

Mr. Dreincourt was in despair. He had a very bad headache. Bristles informed Maunah Maria that poor "Drely" had been killed. However, he recovered himself so far as to call at Miss Warrender's late residence. There he saw her aunt and chaperon, and learned that that good lady in her inexorable virtue had cast her forth—that she would never see her more, and so on in the same key. Then Mr. Dreincourt, finding that the young couple were really very poor, and that the wolf was a more formidable animal than they had anticipated, took the liberty of writing to say might he be allowed to offer a vicarage in his gift to Mr. Younghusband? Might he—some time hence—if quite compatible with everybody's feelings, venture to look in? Might he, in plain prose, be recognised as a friend? Yes—they did not see any objection to it; neither do I.

And you have no idea what a change has come over Dreincourt. He is an estimable man—quite a shrewd, clever fellow—ay, and one of the best in his county. As to the Rev. William Younghusband, he is getting very popular, and the vicar's wife is a pattern of propriety.

THE FASHIONS.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE question of coiffures is now about settled. The Grecian style prevails, and therefore the fanciful-shaped bonnets are in small numbers among those that are now being prepared for the autumn. The *Auvergnate* shape was too ungraceful to obtain any success, but the present Empire bonnet, small in front but with a round crown and narrow straight curtain at the back, is far less objectionable than the *fanche-nette*, which was really no bonnet at all, and had only a pointed brim, leaving all the back of the head uncovered. The long flowing tulle or gauze veils add much grace to the Empire bonnets, which otherwise are very simple, and, in fact, cannot bear voluminous trimmings. We give the following as specimens of the new autumn bonnets.—

A bonnet of dust-grey crape, put on plain and embroidered with steel beads forming small stars. A scarf of dust-grey tulle is arranged over the brim, fastened on one side with a small bright crimson, grey, and black bird, and falls in two long tassels on one side. The strings are of grey ribbon, with a small crimson bird brocaded upon the ends. The birds used for trimming bonnets and hats are composed of a head and a long tail only, which no doubt is quite wrong in a scientific point of view, but looks well on small bonnets, and in such fanciful things as fashionable this may be allowed.

A bonnet of black spotted tulle. The brim has a border of fuchsia-coloured velvet covered with black lace. The curtain is formed of a border of the same velvet, and a double strip of black tulle coming down beyond it. It is also covered with black lace; above it sprigs of fuchsia come up over the crown. The strings are of the colour of the trimming.

Among the novelties of the season we notice small casquettes made of coloured chenille, like nets, and ornamented with a bow in front. This is a coquettish style of headdress for young ladies. Small nets are still worn over the chignon; in front the hair is arranged under two or three circles of bandelettes of black of coloured velvet, which are often studded with gold or steel ornaments.

Ribbons with figures upon them are very fashionable for sashes and trimmings. Different ribbons are worn on different occasions. On some there are rachelorses and jockeys, on others implements of fishing or gardening, on other dogs and hunters, on others, again, boats and oarsmen. We do not know how far this strange fashion may go; perhaps on the occasion of a christening we shall see ladies wearing ribbons with babies and nurses printed upon them, and bridesmaids will be wearing a representation of the marriage ceremony, with bride, bridegroom, clergyman, and all upon the trimmings of their skirts.

A new sort of cravat is in great favour just now. It is made of blue, red, or any other coloured ribbon, with white field-daisies with yellow centres brocaded over it and fringed at the ends.

There is also a new sort of embroidery for cuffs and collars which is likely to supersede point Russe; it is a sort of button-hole stitch, but extremely fine, and with the stitches rather wide apart, and is worked with fine black silk prepared specially for the purpose. Figures of animals are often chosen for patterns in

this stitch; thus we have seen small dogs, hares, and rabbits on handkerchief-corners and collars, as well as birds and butterflies. The new stitch is called *point Mexico*; very handsome borders for white petticoats are made with it. The patterns, which often represent quite a picture, are framed round, and divided by scroll ornaments in black braiding. The stitch is easy to work, and has a very pretty effect.

Children's frocks are made for the autumn with small jackets. Thus for a little girl or boy under four years old, a frock with a square low body without sleeves looks well made of blue cashmere, trimmed round with thick white Cluny guipure, and a small round jacket with sleeves trimmed to correspond. A plaited chemisette is worn inside; no other garment is considered needful to go out with in this season; and the costume is completed by a small toque or casquette of white straw, trimmed with blue velvet and a white feather.

For a little girl about ten years old, a dress and paletot of nankeen-coloured mohair, trimmed with a border of scalloped out black velvet studded with round steel beads; or, again, scalloped out round the bottom and bound with black velvet, and one velvet button placed within each scallop. A white straw hat of the Princess of Wales shape, trimmed with a wreath of white field-daisies and a bow of black velvet with long lapels at the back.

Autumn dresses will be mostly made with round waists, or, if jacket-bodies are preferred, a round waistband will be worn over the basques; skirts goared and full-plaited at the back, scant, and rather short in front. Also many dresses in the Princess shape; but this fashion can never become universal, as it only suits very good, tall figures.

The following are the newest autumn dresses we have seen:—

A dress of grey lino with a double skirt. The first is embroidered all round with large pine patterns in the Oriental style. The second is ornamented in the same way, but with smaller patterns; it is looped up over the first by means of strips of the same material, richly embroidered, and fastened with round pearl buckles. The short out-of-door jacket is trimmed with similar strips upon the seams of the back, and upon the sleeves and epaulettes.

A dress of fine blue cashmere; the petticoat is of the same material; it is trimmed round with a narrow quilling, above which there are two borders of black velvet, edged with narrow black guipure lace. A similar border is placed upon each seam of the dress, and in wide scallops round the bottom. A large rosette of black velvet, with a square button in the centre, is placed within each scallop. The paletot, also of the same material, is trimmed to correspond.

A dress of drab-coloured mohair, trimmed with three rows of cross-strips of blue silk; the last strip comes up into a tab upon each width of the dress. Within each tab there is a rosette of blue ribbon, with a loop and end fringed with jet. The paletot, of the same material, is trimmed all round with three rows of cross-strips of blue silk, narrower than those upon the skirt, with rosettes placed at equal distances. The epaulettes are striped each of one rosette, with three long ends of ribbon fringed with jet. The paletot is fastened in front with large jet buttons.

Short paletots, either of black silk or the same material as the dress, will be worn all the autumn and as long as thick cloth or velvet mantles do not become *de rigueur*. Even then out-of-door garments will most likely remain short. Braid patterns are rather abandoned for ladies' dresses, and are now chiefly employed for trimming children's clothes. They are much superseded by the easy embroidery stitches known as point Russe, point Mexico, and Oriental work. A dress of blue violet, or Havannah cashmere, with the skirt and paletot embroidered all over with silk of the same shade, makes a particular nice and *distingué* toilet for the autumn.

THE *Church Review* wonders how Bishop Colenso will employ himself when he gets back; and concludes that his chief business will be "to set up the Royal arms in the churches of his diocese, with the motto to match. 'Fear God, honour the King;' and to deliver the prayer 'For the Queen's most excellent Majesty' with due unctuousness." Diocese (we are told) he has none, either by secular or ecclesiastical title; he is a wandering star, for whom, the *Review* very plainly hints, there is reserved the fate to which St. Jude condemns such eccentric luminaries. His flock have followed another shepherd; and the Zulus, all who are left to him, cannot take in 'advanced criticism.'

GOSSIP FOR LADIES ONLY.

ABOUT HAIR.

IN Paris, just now, the hair arranged with tufts of small curls in front, is worn in preference to any other style. With full evening dress, nothing is added except bandelets à l'antique, which are sold to fit the head. If a dance is in question, then either one flower is only added at the side, or a bow to match the bandelets, with very long ends, which fall below the shoulders. This is essentially an evening head-dress, for it could not be worn under a hat. For the daytime, young ladies turn back their hair à la chinoise, and place, at the top of the forehead, a thick plait, which forms a coronet. An invisible net is worn over the chignon, which no longer falls low on the nape of the neck, but is worn as high as the crown of the hat. This style of arranging the hair is also adopted under bouquets; for the evening, the plait is removed, and replaced by a bandelet of tiny curls. It should be mentioned that these curls are always false, for no lady would like to have her hair cut short enough to produce them. The Parisian hair-dressers vie with each other in the production of these tiny front curls. M. Seigneur, the court hair-dresser, who first brought them out, is now sending them by dozens in all directions. The greatest number, of course, are of a reddish-brown hue; for the fashion of red hair still continues, and the most beautiful women persevere in dyeing their tresses. It is quite possible to be very pretty with red hair, because the skin which accompanies it is so fine, and the complexion so delicate; but when a *brune*, despite of nature, insists on having red hair, she looks anything but charming. Yet this does not lessen the *surore* for that particular shade of reddish-brown hair which, by dyeing, or other means, almost every French lady now insists on having. It was estimated, at the last races, that the number of red-haired ladies had increased, during the past year, one-half! This mania for dyeing is even more absurd than the powder, which a good brush, or some soap and water, will remove in a few minutes.

THE FIRST WIG.—From a foreign letter, which has not yet appeared in print on this side of the Atlantic, we select the following paragraph as suitable for this department:—"My dear Nina,—at the present moment, the worship of St. Louis, the patron saint of hair-dressers, must be on the increase; for, what with the demand for false hair, and the elaborate arrangements necessary for our natural locks, the fraternity have just now a thriving trade. Do you remember the story of St. Louis being the first to wear false hair? It came about in this wise, if you recollect: He lost his hair in Palestine, and, when Queen Bianca saw him thus denuded, she was sorely vexed. However, she bethought herself of a remedy, which was to cut off a lock from the head of every courtier; these she sewed carefully together, and thus created the first wig! The effect is certainly very droll at this time, when one sees bonnets exhibited in the windows, with a big bunch of hair behind, as if there were an honest head within—which there is not. In fact, now, your hair is no longer an inevitable necessity, like your nose, which must be worn, whether it pleases you or not. The colour and length of your hair conveniently changes with the fashion; the time may come when science may work such wonders that even our noses may be *retroussé* or Grecian at pleasure."

WATERFALLS.—The disclosure has been made that the chignon deception may be thus detected:—If the back hair looks smooth, then it is a work of art bought at the shop, and not the product and growth of the wearer; if there are small pieces of loose hair sticking out, then it may be understood that the *coiffure* is the genuine property of those on whose head it figures. *Home Journal*.

DOMESTIC LIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the consent and co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavours, or rewards his labour with an endearing smile, with what spirit and perseverance does he apply to his vocation; with what confidence will he resort either to his merchandise or farm; fly over land; sail upon the seas; meet difficulty, and encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labour will be rewarded by the sweets of home. Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathising partner is prepared.