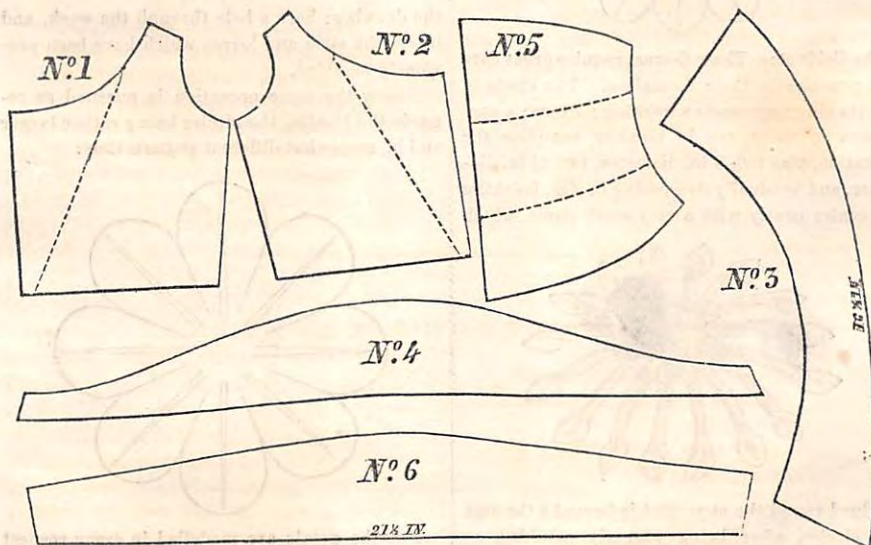
No. 6. Flounce of sleeve.

The two dotted lines on this sleeve show the place of each of the trimmings.

We give these patterns for children's dresses more frequently than those for ladies, because the applications we receive for such are more numerous, and because more families are in the habit of making up their children's dresses than those of the ladies, members of it.

We repeat here, what we have said in former numbers, that we are always willing to oblige our patrons by engraving such patterns as they may desire, whether of cloaks, mantillas, basques, or otherwise. For the method of enlarging patterns we refer to former numbers.

It should be remembered that this is the only Magazine to give these patterns and diagrams systematically, and the first to introduce them.



ferent kind of flower you wish to preserve, prepare an earthen or tin vessel of a proper size. Make choice of the finest, most perfect, and driest flowers of their respective kinds, and be careful to leave the stalks of a good length. Place them, with one hand, as lightly as possible in the vessel upright, about two or three inches below the rim of the vessel, taking care that they do not touch the sides of the vessel, nor each other. Then, with the other hand, slowly pour on them the purified sand, till the stalk is quite covered. This being done, slightly cover the flower itself, separating the leaves a little one from another. The tulip requires a further operation. The triangular top which rises from the centre of the cup must be cut off, by which means the leaves of the flower will adhere better to the stalk. When the vessel is filled with flowers, leave it for a month or two, exposed to the rays of the sun, and the flowers, when taken out, though dry, will be very little inferior in beauty to new-blown flowers, but will have lost their scent.

To Wash Silk Stockings.—Silk stockings should be washed first in luke-warm water, in which some white soap has been melted, they should then be rinsed in clear water. Next, put them into a lather formed of warm water, melted with white soap, and a little stone blue. Wring them, and, when nearly dry, polish them with a box-iron, almost cold. The above recipe only applies to white silk stockings. Black stockings should be washed with a little gall and soft-soap. A little vinegar ought to be put into the water into which they are rinsed to preserve the color. When dry polish them with a box-iron moderately heated.

Good Paste.—Take common flour paste, rather thick, (by mixing some flour with a little cold water until it is of uniform consistency, and then stirring it well while boiling water is being added to it) add a little brown sugar and corrosive sublimate, which will prevent fermentation, and a few drops of oil of lavender, which will prevent mouldiness. When this paste dries it resembles horn, and it may be used again by adding water. It will keep well for two or three years in a covered pot, being always fit for use.

Poison Balls for Black Beetles.—Put a drachm of phosphorus in a flask, with two fluid ounces of water; plunge it in hot water, and as soon as the phosphorus is fluid, pour it into a mortar with 3 oz. of lard; triturate briskly, adding water, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of flour with two ounces of brown sugar; work the whole into a paste and divide into balls the size of marbles; for rats, cheese is better than sugar. An excellent recipe.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

FIG. I.—A BRIDAL DRESS OF WHITE SILK, trimmed with three deep lace flounces. The corsage is high, closed up the front, and has a heart-shaped berthe of lace. Sleeves and basque ornamented to correspond. The head-dress is composed of a wreath of myrtle and superb lace veil.

FIG. II.—EVENING DRESS OF APPLE-GREEN GAUZE WITH A DOUBLE SKIRT.—Each skirt is trimmed with eight rows of rather narrow satin ribbon. Low Greek corsage, ornamented with narrow white lace and a bow of pink ribbon. Short puffed sleeves, with a bow of ribbon placed on the inside of the arm. Head-dress of moss-roses and olemais.

FIG. III.—RIDING HABIT OF DARK GREEN CLOTH.—The corsage is made with a deep basque, and is open part way down in front, like a gentleman's coat, with a rolling collar, exposing a finely plaited linen cambric chemisette. Lappels extend from the shoulders to the waist in front, and they, as well as the basque, are ornamented with buttons. *Louis Quatorz* sleeves, with white cambric under-sleeves. Black velvet cap with a heavy tassel.

FIG. IV.—BLACK SILK BASQUE MADE WITH A BERTHE.—It is ornamented with narrow fringe, gimp and buttons. A body made of white Marseilles or "quilting" in the same style, and with wash fringe, braid and buttons, is very elegant.

FIG. V.—BONNET OF PINK SILK, trimmed with deep black lace, narrow black velvet and white blonde. Inside is a wreath of heather.

FIG. VI.—BONNET OF BELGIAN STRAW, with an open-work edge; on one side is a branch of hazel, and on the other a barb of black lace; inside a branch of hazel.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Dress goods were never richer in color than this autumn. The richer style of silks are generally flounced, with the pattern woven in the flounces, but many very elegant silks have appeared in broched stripes, plaids, &c. The *de lains* and cashmeres are striped in lozenge patterns of the most vivid colors, or are covered with palm-leaves and arabesques. Flounces maintain their vogue, but their number on the skirts of dresses varies according to the caprice of the wearer, from three to six or seven. Two flounces are very ungraceful, and not much worn. When a plain silk is flounced, the flounces are sometimes finished with only a plain hem, half an inch in depth, or with a ribbon or fringe of some good contrasting color, or with several rows of narrow velvet, or several rows of narrow Tom Thumb fringe. Plain or striped silks are often ornamented with fancy trimmings put on the front of the skirt, or down the sides in the apron style. This fashion, although very elegant, is not yet universal. When the skirt is not flounced, it must be very full and long, so that crinoline continues indispensable. Jackets or basques still continue in high favor, and there seems, as yet, no disposition to relinquish them. They are still made very deep, and profusely trimmed with fringe, gimp, ribbon, buttons and tassels. Some few wrappers are made with a large pelerine or cape. It may add to the comfort, but as a general rule pelerines are not favorable to the figure. Many frocks for young ladies have ribbon braees, which generally terminate in long ends behind. This fancy is graceful and appropriate for young persons; it would be ridicu-

lous on an elderly woman. When berthes are worn, the ends or lappets of them usually cross midway on the corsage, and fall far below the waist. Sleeves are made rather short. Those with two puffs and a flounce have the privilege of being often adopted. Some few sit close at top, forming large hollow plaits and spread out fan-shape at bottom.

EMBROIDERIES, &c.—High dresses always demand elegant *lingerie*, and this department of dress is particularly beautiful just now. Muslin collars are embroidered in the richest manner, and generally edged with Valenciennes lace. They are of a pretty and becoming shape, not preposterously large; and they are often more square than rounded. Muslin and lace sleeves are usually composed of alternate frills and puffs, with runnings of colored ribbon between. When intended for the street, the sleeves often have the gauntlet cuff.

FRINGES.—We will describe some of the new imported fringes, among the most beautiful of which is the *Lily-of-the-valley* fringe, which is made of all depths, is composed of plain threads with a kind of little balls on them. For dresses, it is put on the body, either in the form of braces, or as a bertha, this last style being much in favor. The *colibri* fringe, at the foot of which there are small, round balls, is used over lace and on the front of bodies, which are often trimmed *a la hussarde*, that is to say with ornaments across, covering the whole breast. The same model is made of cotton with the addition of tassels, for quilting or jaconet dresses. There is a charming *spot* fringe, for sewing flat on the flounces

of dresses and on bodies. The *princess* button is a miniature olive accompanied by two balls and surmounting a pretty button. This is also frequently put on the front of bodies. On flounces we often see five or six rows of *Tom Thumb* fringe, either plain or of the colors of the dress; fancy is the only arbiter here.

SHAWLS are becoming very fashionable, and mantillas are assuming the shawl shape. A very becoming one is made rather pointed behind, with a deep frill cut in a funnel-shape, also pointed behind, and put on without plaits. This frill is edged with fringe, and another fringe surrounds the mantle itself, and hangs over the upper part of the frill. The upper part of the mantle is trimmed with a fringe, half the depth of the other, which reaches the waist.

BONNETS.—On bonnet fronts they still continue to put very full blonde and flower trimmings. We have seen a bonnet made of white crape mixed with mal-low-color silk, (a new shade of purple.) On the front there was a round garland of violets, and inside, in the middle, a half-garland, similar, over the forehead. A deep white blonde turned back under the garland, and was continued to cover the curtain also. Cherry velvet, mixed with black lace, is in high vogue as an ornament for bonnets. Flame-color flowers are also mixed with it.

A very charming Head-Dress is composed of two barbes of lace of white, the other black, forming a bow, with the four ends falling over the neck. In the bows are placed branches of oak falling across the barbes.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.—The testimony of the press grows more flattering than ever in favor of "Peterson." Says the *Janesville (Wis.) Democrat*:—"Since this Magazine has been published *there has never been a mediocre number issued*. It contains forty-one articles, all of a light, pleasing character, and all well written—we can hardly say which of them pleases us best. There is so much variety, and all are so different in style, that it would appear invidious to praise one to the detriment of the others. Altogether this Magazine surpasses any in the country." The *Ulster (N. Y.) Republican* says:—"The fashion plates and the embroidery and other patterns are worth more than the price of the Magazine." The *Danville (Va.) Register* says:—"As a work for the ladies, it is now decidedly the very best." The *Biddeford (Me.) Union* says:—"It gives the clearest explanation of the fashions of any Magazine." Finally, for we have not room for a tithe of the notices before us, the *Paas Christian (Miss.) Times* says:—"If you can't take but one Magazine, take Peterson's; it contains the most thrilling stories, finest engravings, and best fashion-plates—and last, though not least, it is *only* two dollars a-year."

CONTINUED STORIES.—We cannot accept any stories, no matter how good, that will make more than eight printed pages, or thereabouts, of "Peterson;" and we would rather have them shorter. We have already more long stories, on hand, than we can publish for the next two years.

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting, write legibly, at the top of your letter, the post-office, county and state. Bills, current in the subscriber's neighborhood, taken at par; but Eastern bills preferred. If the sum is large, get a draft on New York or Philadelphia, if possible, and deduct the exchange.

OUR MUSIC.—The *Newport (Ky.) News* says:—"We recommend Peterson for August to our readers particularly on account of the music. It is worth the price of the whole number."

BACK NUMBERS.—We are able to supply back numbers for 1856 to any extent, the numbers being stereotyped. We shall stereotype every number of the year.

ENCLOSE A STAMP.—Letters, requiring an answer, must enclose a stamp for the return postage.



DEUX FEMMES

LES MODES PARISIENNES.



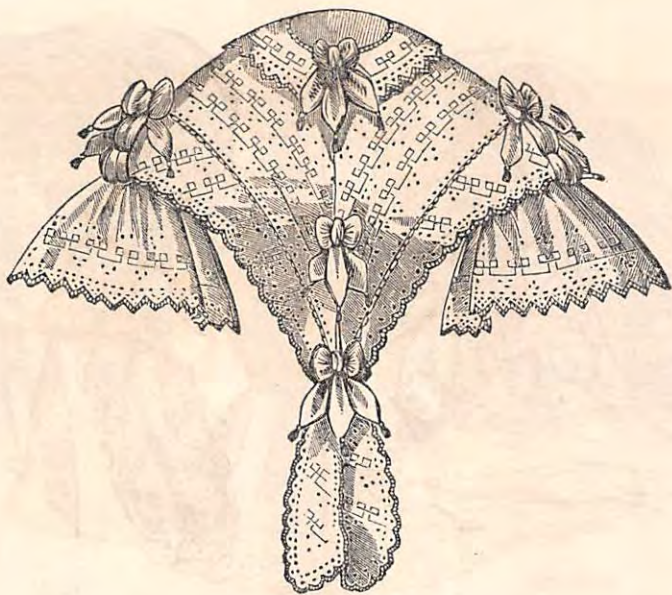
BONNET.



CAP.



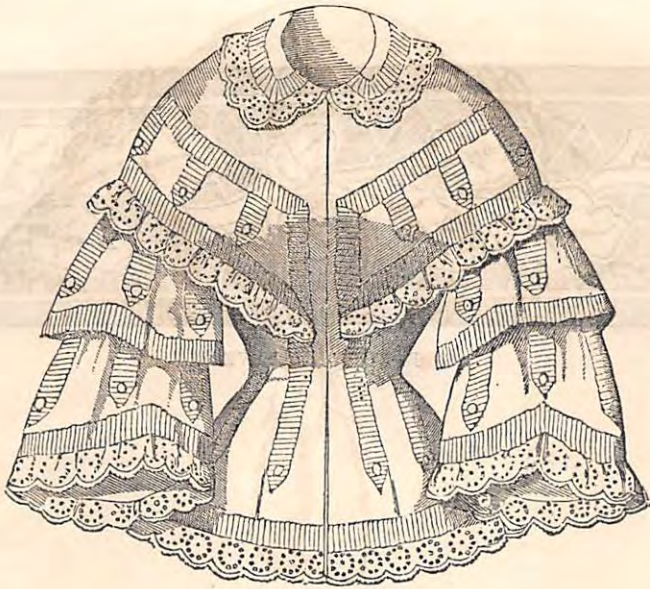
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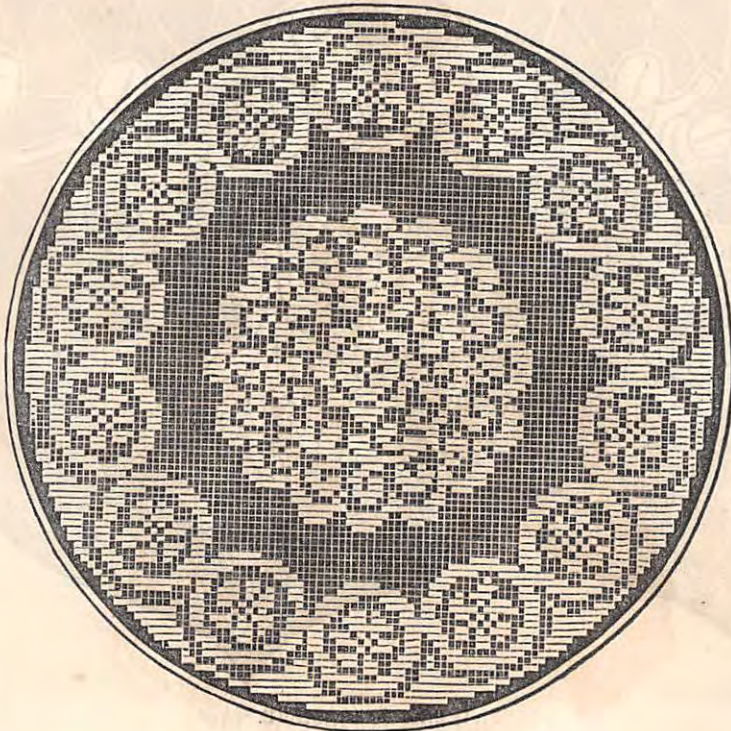
CANEZOU WITH SLEEVES.



PALETOT DE VILLE.



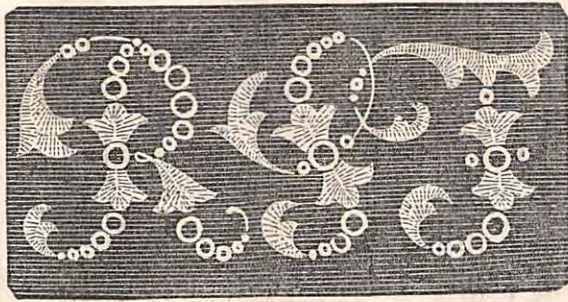
BASQUE.



MUSIC-STOOL COVER IN NETTING.



PATTERN FOR COLLAR.



LETTERS FOR MARKING.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

cality, which is founded upon irregularity or incongruity in things.

In the next two figures, this end is attained by placing a pair of dark spectacles upon a regularly-featured face, as Fig. 40, or adding a little flesh to the lower portion of that at Fig. 39.

But not to forget the "Art" in the "Sport," let me add, that by sketching the plain oval, and remarking whereabouts the lines of their features would cut it, you may, without difficulty, attempt likenesses of your friends and companions.

Now fill your slates or sketch-books with

ovals, and try the effect of which the above are but indications. Your imaginations will furnish an endless variety of subjects. The omission of one eye, or its being covered by a shade, or closed while the other stares; the nose slightly on one side, the mouth a little wider than usual—these are all sources of the humorous, which, however, is far from being heightened by ugliness. Indeed, it should be borne in mind, that great distortion or hideousness, so far from contributing to humor, destroys it by raising painful images in the mind. True humor is closely allied to kindness.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING MOSS-BUDS.*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

MATERIALS.—Delicate shade of pink tissue paper, moss, cups, cotton, wire and green tissue paper.

Cut three sizes of petals as directed for making a Rose: cut them rather more pointed than for a Rose: make a bulb of cotton sufficiently large for the smallest sized petals to cover: gum the first set over the cotton, then fold down the remaining petals: curl the last row and gum them before opening, which should be done carefully with the end of the pleyers, or any fine pointed instrument: wet the moss with water, let it dry, then fasten it on to the calyx of the bud with gum, finish with a green cup: wrap the stem with green tissue paper, or green crape cut bias, which will look more natural.

* **MATERIALS FOR MAKING PAPER FLOWERS.**—Tissue paper of various colors, carmine paper for pinks, dahlias, and red roses, variegated for japonicas, pinks, &c., wire, wax, gum arabic, stamens, pipes, green leaves, calyx, sprays, cups for roses and buds, all the small flowers being of sixty varieties, can be obtained ready stamped of Mrs. A. M. Hollingsworth's Fancy Store, No. 32 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. *Orders by mail punctually attended to.* A box, with materials for a large bouquet or basket, sent, by mail, on receipt of one dollar, post-paid.

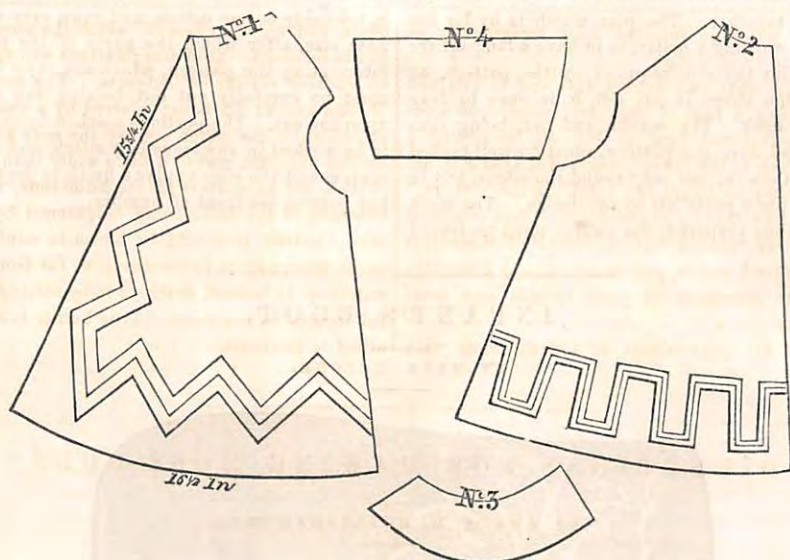


LITTLE BOYS' OVER-COAT.

OVER-COAT for a little boy of five or six, called the *Lord Seymour* over-coat.

This little garment, to be made either of white quilting or cloth, should be ornamented with several rows of braid representing either fret-

work or vandykes; each of the two parts composing this over-coat is represented with a different ornament, in order to give an idea of the two styles above mentioned, but of course one or other of them must be used on both parts



when the garment is made. On the collar, and at the end of the sleeve, there is a similar ornament but smaller.

No. 1. Front.

No. 2. Back.
No. 3. Collar.
No. 4. Sleeve.

DESIGN FOR A MUSIC-STOOL COVER IN NETTING.

BY MRS. PULLAN.

MATERIALS.—Crochet cotton, No. 4, flat bone mesh, needle, wide. For pattern see front of number.

As our readers are already aware, an octagon is the nearest approach to a perfect round that can be made in netting without cutting. An octagon can be made of any dimensions, according to the following scale:—If you begin with 25 stitches, do 50 rows, (that is, doubling in rows the number of stitches) increasing at the end of every row; then the same number of rows

without increase or decrease; and again, the same number decreasing, by doing two together at the end of every row, which terminates it. It is then to be washed, starched, and put in a frame to be darned; after which, work three rounds of plain netting all around it, and finish with a deep fringe, to be knotted in.

Done with finer cotton and mesh, this would make a pretty cake doyley, or top for a pin-cushion. No. 16 or 20 Boar's-head cotton and a steel mesh should be used.

DESIGN FOR A COLLAR AND SLEEVE.

BY M^{LE}. DEFOUR.

We give this month a variety in this style of work, in a new pattern for a collar. It is executed in muslin laid over net. India muslin is the most desirable, and fine Brussels net best adapted for the purpose. If English net be used, it must first be damped and dried to pre-

vent it from contracting. If this precaution be neglected, the disappointment of finding the work utterly spoiled is sure to follow, the net drawing in the muslin the first time the work is in the hands of the laundress. These two materials must be the same way of the web, and carefully

Mode of Cooking Veal Cutlets.—The cutlets should be cut as handsomely as possible, and about three-quarters of an inch in thickness; before cooking, they should be well beaten with the blade of a chopper, if a proper beater be not at hand; then fry them a light brown, and send them up to table garnished with parsley, and rolls of thin sliced, nicely fried bacon; they are with advantage coated, previous to cooking, with the yolk of an egg, and dredged with bread crumbs.

Another Way.—Procure your cutlets cut as in last receipt, coat them with the yolk of eggs well beaten, powdered bread crumbs, sweet herbs, grated lemon peel, and nutmeg; put some fresh butter in the pan, and when boiling, put in your cutlets; now make some good gravy; when the cutlets are cooked, take them out, and keep them before the fire to keep hot, dredge into a pan a little flour, put in a piece of butter, a little white stock, juice of lemon to taste, season with pepper and salt, adding mushroom ketchup, boil quickly until a light brown, then pour it over the cutlets, and serve, the cutlets being laid in a circle round the dish, and the gravy in the centre.

Potato Rissoles.—Boil the potatoes floury; mash them, seasoning with salt and a little cayenne; mince parsley very fine, and work up with the potatoes, adding eschalot also chopped small; bind with yolk of egg, roll into balls, and fry with fresh butter over a clear fire. Meat shred finely, bacon, or ham, may be added.

Orange Biscuits.—Take the grated rind of an orange, six fresh eggs, a quarter of a pound of flour, and three-quarters of a pound of powdered lump sugar; put these into a mortar, beat them to a paste; put the paste into cases, and bake it in the same way as biscuits.

Boiled Potatoes.—Rather more than parboil the potatoes; pare off the skin, flour them and lay them upon a gridiron over a clear fire; send them to table with cold, fresh butter.

Potato Ragout.—Mash floury potatoes, make them into balls with yolks of egg, flour, and fry them; drain off all grease, cover them with brown sauce; serve.

Potatoes Glazed.—Boil well; skin them; choose the most floury, roll them in yolk of egg, and place them before the fire to brown.

Mustard mixed smooth with new milk, and a little cream added, will keep; it is very soft, and by no means bitter.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Unfaceable Ink.—Shell Lac, 2 oz.; Borax, 1 oz.; distilled or rain water, 18 oz. Boil the whole in a closely-covered tin vessel, stirring it occasionally with a glass rod or a small stick, until the mixture has become homogeneous; filter, when cold, through a single sheet of blotting-paper; mix the filtered

solution, which will be about nineteen fluid ounces, with one ounce of mucilage or gum arabic, prepared by dissolving 1 oz. of gum in 2 oz. of water, and add pulverized indigo and lamp-black *ad libitum*. Boil the whole again in a covered vessel, and stir the fluid well to effect the complete solution and admixture of the gum arabic; stir it occasionally while it is cooling; and after it has remained undisturbed for two or three hours, that the excess of indigo and lamp-black may subside, bottle it for use. The above ink, for documentary purposes, is invaluable, being, under all ordinary circumstances, indestructible; it is also particularly well adapted for the laboratory. Five drops of kreosote added to a pint of ordinary ink will effectually prevent its becoming mouldy.

Cream of Roses.—Take one pound of oil of sweet almonds, one ounce of spermaceti, one ounce of white wax, and one pint of essence of neroli. Put the oil, wax, and spermaceti into a well glazed pipkin, and place the pipkin over a clear fire. When the wax and spermaceti are completely melted, pour in rose water by degrees, and keep stirring and beating the mixture until it becomes of the consistency of pomatum; then add the essence of neroli and the process is completed. Put it into pots and cover the pots with leather.

Ginger Beer.—Take one ounce and a half of bruised ginger, the peel of one lemon, and one pound of lump sugar. Put these ingredients into an earthen vessel, and pour upon them a gallon of boiling water. When luke warm, add a good tablespoonful of yeast, stir the whole well together, and let it stand from sixteen to eighteen hours, or until a circle of scum rises to the top. Then skim it, bottle it, and keep it for three days, when it will be fit for use. Secure the corks with twine or wire.

Oregat.—Boil a quart of new milk with a stick of cinnamon, sweeten it according to taste, and let it grow cold. Then blanch and beat to a paste three ounces of sweet almonds and twenty bitter almonds, adding a little cold water occasionally, to prevent their boiling. Stir the milk up by degrees with the almonds. Boil all together, stir it till cold, and add half a glass of brandy.

Black Currant Ice Cream.—Take one large spoonful of black currant jelly: add to it the juice of a lemon and a pint of cream. Pass the whole through a sieve, and freeze it with ice.

Camphorated Vinegar.—Reduce half an ounce of camphor to a very fine powder, mix it with a little rectified spirit, and dissolve it in six ounces of acetic acid.

To Remove Wine Stains from a Table-Cloth.—Hold the stained part in milk that is boiling on the fire. The stains will soon disappear.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

FIG. 1.—CARRIAGE DRESS of rich brocade silk in green and gold. The skirt is long, full, and plain.

The corsage is made with a basque; a berthe droops slightly on the back, and descends to the waist in front, forming a lappel. The sleeves are of one deep, soft puff, with a deep frill. The edge of the basque, berthe and sleeves are trimmed with a narrow fringe. Bonnet of flame-colored velvet, trimmed with white lace and bunches of black grapes. Face trimming of white illusion, made very full, and black grapes.

FIG. II.—WALKING DRESS of brocaded satin, in dark-green colors. This skirt is also long and full. The corsage high and close, having braces of black guipure lace. The sleeves are of the pagoda shape, short, and edged with three frills of black guipure lace. Bonnet of brown velvet, trimmed with a bird of Paradise feather. Very full illusion cap, and wide satin strings. Muff of Russia sable. This is one of the most exquisite toilets of the season.

FIG. III.—BONNET composed of bands of dove-colored terry velvet, ribbon, and white lace.

FIG. IV.—CAP of white lace, black velvet, and cherry-colored ribbon.

FIG. V.—CANEZOU to be worn with a low or half-high corsage. It is composed of worked muslin. The design consists of rows of work which descend from the shoulders to the point of the waist. The sleeves, or (as they may more properly be termed) the epaulets, are ornamented with a design in needlework, and edged with a row of vandyked lace. The canezou is edged all round with the same vandyked lace, and the ends in front are edged to correspond. The collar, which is ornamented with needlework, and edged with vandyked lace, is fastened in front of the throat by a bow of pink ribbon. Two bows of the same on each shoulder. At the back of the waist the canezou forms a point, which is fixed by a bow of pink ribbon, and in front there are two bows of the same, one at the point and the other higher up.

FIG. VI.—PALETOT DE VILLE, of cloth, or Prussian velvet, closed in front by two rows of buttons. This paletot promises to obtain great success for the winter. The sleeves are rather large.

FIG. VII.—THE ISCHIA, a circle of black velvet, trimmed with a deep rich fringe.

FIG. VIII.—BASQUE of white quilting, trimmed with a band of jaconet embroidered in satin-stitch and open-work. Braid ornaments with small buttons.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Although flounces continue decidedly the favorite style of dress, some very rich new silks have appeared, with narrow satin stripes in gay colors or a black ground, which run around the dress. Cherry, green and violet are the prettiest colors. The cashmeres are of the gayest hues. The basque still remains fashionable. For an evening dress, when a lady does not wish to expose her neck, the bodies are made low and nearly straight across. Over them is worn those graceful Louis XIII., or Marie Antoinette fichus. Some are made of spotted tulle and trimmed with lace, others of plain muslin. Round the latter runs a simple puffing with a double head and having a ribbon in it. This is at once inexpensive and remarkable for freshness.

We may here mention that the admixture of black and white still enjoys a considerable share of fashionable favor. In articles of *lingerie*, especially, the combination of black and white lace is very general. Several white dresses have been prepared for ball costume. One of white crape has three skirts looped up by sprays of ivy leaves sprinkled with gold. A wreath of ivy leaves ornaments the hair. Another ball-dress, composed of white silk, is made with two skirts nearly covered with ruches of tulle illusion. Up each side of the dress are small bouquets, formed of sprays of coral and green heath, intermingled with the trimming of tulle illusion. The head-dress consists of a wreath of coral sprays.

SHAWLS are coming every day more in favor. For a common wrap, the short cloaks made of grey cloth, having hoods and trimmed with velvet, bands of plaid cassimere, or plush, are much used. Some of these are exceedingly elegant, and range from ten up as high as thirty dollars.

BONNETS are somewhat less elaborately trimmed than they have been. The beautiful bird of Paradise feather, which was once so much a favorite, is again coming in vogue. On bonnets of dark velvet, nothing can be more beautiful.

CALECHES, OR HOODS, composed of satin or silk, are now adopted by many ladies in Paris, as safeguards against cold on entering and quitting the theatre. These *caleches* are wadded and quilted, and are so light that on being thrown over the head, they do not in the least disarrange the head-dress. Some are entirely covered with lace, which hangs down in front and at the sides, in the manner of a veil. These are equally comfortable and beautiful for a party hood.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL, OF MARIE LOUISE BLUE SILK.—A white under-skirt, with an embroidered edge, falls just below the silk one. Cloak of light grey cloth, ornamented with bands of black velvet, and fastened with straps of the cloth, edged with the velvet. Bonnet of white silk.

FIG. II.—LITTLE BOY'S DRESS, OF FAWN COLORED CASHMERE, braided around the bottom. Coat of light brown cloth, trimmed down the front and around the neck with black velvet. Cambric collar with Valenciennes edge. Cap of black velvet, ornamented with a cock's plume.

FIG. III.—OUT-OF-DOOR DRESS FOR AN INFANT.—Cloak of fine white cashmere, with a square cape, edged with a silk fringe. Bonnet also of white cashmere, with a deep cape; from the top of the bonnet depend long ends. The whole is richly embroidered.

Some pretty varieties in juvenile costume have appeared since we last adverted to children's fashions. The dresses for little girls which have just been completed, include one composed of a skirt of pink and white chequered silk, and a jacket corsage, or cane-

zou, of white muslin. The skirt is trimmed with a flounce, headed by a trimming of pink ribbon edged with fringe of the same color. The basque of the muslin canezou is edged with needlework in front, and on the shoulders it is ornamented with rows of needlework insertion. Bretelles of the same silk as that composing the skirt, and trimmed with narrow fringe, may be added.

Another girl's dress consists of silk of a small chequered pattern in blue and white. The skirt is trimmed with six narrow flounces, pinked at the edges. The corsage is low, and has a front piece

ornamented with narrow ribbon. The sleeves are trimmed with two frills.

One of the new dresses prepared for little boys, consists of a jacket and trousers of dark blue cashmere. The jacket is ornamented with a trimming of passementerie; the trousers, which are very wide, and descend only a little below the knee, are trimmed up the sides by a band of passementerie. White trousers, finished at the ends by a border of needlework, are worn under the cashmere trousers, beneath which they descend so far as fully to display the ornamental border of needlework.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

OUR PROSPECTUS FOR 1857.—We call attention to our Prospectus for 1857, to be seen on the cover of this number. The indications are that we shall double our present large list, next year, the demand for "Peterson" constantly increasing, and all persons testifying to its merit and cheapness. In several particulars, this Magazine has the credit of surpassing any other. 1st. The literary matter is far ahead of that of any lady's Magazine, and will be even better in 1857. 2nd. The fashions are later, prettier, and more reliable. 3rd. More embellishments and letter-press are given, during the year, in proportion to the price. 4th. The mezzotints and steel-plates are more elegant. 5th. The directions for Crochet Work, Embroidery, &c., with the patterns, are the choicest and most fashionable. We ask our friends to interest themselves for us. If they begin now to get up clubs, they will not be a bit too soon. Every body will subscribe for "Peterson," if its claims are fairly presented, unless an engagement has been already made to club for some other Magazine: *so you cannot commence too early.* If every town, where there is now a single subscriber, would get up a club, we should print 200,000 copies monthly next year. We intend to do it soon, even if not in 1857. There has not been a year, since we started, that we did not increase our list, which cannot be said of any other Magazine in America, or perhaps in the world: and this is the best proof of "Peterson's" merit. Make haste with your clubs!

OUR PREMIUMS FOR 1857.—Among our premiums for 1857, to persons getting up clubs, is "Mrs. Widdifield's Cook-Book," bound substantially in cloth. This is, beyond controversy, the best cook-book ever published in the United States; and so the universal voice of the press already declares. Many ladies, we know, would prefer a useful book like it to either the "Port-Folio," or "Gift Book;" and it is for the benefit of such we have added it to our list. Its merits will be better understood by reading the advertisement of it on the cover of this number. We may add that such persons, getting up clubs, as prefer other books, can have a dollar's worth of T. B.

Peterson's publications, instead of the other premiums. In these cases, the names of the books selected must be sent to us. We will supply a catalogue of T. B. Peterson's books, post-paid, if solicited. Or we will select the books, if that is preferred. Any one of these premiums ought to tempt persons to get up clubs: and all tastes can be pleased, such is the diversified character of the premium.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.—Says the Graysville (Ill.) Journal:—"Peterson's is the cheapest and best periodical of the kind, published in the United States." Says the Salem (O.) Republican:—"It is the best Magazine published in the United States or elsewhere, for the price." The Laconia (N. H.) Gazette says:—"Altogether we think it the cheapest and best Magazine of the kind extant." The Thomaston (Me.) Journal says:—"There is always a freshness about the stories in Peterson's that causes them to be sought after and read. It is undoubtedly one of the best and cheapest Ladies' Magazine published." We could quote scores of similar notices. Those of you, who are getting up clubs, show this to your friends.

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting, write legibly, at the top of your letter, the post-office, county and state. Bills, current in the subscriber's neighborhood, taken at par; but Eastern bills preferred. If the sum is large, get a draft on New York or Philadelphia, if possible, and deduct the exchange.

CONTINUED STORIES.—We cannot accept any stories, no matter how good, that will make more than eight printed pages, or thereabouts, of "Peterson;" and we would rather have them shorter. We have already more long stories, on hand, than we can publish for the next two years.

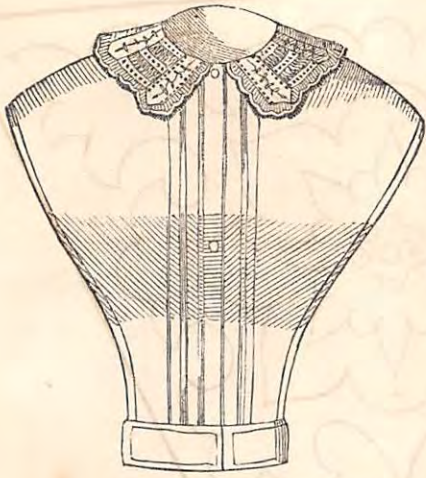
BACK NUMBERS.—We are able to supply back numbers for 1856 to any extent, the numbers being stereotyped. We stereotype all numbers.

ENCLOSE A STAMP.—Letters, requiring an answer, must enclose a stamp for the return postage.



Wm. & G. G. & Co.

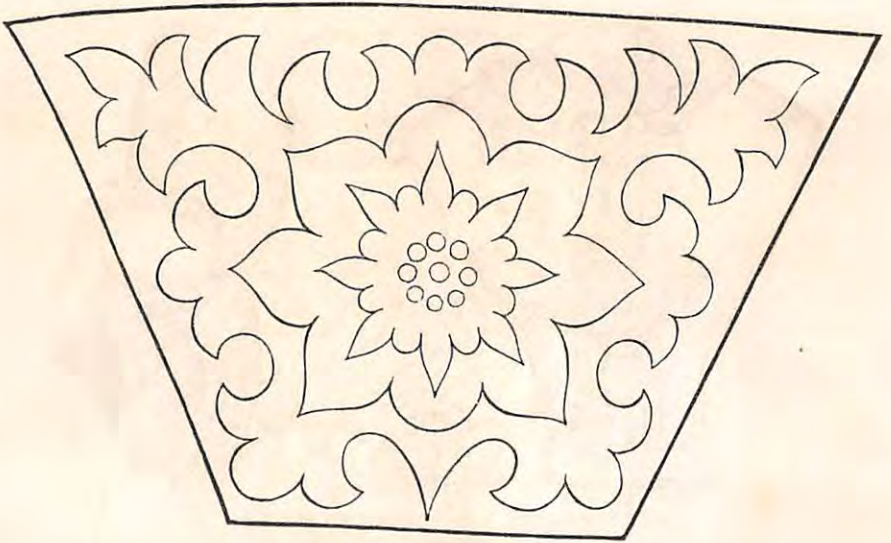
LES MODES PARISIENNES



CHEMISETE AND SLEEVE TO MATCH.



CLOTH BASQUINE.



INFANT'S SLIPPER IN BRAIDING.



NEW STYLE WINTER CLOAKS.



HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.



GRAND DUCHESS.



BERTHE CAPE.



BONNET.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

LATEST STYLE BASQUINE.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



WE give, this month, as part of our series, "How To Make One's Dress," a pattern for a new and fashionable Basquine, with accompanying diagrams by which it may be cut. In a former number, we gave directions how the diagrams were to be enlarged, but may as well, probably, re-state them. Take a newspaper, to lay out the angles, and project the lines, making these last of the length stated in each diagram. For example, begin, with diagram No. 1, at the extreme right hand lower corner, and make the curved line upward, which is to be twenty inches long; then draw the bottom line, twenty-eight and three-quarter inches; and so around to the point of starting. In a similar manner, draw all the others.

This Basquine is to be made of black moire,

cloth, or the same material of the dress. It is to be open in front. The following is a description of the diagrams.

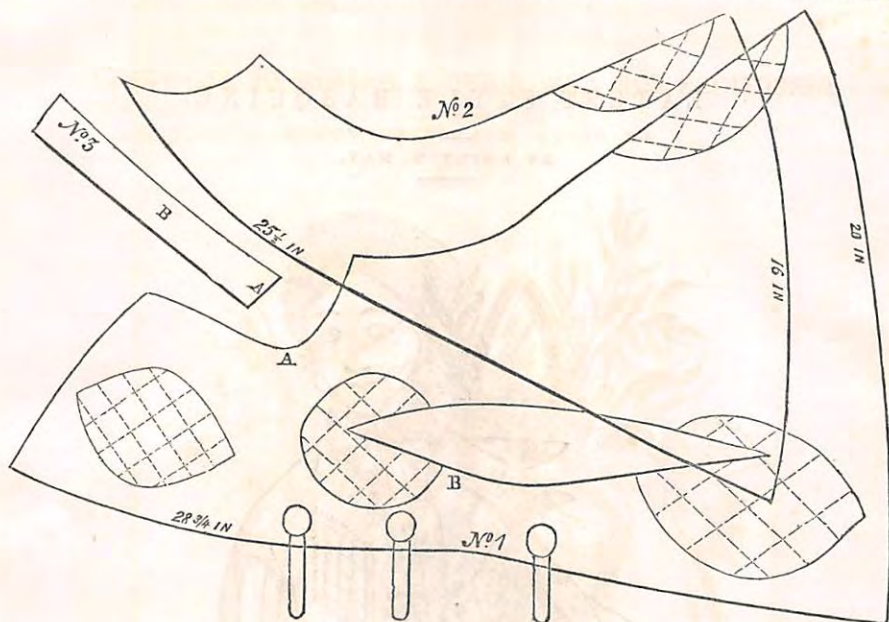
DIAGRAM NO. 1.

- No. 1. Front.
- No. 2. Side-piece of back.
- No. 3. Wristband.

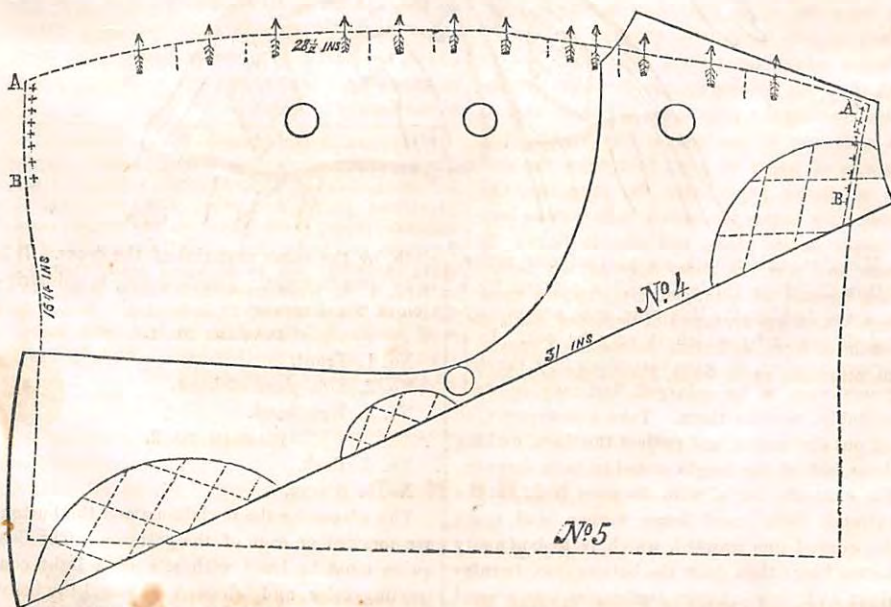
DIAGRAM NO. 2.

- No. 4. Back.
- No. 5. Sleeve.

The places for the medallions and the buttons are marked on each of the patterns. The Basquine must be lined with silk of a light contrasting color, and trimmed all round the body, skirt, and sleeves by a ruche of silk like the lining, which is sewed on the edge and reaches a little beyond; the sleeves very wide, begin at



top in hollow plaits, four of which are fastened with tassels and buttons, then a waistband and down under a button tassel. The fronts are bow closes the body at the waist. held together by cords forming loops; or frogs } On the waist behind also are put two tassels



with buttons, and, lastly, on the front of the } ming representing lozenge-shaped medallions, a body and round the skirt, an open-work trim- } beautiful ornamentation.

Pigeons.—Pigeons may be broiled or roasted like chicken. They will cook in three-quarters of an hour. Make a gravy of the giblets; season it with pepper and salt, and thicken it with a little flour and butter.—*Mrs. Widdifield's Cook-Book.*

ART RECREATIONS.

GRECIAN PAINTING, AND ANTIQUE PAINTING ON GLASS.—Mr. J. E. Tilton, Salem, Massachusetts, will furnish all materials and directions. He deals extensively in the artist's material line, and will fill orders promptly. We annex his circular.

The subscriber will furnish for \$3.00 a package of twelve mezzotint engravings, and full printed directions for Grecian painting, and a new style originating with himself, and equal to the finest copper painting, called Antique Painting on Glass, with bottle of preparation, &c. The directions are so explicit as to enable any one to learn fully without a teacher.

For \$2.00 more, or \$5.00, he will send as above, and all paints, brushes, oils, varnishes, &c. &c., needed for these arts, and other oil painting; receipts for varnishes, &c.

Price \$1.00 for SIMPLY directions in Grecian Painting, sent free, full, that any one with no previous knowledge of drawing can be sure to acquire.

He has also published a new picture for Grecian Painting, called "Les Orphelines." The paper, printing and engraving are thoroughly fitted for it, and the effect and finish, when completed or painted, are fine, and superior to canvass painting. Price \$1.00, sent free, by mail. Address, J. E. TILTON, Salem, Massachusetts.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS

To Preserve Game.—Fresh ground coffee is a perfect and safe deodoriser: a sprinkling will keep game fresh and sweet for several days. Clean your game—that is, wipe off the blood—cover the wounded parts with absorbent paper, wrap up the heads, and then sprinkle ground coffee over and amongst the feathers or fur, as the case may be: pack up carefully, and the game will be preserved fresh and sweet in the most unfavorable weather. Game sent open and loose cannot, of course, be treated in this manner; but all game packed in boxes or hampers may be deodorised as described. A teaspoonful of coffee is enough for a brace of birds, and in this proportion for more or for larger game.

To Boil Ducks.—Clean and pluck them, taking care that the skin be preserved from rents while plucking; salt them for about thirty hours previous to cooking; flour a clean white cloth and boil them in it, a moderate sized duck will take about an hour's boiling, make a rich onion sauce with milk, and send it to table with the duck. When the duck is boiled fresh it may be stuffed as for roasting, and served with the same description of gravy.

To Choose Poultry—Turkey.—The cock bird, when young, has a smooth black leg with a short spur. The eyes bright and full, and moist, supple feet, when fresh; the absence of these signs denotes age and staleness; the hen may be judged by the same rules. *Fowls* like a turkey; the young cock has a smooth leg and a short spur; when fresh, the vent is close and dark. Hens, when young, have smooth legs and combs; when old, these will be rough; a good capon has a thick belly and large rump, a poll comb, and a swelling breast. *Geese.*—In young geese the feet and bills will be yellow and free from hair. When fresh, the feet are pliable; they are stiff when stale.

For Corns.—A good plaster for corns may be made by melting one ounce of white dyachylon with the same quantity of yellow rosin and spreading it on linen or leather. Apply a piece of the plaster to the corn. A very effective remedy for the pain occasioned by the corn is to wear upon the toe one of the adhesive amadon plasters now generally sold in the chemists' shops. These plasters have a circular hole in the centre, so that the corn is left uncovered, the surrounding amadon protecting it from the pressure of the shoe.

For Cleaning Chintz.—Boil two pounds of rice in two gallons of water until it becomes soft; pour the whole into a tub, and use it just as soap lather is used for linen. When the chintz is perfectly clean, rinse it in some more water in which rice has been boiled, which will answer better for stiffening than starch, being more enduring. In drying, care must be taken that the chintz hangs smooth. Smooth it with a stone or a cold iron.

Stewed Duck.—The ducks should be cut into joints, and laid in a stew-pan with a pint of good gravy, let it come to a boil, and as the scum rises remove it; season with salt and cayenne, and let them stew gently for three-quarters of an hour, mixing smoothly two teaspoonfuls of fine ground rice, with a glass of port, which stir into the gravy, and let it have seven or eight minutes to amalgamate with it, then dish and send to table very hot.

Grease Spots.—The following method of removing grease spots from woollen cloth may be tried: Mix three ounces of spirits of wine with three ounces of French chalk, and one ounce of pipe-clay. Apply the mixture wet to the spot; and when dry, brush it off.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

FIG. 1.—MORNING DRESS FOR A BRIDE OF WHITE CASHMERE, with broad stripes, figured in green. It is edged with embroidery, and opens over a richly worked skirt. The corsage is made close, with a slight fulness at the waist, but plain on the shoulders. The sleeves open on the inside of the arm, the open space being laced together with a green cord confined by green buttons, encircled with a white fringe. A green cord and tassel at the waist. Cap of Honiton lace, trimmed with pink roses and green ribbon.

FIG. II.—A CARRIAGE DRESS OF RICH PURPLE SILK, brocaded in green and brown palms. The skirt is long and very full. Corsage plain, *en basque*, and trimmed with fringe. The sleeves are made with one large puff, reaching to the elbow, and terminated with a plain piece of a pagoda shape. Bonnet of straw color uncut velvet, ornamented with feathers, with a full blonde face trimming, interspersed with tufts of purple violets.

FIG. III.—THE GRAND DUCHESS CLOAK of black velvet, trimmed with three rows of very deep, rich, Honiton lace.

FIG. IV.—PRINCESS ROYAL CLOAK, made with deep, Louis XV. sleeves, and fastened in front with frogs. It is a very warm wrap, and suitable for the coldest weather.

FIG. V.—THE CAROLINA CLOAK, made of rich velvet, trimmed with fringe and rows of silk acorns.

FIG. VI.—BASQUINE OF FINE BLACK HABIT CLOTH.—The body is high; the skirt long and full. Sleeves wide, with turned-up cuffs. This basquine is bordered with a braid. All the front is ornamented with braiding across of graduated lengths. These braidings all terminate in a point with buttons.

FIG. VII.—A BERTHE HABIT SHIRT with revers, embroidered in satin-stitch and feather-stitch, with a border of ladder-stitch.

FIG. VIII.—BONNET OF BLACK VELVET.—The front is made of pink silk, slightly full, and has four rows of narrow black lace, put on over the casings. A bow and ends of pink ribbon at the side.

FIG. IX.—LOUIS XV. COLLAR, composed of muslin insertions, Valenciennes insertions, and Valenciennes edging.

FIG. X.—SLEEVE to match the Louis XV. collar.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The new woollen fabrics prepared for autumn dresses are of rich, dark hues. Some are ornamented with a large chequered pattern, in two shades of the same color, and bands formed of several narrow stripes of various bright hues, run round the dress in the *Bayadere* style. The striped silks are nearly all in the *Bayadere* style, that is, with the stripe running around the skirt, instead of lengthwise. These stripes are all very narrow, or the effect would be bad. Flounces are still popular. For a dinner or evening dress as many as six or seven are worn, but seldom more than three for the street. Many dresses of poplin, cashmere, and also some of silks, are made with double skirts: we speak here of dresses for out-door costume. These double skirts have a less showy effect than flounces, and for that reason they are much adopted in walking costume. The upper skirt should, however, be rather long, a little more than a quarter of a yard shorter than the lower skirt. Sometimes the upper skirt only is ornamented with trimming; but the effect is best when both skirts are trimmed. Rows of velvet or fringe are usually employed for trimming. One of the prettiest dresses lately finished, is composed of bright green silk glace with white. Up each side of the skirt there is a trimming formed of

stripes of very narrow black velvet crossing each other, so as to leave small lozenge-shaped spaces between them. This trimming at the edge of the skirt is about six or seven inches in width, and it gradually becomes narrower as it ascends to the waist. The corsage has a basque edged round with black velvet trimming, similar to that which ornaments the skirt, and the same trimming is placed on the corsage in the form of *bretelles*. The sleeves have three frills trimmed in a corresponding manner. We may also mention a dress of chequered silk, the color being pink, green, and white in large chequers, over which are narrow black lines woven in relief, and sufficiently close together to form small chequers. This dress is trimmed with one very deep flounce, set on in fluted plaits. The flounce is finished at the edge merely with a plain hem, and is headed with a *ruche* of silk.

Dresses of plain white muslin and organdy have recently been made for young ladies' evening costume. They are trimmed with three or four flounces, of which the upper one is set in at the waist. The flounces are each edged with a broad hem, having a blue, pink, or lilac ribbon run within it, which sustains the flounce at the lower part, and in all respects improves the appearance of the dress. The corsages of these dresses are, in general, made full, and the fulness is drawn to a point in front. Round the waist is worn a ribbon *ceinture*, which is either tied in a bow in front, or fastened with a small gold or silver buckle. Another very pretty dress suitable for young ladies and artistic in its simple elegance, is composed of fine book muslin, as transparent as tulle. It is made with two very full skirts, each skirt being bordered by a hem about four inches wide. Above each hem is placed a row of black velvet, about an inch and a half wide, having a narrower row on each side. The corsage is a *la Raphaela*, and is formed of plaits which, commencing at the waist, are gathered at the top into a band which passes to the shoulders in a square form, the back being made to correspond. The top of the corsage is ornamented with three rows of black velvet, narrower than those on the skirt, but graduated in proportion to it. The sleeves, trimmed in the same manner, are extremely short at the inside of the arm, and are made double so as to fall in the form of a flower with a double cup toward the elbow. A sort of sash is formed of book muslin edged with black velvet, and having the appearance of a scarf; in crossing before, it confines a bouquet of roses, and the ends descend until they reach the velvet of the upper skirt. The head-dress to suit this dress should consist of roses.

This dress may be imitated with the substitution of green, blue, or cherry-colored velvet for black; and the velvet may be laid on in an arabesque pattern instead of in plain rows. Sometimes also large hanging sleeves fall from beneath the short ones. Several white dresses for evening have also been made with double flounces, that is to say, that under the muslin flounce there is one of tulle, forming,

as it were, a lining. The effect of the dress is much improved by this arrangement of the trimming, as the muslin flounces are sustained by those placed under them; and when the material employed for the under flounce is colored, the needlework is displayed to great advantage. A dress of white muslin has been made with three flounces, richly ornamented with needlework, and under each flounce there is another of tarlatan, of that beautiful tint of lilac now so fashionable, and distinguished by the name of mallow-color. The corsage is low, and with it is worn a small fichu lined with mallow-color silk. The fichu is fastened in front with a bow of ribbon of the same color as the lining. The sleeves are trimmed with two frills lined with mallow-color tarlatan, and bows of ribbon.

Another dress of worked muslin is trimmed with three flounces, with under flounces of cerulean blue tarlatan. The corsage of this dress has *revers* of muslin ornamented with needlework, and lined with blue tarlatan.

HEAD-DRESSES.—The most fashionable evening head-dress for a young lady consists of a bow and long ends of ribbon, either with or without the addition of a bouquet of flowers, and worn quite at the back of the head. Feathers and lace are reserved for ladies of maturer years.

UNDER-SLEEVES.—Under-sleeves formed of two puffs of white muslin, closed at the wrist, and trimmed with colored ribbon, which have for some time been fashionable, still continue in high favor. Among the prettiest under-sleeves recently made, are some composed of one puff of white muslin, surmounted by a narrow bouillonne. At the lower part they are finished by a turned-up frill or *revers* of lace, or worked muslin, and are closed at the wrist by a narrow bouillonne of muslin, within which is a running of colored ribbon.

BONNETS.—The most elegant bonnets are of dark or black velvet, trimmed with "bird of Paradise" feather, such as the one in our November number. Another favorite bonnet consists of drab-color velvet. A small rouleau of feathers of the same tint ornaments the edge of the brim and the curtain; and the rest of the trimming consists of flowers of blue velvet. Another bonnet is composed of folds of garnet-color velvet, the trimming consisting of black lace. Red flowers are employed for under-trimming.

CLOAKS of black velvet, richly embroidered and trimmed with deep blonde lace, are the most elegant prepared for winter use, though those composed of the various kinds of grey cloth, are both fashionable and useful.

FURS AND THEIR STYLES.—For trimmings, furs are used less than last year. The shapes differ but little. The large cape is slightly pointed in the back, and full over the arm. It is almost universally furnished with a small collar. The small cape and its diminutive, the Victorine, sweep round the shoulders and fall in long and square tabs in front, ending in three or four tails. The muffs are worn as small as

last year, and the cuffs are of the same size, reaching almost to the elbow. There is another style of cape, circular shape, with arm-holes, very convenient for holding a muff. The Russian sable is the scarcest, and consequently the dearest fur we have. A small muff of this fur costs four hundred dollars, and the entire set, consisting of cape, cuffs and muff, is worth \$1,400 or \$1,500. Next in importance comes the Hudson Bay sable, its price ranging from \$200 to \$700 the set, its value increasing as its color darkens.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—BOY OF SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.—Paletot of grey cloth, trimmed with braid of the same color, and with large mother-o'-pearl buttons. On each side there is a pocket, fastened by one large button. The sleeves have broad, turned-up cuffs. Trousers, edged with needlework, descend below the paletot, and reach to the knees. Gaiters of grey cloth, buttoned up their whole length. Shoes of patent leather. Hat of black felt, trimmed with black velvet.

FIG. II.—LITTLE GIRL OF SIX YEARS OF AGE.—Dress of light green striped silk, the stripes running horizontally. The corsage (not shown in our engraving) is of black velvet. The small mantelet, of grey cashmere, is lined with pink silk, and trimmed with a band of pink plush. Drawn bonnet of pink silk. Trousers edged with a very broad trimming of needlework. Boots of green cashmere.

FIG. III.—YOUNG LADY ABOUT ELEVEN YEARS OF AGE.—Dress of maroon-color Irish poplin, chequered with black. Over it is worn a *pardessus* of black velvet, richly braided, and edged with a new kind of trimming, called fur fringe. Bonnet of dark blue velvet, striped with black; under the brim a small wreath of roses, intermingled with the blonde *ruche*; strings of dark-blue ribbon, figured with black.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Poplin is the most fashionable material for little girl's wear. It comes in plaids, some of which are of brilliant colors, and of a size peculiarly suited to a child's wear. With the exception of merino, poplin is the most durable article now made, and a dress of this material, though expensive at first, (costing about a dollar and sixty-two cents a yard) is cheaper than a silk, which is now nearly always flounced for children. Merinos of scarlet, blue, cherry and green, are a good deal worn, mostly with the skirts tucked with a row of black velvet above each tuck. The flounces on silk dresses are nearly always straight.

The corsage is sometimes made *en basque*, but fastened down the back. Braces are very much worn on both plain waists and basques. The skirt of a little girl's dress must be as full *in proportion* as an adult. In fact, a little Miss is only her mamma in miniature, except that the mamma's dress is *very long*, whilst the dress of Miss is *very short*.

For out-of-doors dress, basques of cloth are preferred now over velvet. Cloaks of grey cloth are very fashionable.

For small boys, the short pants are still worn, but cloth leggins, reaching above the knee, are always added for out-of-doors wear.

For those still in frocks, the skirts are made quite

short and full, the corsage plain, and generally high in the neck, and polka sewed on at the waist. Older boys usually wear the blouse or sacque, belted down at the waist.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

REMIT SOON FOR 1857.—There will be just time, after receiving this number, to remit in season for the January number, which will be ready, at latest, by December the first. *Send on your clubs at once.* Recollect, that, in several particulars, this Magazine has the credit of surpassing any other. *1st.* The literary matter is far ahead of that of any lady's Magazine, and will be even better in 1857. *2nd.* The fashions are later, prettier, and more reliable. *3rd.* More embellishments and letter-press are given during the year, in proportion to the price. *4th.* The mezzotints and steel-plates are more elegant. *5th.* The directions for Crochet Work, Embroidery, &c., with the patterns, are the choicest and most fashionable. Moreover, we shall make several improvements, in 1857, which will astonish even our old friends.

In sending this, the last number of the year, to press, the publisher asks that ladies, who know the Magazine, will interest themselves to extend its circulation. Send us, not only your own subscriptions, but those of your friends, who heretofore have not been on our list! Every person could easily get an additional subscriber; and this alone would double our circulation. Though we close the year, print nearly twice as many copies as we did last year, we feel confident, that, if every lady in the Union could have the Magazine fairly brought to her notice, the demand, in 1857, would be fourfold even what it now is. We have already distanced most of the old Magazines; but we wish to print as many as all put together. And we shall do it some day. Why not in 1857? With you, fair readers, it rests.

VARIETY OF PREMIUMS.—Remember! We give, as a premium for getting up a club, either "The Garland of Art for 1857," or "The Pictorial Annual for 1856," or "The Gift-Book for 1855," each containing fifty steel engravings. Or a copy of "Peterson for 1856," bound in paper. Or "Mrs. Widdifield's Cook-Book." Or a dollar's worth of T. B. Peterson's publications. For clubs of twelve or sixteen, we give an extra copy of the Magazine for 1857. Here is variety sufficient to please everybody. By getting up enough clubs, a person may secure all. Such tempting offers were never before made by any publisher.

JANUARY NUMBER.—This will be the handsomest number of a Magazine ever published. Those who remit soonest will get the earliest and best impressions of the plates.

OUR NEW PREMIUM PICTORIAL.—Every year, for the last three years, we have issued a pictorial book, as a premium for persons getting up clubs. That for 1855 was the "Gift-Book of Art," and consisted of fifty steel plates. That for 1856 was called the "Pictorial Annual," and also contained fifty steel plates, but different ones from those in the "Gift-Book." For 1857, we have prepared "The Garland of Art." It contains fifty steel plates, none of which have ever been in our former premium books, or even in the Magazine. We give it, gratis, to every person getting up a club, unless they prefer some other one of our premiums. Or it can be had on remitting \$1.00. It has a beautiful engraved title-page, and would make a charming Christmas, New Year's, or birthday present. Remember, every one who gets up a club, is entitled to it, gratis.

LARGE ACCESSIONS.—The Windham (Ct.) Sentinel says:—"Peterson's Magazine for November is received thus early. It fully answers our expectations. The plates are superb, and the reading first rate. Peterson promises to make great additions in the new volume, commencing January 1, 1857, the most attractive of which is, that Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth, the great American Novelist, will write a tale commencing with that number. We think that Peterson may count on large accessions to his list from this fact."

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FOR THREE DOLLARS.—For \$3.00 we will send a copy of "Peterson," for one year, and one of any two dollar weekly newspaper.

"PETERSON" AND "HARPER."—For \$3.50 we will send a copy of "Peterson" and "Harper," for one year.

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