

RECIPES FOR JELLIES.

GOOSEBERRY (GREEN).—Boil some carefully picked green gooseberries in water, three-quarters of a pint to each pound of fruit, reduce them to a pulp—it will take about half an hour—strain through a jelly bag, weigh the juice, and to every pound allow one pound of pounded sugar; boil up the juice quickly, add the sugar, boil till reduced to a jelly (about twenty minutes), skim and stir well; pour into pots.

GOOSEBERRY (RED).—Make it in the same way as the green, but $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar will be sufficient for each pound of juice. In straining the juice be careful not to press the fruit. The surplus fruit, with the addition of some currant juice, can be made into common jam for children and servant's pudding, &c.

MIXED FRUIT.—Take ripe fruit—strawberries, currants, cherries, &c.—strip off the stalks and remove the stones from the cherries, boil altogether for half an hour, strain the juice, and, having weighed it, allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of pounded sugar to each pound of juice. Boil up the juice, add the sugar, stirring well till quite dissolved, boil again for fifteen or twenty minutes till it jellies, stirring frequently, and carefully removing all scum as it rises.

RASPBERRY.—Boil some ripe, carefully picked raspberries for ten minutes, strain and weigh the juice, and allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of pounded sugar to each pound of juice, add the sugar, and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, skim and stir well.

CHERRY.—Boil Maydukes or Kentish cherries in water, three-quarters of a pint to one pound of fruit, strain the juice, and proceed as for raspberry jelly.

CURRENT (RED).—Pick the fruit and simmer it in water for about one hour, or until the juice flows freely; strain, weigh, and allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar to the pound of juice; boil up the juice, add the sugar, and boil again, skimming and stirring well for fifteen minutes. Put into small pots, and when cold and firm cover it.

CURRENT (BLACK).—Make it the same way, but use rather a larger proportion of sugar.

CURRENT (WHITE).—Pick the fruit carefully, weigh it, and put into the preserving pan equal quantities of fruit and sugar. Boil quickly for ten minutes, and strain the juice into the pots; when cold and stiff cover them.

BLACKBERRY.—Make as directed for red current, but use only 10 oz. of sugar to each pound of juice. The addition of a little lemon juice is an improvement.

BARBERRY.—Take ripe barberries, carefully reject any spotted or decayed ones, wash, drain them and strip off the stalks. Boil with a very little water till quite tender, press out and strain the juice, weigh it, and allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of pounded sugar to every pound of juice; boil up the juice, add the sugar and boil for ten minutes, skimming and stirring as above.

MEDLAR.—Put ripe medlars into a jar with a very little water, bruising them slightly as you put them in; tie down the jar, and put it into a slow oven for ten or twelve hours. Strain off the juice without pressure, weigh it, and allow equal weights of sugar and juice. Boil the juice, add the sugar, and boil again, skimming and stirring well till it jellies.

QUINCE.—Peel, cut up, and core some fine ripe quinces. Put them in sufficient cold water to cover them, and stew gently till soft, but not red. Strain the juice without pressure, weigh it, and to every pound of juice allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of crushed sugar; boil the juice for twenty minutes, add the sugar and boil again till it jellies—about a quarter of an hour—stir and skim well at the time. Strain it again through a napkin, or twice folded muslin, pour into pots or moulds, and when cold cover it. The remainder of the fruit can be made into a marmalade with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of juicy apples to every pound of quinces, or it can be made into compotes or tarts.

QUINCE AND APPLE.—Take equal quantities of quinces and apples; stew them separately till tender (the quinces will take the longest), strain the juice, mix it, and to every pound of juice allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of pounded sugar; proceed as for quince jelly.

APPLE.—(1) Peel, core and quarter some sound apples, and throw them into cold water as they are done; boil them till tender, then strain the juice from them through a fine sieve, and afterwards through a jelly bag—if necessary pass it through twice, as the juice should be quite clear—weigh it, and allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar to every pound of juice, boil up the juice, add the sugar, stir till melted, and boil for another ten minutes, add the strained juice of a lemon to every $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of juice just before it is finished. (2) Wash the apples, quarter them (do not peel or core them) put them into a preserving pan with a very little cold water, and boil till tender; strain the juice and weigh it, allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of juice, add the sugar, boil again, stirring and skimming for ten to fifteen minutes, or until it jellies; just before it is finished add a few drops of cochineal.

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

A "MAIDEN" SPEECH.—Yes.

THE cause of a woman's suffrage.—Scarcity of husbands.

LOVE, and a good dinner, are said to be the only two things that change a man's character.

"THE only way to look at a lady's faults," exclaimed a supergallant, "is to shut your eyes."

REFLECTIONS should never be cast on an elderly young lady for consulting her looking-glass—she, at any rate, faces her difficulties.

THE women in Utah have recently altered the orthography of their creed. They now spell it "Moremen," instead of "Mormon."

AN Iowa bride made every girl of her acquaintance attend her wedding by keeping the name of the bridegroom a secret until the last moment.

"I wish to be a friend to the friendless, a father to the fatherless, and a widow to the widowless," said a gushing speaker at a recent revival meeting.

A lady barber is said to have been recently driven out of Dubuque, Iowa, by the married ladies of that place. They said "she scraped acquaintance too easily."

A French widow says that when a Frenchman loses his wife, it is at first a duty to cry over his loss, and then it becomes a habit, and finally a pleasure.

TURKISH trousers for women are coming into fashion. Each trouser leg will be "fulled into a band around the ankle, and finished with a ruffle edged with lace."

A Milwaukee paper says of the air, in its relations to man. "It kisses and blesses him, but will not obey him." Mr. Jones says that description suits his wife exactly.

THE proprietor of a young ladies' academy in Illinois has utterly ruined his business by causing to be inserted in a large number of papers a picture of the building, with two girls standing on the balcony with last year's hats on their heads.

THERE is a very pretty young lady in Chicago who has a bashful lover named Joy. She is impatient to have him "pop the question," and thinks of availing herself of the female privilege of Leap Year. In that case she would "leap for joy."

A lady in Paris is introducing a new fashion in regard to furniture. She is having all her chairs, sofas, and even her carriages, stuffed with aromatic herbs, which fill the air with an agreeable, but not too powerful, perfume. The fashion is derived from the Eastern nations, and prevails extensively over a considerable part of Asia.

OF the humours of infancy there is no end. A French newspaper gives us now a story of an infant, aged four, whose mamma thought it right to refuse the child something upon which his heart was desperately set. Finding that there was no hope for him, the youngster burst into a passion of tears and exclaimed, "Well, then, what did they born me for?"

THE chemiloon is an invention for the seaside. To explain it lengthily, we suppose it is a sort of sacque extending from the neck to the ankles, properly belted and with some buttons and things, and it seems that it must be a nice thing. It saves pins. It saves time, for no woman need be an hour and a half dressing in a chemiloon—with the outside ornaments, of course, and it seems quite popular already at the seaside.

LITERARY NOTICES.

We always open the October Magazines with interest, because after the drought of summer, we expect from their pages something of the ripeness of the harvest. SCRIBNER'S is particularly rich and we have not seen a better number in months. Among the articles, we have space only to refer to a new writer who labors to prove that Poe was a madman, the victim of cerebral epilepsy. We fear the idea has not even the merit of being ingenious, while the proof, if valid, would apply to hundreds of the first names in literature.

LIPPINCOTT'S has an article on the "Truth about Madame Rattazzi," evidently an answer to a paper on the subject in a late GALAXY. We have a second instalment of the Atonement of Leam Dundas, from the pen of Mrs. Lynn Linton. It is yet too early to judge of the artistic merits of the work, but its constructive quality is being well developed.

THE GALAXY is more and more getting an air of substantiality about it which must give it increased consideration. It combines brilliancy with solidity in a high degree. We are glad that the second paper on Sherman's Memoirs puts that officer at his proper level. Sherman has been an overrated man, and it is a queer retribution that his own autobiography should prove a corrective. The Napoleon of History is commonplace and unworthy of Grenville Murray, but the papers of Albert Rhodes, and H. James, Jr., are up to the standard of those fine writers.

ST. NICHOLAS maintains a variety and freshness which is in the highest degree creditable to the judgment of the editor. The October number is more strictly juvenile than some of its predecessors have been, and of course, is all the better for it. There are over twenty-five contributions in prose and verse besides the usual editorial departments which are usually so well filled. The November number, which begins the Third Volume of this incomparable little magazine, will be furnished with new attractions and we recommend our friends to subscribe to it.

THE October ATLANTIC contains a tenth chapter of Roderick Hudson. We fear Albert Webster's outline sketch of Southern Home-Politics is rather too gushing. Southerners, as a rule, acknowledge the situation made by the war and honorably abide by it, but anything like a sentimental adherence to the old Union does not generally exist, and we hardly see how, in the nature of things, it can exist. The ATLANTIC

promises good things for the next number, among which we must set down the beginning of a new story by the editor, Mr. Howells, a master of style and one of the advanced guard of a thoroughly refined and cultured American literature.

If proof were wanting that the people of the South are socially and intellectually a different race from their Northern brothers, it is only necessary to glance at their literature, and much of this literature is well represented in the SOUTHERN MAGAZINE, published by Turnbull Brothers, Baltimore. There is a spirit of freshness and abundance in the various papers contributed to this able monthly which is already well on in the seventeenth volume of the old series. The poems and stories display a richness of imagination warm as the Southern climate and luxuriant as its vegetation, while the political articles are distinguished by a generous outspokenness. The SOUTHERN MAGAZINE is a credit to American letters and we particularly recommend it as the exponent of Southern talents, tendencies and aspirations.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

H. A. C. F. Montreal. Solution to Problem 35 received. Correct. Also problem for insertion which shall have due attention.

M. J. M. Quebec. Solution of Problem No. 36 received. Correct.

We have had a glance recently at a specimen copy of Mr. Bird's work on chess, entitled, One Hundred and Fifty Masterpieces. It is in the hands of a gentleman in Montreal, and is well worth the inspection of chess players. We anticipate for it a large number of subscribers. We can safely say that it is just the book for the student who desires to make himself acquainted with the highest description of play. It is universally acknowledged that the best practice for the learner of chess is to study the games of the best players, but in some cases it is difficult to make a selection from a large number of contests and all are not equally profitable. Here, however, in Mr. Bird's work we have "la crème de la crème," and no one will question the author's ability for the task which he has imposed upon himself.

Since writing the above we have received the following remarks on the book from a gentleman who has examined it, and who is well able from his skill in the game to form a correct estimate of its merits.

"We have to call attention to a very interesting chess production edited by Mr. H. E. Bird of London, that has lately been given to the London Chess world.

Mr. Bird is well known as a veteran in the game, being both an accomplished player, and a close analyst. The aim of the work is to present a series of games of the very highest order of excellence, embracing the best played during the last twenty-five years by the great masters; illustrating their various styles, and arranged so as to furnish good and instructive examples of "every form of opening." Some of the contests given, especially those of Morphy and his opponents, are not unknown in chess circles, and the same can be said of many in the collection, which numbers 155; nevertheless, most of the games will, we think, be new to the reader and hailed with pleasure, placing him as it were in direct communion with the master chess minds of the age. We cheerfully commend the work to all lovers of the game, as affording not only a high intellectual pastime, but also as the means of improving and perfecting their knowledge of chess."

Solution of Problem No. 36.

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| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K 5th (ch) | 1. K takes P (ch) by dis. |
| 2. Kt to Q 4th (ch) by discovery | 2. K takes either Kt or moves to his 5th |
| 3. R mates | |

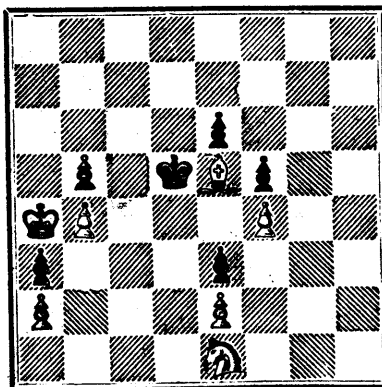
Solution of Problem for Young Players.

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|-------------------------|----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. B to R 3rd | 1. K to R 8th |
| 2. Kt to Q sq | 2. K to Kt 8th |
| 3. Kt to Q B 3rd | 3. K to R 8th |
| 4. Kt to Q B 2nd, mate. | |

PROBLEM No. 38.

[From Land and Water.]

BLACK.



WHITE. White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.

No. 36.

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|---|---------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at Q Kt 4th | K at Q 5th |
| R at Q R 5th | Pawns at K Kt 5th K |
| B at K R 6th | 2nd and K 6th |
| Kt at K 4th | |
| Pawns at K Kt 3rd K | |
| 2d K 6th and Q B 2nd | |
| White, to play and mate in three moves. | |

GAME 41st.

Played between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Andrews in the late Tournament at Ottawa.

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| WHITE.—(Jackson.) | BLACK.—(Andrews.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th |
| 2. B to Q B 4th | B to Q B 4th |
| 3. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes P |
| 4. P to Q B 3rd | B to Q R 4th |
| 5. K Kt to B 3rd | Q Kt to B 3rd |
| 6. Castles | K Kt to K 2nd (a) |
| 7. K Kt to Kt 5th | P to Q 4th |
| 8. P takes P | K Kt takes P |
| 9. K Kt takes K B P (b) | K takes Kt |
| 10. Q to K B 3rd (ch) | K to K 3rd (c) |
| 11. P to Q 4th | R to K B sq (d) |
| 12. B takes Kt (ch) | Q takes B |
| 13. Q takes R | Kt to K 2nd |
| 14. Q takes K Kt P | B to Q 2nd |
| 15. B to K Kt 5th | Kt to K Kt sq |
| 16. K R to K sq | P to K 6th |
| 17. Q takes K R P (e) | Q takes B |
| 18. Q takes P (ch) | K to Q 3rd |
| 19. K to Q 2nd | Q takes Kt |

And white mates in two moves.

NOTES ON THE GAME.

- (a) K Kt to K B 3rd would have been better.
(b) A sound move, the beginning of troubles for Black.
(c) A bad move for a King at the commencement of a game.
(d) An unfortunate slip; Q Kt to K sq would have been a better move.
(e) White can afford now to give up a piece.

BALL-ROOM PORTRAITS.

A writer in the Washington Capital says, apropos of belles at a ball: For instance, the young lady whose brilliant blonde colouring reminds you of tobacco brand pictures. She imitates Aimée in the arrangement of her hair, and looks impudently modest or modestly impudent. She has an intense expression of eye, and is in great request among the old men and college lads. She is a type peculiar to America, "touching the brink of all we hate," but never going over it. There is the *lebutante* in white, with a child's innocence in her soft, brown eyes, and the fresh violets in her hands are not more pure in their dewy sweetness than her fair young face. She is destructive among the reformed fast men of thirty-five. Here, there, everywhere is the stylish looking girl who has evidently much reputation among her set for beauty. She infests the stairs and conservatory between dances and wears the expression of carrying on flirtations, that senseless amusement of mediocre people. She teases herself about some man or other, and her talk is made up of affected archness, affected Englishisms, and unaffected folly; such phrases as "Ever so nice, don't you know," "Dead loads of money," "Had such a jolly time, for I was the only American present; all the rest foreigners," filling up largely. She has plenty of partners for the dance, but none for life offering, and her chaperone, who is taking short naps while the band is braying in her ears, is deceived by reason thereof. There are girls who are carefully shunned by men of every age and condition. They have pale faces, hair the color of unwashed wool, and invariably wear pink roses. You never see the shadow even of a man fall on them. They never leave the wall, and yet sometimes there is a vacancy in the ranks, and on inquiry it turns out that the vacator has gone on her wedding tour, and when the husband is produced for public inspection he is an intelligent, agreeable man. Why he marries is a mystery, unless he is actuated by the same feeling which makes women buy a cheap dress because they can get two for what one good one would come to. But little do men know these cheap women. They live forever and often have the pleasure of seeing a third husband put well under ground, for *c'est le premier pas qui coûte*. After having achieved the difficult step to a first husband all the rest is easy walking. The married belle stands in a group of adorers. She is tall, with a handsome figure and easy manners. She says and does things with captivating grace that would be alarming in unmarried women, and men who are afraid of being snared before their time revel in the thought of being safe, matrimonially, here, and enjoy laying their cautious gallantry aside. Indeed, every man in the room has been up to her bright chit-chat but one, and consequently you set him down as being her husband. As he, her legal protector, is so amiable as to let her devote herself to calling forth other men's admiration, far be it from me to cast a pebble at this importation of Parisian principles to America, although I suppose one may cherish one's private opinion of it.

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