

CASABIANCA OF THE PERIOD.

He came—the image of his sire,
With all the charms that youth can lend—
And sat beside the kitchen fire,
While mamma did his garments mend.

She turned the pockets inside out,
And forth came miscellaneous things;
And all the region round about
Was strewn with marbles, fish-hooks, strings;

A dirty handkerchief, some gum,
Fragments of cake, a dozen nails,
A photograph that had become
The worse for wear—but language fails.

So thought the matron, in dismay;
And, with intention to destroy,
Thrust in the stove such odds as they
Who play at euchre would employ.

But quick, the boy, through smoke and flame,
Grabbed them, nor cared for burns a speck;
And like young Cassa—what's his name?
Trode bravely on the Burning "Deck!"

News of the Week.

THE DOMINION.—The wreck of the "City of Washington" broke up last week. It is stated that the Government have decided to grant out of the appropriation of last session a bonus of 15 per cent. on all civil service salaries at the capital, one half of which will be paid at once, the other half in December, and that they have placed the salaries of all deputy heads on a uniform footing of \$3,200. \$11,539 has been contributed to the Drummond Colliery Relief Fund. It is stated at Quebec that the English Syndicate does not want now to stick to its arrangements with the North Shore Railway. On the other hand it is said that several American capitalists are willing to advance a million to the present North Shore Railway contractors, so as to enable them to go on with the work at once.

UNITED STATES.—Great damage has been done by rain-storms to the crops in Southern Indiana, Ohio, and Northern Kentucky. Kate Stoddard, the murderess of Goodrich, has confessed. Brigham Young's Arizona Mormon Mission has proved a complete failure. The entire colony, numbering more than seven hundred persons, is on the way back to Utah.

UNITED KINGDOM.—A meeting is about to be called in London of all persons who have claims against the United States, which arose after the terminal date fixed in the Treaty of Washington, for taking joint action for the advancement of their interests.

In the House of Commons, last week, Mr. Henry Richard's motion for communication with Foreign Powers for the purpose of improving international law, and with the view of establishing arbitration as the permanent resort for the settlement of the differences of the nations was lost by the Speaker's casting vote. Everything passed off quietly in Londonderry and Belfast on the 12th. The New York Herald's story regarding the failure of Baron Reuter's contract is false. A marriage has finally been arranged between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna, the only daughter of the Emperor of Russia. The Duke thus foregoes the right of succession to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg. In the House of Lords on Monday Lord Cranmore's motion for a committee to consider what legislation is needed to check the growing tendency in the Church of England towards Catholicism was lost.

FRANCE.—The second instalment—two hundred and fifty million francs—of the last milliard of the war indemnity, was delivered to the German treasury on the 5th inst. There now remains due to Germany but five hundred million francs, which, in accordance with the treaty signed at Berlin on the 15th March last, is to be paid by the 5th of next September. In accordance with the terms of the treaty the Germans commenced to retire from the department of the Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse, Meurthe, and Moselle, completing the evacuation of this portion of the country on the 15th. The Shah is greatly pleased with his reception in Paris. It is reported that the French Government has under consideration the question of calling a congress of the representatives of the Great Powers in Paris for discussing the terms of a new commercial treaty. A newspaper correspondent reports MacMahon as saying to him that he accepted of the Presidency of France to save the army and rescue the Government from a hideous scramble for power and profit. He added: There is no reason why the present regime, in its amended constitutional form, with a military executive, who should reign over the country and rule over the army, should not become established in France. When the words empire and republic became synonymous with discipline, every citizen a soldier, and every soldier the servant of the Republic, wrangling and strife will cease in the country. He likewise said: Everything that can be done to insure the Pope's safety and the necessary liberty of the Holy See shall be done. It is directly against the interest of Italy to expel the Pope, for were he to take refuge elsewhere, the Catholics of all the world would be aroused and united against Italy.

GERMANY.—Cholera has made its appearance at Breslau and Lauterburg. The Norwegians belonging to the German Arctic Navigation Company's service, who were left on the Spitzbergen, were found dead by the party which went to their relief. The permanent retirement of Prince Bismarck from the Prussian Cabinet, the certainty of which was announced some months ago, is on the eve of accomplishment. He will retain the German Chancellorship. It is now reported that Herr Von Balen will be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

RUSSIA.—A despatch from Khiva gives the following account of events subsequent to the capture of the city: The Khan voluntarily entered the Russian camp and gave in his submission, formally declaring himself a vassal of Russia. General Kauffman then restored him to his throne and appointed a council of administration to assist him in the Government during the occupation of the Khanate by Russian forces. The Khan, in token of gratitude, issued, on the 24th of June, a decree for ever abolishing slavery within his dominions. Gen. Kauffman has sent a despatch to Teheran notifying the Persian Government to make preparations for the reception of 10,000 natives of Persia released from slavery by the Khan's decree. The expeditionary force will return to Tosken about the middle of next month.

AUSTRIA.—The International Patent Right Convention meet at Vienna on the 14th proximo. Neither the Sultan nor the Shah will visit Vienna, the former for State reasons, and the latter on account of the prevalence of cholera in the Austrian capital.

ITALY.—The crisis in the Italian Ministry has terminated. Signor Minghetti has formed a Cabinet, which is constituted as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of Finance, Signor Minghetti; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Visconti Venosta; Minister of the Interior, Signor Contelli; Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Signor Vigliani; Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Ricotti Magnani; Minister of Marine, Signor Saltonst; Minister of Public Works, Signor Spaventa; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Scialogosa; Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Signor Finelli.

SPAIN.—Don Carlos has ordered the arrest of the Curé of Santa Cruz. The Carlists who captured the town of Sanguessa, in the Province of Navarre, have been driven out by the Republican troops. Lieut.-General Sanchez Bregna has assumed command of the army of the North. The Carlists have won another brilliant victory at Ripoll in Catalonia. Saballo, with 3000 men surprised a force of 4000 Republicans, under Cabrinety. In the action that ensued the latter was killed, over half of his command taken prisoners, and all his artillery captured. At Santa Coloma, in Barcelona, an action has taken place in which 50 insurgents were killed. Advice from Carlist sources state that the insurgent chieftain, Sierra, with a band of five hundred men, including fifty-five cavalry, has crossed the River Ebro and entered Old Castile, where he is organizing risings of the Carlists. There is much agitation in Burgos and many of the inhabitants of that province are enlisting under the banner of Don Carlos. Several bands of Carlists have appeared in the Province of Leon. There are three chiefs in Galicia, each at the head of an organized force. Five thousand peasants at Alperia have joined the Carlists driven thereto by the excess of Republicans. There have been troubles at Carthagena, Malaga, and Alcoy.

HOLLAND.—A despatch from Amsterdam says an extensive fire is raging among the coal stores in that city.

SWITZERLAND.—The European and American Postal Congress will meet at Berne on 9th September.

TURKEY.—Mahmoud Pasha has been summoned to Constantinople to be tried for acts committed when he was Grand Vizier. It is stated that eight Turkish men-of-war are on the way to Sumatra to watch over the interests of the Sultan in that Island.

The Herald's London special correspondent at Khartoum, telegraphs via Alexandria, a confirmation of the arrival of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker and party; he adds that Sir Samuel Baker has succeeded in organizing district governments, appointing superintendents and making Faltko the chief station, Gondokoro being next in importance. He also established eight other principal posts, which form a connected chain from Nubia and Nyanza, and obtained troops to complete the garrisoning of communication. An important geographical discovery is said to have been made, which will astound the scientific world, as it pretends that Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza prove to be one and the same water, and a magnificent inland sea, 700 miles in length. It is further announced that vessels can be launched above the falls named after Sir Roderick Murchison and sail to Ujiji. Baker and party are in excellent health, and leave at once for Senakia en route to Suez.

CUBA.—The Spanish Government has issued a decree rescinding all embargoes and ordering the immediate restoration of all property heretofore seized for political offences in Cuba. The steamer "Virginus," with a valuable cargo of breech-loading arms, powder, &c., has successfully landed on the Cuban coast. Manuel Quesada, under whom the expedition was fitted out, has issued a proclamation, saying that other expeditions are soon to follow. He adds: "Affairs have lately changed much in our favour, the God of victory is now with us."

Courrier des Modes.

Our lady readers are invited to contribute to this department.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

(By the Paris Correspondent of "Land and Water.")

Blue linens, cottons, cambrics, and foulards, with or without white spots, are now coming out very strong; but, as yet, there is no very great summer novelty which has made any sensation. A considerable change in the make of the dresses is noticed, though there is not much change in the materials themselves, and that is, that nearly all dresses are now made to touch the ground, even for the streets, and are trimmed all round, up to the waist, with little flounces; *nota bene*, however, that dresses which are intended for exclusive morning wear—such as linens, cottons, and satin cottons—do not follow this rule, but are, on the contrary, made in the old style of a skirt, with a deep kilt plaiting and a loose over tunic, or blouse, which is made à la Princesse, and long enough front and back to serve by itself as a peignoir for the house. This peignoir, or dressing-gown—to use an English term—is provided with buttons and button-holes from back to foot, so as to close it entirely, when worn as a dressing-gown, with a Roman sash round the waist. When, however, the peignoir is required to be worn out-of-doors, it is only buttoned to half-way down the front, and is looped up high at back by means of under-strings, so as to transform it into a tunic; and the waist is gathered in by a black leather belt, instead of by the Roman sash, which belt is provided with steel clasps in front and steel chatelaine at side to hold umbrella, bag, fan, etc. All these peignoir tunics have large sailor collars and immense pockets on each side. They must also be made of a firm material, such as linen, cotton, or cotton satins. The hats to be worn with these costumes are either wide-brimmed sailor hats or a straw hat of quite a new shape, forming a wide brim with four points, one of which bends over the face, one over the neck at back, and the other two over each ear. This is the last hat of the season. It is not pretty, but people are in raptures with it: such is fashion. This style of dress will no doubt be more adopted for the country and sea-side than any other. For more dressy toilettes, yet to retain a *négligé* speciality, muslins, cambrics, and foulards are used; and these are generally made with flounced skirt and loose tunic, trimmed with frills, and confined to the waist by a wide ribbon of the same colour as the dress; and the hats to be worn with these are either Rabagas in shape, or shepherdess, and are trimmed with wreaths to match colours of the dress; and parasols, or sunshades of the same piece as the dress.

More dressy costumes for the latter part of the day, whether in town or country, are chiefly made of barèges, or grenadine barège, and all are made in the new style already alluded to; that is, with flounces to the waist, and a little apron tunic in front, which is tied at back with a wide sash of moiré ribbon. I have only seen black or grey barèges as yet, some being with stripes and some quite plain; for flounces the plain look decidedly best. Nothing can be prettier than these dresses for dinner wear, especially as the body lining is made of silk, and is cut low, square, so that the neck is seen through the transparency of the barège, which forms the upper portion of the body. For out-of-doors a scarf is worn with these barège dresses, an old-fashioned straight scarf, made of a width of the barège, and merely hemmed all round. It is worn also by placing it rather high in the neck at back, so that the bottom hem should not fall below the waist, and then is dragged tightly down each side in front, and is tied in a knot at the waist, the ends falling in front. It is pinned to the waist in front so as to keep it in its place, and this is the very newest

thing yet out in scarfs or mantles, for whenever a blouse or polonaise is not worn, the shoulders must have a slight covering, and these shoulder coverings are Dolmans or jackets for cold weather, and capes or scarfs for warm weather. Some capes also form scarfs, or, if you will, some scarfs form capes, in which instance the scarf is shaped like a cape at back, and the two ends, after being crossed over the chest in front, are thrown back again over the shoulders, and tied loosely in a knot at waist at back, where they fall like sash ends. In this case, also, the ends, when thrown back, should be pinned on each shoulder, otherwise they would not keep in place. This scarf, or cape, looks charming in black cashmere, embroidered with jatted braid. I have also seen some covered with row upon row of jatted lace. Being rather heavy, however, this style of scarf must be reserved for a chilly day, and would do as a change with the simple black barège scarf to be worn on warmer days. Silk dresses are also worn with flounces up to the waist, but then the flounces are all pinked out, which is again a novelty, and a very welcome re-introduction, as it precludes the necessity of further trimming. The tablier and sash at back, are, however, edged with fringe; and the scarf to be worn with this must be the black embroidered, or jet cashmere, already described.

I will now conclude with a little novelty which may interest English ladies, namely, the new fancy in using perfumes, which should now be to correspond with the colour of the dress; thus, a lady in pink will use the otto of roses; another, in white, lily, or orange blossom; another, in green, mignonette, and so on. The idea is not without its poetry, and will no doubt become largely spread as it becomes more known. It may also afford a new scope for ladies' tastes, who will, no doubt, study the language of flowers more than ever, since they may make their whole toilette to be expressive of their thoughts. By-the-by, it is said that English ladies have more taste for perfumes than any other ladies in the world.

SUMMER BONNETS.

If the colours are anomalous, the bonnets are still more uncommon and eccentric. There is a certain style of bonnet now worn called the *Lombardie*. The brim is so indented in various places that it has all the effect of having received a succession of bombs. It turns up at one side with a large bow, and is lined throughout with either pink or blue silk. The crown is surrounded with a large feather, and at the same side as the bow there is a tuft of flowers. In white rice straw, and lined either with turquoise-blue and trimmed with feathers of the same shade, and a tuft of grapes at the side, the *Lombardie* is more pleasant to contemplate than its name would imply.

The *Casimir-Perier* is another original novelty in the way of hats. It is large, is made of gray rice straw lined with pink *crêpe de chine*, and is worn so that the lining is mostly visible. A thick wreath of flowers surrounds the crown, and at the side there is a spray of feathers. The flowers are either roses without leaves or mixed flowers—such as pansies and white marguerites. Fancies of various shades and a tuft of gray and pink feathers look very harmonious with a pink *crêpe* lining.

A certain marble dealer, residing not a hundred miles from this village, says the *Montpelier Journal*, recently received an invoice of gravestones, upon some of which were inscribed touching sentiments of sympathy and eulogy ready made for the fortunate person whose tomb they were intended to designate. Among them was one with an index finger pointing heavenward, and under it the motto, "No graves there." One evening the dealer received an order for a gravestone, the style and decoration of which were left pretty much to his own judgment, the price only being fixed. As he had to leave the city the next morning, he hurriedly selected the one bearing the above motto. The indignation of the surviving relatives of Mr. Graves, for whose cemetery lot this stone was intended, when it was received, can be better imagined than described.

Religious Intelligence.

SYNODS, CONFERENCES, &c.—The Nova Scotian Eastern Baptist Association met at Pugwash last Saturday. The Prince Edward Island Association meets at Summerside to-day, the 19th.

NEW CHURCHES.—A new Episcopal Church is to be built at St. Thomas, Ont., shortly. The Roman Catholics of Stayner, Ont., are erecting a church. On Sunday the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new R. C. church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Montreal, was performed by Bishop Fabre. The Toronto Disciples of Christ are building a church on Pembroke Street.

CLERICAL NEWS.—The Rev. E. H. Dewart, editor of the *Christian Guardian*, has gone to England to attend the English W. M. Conference, which meets at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 30th inst. Rev. Wm. McLaren, of the Canada Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, last week entered upon his duties as Professor of Theology at Knox College, Toronto. Changes: Rev. John Potts (W. M.) Montreal to Toronto (Metropolitan Church); Rev. Father Kilroy, (R. C.) St. Mary's, Parish Priest of the mission of London, Ont.; Rev. Father Watters, (R. C.) London to Corunna. Rev. Mr. Keefer (Wesleyan) has left London. Rev. Wm. Clark, of Chalmers' Church, Quebec, has given in his resignation.

GENERAL.—The union of all the Calvinistic churches of the United States in one body promises to become an accomplished fact. The Synod of the Reformed Church, whose meeting in New Brunswick, New Jersey, has already been noticed, has appointed a committee of fifteen to take into consideration the whole subject of federal or organic union, to meet the committees from the other churches, and to report to the next Synod, at Poughkeepsie, New York. The speeches of fraternal delegates made to the Synod showed a strong desire for perfect union. The combined Presbyterian body will number over 700,000 members.

The Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, proposes a federal union of all Protestantism. He has given it the name of the Evangelical Alliance, and has invited the Assemblies which meet in May and June to send delegates to a Conference in October next. This organic union of Protestant churches must not be confounded with the Evangelical Alliance which has held General Conferences in several capitals of the Old World during the last quarter century. The latter is an association of individual Christians; Dr. Schmucker's schemes contemplate a federal union of churches.

Dr. Colby's Anti-Costive and Tonic Pills.