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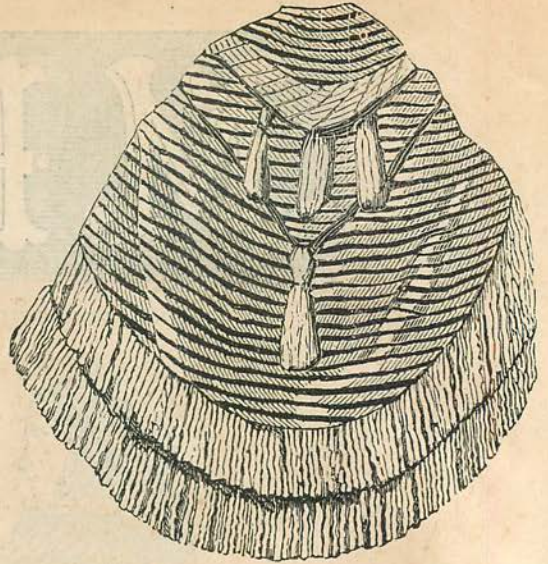
INITIALS FOR MARKING.



SHAWL CLOAK



INFANT'S CAP.



CLOAK.



WALKING COAT.



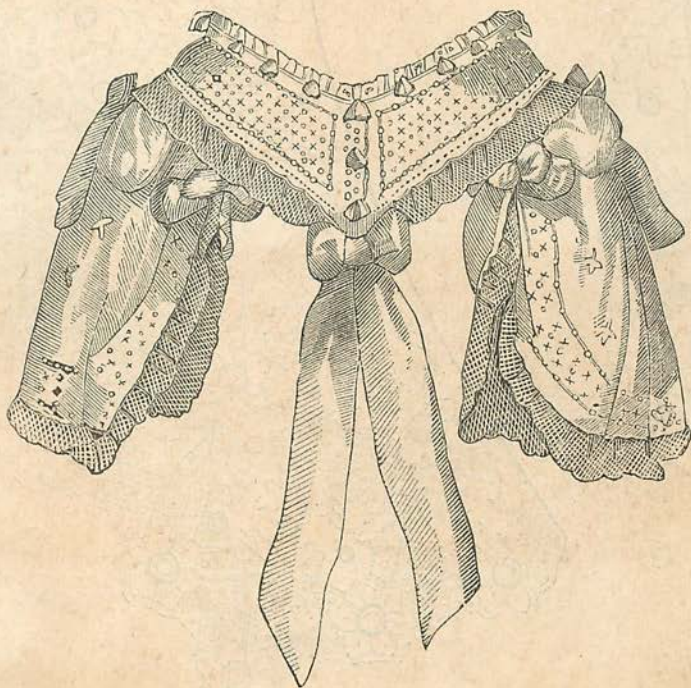
FICHU PELERINE.



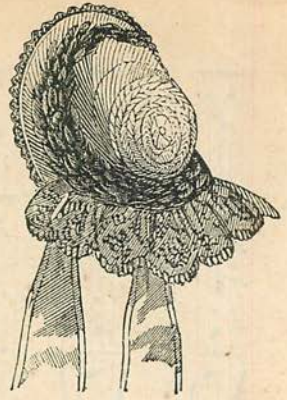
SLEEVE.



SLEEVE.



BERTHE WITH SLEEVES.



NEW STYLES OF BONNETS.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS

BURNOUS OF BEARSKIN CLOTH.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



In this department, which we call "How To MAKE ONE'S OWN DRESSES," we give, every month, a pattern for a cloak, dress, child's costume, or some other garment, accompanied by a diagram by which the article may be cut out, by any housewife, without the aid of a mantua-maker. The diagrams are, of course, in miniature; but the true size, for a person of ordinary height, is always marked on the different parts, so that it can easily be enlarged, as we have often explained before.

For this month we give a winter cloak for a lady, in a style very fashionable, at present, in

Paris. It is a Burnous of bearskin cloth, bordered with a silk binding turned over the edge; this garment is closed in front by six buttons.

The sleeve begins on the shoulder, and is afterward entirely detached from the Burnous.

Pointed collar, opening two inches in front at the neck and forming a hood behind, from the shoulder.

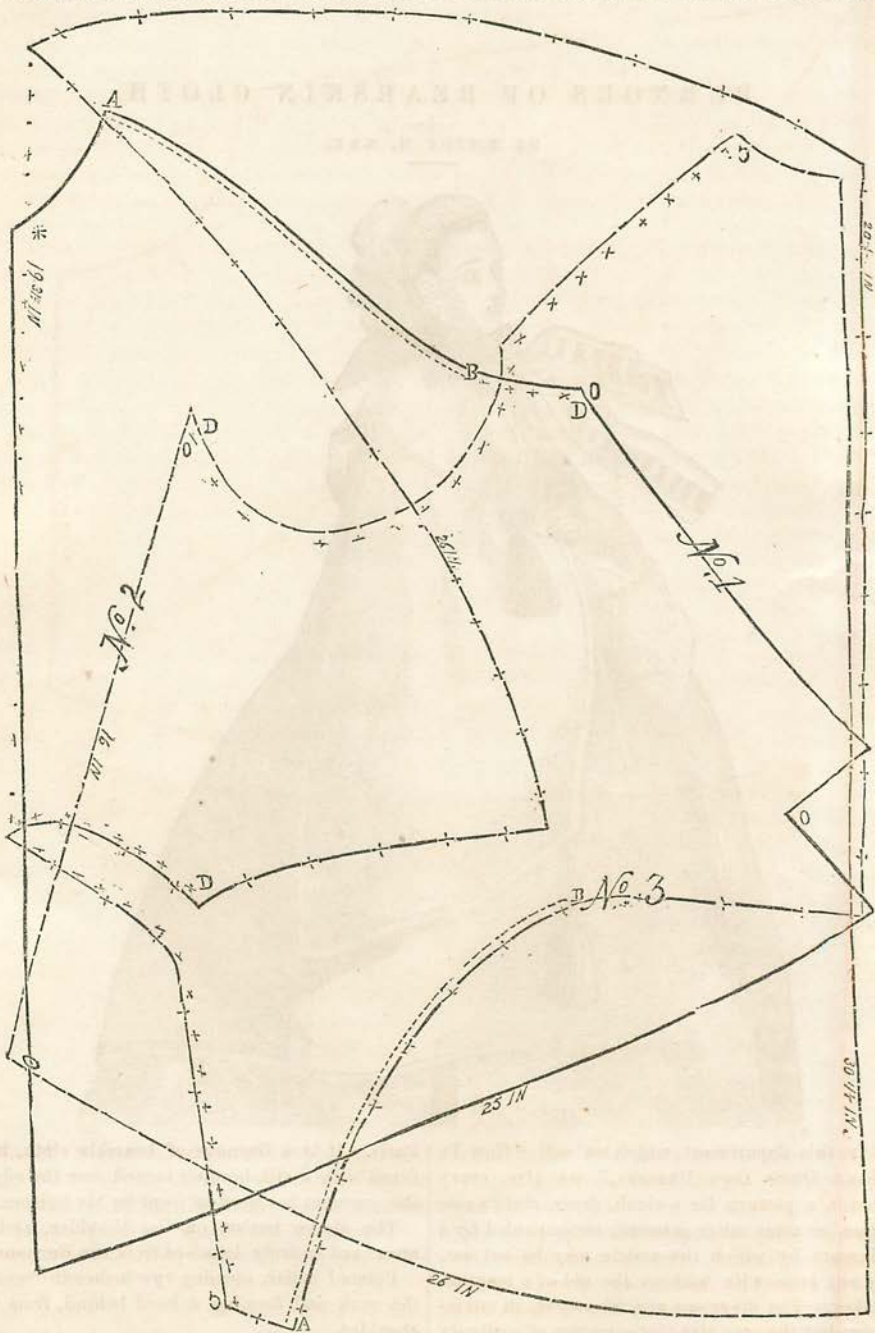
FIRST DIAGRAM.

No. 1. Front.

No. 2. Back, to join front from D to D.

No. 3. Sleeve.

The part of the sleeve marked by points from

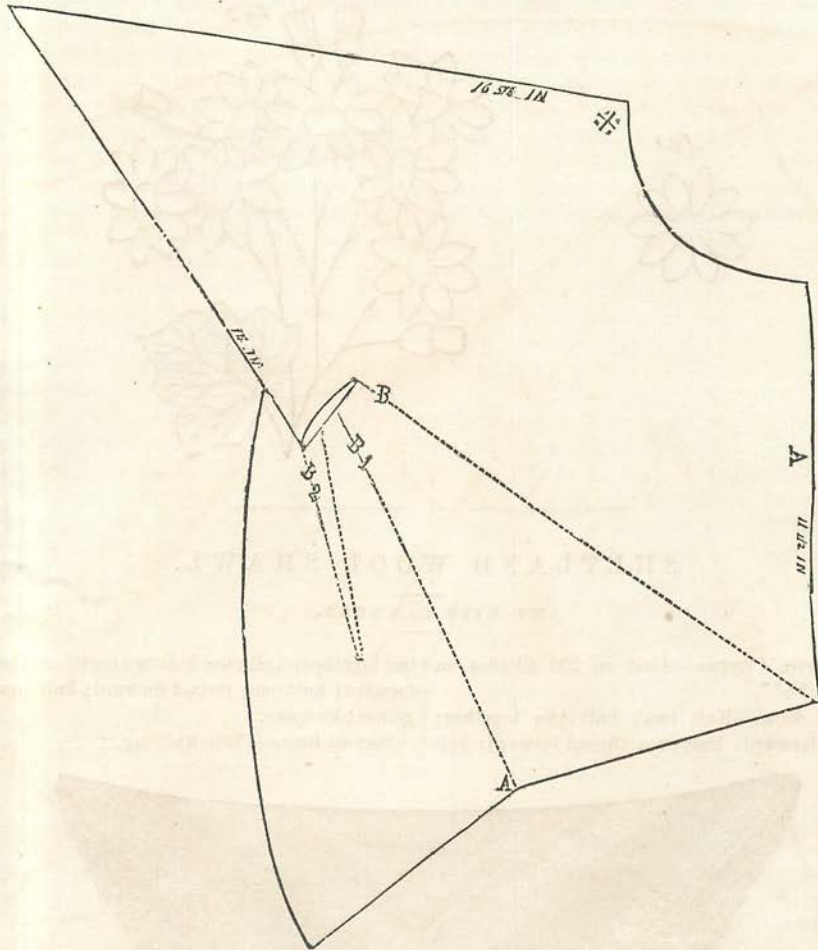


A to B, must be joined to the front from A to B. Then the part from C to D, accompanied by rings, must be sewed to the back from C to D; and again to the front from B to D. (For the hood, see side No. 2, on the next page.)

SECOND DIAGRAM.

No. 1. Hood.

The cross on the pattern marks the front of the hood. The facings form two hollow plaits behind, indicated by Nos. 1 and 2.



HOW TO MAKE A PAPER WILD FLOWER.*

BY MRS. A. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

MATERIALS.—Lilac, pink and white tissue paper, yellow button heart same as for the Queen Margaret.

Cut as many as desired like Fig. 1, or they can be obtained already stamped; touch the stamen with gum and string on one set of petals; finish with a small green calyx, the same shape as the flower, cut a little smaller. For the buds, turn down the end of a piece of green wire, put a small piece of wax on the wire to form a bulb, slip on a set of petals, press them closely around the wax that it may not be seen, then slip on the small green calyx,

pressing it down closely to the petals. Branch like the model.

* 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.

EDITORS' TABLE.

EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

EXTRAVAGANCE—A WORD IN DEFENCE OF WOMAN.—The newspapers are in ecstasies because the Westminster Review, or rather some crusty old bachelor writing in that quarterly, has accused the ladies of spending too much money in silks and satins; and some of these journals have even gone so far as to trace the late "hard times" to the extravagance of female dress. If banks suspended; if exchanges ruled high; if mills stopped; if merchants failed to meet their engagements, it was all, they sapiently said, because every woman was a Flora McFlimsey and had "Nothing to Wear." One of our contributors, in a racy little story in this number, has taken up the cause of her sex, and answered these captious assailants so well, that it would be needless for us to carry out our original intention of offering ourselves as a champion for the ladies. For, in truth, as we have often said before, we do not think woman has had justice, in this respect, from man. As our fair contributor says, the extravagance of our sex, though it takes a different phase from that of woman, is carried even further. We do not, indeed, spend as much on diamonds, India shawls and other feminine luxuries; but we squander on fast horses, yachts, cigars, wines, &c., sums which would appal even a Flora McFlimsey herself.

There is a deal of nonsense spoken, written and printed on this subject of extravagance. For what is extravagant in the person who has a narrow income is not extravagant in a millionaire. Many of these tirades against extravagance, also, have their origin in envy—such alas! is poor human nature—and often those who talk most loudly against the extravagance of others, are really, their means being considered, more extravagant than those whom they condemn. Nothing, indeed, ought to excuse waste. Nothing should justify exceeding one's income. It is vulgar, and snobbish, in fact, to affect a wealth which we have not; to spend more than we can afford; to run into debt for the gratification of personal vanity. But women commit this sin less frequently than our sex. Men, if spendthrifts, err with their eyes open; while women rarely know a father's, or husband's pecuniary difficulties till too late. Nor is this all. It is quite as often the vanity of the husband, as that of herself, which squanders money on a wife's dress. To see Mrs. Dazzle outshine her neighbors pleases Mr. Dazzle more frequently than is supposed.

If woman was really the most to blame in this matter, she would not lay aside her fine dresses so cheerfully, when misfortune came. But it is woman, not man, who, in seasons of distress, exhibits the greatest self-denial. Over the pride of mercantile position, over the luxuries of the table lost forever, over a score of things which insolvency compels a man to sacrifice, there is, deep down in his heart, nay! often on his lips, never-ending regret. But rare, indeed, is it that woman laments her fine house, her showy equipage, her Paris bonnets, her Brussels laces. The smile is always on her face, the words of hope on her tongue, when her husband comes home, wearied, at night; and this, though a day of unaccustomed labor has made her even more jaded than himself. In the heroism of silent, uncomplaining endurance, woman far excels man; and it is ungenerous in our sex not to admit this more freely. The Flora McFlimseys of American life are not only confined to our great cities, but to an insignificant number even there. Where there is one such selfish, flippant, soulless coquette, there are a thousand true and noble women.

It is folly, too, to denounce, without discrimination, the desire to be elegantly dressed. That desire, when properly

controlled, is not censurable, but laudatory. It springs from that innate love of the beautiful, which is one of the most precious heritages of the sex, and which not only makes woman neater than man, but refines and even spiritualizes her. In communities where the female neglects dress, man degenerates into a brute. Most virtues may be turned into vices, by being practised to excess; and a love of dress is no exception to the rule. We are not the apologists of the score or two of Flora McFlimseys, who disgrace Philadelphia, Boston and New York, but of the hundreds of thousands of true women, all over the land, who are denounced, unjustly, as if they were Flora McFlimseys themselves. To paraphrase Hudibras, we men, too often,

"Compound for sins we are inclined to,
By blaming those we have no mind to."

A FINE POEM.—The following new poem, by Robert Browning, is eminently characteristic. Its subject is the death of a King of France, who, while hunting, was seized with sickness. He is borne to the palace, where the physician orders a fire to be kindled in order to warm him; and takes the occasion to kindle the fire with state papers, whose destruction saves the lives of many persons, by destroying the evidence that they had sought to injure the son and heir. The second stanza gives the doctor's reflections as he stands looking at the dying king, now insensible from the effects of poison administered by the doctor at the instigation of the prince. The entrance of the heir, in the last stanza, is most artistically managed, while the line "with just such a son to murder you," reveals his complicity in the plot.

THE KING IS COLD.

Rake the embers, blow the coals,
Kindle at once a roaring fire;
Here's some paper—'tis nothing, sire—
Light it, (they've saved a thousand souls!)
Run for fagots you scurvy knaves,
There are plenty out in the public square—
You know they fry the heretics there.
(But God remembers their nameless graves!)
Fly, fly, or the king may die!
Ugh! his royal feet are like snow.
And the cold is mounting up to his heart,
(But that was frozen long ago!)
Rascals, varlets, do as you are told—
The king is cold.

His bed of state is a grand affair,
With sheets of satin and pillows of down,
And close beside it stands the crown—
But that won't keep him from dying there!
His hands are wrinkled, his hair is grey,
And his ancient blood is sluggish and thin;
When he was young it was hot with sin,
But that is over this many a day!
Under these sheets of satin and lace
He slept in the arms of his concubines;
Now they 'rouse with the prince instead,
Drinking the maddest, merriest wines.
It's pleasant to hear such catches trolled,
Now the king is cold!

What shall I do with his majesty now?
For thanks to my potion, the man is dead;
Suppose I bolster him up in bed
And fix the crown again on his brow?
That would be merry! but then the prince
Would tumble it down, I know, in a trice;
'Twould puzzle the devil to name a vice,
That would make his excellent highness wince!
Hark! he's coming; I know his step,
He's stealing to see if his wishes are true:
Sire, may your father's end be yours!
(With just such a son to murder you!)
Peace to the dead! Let the bells be tolled!
The king is cold!

MISCELLANEOUS RECIPTS.

To Clean Oil Paintings.—Soluble varnishes, such as sugar, glue, honey, gum arabic, isinglass, white of egg, and dirt generally may be removed by employing hot water. To know when the painting is varnished or coated with such materials, moisten some part with water, which will become clammy to the touch. To clean the picture, lay it horizontally upon a table, or some convenient place, and go over the whole surface with a sponge dipped in boiling water, which should be used freely, until the coating begins to soften; then the heat must be lowered gradually as the varnish is removed. If, however, the coating is not easily removed, gentle friction with stale bread crumbs, a damp linen cloth, or the end of the fore-finger, will generally effect it, or assist in doing so. White of egg may be removed (if not coagulated by heat) by using an excess of albumen (white of egg and cold water;) but, if coagulated, by employing a weak solution of a caustic alkali, or potash.

Cheap and Easy way of Framing Prints.—Obtain a piece of thin board or mill-board, the size of the print intended to be framed, or rather larger, upon which slightly adhere the print with gum; procure a piece of glass exactly the size of the board and bind over the edges all round strongly with coarse paper; a piece of ornamental paper is then to be pasted in front to imitate a frame. A slip of the old-fashioned paper bordering will be found to answer admirably. If intended to be suspended, rings are to be tacked at the back of the board. Should the paper that is chosen to go round the print be something of gold and white, it will scarcely be known from an enameled frame.

A Remedy for Hair Turning Prematurely Grey.—The only remedy is to dye, for which purpose the following is an invaluable preparation. Bruised nutgalls, half a pound; to be boiled in olive oil until they are soft. They are then to be dried on a stone, and reduced to an impalpable powder. This is to be rubbed up in a mortar with its own weight of powdered pine charcoal, and the same quantity of salt. The whole must now be boiled in three quarts of water until a greasy black sediment falls to the bottom. This is the dye. Anoint the hair with it very carefully, (for unless very great caution is used it will stain the skin also) after which put on an oilskin cap. When dry brush it out.

Ginger Wine.—To every gallon of water add three pounds of sugar and one pound of ginger, the paring of one lemon, half a pound of raisins, stoned; boil all half an hour, let it stand until it is lukewarm, then put it into the cask with the juice of a lemon; add one spoonful of yeast to every gallon, stir it every day for ten days, then add half a pint of brandy to every two gallons, half an ounce of isinglass to every six gallons; stop it close down, and in about eight weeks it will be fit to bottle.

To Strengthen and Improve the Voice.—Practice two or three times a day; but at first not longer than ten minutes at a time, and let one of these times be before breakfast. Exercise the extremity of the voice, but do not dwell upon those notes you touch with difficulty. Open the mouth at all times in the higher notes, especially; open it to the ears as if smiling. Take nothing to clear the voice but a glass of cold water, and always avoid pastry, rich cream, coffee, and cake, when you intend to sing.

To Restore Crape.—When a drop of water falls on a black crape veil or collar it leaves a conspicuous white mark. To obliterate this, spread the crape on a table, (laying on it a large book or a paper weight to keep it steady) and place underneath the stain a piece of old black silk. With a large camel-hair brush dipped in common ink go over the stain; and then wipe off the ink with a bit of old soft silk. It will dry immediately and the white mark will be seen no more.

To Extract Grease Spots from Velvet. you should first warm the spot before the fire, then hold it over the finger and carefully apply spirits of wine with a silk handkerchief.

Ginger Beer.—One and a-half ounces of well sliced ginger, 1 oz. of cream of tartar, 1 lemon sliced, 1 lb. of white sugar. Put the ingredients into an earthen vessel and pour on them one gallon of boiling water; when cold add a tablespoonful of yeast and let the whole stand until next morning; then skim and bottle it, and in three days it will be fit for use.

Dentifrice.—Charcoal and honey mixed into a paste, forms a very excellent preparation for cleaning the teeth with.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

FIG. I.—BALL DRESS OF CANARY COLORED SILK.—Skirt covered with puffings of tulle of the same color, and trimmed with long garlands of purple flowers, the garlands increasing in width as they approach the bottom of the dress. Sleeves and body trimmed to correspond with the skirt. Head-dress of flowers, like those on the dress.

FIG. II.—AN OPERA DRESS OF PINK SILK, trimmed with pink and white fringe. Opera cloak of white cashmere trimmed with pink plush; the hood is of pink plush lined with white silk.

FIG. III.—SHAWL CLOAK OF GROS D'IRLANDE, cut to a point and terminated by a band of velvet as a border. The part of the velvet behind is fourteen inches deep, while at the bend of the arm it is only ten inches. The shawl is edged with a fringe of silk twist and chenille.

FIG. IV.—BLACK WALKING COAT OF CLOTH.—The sleeve and body are cut in one piece. The front fits tightly to the waist.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Fashion is now indulgent; it allows every lady to follow her own taste and caprices, provided there is nothing ungraceful. Ornaments for skirts will still be flounces and pyramids at the side. There will also be some dresses with double skirts, and others with the apron trimming in front. Braces remain in vogue; they set off the shape of the back by making it appear wider. Bodies will remain high for ordinary dress, and low for evening parties. Open sleeves too are retained, as they will always be more elegant than the others, being accompanied by handsome under-sleeves with puffs and lace. Close sleeves will be appropriated to half-dress and street dress. All common dresses are made with long jacket bodies. Round bodies, that is, without lappets or basques at the waist, almost exclusively belong to full dress. Satin seems to be regaining the favor which it once enjoyed, as several satin dresses have been made up this winter. It is considered more suitable for middle-aged and elderly ladies than young ladies. One of the most elegant of these new satin dresses is black, and is intended for dinner or evening costume. The skirt is trimmed with flounces of black lace, each surmounted with a quilling of cherry-color velvet. The corsage is low and pointed, and has a Fichu Antoinette edged with a ruche of cherry-color velvet.

EVENING DRESSES for quite young ladies are mostly made of tartan, tulle or crape, and have two or even three skirts. But little trimming is used. These are light, graceful, and youthful.

CLOAKS are made longer than they have been for a great many years. The shawl form and the *bourmou*s are both favorites. Some are made with broad sleeves and some without any sleeves at all. One cloak of black velvet is made in the shawl form, and is edged round with a broad band of velvet in a plaid pattern, beneath which descends a row of fringe. The cloak has a hood with *revers* formed of bands of plaided velvet.

BONNETS OF BLACK VELVET are very much in favor this winter. One of the handsomest is ornamented with stripes of amber-color satin, and has at the edge a row of black lace, which is turned back over the brim. On one side there is a small tuft of black feathers sprigged with amber-color stars. In the inside a yellow rose is placed on one side, and on the

other, a bow of black velvet. The strings are of black velvet edged with an amber stripe.

COLLARS, SLEEVES AND FICHUS of the newest styles are given among our fashions in the front of the present number. *Parisian* collars and those with barbs crossing on the breast are in vogue. This *Parisian* collar is simply a little band, to which is sewed an insertion surmounted by a row of Valenciennes, and turning over like the under-sleeves of the same kind. Elegant under-sleeves are still made of tulle puffs and lace flounces decorated with loops and bows of ribbon.

HEAD-DRESSES appear in great variety. One of the prettiest is composed of a net formed of very narrow rows of cerulean blue velvet, having a stripe in gold passing through the centre of each row. In front, the edge of the net forms vandykes. On each side are loops of ribbon disposed in clusters, and intermingled with gold twist and enameled rings. The flowers for ball costume are superb. One of the most elegant wreaths for the hair is composed of two magnolias, one being placed on each side. One of these flowers is full blown, and the other scarcely opened. They are united by a band of foliage, which forms the wreath. Another wreath is composed of dahlias of various hues.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—BABY'S CLOAK OF WHITE CASHMERE, trimmed with rich silk embroidery in vandykes. Bonnet of white cashmere.

FIG. II.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL seven years of age. The frock is of blue silk, trimmed at the side with black velvet put on in diamond form. Coat of black velvet, finished with a ball trimming. Little black velvet bonnet and feathers.

FIG. III.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL four years of age, of scarlet merino. The body is cut square on the shoulder, and has a full polka at the waist. It is profusely trimmed with black velvet ribbon and buttons. Cambric under-sleeves. The Spencer is formed of cambric and insertions.

GENERAL REMARKS.—For small boys dresses of velvet are very much worn. They are longer than formerly. The ruffled pantalette comes below the dress, and a cloth gaiter keeps the limbs warm. Round capes are sometimes added for the street dress. The caps are usually of velvet with a tuft of cock's plumes. For larger boys, the cassimere pantaloons, with a closely-fitting jacket of the same material, are popular.

For little girls, we give one of the newest style of cloaks, in the front of the number.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

"PETERSON" FOR 1858.—We think we may claim that this is the handsomest number of a Lady's Magazine ever published. *All we ask is to have it compared with the January number of others.* Those, familiar with "Peterson," give it credit for superiority in the following points. *1st.* None publish such powerfully written original stories. *2nd.* Our colored fashion-plates are later, prettier and more reliable. *3rd.* More embellishments and letter-press are given, during the year, *in proportion to the price.* *4th.* Our patterns for Crochet, Netting, Embroidery, Knitting, Bead-Work, Hair-Work, Shell-Work, &c., and our New Receipts are more numerous. *5th.* The Magazine is strictly moral, and is recommended, by Clergymen, on this account, as the best for the family. *6th.* We always do more than we promise. *The public has found this out.* The indications are that we shall print more copies, in 1858, than we have ever done. It should not surprise us, indeed, to have over one hundred thousand subscribers, or even as many as all the other Lady's Magazines together. *This is emphatically the Magazine for the times. GET UP YOUR CLUBS AT ONCE!*

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting, write legibly, at the top of the letter, the name of the post-office, county and state. If gold is sent, fasten it to a bit of thin paste-board, of the size of the letter when folded; for otherwise it may slip out. Tell nobody your letter contains money. *Do not register it.* If you take these precautions, the remittances may be at our risk.

YOUR COUNTRY PAPER.—Always take your country newspaper and "Peterson," the first for the local news, the last for stories, fashions, receipts, patterns, &c. &c. Most country papers club with "Peterson," by which you can get both at a reduced rate.

COMING IN BY THOUSANDS.—Subscribers for 1858 are pouring in by thousands. Never before have we received so many up to the time we put our January number to press. For next year "Peterson" will "lead the field."

DIFFERENT POST-TOWNS FOR CLUBS.—Subscribers, in a club, can have the Magazine sent wherever they reside. If desired, it will be sent to as many different post-offices as there are members of the club.

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY SPORT—Cinderella and the little Glass Slipper, with Magic Changes. Price 15 Cents.—Prettier than all the paper dolls. Changes, Cinderella, The Prince, The Fairy God-Mother, and different costumes to each, with the beautiful carriage she went to the ball in, beautifully colored, all for fifteen cents. Just published by J. E. Tilton, Salem, Mass. It will be sent, post-paid, by J. E. Tilton, on receipt of six three cent stamps, or will be found at the principal bookstores. Other dealers are trying to imitate this beautiful thing. Notice the publisher, J. E. Tilton, Salem, Mass.

WHAT TO REMIT.—Eastern funds preferred, such as notes of solvent banks in New York, New England, or Pennsylvania. If these cannot be had, send notes current in your neighborhood. By solvent banks we mean all banks, whether suspended or not, which have not really failed. Where the amount is large, buy a draft on New York, or Philadelphia, if possible, and deduct the exchange.

THE CASH SYSTEM.—The Dansville (N. Y.) Herald asks:—"How can Peterson afford so splendid and attractive a Magazine for two dollars?" The secret is our rigid adherence to the cash system. We make no losses and buy at the lowest cash prices. Of course, Magazines which trust, and lose thousands annually, cannot compete with us.

MORE FOR THE MONEY.—The True Jeffersonian—never did it say a truer word—remarks, in noticing our December number:—"Peterson's Magazine contains more reading matter for less money than any other periodical which comes to this office."

POSTAGE ON "PETERSON."—This, when pre-paid quarterly, at the office of delivery, is one and a half cents a number, per month, or four cents and a half for the three months; if not pre-paid it is double this.

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

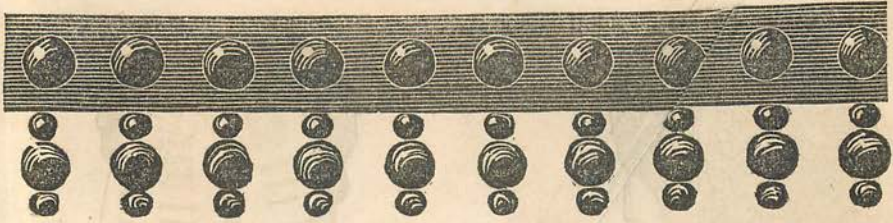
OLD AS WELL AS NEW subscribers may join clubs. We make no distinctions.

POST-OFFICE STAMPS.—Fractions of a dollar may be remitted in postage stamps.



Blanc & Co. 119

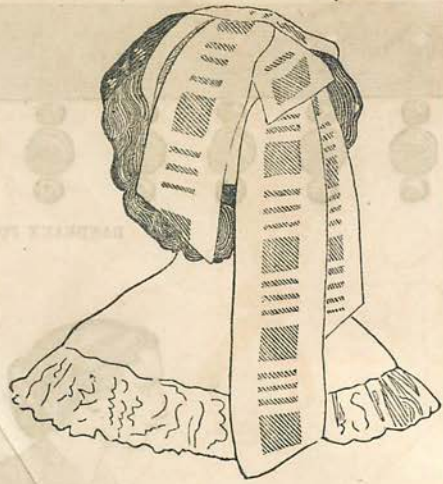
LES MODES PARISIENNES.



BANDEAUX FOR THE HAIR.



THE COMPEIGNE.



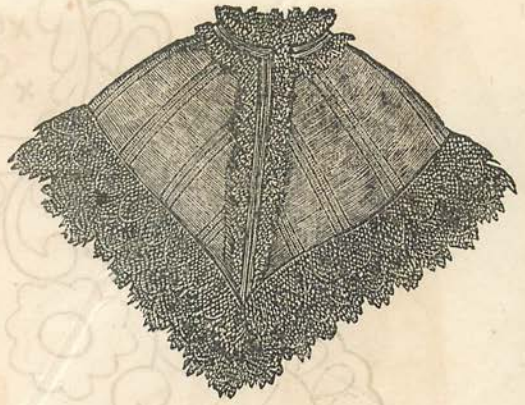
HEAD-DRESSES.



THE ONTARIO.



BERTHE.



BLACK LACE CAPE.



THE EUGENIE DRESS.



NAME FOR MARKING.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

To Cement Broken China.—Beat lime into the most impalpable powder, sift it through fine muslin; then tie some into a thin muslin; put on the edges of the broken china some white of egg, then dust some lime quickly on the same, and unite them exactly.

Or.—Dissolve 1 oz. of isinglass in 2 wineglassfuls of spirits of wine. It will form a transparent glue, which will unite glass so that the fracture will be almost imperceptible. The greatest care must be taken that the spirits of wine shall not boil over into the fire.

A Liquid Polish for Mahogany.—Take one ounce of beeswax and half an ounce of alkanet-root. Melt them together in an earthen pipkin or pot. When melted, take the pipkin off the fire, and add to the mixture two ounces of spirits of wine and half a pint of linseed oil. Rub the liquid on the furniture, and polish it with a clean woolen cloth.

Artificial Rockwork is often made of stiff paper crumpled over cinders, &c., as a foundation; it is then brushed over with glue, and fine sand strewn upon it.

A Good Method for Washing Paint.—First, let the flannel used in cleaning it be well soaped; then dip it into some finely-powdered bath-brick.

To Prevent Flannels from Shrinking.—The first time the flannels are washed, put them in a pail of boiling water, and let them lie till cold.

ART RECREATIONS.

THE BEST PICTURES EXPRESSLY FOR GRECIAN AND ANTIQUE PAINTING.—Published by J. E. Tilton, Salem, Mass. Directions to our new style of antique painting on glass, Oriental painting, Grecian painting, and Potichomanie, furnished, full and complete, on receipt of one dollar, with directions for varnish, &c. Purchasers of our goods to the amount of five dollars, will be entitled to directions free. Persons ordering directions for one dollar, and after buying the materials to the above amount, may deduct the one dollar paid for directions.

HWATHA'S WOODING.—From Longfellow's late Indian Legend. Size of plate, fourteen by eighteen inches. Price, one dollar and fifty cents. With full directions for painting. Colors used and how to mix. Post-paid.

THE FARM YARD.—Painted by J. Herring. An elegant engraving, new. Size of plate, thirteen by nineteen inches. Price, one dollar and fifty cents. With full directions for painting. Post-paid.

LES ORPHELINES.—A fine engraving from a celebrated French painter. Two figures, sisters. Size of plate, nine by eleven inches. Price, post-paid, with full directions for painting, one dollar.

THE JEWS-HARP LESSON.—A beautiful picture, new, painted by Brunet. Engraved by Grozelier. Companion to "The Little Bird." Size of plate, eight and a half by ten and a half inches. Price, post-paid, with directions for painting, sixty cents.

THE LITTLE BIRD.—A beautiful picture, new, painted by Brunet. Engraved by Grozelier. Companion to "Jews-harp Lesson." Size of plate, eight and a half by ten and a half inches. Price, post-paid, with directions, sixty cents.

TWO COPIES FOR ORIENTAL PAINTING.—In imitation of laid India work. They are new and beautiful designs for tables and folios. One is a handsome wreath, with fountain, birds, &c. The other is an elegant vase of flowers, with birds' nests, birds, butterflies, &c. Price, fifty cents each, or eighty cents for the pair, nicely done up on a roller, and post-paid.

TURKEY VARIETIES OF SMALL MEZZOTINTS.—Suitable for trial, for Grecian and Antique painting. Price, thirteen cents each, or one dollar and twenty cents per dozen, post-paid.

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on application, enclosing one stamp for return postage. Other new engravings are to be soon published, of which notice will be given to our customers. Address,

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And dealer, wholesale and retail, in every description of Artists' goods.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

FIG. I.—WALKING DRESS OF DELICATE PURPLE SILK.—Skirt trimmed with four flounces and with narrow black lace. The upper flounce is set in at the waist. The body is made without a basque, trimmed with three rows of lace put on like braces. A bow with long ends ornaments the body in the front of the waist. The sleeves are made with two puffs and frills, and ornamented with a bow and ends. Bonnet of dark blue velvet, trimmed with black feathers.

FIG. II.—DINNER DRESS OF BLUE SILK, ornamented with four flounces, trimmed with velvet put on in a diamond form, and black lace. The body is made without a basque, but with a very long point in front. A trimming like that on the flounces forms the braces. The sleeves are very wide. The head-dress is a roll of blue plaited velvet with a fall of black lace behind.

FIG. III.—THE COMPEIGNE is a very beautiful style of side trimming for a dress, and the latest fashion for a black basque. This basque is made of puffings of black tulle and black lace insertion. The sleeves are a novelty.

FIG. IV.—THE ONTARIO.—A new and tasteful style of cloak, half-way between the shawl and mantilla.

FIG. V.—THE EUGENIE.—Both flounces and side trimmings are used. Either flounces or side trimmings by themselves would be sufficient. The sleeves and corsage are new and pretty.

FIG. VI.—BLACK LACE PELERINE, OR FICHU.—The foundation is made of bouillonnes of black net, confined by rows of velvet. The trimming consists of a double row of black Maltese, with scalloped edges.

FIG. VII.—THIS FICHU is intended to be worn with a low dress in demi-toilet. It is composed of rows of narrow lace or blonde, scalloped at the edge, and alternating with rows of narrow black velvet ribbon. The fichu is fastened in front by bows of black velvet. Though trimmed with black velvet, this fichu is not necessarily adapted to mourning, but may be worn with a dress of any color.

FIG. VIII.—SLEEVE OF MUSLIN, trimmed with narrow frills scalloped at the edge, and set on in fluted plaits. Up the front of the arm there is a running of colored ribbon, at each side of which is a narrow scalloped frill. The turned-up cuff is finished by the frill set on in fluted plaits.

FIG. IX.—HEAD-DRESS composed of white velvet ribbon, figured in blocks and stripes of cherry colored velvet. A long floating plume is attached to the left side of the head-dress.

FIG. X.—BLONDE CAP, ornamented with narrow ribbons. The crown is covered by a barb of black lace which crosses on it.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Dresses still retain their vast amplitude; not only skirts, but sleeves, are made exceedingly full. Flounces are no longer indispensable; as many dresses are made without flounces as with them. Broad side trimmings, in the style called "Quilles," are highly fashionable, and they are better suited than flounces to the thick, massive silks which the looms of Lyons have this season produced.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES are of every variety of form and color. This season the bournouse and the mantle may be said to contend for fashionable favor. The velvet mantle, with its loose hanging sleeves, and elaborate trimming of passementerie, lace, &c., is rich and aristocratic. But the bournouse has the recommendation of being admirably well

adapted to ordinary out-door costume, as it may be made of cloth of the plainest colors.

BONNETS are made of every imaginable hue, though we notice more dark bonnets this season than formerly. The strings are worn wide and long, and they are sometimes composed of velvet, when that material is employed either partially or wholly for the bonnet. One of the newest bonnets of the season is composed of black velvet and grosseille-color satin, the latter being covered with black lace. This bonnet is trimmed with a demi-wreath of flowers in red velvet, with black velvet foliage, and the strings are formed of black and grosseille-color velvet. A much-admired bonnet is formed of black lace and maize-color therry velvet; the trimming consisting of a bow of maize-color ribbon placed on one side, and on the other a bird of paradise, having the body black, and the tail in shaded tints of maize.

HEAD-DRESSES are particularly elegant this winter. One of the prettiest we have seen is formed of two twists or plaits

of emerald green velvet, fixed on one side of the head by two long gold tassels.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS SUITABLE FOR A BOY TEN OR ELEVEN YEARS OLD.—Pants of grey cassimere. Long jacket of black velvet open in front over a white vest.

FIG. II.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL EIGHT OR NINE YEARS OLD.—Dress of grey poplin. Cloak of blue merino. The deep circular cape is trimmed with rows of black velvet. Round black beaver hat, ornamented with a long plume and a fall of black lace.

FIG. III.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE BOY FOUR OR FIVE YEARS OLD.—A short, full skirt of dark-blue velvet, trimmed with black velvet. A full, white skirt body with a fall of lace is worn under a loose velvet sacque.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS.—Our January number took the country by storm. Private letters by the hundred, as well as newspaper notices, pronounce it the handsomest number of a Magazine ever issued, at any price. Says the Lewisburg (Pa.) Democrat:—"We had imagined that Mr. Peterson had long since attained the height of perfection, but it is apparent that he possesses the faculties to make improvement where none others could see any room for it." The Liberty (Ind.) Herald says:—"The proprietor and editor of this excellent Ladies' Magazine has already issued his January number, and it is the brightest gem in the Magazine line that has ever come to our office. We mean what we say, ladies, and if you do not believe us, just borrow our specimen copy and satisfy yourself." The Potsdam (N. Y.) Courier says:—"Peterson's Magazine for January is received, ahead of everything in the Magazine line." The Glen's Falls (N. Y.) Republican says:—"Our better half says 'Peterson's is far superior to any Magazine published, and there is no better judge.'" The Eaton Co. (Mich.) Republican says:—"The stories are the best Magazine stories to be found." The Preble Co. (Ohio) Democrat says:—"There is no longer any doubt in our mind but that 'Peterson's is the best and cheapest Magazine now being published.'" The Salem (N. Y.) Press says:—"We know of no Magazine that comes nearer to the mark of perfection. It is equal to any three dollar Magazine of like character published in this country." The Corunna (Mich.) Democrat says:—"The January number is now lying on our table. Mr. Peterson had promised much, but has done more. Our 'better half' says that this is the best number she has ever seen." The Salem (Ohio) Republican says:—"It is a general favorite with the ladies. We could lend Peterson's twice to any other Magazine we get, once." The Westville (Ind.) Herald says:—"While the price of this Magazine is one dollar less than most of others, it is nevertheless as valuable, if not more so, than the best of the three dollar ones." We do not make these quotations in a spirit of boasting, but to show our new subscribers, that, in selecting "Peterson" for 1858, they have only followed the general voice.

DIFFERENT POST-TOWNS FOR CLUBS.—Subscribers, in a club, can have the Magazine sent wherever they reside. If desired, it will be sent to as many different post-offices as there are members of the club.

PREMIUM.—When entitled to a premium, state, distinctly, what you prefer. Where no such statement is made we shall send "The Casket."

THE PRESENT NUMBER.—Says the Horseheads (N. Y.) Philosopher:—"Peterson's Magazine for January is before us, and we have a clear conscience in saying that it is the handsomest number of a Lady's Magazine ever published. Its engravings, fashion-plates, and patterns for embroidery we have never seen equalled. We would like to give it a more extended notice, but are unable to command language sufficiently complimentary to express our opinion of this unequalled Magazine." We have, at least, five hundred similar notices. The present number, with the exception of the extra plate, which we always give as a New Year's present in our January number, is not inferior. Thousands of persons, indeed, will prefer "The Parable of the Lily" to "Grandpapa's Carriage." The stories are even better.

WHAT TO REMIT.—Eastern funds preferred, such as notes of solvent banks in New York, New England, or Pennsylvania. If these cannot be had, send notes current in your neighborhood. By solvent banks we mean all banks, whether suspended or not, which have not really failed. Where the amount is large, buy a draft on New York, or Philadelphia, if possible, and deduct the exchange.

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting, write legibly, at the top of the letter, the name of the post-office, county and state. If gold is sent, fasten it to a bit of thin paste-board, of the size of the letter when folded; for otherwise it may slip out. Tell nobody your letter contains money. *Do not register it.* If you take these precautions, the remittances may be at our risk.

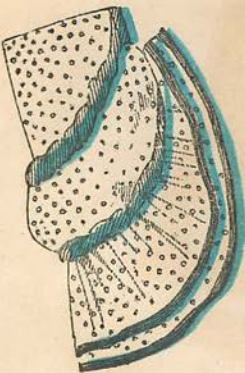
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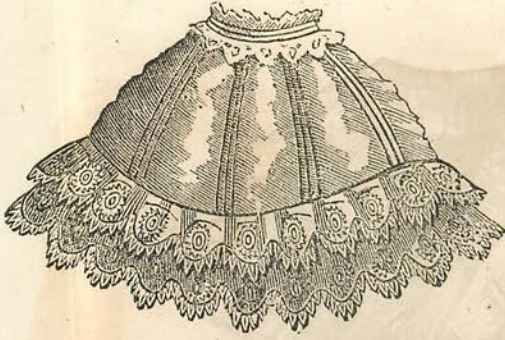
POSTAGE ON "PETERSON."—This, when *pre-paid quarterly*, at the office of delivery, is one and a half cents a number, per month, or four cents and a half for the three months: if not pre-paid it is double this.

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

OLD AS WELL AS NEW SUBSCRIBERS MAY JOIN CLUBS. We make no distinctions.







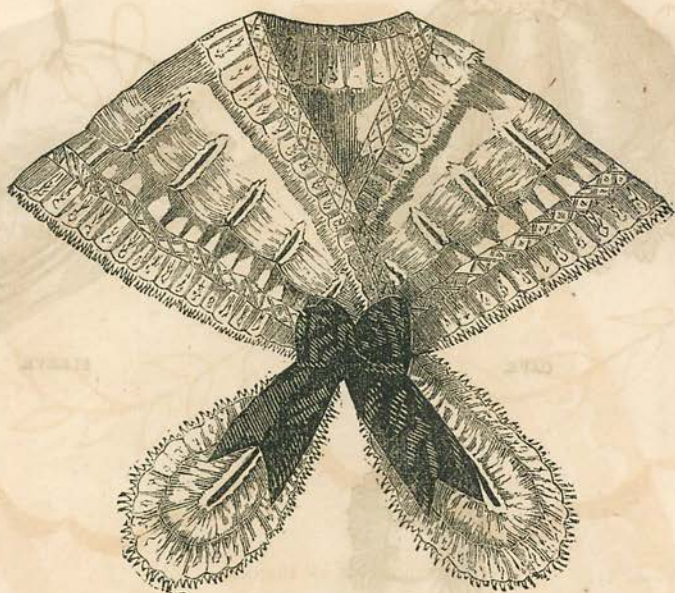
CAPE.



SLEEVE.



EVENING DRESS.



FICHU.



BASQUE.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR MARCH

READY RHYME.—This game should not be attempted by very young players, as it would most likely prove tedious to many of them; but to those who are fond of exercising their ingenuity, it will prove very amusing. Two, four, or more words are written on paper and given to each player; the words must be such as would rhyme together; thus, suppose the party have chosen "near, clear, dell, bell," all endeavor to make a complete verse, of which the words given shall compose the rhyme.

When all are ready, the papers must be thrown in a heap, and read aloud, and those who have not succeeded must be fined, the fine being the recital of a piece of poetry. One of the papers might read thus:

A gentle brook was murmuring near,
Afar was heard the tinkling bell,
And peaceful zephyrs, pure and clear,
Refreshed us in that shady dell.

Another would be quite different:

Fairies in the distant dell,
As they drink the waters clear,
From the yellow cowslip bell,
What have they to heed or fear?

COLORS IN DRESS.

OF THE COLORS OF THE HAIR AND HEAD-DRESS.—The colors which are usually considered as assorting best with light or black hair, are precisely those which produce great contrasts; thus, sky-blue, known to accord well with blondes, is the color that approaches the nearest to the complementary of orange, which is the basis of the tint of their hair and complexions. Two colors, long esteemed to accord favorably with black hair—yellow, and red more or less orange—contrast in the same manner with them. Yellow and orange-red, contrasting by color and brilliancy with black, and their complementaries, violet and blue-green, in mixing with the tint of the hair, are far from producing a bad result.

OF THE COLORS OF THE COMPLEXION AND THE CONTIGUOUS DRAPERY.—The juxtaposition of drapery with the different flesh tints of women offer to portrait painters a host of remarks, which are all the results of the principles already laid down. We shall state the most general: thus—

ROSE-RED cannot be put in contrast with even the rosiest complexions without causing them to lose some of their freshness. Rose-red, maroon, and light crimson have the serious disadvantage of rendering the complexion more or less green. This is shown in the following experiment:—

Place two sheets of paper of either of the above colors beside two sheets of flesh-colored paper, when it will be seen how much they are mutually injured, the lighter becoming greenish, and the darker rather of a violet hue. By substituting light green for the red, we shall find them mutually heightened and improved. The height of tone of the green influences the result: a very deep green, acting by contrast of tone, so enfeebles the complexion, that the slight contrasts of its colors will be inappreciable; a deep red, by contrast of analogy, blanches the complexion. It is necessary, then, to separate the rose from the skin, in some manner; and the simplest manner of doing this, is to edge the draperies with a border of tulle, which produces the effect of grey by the mixture of white threads, which reflect light, and the interstices, which absorb it; there is also a mixture of light and shade, which recalls the effect of grey, like the effect of a casement-window viewed at a great distance. Dark red is less objectionable for certain complexions than rose-red, because, being higher than the latter, it tends to impart whiteness to them in consequence of contrast of tone.

DELICATE GREEN is, on the contrary, favorable to all fair complexions which are deficient in rose, and which may have more imparted to them without disadvantage. But it

is not as favorable to complexions that are more red than rosy; nor to those that have a tint of orange mixed with brown, because the red they add to this tint will be of a brick-red hue. In the latter case a dark green will be less objectionable than a delicate green.

YELLOW imparts violet to a fair skin, and in this view it is less favorable than the delicate green.

To those skins which are more yellow than orange it imparts white; but this combination is very dull and heavy for a fair complexion.

When the skin is tinted more with orange than yellow, we can make it rosy by neutralizing the yellow. It produces this effect upon the black-haired type, and it is thus that it suits brunettes.

VIOLET, the complementary of yellow, produces contrary effects; thus it imparts some greenish-yellow to fair complexions. It augments the yellow tint of yellow and orange skins. The little blue there may be in a complexion it makes green violet. This, then, is one of the least favorable colors to the skin, at least when it is not sufficiently deep to whiten the skin by contrast of tone.

BLUE imparts orange, which combines favorably with white, and the light flesh tints of fair complexions, which have already a more or less determined tint of this color. Blue is thus suitable to most blondes, and in this case justifies its reputation.

It will not suit brunettes, since they have already too much of orange.

ORANGE is too brilliant to be elegant; it makes fair complexions blue, whitens those which have an orange tint, and gives a green hue to those of a yellow tint.

LUSTRELESS WHITE, such as cambrie muslin, assorts well with a fresh complexion, of which it relieves the rose color; but it is unsuitable to complexions which have a disagreeable tint, because white always exalts all colors by raising their tone; consequently it is unsuitable to those skins which, without this disagreeable tint, very nearly approach it.

VERY LIGHT WHITE draperies, such as muslin or lace, appear more grey than white. We must thus regard every white drapery which allows the light to pass through its interstices, and which is only apparent to the eyes by the surface opposed to that which receives incident light.

BLACK draperies, by lowering the tone of the colors with which they are in juxtaposition, whiten the skin; but if the vermillion, or rosy parts, are somewhat distant from the drapery, it will follow that, although lowered in tone, they appear relatively to the white parts of the skin contiguous to the same drapery, redder than if not contiguous to the black.

THE HEAD-DRESS IN RELATION TO THIN COLORED RAYS WHICH IT MAY REFLECT UPON THE SKIN.—The effect of colored bonnets on the complexion can now be readily understood; and whether it is true, as is generally believed, that a rose-colored bonnet gives a rose tint to the skin, while a green bonnet gives a green tint to it, in consequence of the colored rays which each of them reflects upon it, it is no longer a question about those head-dresses which, being too small or too much thrown back to give rise to these reflections, can only produce the effects of contrast, as I have said above, when treating of the juxtaposition of colored objects with the hair and skin.

ORIGINAL CAKE RECEIPTS.

White Cup Cake.—Measure one large cupful of sour cream, one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, and four cupfuls of flour. Stir the butter and sugar together till they become quite light, then, alternately, by degrees add the cream with half the quantity of flour. Beat five eggs as light as possible, and stir them in, alternately, with the remainder

A Certain Cure for Corns.—Put in a goose quill a piece of lunar caustic, wet the corn and rub hard with this for a minute or so. This will certainly cure the most stubborn corn. It may have to be applied several times, if one application does not remove. Care should be taken not to let the caustic spread too much on the skin around the corn.

Remedy for Whooping Cough.—Give a little ipecac. at night on going to bed, just enough to nauseate the stomach, and occasionally through the day when the cough is very hard. A dose of oil should also be given occasionally to keep the bowels right. Some alum beat up fine and dissolved in honey, is sometimes an advantage.

To Cure Inflammatory Rheumatism.—We knew a violent case cured, after every other remedy had failed, in the first stage of the disease, by an old-fashioned corn sweat. Boil the ears of corn, and while hot, lay them around the patient, covering him up with blankets. Care should be taken that he does not take cold in cooling off.

Precipitate Salve for Ringworms and Sores of Long Standing.—One ounce of Venice turpentine, half an ounce of precipitate, fresh butter the size of an ordinary hen's egg, without salt; rub the turpentine and precipitate together, and then work in the butter. This salve can be used as soon as it is made.

Lintiment for Sore Throats, or Neuralgic Affections.—Equal parts of sweet oil, spirits of hartshorn, turpentine and camphor. It can be made an anodyne, by adding a little laudanum.

Gargle for Sore Throat.—The ingredients consist of one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, one tablespoonful of salt, one pint of water, and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Mix together, and bottle cold.

Another Good Gargle.—(First Rate.)—Half a teacupful of hops, one pint of vinegar, and a half a pint of water. Add some sugar and saltpetre, and boil the whole well together. Use the above either for steaming or gargling.

To Draw Out Thorns and Splinters.—Make a plaster of turpentine and tallow, spread on a piece of leather and apply it to the wounds. A piece of bacon rind is also good.

Purgative.—Take one dram of gum opium, one dram of benzoin, one scruple of camphor, twenty-five drops of anise seed oil, and one pint of spirits; mix together.

To Cure the Sting of a Wasp, or Bee, or any Insect.—Apply immediately spirits of turpentine, this will cure instantly. Hartshorn is also good; so is salt and water.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

FIG. I.—DINNER DRESS OF BLUE SILK, WITH TWO SKIRTS.—The upper one is trimmed around the bottom with a row of black lace, and ornamented at the sides with puffings of silk, confined by black velvet bands and jet tassels. The corsage is high, trimmed with wide braces and bands of velvet. Very wide pagoda sleeves ornamented like the skirt.

FIG. II.—A DINNER DRESS OF GREY SILK.—The skirt is trimmed with three flounces woven in gold-colored brocaded stripes. The body is made with a basque, trimmed with a flounce like the skirt, and with a wide berthe to correspond. The sleeves are composed of three deep ruffles.

FIG. III.—AN EVENING DRESS WITH TWO SKIRTS OF THIN WHITE MUSLIN.—The upper skirt is finished with a wide hem, and ornamented at the sides with bows of black velvet ribbon. The body is low, and the sleeves are quite full and confined by a band a little below the elbow. The cape is of spotted tulle, with a bow of black velvet and long ends in front. Head-dress of black velvet.

FIG. IV.—ECHU OF WHITE TULLE, with a tulle puffing confined by straps of pink ribbon.

FIG. V.—BASQUE OF BLACK SILK WITH A BERTHE.—This basque is trimmed with rows of rich black braid. A basque of this description made of white pique or Marseilles, and

trimmed with a white braid, would be very appropriate for the coming season.

FIG. VI.—CAPE OF TULLE, trimmed with lace and rows of black velvet. The same pelerine may be made in muslin and trimmed with rows of colored ribbon.

UNDER-SLEEVE OF TULLE OR MUSLIN, trimmed with narrow black velvet or colored ribbon. Beneath the puff there is a frill. If the sleeve consists of tulle, this frill should be formed of lace; but if composed of muslin, the frill should be of needlework.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Skirts remain as full and as long as ever, but we are glad to say that there is a slight diminution in the hoops worn under them. There is even a hint that Dame Fashion has taken the shortening of the skirt under consideration. If so, we may hope to be able to see the tip of a boot or a tiny slipper in a few months. Double skirts, skirts with side-trimmings and flounces, are all worn. In fact, flounces will probably retain their popularity for a long while, particularly for thin materials or plain silks, for as they cost more, they will not so soon become common as skirts with side-trimmings. All bodies are made high, except for evening dresses. The Raphael body, that is, those cut square across the bust, and nearly high on the shoulders and back, are becoming popular. These are without a basque. Basques are still very much worn. If a body is made without a basque, the waist is pointed instead of round. Some are entirely plain, and some are made with braces and berthes. In fact, fashion tolerates all caprices, at present; either a profusion of ornament, or the greatest simplicity. Some of our most stylish ladies adopt the latter, thus separating themselves from their over-dressed sisters with a mock humility.

SLEEVES are made in all manner of ways. Some are straight and wide and open to the shoulder, and are arranged so that they can be closed to the bend of the arm if required; some are left square at the bottom, others have the corners rounded; the pagoda sleeve retains its favor, but is immensely wide at the bottom. Others again are wide at bottom, in the funnel shape, open up to the bend of the arm; and laced across or not. Others again are made with two or three plain flounces cut slantwise of the stuff. Some have both puffs and flounces. We have seen a few close sleeves plaited at top and bottom with a deep band; others with a narrow band. The plaits are often fastened down by buttons or tassels. There are sleeves with five puffs and a band at bottom. The plaited sleeves are exceedingly wide. Sometimes the top is plain, with a jockey added; and the large sleeve is either plaited or gathered at the bottom of the plain part.

BONNETS have changed but little in shape as yet. The capes still remain deep. From the profusion of ornaments, hitherto employed on bonnets, it is probable that they will be made plainer for a change, during the coming season. In place of the number of feathers which have been so popular, one long, drooping one seems to be gaining favor.

MANTILLAS are cut with a large sweep or fulness in order to accommodate the wide skirts. Shawls are becoming very popular, and deservedly so.

HEAD-DRESSES are in great variety. The most novel one which has yet appeared consists of a crown or caul of cerulean blue velvet, which is worn over the plaits of hair at the back of the head. It is richly embroidered with gold, on one side there is a twist of blue feathers, one waving gracefully over the neck. Another *coiffure* of the same style as the one just mentioned, is composed of red velvet. This one is not embroidered, but is covered with blonde lace. One of the new *coiffures* consists of a gold plait, encircling the head and having blonde lappets.

THE FAN frequently used in full evening costume is of the same color as the dress. Fans are now made of silk of every hue, spangled with steel, silver, or gold. The sticks are usually formed of sandal-wood, ebony, mother-o'-pearl, &c.;

but some fans of a superior kind have sticks of gold or very rich carved ivory.

HAIR ORNAMENTS are very fashionable. A unique specimen of hair-working has been produced in Paris. A spray of orange blossoms to be worn by the bride at an approaching wedding, is composed of a beautifully fine tissue formed of hair of so pale a shade as to be almost white.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—THE YOUNG LADY seated at the piano wears a skirt of plain violet-color poplin. The basquine, which is of the same material, is edged with a trimming of violet moire-antique, covered with crossings of black velvet. The hair is turned back from the forehead, and passed over a roll of black velvet; the hair forming full puffs at each side. The back hair is confined in a net of black chenille. Collar and sleeves of worked cambric muslin. Boots of violet-color cashmere, tipped with black. This dress is suitable for a young lady about thirteen years of age.

FIG. II.—THE LITTLE GIRL turning over the leaves of the music-book, eight years of age. Dress is of grey striped silk; the stripes running horizontally, and in shades of light and dark grey. The skirt of the dress has three flounces, each edged with a row of blue velvet. The corsage is half high, and has a berthe, round at the back, but crossing in front of the bosom, and the ends brought round the waist and linked together behind, in the style of a sash. The berthe and ends are edged all round with blue velvet. The sleeves, formed of one puff and a frill, are also edged with blue velvet. The chemisette and under-sleeves are of plaited nansouk. Short trousers of cambric muslin, edged with a border of needlework. Boots of blue cashmere. The hair is plaited, and the plait is passed across the upper part of the head; the ends being fastened by bows of blue velvet ribbon.

FIG. III.—BOY ABOUT EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.—Tunic of black

velvet, ornamented up the front and on the sleeves with gimp and buttons. Trousers of grey cashmere, trimmed up the sides with figured braid. Collar of white cambric, fastened in front of the throat by a cotton cord and tassels. White cambric under-sleeves.

FIG. IV.—YOUTH BETWEEN TWELVE AND FOURTEEN.—Frock coat of dark brown cloth. Grey trousers and white waistcoat. Neck-tie of green *poult de soie*.

FIG. V.—LITTLE GIRL OF FIVE YEARS OF AGE.—Dress of pink silk with two skirts, each edged with a quilting of the silk composing the dress. The corsage is without a basque at the waist, but has a berthe pointed at the back and in front. The sleeves are of the bell shape, and are gathered up in front of the arm by a bow of ribbon. Both berthe and sleeves are edged with the same trimming as that which edges the skirts. Chemisette and under-sleeves of worked muslin. Mittens of black net. Grey boots.

FIG. VI.—BABY BETWEEN TWO AND THREE YEARS OLD.—Frock of white jaconet muslin with a tablier front of needlework. The corsage, which has a basquine, is ornamented with needlework in a pattern corresponding with that of the front of the dress. The neck is partially covered by a small pelerine, the ends of which are crossed in front, and the whole is ornamented with rich and elaborate needlework. Hat of white beaver, trimmed with white ribbon and a long white feather.

FIG. VII.—GIRL ABOUT SIX YEARS OLD.—Dress of green and white chequered silk; the skirt quite plain. The corsage has a basque, trimmed with tassel fringe and gimp. The sleeves are of the bell form, with a small puff on the shoulder. Collar and under-sleeves of worked muslin. The hair is confined by a band and bow of black velvet.

FIG. VIII.—BOY OF FIVE OR SIX YEARS OF AGE.—Skirt and basquine of plain dark-blue velvet, without trimming of any kind. Collar of worked cambric. Trousers edged with alternate rows of tucks and needlework insertion. Boots of brown cashmere.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

THE VOICE OF THE PUBLIC.—The press and public unite in declaring that "Peterson" is better for 1858 than ever. The Cattaraugus (N. Y.) Freeman says:—"It leads in all the improvements that pertain to a first-class Magazine, and spares no expense to make itself, as it has already done, the best and cheapest Magazine extant." The Miami (Ohio) Visitor says:—"Peterson opens the new year more brilliantly than we have ever seen before." The True American says:—"It is unsurpassable in the richness and beauty of engravings and fashion-plates. The original stories are all of the best, and everything about the book is stamped with elegance." The Amenia (N. Y.) Times says:—"This monthly has been improved in appearance and in substance, until it ranks the first of the popular illustrated Magazines of the day. The other illustrations are appropriate and well executed. One of the charming features of Peterson's is the variety of short stories which it invariably contains." The Western Reserve Chronicle says:—"There is an air of freshness about it which is always indicative of originality; and the fashion-plates and patterns are always good." We take these, at random, from a basket-full of similar notices. Do they not fully vindicate your preference, fair reader, for Peterson's Magazine?

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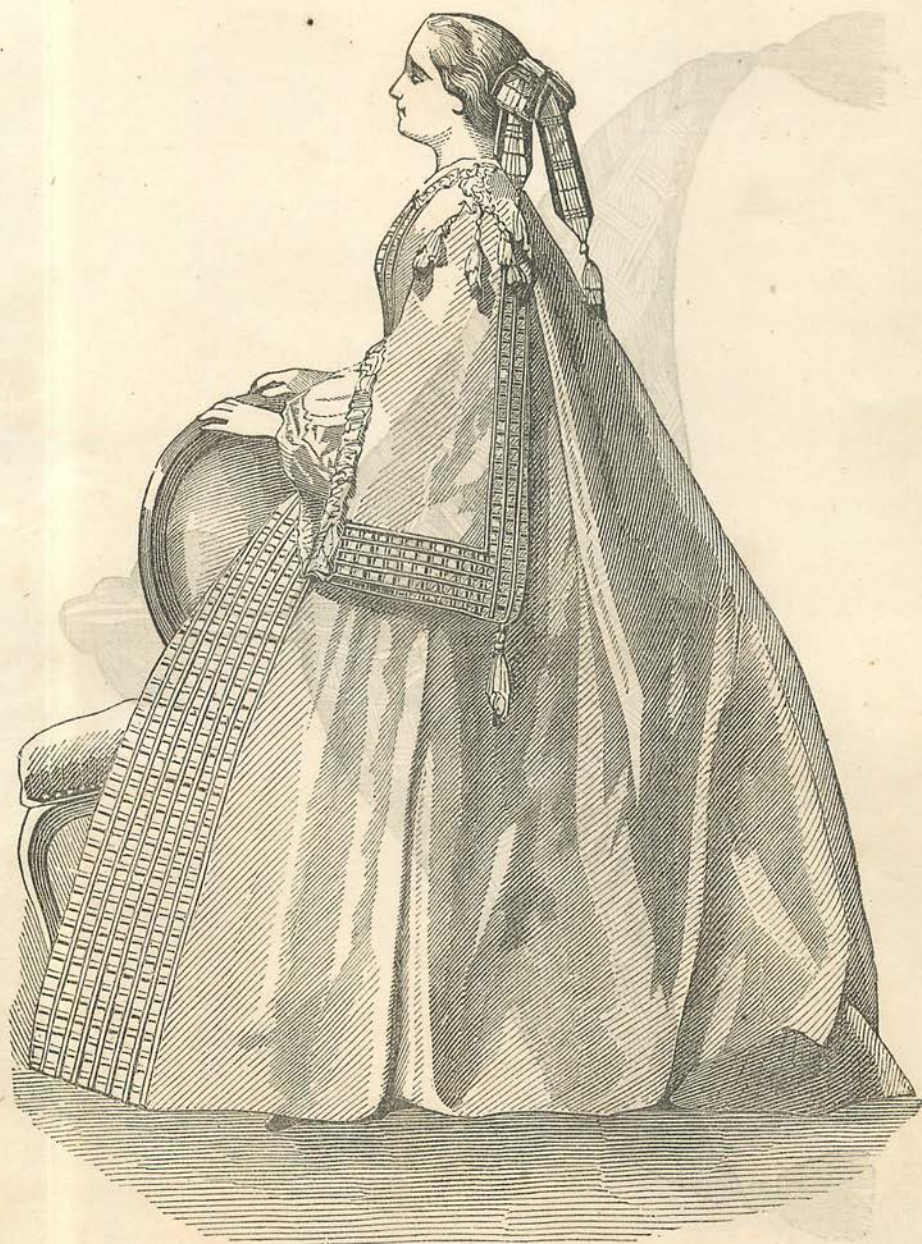
PREMIUM.—When entitled to a premium, state, distinctly, what you prefer. Where no such statement is made we shall send "The Casket."

OLD AS WELL AS NEW subscribers may join clubs. We make no distinctions.



LES MODES PARISIENNES.





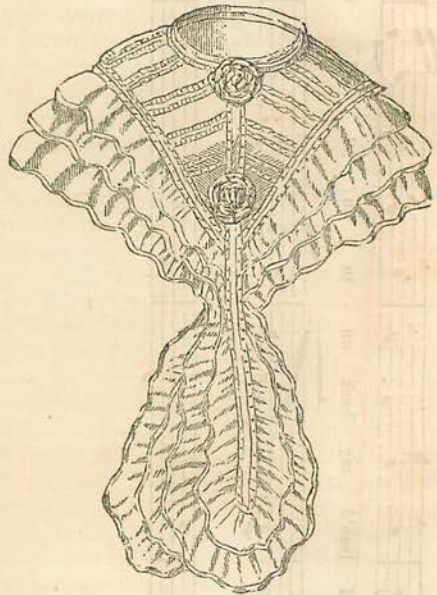
JEROME BROWN PATTERNS
 SACQUE DRESS.



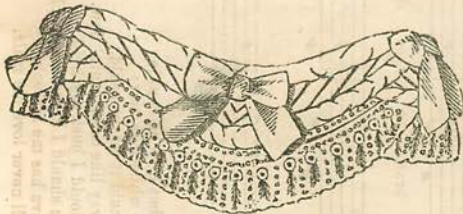
NEW STYLES OF SPRING BONNETS.



BABY'S HAT.



FICHU.



CAPE.

BALL OR PARTY DRESS.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, this month, a pattern for a very beautiful dress, either for a ball or for a party. The material is of silk of any color to suit the wearer. The body and sleeves are trimmed with Limerick lace. The sleeves are looped up with two bows of ribbon, with long ends, to match the dress in color. The skirt is double, and is covered with Limerick lace, which, it will be seen from the engraving above, has a very rich and elegant appearance. We annex a diagram, on the following page, by which the dress may be cut out. The length of the different pieces is given, as usual, in inches; and the diagram, with these guides, can easily be enlarged to the proper size. Any lady, even without the aid of a mantua-maker, can thus cut out such a dress for herself. We are glad to learn that thousands, who take "Peterson," are availing themselves of our instructions to be their own mantua-makers.

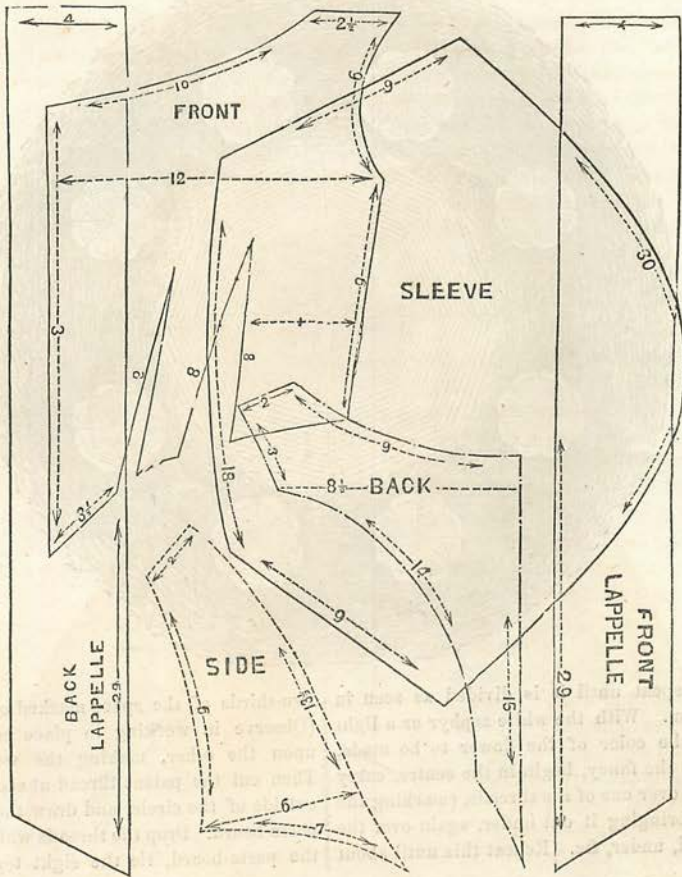


DIAGRAM OF BALL OR PARTY DRESS.

TO MAKE MOSS MATS WITH FLOWERS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

MATERIALS.—One oz. of shaded green zephyr, one oz. of shaded brown zephyr. Several skeins of pink, red, &c., any bright colors for the flowers. A pair of fine steel knitting-needles.

FOR THE MOSS.—Double the green zephyr and cast on seventeen stitches. Knit in plain garter stitch three or four inches. Tie on the brown zephyr (doubled) and knit the same. In this way shade in the green and brown, knitting a piece two yards in length. Make quite damp and iron dry with a hot iron, placing something over the work that the iron may not discolor it.

Cast off one edge entirely, the whole length of the work. Unravel the knitting, leaving three stitches as a heading to the fringe, which has the appearance of curling moss. Lay this aside and make the flowers and foundation for the mat. Take a piece of paste-board seven inches in diameter, cut a perfect circle, divide it off in sections (as seen by the lines in the diagram) with strong patent thread, beginning in the centre of the circle, carrying the thread through the paste-board at the distance of two inches from the outside of the circle, back again to the

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

FIG. I.—RIDING-HABIT for a gentleman.

FIG. II.—RIDING-HABIT for a LADY OF DARK GREEN CLOTH.—The skirt should contain three widths of cloth, and for a medium sized lady be a yard and a half long. The corsage closes up to the throat. The sleeves are nearly tight to the elbow; below that they widen a little. White linen collar and full under-sleeves. Black beaver hat and plume.

FIG. III.—A HOUSE DRESS OF BLUE SILK.—Over the full, plain skirt is worn a basque of white mull, trimmed with rich needlework, and ornamented with bows of ribbon.

FIG. IV.—A MORNING DRESS OF PEARL COLORED CASHMERE, trimmed down the front and the sleeves with a checked silk of gay colors. We give this style, not for what we think its beauty, but because it is the latest novelty. The front of the body fits closely to the figure, but at the back the dress is in one piece, and hangs loosely, like the trains of the Princess Royal of France, which always hung from the shoulders. The sleeves are in the Venetian style.

FIG. V.—BONNET OF WHITE CRAPE.

FIG. VI.—BONNET OF RICE STRAW, trimmed with blonde and flowers.

FIG. VII.—STRAW CAP for a VERY SMALL BOY, ornamented with a white feather, and heavy white ribbon.

FIG. VIII.—FICHU OF WHITE TULLE.—The three frills, in which is hemmed a narrow pink ribbon, meet in a point at the waist behind: the front is crossed by narrow quillings of tulle, with a pink ribbon in the centre; the same trimming is down the centre of front, the ends of the fichu crossing at the waist; they are trimmed with two frills.

FIG. IX.—BERTHE CAPE OF TULLE, trimmed with blonde lace and bows of ribbon.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Flounces still continue popular, and will be very much so for this, summer dresses. Double skirts will be much worn, however, as well as those trimmed down the sides.

BASQUES are still in favor, though some bodies are made without them. These latter usually have a sharp point in front. Low-necked bodies have a point both before and behind. The Raphael corsage is very much worn. This is cut square across the front, with straps across the shoulders. If the corsage is low, it is cut square across the back of the neck also.

SLEEVES are made according to the fancy of the wearer. They are all wide at the bottom, however.

UNDER-SLEEVES ARE VERY FULL AND PUFFED.—They nearly all have a colored wristband, with a row of lace on each side.

COLLARS are again made of insertion, trimmed with fine Valenciennes.

THE MARIE-ANTOINETTE FICHUS, though no longer a novelty, are still much worn. Some are made puffed all over in tulle with squares of narrow velvet or ribbons. The ground of these fichus is covered with small bows. The sleeves to match are made of the same spotted tulle and trimmed with

lace. At the edge of the sleeve, a ribbon is run in the puffing to form a transparent under the lace. The same small bows are stuck about the puffs, and a large bow of ribbon is put on one side of each sleeve. Others are composed of large balloons of muslin intersected by rows of purl with narrow velvets run in it.

A slight change of form is apparent in some of the new evening dresses. It consists in the skirt being shorter in front than behind—just sufficiently short to show the feet; whilst at the back it is rather long. One of the dresses made with a skirt of the form just mentioned is composed of cerulean blue velvet, and with it are to be worn shoes of blue moire antique, with rosettes and small heels. The corsage of the dress is high and pointed, and has a small basque. The trimming consists of brandeburgs, formed of twists of blue velvet. The sleeves are double, the under ones being long and plain, the upper ones in puffs, reaching mid-way down the arm.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS of the shawl shape will be very much worn this spring.

BONNETS have not altered very much in style. The face still continues round, with a full under-trimming. Some few of the *Marie Stuart* shape, that is pointed and flat on the top, and very "flaring" at the sides, have appeared, but they are by no means general. An elegant wedding order, just completed, includes a bonnet of plain white satin, trimmed with bouquets of white hyacinth. To this bonnet is attached a veil of rich white blonde. This seems something like a revival of past fashions.

BROOCHES mounted in the stomacher style are being again worn. In plain style of costume no ornaments are more appropriate, or indeed more fashionable than those composed of hair. Hair jewelry may be said to have now arrived at perfection. We have just seen a bracelet, the band of which is formed of a plait of light, silky hair, and the clasp, which is of blue enamel, is set with fine pearls in a most tasteful and elaborate design. Another clasp, destined for a bracelet of dark hair, is of ruby enamel, set with small diamonds. A bracelet, intended for mourning, is composed of silver medallions, with beautiful designs in black enamel. The hair is set in the centre of each medallion. On the clasp the cipher is wrought in enamel and hair, and a ground of silver. A beautiful *reliquaire* has recently been made for the Empress Eugenie. It is a locket, in the form of a heart, and it contains the hair of the Emperor and of Queen Hortense, the Emperor's mother. The locket is richly set with sapphires and pearls.

FANS are becoming quite an expensive item of dress. We lately noticed the newly-introduced mode of having the fan in harmony with the color of the dress. This fashion has called for the introduction of some exquisite fans, of various showy colors. They are spangled with gold or silver, in a vast variety of elegant designs. Some of these colored fans have carved sandal-wood mountings.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

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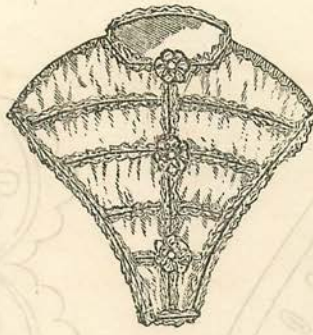


Hilman & Sene

LES MODES PARISIENNES.



HEAD-DRESS.



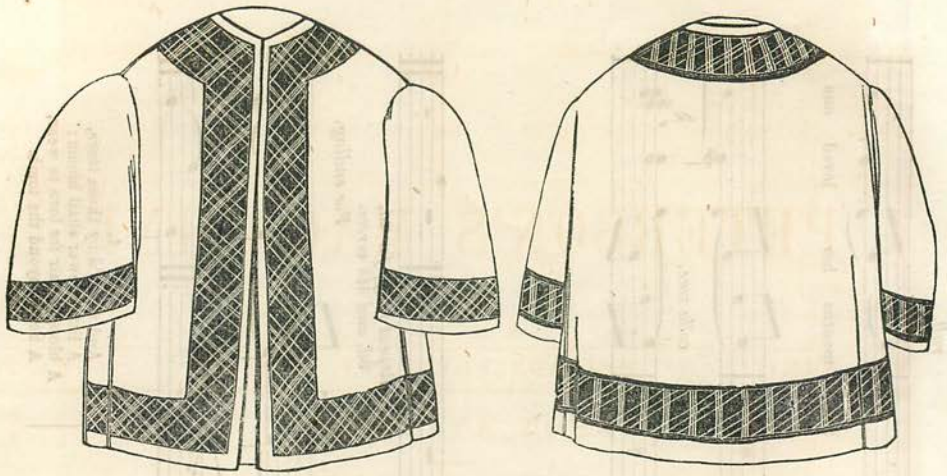
CAPE.



HEAD-DRESS.



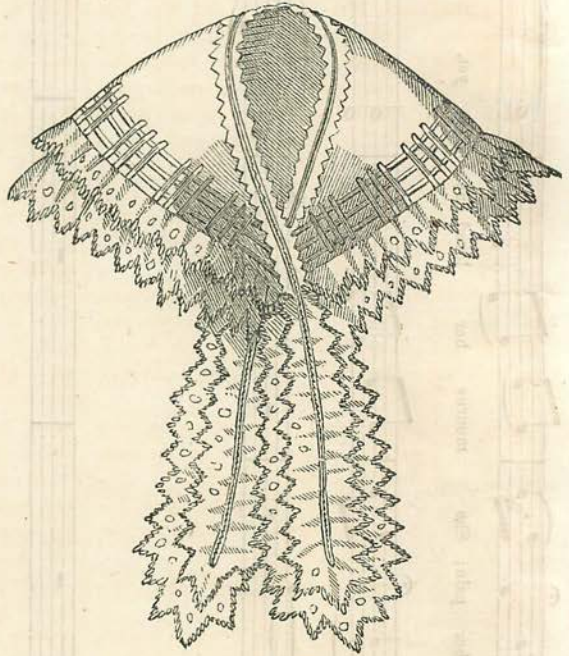
NEW STYLE DRESS.



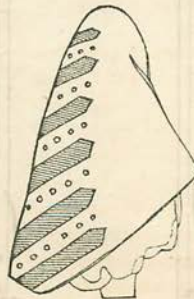
LITTLE BOY'S SACK COAT.



HEAD-DRESS.



FICHU.



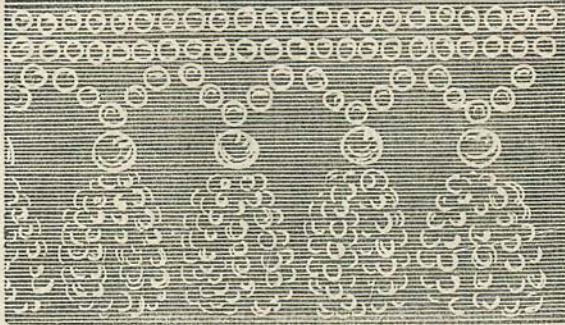
PATTERNS FOR SLEEVES.

beads to match the beading of the top. The fastening down in the centre of the stem is covered by a twist of beads, having much richer tassels at their ends.

The colors of the beads employed in this fringe are crystal white, French blue, and gold color. So long as these colors are employed, being in

harmony with the work, their arrangement is a matter of taste.

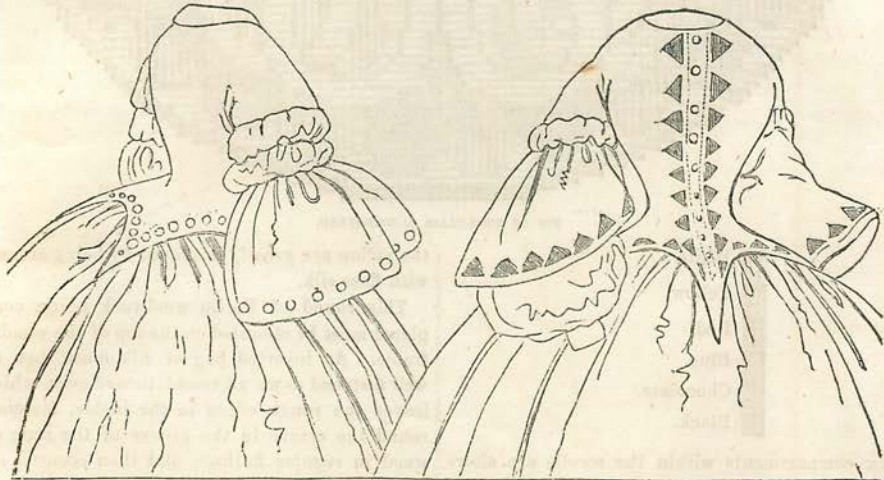
In the same way the color of the silk, which conceals the frame-work of the stand, may be either blue, crimson, or gold color, according to the choice or convenience of the lady-worker.



BEAD FRINGE FOR HOUR-GLASS CANDLE-STAND.

A FASHIONABLE BODY.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



With this number we give a pattern for a very fashionable body, of which see the front and back views above, and the diagram on the next page. The body is formed in points, one in the front, one at the back, and one on each hip. We have not cut out the plaits in front, leaving that to be arranged according to the size required for the wearer.

The three patterns of the diagrams are as follows:—

- No. 1. Half of the Front.
- No. 2. Half of the Back.
- No. 3. Side-Body.

These are to be enlarged, in the manner we have frequently described. Each pattern has the number of inches marked on it.

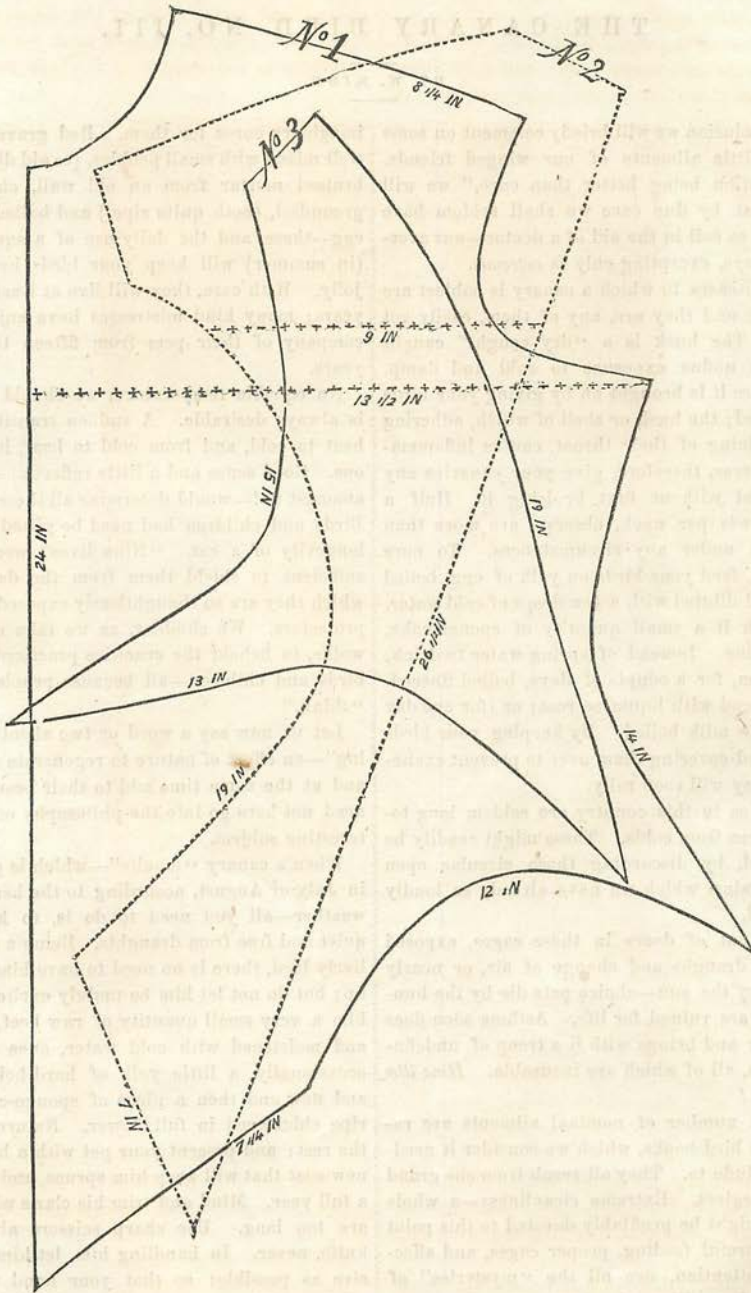


DIAGRAM FOR FASHIONABLE BODY.

Welsh Rabbit.—Dissolve milk, cheese and butter together; cook them until they are thoroughly incorporated, and then pour the mixture over buttered toast. Your own observation must regulate the quantity of each article used in forming this dish.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

FIG. I.—A DRESS FOR THE COUNTRY OF NANKEN.—The skirt is plain, but the basque is so deep as to have the effect of a double skirt. This basque is trimmed with five rows of braid. The sleeves are in the Louis Quatorze style, with a very wide cuff. Straw hat, trimmed with field flowers and black velvet.

FIG. II.—SLEEVE OF WHITE TULLE FOR EVENING WEAR.—It is in the form of a large puffing with frill of the same, finished by two rows of blonde, above which is a trimming of very narrow pink velvet: above the frill the puffing is gathered lengthwise into small puffs which are divided by rows of velvet, plaited, each row terminated by three small loops.

FIG. III.—NEW STYLE DRESS FOR WALKING, very suitable for the country, Sea-Shore or Springs.

FIG. IV.—FIGHU OF TULLE, TO MATCH THE SLEEVE.—Round the neck of the *fichu* is a plait of velvet edged with narrow blonde, the plait being continued down the centre of long ends in front.

FIG. V.—BACK OF THE FIGHU FIGURE IV.

FIG. VI.—SLEEVE OF TULLE, trimmed with wide lace cuffs.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Skirts with side-trimmings woven in the material are still in favor. Double skirts are also worn, and have side-trimmings of various styles, but the *pyramid* is the most fashionable. Flounces will be as fashionable on all light materials as they were last season. Skirts are all made long and full. The side-trimmings of many silk dresses are in different colors from the rest of the dress. Thus the various shades of drab have side-trimmings of green or blue, while to grey silk, cherry, or various shades of pink or violet form a pleasing contrast.

BODIES are still made high, the principal variation being in the Raphael body which is cut nearly high, but rather low and square across the bust. The basques cut up in long points, (as given in another part of the book,) will be most fashionable. The exceedingly deep basques are not so much worn except in *morning* or *demi-toilet*.

SLEEVES of all styles are worn. Some are as tight as a

gentleman's coat sleeve, with a little jockey cap and cuff. Sometimes they are open at short intervals on the back part of the arm, showing a white under-sleeve. These are worn with the Raphael body. Others have three or four puffs confined by bands around the arm, and are finished at the hand by a fall of lace. Then again, the wide Venetian sleeve, falling off the arm, open on the under part up to the top, and worn over a full puffed sleeve, is very fashionable. Some ladies are patronizing the perfectly plain body, with very full bishop sleeves, the fullness set into a plain piece at the top, and into a rather deep cuff at the wrist; these sleeves are cut the same length in the front of the arm as at the back, and gathered up at the seam to the required length at the bend of the arm.

MANTILLAS have not altered materially in shape. Shawls, and mantillas in the shawl style, are very much worn.

BONNETS also retain very much of their winter's shape. Some decided *Marie Stuart* faces have appeared, but they are by no means universal.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE BOY OF ABOUT FOUR YEARS OF AGE.—The frock and trousers are both of blue poplin, trimmed with bands of pearl-colored poplin. Pearl-colored straw cap, trimmed with a garnet-colored velvet lace.

FIG. II.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL OF FIGURED CHALE.—Cap of white silk, trimmed with a flounce and a fall of deep lace.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In our present number we give a style of coat, much worn for an out-door wrap by little boys. It is like the old-fashioned sacque, and is sometimes worn with a belt. The Raphael bodies are very popular for little girls. A very beautiful dress has just been completed for a girl of about ten years of age. It consists of a silk of a beautiful violet tint. The skirt is ornamented with side-trimmings formed of rows of narrow velvet set on in a lozenge pattern. The corsage of this dress is high, and has a long basque: it is trimmed with braces covered with rows of velvet in a lozenge design; and the same velvet trimming is placed at the edge of the basque. The sleeves are demilong, and in front of the arm they are slit open nearly to the top; they are set on in fluted plaits, and from the shoulder a narrow fall or epaulette of silk descends over the upper part of the sleeve. The sleeves and epaulettes are bordered with lozenges formed of rows of velvet.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

HOW IT IS AFFORDED.—The New Lisbon (Wis.) Republican says:—"It is somewhat surprising to us—after a careful perusal of 'Peterson's Magazine'—to know how it can be afforded at the price. The April number of this splendid monthly is more than usually attractive, and if Peterson keeps on, he will excel all other publishers in the Union. We advise every one to send for a copy." We will tell our brother editor how we afford it. We get cash from all our subscribers, and buy for cash: and we believe we are the only Magazine publisher that does this. The result is that we can afford to publish, for two dollars, a better Magazine than anybody else.

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Linart & Sons

LES MODES PARISIENNES



BRIDAL HEAD-DRESSES.

ETWING'S PATENT



CARRIAGE COSTUME.

BOYNTON

BOYNTON



GENERAL-CLARK 3411111

SUMMER BONNETS.

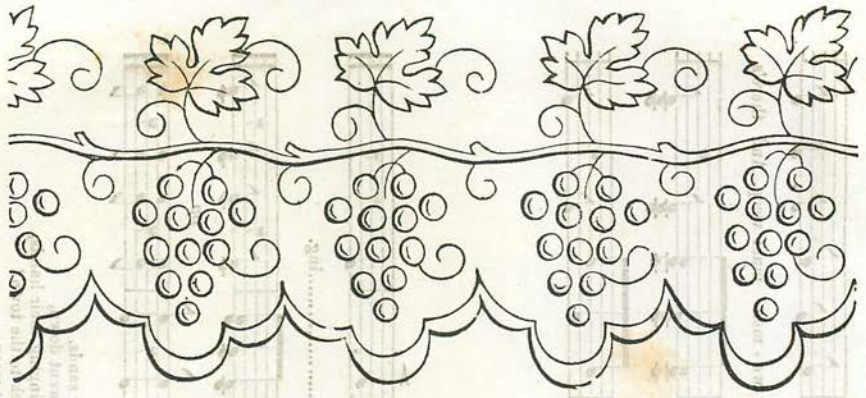


HEAD-DRESS.



FICHU.

BONNET.



GRAPE PATTERN EDGING.



RAPHAEL BODY AND SKIRT.

A BEAUTIFUL WHAT-NOT.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

IN the front of the number, we give a beautiful design for a What-Not, consisting of three trays, or shelves, with a narrow upright border. They are arranged to hang one over the other, being all suspended by means of one set of cords. These trays are of light wood, rounded at the corners, and lined with either cloth or German velvet.

The border of bead-work, of which also we have supplied the design, is intended to cover the front of each tray. It is worked on fine canvas. The outline of all its parts is traced in with beads of chalk-white, and all the interiors are of transparent white. The veins of the leaves and the tendrils are in gold beads, as is also the spot in each berry. The ground is a light, bright, opaque blue. The edge is of black and gold.

We have also given a portion of the fringe which hangs down from each part of the treble tier below the bead border. This is formed of gold and blue, the lower part of each loop being in gold, and its upper part in blue. These loops

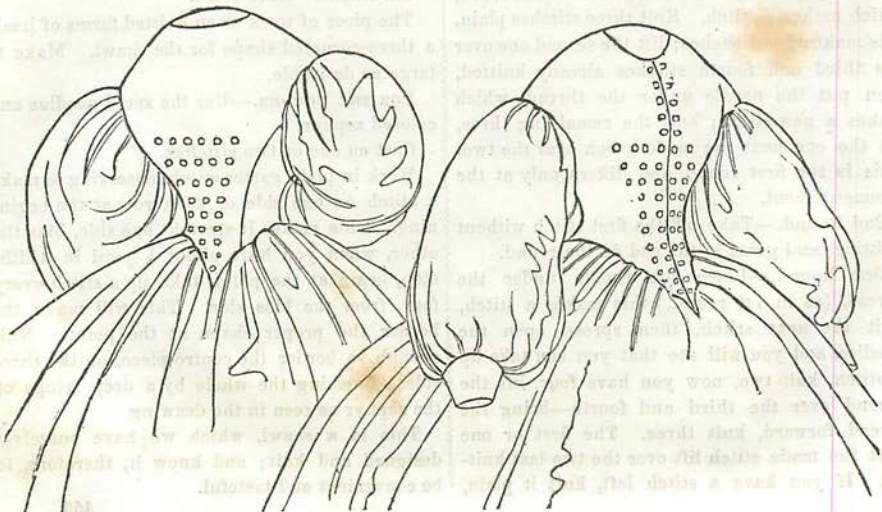
being thread of regularly graduated lengths, each is twisted round its next neighbor.

The three different parts of the What-Not being all complete, they are put together in the following manner:—Four small rings are attached to each of the trays, two in the front, two in the back, in the places indicated in our engraving. In the fronts of the bottoms of the trays, in a line with the two front rings, a hole must be pierced, and through this hole a silk cord must be passed, first through the hole, then through the ring, and so on to the top, the distances being regulated by knots in the cord, and a tassel, either of beads or silk, being suspended from each ring, in front of the bead-work.

Ladies who do not wish to undertake quite so much work, may, with exactly one-third of the trouble, produce a more simple, but still very elegant, article in the shape of the What-Not, formed only of one tray, but in every other respect following the instructions we have given.

FASHIONABLE BODY AND SLEEVES.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



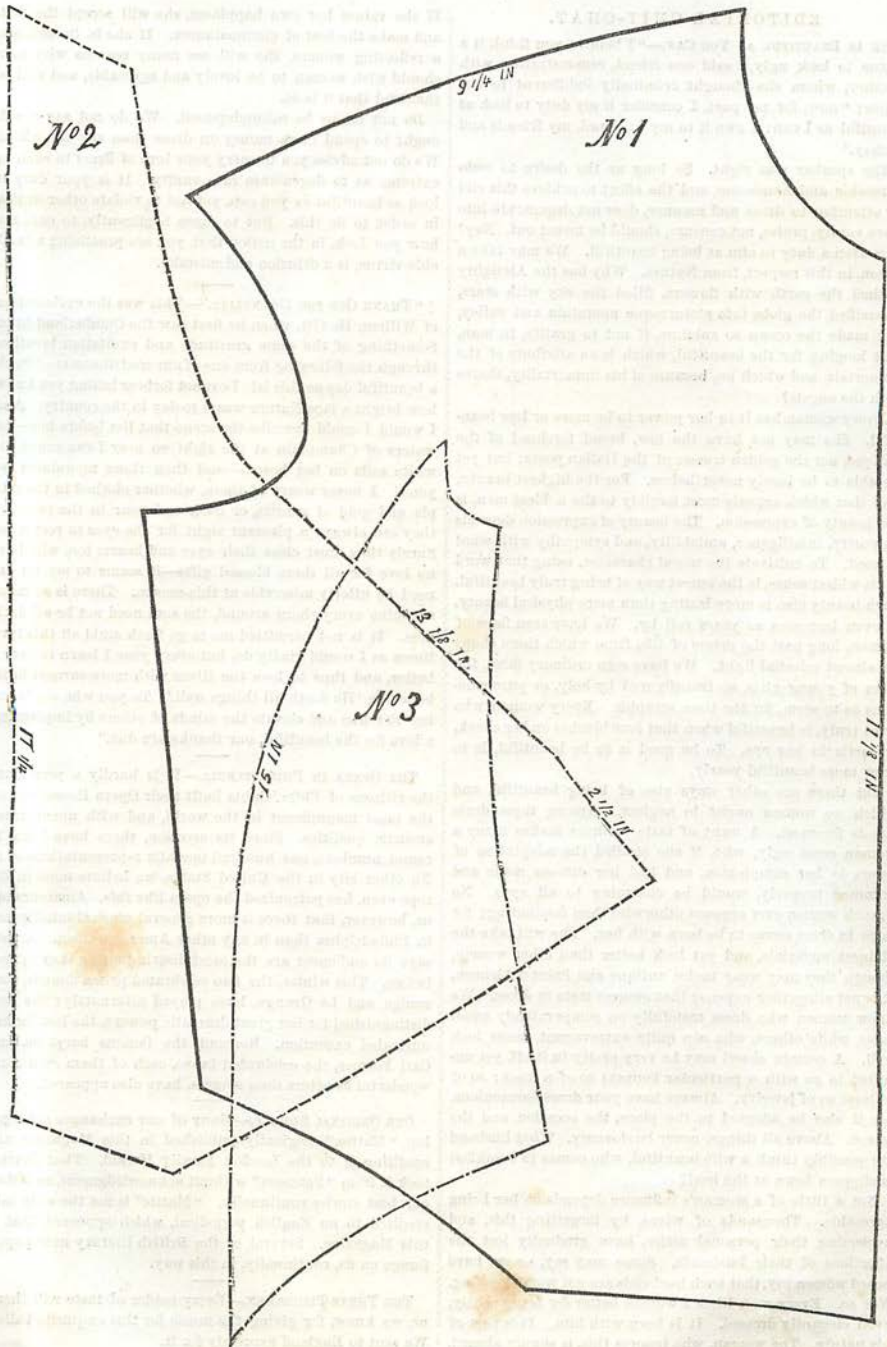
We give another new and fashionable pattern for a body and dress, this month; the diagram, to cut it from, being appended below, with measurements for a middle-sized lady.

No. 1. FRONT.

No. 2. BACK.

No. 3. SIDE BODY.

Any lady, therefore, can cut this out.



FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

FIG. I.—DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN, WITH SIXTEEN RUFFLES OR FLOUNCES.—Corsage and sleeves trimmed to correspond with the skirt. Bonnet of white chip, trimmed with lilac flowers and ribbon, with a blonde fall over the front.

FIG. II.—A SILK DRESS OF STONE COLOR.—The skirt has side-trimmings woven in the material, finished with heavy fringe. Body and sleeves correspond with the skirt. Bonnet of white crape, with a long plume.

FIG. III.—DRESS OF IMPERIAL BLUE SILK, WITH DOUBLE SKIRT.—The lower skirt is quite plain, and the upper one is edged with a lozenge pattern in velvet, woven in with the material. The corsage has a basque drooping very low at the back, and terminating at each side of the waist. The sleeves are formed of one long puff, finished at the wrist by a cuff of the same pattern as that which edges the upper skirt. The same trimming forms epaulettes at the top of the sleeves.

FIG. IV.—EVENING DRESS OF PINK SILK, WITH A DOUBLE SKIRT, which has side-trimmings of bands of black velvet, edged with narrow black lace, and ornamented with hanging buttons. The body is cut square on the front *a la Raphael*, and it, like the sleeves, is ornamented to match the skirt.

FIG. V & VI.—BRIDAL HEAD-DRESSES.

FIG. VII.—BONNET OF WHITE CRAPE trimmed with flowers, and having a delicate tulle veil attached to the front, and falling back over the bonnet.

FIG. VIII.—LEGHORN FLAT FOR A LITTLE GIRL, ornamented with a half wreath of flowers and white ribbon.

FIG. IX.—PELERINE AND PYRAMIDS to trim a body and the sides of the skirt. The ground is composed of insertions of black lace quadrilled with very narrow velvets. Bows on the shoulder and behind in the Spanish style. The pyramids are surrounded by insertions quadrilled with narrow velvets. The middle is a puffing of spotted tulle with velvet bows stuck about it. The edges of this pelerine are trimmed with a rich Chantilly lace. The top of the body is decorated with a blonde point.

FIG. X.—HEAD-DRESS composed of black lace, pink roses, and a spiral roll of pink ribbon at the back.

FIG. XI.—OPERA BONNET OF WHITE SILK, ornamented with blue velvet. A spray of blue velvet flowers is on one side.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Dresses are made very long behind, almost with trains, but shortened in front. Skirts still have

side-trimmings in the form of pyramids, composed of velvet chequer work lace arranged in spirals, or simply bows of ribbon. Double skirts are also very fashionable, and plain are still worn.

BASQUES are no longer fashionable; instead of these we have either a series of long, narrow points round the waist, or long points in the front only: these dresses are generally closed up the front by buttons. Bodies like those in fig. 3, are very fashionable also. Some are made to form waistcoat points in front, and a postillion's jacket behind.

SLEEVES are of every variety. We mentioned all the newest styles in our May number, except the full bishop sleeve, which is either plaited down at the top, or set into a narrow plain piece, and having a *jockey* or *epaulette*; at the bottom they are either set into a deep cuff fitting the wrist, or are shorter, and set into a loose band, over which a cuff is turned back, either pointed or *a la mousquetaire*, a muslin puffed sleeve coming below it.

MORNING DRESSES are frequently made of white *pique*. Some few are made of nankin, which is now beginning to recover some of the favor it formerly enjoyed in ladies' and children's costume. These morning *negliges* of nankin have the skirts ornamented with side-trimmings, composed of cotton braid, either white or colored. The jacket corsages of these dresses are made with very deep basquines, and at each side there is a small pocket. The sleeves, in the pagoda form, are very wide at the ends. A morning dress of white *pique* admits of a more elaborate and elegant style of trimming, in which braid and fringe may be conjointly introduced.

MANTILLAS for summer have the small *Burnous* hood. The *Burnous* shawl made in black glace or satin, has *revers* in front which terminate in a hood at the back: these hoods have always rich tassels.

BONNETS will be worn a little more forward on the head, and closer to the cheeks. Several of the new Parisian bonnets have the crowns entirely covered with flowers and foliage. One we have seen has the crown entirely covered with bouquets of Parma violets. The front consists of drawings of lilac crape, and a veil of white tulle or blonde. The under-trimming is formed of small bouquets of violets, disposed all round the edge of the front. Some crowns are covered with bouquets of flowers, having long pendent sprays of foliage drooping over the cape at the back.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Many club subscriptions, as well as single ones, expire with the present number. This being a *cash* Magazine, every name is struck off our mail-books, when the subscription expires: and to this rule we make no exceptions. Please remit immediately, if you wish your July number promptly. Let every single subscriber send a club—and every one can do it with a little effort. The next volume will be the most brilliant we have ever published, especially in the literary department.

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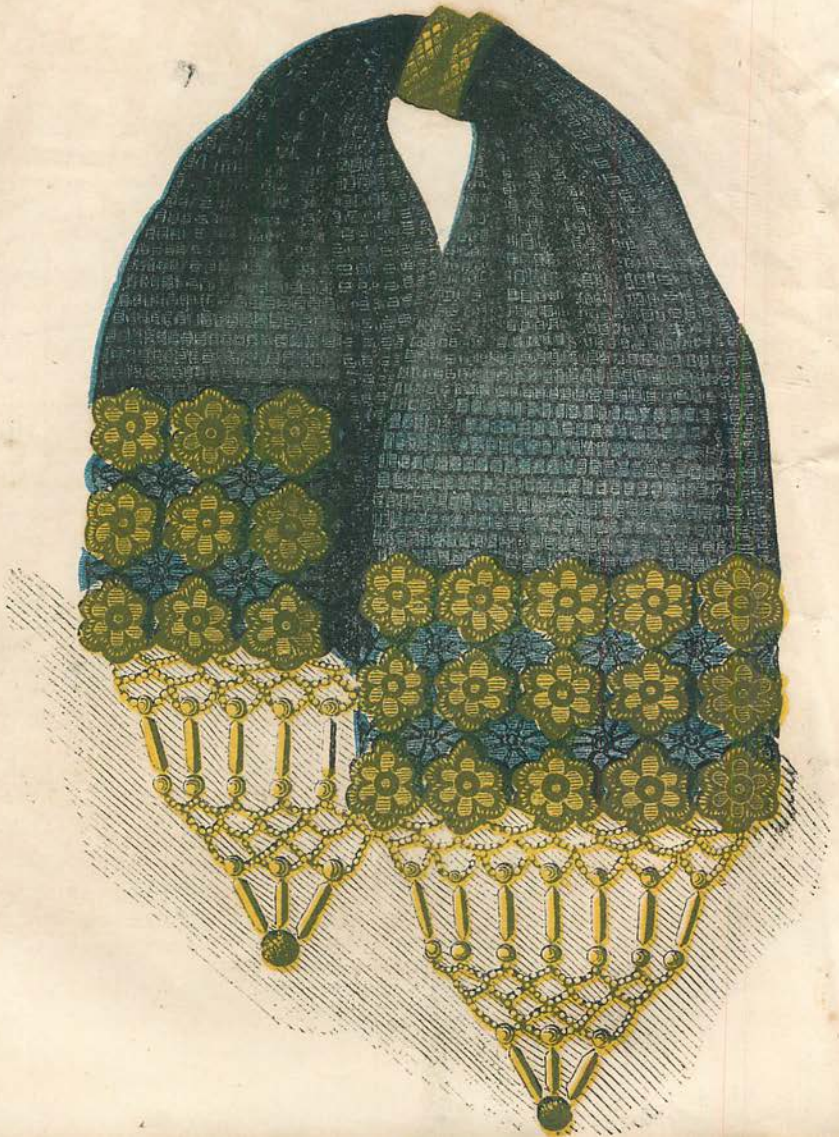
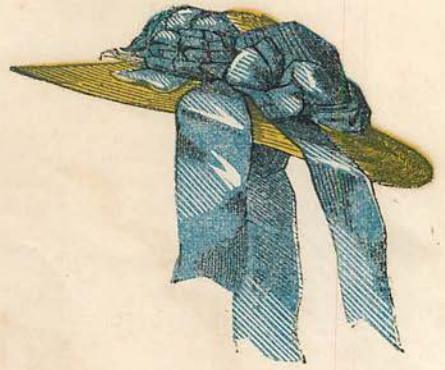
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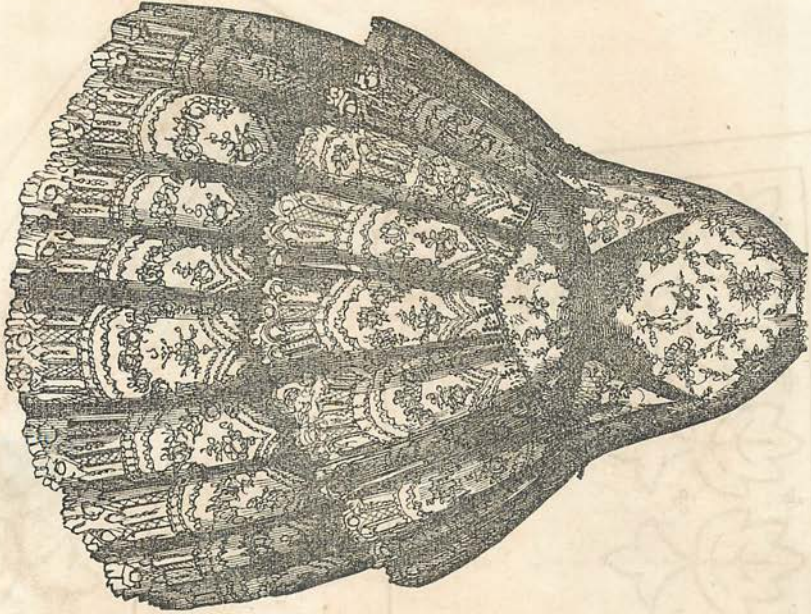


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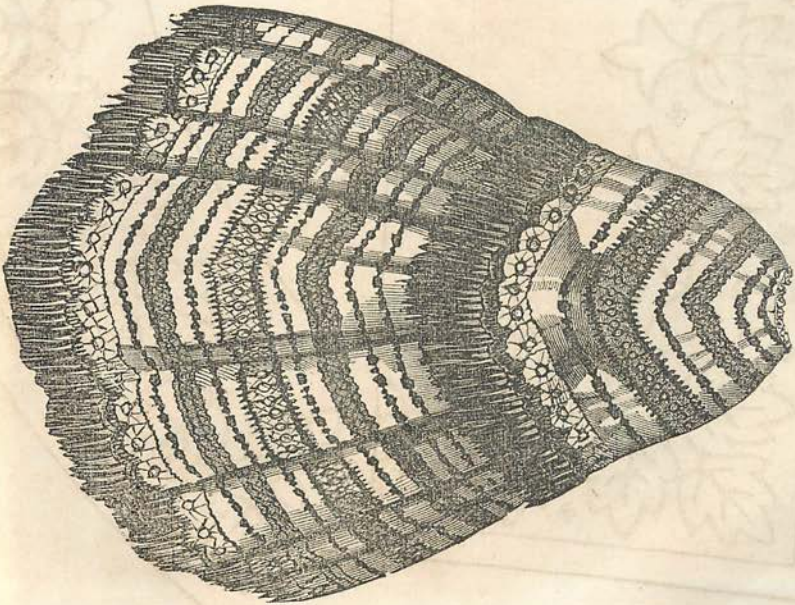


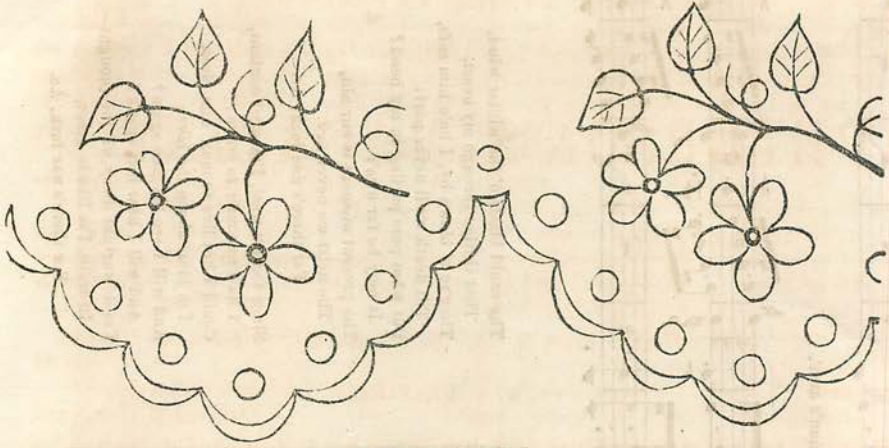


COSTUME FOR WATERING-PLACE.



LACE MANTILLAS FOR SUMMER WEAR.





PATTERN OF SKIRT



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Omelet.—To one egg take a skimful of milk and a small portion of salt, with some pepper. Beat well together, and fry in butter. Turn it carefully.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

A Perfumed Soap.—Take four ounces of marshmallow roots skinned, and dried in the shade; powder them, and add one ounce of starch; the same of wheaten flour; six drachms of pine-nut kernels, two ounces of blanched almonds, an ounce and a half of kernels husked, two ounces of oil of tartar, the same of oil of sweet almonds, and thirty grains of musk; thoroughly incorporate the whole, and add to every ounce half an ounce of florentine orris-root in fine powder; then steep half a pound of fresh marshmallow roots, bruised in the distilled water of mallows (or orange flowers,) for twelve hours, then squeeze out the liquor; then, with this liquor and the preceding powders and oils, make a stiff paste, to be dried in the shade, and formed into round balls. This soap is excellent for smoothing the skin, or rendering the hands delicately white.

Moths in Carpets.—Camphor will not stop the ravages of moths after they have commenced eating. Then they pay no regard to the presence of camphor, cedar or tobacco. Nor will the dreaded and inconvenient taking up and beating always insure success. But take a coarse, crash towel, and wring it out of clean water, and spread it smoothly on the carpet, then iron it dry with a good, hot iron, repeating the operation on all suspected places, and those least used. It does not injure the ply or color of the carpet in the least, as it is not necessary to press hard, heat and steam being the agents; and they do the work effectually on worms and eggs. Then the camphor will doubtless prevent depredations of the miller.

The Most Correct and Tasty Way of Arranging Flowers for Vases.—Much depends upon the formation of the vase, also the position in which it is to be placed. It is imperative that a due regard to the contrast of colors be studied; placing the larger and darker flowers in the back-ground, or centre, as the case may be. By no means over-crowd the vase—the majority of bouquets being spoil in effect by that one fault: as the natural beauty and elegance is much enhanced by a light and easy distribution in the arrangement.

The Cheapest and Simplest Method for Preserving the Skeletons of Leaves.—Make up a book of good, stout writing paper, (letter size,) and fasten down each skeleton leaf (when thoroughly dried) to the paper by means of a fine needle and thread, catching hold of the centre or main stem of each leaf only. Beyond this nothing but care is required to keep them in a high state of preservation. I made up my book in this way three years ago, and they are as good now as they were the first day I put them in.

How to take Fruit Stains out of a Muslin Dress.—Boil a handful of fig leaves in two quarts of water until reduced to a pint. With a clean sponge, dipped in this liquor, rub the part affected, and the stains will be entirely removed. Or—Rub the part on each side with yellow soap, then tie up a piece of pearlash in the cloth, and soak well in hot water, or boil; afterward expose the stained part to the sun and air until removed.

Baked Pears.—Take half a dozen of fine pears; peel them, cut them in halves, and take out the cores. Put them into a pan with a little red wine, a few cloves, half a pound of sugar, and some water. Set them in a moderate oven till tender; then put them on a slow fire to stew gently, with grated lemon-peel and more sugar, if necessary.

Fire in the Chimney.—In cases of fire in the chimney, it is an excellent plan to put salt on the fire in the grate below, as it acts chemically on the flaming soot above. This has been found to extinguish the fire in a short time, and deserves to be more generally known.

To Clean Paper on Walls, first lightly sweep off the dust with a clean broom. Divide a loaf a week old into eight parts. Take the crust in your hand, and beginning at the top of the wall, wipe it downward, in the lightest manner, with the crumb. Do not rub crossways nor upward. The dirt of the paper and the crumbs will fall together. Observe, you must not rub more than half a yard at a stroke, and when all the upper part is done, go round again, beginning a little above where you left off. If the rubbing is not done very lightly, the dirt will adhere to the paper.

Raspberry Sandwich.—Take half a pound of sifted sugar, half a pound of butter, two eggs, and two ounces of ground rice, work them well together, then add seven ounces of flour. Spread half this mixture upon buttered writing-paper, in a shallow tin or dish, then a layer of raspberry preserve, and next cover with the other half of the paste. Bake in a quick oven, and when required for use, cut it into thick pieces like sandwiches, having previously sifted a little lump sugar over it.

To Keep Brewer's Yeast, and Correct its Bitterness.—Pour three times the quantity of water upon it, stir it well up; pour the stale water off, and put on fresh every day, and it will keep for weeks. All brewer's yeast should have water poured on it, and be left to settle until the next day, it is then poured off, and the yeast carefully taken out, leaving a brown sediment at the bottom. Bread made from yeast prepared in this way will never be bitter.

To Remove Freckles without Discoloring the Skin.—The following will answer your purpose:—Rectified spirits of wine, one ounce; water, eight ounces; half an ounce of orange-flower water, or one ounce of rose-water; diluted muriatic acid, a teaspoonful. This, when properly mixed, should be used after washing.

The Best Way to Obtain the Skeletons of Leaves.—The skeletons of leaves may be obtained by soaking the leaves in a weak solution of sulphuric acid, which eats away all the body of the leaf, leaving only the fibres, in the form of a delicate network.

Cherries, to Candy.—The fruit must be gathered before it is ripe, prick and stone them, boil clarified sugar, and pour it over them.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

FIG. I.—A BALL DRESS OF SEA GREEN SATIN, trimmed with three founces of wide Brussels lace. Head-dress a wreath of green leaves. Opera cloak of Broussa silk, lined with white, and trimmed with fringe and tassels.

FIG. II.—EVENING DRESS OF WHITE TABLETAN, trimmed with seven founces, each founce edged with a puffing of tabletan. Side-trimmings are formed by clusters of blue flowers and strings of pearls. The head-dress, and corsage, and sleeve trimming correspond with the skirt.

FIG. III.—DINNER DRESS FOR A WATERING-PLACE.—Skirt of apple-green silk, made long and very full. The body is of white, thin muslin, made round at the waist, and confined by a broad ribbon sash. This muslin body is trimmed with ruffles and bows of ribbon.

FIG. IV.—LACE MANTILLA.—Mr. George Bulpin is splendidly located in his new store, No. 415 Broadway, New York, where his beautiful variety of spring and summer Mantillas are displayed to the best advantage. We have selected two choice specimens for illustration. The first consists of a small Mantilla of plain lace surrounded by a circular founce: the body of the Mantilla is enriched by rows of fancy trimming, chenille, gimp, and guipure insertion: in the centre is a row of rich drop button trimming. The founce is decorated in like manner, and headed by a row of guipure lace edged with fringe.

FIG. V.—LACE MANTILLA from the same establishment, is of fine French lace arranged in the form of a circular, sur-

rounded by two deep flounces of the same material, arranged with considerable fullness, and headed by a drop button trimming mingled with jet.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The Raphael bodies are very much worn, as well as bodies made high and closed up the front with buttons. The *basque* is but little worn, except as an in-door morning dress, when the jacket is made very deep, forming a short skirt, which is trimmed to correspond with the skirt of the dress. Instead of lappets or basques, the bodies are now cut in deep points, (as shown in a former number,) in front, at the back, and on the hips; or with points in front only, and a small postillion jacket at the back. Plain skirts, with side-trimmings, double skirts, and flounces, are all fashionable.

SLEEVES are made in a variety of ways. The most fashionable are the very full bishop with deep pointed cuff; the sleeve with two large puffs; and the very wide, bell-shaped sleeve, falling over large puffed sleeves of muslin or lace. For summer, wide and open sleeves with pretty undersleeves, are far more appropriate than closed sleeves.

MANTILLAS are made somewhat larger than heretofore, and trimmed less. The pointed hood is quite fashionable.

BONNETS are certainly larger than those worn in the winter, and have a decided point in front; some of them are even bent down on the forehead. We give engravings of two bonnets, from the establishment of Mr. White, Philadelphia, which are printed in colors, at the beginning of the

number. One is a Leghorn bonnet, with an outer trimming of ribbon on the right side, and of ostrich plumes on the left; with a face trimming of tulle and flowers. The other is a child's hat of the gipsy pattern.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL, OF BLUE AND WHITE PLAID CHALE.—A loose basque of the same material is made with wide, open sleeves. Leghorn flat with a long, white plume.

FIG. II.—DRESS FOR A LARGE GIRL, OF GREEN SILK, WITH A DOUBLE SKIRT.—The upper skirt has a side-trimming of gay plaid, woven in the silk. The sleeves and body have a trimming corresponding with the skirt. A plait of plaided ribbon is around the hair.

FIG. III.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE BOY, OF WHITE MARSEILLES.—The body is cut in the Raphael style. The trimming consists of a broad, white cotton braid, figured. Straw hat and plume.

GENERAL REMARKS.—One of the prettiest dresses which we have seen for a little boy, consists of a short skirt of plaid chale, buttoned at the waist, to a white linen jacket made like a shirt. The bosom is ruffled down the front. A loose sacque of the same material as the dress, cut round in front, is made to wear on cool days, or on the street. Small caps of white or grey hair with a plaid brim, and the small, round straw hats with cord and tassels are worn.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

THE UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY.—The June number was everywhere pronounced one of the best we have published. In fact, the press generally, as well as our large list of subscribers, declares that "Peterson" is always seeking to improve. Says the Plymouth (N. C.) Crescent:—"We have been exchanging with this periodical for years, and have always found it to be the first on hand, and always coming up to all that it promises." Says the Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier:—"Everything considered, this is the cheapest Magazine published." Says the Windham (Ct.) Co. Telegraph:—"With its accustomed regularity, this Magazine for June is on our table. Ladies who wish to keep pace with the fashions, will do well to place this publication on their list." Says the La Grange (Mo.) American:—"Our better half gives it the preference over all other Magazines. The reduced price at which it is published places it within the reach of every one." The Easton (Pa.) Whig says:—"The cheapest and best Magazine published in this country is 'Peterson's.' It is only two dollars a year, and far surpasses the three dollar monthlies." The City Item, published by Col. Fitzgerald, Philadelphia, a capital authority, says:—"The rapidity with which Mr. Peterson has succeeded in introducing his work into the most select and cultivated families in the land, is in one aspect, wonderful; but when we regard the intrinsic excellence of the matter it contains—its remarkable cheapness—the price being but Two Dollars per year—and the completeness with which it fills a want, which, prior to the establishment of the Lady's National Magazine, was much felt in the reading world, the success of the scheme is not at all a subject of wonder. There are sixty-six embellishments and illustrations in the May number, at present under review. This department is a special favorite with the ladies. The latest fashions in dress, the prettiest and sweetest patterns of every style of costume, are discussed with complete fullness each month; and the book should, therefore, be consulted by every lady of taste and fashion in our community. Those who have it not, should subscribe *instantly.*"

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WHOM TO ADDRESS.—Letters, intended for the Magazine, must be addressed to Charles J. Peterson. The house of T. B. Peterson & Brothers is entirely distinct. We have no interest in it, nor has it any in the Magazine.

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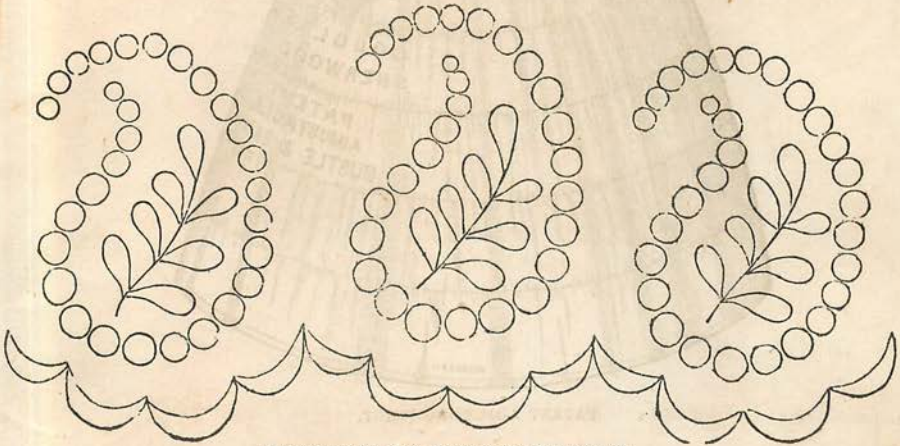
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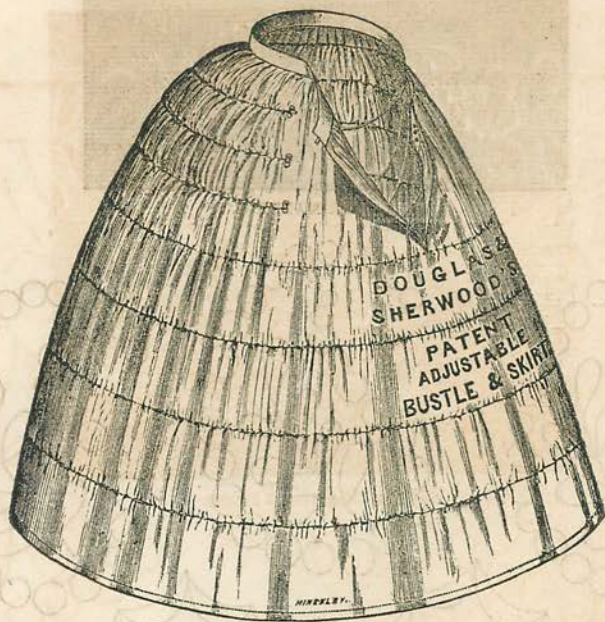
NAME FOR MARKING.



EMBROIDERY FOR BOTTOM OF PETTICOAT.



RAPHAEL BODY.



PATENT ADJUSTING SKIRT.



HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

Velvet Cream.—One pint of cream, half an ounce of isinglass; keep stirring it over a fire till dissolved; sugar to your taste rubbed on a lemon. Take it off and stir it till nearly cold. Then pour it into a dish that has in it the juice of one lemon and two glasses of white wine. When well mixed, put it into your mould. It is better made the day before it is required.

Another.—Soak three-quarters of an ounce of isinglass five minutes in a gill of sherry, madeira, or raisin wine; then dissolve it over the fire, stirring it all the time. Rub the rind of two lemons on six ounces of loaf sugar, and add it with the juice to the hot solution, which is then to be poured gently into a pint of cream. Stir the whole until cold, and put it into moulds.

Snow Rice Cream.—Put into a saucepan four ounces of ground rice, two ounces of loaf sugar, six or eight drops of essence of almonds, two ounces of fresh or salt butter. Add a quart of new milk. Boil fifteen or twenty minutes, until smooth. Pour into a mould previously greased with Florence oil. Turn it out when quite cold, and serve with preserves round it.

Stewed Tomatoes.—Slice the tomatoes into a tinned saucepan; season with pepper and salt, and place bits of butter over the top; put on the lid close, and stew twenty minutes. After this, stir them frequently, letting them stew till well done; a spoonful or two of vinegar is an improvement. This is excellent with roast beef or mutton.

To make Good and Clear Coffee.—Grind two large table-spoonfuls of coffee, put it into the coffee-pot, and fill up the pot with quite boiling water; set it over the fire for one minute, then pour in the white and the crushed shell of an egg. Let stand ten minutes, and it will be found bright and clear as water.

Preserved Pears.—Take as many pears as you require, and steam them for fifteen minutes. Then pare them, leaving them on the stems, and add an equal weight of clarified sugar. Boil them over a slow fire for a short time. A little sherry, in the proportion of half a wineglassful to every pound of pears, is a great improvement.

Fig Pudding.—Six ounces of figs chopped fine, six ounces of suet, three ounces of bread-crumbs, three ounces of sugar, three eggs, and a little nutmeg. Boil it three hours. Pour arrowroot custard over it.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

To Dry Plants.—Be careful to gather the specimens in dry weather, after the dew has evaporated. The best way to take them home is in the crown of a hat, or a tin sandwich box. Then taking up each specimen singly, lay it smooth between two sheets of blotting-paper, and then place it inside a large book; then another specimen a few leaves distant, and so on, till the book is full. This done, tie it up tightly with a string, and place two flat irons on it. Thus the plants are to remain for a day, and then be changed into fresh blotting-paper, to dry them still more, and so on for four or five days, when they will all be found a good color, and fit to put away. Some plants require different treatment. In thick-stalked and woody plants, the under side of the stem is first to be cut away. Berries must be dried by being hung up in the air or sun. Stonecrops and heaths must be dipped for three or four minutes in boiling water, before laying out; if this be not done, the juicy plants will grow even for a long time after they are placed in the paper, and the leaves of the heaths will soon fall off.

To make Marmalade of Pears.—Take six pounds of small pears and four pounds of loaf sugar. Put the pears into a saucepan with a little water, and set it on the fire. When the fruit is soft, take them out; pare, quarter, and core them. As you do this, throw the pieces into another saucepan containing cold water, and when all are done, set them

on the fire. As soon as they are sufficiently soft, rub them through a sieve. Having, in the meantime, clarified the sugar, and boiled it to a good syrup, pour it to the pulp. Set it on the fire and stir the whole well together until the marmalade is of the proper consistence. Then take it off the fire, put it into pots, and when cold tie them down.

For Preserving Green Peas.—1. Shell the peas, and put them into a saucepan of boiling water. Give them two or three warms only, and then put them into a colander. When the water is drained off the peas, place them on a cloth spread out on the dresser, and then pour them on to another cloth, to dry perfectly. Bottle them in wide-mouthed bottles, leaving room only for a clarified mutton suet, about an inch thick, which is to be poured over them, and for the cork. Cover the corks with rosin, and keep the bottles in a cellar, or bury them in the earth. When they are to be used, boil them till tender with a bit of butter, a spoonful of sugar, and a bit of mint.

Another Receipt for Preserving Green Peas.—2. Shell, scald and dry the peas, as directed in the first receipt. Place them on tins or on earthen dishes in a cool oven to harden. Keep them in paper bags hung up in the kitchen. When they are to be used, let them lie an hour in water. Then set them on the fire in cold water, with a bit of butter, and let them boil till ready. Boil a sprig of dried mint with them.

Another way of Drying Succulent Plants, is to place the ends in water, and let them remain in a cool place until the next day. When about to be submitted to the process of drying, place each plant between several sheets of blotting-paper, and iron it with a large, smooth heater, pretty strongly warmed, till all the moisture is dissipated. Some plants require more moderate heat than others, and herein consists the nicety of the experiment; but we have generally found that if the iron be not too hot, and is passed rapidly, yet carefully, over the surface of the blotting-paper, it answers the purpose equally well with plants of almost every variety of hue and thickness.

Mixture to Destroy Bugs.—Mix half a pint of spirits of turpentine and half a pint of best rectified spirits of wine in a strong bottle; add, in small pieces, half an ounce of camphor. Shake the mixture well, and, with a sponge or brush, wet the infected parts. The dust should be well brushed from the bedstead and furniture, to prevent any stain. If this precaution be taken, there will be no danger of soiling the richest damask. The smell of the mixture will soon evaporate after using. Only one caution is necessary: never apply the mixture by candlelight, lest the spirits should catch the flame of the candle and set the bed-curtains on fire.

Essence of Celery.—This may be prepared by soaking for a fortnight half an ounce of celery-seeds in a quarter of a pint of brandy. A few drops will flavor a pint of soup or broth equal to a head of celery.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

FIG. I.—DRESS FOR WATERING-PLACE of grenadine, with two skirts; the sleeves and breast adorned with knots of ribbon.

FIG. II.—DRESS FOR LITTLE GIRL, in a rich, Scotch plaid silk; hat of Leghorn, trimmed with an ostrich plume.

FIG. III.—DRESS FOR LITTLE BOY, in linen plaid.

FIG. IV.—BLACK LACE MANTILLA, suitable for summer wear: a beautiful and stylish article.

FIG. V.—TRAVELING SKIRT, manufactured by Douglas & Sherwood, 343 Broadway, New York, is one of the most popular skirts introduced this season. The material is brown linen, and for the purpose for which this skirt is designed nothing could be more appropriate. It is made in the usual form of hoop skirts, with an adjustable *tournour*, four flexible steel hoops are introduced into the body of the

skirt, and the bottom is finished with a heavy cord. Ladies who are contemplating a summer excursion into the country, will find this skirt a valuable addition to their wardrobe.

FIG. VI.—SUMMER BONNET.—Mrs. Cripps, 63 Canal street, New York, has furnished us with an illustration of one of the most stylish and elegant bonnets we have seen this season. The material is white crape laid on the foundation plain; the front is bordered by a transparency of lace enriched by narrow puffings of crape, and edged by a deep fall of blonde. The side trimmings are composed of flowers, connected by a delicate green wreath which passes over the brim; on the left is a half open magnolia blossom, with its rich green leaves mingled with sprays of myosotis, mignonne and leaves; on the right are luxuriant clusters of white hops, mingled with loops and ends of ribbon grass. The curtain is of lace, edged with puffings of crape, and overlaid with a deep, rich blonde. The face trimmings consist of a full cap of tulle, interspersed with water lilies, scarlet pinks, clematis blossoms, and sprays. Broad white ribbon strings.

GENERAL REMARKS.—All dresses of light or transparent textures are made with flounces, or double or triple skirts. In summer silks, the double skirt is very popular. BASQUES are nearly abolished. Bodies are worn high, the waists cut with two long points in front, and coming well over the hips; with these bodies the skirts are always separate. The bodies pointed on the hips, and at the back, are very fashionable. These are made either high or low in the neck, as taste or comfort may dictate. MORNING DRESSES, when made of white cambric or lawn, are usually in the surplice style, high on the shoulders, and open tolerably low down the front of the neck. A great many morning dresses are made of Foulard and other summer silks. When the silk is of a small checked pattern, such as brown, pearl, blue or green, it is usually trimmed with a narrow ribbon of some pretty contrasting color, slightly full on. This ribbon extends up the front, over the shoulders to a point behind like a berthe. Sometimes it is carried around the bottom of the skirt. One, two, and even three rows are thus employed.

SLEEVES are still made in a variety of ways. The full bishop sleeve is very fashionable for morning dresses; the very wide, open sleeve, *a la Sultane*, is also now much patronized, very full bishop sleeves of muslin or lace being worn under them.

MANY COLLARS AND SLEEVES are now made of plain muslin. The wristband of these sleeves, in which a ribbon is run, is formed of a band of muslin plaited on both edges and simply hemmed. A similar trimming is put on the top of the sleeve. Other sleeves have, near the top, several of these trimmings instead of one only.

FIGURES OR CAPES OF LACE, TULLE AND TABLETANE, trimmed with lace quillings, velvet or ribbons, are very much worn. These are cool and "dressy" for evening wear.

BONNETS are worn rather forward on the forehead, receding at the ears, and meeting under the chin. Feathers, flowers, and lace are all employed as trimmings; when ribbon only is used, the ends of the bows are finished by long tassels. One of the prettiest bonnets of the season is composed of green crape and chenille; delicate blades of grass in exquisitely shaded tints of green are mounted in the style of a long feather, which is fixed on one side of the bonnet, and droops nearly to the shoulder. The under trimming consists of bows of crape tastefully disposed in the ruche of blonde. It may be mentioned that bows of crape, velvet, or ribbon of various brilliant hues are frequently employed for the under trimming of bonnets, and that flowers are less worn for that purpose than heretofore. Generally, the cap or ruche of blonde is ornamented on one side only, and the bows or flowers employed for the purpose are placed rather high up.

MANTELETS are almost all high round the neck and shoulders. This shape, though it has been discarded during several past seasons, is nevertheless the prettiest and most becoming. It does not conceal the figure, but imparts to it additional grace, and gives an air of finished neatness to the whole costume. One objection to the low mantelet is that it produces a sudden transition of color just across the shoulders—one division being black and the other of the color of the dress, usually of some bright hue. Hoods too are very much worn, and these look awkwardly on a mantelet cut loose on the shoulders. The hood may be either round or pointed, but the latter style is the most fashionable. All hoods are finished with a tassel.

HEAD-DRESSES for watering-places have appeared in every style. The fancy hair-pins in imitation of pearl, coral, turquoise, and gold, are very fashionable. These are much more suitable for young ladies to confine the bands and braids of their luxuriant hair, than the elaborate head-dresses composed of lace, velvet and flowers worn by their mammas. These hair-pins, however, are worn by ladies of all ages, and are very suitable to confine barbs of lace over the back of the head. One of the prettiest head-dresses which we have seen is of gold net, of quite an antique character, with a large silk bow on the right and tassels on the left.

SOME COIFFURES are made of chenille and gold, tastefully combined together. We have seen one composed of scarlet chenille and gold, plaited together, and at each side bouquets of scarlet geranium. Another very elegant head-dress in the same style was of white chenille and silver, and at each side a moss rose, with a cluster of buds and foliage. A very elegant head-dress in the Marie Stuart style has been made of cherry velvet. It is pointed in front of the forehead, and edged with a twist of pearls. On one side there are loops composed of strings of pearls combined with loops and ends of narrow cherry velvet.

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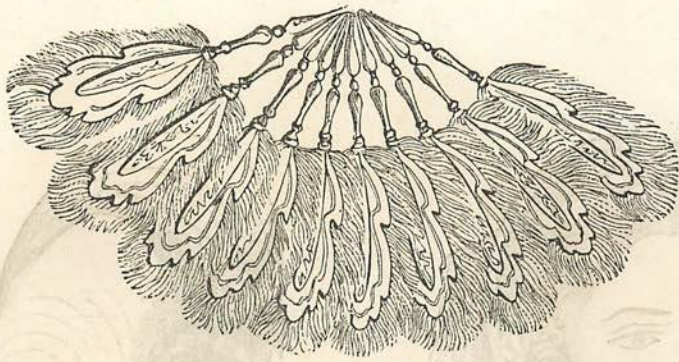
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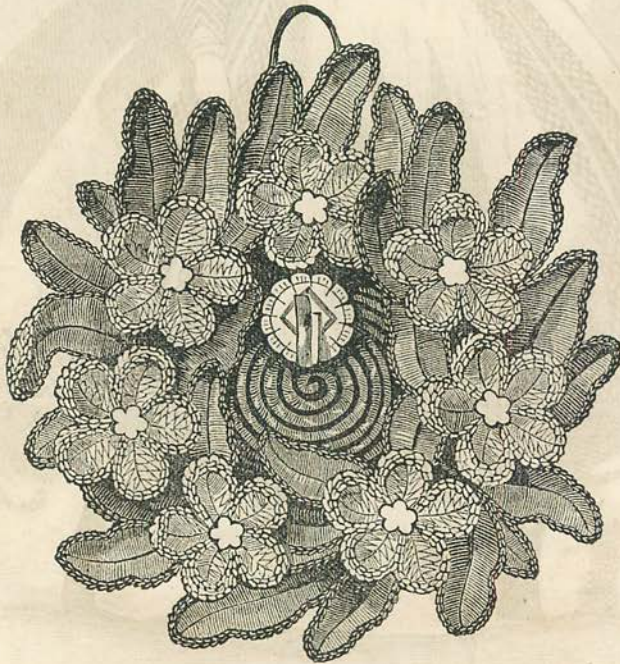
FASHIONABLE FAN.



WALKING DRESS FOR FALL.



NEW STYLE OF BONNETS.



WATCH-HOOK IN CROCHET.



FASHIONABLE PARASOL.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

FASHION NOVELTIES FOR THE MONTH.

BY OUR "FASHION EDITOR."

In the front pages of this number, are given some exquisite patterns for bonnets, &c., sent



out to us from Paris: and the descriptions of them are to be found under the usual head, at



the end of the number. Formerly, it was necessary, in all cases where style was required, to depend on Paris. But of late years, milliners, in both Philadelphia and New York, have been

found to rival their French sisters in taste and elegance. It shall be our purpose to keep an eye on the best and most stylish productions of these American *artistes*, and have them engraved for "Peterson." For the present number, we have selected three exquisite affairs: two bonnets and a head-dress, from the establishment of R. T. Wilde, No. 253 Broadway, New York. Next month we shall be enabled to present our readers with some of the leading styles of fall fashions in bonnets, which report says are unusually elegant.



A bonnet of white crape, laid on the foundation plain, with a succession of narrow folds of crape extending over the head. The brim, and also the crown, are edged by a narrow border of rich plaided ribbon in gay colors. The left side is ornamented by clusters of white marabouts, tipped with colors to correspond with the ribbon: on the right side, a single loop of plaid ribbon forms the only ornament. The curtain is of crape, edged with plaided ribbon. The inside is adorned by a wreath of variegated roses, which terminates on either side in full ruches of blonde. Broad strings of white and plaided ribbon.

From the Head-Dress department we selected a becoming and pretty style of coiffure for a blonde, composed of ribbon, flowers, and tulle

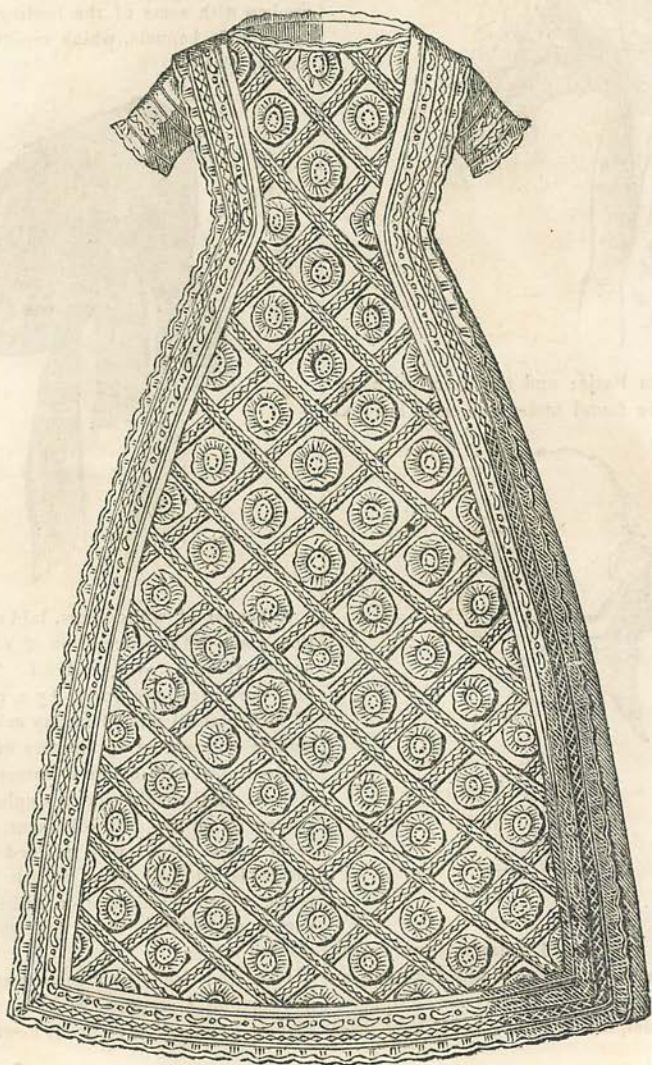
A delicate wreath of pale blue flowers extends over the head, while a wreath of clematis droops over full loops and ends of blue and white striped ribbon, which forms an ornament at the back of the head. The side-trimmings are composed of clusters of snowy phlox and blue-bells, long streamers of tulle are on the right side.

Also from the same establishment a coquetish style of bonnet for a Miss of twelve years.

The materials are Neapolitan lace and gimp: the front is formed entirely of lace with the exception of the edge, which is bordered with a narrow edge of blue silk. The crown is composed of blue silk shirred lengthwise, and the sides are ornamented by loops of blue ribbon, with long fringed ends: the curtain is of straw and silk. The face trimmings consist of a full cap of blonde mingled with forget-me-nots.

EMBROIDERED ROBE FOR INFANT.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



DRESSES FOR CHILDREN

BY EMILY H. MAY.



PATTERN FOR BOY'S DRESS.

We give, this month, two different diagrams for children's dresses. The first is a Dress for a Boy. For the fall months it is especially suitable, and is also excellent for winter, if made out of thicker cloth. Of this one the jacket and waistcoat are made of velvet of any color, with military braid to match for the trimmings, and fancy buttons. The skirt is made of Orleans cloth, with two rows of velvet the same color as the jacket, the lower one being the broadest. The skirt is made rather full and quite ample in width.

The waistcoat fastens up the front with hooks,
Vol. XXXIV.—12

and is finished with very narrow velvet braid. The same also goes round the collar. The dress only requires drawers with a deep Broderie edging to make it the most elegant of any out this season. We have made the diagram for this dress particularly plain, as it consists of a larger number of parts than usual.

- No. 1. THE SKIRT.
- No. 2. THE FRONT.
- No. 3. THE BACK.
- No. 4. THE SIDE.
- No. 5. THE SLEEVE.
- No. 6. THE CUFF.

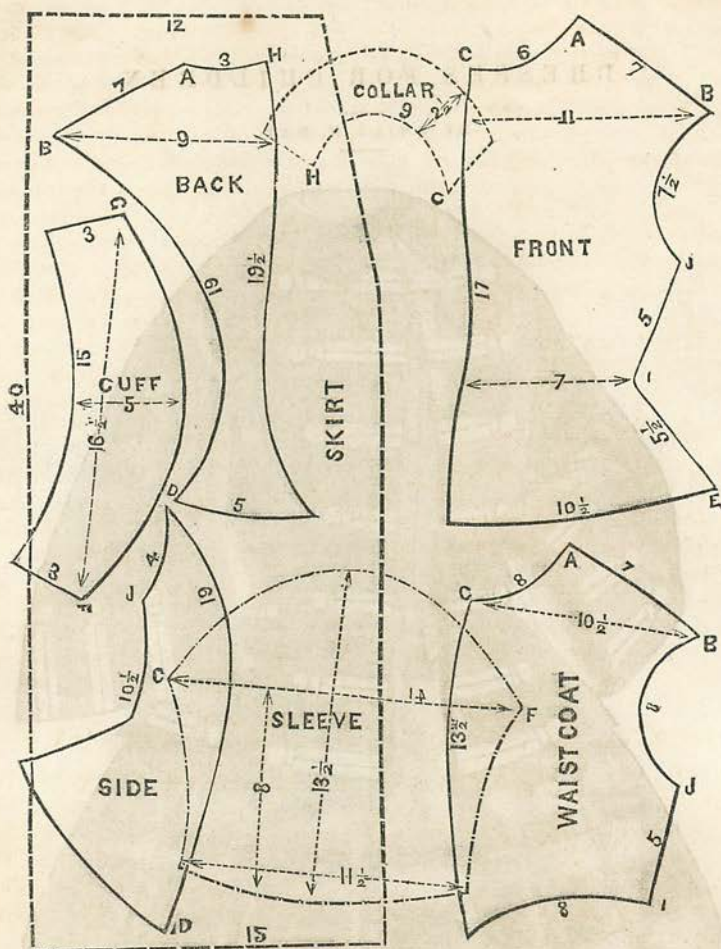


DIAGRAM FOR BOY'S DRESS.

No. 7. THE COLLAR.

No. 8. THE WAISTCOAT.

The lengths of the various parts are marked on the side. Of course, they may be varied, more or less, according to the size of the young lad.

Our next pattern is a SACK FOR A LITTLE GIRL. We omit a drawing of it, for want of room; but give the diagram; and as this dress is much simpler than the last, the diagram is all that is necessary. The Sack may be varied in size, it should be remembered, so as to suit children of different ages. To do this it is only necessary to preserve the proportions of the three parts. We should add, that, for a girl of the ordinary size, the height of the back and front, respectively, are about thirty inches. For the diagram see the next page.

No. 1. BACK.

No. 2. FRONT.

No. 3. SLEEVE.

The beauty of this charming little garment may be much increased, by trimming it in the style seen in the diagram. This way of trimming is, just now, all the rage in Paris, especially for children. It is executed in gimp, and is quite easy to do. Or the Sack may be finished with a pretty braid, if intended for the early fall months, and made out of a light material. The Sack, for later fall wear, may be of velvet, as the boy's dress given before, or of cloth, as the taste of the mother may suggest. A very slight skill will be required to make this garment. The other is more difficult, but still, with the elaborate diagram, may be made, we think, with ease.

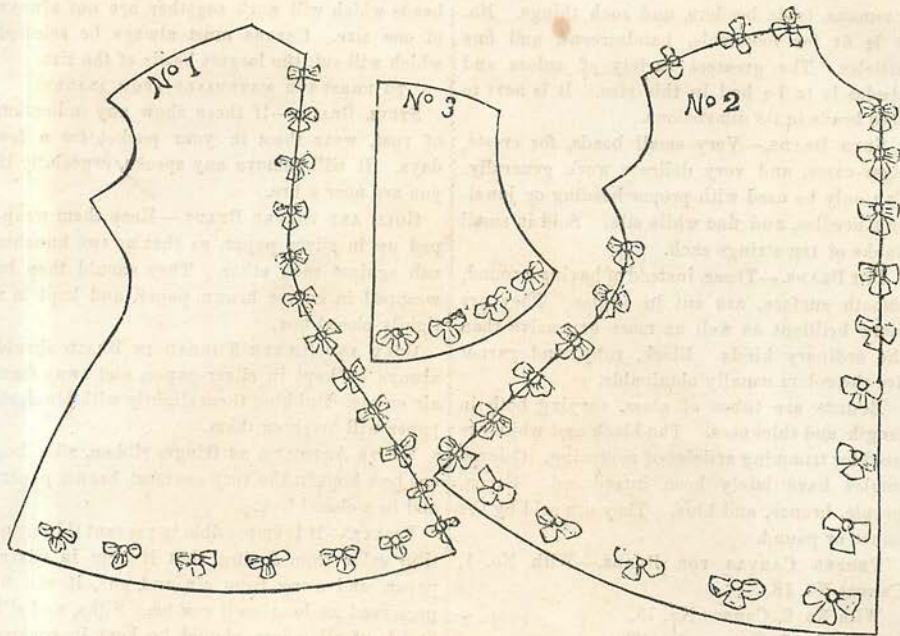


DIAGRAM FOR LITTLE GIRL'S SACK.

OUR DICTIONARY OF NEEDLEWORK.

NO. IX.—CONCLUSION.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

MATERIALS IN METAL.

GOLD BRAID.—The Parisian is much superior to the English for flexibility and purity. It is made in various widths. The English braid is usually Russian plait. It may be had either pure, or washed. The former only can be used for any article intended for durability.

SILVER BRAID is very little used.

GOLD CORD OR THREAD.—Sold in small skeins, varying from No. 0 (the finest) to No. 6. This, also, is of various qualities. It is sometimes sold on reels.

Silver thread is not so much used, but it is very pretty for purses, &c.—either for bridal or mourning purses.

BOURDON.—A cord, covered with gold or silver, used much by the Parisians in crochet, with colored silks. It is made in various sizes, and is extremely brilliant, but not very durable.

BULLION.—This is either dead or bright gold. It is a sort of tube of gold, used in embroidery. It, also, is of two qualities.

SPANGLES, though little used, yet make pretty decorations in embroidery.

All these materials should be kept in silver, and then an outer covering of blue paper; and, especially, not be exposed to gas.

FILET.—A French material exactly imitating netting. It is both black and white, and with the mesh of various sizes. To get a piece to imitate square netting, it must be cut on the cross.

GUIPURE NET.—A fancy net, which, laid under muslin and applique, gives the appearance of bars.

BRUSSELS NET.—A very soft, fine net, used in Swiss Lace.

TOILE CIRE.—An oil cloth, much used in muslin work; it is green on one side, and black on the other. If good, it is very thin and flexible. It differs much in quality, the English generally being thick and hard.

BEADS.

POUND BEADS.—These are like seed beads, except in size. Those in most general use are distinguished as Nos. 1, 2 and 3. No. 1 is rarely used, except for grounding mats worked in wools and silks. No. 2 is used for tables,

Liquid Sherbet.—Dissolve two pounds of loaf sugar in one gallon of water, and simmer over a slow fire. When cooling, add one ounce of acetic acid and three-quarters of a pound of tartaric acid; mix it together, and when cold, add one shilling's worth of essence of pine-apple. Put a twentieth part of this mixture into each of twenty wine bottles, and part fill them with clear water. Before corking, add to each one scruple of carbonate of soda.

Substitute for Coffee.—Scrape clean three or four good parsnips, cut them into thin slices, bake till well brown, grind or crush, and use in the same manner as coffee, from which it is scarcely distinguishable.

Lemon Cheese.—Grate the rind of two lemons, half pound of sugar, and the same quantity of butter and eggs.

MISCELLANEOUS RECIPTS.

A Method of Uniting Bronze Ornaments without Fire.—Take one ounce of sal-ammoniac, and one of common salt, an equal quantity of calcined tartar, and as much of bell-metal, with three ounces of antimony; pound well all together, and sift it. Put this into a piece of linen, and enclose it well all round with fuller's earth, about an inch thick. Let it dry; then put it between two crucibles over a slow fire, to get heat by degrees. Push on the fire till the lump becomes red-hot, and melted altogether; let the whole cool gradually, and pound it into powder. When you want to solder anything, put the two pieces you want to join on a table, approaching their extremities, as near as you can, to one another. Make a crust of fuller's earth, so that holding to each piece and passing under the joint, it should open over it on the top; then throw some of your powder between and over the joint. Have some borax, which put into hot spirits of wine till it is consumed, and with a feather rub your powder at the joint; you will see it immediately boil. As soon as the boiling stops, the consolidation is made; if there be any roughness grind it off on a stone.

The Process of Obtaining a Fac-simile of an Engraving.—The print is soaked first in a solution of potash, and then in one of tartaric acid. This produces a perfect diffusion of crystals in bi-tartrate of potash, through the texture of the unprinted part of the paper. As this salt repels oil, the ink roller may now be passed over the surface, without transferring any of its contents to the paper, except in those parts to which the ink had been originally applied. The ink of the print prevents the saline matter from penetrating wherever it is present, and wherever there is no saline matter present the ink adheres; so that many impressions may be taken, as in lithography.

To Clean and Remove Fly-marks from Gilt Frames.—First cleanse the gliding with a camel's-hair brush, using the following detergent fluid for the purpose. Water, one pint; borax, half an ounce; carbonate of ammonia, a quarter of an ounce. Use the fluid freely with the brush, doing the frame in portions of about a foot at a time. Let the frame dry by the ordinary influence of the air, but do not attempt to rub it with either linen or silk upon any account. When the frame is dry, those portions which are very much worn may be restored by touching the parts with another fine brush imbued with shell gold that is sold by the artists' colormen.

To Wash Flannels, &c., without Shrinking.—Beat up a nice lather with soap and warm water; let the flannels lay in it a short time, and then wash them well, taking care not to rub them with soap, as that makes them hard. Hose should always be hung up by the feet.

Cleaning Black Kid Boots.—Take three parts of the white of eggs, and one of best black ink, mix them together thoroughly, and apply the mixture to the article with a soft sponge. I have never known this to fail.

To Remove Grease Stains from Paper.—Gently warm the greased or spotted part of the paper, and then press upon it pieces of blotting paper, one after another, so as to absorb as much of the grease as possible. Have ready some fine, clear, essential oil of turpentine heated almost to a boiling state, warm the greased leaf a little, and then, with a soft, clean brush, wet the heated turpentine both sides of the spotted part. By repeating this application, the grease will be extracted. Lastly, with another brush, dipped in rectified spirits of wine, go over the place, and the grease will no longer appear, neither will the paper be discolored.

How to Cool a Room.—The Scientific American says that the simplest and cheapest way to cool a room is to wet a cloth of any size, the larger the better, and suspend it in the place you want cooled. Let the room be well ventilated, and the temperature will sink from ten to twenty degrees in less than an hour. During such a terribil term as we have had this would be worth trying.

To Remove Mildew.—Take two ounces of chloride of lime, pour on it a quart of boiling water, then add three quarts of cold water; steep the linen twelve hours, when every spot will be extracted. This will be found to quite surpass the buttermilk and chalk recipe so often used.

How to Clean Leather Gaiters.—The following will give them a good polish. The whites of three eggs evaporated till the substance left resembles the common gum, dissolved in a pint of gin, and put into an ordinary wine bottle, and fill up with water.

To take Grease Spots out of Papered Walls.—With a piece of flannel, dipped in spirits of wine, go carefully over the injured parts once, (or twice if very bad,) when the spots will be entirely erased from the paper, which will look as well as ever.

To Clean White Feathers.—Wash them well in soft water, with white soap and blue; rub them through very clean, white paper, beat them on the paper, shake them before the fire, dry them in the air, and afterward curl them.

To Curl Feathers.—Heat them gently before the fire, then, with the back of a knife applied to the feathers, they will be found to curl quickly and well.

To Restore Peach-color Ribbon when turning Red.—Salt of potash dissolved in water; place the ribbon on a clean table, and apply the mixture with a sponge.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

FIG. I.—DRESS OF BROWN SILK, with a double skirt. The upper skirt is trimmed with diamonds of black velvet and lace. The corsage is made high, with *revers* trimmed to correspond with the skirt. The sleeves are composed of two large puffs, and finished at the hand with a deep cuff. Cap of lace ornamented with bows of ribbon.

FIG. II.—A WALKING DRESS OF DARK GREEN SILK, made with two skirts. The upper skirt is open at the sides, forming a kind of apron in front. This is trimmed with a lattice work of velvet. The body is high and plain, with a very long point in front. The sleeves are very full, with a large pointed *jockey* at the top, and a small pointed cuff at the hand. Bonnet of white silk.

FIG. III.—STRAW BONNET, trimmed with long sprays of grass. The face trimming consists of a very full tulip cap, with a bunch of roses and leaves placed low on one side, and a plait of green velvet over the top of the head.

FIG. IV.—NEAPOLITAN BONNET, with a cape and band across the top, of white silk. A bunch of green leaves, scarlet flowers and grasses, is placed on the left side.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The new dress goods have scarcely made their appearance yet, but most of the fall silks which have been opened have either double skirts, or a single skirt trimmed with two wide flounces. Three and four flounces

are also worn, but are not of as new a style as the former, though to our taste they are much prettier than the two flounces. When the flounces have not woven borders, they are frequently edged with puffs of ribbon or silk of a pretty contrasting color with the dress.

The Raphael body is still very popular, but for more common wear, the corsage cut high to the throat is most liked. Pointed waists are more fashionable than round ones, and the points on the hips as well as at the back and in front, still continue in favor.

SLEEVES are in endless variety, only they must not have the effect of fitting too closely to the arm, fulling of some kind from just below the shoulder down, is necessary for the present style.

One of the prettiest fall dresses which has been made is of silver-grey silk. The skirt has two rows of trimming formed of puffs. The corsage is high to the throat, and is ornamented in front with horizontal rows of puffs. The sleeves are in puffs from the shoulder to the wrist, and have turn-up cuffs of vandyked lace. Round the throat a quilling of lace, fastened in front by a bow and ends of blue ribbon. The cap adopted with this dress is of the Marie Stuart form, pointed in front of the forehead, trimmed with blue ribbon, and edged round the front by small pendent tassels.

Trimmings in chequered and tartan patterns are at present much in favor with the Parisian ladies. In dresses with side-trimming, those trimmings are formed of some material different from the dress, and in a chequered pattern. Double skirts are bordered with bias rows of chequered poplin, and one or two bonnets have been made with the crown composed of chequered velvet.

A very pretty and simple style of Canezou is made of plain, clear muslin, in the following style. Round the edge, up the front, and round the throat, there is a puffing with running of colored ribbons. The whole is finished by a plaited frill of muslin, in the hem of which there is a running of ribbon. Green and lilac are the favorite colors for trimming these muslin canezous, sleeves, &c. Sometimes both colors are combined with admirable effect. Another very elegant canezou, suited to evening dress, is made of embroidered tulle. It has rounded ends in front, crossed, the one over the other. It is low in the neck, and is edged all round with very fine guipure, beneath which is run a colored ribbon. This canezou should be worn with short sleeves of the same material, made with two puffs and a frill, trimmed with guipure and ribbon, corresponding with the canezou. The effect of the fine guipure, over blue or pink ribbon, is exquisitely beautiful. For a plainer style of evening dress, a canezou and sleeves of precisely the same pattern may be made of embroidered muslin, with insertion and trimming of Valenciennes lace.

IN RIDING-HABITS there is no material change of fashion. Several of those recently made have long basques. The corsage is high to the throat, and trimmed with rows of brandebourgs of the same color as the habit; this trimming also extends down each side of the basque. The sleeves are rather loose at the top, and gradually widen toward the lower end, where they are slit up a few inches at the under part and finished by a *revers*. The under-sleeves consist of puffs of white nansouk fastened on bands at the wrist; and over the bands may be worn wristlets of black velvet. A small, square collar of lawn or cambric completes the dress. The riding hat is usually of colored felt or brown straw, ornamented with a feather, and a colored gauze veil may be worn. In Paris the riding hat of the old form (the *chapeau d'homme*) has of late occasionally been adopted in equestrian costume.

BONNETS are made more in the *Marie Stuart* shape than formerly. They are beginning to flatten on the top, come forward on the forehead and spread more at the side. To most faces this will be a very becoming fashion. A beautiful new fall bonnet is made of fine split straw bordered with cherry-colored ribbon, and ornamented with bunches of black grapes, arranged with an apparent negligence which is the very triumph of art.

MANTILLAS and TALMAS continue to be made quite large, and covered with pointed hoods.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—(Colored Plate.)—BABY'S DRESS OF WHITE CAMBRIC, ornamented with rows of embroidery on the front. Cloak of white cashmere, embroidered in silk. White silk, slightly wadded, and trimmed with fringe and loops of ribbon.

FIG. II.—(Colored Plate.)—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL OF DARK BLUE SILK, with a woven trimming of black and white plaid. Talma of blue and white striped cashmere, with a hood. Bonnet of white satin, quilted.

FIG. III.—GREEK COSTUMES OF MAIZE-COLOR QUILTING.—The ornament consists of a Greek pattern formed of white braid. The body has longish skirts cut up in the Greek style, and trimmed with small white pendent buttons. Behind, a large bow of the same tissue as the frock. This costume is appropriate for a boy between two and five years of age.

FIG. IV.—ROUND CLOTH JACKET, white quilting waistcoat, and drill trousers.

FIG. V.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL OF PLAIDED SILK, with a rose-bud pattern between the plaids. It has two skirts, the upper one of which is trimmed with three ruffles. The body is cut low, but can be worn with a *Marie Antoinette* fichu of the same material as the dress, which fastens behind with long ends. Leghorn flat with plumes.

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DESSINÉ PAR

LES MODES PARISIENNES.



THE TELEGRAPH MANTLE.



WHITE SATIN BONNET.



SCARLET CHENILLE HEAD-DRESS.



BREAKFAST CAP.



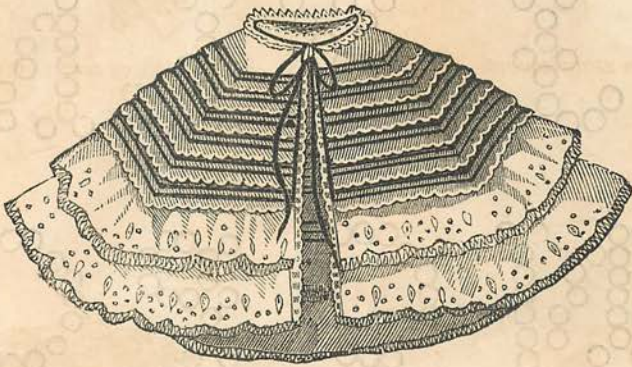
CAP.



HEAD-DRESS.



CAP.



CAPE.



HEAD-DRESS.



LACE CAP.



NEW STYLES FOR OCTOBER.

CHILD'S DRESS FOR FALL.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give, this month, a pattern and diagram, by which to cut out a CHILD'S DRESS. The dress is suitable for the autumn months, is to be made of scarlet merino, and is unusually pretty, as well as very fashionable.

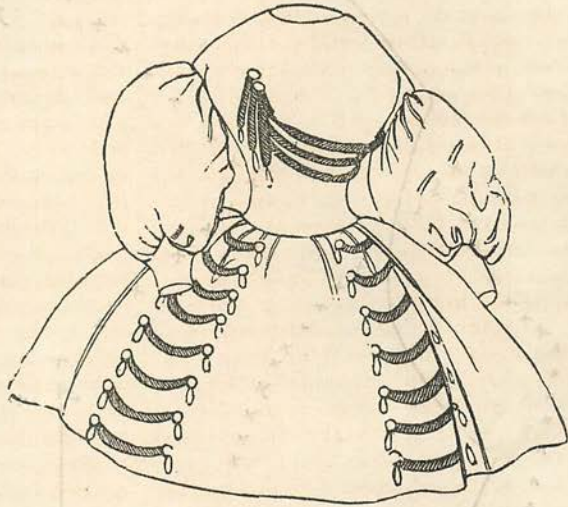
No. 1. Half the Front.

No. 2. Half the Back.

No. 3. Side-Body.

From A to B is for a plait in front. The pattern is to be enlarged from the diagram, according to the size of the child. The decorations of the body are in the military style, with bands of narrow velvet fastened on the shoulder, and brought to the front as shown in the plate: the skirt is adorned with velvet and steel studs.

In order to vary the style, however, the skirt may be trimmed differently, if preferred. We give two engrav-



FRONT OF DRESS.



BACK OF DRESS.

ings, to show how this may be done: as also to exhibit the back and front. The front skirt is trimmed with velvet and steel studs, in one style; but the back skirt is trimmed after a different pattern; and many think this second style the prettiest. In all other respects, the two dresses are alike: the decorations of the body are in the military style in both. For the autumn months, nothing more beautiful has been got up, for children, in either Paris or London.

The diagram, by which to cut out this tasteful dress, will be found on the next page. We repeat, what we have often said before, that the patterns are to be enlarged, according to the size of the child: a proportion only to be determined by the mother or dress-maker. We have, it will be remembered, often described how to enlarge patterns.

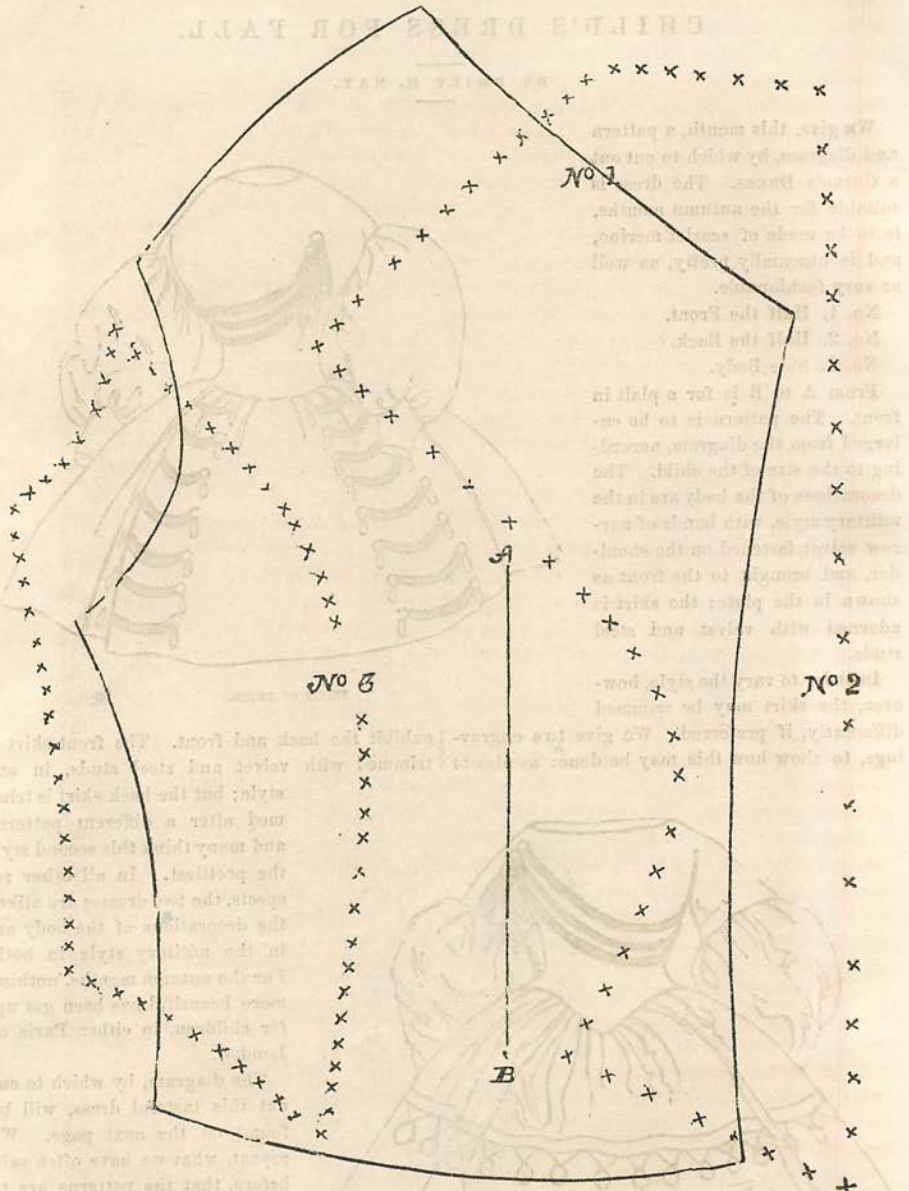


DIAGRAM FOR CHILD'S DRESS.

ORIGINAL RECEIPTS FOR DESSERT.

Calf's-foot Jelly.—To one set of feet take two quarts of water. Boil them well, let the liquor stand until it becomes cool, then carefully skim off all the fat. Take about one pound and a half of sugar, some cinnamon, a little mace, one large lemon, (or three lemons,) the whites of three eggs, and the shells, and half a pint of wine; (or one pint of wine.) Mix these ingredients with the cold liquor, then put it over the fire, let it come to a boil, and then strain it through a flannel jelly-bag.

Lemon Custard.—Beat the yolks of eight eggs until they become as white as milk, and then add to them a pint of boiling water, and the grated rinds of two lemons; sweeten to your taste, and stir the mixture over the fire until it seems to be thick enough for use, and then add in a large wineglassful of rich wine, and half the quantity of brandy; give the whole a scald, and pour it into cups. To be served cold.

Floating Island.—Beat the whites of two eggs so light that a spoon will stand in it, and by degrees beat in two tablespoonfuls of some favorite jam, two tablespoonfuls of currant jelly, and five tablespoonfuls of loaf sugar. Drop the float upon the surface of a quart of milk poured into a deep glass or china dish. The milk must be sweetened, and flavored with a small portion of wine.

Cherry Toast.—Stone and stew what you consider a suitable quantity of cherries, adding as much sugar as you prefer, and also some sticks of cinnamon. Toast some small, thin slices of bread; put a layer of it on the bottom of a dish, then a layer of cherries, and so on until the dish is filled. The juice should be flavored with a small portion of wine. Serve this dish cold.

Pumpkin Custard.—Mix with one quart of stewed pumpkins, six eggs, a quarter of a pound of butter, half a pint of wine, some nutmeg, and as much sugar as you prefer.

Jelly Custard.—To a cupful of the jelly you most prefer, add one egg—well beaten—and three teaspoonfuls of cream. After mixing the ingredients thoroughly together, bake in a fine puff crust.

PARLOR AMUSEMENTS.

DUMB PROVERBS.—A player thinks of a proverb, and then without speaking tries to make it understood by actions. But it is best before commencing the game to appoint a President, so that if the proverb is not guessed, he can ask any question in reference to it, if he thinks it is not sufficiently intelligible. We give some examples:—

The player leaves the room, and then rushes in and around the room in great fear and trembling, constantly looking behind, as if expecting that some one was chasing him. The one who first guesses "Fugitives fear, though they be not pursued," must take his (or her) turn, and give another one—we will suppose "Some are very busy, and yet do nothing." This can be done by going about lifting and moving different articles and putting them down again in the same place, doing it swiftly, and as though they thought they were very industrious and had so very much to do.

Another proverb that could be acted in this way, is, "They who give willingly, love to give quickly." The player can pick up any of the small articles about the room, and present one to each of the company, and by motions beg of them to accept them, doing so with a cheerful and quick manner. "Two of a trade seldom agree," is another proverb, and requires two performers who leave the room and decide what trade they will represent, and then entering again, they work very pleasantly together, acting as though they were very friendly, when in a few moments a change comes over them, and they end as if they were disputing, and are quite angry with each other.

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ECONOMY IN DRESS.

FEMALE UNDER CLOTHES.—The cost of these is not near so great as many suppose. A lady can procure, if she makes them herself, for little more than ten dollars, the following:

Six good plain chemises.

Ditto pairs of drawers.

Ditto petticoats.

Ditto night-dresses.

Get two pieces of long cloth. The pieces run from 40½ to 41½ yards; and, if properly cut, scarcely a thread need be wasted. The eighty-three yards will make

	Yards.
Six chemises, 1¼ long, 2¼ in each, - - -	15
Six pairs of drawers, 1¼ long, 2¼ in each, - -	13½
Six petticoats, 1¼ long, 4 widths, 5 in each, -	30
Six night-dresses, 13 by 16 long, 4 widths, leaving	
13 inches for sleeves, - - - - -	24
	82½

These should all be cut out at the same time, as the sloppings from the drawers will cut the bands, and bands for petticoats, shoulder-straps, collars, wristbands, gussets, etc., for night-dresses. The sleeves of chemises ought to be cut from the piece taken off the top; the small gores joined on at the bottom from the piece cut out each side. When the set is completed, mark them neatly.

Number each article, and wear them in rotation. It is advisable to get two other pieces of long cloth and com-

mence a second half dozen, as soon as convenient; by wearing them in turn, the dozen will last four or even five years. If ladies wish for trimming, the best for night-dresses is unveined insertion and scallop edging. A neat crochet edge is pretty for the chemise, and less expensive; the quantity required for chemise is $1\frac{1}{4}$ yard; insertion for collar, wrist, and front of night-dress, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yard; of scallop work, $1\frac{1}{8}$ yard.

The less trimming there is on under-linen the more lady-like it appears. A nicely vandyked long cloth collar, gauntlet cuff, and piece down the front to correspond, is both simple and elegant, and does not get destroyed in the wash.

To young ladies of limited means who say they have not time to do their own plain sewing without interfering with other duties, we would say, rise an hour earlier for the purpose, and always have some at hand to take up any spare minute that may occur during the day. Try this plan for one week; you will be surprised at the quantity of work done even in those odd minutes. With a sewing machine, vastly more, of course, can be done, in less time.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

FIG. I.—WALKING DRESS OF PLAID SILK.—Skirt plain. Corsage high, with a very long point in front. Sleeves plaited low down on the arm, and very wide at the lower part. The corsage and sleeves are trimmed with medallions of brown silk, surrounded by narrow black lace quilled. Bonnet of white silk with pink flowers.

FIG. II.—DRESS OF GREY PLAID SILK.—The skirt is trimmed with several rows of velvet, put on in a diamond pattern, with a black floss tassel in each diamond. Corsage high, with a basque cut short, with five points, two in front, one on each hip, and one behind. These points are finished with tassels. Large, wide sleeves, ornamented to correspond with the corsage and skirt.

FIG. III.—WALKING DRESS OF GREY SILK CHENE WITH PINK ROSES.—Mantelet of black silk, with two deep flounces pinked at the edges. Bonnet of tartan plaid velvet, trimmed with a band and bow of black velvet ribbon.

FIG. IV.—DINNER DRESS OF APPLE GREEN CHENE SILK.—The skirt is double; corsage high and round, and finished at the waist with a sash. The sleeve is made wide, and slit on the inside of the arm; there is also a wide "jockey cap" at the top.

FIG. V.—WHITE SATIN BONNET from Wildes, 251 Broadway, New York. Composed of white satin, white moss silk, and blonde. The front is of satin, the edge bordered with a narrow fold of the moss silk. The crown is of silk, and laid on with sufficient fullness to form a ruffle, which extends entirely round the crown, forming a double curtain: the edge is finished with a superb fall of blonde, headed by a piping of white satin. The right side is adorned with a graceful ostrich plume, tipped with marabout. The inside of the brim is edged with scarlet velvet, over which is laid a full cap of blonde, interspersed with green velvet leaves. On the left side is a bow and ends of scarlet velvet ribbon, edged with black lace. Broad white strings striped with satin.

FIG. VI.—HEAD-DRESS, also from Wildes. The band over the head forms two scallops, and is composed of a network of scarlet chenille, interspersed with jet beads. On the left side, and extending down the back, is a full rosette, formed of ruches of tulle, and intermingled with gold and scarlet velvet. Pendent from the rosette, descends a long streamer of tulle, decorated by narrow bands of scarlet velvet, edged with blonde, and laid on in a slanting direction. The right side is formed of a single bow and ends of rich chene plaid ribbon, and clusters of marabout feathers, mingled with gold grapes: a single loop of the ribbon extends down the back, and terminates in a long streamer to correspond with the tulle.

FIG. VII.—RAPHAEL CAPE, made of rows of lace and black

velvet on a blonde netting. Two ruffles of wide lace finish the cape at the bottom, and it is tied in front with a narrow black velvet ribbon.

FIG. VIII.—BREAKFAST CAP, composed of French muslin and Valenciennes insertion. The front and cape are finished with rich blue ribbon, ornamented on each side with frills of Valenciennes lace.

FIG. IX.—DINNER CAP, trimmed alternately with a row of white guipure gathered, and a pink ribbon also gathered. There is a bow on the top of the head, and a second behind.

FIG. X.—HEAD-DRESS FOR EVENING, composed, behind, of a Spanish net with small tassels on each knot; in front a bandeau of platted ribbon of the same color as the net. At the side a tuft of small roses with ribbons.

FIG. XI.—HOOD-CAP, to wear with a morning dress. It is made of a deep blonde turning all round; the front row is thrown back on the other to form a barbe, and it is trimmed about the crown with a small ribbon ruche, which comes forward to meet the ornaments of the front. On the top a handsome bunch of ribbons. A double bow of ribbon joins the two barbes under the chin.

FIG. XII.—COLLAR OF FRENCH EMBROIDERY, with wide pink ribbon bow and ends, edged with black lace.

FIG. XIII.—HEAD-DRESS OF BLACK LACE, ornamented on one side with a large pink rose with leaves.

FIG. XIV.—BALL HEAD-DRESS, composed of a net of white pearls, with a rich white ostrich feather on the left side. Loops of pearls commence half way up on the right side, and continue around the back of the head-dress.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The autumn chintzes, cashmeres, and de laines are of the very richest colors, and generally in large figures. Many of the silks also are very gay. There are many double skirts, some single ones with one very deep flounce, some with two flounces, and very many with three or more. In fact flounces are usually so graceful that it will be a long while before they are wholly dispensed with. A favorite trimming for the double skirts of silk dresses consists of a gouffering or plaiting of ribbon. This trimming may be placed on both skirts, or on the upper one only. The ribbon employed for the purpose may be either figured or plain, but a chequered pattern is extremely effective. Bias bands, set on flat, are also a favorite trimming. They may be of the same material as the dress, or of some color amalgamating with it. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the trimming of the corsage should correspond with that on the skirt.

Sometimes the upper skirt is made to descend in rounded points at each side, and straight in front and at the back. This style is perfectly new. When both skirts are trimmed, the trimming on the lower skirt should be quite at the edge. The bodies of silk, or even of more simple materials, intended for full evening costume, frequently have corsages rounded in front of the waist; others have corsages pointed both in front and at the back—a style which has the recommendation of giving increased slenderness to the waist. The caprices of Fashion are infinite, and the fickle goddess seems at the present time to be more than ever determined to adopt as her motto the word "Variety." Consequently, on occasions not demanding full evening costume, we see some ladies with corsages high to the throat; others with corsages half high in the style known as the "Infant waist," with the fullness gathered to a point in front of the waist. Many corsages are shaped square at the neck *a la Raphael*. It is only by reviving what is old that we can get at anything new; and therefore it is that the *elegantes* of the present generation have adopted the fashions of their grandmothers.

SLEEVES are in every variety. For winter very wide sleeves, closed at the wrist with a large pointed cuff, and a wide, pointed jockey cap, will be much in favor.

LACE is worn in profusion. It is employed for the flounces

of wedding dresses, and for those intended for full evening costume. Lace dresses have again become fashionable. Both black and white are equally in favor. Lace trimmings for mantelets are beginning to recover the vogue they once enjoyed, and mantelets of black or white lace are extremely fashionable. Almost every article of embroidery is now richly trimmed with lace.

COLLARS intended for morning and negligé costume are frequently formed of a flat plaiting of muslin, having a broad hem at the edge, and a colored ribbon run within it. Under-sleeves, suitable for the same style of dress, have two puffings at the upper part, with small bows of ribbon fixed on the lower puffing, and the whole finished by a broad frill of muslin, with ribbon run in the edge. Muslin sleeves, close at the wrists, have cuffs formed of a puffing, within which is run a lilac or green ribbon.

BONNETS, as we noticed in our last number, are gradually assuming more of the Marie Stuart shape. The last novelty is the combination of black with colored ribbon in trimming bonnets. This caprice—for it is a *fantasie* rather than a fashion—is gaining favor in Paris. The black sarcenet ribbon employed for this style of trimming is by no means so effective as black velvet; and though the innovation is not in the best taste, yet Fashion has accepted it, and consequently it has been readily adopted by her votaries. Black and pink, black and gold-color, and black and currant-color, are the favorite combinations. In the form of bonnets there is no very marked change, but those of the very newest style manifest a slight tendency to enlargement. The trimmings exhibit the most fanciful variety. Some of the bonnets, however, which have just issued from the rooms of the most fashionable Parisian milliners are distinguished by comparative simplicity. One bonnet is of Belgian straw. Round the crown are disposed ears of maize and wheat, the latter made of black velvet. Two narrow rows of lace, the one black and the other white, edge the front. The crown, which is without stiffening, is made of white tulle, spotted with black. The strings are of broad sarcenet ribbon, of a bright shade of Prussian blue; and the under-trimming consists of bows of blue and straw-colored ribbon.

The large flat hat *a la mousquetaire*, which has been so much worn of late at the French Court, has been replaced since the Journey to Fontainebleau by the simple gipsy hat, tied down by a gauze scarf, which fastens it beneath the chin. The Empress is said to have named this hat an "Olivia," from the "Vicar of Wakefield," and has worn it with great success in her rambles about the park and gardens of St. Cloud. The ladies of the Imperial Court have followed her example, and the *mousquetaire* is, consequently, quite exploded.

MANTELETS continue to be made very large, with pointed hoods. Tassels are much used in trimming them.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—(See wood cut.)—DRESS FOR A LITTLE BOY OF BROWN POPLIN, striped with black, and ornamented down the front with buttons and cord.

FIG. II.—(See wood cut.)—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL OF SILK, plaided in blue and grey. Side-trimmings of blue and grey silk. Cloak of blue and white striped cashmere. White bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon.

GENERAL REMARKS.—A dress intended for a girl about the age of ten, consists of lilac-colored silk, figured with very narrow horizontal stripes in the same tint. This dress is made with two skirts. Both are bordered with a narrow plaiting of ribbon in a lively chequered pattern of green, rose, blue, and white. On the upper skirt there are side-trimmings formed of quillings of the same ribbon. The corsage is plain and low, and with it is worn a chemisette of cambric. The chemisette is nearly high to the throat, and, at the upper edge, is fastened on a band surmounted by a row of Valenciennes. A berthe, formed of folds of silk, finished at the lower part with a quilling of ribbon, ornaments the corsage. This berthe is pointed behind, and has long ends crossed in front, then passed under the arms, and linked one in the other at the back of the waist. The sleeves, which descend mid-way down the arm, are slit up their whole length in the inner part, and are edged round with narrow quillings of chequered ribbon. The under-sleeves consist of full puffs of muslin. To complete the costume, a stripe of narrow black velvet, with long pendent ends, is worn round the throat. It is fastened by a black enamel clasp. A bow of black velvet, with flowing ends, fixes the hair at the back of the head.

Another dress for a smaller girl is made of light blue silk, and trimmed with four founces, each edged with a row of narrow black velvet. Up each side of the dress there are trimmings formed of bows and ends of velvet, placed one above another at the head of each founce. The corsage is full, shaped square in front, and edged round with a row of velvet. A chemisette of tulle is added. The sleeves are formed of one puff, and two frills trimmed with black velvet.

An out-door dress, prepared for a little girl, is composed of pink silk. With it will be worn a basquine of black silk, trimmed with plaitings of ribbon, and a bonnet of white silk with a soft crown. The edge of the bonnet and the curtain are ornamented with a quilling, and in the inside there is a wreath of pink daisies.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.—If we were to publish all the notices we receive, we should fill three or four pages: but for this we have no room. We have already received hundreds of notices of the September number, similar to the following, from the Jeffersonian (N. Y.) Democrat. "Peterson's Magazine, for September, has come to hand ahead of all competitors. The excellence and variety of the articles in this Magazine are much superior to many which appear in some of the Three Dollar publications. Considering its high literary merits it is the *cheapest* Magazine published in this country." Such of our readers, as see only "Peterson," will learn from this how superior, for its price, this Magazine is to all others.

NEVER TOO LATE.—It is never too late in the year to subscribe for "Peterson," for we can always supply back numbers, to January inclusive, if they are desired.

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

"PETERSON" AND "HARPER."—For \$3.50 we will send a copy of "Peterson" and "Harper's Magazine," for one year. But where part of a remittance is intended for another publisher, we do not take the risk of that part.

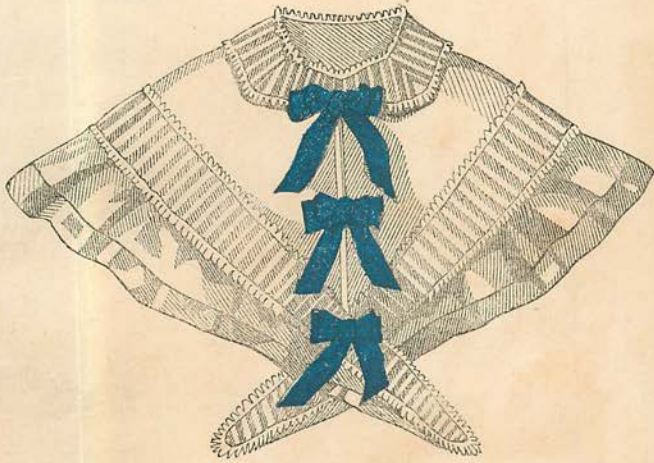
POSTAGE ON "PETERSON."—This, when pre-paid quarterly, at the office of delivery, is one and a half cents a number, per month, or four cents and a half for the three months: if not pre-paid it is double this.



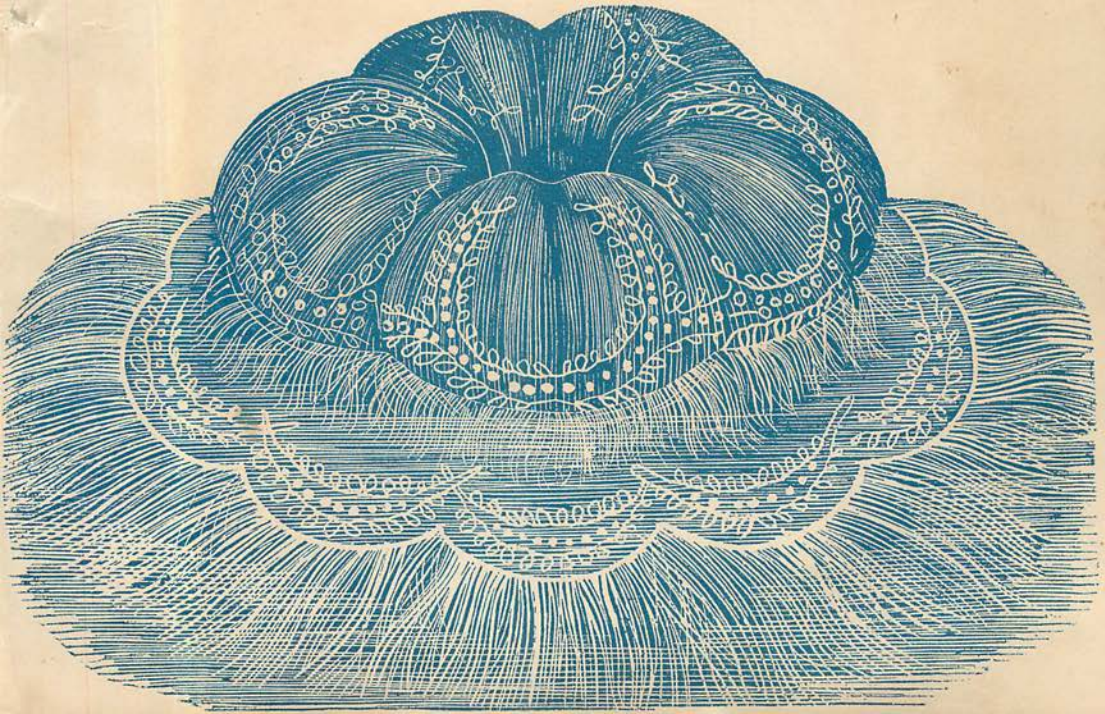
LES MODES PARISIENNES



HEAD-DRESSES.



CAPR AND SLEEVE.

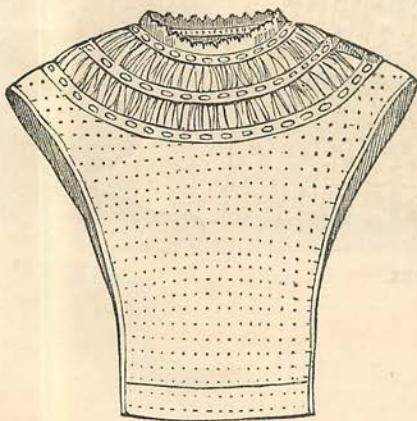




PARDESSUS FOR LITTLE BOY.



CHILD'S SACQUE.



CHEMISETTE AND SLEEVE.



MORNING ROBE.



FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.



BONNETS FOR NOVEMBER.



THE CABLE CLOAK.

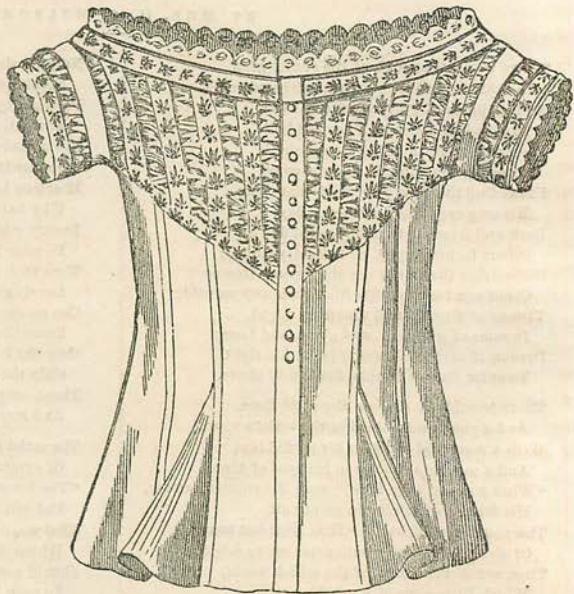
USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR THE MONTH.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

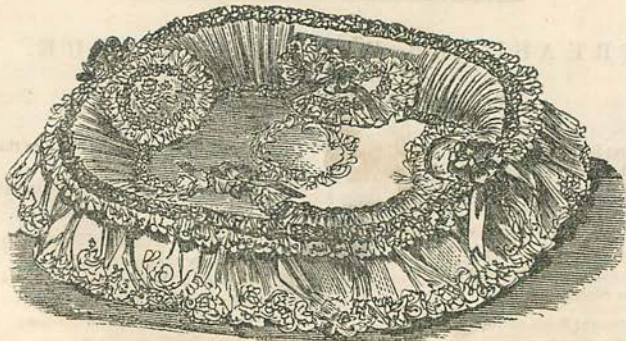
WE take great pleasure in presenting to our readers this novel and beautiful article, furnished from Genin's Bazaar, 513 Broadway, New York. The material is fine linen, arranged in the form of a close sacque; four small gores give the necessary fullness at the bottom. The upper portion resembles an elaborately embroidered chemise made quite low in the neck. The front is enriched by eight narrow puffings of linen cambric, separated by bands of rich needlework, and closed by a row of lace buttons. A wide band of needlework and edging forms a finish to the neck. The short sleeve is adorned by a single puffing of cambric, bordered with a band of needlework and edging like the neck.

Young mothers will find these baskets the greatest of all treasures in their nurseries; it is made of fine white chintz, which lines the inside,

and falls in a deep ruffle down the sides. Each end is finished with a cushion edged with embroidery, and a pocket on either side is ruffled in like fashion. These neat baskets may be had either furnished or unfurnished, at a comparatively low price.



THE CORSET COVER.



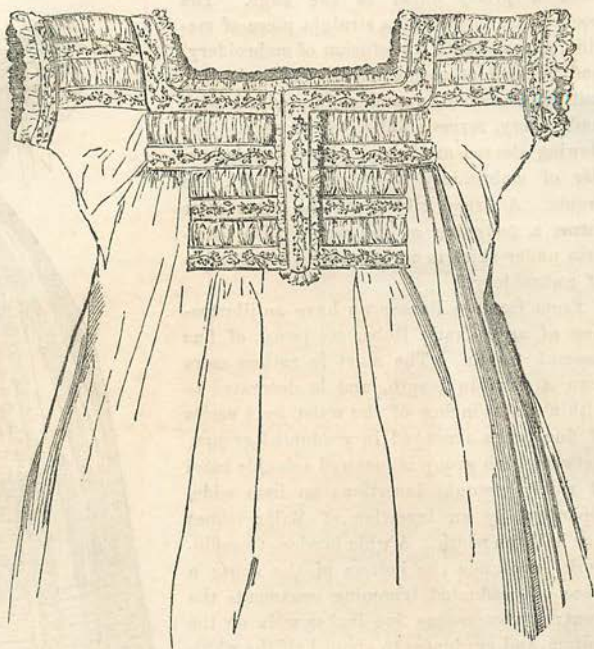
INFANT'S BASKET.

Among the rich variety of under-linen to be found at Genin's Bazaar, we have selected two chemises, of fine linen. The neck of the first is gathered into an embroidered band, edged with a narrow ruffle of Valenciennes lace. The bosom is formed of three graduated bands of needlework, separated by inch wide puffings of cambric, these puffings run crosswise, and are separated in the centre by a band of insertion rounded at the end, and edged on either side by a ruffle of Valenciennes. The sleeves are composed of puffings of linen cambric, alternated with bands of needlework. The edge has a band of insertion edged with a ruffle of Valenciennes.

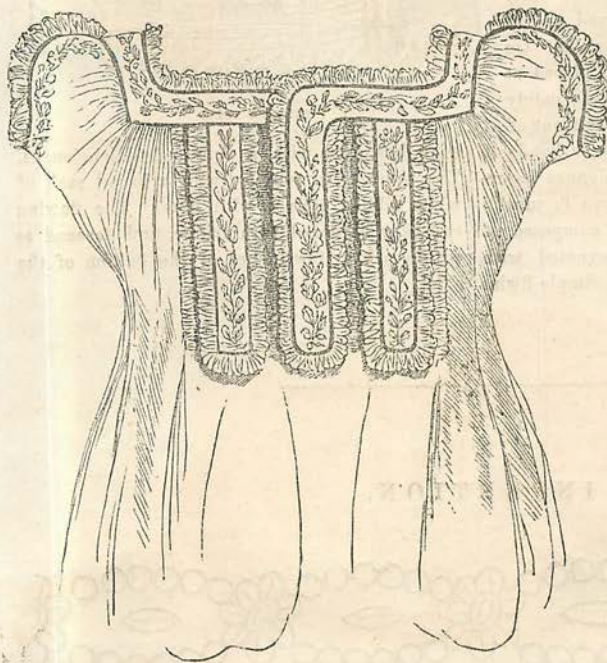
Another chemise of fine linen is gathered into a straight band, enriched by a delicate vine of embroidery. A narrow border of Valenciennes lace surrounds the edge. The bosom consists of three embroidered bands, separated by narrow puffings of linen cambric, edged with a

} double row of stitching. The sleeves are made short, and rounded up on the shoulder; a border of embroidery with a ruffle of Valenciennes lace, forms a finish to the edge.

Genin has also furnished us with an illustration of a Morning Robe, appropriate to the season, which we give in the front of this number. The material is rose-colored French merino, arranged in the usual form. The back is made slightly full, and gathered in by three fine shires; the skirt is full and flowing. The sacque fronts are enriched by a double border of embroidery of white silk; the outer border consists of light, wavy scallops, intermingled with sprays and clusters of fine polka spots; while the inner border forms one continuous wreath of roses, buds, and leaves, mingled with grape tendrils and small white flowers, which extend the full length of the fronts, completing a trimming of unequalled richness and beauty; drop buttons set closely together



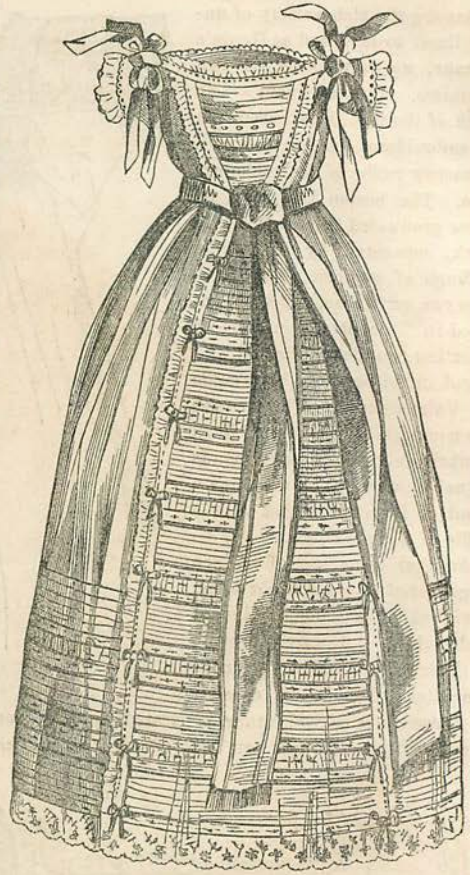
CHEMISE.



CHEMISE.

form a pretty finish to the edge. The pockets are formed of a straight piece of merino, adorned with a profusion of embroidery, and finished at each corner by a single drop button. A small, round collar, edged with embroidery, forms a finish to the neck. The flowing sleeves are edged with a double border of embroidery to correspond with the fronts. A broad ribbon of the same color forms a fastening at the waist. The cambric under skirt is enriched with a profusion of embroidery.

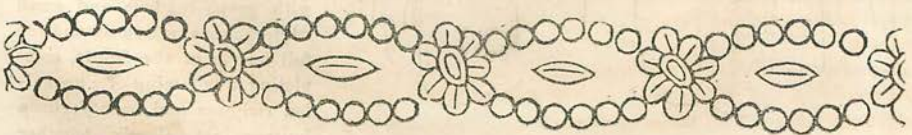
From Genin's Bazaar we have an illustration of an Infant's Robe, composed of fine *nansouk* muslin. The skirt is rather more than a yard in length, and is decorated to within a few inches of the waist by a series of fine tucks arranged in graduated groups. Between each group is inserted a double band of richly wrought insertions an inch wide, separated by an insertion of Valenciennes lace half the width. A wide border of needlework surrounds the bottom of the skirt; a piece of graduated trimming ornaments the front: it commences five inches wide on the bottom, and graduates to about half the width at the waist; it is composed, like the skirt, of groups of fine tucks, separated by insertions of embroidery and Valenciennes. A border of needlework, edged with a narrow ruffle of Valenciennes, surrounds the outer edge of this piece, and is continued up the front of the waist in the form of *bretelles*. On either edge of this trimming are placed at intervals of a few inches, bows of delicately shaded blue and white ribbon. The front of the waist is formed of a succession of bands of needlework, separated by Valenciennes insertions, enriched by sprigs of flowers in muslin applique. The short sleeves are composed of upright bands of insertions, alternated with Valenciennes, and terminated by a simple Swiss



INFANT'S ROBE.

edge bordered with a ruffle of Valenciennes. The waist is surrounded with a broad sash of white ribbon striped with blue. The flowing ends are bordered with fringe, and descend to within a very few inches of the bottom of the skirt.

INSERTION.



WINTER MANTLE: CHILD'S DRAWERS.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



WINTER MANTLE.

For our department "How to Make One's Own Dresses," we give, this month, a fashionable Winter Mantle, and a pattern for Child's Drawers. THE WINTER MANTLE, which the annexed engraving represents, is unusually elegant. The body is made of velvet of any color, to suit the taste of the wearer; but black, or rich deep claret, are the most general, although we have seen some of a bright green, and a few of a rich deep violet. In whatever color it is made, the sleeves, which the pattern will show, are extremely wide, and nearly meet together at the back.

They are made of cloth of a corresponding color with the body, and with a deep piece of velvet

buttons or small tassels coming from the upper part. The sleeve has also a piece of velvet of a different shade, but very narrow, running down the front and also over the shoulder, over where the shaping takes place, with a row of buttons or small tassels. There are likewise three rows over the shoulders, from which a rich deep fringe falls. This Mantle is tied to the figure at the back, and, from its shape, sits both easily and gracefully.

FIG. 1. SLEEVE.

FIG. 2. FRONT VELVET.

FIG. 3. BACK VELVET.

The size of each of these pieces is marked, in inches, along the sides, so that they can be re-produced in a full sized paper pattern.

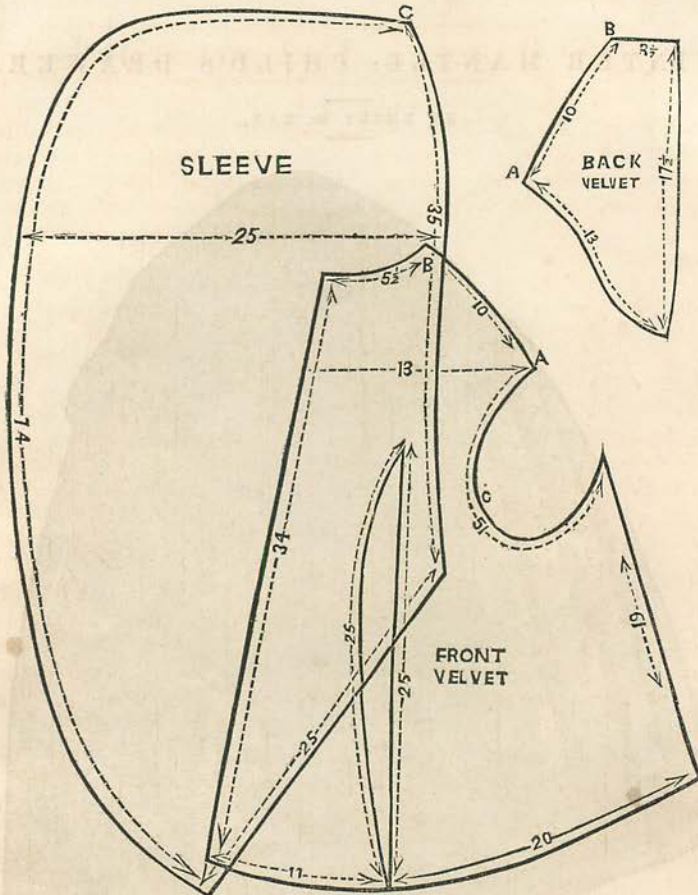
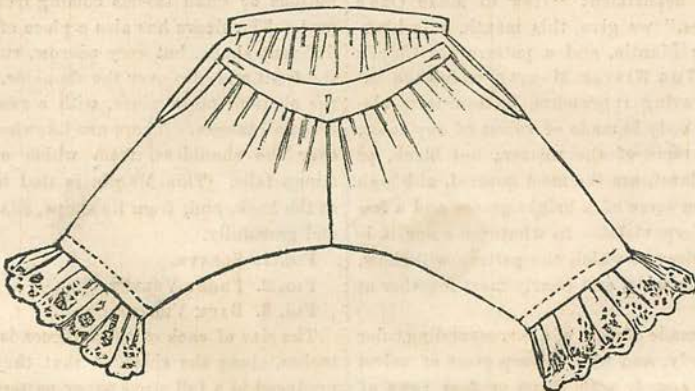


DIAGRAM OF WINTER MANTLE.

THE CHILD'S DRAWERS, of which the accompanying is an engraving, may be readily cut out, the drawers. No. 2 is the band before. No. 3 is the band behind. The left hand side of the pattern from the diagram on the next page. No. 1 is goes before; the right hand side goes behind.



CHILD'S DRAWERS.

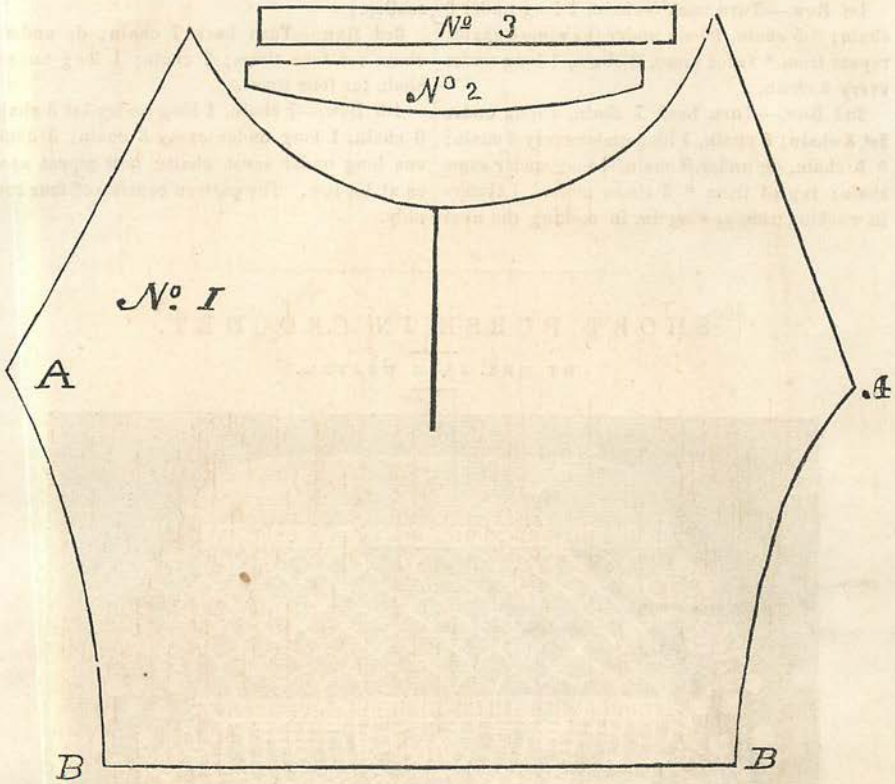
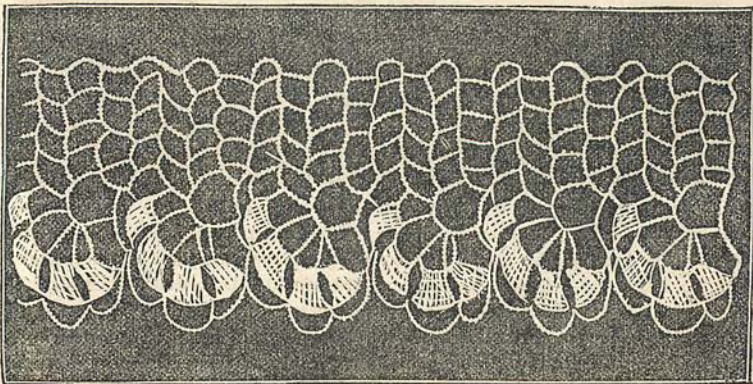


DIAGRAM OF CHILD'S DRAWERS.

CROCHET EDGE, WORKED THE SHORT WAY.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



No. 20 cotton. No. 4 Penelope Hooks. { 1 long into 4th loop for four times; 5 chain; 1
 Make a chain of 20 stitches; 1 long, 3 chain; } long into last loop.

the remainder can be added. The fruit will be solid, and the syrup a nice jelly. Sometimes the syrup needs five or ten minutes boiling after the fruit is taken out, as some fruit is juicy.

Apple Jelly.—Pare some pippin apples, and core and seed them; over a half gallon of them, pour a quarter of a gallon of cold water, and stew and boil them until they appear soft enough to run a straw through them; then strain them immediately through a linen or flannel bag. To each pint of juice add one pound of loaf sugar: boil it fast for twenty minutes. After the jelly has been off the fire for ten or fifteen minutes, add a tablespoonful of essence of lemon to each quart of jelly.

Blackberry Jam.—To five pounds of blackberries take four pounds of sugar. Mash the fruit and boil it well; then pour off some of the juice, and dissolve the sugar in it, then add all together and boil it again, observing to mash the fruit well, as in the first place. This improves the jam in respect to smoothness, and also improves the flavor. You may take three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, and not add any water, but dissolve the sugar with the juice of the berries.

Orange Marmalade.—Pare some oranges, and take out the seeds. Soak one half of the parings in salt water, and then boil them until you can run a straw through them. Cut them up, and add them to the juice and pulp, to one pint of which take one pound of sugar, and boil until it appears to be sufficiently cooked.

PRESERVES, & C.

Pumpkin.—Pare your pumpkin, and cut it into thin slices, of any form you please. Weigh it, and lay it in lemon juice all night; three lemons to a pound of pumpkin. Make your syrup of pound for pound of Havana sugar, and boil the slices of pumpkin in it until they begin to look clear; then drain, and put them into the syrup again, until they become quite clear. The rind of a sweet orange, scalded, and added in, is an improvement.

Peaches.—Put your peaches in boiling water, and scald, but do not boil them. Take them out, and put them in cold water; dry them in a sieve, and put them in long, wide-mouthed bottles. To half a dozen peaches take a quarter of a pound of sugar; clarify it, pour it over the peaches, and fill the bottles with brandy. Cork the bottles close, and keep them in a dry place.

To Preserve Grapes in Bunches.—Beat up a small quantity of gum arabic water with the whites of some eggs, and dip the grapes in this mixture. Let them dry a little, and then roll them in finely powdered sugar; put them on a stove to dry, turn them, and add sugar until they are perfectly dried.

Citron.—To nine pounds of citron take four pounds of sugar, two lemons, half an ounce of oil of lemon, three teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. You can add the last named article, or not, as you please. Put the sugar on over night.

ART RECREATIONS.

FOR GRECIAN PAINTING.—J. E. Tilton & Co. Boston and Salem, Mass., publish the following fine and desirable engravings, which they send by mail, *post-paid*, on receipt of price.

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The Happy Family,	13 by 17	1.25
Les Orphelines,	9 by 11	1.00
The Jewsharp Lesson	9 by 11	.60

The Little Bird,	9 by 11	.60
Evangeline, (Longfellow,)	16 by 22	1.00
Beatrice Cenci,	16 by 22	1.00

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FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

FIG. I.—HOUSE DRESS OF BLACK SILK, with three flounces. Each flounce is trimmed with pyramids of ruffles made of mallow-colored silk. The body is high without a basque, and has a berthe put on in the Raphael style. The sleeves are of the pagoda shape, with one large, full puff at the top. Corsage and sleeves trimmed to correspond with the skirt. Lace under-sleeves, collar and head-dress.

FIG. II.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF FOREST GREEN SILK, with Bayadere stripes of black velvet. Skirt plain. Body high, cut low down on the hips, before and behind in deep points, and trimmed with green and black fringe. Sleeves wide, opening on the top of the arm over very full under-sleeves, and confined at short distances by bands of black velvet. Bonnet of white satin, trimmed with blonde and flowers.

FIG. III.—THE CABLE CLOAK.—Bulpin, 415 Broadway, New York, has favored us with an illustration of a beautiful winter garment, to which he has given the name of "The Cable Cloak." The material is fine black beaver cloth, and is very ample and graceful in form. The wide, flowing sleeves are a great addition to this garment, the back of the sleeve extends from the neck to the bottom of the cloak, the seam being concealed by a row of rich scalloped galloon with an edge tufted with plush, the front rounds gracefully over the arm, and is finished with a simple edging of galloon. A rich braided trimming formed of black silk cord ornaments the top of the sleeve, and terminates in two superb tassels of silk mingled with chenille. The body of the garment resembles a Raglan in form, the edge is finished with a simple braiding of galloon, and above is placed a rich fringe of chenille. The neck is ornamented by a similar trimming, so arranged as to resemble a pointed hood finished with a heavy tassel of black silk.

FIGS. IV & V.—LATEST STYLE OF BONNETS.—From Wildes, 251 Broadway, New York, we have been furnished with illustrations of two of their latest styles of bonnets. The first illustration is composed of white satin and royal purple velvet. The satin is shirred on the foundation, and forms the entire bonnet with the exception of the back of the crown, which is of velvet; a wide fold of velvet is laid across

the crown, and forms a heading to a deep fall of thread lace: two narrow rows surround the brim, and droop over the face trimmings with graceful effect. The left side is adorned by a profusion of purple velvet flounces, intermingled with snow-drops and green leaves. The curtain is of white satin edged with velvet and lace. The inside is adorned with a full cap of blonde interspersed with purple velvet flowers. Broad strings of purple and white ribbon. The second illustration is composed of white satin and sea green fancy velvet. The front is shirred and the crown plain, over the head is laid a deep fold of velvet which extends round the crown and four loops over the curtain; the edge is finished with a piping of white satin and black lace. A narrow fold of velvet surrounds the brim and curtain. The face trimmings consist of a full cap of blonde at the sides, intermingled with crimson moss rose-buds and leaves, connected by a puffing of white satin overlapped with green velvet and lace, which passes over the head. Both of these bonnets were imported, by Mr. Wilde, from Paris.

FIG. VI.—WALKING DRESS OF PLAIN GREY POPLIN.—Zingora Mantilla of black silk with a hood, wadded, and trimmed with fringe and gimp. Bonnet of grey silk, trimmed with black ribbon and lace.

FIG. VII.—CAP OF INSERTION AND BLUE SILK, trimmed with blue ribbon.

FIG. VIII.—HEAD-DRESS OF PLAID BLUE VELVET AND WHITE LACE, falling over a bow of blue velvet ribbon.

FIG. IX.—CAPE OF WHITE MUSLIN, with a puffing *a la Raphaël* around the neck, and trimmed with blue ribbon bows.

FIG. X.—WHITE MUSLIN PUFFED SLEEVE, with a band and bow of ribbon.

FIG. XI.—HABIT-SHIRT OF SMALL SPOTTED TULLE, ornamented with two runnings separated by pearl edging, in which there is a narrow velvet or silk ribbon. Round the neck a row of lace which stands up.

FIG. XII.—SLEEVE to accompany the habit-shirt, (Fig. XI.) composed of a puff and a frill, which has at the bottom a puffing between two rows of pearl.

PLAID VELVETS for dresses, both plain and embossed, are likely to enjoy great favor this coming season, and likewise some granite or speckled silks with narrow flounces. Then a variety of silks of a grey or lilac ground chine with brown, of a very quiet aspect and in excellent taste. For the winter they are now making silks of check patterns with very bright colors. For the present greys are in as high vogue as at the beginning of the season.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The skirts of dresses seem to increase rather than to diminish in expansion, and silk dresses are invariably made with either flounces or double skirts. Corsets are very highly trimmed, and those of silk are almost invariably made with small pointed basques. Side-trimmings woven in the dress are less worn than heretofore; but side-trimmings formed of bows and lace, and tablier fronts, are much in favor. A skirt entirely plain is scarcely ever seen. Many dresses are made with low or half-high corsets, to be worn with pelerines or fichus of lace or worked muslin. These pelerines are usually round at the back, and have ends crossed in front. Some are made of black tulle, covered with rows of narrow black velvet ribbon. These have a very pretty effect.

SLEEVES are made in every variety, but the effect is always that of fullness. UNDER-SLEEVES are still worn very full. Among the newest which have appeared there are some composed of one large puff of white muslin fastened on a wristband of needlework; and the puff is gathered in at intervals by small bows and ends of narrow black velvet. We have seen under-sleeves formed of puffs of white muslin. Beneath the puff descends a frill edged with a row of lace, and trimmed with quillings of pink ribbon set on in two rows one above the other; the frill is slit open at the inner

part of the arm, and the trimming of ribbon and lace passes up each side of the opening, at the top of which is fixed a bow and ends of pink ribbon.

POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS for plain morning dress are simply edged with a hem, headed by a row of hem-stitch. The handkerchief suited to demi-toilet is scalloped at the edge, and above the scalloping is a border of flowers in embroidery, or a row of embroidered medallions, surrounded by Valenciennes. The handkerchief for evening full dress is almost wholly composed of lace. The small portion of cambric in the centre is filled up by the initials. The newest mourning pocket-handkerchiefs have exquisitely embroidered borders in black or violet color, with the crest or initials worked at one corner.

BONNETS scarcely vary in shape from those worn for the last few months. At present a mixture of small fruits, with flowers, still continues in bonnet trimmings. Those most in favor are red currants, mingled with flowers or fruit blossoms; but for fancy straw, black currants, small black cherries and grapes, mingled with flowers, are more employed. This style is always accompanied with black lace. These flowers and fruits will be replaced by feathers as the season advances. Wreaths passing over the upper part of the head, are on the decline. A style of under-trimming now considered more *distingue* consists of a single flower, a small bouquet, or a bow of ribbon, placed on one side only, in the quilling of blonde.

MAINTLES are in great variety. One of a thin grey cloth, trimmed with plaid velvet, braid, and black fringe, has a pelerine in front, and a hood behind ornamented with three large plaid tassels surmounted by small tufts of black velvet. A plain, warm and convenient garment is the *Orson*, of a brown color, with a round pelerine behind and pointed in front, bordered with braid and a row of pendent buttons.

HEAD-DRESSES at present are in a great variety. Some ladies appear in their hair dressed in ringlets, and displayed in all its luxuriance, without any other ornament than a black or colored velvet ribbon passed twice through the hair, with a star in pearl, or flagree gold on the ribbon just over the forehead. We may cite, amongst the *coiffures* of flowers, round wreaths composed of a mixture of large and small flowers; others composed of one kind of flowers only; some are placed at the back of the head; they mount on the bandeaux at each side, terminating in full tufts. Some ladies wear their hair arranged in a knot at the back of the head, encircled either by foliage or flowers, in brilliant colors. We may recommend, as one of the prettiest *coiffures*, a long lappet of white blonde lace, with small flowers twisted in it in a very tasteful manner, and passed twice round the head; the ends of the lappets float over the shoulders. A simple but very becoming *coiffure* is a small half-square of the most transparent blonde lace, in a very light pattern; it is placed very far back on the head; the ends are concealed on each side under a bouquet of the flowers of the double-blossomed peach. It may also be worn in black blonde lace, with bouquets of damask roses, or fancy hair pins. This *coiffure* is extremely becoming to a blonde.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS OF WHITE CASHMERE, (see wood cut, Fig. VI.) with two skirts. The lower skirt is trimmed with two bands of blue cashmere, and the upper skirt is edged with blue cashmere. The body is made with a basque laid in full plaits behind, and trimmed down the side seams with white silk buttons. A row of similar buttons ornament the front. Full sleeve set into a cap and trimmed with blue cashmere. Hat of white beaver, trimmed with blue velvet ribbon and flowers.

FIG. II.—PARDESSUS FOR A LITTLE BOY OF GREY CLOTH, trim-

med with a band of cloth of a darker shade, with a long hairy nap upon it.

FIG. III.—BACK OF THE PARDESSUS.

FIG. IV.—CHILD'S SACQUE.—Demarest, 375 Broadway, New York, has had his fall opening of patterns containing designs for every imaginable form of dress. His infant's and children's department of patterns is especially well stocked, and exhibits great taste in the arrangement. We have

selected for illustration a child's over dress. The form resembles a sacque, the upper portion is made to fit the form by plaits in front and back, which extend from neck to waist. The skirt is short, and the back forms a polka rounded up at the sides. The neck is finished with a collar which forms a point in the back and on each shoulder, the front forming a lappel extending the full length of the skirt. A plain, flowing sleeve completes this pretty garment.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

"PETERSON" FOR 1859.—On the last page of our cover will be found our Prospectus for 1859. It will be seen that we intend to make great improvements. *The reading matter will be considerably increased, an additional colored plate will be given in every number, and the quantity of patterns for the Work-Table nearly doubled.* No other magazine of any kind will give so much, or of such sterling value, for the money, in 1859. *Now is the time to get up clubs!* Everybody will subscribe for "Peterson," if its claims are fairly presented, unless a promise has been given to take some other magazine. *Be, therefore, the first in the field!* A specimen will be sent gratis, if written for, to show to acquaintances so that you need not injure your own copy. *Don't lose a moment.*

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.—It is not in a boastful spirit, but to let our subscribers see, that their preference for "Peterson" is shared with the press and public at large, that we publish, from time to time, a few of the newspaper and other notices, of which we receive so many hundreds monthly. Our October number was received, everywhere, with delight. Says the Lewistown (Pa.) True Democrat:—"Of all the two dollar magazines we receive, we unhesitatingly pronounce Peterson's the best, and it is almost as essentially necessary to the well-being and happiness of a family as bodily nourishment itself." The Chatanooga (Tenn.) Advertiser says:—"This is the cheapest Magazine published, only two dollars a year, and it contains as great a variety of choice reading matter, and as fine a selection of valuable patterns, and fashionable plates as any of the three dollar magazines. Peterson gives his readers the full worth of their subscription in reading matter alone. Try him and see." The Manheim (Pa.) Sentinel says:—"It is a superb number, always well-timed, and fresh as the morning air. The contributions are from the best writers, the embellishments of the 'first water,' the patterns for the ladies are of the latest styles, and the numerous recipes, &c., valuable and in season. It is truly a household book, and should be in every family." The Bluffton (Ind.) People's Press says:—"Emphatically a Magazine for the Ladies, containing everything the heart could wish in the way of plates, illustrations, and entertaining reading matter." The Winchester (Va.) Virginian says: "For choice and elegant literature, characterized by a high moral tone, peculiarly adapted to the home circles of our land, freshness, originality and cheapness, this Magazine is without a rival. It is surprising that so much excellent reading matter can be furnished for only two dollars." The Weekly (Ill.) Democrat says:—"This excellent and popular Magazine, for October, has come to hand. Its articles are much superior to any magazine published in this country at the same price. No family circle is perfect without Peterson." The Appleton (Wis.) Crescent says:—"The ladies, to judge from what they say, prefer this to any of the monthlies. Its stories are always interesting." The Anthracite (Pa.) Gazette says:—"The cheapest Magazine published in this country." The Abingdon (Ill.) Reporter says:—"It contains more reading matter for less money than any

periodical we receive. It is the favorite of the ladies." The West Liberty (O.) Banner says:—"Peterson's Ladies' National for October is on our table, as much ahead of time as it is ahead of its competitors. If it contained nothing but the 'picters' we would pronounce it worth the money, but it is also filled with the best literary matter of any magazine of its kind." The People's (Ky.) Press says:—"Its fashion plates are superb, and it is the cheapest of monthlies." The Morgantown (Va.) Star says:—"The ladies should all take the National. Its table of contents for October presents an attractive dish for the reader, and is almost worth the price of one year's subscription." The Columbus (O.) City Fact says:—"The cheapest of the periodicals." The Lancaster (N. H.) Republican says:—"Full of spicy and entertaining matter." We might quote several pages of similar notices.

OUR PREMIUM ALBUM.—Our premium to persons getting up clubs for 1859 will be a lady's album, in beautifully embossed gilt binding, with gilt edges, and with variously colored writing paper. It will also be embellished with several elegant and new steel engravings. Altogether, it will be the most superb affair, we, or any other magazine publisher, has ever offered to the public. It will be sent gratis, post-paid, to every person getting up a club of three, five, or eight; and also to persons getting up larger clubs, if preferred instead of the extra copy of the Magazine. Thus, for a club of twelve, and fifteen dollars, we will send, either the "Album," or a copy of "Peterson" for 1859; and for a club of sixteen, and twenty dollars, we will, if desired, send two "Albums," instead of one "Album" and the extra copy of "Peterson." Look out for this magnificent premium!

TERMS TO CLUBS.—Persons, getting up clubs for 1859, will please remember, that the terms must be literally complied with, if a premium is expected. Thus, for \$5.00 we will send three copies of the Magazine, and an "Album;" for \$7.50, five copies, and an "Album," &c., &c. Be particular in remembering this!

SAVE A DOLLAR.—"A dollar saved," said Franklin, "is a dollar earned." By subscribing for "Peterson," you get *the best ladies Magazine in the world*, for a dollar less than others cost. If you doubt this, send for a specimen.

"PETERSON" AND "HARPER."—For \$3.50 we will send a copy of "Peterson" and "Harper's Magazine," for one year. But where part of a remittance is intended for another publisher, we do not take the risk of that part.

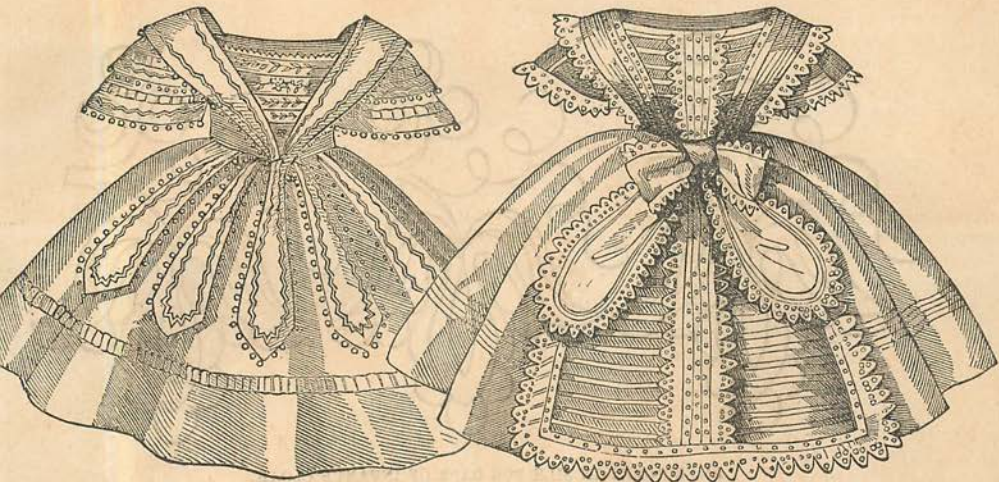
POSTAGE ON "PETERSON."—This, *when pre-paid quarterly*, at the office of delivery, is one and a half cents a number, per month, or four cents and a half for the three months: if not pre-paid it is double this.

BEGIN AT ONCE.—Lose no time in getting up your clubs for 1859. If you delay a day, you may lose your premium.

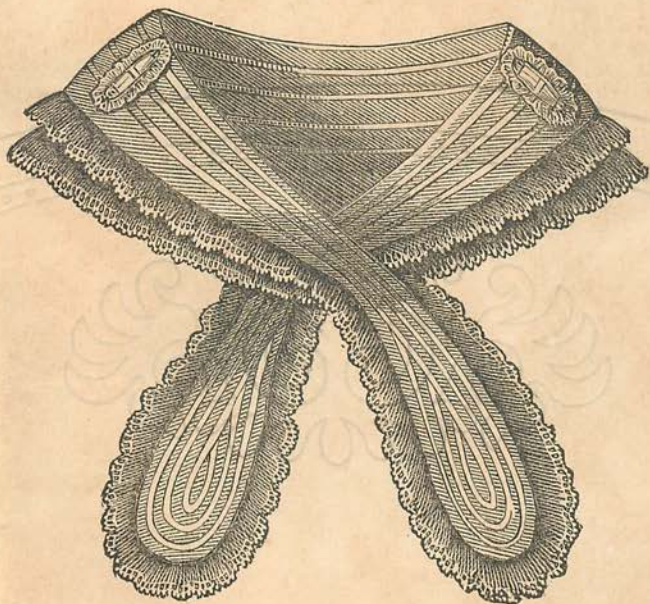




MORNING DRESS.



DRESSES FOR LITTLE GIRLS.



CAPE.



INFANT'S SACQUE DRESS.



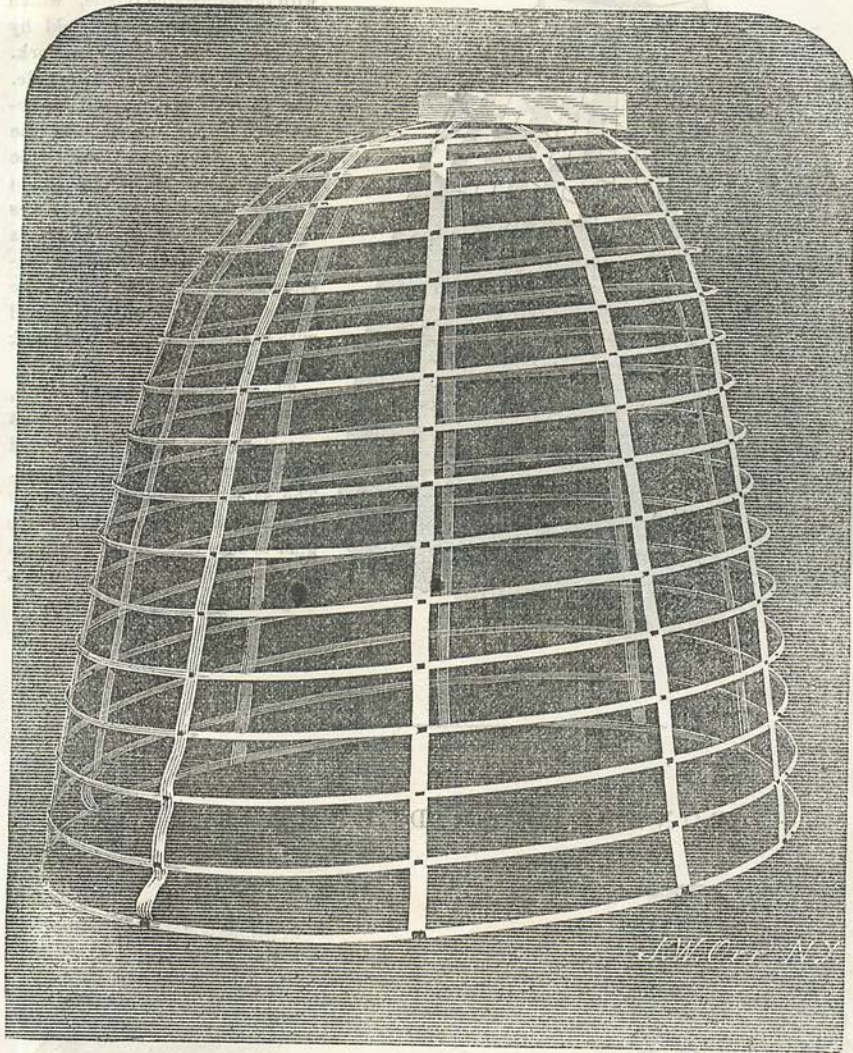
SLEEVE.



WALKING DRESS.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR THE MONTH

BY OUR "FASHION EDITOR."



WE take pleasure in presenting our readers with this new and useful article. It has, they will observe, many advantages. Among the most prominent of them is the shape, which is full of grace and beauty, a fact acknowledged by thousands of ladies and others, who saw it at the late fair at the Crystal Palace, New York, and elsewhere. Another of these advantages is the manner of making it: the tapes being fastened to the springs by means of a clasp, instead of being sewed; by which ripping is avoided. Moreover, as the skirt is made on a frame, each has the desired shape. In addition to this, the springs are made from the best

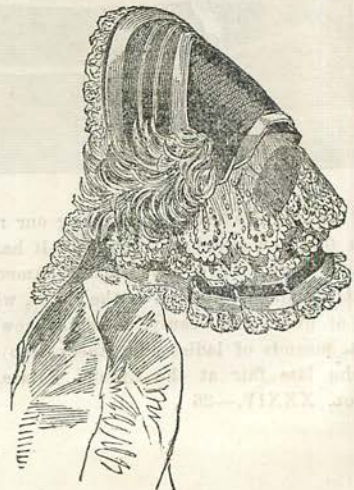
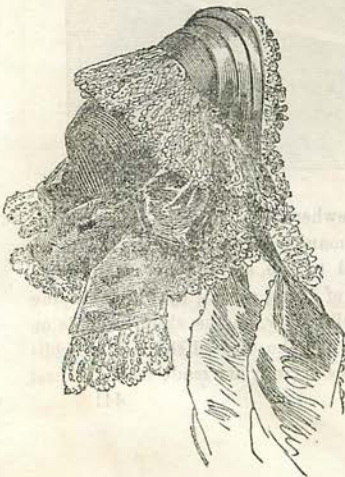
watch-spring steel; are tempered by a new patent process; and are considered to be unequalled for elasticity and durability. This skirt is patented, by Osborn and Vincent, No. 69 Warren street, New York.



We also have another skirt with advantages of its own, "The Honiton Skirt, with the adjustable Bustle," which is patented, made and sold by Douglas & Sherwood, New York. This is a very beautiful article. The corset laces, as will be remarked, go on the back of the person. The size of the bustle may be increased to any extent desired, by drawing the laces tighter. Wherever this skirt has been worn, it has given the greatest satisfaction. None of these skirts are genuine, unless stamped with the trade mark of Douglas & Sherwood.

These two skirts vary so much, and are fitted for such different occasions, that both may be added to the wardrobe, with advantage. The sale of manufactured skirts is now enormous, and, we are glad to say, that, in getting them up, female labor is employed to a large extent.

BONNETS FOR DECEMBER.

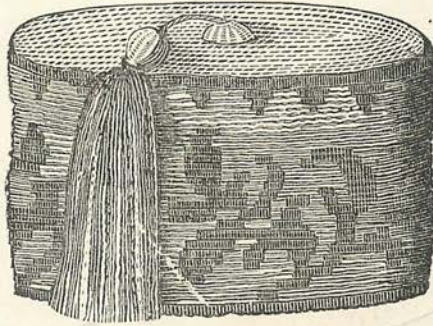


SECTION OF GOLFAT IN SWISS JACOB 444

is the inventor named, we have a pattern for the skirt, which is cut for a skirt: with this pattern for the skirt, please.

GREEK SMOKING CAP IN CROCHET.

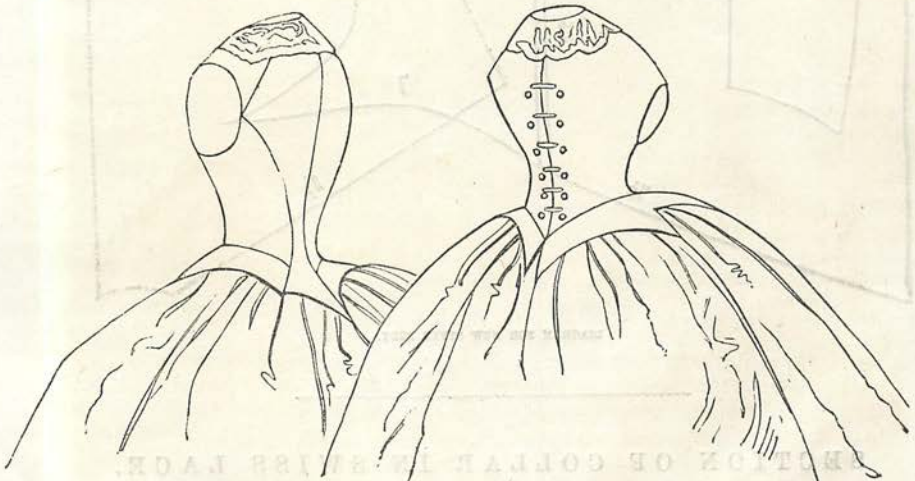
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This is a very stylish cap, and peculiarly suitable for a Christmas or New Year's present, from a lady to a gentleman. In the front of the number we give an enlarged pattern of the top and side, from which any one, who can crochet, can make the article, without the necessity of a detailed description. The cap is to be lined, according to the taste of the maker, and finished with a tassel, as seen in the engraving above. Any colors may be selected that will look well together: blue and yellow, red and green, black and gold, for instance.

NEW STYLE FOR BODY.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



OUR pattern, for this month, is a new style for a dress, just brought out in Paris. The engraving represents both the back and front of the body. The diagram is to be enlarged as usual. The size, in inches, for a lady of medium height, is marked, it will be seen, on each of the following; viz:

- No. 1. FRONT OF BODY.
- No. 2. SIDE BODY.
- No. 3. BACK OF BODY.

In the November number, we gave a pattern } a lady's toilet, for the winter, would be com-
for a cloak: with this pattern for the dress, } plete.

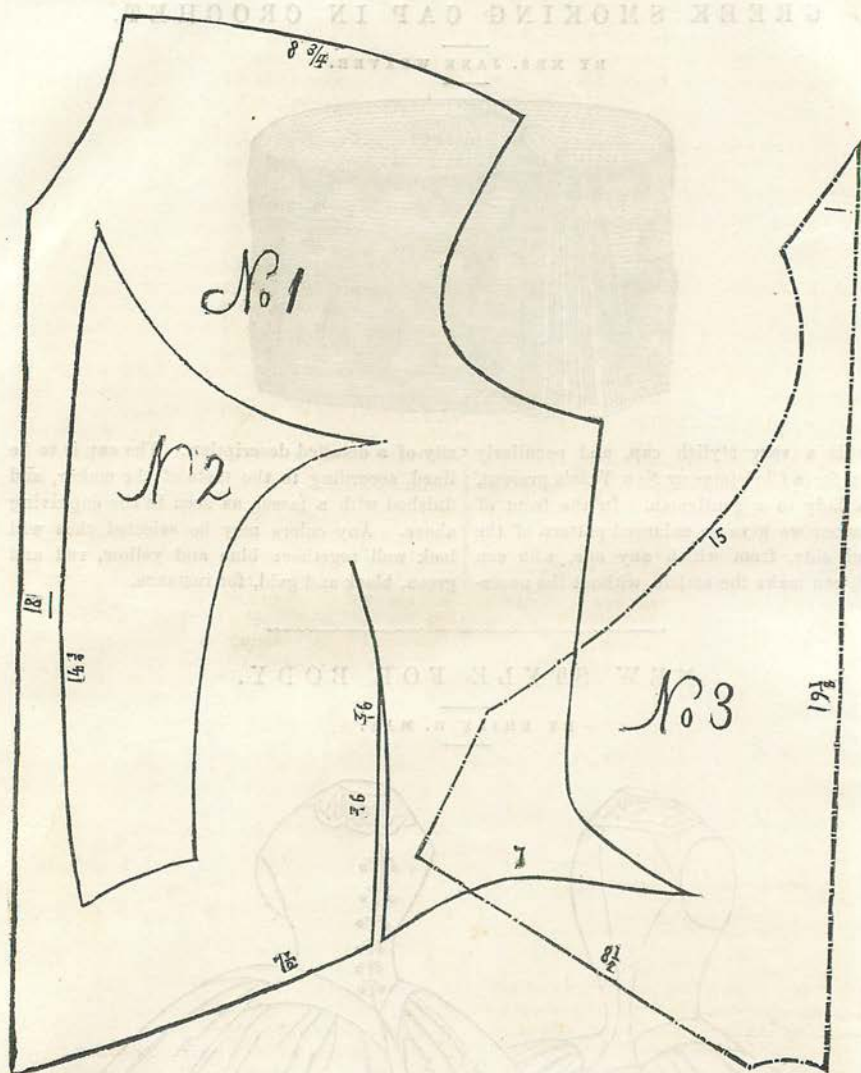


DIAGRAM FOR NEW STYLE BODICE.

SECTION OF COLLAR IN SWISS LACE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

This elegant article is to be worked on jaco- needle, and various fine ones. From the sec-
net muslin, with embroidery cotton, No. 40, and tion we give, the whole collar may be drawn,
sewing cotton, No. 50, with a coarse sewing of a size to suit the wearer.

When an infant is twelve months of age, bread and milk should be given every night and morning; stale bread toasted, soaked in a little hot water, and then the milk (of one cow) added cold.

Solid meat is not generally required until an infant is fifteen months of age, and then to be given sparingly, and cut very fine. Roasted mutton, or broiled mutton-chop (without fat) is the best meat; next that, tender, lean beef or lamb; then fowl, which is better than chicken; no pork or veal; no pastry; no cheese; the less butter the better.

An infant should not be put upon its feet soon, especially while teething or indisposed.

Avoid over-feeding at all times, more particularly during teething. It is very likely to produce indigestion and disordered secretions, the usual primary causes of convulsions, various eruptive complaints, and inflammatory affections of the head, throat, and chest.

ORIGINAL RECEIPTS FOR CAKES.

Plum Cake.—One pound of butter, one pound of flour, one pound of sugar, two pounds of currants, three pounds of raisins, one pound of citron, twelve eggs, two nutmegs (grated), a little mace, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, a wine-glassful of brandy, and the same quantity of wine and of rose water.

French Cake.—One and a half cupfuls of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful of milk, three cupfuls of flour, two eggs, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of soda, and one and a half teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; flavor to your liking. Put all the ingredients together at once, and beat up quickly.

Sponge Cake.—The weight of twelve eggs in sugar, the weight of seven eggs in flour; beat the whites of the eggs to a froth; also, beat the yolks well; add the sifted sugar to the whites, then put in the yolks, then the flour; add also the grated rind, and the juice of three lemons.

Crunners.—One pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of lard, a quarter of a pound of butter, a teacupful of milk, a teaspoonful of pearlsh, a little orange peel, and four eggs; beat the eggs and sugar together, and add enough of flour to make a dough.

Bread Fruit-cake.—Prepare one pound of very light bread dough, and work half a pound of butter into it, and let it stand awhile; mix three-quarters of a pound of sugar and five eggs together; pour all into a pan, and mix well with some spices, brandy, and raisins, and then bake it.

An Elegant Cake.—Two cupfuls of sugar, a small lump of butter, half a pint of milk, four eggs, one cocoanut (grated), a teaspoonful of oil of lemon, (or grated rind of lemon,) a teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar.

ORIGINAL USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Recipe for Dyspepsia.—To a handful of bearhound add the same quantity of rue, and of burdock-root; put to these articles two quarts of water, and slowly boil it down to one quart; strain it, and put in half a pint of honey; and, when cold, add half a pint of the best French brandy. Dose—two tablespoonfuls night and morning.

Pomatum.—Melt about half a pint of marrow, and add to it six cents worth of castor oil, and three tablespoonfuls of alcohol; scent it to your liking. First rend the marrow, then melt it, and put in all but the perfume, and beat it until it becomes like cream; then add the perfume.

For Cleaning Carpets, &c.—One pint of ammonia, one pint and a half of water, and two ounces of borax. This mixture, if diluted a little, will clean silks without injuring them, and it is also an excellent hair tonic. It cleans the hair nicely, it is said.

To Clean Silver.—Rub the tea-pot on the outside with a piece of flannel lightly moistened with sweet oil; then wash it well with soap suds. When dry, rub it well with a piece of chamois skin and some whiting.

A Homoeopathic Hair Restorer.—This is a receipt to make hair grow, and is composed of the tincture of cantharides, and water, in the proportion of ten drops of the former to half a gill of the latter.

ORIGINAL RECEIPTS FOR PUDDINGS.

Pound-cake Pudding; to be Served Hot.—Ingredients:—One pint of flour; one common size cupful of cream; one teacupful of sugar; three eggs; one-quarter pound of butter; one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in warm water; then add it to the cream, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar put dry into the flour. Bake the pudding an hour in a slow oven; serve it with sauce.

A Simple Pudding.—Boil a quart of milk; cut up some bread into small pieces, and soak them in the milk for about an hour; then add a tablespoonful of Indian meal, and a piece of butter the size of a walnut; sweeten well, and put in nutmeg and other spices. Bake about twenty minutes.

Bird's-nest Pudding.—A layer of grated bread, and another of apples, cut very thin; add sugar, butter, and nutmeg, with a wineglassful of wine; add layer after layer until your dish is full. Bake an hour.

Corn Pudding.—Grate four dozen ears of corn; add to it one quart of milk, four teaspoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, and four eggs. Bake two hours and a half.

TABLE RECEIPTS.

To Cook Oysters.—Butter a saucer or shallow dish, and spread over it a layer of crumbled bread, a quarter of an inch thick; shake a little pepper and salt, and then place the oysters on the crumbs, pour over also all the liquor that can be saved in opening the oysters; and then fill up the saucer or dish with bread crumbs, a little more pepper and salt, and a few lumps of butter here and there at the top, and bake half an hour, or an hour, according to the size. The front of a nice clear fire is the best situation; but if baked in a side oven, the dish should be set for a few minutes in front to brown the bread.

To Stew Red Cabbage.—Shred the cabbage, wash it, and put it over a slow fire, with shreds of onion, pepper, and salt, and a little plain gravy. When quite tender, and a few minutes before serving, add a bit of butter rubbed with flour, and two or three spoonfuls of vinegar, and boil the whole up.

Potato Cheesecakes.—One pound of mashed potatoes, quarter of a pound of currants, quarter of a pound of butter and sugar, and four eggs; mix well. Bake in tins lined with paste.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

FIG. I.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF PURPLE SILK, with two flounces, each flounce is trimmed with rows of narrow black velvet ribbon. Cloak of black velvet, trimmed with fur. Bonnet of white velvet and blonde, trimmed with feathers.

FIG. II.—WALKING DRESS OF TAN COLORED POPLIN, ornamented down the front breadth with a velvet trimming woven in the silk. Cloak of French cloth, in the Bournoise form. Bonnet of dark green velvet and black lace.

FIG. III.—MORNING ROBE OF LIGHT GREY SILK, buttoning in its whole length, and trimmed down the front by broad plaided bands. The loose sacque has a broad band of plaid



DESSIN DE P. BOIS

LES MÈRES PAUVRES

silk round it, with small collar of the same. The very wide open sleeves have a plaid band and small epaulette or *jockey* to correspond: very full bishop sleeves of fine muslin; at the wrist several narrow frills, worked at the edge with cherry colored wool.

FIG. IV.—CAPE OF BLACK NET, trimmed with rows of scarlet velvet ribbon, and edged with black lace. On the shoulders are two medallions formed by narrower lace than that around the cape.

FIG. V.—INFANT'S SACQUE DRESS OF NANSOUK, edged with embroidery.

FIG. VI.—SLEEVE OF A NEW STYLE FOR WINTER.—It fits closely at the waist, and is cut open in a diamond form on the back of the arm, through which the white under-sleeve shows. It is trimmed with buttons.

FIG. VII.—DRESS OF DARK GREEN SILK, striped transversely with a double skirt. The body is made with braces, formed of bias Tartan plaid. The skirt and sleeves are also trimmed with plaid, and the sash is made of Tartan plaid, finished with a narrow fringe.

FIG. VIII.—BONNET.—From Wildes, 251 Broadway, New York, we have illustrations of two beautiful bonnets, (see page 442) intended for mid-winter. The first is composed entirely of light maroon color velvet. The material is laid on the foundation plain, with the exception of the front, which forms four narrow plaits, terminating in two square ends on the right side, and one on the left; a deep fall of thread lace forms an edge to the plaits, and extends round the ends, forming pretty and effective side-trimmings. The curtain is of velvet, edged with narrow lace; a similar lace adorns the brim. The face trimmings consist of a full cap of blonde, intermingled with stock gilliflowers and bows of black lace. Broad strings of maroon color ribbon.

FIG. IX.—BONNET.—The second is composed of black and emerald green velvet. The black velvet is laid on the foundation plain, four narrow folds, alternate green and black, form a finish to the front: these folds cross on the top of the head and terminate on the right side in narrow ends, edged with black lace; the left side is adorned by clusters of green ostrich plumes. A plaiting of green and black velvet, edged with a broad fall of fine French lace, extends across the crown. The curtain is composed of alternate folds of green and black velvet, and finished with narrow lace. The face trimmings consist of a cap of blonde, with a wreath of bright colored velvet flowers, interspersed with jet drops; over the head on the right side are quilling of fancy velvet ribbon, edged with lace. Broad green ribbon strings.

GENERAL REMARKS.—For plainer styles of dress, silks striped transversely are much worn. For a more expensive style, silks of rich dark colors, with designs woven in velvet, are much worn. Many of the new silks have very large patterns in stripes, chequers, or trailing clusters of flowers. The gay plaid, known as the "Tartan," is very fashionable. Fancy Tartans in silk or poplin are worn for out-door dress; and the rich colors of the "Clan Tartans" are very effective in satin or velvet for evening costume. Very many dresses of plain silk are trimmed with gay plaids, and a combination of black velvet and Tartan velvet, is remarkably rich in a bonnet. Cashmeres, de-lains, and chintzes, are of the gayest colors, and usually in large figures.

With respect to the make of dresses, it may be observed that basques, in Paris, are disappearing. They are now worn only with dresses suitable for negligé, and are never seen in evening costume. Even high dresses made of the richest and most costly silks have no basque at the waist; but the corsage is usually pointed both in front and at the back. A waistband of a color (or in various colors) harmonizing with the dress is very fashionable. It may be fastened by a brooch or buckle in front of the waist. A broad ribbon sash, fastened in a bow and long ends in front, is also very fashionable.

CORSAGES, according to the present fashion, are very much trimmed. Dresses with flounced skirts and those with double skirts continue to enjoy fashionable favor. Flounced dresses are, in general, regarded as the most elegant. When the dress is made with two skirts, it is requisite that the upper one should be very full to cause it to hang gracefully over the other.

CAPEES OF TULLE, &c., are very much worn with dresses made low in the neck. One of the prettiest novelties is a fichu of white tulle, covered with rows of narrow black velvet, crossed one over the other so as to leave lozenge-shaped spaces between. This fichu is edged round with a trimming of white guipure.

UNDER-SLEEVES are still made of plain white tulle, in two or three puffs, the lowest puff being usually finished by a frill of lace; and sometimes there is also a frill of lace between the puffs. Some under-sleeves consist of one large puff fastened on a wristband, trimmed with rows of black velvet. Under-sleeves, suitable for a very superior style of costume, are trimmed with bows of ribbon, or loops and ends of velvet. For demi-toilet, we have seen some muslin sleeves, fastened at the wrist, and having *revers*, or turned-up cuffs of worked muslin, edged by a row of Valenciennes. Under-sleeves of jaconet, embroidered in colors of the same, to correspond, have been introduced in Paris for morning costume.

CLOAKS are made quite large, cut rather pointed behind, and have large sleeves. The bournoise is likely to be the fashionable form for winter cloaks. For ordinary walking-dress it is made in grey, brown, or black cloth. Velvet will also be a favorite material. The bournoise is unquestionably very elegant when gracefully worn; and, above all, when properly cut. To set well it ought to be shaped so as to fit closely at the neck, and to flow behind as if cut longer at the back than in front. The hood should be without any complication of folds, and simply trimmed. Some *bournoises*, of the finest cashmere, have appeared; they are of a rich dark shade of fawn-color, and lined either with white silk, or silk of the same color; the hood is round, and of a large size: the trimming is a broad rich *galon* of the same color, but a lighter shade, and *broche* in black: the neck and hood-tassels correspond.

BONNETS are more round in shape than those of last winter. There is one peculiarity in the under-trimmings of the bonnet which has just been introduced. It consists of a single rose placed in the quilling of the cap exactly in the middle, above the forehead. In the same way a bow of rather wide ribbon, to match the trimming of the bonnet, is likely soon to be prevalent.

HEAD-DRESSES are made in great variety to suit the style or taste of the wearer. One, which has been greatly admired, is composed of rosettes of red velvet and tassels in gold; on one side there is a plume of white ostrich feathers, tipped with a sprinkling of gold. Another consists of pink, lilac, and white chrysanthemum, with blades of grass frosted in imitation of dew. There are trimmings for the dress to correspond.

FANS still continue very large in size; but many Parisian ladies of high fashion, in imitation of their grandmothers, use fans of different sizes and styles for different occasions; for instance, the large Louis XV. fan is reserved for the opera and for evening parties, and small pocket fans, of a plain description, are used on occasions not demanding so elegant a style of dress. Many of the newest Parisian fans are truly magnificent. The paintings which adorn them are finished works of art, and the mountings are of splendid workmanship, in ivory, sandal-wood, or mother-of-pearl; not unfrequently of gold and silver elaborately wrought.

SHOES, which are by no means the least important part of lady's dress, is subject, no less than the robe and the bonnet, to the dictates of fashion, whose latest decrees are as follows:

For walking-dress, kid boots, buttoned at the side, and with small heels. The kid may be either black or colored. Grey and bronze color are extremely fashionable.

For ball dress, satin slippers, white or colored, or white satin boots, or silk boots to match the color of the robe.

Morning slippers are made of kid, morocco, velvet, satin, and various fancy materials. They are frequently ornamented with embroidery in colored silks or gold and silver thread, and are trimmed with ruches of ribbon, fringe, and passementerie.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. 1.—(See wood engraving.)—LITTLE GIRL'S FROCK OF WHITE MARSEILLES, trimmed with white braid and buttons. The body has bretelles, meeting in a point in front of the waist, and with long ends, widening at the lower part. These ends descend over the skirt of the frock, and form part of a trimming, consisting of five long strips of Marseilles, orna-

mented with braid and buttons. The frock is edged by a broad hem, above which there is a band of Marseilles, cut the bias way, and ornamented with braid.

FIG. 2.—(See wood engraving.)—THIS FROCK FOR A LITTLE GIRL, is made of white jaconet, and trimmed with needle-work and white braid. In front of the waist there is a large bow of jaconet, with long, rounded ends edged with needle-work, which fall over the apron trimming in front of the skirt. This dress is very beautiful when made in Marseilles.

We have seen several very pretty children's costumes, of one of which we subjoin a description. A little girl's dress, composed of grey and white chequered silk, has a plain corsage with a berthe. The latter, formed of cross folds of silk, is pointed at the back, crossed in front of the waist, and each end is prolonged by a strip of the silk, plain (that is to say, not in folds.) These ends are passed under the arms and linked together at the back of the waist. The sleeves are composed of three frills edged with fringe of bright green, with chenille heading. The same fringe forms a trimming for the sides of the skirt.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

REMIT EARLY FOR 1859.—There will be just time, after receiving this number, to remit in season for the January one, which will be ready, at latest, by the first of December. Send on your single subscriptions and your clubs immediately. The press and public pronounce this the cheapest and best of the Magazines. Our strict adherence to the cash system enables us to publish, for two dollars, as good a Magazine, as others print for three dollars.

We claim, that, in several points, this Magazine excels all others. 1st. None publish such powerfully written original stories and novelets. 2nd. Our colored fashion-plates are later, prettier, and more the real styles. 3rd. In proportion to our subscription price, we give much the largest quantity of reading matter and embellishments. 4th. No other Magazine proposes to give, every month, a colored pattern for the Work-Table. 5th. Our designs for crochet, embroidery, knitting, bead-work, netting, hair-work, &c., &c., are more numerous and more beautiful, and many of them are designed expressly for us. 6th. Our Cook-Book for 1859 will be a necessity to every housekeeper. 7th. Clergymen recommend this Magazine, for its pure morality, as eminently suitable to place in the hands of daughters.

We may add that this Magazine has the reputation of always keeping its promises. All we ask is that "Peterson" should be compared with other Magazines to verify these assertions.

Every old subscriber can easily, by a little exertion, get one or more new ones. Will they not do it for "auld lang syne?"

OUR PREMIUM ALBUM.—Our premium to persons getting up clubs for 1859 will be a lady's album, in beautifully embossed gilt binding, with gilt edges, and with variously colored writing paper. It will also be embellished with several elegant and choice steel engravings. Altogether, it will be the most superb affair, we, or any other magazine publisher, has ever offered to the public. It will be sent gratis, post-paid, to every person getting up a club of three, and remitting \$5.00; or to any person getting up a club of five, and remitting \$7.50; or to any person getting up a club of eight, and remitting \$10.00; and also to persons getting up larger clubs, if preferred instead of the extra copy of the Magazine.

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