

REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

The somewhat adventitious success achieved by "Uncle Tom's Cabin" gave Mrs. Stowe a status in the literary world, or rather in what is vulgarly thought to be the literary world, which her subsequent productions have by no means enhanced. The peculiar political character of the great anti-slavery novel had of course everything to do with its popularity; for its style was by no means finished, nor was its plot at all skilfully constructed. Mrs. Stowe's works lack unity, and have a careless finish; whilst her diction is not free from solecisms and false metaphors. Notwithstanding she possesses a happy, quiet humour and an insight into American life such as few can boast of. The "Pogonuc People" has been styled a novel. Were it called a series of sketches of New England life, a generation or so after the Revolution, a truer idea of the work would be conveyed. The heroine—if such there be—of the tale, is Dolly Cushing, daughter of Parson Cushing, of Pogonuc Centre. Comparatively little interest, however, centres on Dolly, other characters standing out even more prominently. The parson, Seph Higgins, an obstinate old Connecticut farmer; Hall Jones, a gossip stage-driver, all receive more attention than Dolly. The story still is interesting reading. It affords us a glimpse of the theological opinions of the early New Englanders and a view of the home life of a people now passed away, whose influence on American character was powerful and far good.

By the time we go to press the people of this locality can procure from their bookseller a copy of the first number of the new national magazine, which being the combined strength of *The Canadian Monthly* and *Belford's Magazine*, proves the old adage "in union there is strength," undoubtedly a true maxim in this case. The mechanical appearance far exceeds any previous effort in Canada. Every particular in connection with the journal denotes care, experience and remarkable good taste. To particularize the various happy points which combine in making this periodical not only the neatest and most unprovoked-looking magazine in Canada, or that has ever been attempted here, is not our intention to give in this notice. We can, however, say that it is a monthly we may proudly boast of and compare with our near neighbours and our old country parents' more experienced productions of the same class. We honestly, earnestly and heartily recommend our readers to obtain a copy of the first issue of the *Rose, Bell, and Canadian Monthly*. Our patrons will be pleased with us to learn that the new venture will not be devoted, in any sense, to any sect or party, but will be broad, liberal and fearless in everything, at all times zealously devoting itself to Canada and Canadians, its history and their literature. We shall be pleased to give in our next issue a critical résumé of the *Monthly's* contents. And now, we can only again ask all those who have the interest at heart to spread knowledge and establish a literature of their own, as every country of any importance since the earliest historical record shows have done, to support this great enterprise.

Appleton's Journal for July opens a new volume with an American novelette by Albert Rhodes, entitled "A Bit of Nature." All magazine-readers are familiar with Mr. Rhodes as an essayist, but as a novelist he comes in a new guise to many of his admirers. "A Bit of Nature" is thoroughly of the soil; it is fresh in character and situation, and will be welcomed specially by readers who are wearied of the stereotyped phases of the English novel. A short story in the number, which is almost long enough to be called a novelette, entitled "Sam," is a tab of mining-life from a new hand, who ventures upon a domain supposed to belong peculiarly to Bretz Harte, with a success that amply justifies the audacity. "Sam" is given as from the pen of E. A. Revorg. The name is new, but the story is worthy of a veteran hand. The number opens with an illustrated article entitled the "Rose of New England," which is not a paper on Juno's flower as it flourishes in bleak Yankee-land, as many will doubtless suppose, but an eminently interesting paper on Norwich, Connecticut, which is dubbed by this handsome title. Dr. Conn takes up Ruskin's "Fors Clavigera," and succeeds in illustrating, by various extracts, accompanied with explanations, just what it is that Ruskin proposes in his reform movement to accomplish—a service which not a few persons who have been greatly confused in this matter will welcome. Edward King has a charming paper from Paris entitled "Paris and May," Julian Hawthorne continues his "Out of London" series, and there are various other articles; while the editor throws to the public a topic for discussion in proposing that the next World's Fair shall be held in New York, in 1881, and selects Governor's Island, in the harbour, as a place just fitted by its situation for such an exhibition.

The illustrated articles in *Lippincott's Magazine* for July are attractive both by their literary and artistic merits, and the subjects to which they relate. "Here and There in Old Bristol," by Dr. Alfred S. Gibbs, is rich in description and anecdotal matter connected with the quaint customs and former celebrities—Chatterton, Hannah More, and others—of what was once England's chief seaport. "An Atelier des Dames," by Margaret B. Wright, gives very amusing glimpses of art life in Paris. Leonard Woolsey Bacon gives the history of "The Real Prisoner of Chillon"—a very different character

from the hero of Byron's poem. The other articles are very varied, comprising "A Levantine Pic-nic," by a U. S. naval officer; an account of the "Popular Marriage Customs of Sicily," by Dr. Giuseppe Pittre; "A Tartar Fight at Kazan," by D. Der; "The Idyl of the Vaucluse," by Charlotte Adams, and a paper on the Census of 1880, by Henry Stone, who shows the necessity for a new law of Congress to remedy the defects in the present method of taking the Census. There is also much diversity in the fiction of the number, which includes several amusing short stories by Wm. F. M. Round, Jennie Woodville, Mary Wager Fisher, and the opening chapters of a new serial, "Through Winding Ways," by Ellen W. Olney, author of "Love in Idleness." There are poems by Paul H. Hayne and Kate Putnam Osgood, and the usual number of light papers in the "Gossip."

The *Atlantic Monthly* for July contains the first installment of the new novel by Henry James, Jr., "The Europeans," which is sure to attract no ordinary degree of attention. A Japanese contributor tells us in quaint English a pathetic love story, "Mosuné Sets Yo; or Woman's Sacrifice." Col. T. W. Higginson, in "Some War Scenes Revisited," gives the Rip Van Winkle-like experience of one who enters, "as a temporary carpet-bagger, some city which he formerly ruled or helped to rule with absolute sway." Most interesting as well as curious will be found Mr. Moncreuf D. Conway's account of "The Romance of a Family." There is an admirable article by Mr. H. E. Scudder, on "St. George's Company," the principles of which Mr. Ruskin has been setting forth during the last seven years in his *Fors Clavigera*. "New Books on Art" this month treats of "The Portfolio" and Lubke's "History of Art." A short article by Mr. Allan B. Magruder, "The Will of Peter the Great, and the Eastern Question," will be found peculiarly interesting at the present time. Richard Grant White's third paper on "Americanism" is given, and Dr. H. C. Angell contributes an article, addressed to a large proportion of the reading public, on "Weak Sight." The poetry of the month includes a "Song: The Wedding Day," by E. C. Stedman; "The Old Man of the Mountain," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Keatsage," by S. Weir Mitchell; "The Dream Fay," by Rose Terry Cooke; "Our Neighbour," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; and "Mulsamer Dawn," by Harriet W. Preston. The "Open Letter from New York" is devoted to a description of "society" in that city. The Contributors' Club is even better than usual, and amongst the topics discussed are the "Examination of Shakespeare's Tomb," "How to introduce the Spelling Reform," and Farjeon's novels. Saxe Holm's botany and originality are defended, and a house-hold art tragedy is amusingly narrated. Recent literature contains critical notices of Longfellow's "Kéramos," James's "French Poets and Novelists," Winter's "Thistle-Down," Adler's "Creed and Deed," and other late publications.

OUR MILITIA.

THE GOV.-GENERAL'S FOOT-GUARDS.

On the 7th June, 1872, the formation of this regiment was authorized by the following general order: "The formation of a Battalion of Foot-Guards at Head Quarters, Ottawa, to be designated the 1st Battalion Governor-General's Foot-Guards, is hereby authorized. To be raised by Major Thos. Ross. This corps to be special, and under the direct orders of the Adjutant-General at Head Quarters, and to have the same precedence and status in the active militia of the Dominion as is held by Her Majesty's Foot-Guards in the Imperial Army." On the 18th of the same month, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies (Civil Service Rifles, under Brevet-Major White and Captain Macpherson, were gazetted as Nos. 1 and 2 Companies of the Battalion; and Nos. 3 and 4 Companies were gazetted with Captains John Tilton and Henry Stuart Weatherley as officers in command. On the 27th of September following, two additional Companies were formed under Captains Stephens and Lee. Major Ross became Lieut.-Col. and Captain White, Major, the latter being succeeded in command of No. 1 Company by Captain Walsh. On the 24th of May, 1874, Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin presented the regiment with a beautiful stand of colours. As a shooting regiment, the Guards occupy a foremost place, having at one time or another won every team or individual cup in the Provincial matches.

CAPTAIN LEE.

joined the Civil Service Rifles as a private, in December, 1861, and served for several years with that corps, and in the same capacity in the Civil Service Rifle Regiment until it was disbanded. In July, 1872, was entrusted by Lieut.-Colonel Ross with the formation of a Company, to be known as No. 6 Company, G.G.F. Guards, and in the following September was gazetted Captain, which position he still holds. Has a 2nd class and B certificate.

CAPTAIN TODD.

first joined the regiment as a private in No. 1 Company, but was soon offered a commission, and has remained with that Company ever since. Took a 2nd class Military School certificate at Toronto, and a 1st class certificate at Halifax. Is an enthusiastic and successful shot, and has won, amongst other prizes, the Governor-General's silver medal, the Ottawa Rifle Club Trophy, the Brassey Cup, &c.

CAPT. HORACE G. DUNLEVIE.

son of Capt. G. G. Dunlevie, late H. M. 74th Regiment. Began volunteering in 1855; served as a private in Toronto Garrison Artillery, under Capt. Robt. Dennison (now Lieut.-Col. Dennison), and Col. J. S. Dennis. Also served in Civil Service Rifles in 1866. Entered the Guards as Ensign in 1872. Commands No. 5 Company.

CAPTAIN TELMONT AUMOND.

joined the regiment as Ensign in 1873, and has now command of No. 3 Company. Holds a 2nd class V.B. certificate.

LIEUT. MAJOR.

joined No 1 Company as a private, and has worked up to his present rank.

LIEUT. GRIFFIN.

has been a member of the active force for 17 years, serving first as a private in the Civil Service corps, then as a non-commissioned officer in the Civil Service regiment. Was offered and accepted a commission in the Guards when first formed.

LIEUT. C. GRABURN.

joined the regiment as a private, and has worked through every grade up to his present rank. Is the Secretary of the Guards' Rifle Association, a strong promoter of shooting and an excellent shot. Holds 2nd class V.B. certificate.

LIEUT. TOLLER.

joined the 1st Gloucester Rifles as a private in 1859, and was promoted to the rank of Lieut. in 1st Somerset Rifles 1863. Served for two years in Victoria Rifles, British Columbia, and joined the Guards as ensign. Promoted June 30, 1876. Holds 2nd class V.B. certificate.

ENSIGN K. GRABURN.

joined the regiment as a private, and after passing through all the grades of a non-commissioned officer, was offered and accepted a commission. Is a first-class shot, and holds a V.B. certificate.

The other officers have but recently joined the regiment.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

It is stated that Lord Beaconsfield by no means wished to go to Berlin, but Bismarck so strongly urged him that he deemed it advisable to go.

CAPTAIN WEBB, with a view of showing how long it is possible for a healthy man to keep afloat, has determined to attempt a thirty-six hours' swim in the sea on the same conditions as on his channel swim, viz., no artificial dress, and not to touch any boat, &c.

One of our best known savants was lately laying down the law on some scientific matter rather more positively than a listener to him approved, whereupon the listener said, "That is all very well, Lecky, but though you may be the editor of *Nature*, you are not the author."

ONE of the cleverest of our judges who, in spite of his many accomplishments, has failed to master the letter "h," saw pass the other day an eminent lawyer who has sat upon the wool-sack, and whose praise is in the churches. Said the judge of the lawyer: "There goes that sly 'h'ing 'h'ing a 'y'um."

SIR HENRY THOMPSON has discovered that by the aid of the microphone he can discover accurately the existence of even the smallest obstructing substance which may be in the body. He imagines, too, that by the same instrument he can learn the exact position of a small bullet. In fact, the microphone will be a grand discoverer, not only in surgical cases, but in physiology.

SPOFFORTH, bowler of the Australian cricket team, has delivered a message to Mr. Bush from Trickett, the present champion of the world, and Mr. Punch, his chief supporter. It is to the effect that Trickett is willing to journey to England to row anybody for the championship of the world and £500 a-side, provided that he is allowed £150 as expenses. Bush will accept the challenge.

THE best sensation subject of gossip of these two or three days has been the rumoured intention of Her Majesty to go to Malta to review the Indian and British troops stationed there. The story must be taken for what it is worth at present, even though it is taken from a good authority. The Empress of India reviewing the Imperial troops would be a brilliant, a striking, and indeed quite an historic event.

MR. KEITH-JOHNSTON is to take the command of an expedition into the interior of Africa, which has been resolved upon by the Committee of the African Exploration Fund of the Royal Geographical Society. The immediate object, we are told, is to explore the unknown tract of country lying between the caravan road in course of construction from Dardes-Salam (a few miles south of Zanzibar) and the northern end of Lake Nyassa. Should this expedition prove successful, and sufficient funds be forthcoming, the committee contemplate pushing their explorations to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, a further distance of 180 miles, thus completing approximately two of the routes sketched out in the circular issued last summer.

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

THE national festival in connection with the Exhibition is fixed for the 23rd of July.

CARDINAL DE BONNEHOSE, Archbishop of Rouen, proposes to erect a monument to Joan of Arc in that town.

THE whole of the Avenue de l'Opera was illuminated with the electric light on Thursday week for the first time.

A STEADY stream of European notables is flowing into Paris at present. Among the latest arrivals are the Duke and Duchess of Parma, who will pass a few weeks in the capital.

MORE than a thousand workmen are still employed at the champ de Mars and Trocadéro; this figure gives some idea of the incomplete state in which the Exhibition yet remains.

THE People of Cannes, recognizing the fact that the celebrity of their town as a watering-place, and its consequent prosperity, were due to the late Lord Brougham, have determined to celebrate the centenary of his birth in fitting style. A statue is also to be erected.

THE Shah is accompanied by a suite consisting of fifty persons, including servants, and has the same apartments as the Emperor of Brazil and Prince Henry of the Netherlands. Twenty-four saloons and rooms are placed at the disposal of the imperial visitor, and a special chef is employed to undertake the *cuisine* according to the Mussulman usage.

AN interesting exhibition was opened, a few days ago, at Goupil's establishment, in the Rue Chaptal, of the works of the painters of military scenes, which were not admitted to figure in the galleries of the Champ-de-Mars. Goupil's exhibition being admission free, it is filled every afternoon, and is certainly well worth a short visit.

VISITORS to the Valentino of Paris are amused at the sight of an old country couple, evidently husband and wife, who wander about the gorgeous saloon in seeming astonishment at the dreadful goings on. But they come every night, these old folks. They are as much a part of the show as the Can-Can dancers, and are paid as they are paid. The managers seem to think the idea of their presence a paying one, and possibly it is. It seems to attract, for everybody not in the secret talks about them.

OBSERVING promenaders on the principal streets and avenues will be struck to notice how many representatives of foreign nations are now to be seen in Paris. In the course of a half-hour's stroll along the street, one can see a knot of Arabs in their loose trousers, short embroidered jackets, and red fezes; Spanish mountaineers in their national costumes, Japanese and Chinese *idem*, and any number of foreign soldiers. The streets of Paris present almost as lively an appearance now as during the Exhibition of 1867.

THE Paris Dog Show will open on June 30th, on the Esplanade des Invalides, where an important wooden construction has been put up for the purpose. It will be particularly interesting and complete this year. One of the peculiar features of the Show will be a special class reserved for blind-men's dogs, St. Bernard dogs, and Esquimaux dogs, under the designation of "Guides of Man." The following prizes will be awarded to this class:—A gold medal, added to a purse of 100fr.; a silver medal, added to a purse of 75fr.; and a bronze medal, added to a purse of 50fr.

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

RUSSIAN ladies wear from a dozen to twenty bracelets.

THE poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught to work.

Two hundred and forty-three English people went mad from love last year.

Why are pretty girls' eyes like oatmeal cake? Because they are apt to give the heartburn.

THE hair of a New Orleans belle will be bright purple until it recovers from her attempt to bleach it from black to yellow.

Two American girls have scandalized pious Paris by fanning themselves in church. They were admonished to stop fanning or retire, and retired.

A LADY told her minister that she did not miss his beautiful sermons half as much as one might suppose, during an illness, because her servant sat at the window every Sunday morning and told her just who went to church and what they had on.

CHARLES (playfully). "How much really did that hat cost, Jennie?" Jennie.—"If you really want to inspect the bills for my drygoods, Charles, there is a way to do it." [And what else could Charles do but propose on the spot?]

Conceit causes more conversation than wit. If you want a first-class fitting Shirt, send for samples and cards for self-measurement to Treble's, 8 King Street East, Hamilton. Six open back Shirts for \$9.00; open front, collar attached, six for \$10.00.