

Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million. Or four thousand five hundred and forty-five receipts, facts, directions, &c., in the useful, ornamental and domestic arts, and in the conduct of life. By Miss Sarah Josepha Hale. 1 vol., 12 mo. Philada. T. B. Peterson.—This neatly printed volume, containing over seven hundred and twenty pages, is emphatically the cheapest book of its kind yet published, or ever likely to be. It actually contains, by count, four thousand five hundred and forty-five distinct receipts, directions, facts, &c., relative to accomplishments, amusements, dress, economy, etiquette, health, housekeeping, gardening, needle-work, nursing, riding, domestic surgery, manners, marriage, ladies' fancy work, and everything else which interests the sex, or is useful to woman. No household ought to be without it. It is supplementary, so to speak, to the author's popular "Cook Book." The price, bound in cloth, is only a dollar and a quarter.

The Lost Daughter, and other Stories of the Heart. By Caroline Lee Hentz. 1 vol., 12 mo. Philada: T. B. Peterson.—These are capital stories. Indeed, no writer, in all the bright galaxy of female genius, excelled Mrs. Hentz in tales of the heart. Her death was a loss to American literature, which has not yet been supplied. We cordially commend this volume.

FIRESIDE AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRACEFUL LADY.—Having procured a number of small twists of paper, or lamp-lighters, one of the players commences the game by reciting a certain formula, which is to be repeated with an additional remark by each of the players in their respective turns.

If an omission or mistake is made, the one who makes it will have to receive a twist of paper in the hair, and drop the title of graceful lady, or gentleman, and called the one-horned lady or gentleman; or if they have more than one horn, they must be called according to the number. The one who begins the game will politely bow to her neighbor, and say, "Good morning, graceful lady, ever graceful, I, a graceful lady, ever graceful, come from that graceful lady, ever graceful, to tell you that she has a little bird with golden feathers."

The next one then takes up the play, addressing her nearest companion, "Good morning, graceful lady, ever graceful, I, a graceful lady, ever graceful, come from that graceful lady, ever graceful, to tell you that she has a little bird with golden feathers and a long red beak."

The next one says in turn, "Good evening graceful lady, ever graceful, I, a graceful lady, ever graceful, come from that graceful lady, ever graceful, to tell you that she has a gold bird with little feathers and a long red beak tipped with green."

You'll see there are two mistakes here, so the player must have a couple of horns in her hair, and the next one proceeds with, "Good morning graceful lady, ever graceful, I, a graceful lady ever graceful, come from that two-horned lady, ever two-horned, to tell you that she has a little bird with golden feathers, a long red beak tipped with green, and brilliant diamond eyes."

And so the game proceeds, producing more horns as it becomes more complicated. Nothing can be too ridiculous for the graceful lady to possess, as it adds to the enjoyment of the game.

PARLOR MAGIC.

THE RING AND THE HANDKERCHIEF.—This may be justly considered one of the most surprising deceptions; and yet it is so easy of performance, that any one may accomplish it after a few minutes' practice.

You previously provide yourself with a piece of brass wire, pointed at both ends, and bent round so as to form a ring,

about the size of a wedding-ring. This you conceal in your hand. You then commence your performance by borrowing a silk pocket-handkerchief from a gentleman, and a wedding-ring from a lady; and you request one person to hold two of the corners of the handkerchief, and another to hold the other two, and to keep them at full stretch. You next exhibit the wedding-ring to the company, and announce that you will make it pass through the handkerchief. You then place your hand under the handkerchief, and substituting the false ring, which you had previously concealed, press it against the centre of the handkerchief, and desire a third person to take hold of the ring through the handkerchief, and to close his finger and thumb through the hollow of the ring. The handkerchief is held in this manner for the purpose of showing that the ring has not been placed within a fold. You now desire the persons holding the corners of the handkerchief to let them drop; the person holding the ring (through the handkerchief as already described) still retaining his hold.

Let another person now grasp the handkerchief as tight as he pleases, three or four inches below the ring, and tell the person holding the ring to let it go, when it will be quite evident to the company that the ring is secure within the centre of the handkerchief. You then tell the person who grasps the handkerchief to hold a hat over it, and passing your hand underneath, you open the false ring, by bending one of its points a little aside, and bringing one point gently through the handkerchief, you easily draw out the remainder; being careful to rub the hole you have made in the handkerchief with your finger and thumb, to conceal the fracture.

You then put the wedding-ring you borrowed over the outside of the middle of the handkerchief, and desiring the person who holds the hat to take it away, you exhibit the ring (placed as described) to the company; taking an opportunity, while their attention is engaged, to conceal or get rid of the brass ring.

DECORATIONS OF HOUSES.

PAPER HANGINGS.—In consequence of an apartment never being too light—for we can always diminish superfluous light—paper hangings should be of a light color, that they may reflect, not absorb, light.

We prescribe all dark hangings, whatever be their color, because they absorb too much light; we prescribe also red and violet hangings, because they are exceedingly unfavorable to the color of the skin. For this latter reason we reject the light tones of the red and violet scales. Orange is a color that can never be much employed, because it fatigues the eye too much by its great intensity.

1. Among the simple colors, there are scarcely any which are advantageous, except yellow and the light tones of green and of blue. Yellow is lively; it combines well with mahogany furniture, but not generally with gilding.

2. Light-green is favorable to pale complexions as well as to rosy ones; to mahogany furniture, and to gilding.

3. Light-blue is less favorable than green to rosy complexions, especially in daylight; it is particularly favorable to gilding, and it does not injure mahogany, and associates better than green with yellow or orange woods.

4. White or whitish hangings of a light grey (either normal green, blue or yellow) uniform or with velvet patterns of the color of the ground, are also very useful.

5. When we would choose hangings upon which to place a picture, their color must be uniform, and make the greatest contrast possible with that which predominates in the picture, if the hangings are not of a normal grey. I shall return to this assortment.

Hangings in the best taste are those,

1. Which present designs of a light tone, either normal or

statesman and a man of honor. But it will not do. If ever a man deserved the execration in which he was held, it was Aaron Burr. Even his life-long associate and first biographer, Matthew Davis, did not dare to protest against the righteousness of the public opinion, which pronounced Burr to be selfish, cold-hearted, treacherous and unscrupulous, alike in private and in public life. To make a hero of such a man is to fall down and worship a *fetish*. Mr. Parton exaggerates even Burr's intellect, which was analytical, not constructive, cunning, not profound, and consequently only second class. Burr's maxim, that "the law was whatever was confidently asserted and plausibly maintained," reveals the sort of man he was. He had no faith in either public or private virtue. He was a skeptic as to all things noble and true. He thought nothing of desolating an entire household, provided he could gratify his passions or his vanity. That Burr deserved his disgrace must be the verdict of every honest-minded student of our history. He succeeded, as a politician, for awhile, by unscrupulous intrigue; he failed, at last, because the people found him out. The misery and desolation of his closing years, contrasted with the brilliancy of his mid-career, furnishes a melancholy but useful warning, that, even in this world, perverted abilities and the pursuit of selfish gratification, often bring avenging furies to haunt the bed-side. There is hardly, in history, a more unhappy old age than that of Burr; and there is hardly one apparently more deserved.

The Quaker Soldier. A Story of the Revolution. 1 vol., 12 mo. *Phylada: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.*—It is rarely that a historical fiction of such merit makes its appearance. The author does not give his name, but he is evidently a scholar, a man of ability, and a historical student of the first class. The action of the tale commences with the entry of the British into Philadelphia, and closes with their departure; and we have in this interval, a series of brilliant pictures of the times, such as no preceding novelist has surpassed. The events leading to the battle of Germantown, and the battle itself, are narrated with a fidelity which proves the author to be familiar with every foot of the ground, as well as acquainted with many authentic traditions never before in print. The book, indeed, is full of local color. The Pennsylvania Dutchman, for the first time in literature, is accurately and graphically drawn. Nor is the Philadelphia Quaker less skillfully delineated, for the novelist has caught, not only the formal dialect of the sect, but the style, if we may so call it, in which genuine, old-fashioned Quakers talked. This is high praise we know; but it is deserved. There is a good deal of humor in the work; in fact, the author succeeds in this line better than in pathos. We think the dramatic portion of the fiction superior to the narrative. In some parts of the plot there is a little exaggeration; but on the whole, the novel is one of real merit, and will be appreciated by readers precisely in proportion to their intelligence and culture.

Biography of Elisha Kent Kane. By William Elder. 1 vol., 8 vo. *Phylada: Childs & Peterson.*—In mechanical execution this volume is quite equal to the "Arctic Explorations," which, as tens of thousands know, were as elegant of their kind as it was possible to make them. The literary part of the undertaking has been executed by a gentleman whose conscientiousness in such matters is not less proverbial than his singular ability. We cannot, indeed, praise this biography too highly. It is faithful as to facts, comprehensively arranged, felicitous in style, and gives, what few biographies do, a vivid, life-like idea of its hero. Dr. Kane must really have been one "of whom the world was not worthy," for Mr. Elder says, in a pithy preface, "I have not been obliged to suppress a letter or a line for the sake of his fame." Several engravings embellish the volume. A. Bancroft, No. 602 Arch street, is the Philadelphia agent for the publishers.

The Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell. 2 vols. *Boston: Ticknor & Fields.*—In two "blue and gold" volumes, exactly the size for a lady's boudoir, we have the poems of J. R. Lowell, one of the few poets, by-the-by, who looks like what he is. His portrait, which adorns the first volume, is exceedingly good, though the face has a more serious cast than it wore a few years ago. But life, with him, as with all of us, has proved itself "earnest even to tears;" and lip, brow, mouth and eyes all show it, at least with those who think and feel. His few best pieces really approach to the best in the language. We have always considered him, however, capable of doing more than he has yet done. His prose as well as poetry leaves on the mind the same impression in this respect that Coleridge's did. His collected works increase our old opinion of his affluence and variety. Even where he forgets the poet and becomes the politician, he cannot get rid of his genius, but charms friends and foes alike, at least among liberal, many-sided men. It is a great loss to American literature that he does not devote himself more exclusively to the vocation for which he was born. If he worked half as hard as Longfellow, what might he not be?

The Abbott. By the author of *Waverley*. 2 vols. *Boston: Ticknor & Fields.*—We have here the twenty-first and twenty-second volumes of the already famous "Household Edition" of Scott's novels. We hear, with pleasure, that the series is having a large sale. Certainly, so elegant an edition, at any price, has never been printed in America.

PARLOR GAMES.

THE TRADE.—One of the party must be selected to open the game, who does so by saying:—"I have apprenticed my son to, (naming some trade,) and the first thing he made (or used) was (mentioning the initial letters of the article.)"

Whoever first discovers the article alluded to takes the next turn. We will suppose a number of persons are playing, and the one agreed upon begins with: "I apprenticed my son to a cabinet-maker, and the first thing he made was an 'A. C.'"

"Arm-chair," exclaims a player, and this being correct, it becomes his turn, and he says,

"I apprenticed my son to a dry-goods store, and the first thing he sold was a piece of P. M."

"Paper muslin."

"No, try again."

"Was it printed muslin?"

"No, you are not right yet."

"P. M. I can't think of anything else beginning with P. M."

"Will all of you give it up?"

"Yes, is the general cry."

"It was pink merino. Now it is my turn again, as you did not guess it. I apprenticed my son to a grocer, and the first thing he sold was a B. of C."

"Box of candles," some one says; who without delay continues,

"I apprenticed my son to a hardware man, and the first thing he sold was a B. S."

"Blower stand."

"Well, I apprenticed my son to a confectioner, and the first thing he made was C. C."

"Coconut cakes."

"No! Guess again."

"It must be cream candy, then."

"Yes, that is right."

"I apprenticed my daughter to a dress-maker, and the first thing she made was a B. S. B."

"Black silk basque," says another, and so the game goes on, the questions and answers passing rapidly from one to another. It affords a variety, sometimes, to give out the initial letters of any article that is in the room where the parties are playing.

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

Jewels. The handle of the whip is made of the hoof of the pet horse, highly polished. It is in the shape of a horse's foot; the shoe is formed of diamonds, and the nails represented by rubies.

The wedding outfit consisted of twelve dozen of every article, such as night-dresses, stockings, &c. Among the shoes were several pairs of heavy leather walking boots with hob-nails in the heels, such as the young princess had roamed about Balmoral in. Ladies of America, who think anything thicker than paper soles vulgar, profit by the example!

PARLOR GAMES.

COMPAGNON DE LA MAJOLAINE is a French game. One of the ladies in the company is chosen to represent the captive Princess; she is covered with a sheet or tablecloth, large enough to envelope her from head to foot, and a handkerchief is then tied round her waist over the cloth, so as to keep her closely veiled. Four others are then chosen to represent the guards, each holding the handkerchief with one hand; they must each wear a large paper star pinned upon their breasts. Another of the company represents the Prince, and the others his soldiers; they must all wear a plume, or something of the sort, upon their heads. All being ready, the guards sing in chorus:

Who passes by this road so late?
Compagnon de la Majolaïne.
Who passes by this road so late?
Always gay.

The Prince and his followers reply:

The King's son, of all knights the flower,
Compagnon de la Majolaïne.
The King's son, of all knights the flower,
Always gay.

The dialogue continues thus; each line accompanied by the refrain of "Compagnon de la Majolaïne," &c., as above:

Guards.—What seeks the King's son in this tower?

Prince.—I come to seek a fair Princess.

Guards.—The moat is deep, the boat is gone.

Prince.—But I will swim across the moat!

Guards.—The walls are high, the gates are locked.

Prince.—I'll burst the gates, I'll climb the wall!

Guards.—Our swords are sharp, our arms are strong.

Prince.—My arm's as strong, my sword's as sharp!

At the end of the song, the Prince and three of his followers advance, and attempt to snatch the stars on the breasts of the guards, who must not quit their hold of the handkerchief about the Princess' waist. They, while defending themselves, endeavor to seize the plumes of their assailants, who then pay their forfeits and retire, while another takes the place of the conquered person. If the guards are conquered, they retire and pay six forfeits. A guard must not be attacked by two persons at a time; but if one guard has an opportunity of assisting his comrade, he is at liberty to do so. When either side is vanquished, the Princess is unmuffled, and she then presides over the redemption of the forfeits in the usual manner. When all the forfeits are called, the Princess is then required to name in the right order the persons conquered in the combat. Every one correctly named becomes the slave of the Princess, and must perform some task which she enjoins before being restored to liberty; but when the Princess is mistaken, she must pay a forfeit, which she may either redeem herself, or cause one of her slaves to do so.

ORIGINAL TABLE RECEIPTS.

Chicken Fricassee.—To serve up a good dish, you must take two large chickens, cut them up, and lay them in salt and water for one hour; then take them out, laying them

over a sifter. After they have become sufficiently dry, place them on a dish, and sprinkle them with a small quantity of pepper, salt and flour. Have ready a pan containing a little lard, made quite hot, and place your chickens in it, to brown. After this, take them from out the lard, and put them either in a stew-pan, or a pot, and stew them over a slow fire. You must then add to them a little fine parsley, about six or eight cloves, a small portion of mace, and a little onion; add as much water as will cover the chickens well. When ready to serve them up, beat the yolks of two eggs very light, adding enough lemon juice, whilst beating, to make them taste decidedly of the juice, and then add the egg to your fricassee, but do not let it boil. If you wish to make it a brown fricassee, brown a little sugar, and stir it into the stew; you will find it taste delightfully, by adding a small lump of butter, and salt and pepper according to your taste. In order to make it a white fricassee, you must pour into the stew a pint of rich cream, instead of the browned sugar.

Scalloped Oysters.—Have ready a pan or dish, nicely buttered, and line the bottom with a layer of crumbs of bread, a small portion of butter, and some salt; take your oysters out of their own liquor with a fork, and place a layer of them upon the crumbs of bread, &c. Alternate the layers until your dish is full, and then bake the whole about fifteen minutes. A layer of bread, &c., must be the last placed in the dish.

Pickled Shad, or Herring.—After washing and cleansing them from blood, rub them with salt, cayenne pepper, pounded allspice, and cloves. Cut the fish in pieces, and lay them in a jar, and just cover them with vinegar. Set the jar in a pot of water, to boil; let them steam about an hour or two. The jar must be tied tightly to preserve the flavor of the spices.

Cocoa Nut Pudding—A Delightful Receipt.—Take one good sized cocoa nut, pare off the rind carefully, grate the nut, and stir it into one quart of milk flavored with one tablespoonful of rose-water, and two tablespoonfuls of fine, white sugar, and the inside of a small loaf of stale baker's bread, grated fine. Bake the pudding half an hour in a moderate oven, and when nearly cool, serve it with good cream.

Maccaroni.—Boil your maccaroni until it becomes soft, and then pour over it a mixture, previously prepared, composed of three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of stale bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, two ounces of butter, and half a teacupful of cream; afterwards bake the maccaroni half an hour.

Slip.—To one quart of milk add one tablespoonful of rennet. Serve it with powdered sugar, and cream. To prepare the rennet, dry it, cut it into small pieces, and put them into three pints of wine; it will be fit for use in about two weeks.

Potato Pudding.—Rub two pounds of potatoes through a sieve after they are boiled, and then add to them half a pound of butter, six eggs, half a pound of sugar, one wine-glassful of brandy, and some nutmeg.

ORIGINAL CAKE RECEIPTS.

Ginger Snaps.—Mix four ounces of lard and four ounces of butter, melted, with four ounces of brown sugar, a pint of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, and a quart of flour. Strain two teaspoonfuls of soda, dissolved in a wineglassful of milk, and add it to the above with sufficient flour for rolling the cakes out thin. Cut the dough into small cakes, and bake them in a slow oven.

Cocoa Nut Cake.—Pare a good sized cocoa nut, grate it, and add to it an equal quantity of sugar, with the white of one egg, well beaten. First mix thoroughly together the cocoa nut and sugar, and afterward add the egg. Drop the cakes upon—buttered—white unglazed paper, and bake them in a moderate oven.

Sartaroe. A Tale of Norway. By J. A. Maitland. 1 vol., 12 mo. *Philada: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.*—We noticed, a month or two ago, an advance copy of this new novel. It has since become the general talk, in literary circles, in consequence of a controversy, which arose between Mr. Putnam, of New York, Washington Irving's publisher, and Peterson & Brothers, the publishers of "Sartaroe," as to whether Mr. Irving ever wrote a letter to the author praising the book. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, when they issued the novel, printed such a letter, which Mr. Putnam denounced as a forgery. In a prompt card, T. B. Peterson & Brothers proved that the letter had been given to them as genuine, exhibiting the original in confirmation of their assertions. It subsequently turned out that they had been imposed upon as to that letter, but that another letter, written by Mr. Irving, and which they had received also from Mr. Maitland, was genuine; and this letter praised "Sartaroe" quite as much as the first. For a fortnight, cards in the newspapers were exchanged, almost daily, between Mr. Putnam and T. B. Peterson, in consequence of the former having altered, to suit his own purposes, a statement which T. B. Peterson had signed and left with Mr. Putnam to publish. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin speaks the unanimous opinion of literary circles, when it sums up the affair as follows:—"Mr. Putnam, in a spirit more meddlesome than commendable, first denounced the letter as a forgery, and then when a statement of the matter for publication was agreed upon by the different parties, altered it to suit his own particular views and purposes." It does not appear, from first to last, that Mr. Irving ever authorized Mr. Putnam to take the matter up; for not a line from Mr. Irving has yet appeared in relation to the controversy. The real letter, the authenticity of which Mr. Putnam acknowledged in the presence of witnesses, is now on exhibition at the store of T. B. Peterson & Brothers; and *fac simile* copies of it have been lithographed, (one of which we have received) in order that persons familiar with Mr. Irving's writing may identify it.

The Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector. April 1858. *Philada: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.*—This, the best of the Bank-Note Lists, continues, under the editorship of Drexel & Co., to contain all the latest information respecting counterfeiters, altered notes, &c. &c.

PARLOR GAMES.

THE DIVINING BLIND-MAN'S BEFF.—In order that this game may be played with pleasure, and to advantage, it is necessary that some of the members of the company should be acquainted with the secret; but the greater number should be ignorant of it. The blind-man should be selected from among those conversant with the game. After his eyes are bandaged, he should be seated within a circle formed by the remainder of the company. A player, equally conversant, should then approach the blind-man, and address certain questions to him. If the interrogator is a gentleman, he designates a lady—and if the contrary, she designates a gentleman.

The following may serve as a specimen of the questions that should be asked. They may be varied—*ad infinitum*:

"Do you remember Mr. —?"

"Yes, very well!"

"Do you recollect the color of his eyes?"

"Yes, perfectly!"

"Do you know the color of his vest?"

"Yes!"

"And can you remember the cut of his coat?"

"Yes, exactly!"

"By what article of his apparel am I now holding him?"

"By his coat."

The blind-man guesses rightly, because he knows that

every time the question is preceded by the conjunction—and, the object is indicated by the questioner.

In order to mislead the other players, one, or several questions may be asked, provided the single question, or the last of several questions is preceded by the word—and, which always serves as a guide to the blind-man. The person guessed, must then take the place of the blind-man.

If the interrogator has expressly selected—as his subject—a person ignorant of the game, he will be detained in his position as blind-man a long while, and be subjected to a great many forfeits, for one must be demanded for each mistake in guessing, and amid a number of objects it is difficult to happen upon the right one.

When the person blinded grows weary from repeated failures, the interrogator proposes to restore him to sight upon divers conditions—such as, he shall sing a song, declaim, make a confession, kiss the wall, &c. Usually, the proposition will be gladly accepted, but sometimes ambition will induce the blind-man to persevere, which course serves to close the game, as it is monotonous to see one person occupying the same position any length of time. It is best that the entire company participate in the game by turns.

THE LION'S COURT.—Each of the players, except the one who leads the game and styles himself the "Doctor" of the Lion, takes the name of some quadruped, as may please his fancy, and endeavors to imitate, as correctly as possible, its cry. Although the choice of names and imitation of voice are sufficiently easy, it may be well to draw out a little plan for the benefit of those interested.

Names of Quadrupeds.

The cow,

The sheep,

The dog,

The cat,

The lion,

The panther, (his voice resembles a dog in anger.)

The hyena, (his cry is similar to the howling of a calf.)

Imitation of Cries.

Mou, ou! ou!

Bah, bah, ba!

Bow! low! bow!

Miao, miao, miao!

Grou, grou, ou, ou, hil

Row, row, row!

When the players have thus metamorphosed themselves, the Lion's Doctor commences recounting the maladies, misfortunes, &c., incident to the king of beasts. He tells that he was caught in a net, and in breaking through it he flayed his neck; he also relates, that he was dangerously wounded in fighting with the Tiger, Panther, Rhinoceros and Elephant. He may recall the touching anecdote of a Lion whose paw was pierced by a large thorn, and being relieved by a fugitive slave, (Androcles,) he spared him when in the amphitheatre and defended him against other attacks. He can amuse the circle by narrating a conjugal quarrel between a Lion and his royal spouse, which ended by his majesty's having his mane pulled and his nose streaked. We would likewise suggest the history of a Lion of Florence and Father Joseph Colombel, a religious—having escaped from slavery, in the empire of Morocco, with some unfortunate companions, they met, in their flight near a fountain, an enormous Lion, which appeared to guard it; a moment's consultation on this pressing danger, decided them upon kneeling with joined hands, and reciting their sorrows with touching voice. The fierce animal seemed moved by their humiliation, and voluntarily withdrawing himself some distance, gave them liberty to drink. He may further speak of a Lion, which seized by a pain in his jaw-bone, and not able to swallow was left to die, when a Frenchman had pity on him, bathed his throat with water, and gave him a little milk; the remedy efficient, the poor Lion was restored, and full of thankfulness, would take nothing but from the hand of his benefactor, whom he followed like a dog. In narrating all these histories, the Doctor may speak of the visits payed to his majesty by his different subjects, and each time he names the animal selected by one of the players, he is

obliged to rise and make the peculiar cry upon his hands and feet. When the Doctor mentions the entire court they must all rise, each one uttering his own cry. Forfeits must be given when the players do not fulfil the conditions of the game, or when they do not acquit themselves with celerity.

THE LEARNED PIG.—The person whose privilege it is to enforce the penance of the learned pig, may reserve for himself the part of the master of that wonderful animal, or may select any other member of the company. The impersonator of the learned pig must walk upon all fours, and must obey the commands of his master, imitating the gait and grunt of the pig to the best of his mimetic powers; while the master must introduce him to the assembly with all the usual jargon and flourish of a showman. "This, ladies and gentlemen, is the celebrated learned pig, Toby, of which you've all read so much in the newspapers. He has refused handsome offers of various appointments, but prefers to travel about in a caravan. He was made a Doctor of Civil Law on account of his general acquirements and knowledge of the world, and corresponds with all the learned societies of Europe and America. He can read the human heart like a playbill, and will tell the age of any lady more correctly than the lady herself. Now, Mr. Toby, please to point out which of these young ladies is most fond of flirting." The learned pig has then to go round, carefully examining all the ladies in succession, grunting and sniffing at them with his snout, and finally squatting himself down before one of them. This proceeding is generally accompanied by roars of laughter at the expense of the lady who receives this un-avoidable distinction. The master may, in the same manner, call upon the learned pig to point out the acute gentleman who left an evening party, taking away a new hat, and leaving an old one, and so on; fixing as many playful charges on the company as may be found entertaining.

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nests, birds, butterflies, &c. Price, fifty cents each, or eighty cents for the pair, nicely done up on a roller, and post-paid.

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

ORIGINAL RECEIPTS FOR WINES.

Ginger Beer.—To three gallons of water take three pounds of sugar, one ounce and a quarter of cream of tartar, two and a quarter ounces of ginger, and three gills of sots. Mix the ingredients—except the sots—in one gallon and a half of boiling water; then thin the sots, add it in, and stir the whole well together. After this pour in the remaining one gallon and a half of water. Let it stand twelve hours, then pour it into a keg, and in the course of twenty-four hours it will be ready for use.

Grape Wine.—Gather your fruit when perfectly ripe, pluck off the stems, wash them well, and strain the juice. To every gallon add three pounds of sugar, and mix all well together. Having ready a well cleansed cask, take a few pine splinters, dipped in sulphur, set them on fire and hold them in the cask a few moments; pour in the juice while the smoke is still issuing from the opening; stop up the cask but slightly, and let the wine stand until Christmas. You must then rack it off.

Nectar Cream.—One gallon of water, four pounds of white sugar, four ounces tartaric acid, four teaspoonsful of flour, and the whites of four eggs. Beat the ingredients well together, boil the mixture three minutes, let it become cool, and then add one ounce of essence of lemon. When used as a beverage, take one part syrup, and two parts cold water, to which add a little sup. carb. of soda.

White Ginger Beer.—To two gallons of boiling water, add one tablespoonful of cream of tartar, one pound and a half of loaf sugar, and one pint of yeast. Make this mixture in the morning, stir it every hour throughout the day, and in the evening bottle it. To every bottleful add from two to ten drops of essence of lemon.

Blackberry Syrup.—(Excellent also for medical purposes.) To two quarts of juice take one pound of loaf sugar, half an ounce of nutmeg, half an ounce of cinnamon—pulverized—a quarter of an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of allspice. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add one pint of fourth proof brandy.

Currant Wine.—The same mode of preparation as stated above. To one quart of juice take three pounds of sugar, and three quarts of water. Let it stand three months before racking it off.

ORIGINAL PICKLE RECEIPTS.

To Make Green Pickles.—Put your pickles in a pot, and cover them with boiling salt and water; put a lid on the top of the pot and let it stand until the following morning; then pour off the water—boil it again, and cover the pickles as before. Do this until your pickles are a good green; then put them in plain cold vinegar, with some turmeric in it. At the end of a fortnight the pickles will be ready for use.

Life of George Stephenson. By Samuel Smiles. 1 vol., 12 mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Philada: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.—This is the biography of the great railway engineer, to whom, more than all men, the world is indebted for perfecting, if not inventing, that mode of travel. It is a striking record of the success which is sure to attend genius combined with industry and integrity; for Mr. Stephenson, though originally a cow-herd, at two-pence a day, died rich, and what is better, famous. The career of such a man is instructive as well as interesting. Apart from this, the volume throws much light on the social and industrial condition of the poor, half a century ago, in England, besides containing a summary of railroad science for the past fifty years. The chapters on filling Chatfield Moss, the invention of the "Rocket," and the construction of his first rude locomotive, are particularly engrossing. We commend the book as one of the most valuable of the season.

History of the Inductive Sciences, from the earliest to the Present Time. By William Whewell, D. D. Third Edition, with additions. 2 vols., 12 mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.—This is one of those works which all concede to be the best of their kind, and therefore standard. With every edition, too, there are improvements. It was a happy thought which first suggested to Dr. Whewell a history of the sciences; and his execution of the task has been masterly. His book, indeed, is not merely a narrative of facts in the history of science, but a basis for the philosophy of science. More than twenty years have passed since the first edition was given to the public, and yet the work, not only maintains its early reputation, but also steadily increases it. The index and abstract, so often neglected, are full and complete. Appleton & Co. have issued the two volumes in a very handsome style.

Peveril of the Peak. By the author of "Waverley." 2 vols. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.—This beautiful series, the "Household Edition of Scott's Novels," gradually approaches its termination. It is time, therefore, that those who have neglected to purchase it, should turn their attention in that direction. A set of these volumes will be at once the cheapest and best investment which can be made in books; and no library will be complete without it. "Peveril of the Peak" is, in some respects, among the best of Scott's stories. Who can forget Alice Bridgenorth, or her stern father, or the dwarf, or Fenella, or Buckingham, or Charles the Second, as they are severally delineated by the pen of the great Wizard of the North?

Life Thoughts, Gathered from the Extemporaneous Discourses of Henry Ward Beecher. By one of his Congregation. 1 vol., 12 mo. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—The causes of Mr. Beecher's popularity are apparent in this book. Nobody but a man of original, independent way of thinking, could have said the striking things which we find on almost every page. Even where we dissent from the justice of his conclusions, we admire the point, and often brilliancy of the speaker. The volume is neatly printed.

Ran Away to Sea: An Autobiography for Boys. By Capt. Mayne Reid. 1 vol., 18 mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Philada: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.—We have here another of those capital books for boys, for which Capt. Reid has obtained so wide-spread a reputation. The title sufficiently indicates the story. It is necessary only to add that the narrative is full of incident, and that the volume is handsomely illustrated.

Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron. By E. J. Trelawny. 1 vol., 12 mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.—There are many curious details in this volume, respecting Shelley and Byron, which have never before found their way into print. Capt. Trelawny was with Byron at his death. If there are no "traveler's tales" anywhere in the book, it is as remarkable a record as has ever appeared.

Sermons, Preached at Trinity Church, Brighton. By the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, M. A. Second Series. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.—We are glad to see books of good sermons becoming popular; for it is a proof of an improved taste on the part of the public. The author of these sermons was a British divine of great purity of character, zeal, earnestness, and commanding eloquence. He died early, but not before his name had acquired celebrity, and what is better, not before he had done much good. Emphatically it may be said of him, "his works do follow him." We commend the volume to all who admire a forcible style, or sincere personal religion.

The Angel and the Demon: A Tale of Modern Spiritualism. By T. S. Arthur. 1 vol., 12 mo. Philada: J. W. Bradley.—This is a republication of a story originally printed under the title of "The Young Governess." It is an assault, in the guise of a novel, on modern spiritualism, which the author regards, to use his own language, "as a phase of Demonology, using the word in its bad sense." Like all that Mr. Arthur has written, it has a high moral purpose, and is executed with considerable skill. Mr. Bradley has published the volume in an unusually handsome manner.

PARLOR GAMES.

THE OBEYIENT WATCH.—Borrow a watch from a person in company, and request the whole to stand around you. Hold the watch up to the ear of the first in the circle, and command it to go; then demand his testimony to the fact. Remove it to the ear of the next, and enjoin it to stop; make the same request of that person, and so on throughout the entire party. You must take care that the watch is a good one. Conceal in your hand a piece of loadstone, which, so soon as you apply it to the watch, will occasion a suspension of the movements, which a subsequent shaking and withdrawing of the magnet will restore. For the sake of shifting the watch from one hand to the other, apply it when in the right hand to the left ear of the person, and when in the left hand to the right ear.

THE CONJURER'S STROKE.—Take a ball in each hand, and stretch both your hands as far as you can one from the other, then inform the company that you will make both balls come into which hand they please to name. If any one doubt your ability to perform this feat, you must lay one ball on the table, turn yourself round, and then take it up with the hand which already contains a ball. Thus both the balls will be in one of your hands, without the employment of both of them.

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and the work breathes the fragrance and charm of this poetic spot, on every page. A series of exquisite pictures, diversified by stirring incidents, fascinate the reader, till he or she catches the inspiration of the spot, and warms under the author's genius. The work is a brilliant epic in prose. It has all the absorbing interest of Indian novels, without their often shocking details; all the romance of a pure love story, without the least bit of sentimentalism. We do not say this in any partial spirit. The public verdict, long ago, placed Mrs. Stephens at the head of American female novelists, not merely on account of her remarkable power, but also because of her faithfulness as an artist. And of this latter quality, "Mary Derwent," as it now appears, is a striking illustration; for, when compared with the prize-story, on which it is founded, it shows what a wonderful improvement time and study works, even on a first-rate intellect.

The Wit and Opinions of Douglas Jerrold. Collected by his son, Blanchard Jerrold. 1 vol., 12 mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Philada: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.—Though necessarily imperfect, from the impossibility of recovering everything that its hero said, this book gives, nevertheless, a better idea of Jerrold's wit than all we have read of it heretofore. Many of the remarks are as full of wisdom as others are of point. Reading these pithy sayings, we regret the more that so many are lost forever, through the proverbial treachery of memory. Still, there is enough left to preserve something of the aroma of Jerrold's wit, and to justify, in part, the high reputation he enjoyed, among his associates, while living. A pleasant article might be compiled, merely by culling the best of the good things in the work before us.

Wyoming. Its History, Stirring Incidents, and Romantic Adventures. By George Peck, D. D., with Illustrations. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—The author of this volume has enjoyed unusual facilities for the study of the history and localities of Wyoming. It was forty years ago when he first visited that lovely valley; and his acquaintance has been kept up with it ever since. The work contains a brief annal of Wyoming, followed by a series of historic scenes, which, in the writer's own words, "constitute natural amplifications of the general outline." Many excellent engravings, from drawings taken in the valley, embellish the volume. The book appears at an opportune moment, when the novel of "Mary Derwent," by our co-editor, is attracting attention again to the valley of Wyoming.

Quentin Durward. By the author of "Waverley." 2 vols. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Philada: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.—The thirty-second and thirty-third volumes of the already famous "Household Edition" of Scott's novels. Next to "Ivanhoe," as a master-piece of the romantic fiction, comes "Quentin Durward;" and on the continent of Europe, it is considered, we believe, better than "Ivanhoe." We have so often spoken of the merits of this edition, that we can only say, at present, that its superiority in paper, typography, &c., is faithfully kept up.

A Woman's Thoughts about Woman. By the author of "John Halifax." 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Rudd & Carlton.—Every woman, interested in the destinies of her sex, ought to read this work. The reputation of Miss Mulock alone would be sufficient to recommend it; but we speak "by the card" when we say that it is one of the best ever written on the subject. We are glad to hear that it is having a large sale.

Fred Markham in Russia; or the Boy Travelers in the Land of the Czar. By N. B. Kingston. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—This is just the book to fascinate a boy. Stirring incident is combined, however, with descriptions of scenery and manners, so as to mingle instruction with amusement. The volume is full of spirited illustrations.

Ursula. A Tale of Country Life. By Miss Sewell. 2 vols., 12 mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.—The usual merits which characterize the works of this author distinguish "Ursula." Like "Amy Herbert," "Ivors," "Dynevor Terrace," and others of Miss Sewell's former fictions, it is full of quiet domestic scenes, and breathes throughout a calm, religious air. Some of the characters in the present novel, however, seem to us better drawn than usual in this writer's books. A succession of incidents, skillfully managed, keeps up the interest from the first chapter to the last. The volumes are neatly printed.

PARLOR AMUSEMENTS.

TO TAKE A PEN AND INK SKETCH OF YOUR FRIEND.—Take a soft quill pen, with plenty of ink in it, and a strip of paper that will not absorb too readily; ask a person to write his or her name thereon, in bold and deep characters; then, instantly, before it can have time to dry in the least degree, double the paper in the centre of the writing, lengthways, rub the two folds together on the unwritten side with the thumb; then open the fold, and you will have the result. In all names, by some magical process, there is an indication of a face. The dots for the eyes and nose are afterwards added.

In some names, where the letter "I" occurs more than once, also the "tailed" letters, the effect is most ludicrous, and sure to elicit roars of laughter.

"It never occurred to me," adds the lady who favored us with this pastime, "that this sport could be turned to account; till a week or two since, I was sitting amongst a very grave party, perpendicular as conventionalism could make them; certain it was, their gravity nearly upset me, when I introduced this pastime, and a merrier set of elves never sported in the sunshine, than we did under the gaslight. Many letters were torn up, all the envelopes that could be mustered; then we went begging for paper, and, shame, be it said, hours flew by over this amusement; while all the party took home portraits of their friends to mystify them with."

AN EGG PUT INTO A PHIAL.—To accomplish this seeming incredible act, requires the following preparation:—You must take an egg and soak it in strong vinegar, and in process of time its shell will become quite soft, so that it may be extended lengthways without breaking; then insert it into the neck of a small bottle, and by pouring cold water upon it, it will reassume its former figure and hardness. This is really a complete curiosity, and baffles those who are not in the secret to find out how it is accomplished.

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LES ORPHELINES.—A fine engraving from a celebrated French painter. Two figures, sisters. Size of plate, nine by

Lord Montague's Page. By G. P. R. James. 1 vol., 12 mo. Philadelphia: Childs & Peterson.—After a silence of unusual duration, which we owe probably to the "two horsemen" criticism, Mr. James has delighted his many admirers with one of the best novels he has ever written. For ourselves we never joined in the tirade against this author. He is not equal to Scott, indeed; but he is always an agreeable writer; and he never offends against morality. We are glad, therefore, to welcome him back. In his absence we have had to read much worse novels than he was accustomed to offer us. The present work is admirably printed. An engraved portrait of Mr. James, and a handsome vignette title-page adorn the volume.

St. Ronan's Well. By the author of "Waverley." 2 vols. Boston: Ticknor & Co. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.—This beautiful edition of Scott's novels is now rapidly drawing to a close. Those, who have not supplied themselves with it, should do so without delay. We have whiled away many an hour of railroad travel, that would otherwise have been tedious, this summer, by reperusing these fictions; for we find this edition peculiarly adapted for railroad reading, in consequence of the beauty and distinctness of the typography.

Osceola the Seminole. By Capt. Mayne Reid. Beautifully illustrated with Original Designs, by N. Orr. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Robert M. Dewitt.—This new novel, by an author of reputation, who, when in America, was one of the contributors to "Peterson," has been published, Mr. Dewitt says, from advanced sheets sent out from London. It is graphically illustrated by original illustrations, and is full of the vivacity and fire of the writer. We commend it to persons who like tales of this description.

PARLOR GAMES.

POETICAL DOMINOES.—Provide some nice fine pasteboard, and cut it up in slips rather longer than they are wide, about the shape of dominoes, but they will need to be a little larger.

Then divide them in half, with a mark of ink, and on one half of each piece write a quotation or verse of poetry, and on the other half write the name of one of the authors you have made your selections from; but be careful not to put a quotation and its author's name both on the same card; for instance, if one of your selections be "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly:" do not write Shakspeare on the other half of that card, but Byron, Milton, or some other author that you have chosen from. Shakspeare must be written on another card where there is a selected passage from another author.

As many selections as you take from one author so many times must his name be written on the cards. Suppose you select three different passages from Moore, his name must be written an equal number of times, on separate cards.

When all is arranged, then shuffle and deal them to the players, and let one commence by laying one of his cards in the centre of the table, reading the quotation written upon it. His left-hand neighbor must then look over his cards, and if he has the name of the author of the passage read, he will announce it, and then read the selection that is on the other half of his card and put it down by the one on the table, matching the author's name to his production; but if the player has not the name of the author, he must look for a passage that was written by the author whose name is on the card first laid down, read it, and also the name that is on the card, and put it by the other, taking care to adjoin the quotation with the author's name to whom it belongs.

Then the first player's left-hand neighbor must look for the author's name, and so the game proceeds.

The one who first exhausts his cards, wins the game.

THE INITIAL LETTERS.—Let one withdraw while a word is selected by the remaining players, which being done, the absent player is recalled, who, upon re-entering, walks up to the person, to the right or left-hand, as may be agreed upon, and there stops until that person names something that begins with the first letter of the word that was chosen.

The guesser then stops before the next one, who says a word that must commence with the second letter of the selected word, and so proceeds until the word is finished, and then by remembering what each one said, and putting the first letter of each word together, is enabled to find out the word determined upon. For instance, *Fireside* is fixed upon as the word.

First one says Flower.

Second, " Ink.

Third, " River.

Fourth, " Eagle.

Fifth, " Sunshine.

Sixth, " India.

Seventh, " Date.

Eighth, " Emery.

The player then puts the initial letters of each word together, and exclaims it is "Fireside." The next one in order then goes out, while another word is proposed.

If most of the players are unacquainted with this game, it would make it more diverting, perhaps, if not explained to them at once, the head one or leader merely telling each one what word they must use when the guesser comes to them in turn. They will be quite surprised at the readiness with which the word is detected, little dreaming how it is done.

ART RECREATIONS.

PICTURES IN SAND.—There are hundreds of our readers, perhaps, who have never heard of pictures in sand. Yet with a little card-board, gum arabic in solution, glue in solution, various colored paints in powder, designs, camel's-hair brushes, a pencil, and colored sands, almost any oil-painting may be imitated.

PREPARING THE SAND.—The principal difficulty is to get the sands, which should be red, blue, yellow, and white, with the intermediate tints. But pictures in sand may be formed by employing white sand for the ground-work, and painting over it, in the same manner as directed below for touching up the sand pictures. Those persons who possess a good stock of patience may collect black, white, grey, light-brown, and red sands in most localities. We would suggest to those who visit the various watering-places during the summer months, to collect the different colored sands that present themselves, and preserve them in separate bottles, boxes, or trays. All the sands used in this kind of work require to be carefully dried in saucers, either in an oven or before the fire, and afterward kept in a dry place.

SELECTING A DESIGN.—As persons frequently experience a difficulty in the selection of designs, we beg to suggest the following, those printed in italics having already been executed in colored sands, so as to produce a general impression upon observers, that they were *bona-fide* paintings:—*Mount Vesuvius during an Eruption; Dungeon Ghyll Force; a Water-fall in Westmoreland; a Dish of Fish, in which the mackerel was conspicuous; the Ruined Water-mill; Sunrise at Sea; Sunset upon a Common; a Group of Levers; Boors Merry-making, after Ostade; a Bloodhound; Gin and Bitters, after Landseer; the Dutch Housewife, after Maes; Mont Blanc; the Ruins of Nelly Abbey; Alum Bay, Isle of Wight, &c.* If none of these pictures are convenient, try any one that is to be had, taking care, for a first attempt, to select an easy subject.

TO PREPARE THE PICTURE.—This consists in passing a coat of mucilage of gum-arabic or thin glue over each section at

OUR DICTIONARY OF NEEDLEWORK.—With this number we complete "Our Dictionary of Needlework," which, to judge from the letters received, has been eminently popular. It is our intention, shortly, to issue it complete, in a volume by itself, and at a price to place it within reach of the million: thus, those who wish it for reference, can have it, in a neat book by itself, so that they need not be compelled to refer to the Magazine.

ARTISTS' GOODS, &c.—The well known firm of J. E. Tilton has opened a house in Boston, Mass., a move made necessary by their increased business. The store at Salem, Mass., is still continued as a branch.

OUR STORIES.—The Nashua (N. H.) Oasis says:—"The stories of 'Peterson' are more robust than those of other ladies' periodicals." We are gratified to observe that this is the general opinion.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A Cyclopaedia of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. Edited by J. Smith Homans, and by J. Smith Homans, Jr. 1 vol. Royal octavo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—This is a work of two thousand pages, double column, royal octavo; and as the preface sets forth, "is a compendium of commercial knowledge, including articles upon the trade of every important maritime country and city in the world; copious and reliable statistics upon the staple productions of every climate; essays upon commercial subjects; synopses of the laws regulating commerce; and, generally, information and statistics upon every important commercial subject." The want of such a work has long been felt in the United States. The only attempt to supply that want, hitherto, was made about twenty-five years ago, when McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation was reprinted; but the reprint was not only deficient in information regarding the United States, but contained much matter that is now obsolete. The public really owe a debt of gratitude, therefore, to the Harpers, for publishing this later and more satisfactory Cyclopaedia. No counting-room, even that of the smallest country store, ought to be without the work. The copy on our table is handsomely bound in sheep extra; but the volume may be had also in muslin, or half calf, if preferred. There are twenty-six maps and engravings in the book. T. B. Peterson & Brothers are the agents for Philadelphia.

The Bench and Bar of Georgia. By Stephen F. Miller. 1 vol. *Philada: J. B. Lippincott & Co.*—Few states have given a larger number of eminent men to the legal profession than Georgia. We recall the names of R. H. Wilde, W. H. Crawford, Forsyth, Berrien, Lamar, and numerous others. The present volume is an attempt, and quite a successful one, to perpetuate the memory of these men, by personal anecdotes, sketches of their lives, &c. &c. The book is neatly printed.

Lotus-Eating. By G. W. Curtis. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—It gratifies us to chronicle a new edition of this charming summer book. No cotemporary writer has a keener or more delicate relish for outward Nature than Howadji Curtis, nor a more felicitous style in describing her. Niagara, Saratoga, and Newport, as depicted in this book, shine, goldenly, through an oriental haze, like a sunrise by Turner.

History of King Richard the Second of England. By Jacob Abbott. 1 vol., 16 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—This is a new volume of that fascinating series for juveniles, "Abbott's Illustrated Histories;" and the subject, Richard the Lion-Hearted, makes it one of the most entertaining of the set. The volume is embellished with an illuminated title-page and numerous engravings.

Woman: Her Mission and Life. By Adolphe Nonod, D. D. Translated from the French. 1 vol. New York: Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.—The author of this work, one of the most eminent Protestant divines of France, was doubtless known to more than one of our readers, for he preached, during many years, to large audiences in Paris. The beauty and simplicity of style, the evangelical piety that breathes on every page, and the ability with which the character and duties of the Christian woman are portrayed, ought to give the volume before us an extensive sale, among our fair countrywomen. The translation is good.

Redgauntlet. By the author of "Waverley." 2 vols., 12 mo. Boston: Ticknor & Co.—These, the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth volumes of the "Household Edition of Scott's Novels," remind us that this elegantly printed series rapidly approaches its close. Now, therefore, is a good time, for those who have neglected to purchase the work, to place it in their libraries. We may add that the appearance of this beautiful edition has induced us to re-peruse the Waverley Novels, and we find them, in spite of Bulwer, Dickens and Thackeray, head and shoulders above anything of the kind in English or American literature.

PARLOR AMUSEMENTS.

CLAPPERATION; OR, THE GOOSE'S HISTORY.—This game was suggested by the ancient one of Coach, but is much altered to avoid both the necessity of young and old making themselves giddy by twirling round when their names are mentioned, and to effect a compromise in the redemption of the forfeits; the ordinary mode being often singularly tiresome. In the History of the Goose, a commencement of which is appended, to show the sort of story which should be invented for the occasion, no notice is to be taken when her name occurs, but whenever the word Drake or Doctor is mentioned, every one is to clap their hands once, unless the two are joined, when two merry claps must sound. Any one omitting to clap at the right place, or clapping when the Goose is named, pays a forfeit, and all the forfeits may be redeemed by quoting two lines of verse, varied by kissing the mantelpiece, if the little ones present prefer it to the former mode. "A Goose, feeling out of spirits one morning, consulted her favorite Dr. Drake (two claps,) who advised her to go a long journey to foreign countries, which she resolved to do. So making, by the Doctor's advice, (one clap) a good meal of cabbage-stalks and apple-parings, she set out from Dingle Farm, escorted by Dr. Drake (two claps.) A shrill scream soon announced some disaster, and the Doctor (one clap) was obliged to extract two thorns from one of the Goose's wings, and to bathe her foot, stung by nettles, in a ditch, before they could proceed. After this they got on pretty well, though Goose was so fat she could not have forced her way through one of the stiles, had not the Doctor (one clap) given her a good push behind. Part of the journey lay through a meadow, in which two Miss Chickens, admiring the Goose and the Drake (one clap,) joined them; but they talked so fast, the Doctor (one clap) soon gave them to understand their company was unacceptable. A Cock in the neighborhood looked disposed to fight Dr. Drake (two claps) for this rudeness to his daughters, but the Doctor (one clap,) not thinking it becoming to his professional dignity to engage in duels, only quacked a haughty reply, and went on with his patient."

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.

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.

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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Hiawatha's Wooing,	14 by 18	\$1.50
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These are intended for Grecian and Antique Painting, and have full and separate rules how to paint each object, how to mix each color. They also continue to publish new and desirable things in this line, of which they send notice to their customers.

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Purchasers to the amount of five dollars, are entitled to all our directions free. Persons ordering the directions for one dollar, and after buying materials to the amount of five dollars, may deduct the one dollar paid for directions.

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Publishers and Dealers in Artists' Goods, Boston, where they have established their principal house, for the better accommodation of a large and increasing business.

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-

The volume before us is full of poems of real merit, many indeed being first-rate, and none sinking to common-place. "The Angel's Story," with which the collection opens, is beautifully told; and will touch every feeling heart. "Echoes" is musical with the sentiment it designs to express. "A Woman's Question," "The Voice of the Wind," "A Tomb in Ghent," "The Wayside Inn," "God's Gifts," "A Legend of Bregenz," "The Sailor Boy," "The Golden Gate," "Hush," and "Home at Last," are among others of the poems that have especially pleased us. We commend the volume to all true lovers of poetry, but especially to those of Miss Procter's own sex. If these effusions are to be received as indications of what the author can do, when time and experience shall have fully ripened her powers, she will undoubtedly take rank with the most eminent female poets of the language. Mrs. Hemans' laurels are, even now, in peril. The Appletons have republished the volume in a very elegant style.

Courtship and Matrimony: with other Sketches from Scenes and Experiences in Social Life. Particularly adapted for every day reading. By Robert Morris. 1 vol., 12 mo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.—The author of this volume has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as a writer. His essays, contributed to the "Pennsylvania Inquirer," exhibited a rare combination of sound sense and fine imagination, and were clothed in a pure, forcible style. It is a portion of these essays, now first collected, which we have in the book before us. The volume is dedicated to John Grigg, Esq., long known as an eminent bookseller and publisher in this city, through whom Mr. Morris was first induced to collect his essays; that gentleman having, very truly, characterized them as eminently calculated "to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind," a verdict in which we cordially agree. The volume, indeed, may be described as philosophy brought down to common life. The essays are on all subjects, and though written to the level of the most ordinary mind, are pregnant with wisdom, and show a long and sagacious observation of life in every phase. We most sincerely wish that a copy of this book could be in every family. The publishers have issued it in excellent style, embellishing it with a capital portrait of Mr. Morris.

From New York to Delhi. By way of Rio de Janeiro, Australia and China. By Robert B. Minturn, Jr. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.—This is really a work of merit, and not a catch-penny publication, got up to take advantage of a temporary excitement. Mr. Minturn visited India just before the mutiny broke out; was a close and accurate observer; and has described the impressions produced upon him, in a graphic and entertaining manner. He seems to think the rebellion will soon be put down. Mr. M. also visited China, and tells some facts about that country, which run counter to the popular impression. The volume is very neatly printed.

Davenport Dunn. A Man of our Day. By Charles Lever. 1 vol., 8 vo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.—This is the first half of Lever's last novel, said, by many competent judges, and among them Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, to be his best. The remaining portion will be published as soon as it appears in England. The volume is printed in double column octavo, and is sold at the low price of fifty cents. The author of "Charles O'Malley" never writes indifferently, and in his best mood, as in this novel, is unrivalled, in his line, in the language.

Life of Lord Timothy Dexter. By Samuel L. Knapp. 1 vol., 18 mo. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.—The subject of this memoir was a well known eccentric, living at Newburyport, Mass., where he built a characteristic mansion, an engraving of which is prefixed to this volume. The book includes sketches of the eccentric characters, who composed his associates, and also copies of some of his writings, "Dexter's pickle for the knowing ones" among others. The work is a curiosity.

India and the Indian Mutiny. By Henry Frederic Malcolm. 1 vol., 12 mo. Philadelphia: G. G. Evans & Co.—This work comprises a history of Hindostan, so far as known, from the earliest times to the present day, with full particulars of the recent mutiny in India. At the present juncture, such a book is opportune. Several engravings on wood illustrate the text.

The Laying of the Telegraph Cable: with all its incidents and anecdotes. By John Mullaly. 1 vol., 8 vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.—This volume is authorized by Messrs. Field and Everett, and Capt. Hudson, and may be considered, not only a reliable and accurate, but an official account also of the expedition.

Agnes. By the author of "Ida May." 1 vol., 12 mo. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—Among a large class of readers, this author enjoys a high reputation. The present work is not inferior, that we see, to either of her former ones, and will be found a pleasant companion for after dinner hours.

The Age: A Colloquial Satire. By Philip James Bailey. 1 vol., 12 mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.—We really cannot see the merit of this book. In fact, if we except "Festus," Bailey has written very little which is worth preserving.

Electron; or, The Pranks of the Modern Puck: A Telegraphic Epic for the Times. By William C. Richards. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.—A volume of eighty-four pages, very prettily got up; but on a subject which has long since been worn thread-bare.

Mormonism. 1 vol., 12 mo. Boston: A Williams & Co.—This is a semi-political, semi-social, semi-religious satire, not without some good passages, but destitute of polish, and occasionally even violating good taste. The publishers have printed it quite neatly.

The Public and Private History of Napoleon the Third. By Samuel M. Smucker. 1 vol., 12 mo. Philadelphia: G. G. Evans & Co.—A hasty collection of unreliable anecdotes, and full of mistakes which might easily have been prevented.

PARLOR AMUSEMENTS.

CENTO VERSES.—That is, verses made up of lines taken from various quarters, as they occur to the memory; the lines must, however, contain the proper number of feet, and terminate so as to rhyme with those which they follow. If I say, for instance—

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,"

You must be ready with—

"It was the sweetest flower that ever grew."

Or it may be a four-line verse, where the rhymes are in alternate lines, as thus—

"Twas Greece, but living Greece no more;
Memorial frail of youthful years;
He sat beside the cottage door;
His was a grief too deep for tears."

In this way there may be woven a cento, or cloak made of patches, which is the primary signification of the word. Great and celebrated persons have thought this game worthy of occupying their time and attention; and although it is scarcely ever used now, except as a pastime for young people, yet is there much in it that is commendable as an agreeable and instructive mental recreation. It is pleasant in this way to collect and string together the lines of poetry which have grown into proverbs and "household words" amongst us, and much ingenuity may often be exhibited in placing these so that one line shall illustrate, or enforce the sentiment expressed in the foregoing line; or, perhaps, in some ludicrous way travestie, or flatly contradict it; giving, thus, occasion for merriment; and even where this is not attempted, the jumble of familiar lines and phrases cannot fail to excite laugh in the circle of hearers.

Piney Woods Tavern; or, Sam Slick in Texas. By the author of "A Slay Yankee in Texas," "Adventures of Capt. Priest." 1 vol., 12 mo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.—As full of fun as it is possible for a book to be. We have laughed incessantly over it, and laugh now at recalling what we read. To any one, afflicted with low spirits, we say, "read Piney Woods." Mirth is a wonderful conservator of health, and if we were a physician, we should prescribe this, and others of the Peterson Brothers' "Library of American Humor," as freely as some old-school doctors prescribe calomel.

Elements of Natural Philosophy, designed for Academies and High Schools. By Elias Loomis, LL. D. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—A very superior work. The author is well known for another text-book, which has taken its place as a standard one: we mean, "A Course of Mathematics." He is also professor in the University of the city of New York. The volume is neatly printed, substantially bound in sheep, and illustrated with three hundred and sixty engravings.

The Talisman, &c. By the author of *Waverley*. 2 vols., 12 mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.—These volumes comprise the fortieth and forty-first of the now well-known "Household Edition of Scott's Novels." Ten volumes more will complete the series. No library can be considered complete until it has upon its shelves this beautiful edition of the greatest of English romance writers.

The Planter's Daughter. 1 vol., 12 mo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.—This is a story of intense interest, the scene of which is laid in Louisiana. The fair author, Miss Dupuy, has dedicated it to our co-editor, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. The publishers issue it in a neatly printed duodecimo, handsomely bound in embossed cloth.

The Dead Secret. By Wilkie Collins. 1 vol., 12 mo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.—A new edition, in handsomely bound duodecimo style, of one of the most thrilling novels that has appeared for many years. The interest begins with the first chapter and is maintained to the end. If you have not read the book, get it immediately.

A Journey Due North. By G. A. Sala. 1 vol., 12 mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.—A sparkling, witty volume, but not one of much solid merit. Mr. Sala is either full of prejudices against Russia, or, what is worse, disguises the truth to conciliate the prejudices of the British public, for whom this book was written.

My Lady Ludlow. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell. 1 vol., 8 vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—A charming story, by a favorite author, which we recommend to our fair readers. It is published in cheap style, price twelve cents.

The World's Battle. By James Moore, M. D. 1 vol., 18 mo. Philadelphia: Published by the author.—A little treatise, full of sound thoughts well expressed, and with a high moral purpose.

PARLOR GAMES.

A SECRET THAT TRAVELS.—This is a short game, but rather amusing; it is to be played with either a circle or line formed of the players. When all are ready, one person begins by whispering a secret to her left-hand neighbor, who repeats it to the next, and so on until all have heard it; then the last one who is told speaks it aloud, and the one who commenced must repeat what her secret was exactly as she first worded it, and then all the party will know whether it returned as it was given, or how much it gained or lost while travelling.

If the players are told to pass on the secret without knowing that it will be exposed, they will not be as careful to repeat it exactly as when they know the game, and by this means greater diversion will be afforded.

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 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 the 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?"

SICK-ROOM, NURSERY, &C.

TREATMENT OF INFANTS.—It is found by careful inquiries that one half of all the children born die before they reach their fifth year. Such a universally large mortality of infants must unquestionably arise chiefly from some species of mismanagement—most likely ignorance of the proper means to be employed for rearing children. Besides the loss of so many infants, society suffers seriously from the injuries inflicted on those who survive. The health of many individuals is irremediably injured, temper spoiled, and vicious habits created, while they are still infants. Whatever, indeed, be the original or constitutional differences in the mental character of children, it is consistent with observation, that no small proportion of the errors and vices of mankind have their source in injudicious nursery management. As ignorance is clearly at the root of this monstrous evil, the following short and easily comprehended directions to mothers and nurses will, we doubt not, be duly valued.

Let no other kind of milk be given to an infant in addition to the milk of the mother or wet-nurse.

The less rocking the better.

When asleep, to be laid upon its right side.

The best food is biscuit powder, soaked for twelve hours in cold spring water, then boiled for half an hour, not simmered, or it will turn sour. Very little sugar need be added to the food, and then only at the time when given.

Sweets, of every kind, are most injurious, producing flatulency and indigestion, sores in the mouth, and disordered secretions.

An infant will take medicine the more readily if made lukewarm in a cup placed in hot water, adding a very little sugar when given.

The warm bath (at ninety-four) degrees of heat, not less, for ten minutes, every other night) is a valuable remedy in many cases of habitual sickness or constipation.

Soothing-syrup, sedatives, and anodynes, of every kind, are most prejudicial. They stop the secretions. A very small dose of laudanum given to an infant may produce coma and death.

When an infant is weaned, which is generally advisable at the age of nine months, it is of the utmost importance that it be fed with the milk of one cow, and one only (a milch cow), mixed with biscuit-powder, prepared as before directed, and very little sugar.

Boiled bread-pudding forms a light and nutritious dinner, made with stale bread, hot milk, an egg, and very little sugar.