

Every revolution, religious or secular, social or political, that was widespread and lasting in its effects, found expression in our national literature; and all the grand or critical periods in our history are marked by noble literary monuments. This is true, also, of the nineteenth century, which has witnessed such remarkable progress, in science, commerce and national prosperity. Every phase of its intellectual life is found in its literature, and not one more prominently than the aspirations of women for their social, intellectual and political elevation. Tennyson is but one among many of the foremost writers. Shelly, John Stuart Mill, Mrs. Browning, Charlotte Bronte, George Eliot, Thackeray, Chas. Reade, Thomas Hardy, and George Meredith have championed the cause, and incorporated it in their works. But none have done this in a more kindly and generous spirit than Tennyson in "The Princess," and the poem, though it casts gentle satire on the principle of the separation of the sexes, and points out with deep social wisdom the only true basis for the permanent and beneficial advancement of women, is the crowning work of the literature connected with what has been called the most indigestible fact of our century.

EARLY ACADEMY JOURNALISM.

During the session of 1881-2, in consequence of certain differences in the Pictou Academy Debating Society, a considerable number of students withdrew from that body, and decided to form another one in opposition. This was the Kritosophian, and for two years the Academy was divided into rival camps, eagerly striving for supremacy, and ready to adapt any honorable means to bring about that end.

Before long the Kritosophian commenced the publication of a paper, and the older society followed its example within a month.

These papers, however, were not printed, but written; and each issue consisted of a single copy. This permitted frequent publication, and the paper was read after the debate proper was over, sometimes every week, more often at intervals of a fortnight. No permanent editors were appointed, and each number was prepared by a different staff.

In 1883, the Kritosophian ceased to exist. During the previous year it had been very successful, but the expenses were heavy and the fees therefore large. Time had healed the old disputes, and no opposition was made to union. The papers were also united, and continued in the usual form for a few weeks.

In December a change was made. During the summer a small hand printing press had been placed in the building, and as several students understood the art of setting type, the mechanical work of the paper was put under their care.

On the day of the break-up at Christmas, the pioneer sheet appeared as No. 3 of Vol. 2 of THE PICTOU ACADEMY DEBATING SOCIETY GAZETTE.