

News of the Week.

THE DOMINION.—The Ottawa printers have struck, but the printing offices are tiding over the difficulty, owing to the arrival of nearly forty hands from Scotland who have engaged themselves for twelve months. The Premier returned to Ottawa last week. It is reported that the citizens propose entertaining him at a grand banquet before the close of the month.

UNITED STATES.—Cholera is reported at Columbus, O., Carlin, Ill., and Aurora, Ind. The Texas cattle-plague is prevailing in North-West Missouri. The total loss by the recent fire in Portland, Oregon, is \$1,158,675. Mrs. Young, No. 17 of Brigham's wives, has compromised with the prophet for \$5,000 down, and \$10,000 more within ninety days. Her lawyers refuse to accept the compromise, and the case goes into court again. The loss by the fire at Hunter's Point, New York is computed at \$200,000. A disastrous fire took place at Portland, Me., on Saturday, by which the Galt and Atlantic wharves, and the steamers "Montreal," "Dirigo," and "Carlotta," were destroyed. Twenty lives were lost by the burning of the steamer "Wawassett" on Friday week. Mr. Carter, of the Newfoundland Government, has returned from Washington, where he has been negotiating a reciprocity treaty. Mr. Windley, member for Peterboro', Eng., is in New York in order to obtain testimony favorable to the Tichborne Claimant. The Cubans of New York are preparing another expedition to land arms and ammunition on Cuban soil by steamer "Virginius." It is said this will be the largest one yet.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The Bishop of Ely succeeds Bishop Wilberforce as Bishop of Winchester. The English Parliament was prorogued on the 5th. The Queen, in her speech, thanks Parliament for its liberal grant to the Duke of Edinburgh, refers to the conclusion of treaties with several foreign powers, commends the Commons for its reduction on the sugar duties and income tax, and represents the revenue as having more than met her expectations. The report announcing the betrothal of Prince Arthur to Princess Thyra of Denmark is contradicted. The Conservatives have carried Greenwich, and East Staffordshire and the Liberals Dundee. It is stated on good authority that Mr. Gladstone will not seek a re-election, but contemplates returning to private life. Nearly all the large cotton mills of Rochdale are closed in consequence of a strike of the operatives. There have been numerous railroad accidents in England during the past few days. The loss of life fortunately has been light, but many persons received injuries. The Orange societies of Liverpool last week welcomed the Canadian Orange deputation with a great public demonstration. Some important changes have taken place in the Ministry. The Marquis of Ripon and Messrs. Ayrton, Childers, and Baxter have resigned. The Premier will be assisted by Lord Frederick Cavendish and Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel. Mr. Gladstone, in addition to the Premiership, assumes the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in lieu of Mr. Lowe, who assumes the Home Office. Mr. Bruce is to be made a Peer, and will succeed Lord Ripon as President of the Council. Mr. Adam, M.P. for Chesham and Littlehampton, takes the place of Mr. Ayrton as Commissioner of Works and Buildings. Mr. Bortham Carter succeeds Mr. Baxter as Joint Secretary of the Treasury. Arthur Peel becomes the Liberal whip. Other changes are expected in a few days. John Bright joins the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. It is also stated that the Hon. Algernon Grenville has been offered one of the Junior Lordships of the Treasury. It is probable that Sir John Duke Coleridge will be appointed Master of the Rolls, Sir George Jessel Attorney-General, and Mr. Henry James Solicitor-General.

FRANCE.—President Thiers, in an interview with a lady who presented him with a gift from the ladies of Moulhouse, declared that France should maintain a passive attitude towards Spain in her present difficulties. The Conservatives have carried the elections of the Departments of Savoie, Eure and Oise (?); the R. republicans in those of Brome and Lower Loire. Notwithstanding the meeting of the Comte de Paris, Ex-President Thiers assures his Republican friends that they need have no fear that a fusion of the Bourbonists and Orleansists will be effected; on the other hand a Vienna despatch says that in his last interview with the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris acknowledged the former to be the head of the house of the Bourbons and of the royal line of France, and the Vienna *Telegraph Zeitung* further reports that the Comte de Chambord has accepted the throne of France, a formal tender of which was recently made him by a deputation of Legitimists. M. About, the well known author and journalist was wounded last week in a duel with M. Hervé, editor of the *Journal de Paris*. M. Odillon Barrot, Vice-President of the Council of State, died last week, aged 82 years. An official statement shows that during the first six months of the present year the imports of France amounted in value to 1,561,000,000 francs, against 1,375,000,000 for the same time last year; the exports were 1,002,000,000 francs, against 1,727,000,000 francs last year. Custom revenue, 113,000,000 francs, against 78,000,000 last year, and the total revenue from all sources was 516,000,000 francs, against 404,000,000 francs for the same period last year. Victor Hugo is reported to be dying, and Jules Janin, the eminent *littérateur*, is seriously ill.

GERMANY.—Capt. Werner, who recently seized the Spanish insurgent gunboat *Vigilante*, has been removed from the command of the German squadron in the Mediterranean and will be court-martialed. The German Government has instructed its representatives in Spain to co-operate with the English and French representatives for the protection of foreigners and their property, even if force has to be employed. Cholera has appeared in the military barracks at Berlin.

AUSTRIA.—The International Patent Rights Congress is in session at Vienna. One of its first acts was to resolve that common protection of inventors should be guaranteed by laws of all civilized countries. An attempt was made at Trieste last week to assassinate Prince Nicholas, the Hospodar of Montenegro. The Prince was severely wounded in the face. The Emperor of Austria will visit the Emperor of Germany at Gastein, after the ceremony of the distribution of prizes in the Exhibition.

ITALY.—A fleet of Italian war vessels has been ordered to proceed to Carthage to protect the interests of the subjects of Italy and to co-operate with other foreign vessels now there in whatever measures may be deemed necessary in view of the situation.

TURKEY.—A contract has been signed for raising a loan of \$75,000,000. Issuing price is to be 54 and interest 8 per cent.

SPAIN.—Don Carlos is in the town of Guernica, Province of Biscay, 17 miles north-east of Bilbao. He has taken the oath of fidelity to the privileges of the Province. The Carlists claim a victory at Elgueta in Gulpuscon, 10 miles from San Sebastian. They state that they captured one Republican general and 600 prisoners. In the South the insurgents have everywhere been defeated. Granada, Cadiz, and Valencia have surrendered, and the whole of Andalusia is pacified. The submission of Cartagena is expected immediately.

RUSSIA.—The emigration from Russia to America is increasing. The movement threatens to depopulate some districts.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The revolt in Chiriqui has been suppressed.

Our Illustrations.

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIE ALEXANDROVNA OF RUSSIA.

On our first page we present our readers with a portrait of the future bride of the Duke of Edinburgh. The Grand Duchess is the only daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and was born on the 17th October, 1853. She is thus in her twentieth year, and nine years younger than her husband that is to be. She is said to be endowed with great personal attractions and intelligence, and what is still more desirable, a sweet and amiable disposition. It is stated that the Duke first formed an intimate acquaintance with the Princess when he was a young midshipman at St. Petersburg, and that the impression then made upon him was deepened by further association at Hesse Darmstadt. Last month it was announced that all the difficulties in the way of the marriage had been surmounted, and that the betrothal had actually taken place. It was at first said that it was proposed as a condition of the alliance that the Duke of Edinburgh should spend six months every year in Russia, but that he refused to bind himself. The Princess too being a member of the Greek Church, special arrangements were necessary as to matters of religious observance. It is at present understood that H. I. H. will remain in the faith in which she was born and bred. The children of the royal pair, if their union should be blessed with offspring, will, it is stated, be brought up in the creed of the Anglican Church. It is rumoured that the Grand Duchess will bring her husband a dowry of £20,000 a year, beside a sum of £200,000; while on his side, Parliament, as every one knows, has sanctioned an annuity of £25,000.

Our illustration is after the portrait published in the *Graphic*.

QUEBEC, FROM THE LEVIS SIDE.

An excellent view is here given of the Ancient Capital, bringing out all the well-known salient points in the outlines of this quaint and interesting old city. The view is taken from a spot just above the landing place of the Allan steamers, from which a magnificent *coup-d'œil* is obtainable on either side.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lord Dufferin's visit to Prince Edward Island was a most opportune affair. No time in the history of that Province could have been selected more favourable for a display of that loyalty to the British Crown for which Prince Edward Island is prominently noted. On the present occasion it had a double duty to perform: not only to receive the Governor-General as the vice-regal representative of our beloved Queen, but likewise as the chief of a powerful nation with whom the islanders had just cast in their lot "for weal or woe." The hearty manner in which all classes vied with each other in showing attention to Lord Dufferin proved very conclusively that the strong political differences that had convulsed that country for a very long period previous to Confederation had become almost extinct. At any rate neither from word or act could a stranger perceive the slightest sign of the conflicts of the past.

Charlottetown, the Capital of the Province, is an extremely pretty little city, and can probably lay claim to being the best laid out town in the Dominion. Like Philadelphia its streets are all at right angles and nearly all broader than Broadway, New York. The buildings in the business portion are chiefly of brick and present a very neat and uniform appearance. The suburbs are very beautiful and home-like. Neat cottages with well cultivated flower gardens greet the eye on every side, while the shores by the "sad sea wave" are fringed with very tasteful and aristocratic looking marine villas. The public buildings are solid and substantial. The latest erection being the Young Men's Christian Association, a Gothic building in red brick and grey freestone. There are many fine school houses and convents on a very extensive scale belonging to the Roman Catholic congregation which owe their position to the present Archbishop of the Island. They are monuments to his zeal, energy and piety, and are conducted on the most liberal scale. Many Protestant families avail themselves of these excellent institutions.

The population of Charlottetown we understand to be about ten thousand. More new buildings are going up in proportion to its size than in St. John and Halifax put together.

The spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm with which the islanders met His Excellency must have proved very pleasant to him, and doubly so to those gentlemen of the various committees who worked so assiduously to make things go off with *éclat*. And never did committees work up with such a grand success. The decorations of the town, especially the grand arch at the head of King Street, were of the highest order of good taste; a local artist immortalized himself in the painting of the transparencies. These were not mere daubs worked up by some house-painter's apprentice, as such things usually are, but works of art, and would bear the sharp eye of a critic. The public ball, regatta, trip inland in the narrow-gauge, and various other civilities that were shown to Lord Dufferin, all came off without a ruffle. The public ball in the Parliament buildings was an affair that will long live in the memory of those present. Their Excellencies left the ball-room about 3 a.m., and were accompanied to their boat by a band of torch-bearers in swallow-tails and white cravats, fresh from the dance.

His Excellency bade the islanders farewell in these words: "I thank you, gentlemen, for your great hospitality, and the honour you have done us."

THE GROUNDS OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

Work has, we understand, already been begun on the task of transforming the unsightly plot in front of the Ottawa Parliament Buildings into a handsome terraced garden. The design which has been accepted is that of the eminent English sculptor, Mr. Marshall Wood, whose productions are already well-known in the country.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

From the *Illustrated London News* we copy three pictures of interest in connection with the Ashantee War. Since the transfer of Elmina from Holland to Great Britain the tribute formerly paid by the native inhabitants to the King of Ashantee has been refused. Thereupon the Ashantees, to the number of 40,000 or 50,000 came down from the interior of the country, defeated some half dozen confederate tribes on the coast, and marched upon Cape Coast Castle, where some

of the defeated had taken refuge. The acting Governor of the castle, using the small force of different military corps at his disposal, with the aid of boats and men from the naval squadron, caused a severe punishment to be inflicted, not only upon the invading Ashantees, but also upon the disaffected people of Elmina, whose town has been utterly destroyed. Our half-page illustration shows the commencement of the brief bombardment of the town on the 13th of June, and affords a general view of the entire locality, from the sea outside the mouth of the Beyah, up that river beyond the disloyal "King's Quarter" of the town, to the mangrove swamps into which the fugitives escaped, with the boats in the river, opposite the town, throwing in plenty of shot, shell, and rockets. The three vessels anchored outside, which appear behind and to the left hand in this view, are the gun-boat "Decoy," the "Argus," and the "Druid." The Castle of St. George of Elmina is seen with the Union Jack on its lofty tower flagstaff, upon the shore between the town and the open sea. A few fishermen's huts and canoes lie upon the beach, under the walls of the castle. In the foreground, on a small piece of land joined to the castle and main town of Elmina by a causeway, are the houses of the commercial and friendly part of Elmina, which, of course, did not suffer by the bombardment. The so-called "King's Quarter," or rebellious native town, whose chiefs, it was thought, had traitorously seceded to the King of Ashantee, covers the long strip of ground that extends across the middle of this view, as far as the small redoubt shown behind to the right hand. In the front foreground, on the near side of the water, are the tops of some trees belonging to a sacred fetish-grove. The native population of Elmina, the Fantees, and others dwelling on this part of the Gold Coast, are of kindred race with the Ashantee nation, whose formidable kingdom is situated forty or fifty miles inland. Dahomey is the bordering kingdom westward. Some types of this negro race are represented in the two groups of figures. But whether the Fantees and neighbouring tribes should be reckoned as belonging to Ashantee is precisely the question at issue in the present war. The Dutch, till very recently possessing the Castle of Elmina, compromised this question by paying a yearly tribute of £50 to the Ashantee King, as suzerain of that territory, which the British Government has refused to continue; hence the Ashantee invasion of the seaward country, supposed to be more or less under British protection. It is not the first or the second time that a similar conflict has broken out, as it did in 1807, at Annamaboe; again, repeatedly, from 1819 to 1826, including a severe defeat of the British forces under Sir Charles McCarthy, in 1824; and latterly, in 1863, when our troops, sent into the interior by Governor Richard Pine, were forced by the climate and disease to retreat. The kingdom of Ashantee is, perhaps, nearly as large as England and Wales, but much of it is a thick forest, and the eastern part is hilly. Its capital city, the large town of Coomassie, with a population of 60,000, is built on a rocky hill, surrounded by a marsh, or half-stagnant stream, fifty or a hundred yards wide, so that it must be a place of some natural strength. The native houses in this part of Africa have their walls formed of stakes and wattles filled up with clay, and their roofs thatched with palm-leaves; but they are neatly ornamented with carved woodwork and painted plaster. Mohammedan artisans have brought among the Ashantee people a knowledge of many useful practices—weaving cloth, working in gold, iron, and other metals, and making pottery. The Moslem faith, introduced from the northern countries of Africa, seems also to be making progress amidst the heathen of this sequestered land.

On our last page we give a portrait, copied from the *Daily Graphic*, of

"LORD" GORDON

whose arrest by the United States has recently caused such a breeze in the North-West.

Courrier des Femmes.

Our lady readers are invited to contribute to this department.

THE FASHION PLATE.

NEW BATHING SUITS.

Fig. 1. Blue Flannel Bathing Suit.—The trousers and frock are made of dark blue flannel and trimmed with white worsted braid. Collar of white flannel. White dimity cloak, bound with blue braid. Oil-skin cap bound with blue worsted braid and bow as shown in the illustration.

Fig. 2. Bathing Suit for Girl from 7 to 9 Years Old.—made of white flannel and trimmed with red worsted braid.

Fig. 3. Gray Flannel Bathing Suit, trimmed with white worsted braid. Oil-skin cap.

Fig. 4. A Red Flannel Bathing Suit.—The trousers and frock of this suit are made of red flannel, trimmed with white worsted braid. The collar is made of white flannel. The bathing cloak of white and red striped flannel is bound with red worsted braid. Bathing cap of transparent linen.

Fig. 5. Bathing Suit for Girl from 8 to 10 Years Old.—Trousers and frock of red flannel, trimmed with white worsted braid and white buttons.

PROMENADE COSTUMES.

Fig. 1. Grosgrain Costume.—Underskirt of violet grosgrain trimmed with a kilt-pleated flounce of the same. Black grosgrain overskirt and basque waist trimmed with brass buttons, deep silk fringe and 2½ inch black grosgrain ribbon. On the left side of the waist is a broad grosgrain ribbon bow and yellow metal buckle. Black baste hat, trimmed with violet grosgrain ribbon, a flower and a muslin band.

Figs 3. and 4. Silk Rep Costume.—Material is dark-grey silk rep. The underskirt is trimmed with kilt-pleated ruffles of the same and gathered ruffles of light and dark material. Overskirt and waist are trimmed with bows and folds of light and dark rep. Sleeves of light grey rep, finished with pleated ruffles of the same, revers and bows of dark grey rep, and passementerie buttons. Grey straw hat, with a trimming of grey grosgrain ribbon and grey feathers. Grey silk sunshade lined with white lustrine.

Fig. 3. *Poult-de-Soie* Costume.—The whole is of black *poult-de-soie*. A deep gathered flounce is sewn on the bottom of the skirt. Trimming of the waist consists of black moiré folds, moiré ribbon bows, silk fringe, and passementerie buttons.

Fig. 5. Silk Rep Costume.—Skirt, overskirt, and jacket are