



Ladies' Department.

MRS. — TO HER ADOPTED CHILD.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

My beautiful! my beautiful!
How dear art thou to me!
Amid the precious joys of life,
What may compare with thee?
They tell me, sweet, thou never yet
A mother's love has known,
Thy prattling tongue denies the tale,
My beautiful—my own.

E'en now, while by those circling arms,
Thou'rt to my bosom prest,
Let that confiding smile of thine
And nature tell the rest;
There is no truth in action, love,
In feeling's tender tone,
If I no mother's love possess
For thee, my darling one!

Those sunny braids of flaxen hair,
That on thy brow recline,
In bands more strong than those of steel,
Have made thee surely mine!
Who could resist that witching smile
From out thy dark eye thrown?
Come to my heart, my loved! my sweet!
My beautiful! my own!

Aye, nestle closely, fondly there,
Upon my throbbing heart,
May Heaven defend thee, precious one!
From life's all fever'd smart;
Glad would I be to lay me down
In the dark grave alone,
Would it but shield thee from its strife,
My beautiful! my own!

A nobler couch might well be thine;
But softer—could there be—
A fairer hand might wrap thee up,
But not more tenderly!
There may be blandishments as sweet,
And cares more lavish shown;
But none more pure than mine for thee,
My beautiful! my own!

Beverly, Leeds, C.W., Aug. 17, 1854.

FEMALE BATHING.

Sir Astley Cooper was a great believer in female bathing. For the benefit of the sex, we annex the following programme:

Immediately on rising from bed, and having all previously ready, take off your night dress, then take up from your earthen pan of two gallons of water, a towel, quite wet, but not dripping; begin at your head, rubbing hair and face, and neck, and ears well, then wrap yourself behind and before, from neck to chest, your arms, and every portion of your body, remand your towel into the pan, charge it afresh with water, and repeat once all I have mentioned except the head, unless that be in a heated state when you may do so, and with advantage. Three minutes will now have elapsed.—Throw your towel into the pan, and then proceed with two coarse long towels, to scrub your head, face, body, front and rear when four minutes will have you in a glow; then wash and rub hard your feet, brush your hair and complete your toilet; and trust me, that this will give new zest to your existence. A mile of walking may be added with advantage.

THE USE OF GRASSHOPPERS.

Among the choice delicacies with which the digger Indians regale themselves during the summer season is the grasshopper roast. Having been eyewitness to the preparation and discussion of one of their feasts of grasshoppers, we can describe it truthfully. Their mode of preparing them is as follows:—

while walking there without crushing great numbers. To the Indian they are a delicacy, and are caught and cooked in the following manner:—A piece of ground is sought where they most abound in the center of which an excavation is made, large and deep enough to prevent the insect from creeping out when once in. The entire party of Diggers, old and young, male and female, then surround as much of the adjoining grounds as they can, and each with a green bough in hand, whipping and thrashing on every side gradually approach the centre, driving the insects before them in countless multitudes, till at last all or nearly all are secured in the pit. In the meantime smaller excavations are made, answering the purpose of ovens, in which fires are kindled, and kept up till the surrounding earth, for a short distance, becomes sufficiently heated, together with a flat stone large enough to cover the oven. The grasshoppers are now taken in coarse bags, and after being thoroughly soaked in salt water for a few moments, are emptied into the oven and closed in. Ten or fifteen minutes suffice to roast them, when they are taken out and eaten without further preparation, and with much apparent relish, or, as is sometimes the case, reduced to powder and made into soup. And having from curiosity tasted, not of the soup, but of the roast, really if one could but divest himself of the idea of eating an insect, as we do an oyster or shrimp, without other preparation than simple roasting, they would not be considered bad eating, even by more refined epicures than the Digger Indians.

A SINGULAR CASE.—The *Brattleboro Eagle* has an account of an interesting criminal case, which has just been settled in Orleans county, Vt. Seven or eight years since, a woman named Hannah Parker was arrested, tried and found guilty of the murder of her infant. The proof of her guilt was conclusive, but upon her trial some exceptions were reserved for the consideration of the Supreme Court, and she was remanded to jail to await their action. In the Supreme Court the case was continued from term to term for six or seven years she in the meanwhile making the jail her headquarters, but having a very wide range of jail yard. The Supreme Court at their last session reversed the former judgment, and she was again brought up for trial. The same witnesses were called at this trial as at the former, but, singular to relate, the fact had faded entirely from their memories. Even the witness to whom her confession was made, was unable to testify positively that she admitted her guilt. Of course "a reasonable doubt" was raised in the minds of the jury, and she was acquitted.

ROMANCE IN A RAILROAD CAR.—Yesterday one of our railroad cars was the scene of a domestic drama, the circumstances of which were as follows: A very young and pretty girl, elegantly dressed was seated near a young man whose attitude and looks indicated an affection more tender than that of a brother or cousin. Suddenly they both turned pale and appeared greatly agitated. The entrance of a traveller from a forward car had produced this result. The traveller was no less than the father of the pretty child, who was justly incensed with the flight of his daughter, whom he supposed to be at Marcellus in company with a gallant. He was, however, provided with authority from the Court of Tarceon, empowering him to arrest the fugitive couple wherever he met them, and chance had brought the pursuer and pursued within a few yards of each other.—Chance had also brought them face to face, and judging from the explosion that took place the parties recognised each other at once. The loud noise which the motion of the train produced, prevented the whole company from hearing the reproaches which the irritated father heaped upon his runaway daughter. The neighbouring passengers had the precaution at first to restrain his gestures. He consoled himself by exhibiting at every station his power to arrest them, which he endeavored to persuade the railroad officers to put into execution. They, however, excused themselves, but when the party arrived at the end of their journey, the gendarme terminated the drama by putting the illegally loving couple, in a place of security.—*French Paper.*

A French lady, at Athens, established in 1849, a prize of five thousand francs for the Jewish damsel who after close examination, should be declared the most proficient in the Hebrew language. It has been divided between a young lady of the city of Nancy and another of Strasburg, 2,700 francs to the one and 2,300 to the other. The Court

GENEROSITY REWARDED.—A lady belonging in New-Orleans was traveling recently on the New-York and Erie Railroad, with her servant and one or two children. Upon arriving at Dunkirk, she found by some mistake or oversight, she was destitute of all necessary funds to enable her to reach home. She was entirely without acquaintances, and her distress was extreme, when the circumstance becoming known to an engineer on the train, feeling assured it was no case of imposture, he advanced to her from his own hard earnings, the required amount. A few days since he received a package by express from the South, upon opening which, he found a letter of thanks from the lady's husband, containing the money he had advanced, and accompanied by a beautiful and valuable gold watch. The circumstance reflects honor on all the parties concerned.

SMART WOMAN.—The Newark *Advertiser* says: A few miles from Trenton lives a woman of masculine frame and disposition, who is a very skilful mechanic. She has constructed a handsome carriage, makes and plays violins, and has manufactured a gun, besides many other articles. She is entirely self-taught, and is only 25 years old.

THE GIRLS OF KALAFAT.—A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Kalafat, says: "Many of the young girls, and nearly all the children, are extremely handsome. Some of the former would excite a sensation in many a London drawing room, if only their hair had come more frequently in contact with the comb and their face with soap and water. Their regular features and glowing dark eyes betray their Roman origin, even if the evidence were unsupported by the harmonious flow of their language. Their petticoats, not very long when attired *en grand tenue*, are when in their every day dress, as short as the most enthusiastic admirer of fine limbs could desire, in many instances not reaching the knee, the remainder of the leg being encased in long woollen stockings, which not being remarkably well gartered, hardly ever fail to fall down about the ankle and to reveal in a state of unadorned nature, bronzed or reddened by sun and wind. The remainder of the costume is a short gown of cotton or some similarly light fabric, surmounted by a sheepskin jacket; coiffure, a handkerchief wrapped carelessly or gracefully according to the temperament of the wearer, around the head. Like all the women of the East or South, however, their beauty, like the roses blooms early and dies quickly. They are marriageable at fifteen withered and wrinkled at thirty."



Youth's Department.

THE LITTLE FAVOURITE.

BY SYLVICOLA.

She was her mother's favourite child,
The least of all was she;
And still her laugh, so loud and wild,
Was ever fill'd with glee.

Her cheek was healthy as the rose,
Her eyes were azure blue;
And curling tresses hid her brows
Of auburn's sweetest hue.

But, as the summer's latest bud
Is nipt by autumn's frost,
And ere its hardier mates are dead,
Is from their number lost.

So from this little household train,
The youngest pass'd away;
Her mother loved her best of all,
She could not make her stay.

And bitterly her playmates wept,
For they had loved her too;
They strew'd the grave where she slept,
With flowers of loveliest hue.

'Twas long again ere they were glad,
Or ere their laugh was wild;
And many a kindly heart was sad,
To lose that favourite child.

Point Levi, Quebec, August, 1854.

LORD BROUGHAM'S RESOLUTIONS ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The House of Lords on Friday night, August 4, on motion of Lord Brougham, adopted a series of resolutions, twenty-one in number, on the subject of education. The substance of the resolutions is as follows:—

discourage the poorer classes of the people from contribution to the cost of educating their children, it is incumbent upon Parliament to aid in providing the actual means of instructions where these cannot otherwise be obtained for the people.

15. That it is incumbent on Parliament to encourage in like manner the establishment of infant schools, especially in large towns.

16. That it is expedient to confer upon the town councils and incorporated cities and boroughs the power of levying a rate for the establishment and support of schools under the authority and in co-operation with the Education Committee of the Privy Council, care being taken as heretofore the aid afforded shall only be given in cases of necessity, and so as to help and encourage, not displace individual exertions.

17. That the permission to begin and continue the levying of the rate shall in every case depend upon the schools founded or aided by such rate being open to the children of all parents, upon religious instruction being given and the Scriptures being read in them, but not used as a school book, and upon allowing no compulsion either as to the attendance at religious instruction or at Divine service in the case of children whose parents object thereto, and produce certificates of their attending other places of worship.

20. That in every quarter—but more especially where there are no reading-rooms in the country districts—the great obstacle to diffusing useful knowledge among the people has been the newspaper stamp, which prevents papers containing local and other intelligence from being added to such works of instruction and entertainment as might at a low price be circulated among the working classes, and especially among the country people, along with that intelligence.

MURDER OF AN INFANT BY A NURSE GIRL.—A nurse girl, only nine years of age, has been committed to Warwick Jail, to take her trial for the willful murder of a baby, a few months old. Her mistress the wife of the gamekeeper to Mr. Bech, of Bradon-lodge, had sent the girl to fetch home a few knives and forks, and set out on her return. A scream was heard by the men in the wood, and proceeding to the spot, they found the baby with its throat cut in in the arms of the girl. Her story was, that a man came behind her and tied a handkerchief over her eyes, and told her to leave him the baby and the knives, or he would kill her. She told the man that she durst not, and would rather that he would kill her than the baby; that the man then "trailed" her a distance to a tree, and bade her stop there till he told her to move, and presently the man called her, and she took the handkerchief from her eyes, and went to the baby, and it was breathing its last. On the ground upon which the girl said she was "trailed" the grass was undisturbed, as were the brambles, that must have shown traces. One of the knives appeared to have been wiped, but still had marks of blood upon it; and the girl had spots of blood upon her pinafore. Search was made at the time for the man she spoke of, but no one was to be found.—*Leicester (Eng) Mercury.*

POISONOUS COLORED CONFECTIONERY.—The Lancet commissioners in reporting the result of their investigations respecting colored confectionery, express their surprise at the extent to which virulent poisons are daily made use of by the manufacturers of those articles. One hundred and one samples were analyzed; and of the yellow, seventy contained chromate of lead and colored gamboge; seventy-nine of the reds contained cochineal, red lead, and by-sulphuret of mercury; eight of the browns contained ferruginous earth, either red oxide, brown umber, or sienna; two of the purples contained Prussian blue, and cochineal; thirty-eight of the blues contained indigo, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, and a sulphuret of sodium or aluminium; nineteen of the greens contained Brunswick greens, consisting of a mixture of chromate of lead and Prussian blue, verditer or carbonate of copper. The above colors were variously combined in different cases, three and even four poisons occurring in the same parcel of confectionery. In four of the samples the colors were painted on with white lead or carbonate of lead; thirteen of the samples were adulterated with hydrated sulphate of lime; seventeen samples were adulterated with wheat flour, three with potato flour, and one with arrowroot.

GREEN AND BACHELORS.—The following by-laws were passed by the Corporation of London, at a meeting of the Corporation, on the 27th of July, 1854:—