

an English colony of decidedly the better class to make a settlement in the eastern part of Tennessee, on, it appears, a spur of the Alleghanies. This colony is highly theoretic in its institution. It is not Communistic, but it is co-operative, and an attempt is made to found an improved status of society. These ambitious designs have been all very well heralded in the newspapers; and now we have a report in speeches telegraphed at great length, of what may be called the installation of the new society at new "Rugby." This is curiously called a special English society, and Mr. HUGHES goes so far in his opening speech as to say that it is not exclusively English, in that others who are not English, if they have sympathy with the objects of the society, and are willing to become fellow workers, may join. We say "curiously called English," because it seems to be studiously kept out of view that these people before they can exercise any right of citizenship in their new home, if indeed they can hold their land, must first become citizens of the United States, which can only be done by the process of taking two oaths prescribed by the United States law;—one, of intention to become a United States citizen, and the other, at the end of five years' residence, to establish that the conditions of such intention have been fulfilled. Now the United States' oath of intention to become a citizen, and also that declaring the conditions fulfilled, are quite special, and in fact remarkable, among instruments of this nature. These oaths are not confined to simple declarations of fealty and allegiance, but they are couched in terms of extreme offensiveness and distrust of all foreign nations. The Englishman who takes them is bound to swear that he renounces his national birthright, under his former allegiance, and that, in case of war, he will become the enemy of Queen Victoria. This is, at least, a tough thing for very intensely English people to do, however much the pill may be gilt by glittering generalities, in the really eloquent words of Mr. HUGHES, about cosmopolitan notions, and the family unity of the great branches of the English speaking race. The swearing of new fealty or allegiance one would think would amply suffice for this happy family idea, but an oath of renunciation of one's national birthright cuts deeper than that. The stern requirements of these oaths, are not put prominently forward in the immigration propagandism of our neighbours, in the United Kingdom. They are in fact, judiciously concealed, and any traveller in England will find it very difficult to get in any United States consular office a copy of these oaths. The Liberal Mr. HUGHES and his friends, however, seem to have got bravely over all difficulties of this nature, and many of the great men of the neighbourhood seem to have gathered to do honour to the inauguration of the colony. Mr. HUGHES speaks lovingly of the beauty of the site, and dwells, as we have before said, on the specially English nature of the community. The site may be beautiful, but we are afraid that the English part of the arrangement will prove to be like the apples of the Dead Sea, goodly to the sight, but sand in the mouth. Even in religion, Mr. HUGHES is going to carry out his commission, or at least, the spirit of co-operation, as all the sects are to worship in one common church. If their Christian charity shall be found to be equal to bearing the strain of all the claims and all the pretensions of each of the sects, we will say there should be a mark made in white for that colony. But it is as respects the composition of the society that Mr. HUGHES is most eloquent, and here we can only quote his own words:—"Our aim and hope are to plant on these highlands a community of gentlemen and ladies; not that artificial class which goes by those grand names, both in Europe and here, the joint product of feudalism and wealth, but a society in which the humblest members who live (as we hope most, if not all of

them, will to some extent) by the labour of their own hands, will be of such strain and culture, that they shall be able to meet a Princess in the gate without embarrassment and without self-assertion should any such strange persons ever present themselves before the gate "tower of Rugby in the new world." The flavour of this is much too fine to spoil by a single comment!

THE LITERARY MOVEMENT.

We have been set an example in the banquet offered to M. FRECHETTE, last week, which we ought to make it our pride to follow as soon and as often as possible. We offer dinners to statesmen, politicians, successful business men and diverse public benefactors, but the purely literary man is overlooked, as if his influence in the community and on the destinies of our common country were too slight to be deserving of recognition. Our French friends have different ideas. They are not only fond of literature, but they prize it and know how to reward it whenever opportunity offers. There is the example of M. FRECHETTE. He was banqueted last Thursday in a manner that would have done honour to the Governor-General. And yet in what character did he appear? Not as a lawyer, for, we believe, he is out of practice. Not as a politician, for he has withdrawn from the political arena. He appeared as a poet, pure and simple. His poems are not numerous, but they are good—so good that they were deemed worthy of the Grand Prix Monthyon awarded by the French Academy. Mindful of the honour conferred upon themselves and upon the country by this distinction, his friends at once conceived the design of expressing their acknowledgment in a suitable public manner. No sooner had the poet returned from Paris, where he felt it incumbent on himself to go in person to receive the laurel crown, than they organized this banquet. While the French naturally took the initiative, the English cordially joined them, so that the assembly became really a national one. Judges, lawyers, physicians, members of Parliament and the press, business men of different grades, met together around the festive board, and representatives of each of these classes were chosen to pay a tribute to genuine literary worth. The banquet was a memorable one, and many things were uttered thereat which must go a great way toward encouraging the literary movement among us. Among these utterances perhaps the most striking, because the most practical, was that of Lieut.-Col. OUMET, M.P. for Laval, who said that M. FRECHETTE had done more to make Canada known in France and to attract emigration from that country than all the agents put together. And he said true.

Dr. JOHNSON declared long ago that a nation is best illustrated by its authors, and it is time that the Dominion should awaken to the blessings of that truism. While all else is thriving among us, and we are on the rising wave of general prosperity, we should not neglect one of the most important factors of national vitality—the development of native literature. This can be done by the cultivation of literary taste and the encouragement of literary men. The talent we have in abundance; the sources of inspiration we plentifully enjoy in the natural beauties of our landscape, in the grand traditions of our history, in the peculiarities of our heterogeneous society, and in the aspirations of our young national life. Let the proper impulse be given, let it be understood that the new sphere is open, let the legitimate reward of appreciation be set before eager eyes, and Canadian literature will soon take a forward step that will astonish even ourselves.

Our French countrymen are already in the field and taking advantage of the propitious movement, as the following interesting notes will show:—

M. FRECHETTE himself, who has already wooed the dramatic as well as the lyric

muse, is at work upon a new play entitled: "The Heroine of Chateauguay." We incline to the belief that this gentleman's "Papineau," represented in mid-summer, owed most of its success to political effects, and we shall be glad to find that his forthcoming work depends rather on genuine literary merit.

Hon. M. MARCHAND, late Crown Lands Commissioner for this Province, is on the point of putting forward a drama upon which he has been busy for a long time. M. MARCHAND has the instinct of the stage, especially for situations of light comedy, and we expect his next work to be a contribution to genuine Canadian literature.

M. BENJAMIN SULTE has just published a new volume of songs, which we briefly review this week, and continues his researches in the history of Three Rivers.

A new edition of GARNEAU'S "History of Canada" is announced, with notes and additions from the responsible pen of his son, M. ALFRED GARNEAU, of Ottawa. This is a noble work which deserves to live, and if shorn of certain appreciations natural enough at the time it was written, but modified now in the light of subsequent events, may be made worthy of acceptance by readers of every class.

The famous antiquarian and specialist, Abbé TANGUY, is rapidly pushing forward the second volume of his invaluable work on the Genealogy of Canadian Families. After studying the archives of nearly every parish in Lower Canada, he has gone to St. Louis and other points of the Mississippi Valley to trace out the origin of Canadian settlers there, and has done the same for the Acadians of Nova Scotia.

Mr. OSCAR DUNN, author of a thoughtful work entitled "Ten Years of Journalism," and M. PASCAL POIRIER, an Acadian litterateur, are busy on philological labours.

Judge ROUTHIER and Abbé CASGRAIN have in hand books of travel, and the *Revue Canadienne*, a monthly literary periodical, is about to resume publication.

As we all must earn our bread and butter, we all rejoice at the actual commercial and financial "boom," but to those who seek for the food of the mind, these evidences of literary revival will be doubly welcome.

REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

TRIP TO MANITOBA, OR ROUGHING IT ON THE LINE. By Miss Fitzgibbon.

We are glad to see that Belford, Rose & Co. of Toronto, have brought out a Canadian edition of this lively book. Miss Fitzgibbon is a granddaughter of Mrs. Moodie, whose name is justly dear to all lovers of Canadian literature, and seems to have inherited no inconsiderable portion of the family talent. In 1876 she accompanied the wife of one of the chief engineers of the C. P. R. survey to Manitoba, and gives a lively account of her journey to Winnipeg, her residence in that city for some months, her journey to the residence on Lake Deception out "on the line," a year's residence in the wilderness, and a return journey full of adventures by boat and field. The story is an interesting one, and is made still more so by the rapid changes going on in our prairie province, as showing the advance made and the difficulties under which the first pioneers of civilization laboured. We hope Miss Fitzgibbon will meet with such encouragement as to induce her to again send forth another venture into the literary world.

THE FRONTIER SCHOOLMASTER: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A TEACHER, &c. By C. Thomas. Montreal: John Lovell & Son, 120, pp. 465.

This a good and useful book, written in a pleasant style and conveying a great deal of information in regard to the hardships and other adventures of school teaching in the Eastern Townships. The author is already favourably known to the public as having written, some years ago, a history of Shefford County. His experiences in the American war, whether real or fictitious, form an interesting episode to the march of the story. There is also a vein of quiet humor in the portraiture of the oddities of several of the pupils. The construction of the romance displays considerable ability, and the interest of the reader is sustained throughout. As a mere novel, therefore, we can recommend it very highly to the public. But the book has other and more substantial merits which make it particularly useful to teachers and to all those who give attention to our educational system. Some of its concluding chapters contain an essay on the management of our public schools that is full of valuable suggestions and timely criticism. On this subject Mr. Thomas is calm and temperate, but quite plain-spoken. The mate-

rial appearance of the work is handsome, and reflects credit on the eminent publishers from whence it emanates.

CHANTS NOUVEAUX. Par Benjamin Sulte. Ottawa, 160. pp. 68.

M. Sulte is the most national of French Canadian poets, and this new work of his still further justifies that reputation. We had occasion a few years ago to review in the most favourable spirit Mr. Sulte's first volume of poems, entitled "Les Laurentiennes," and we are glad to meet him again in the enjoyment of all his old lyric force and fire. The jovial and genial phase of his poetic character is likewise well sustained, and particularly displayed in those poems of the present volume included under "Impromptus." There are some thirty pieces in all, making a handsome little volume, which we heartily recommend to all those of our readers who take the interest which they should take in French Canadian literature. We would call special attention to "Crémazie," "Chateauguay," "Rallions Nous," and "La Cloche." As a specimen of the gayer poems we may cite "Son Petit Nom."

Pourquoi l'appelons-nous Titite?  
C'est banal et de mauvais ton,  
Dit-on.

A la nommer tout nous invite,  
Jean, Jeannette, Jeanneton.

Jeanne Parent est un nom grave—  
Que les grand'mères portaient bien,  
Et rien.

Ne saurait y mettre d'entrave,  
Si l'enfant le voulait pour sien.

Jeannette a pour moi plus de charmes,  
Ce dit l'autre est coquet.

Tout prêt  
Pour ceux qui lui rendront les armes  
Car elle aura plus d'un attrait.

Jeanneton est un peu rustique;  
Son père emploiera sans façon  
Ce nom?

Sa mère aura la Jeanne antique  
Et Jeannette... un joli garçon.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, Oct. 4.—Large quantities of arms are being imported into Ireland for distribution to the agitators.—The international syndicate signed the documents in Paris yesterday providing for the construction of the Panama Canal.—A serious accident occurred at the Roman Catholic Church at Manchester, on Sunday, through one of the galleries giving way. Several persons were killed.—The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday handed to the Ambassadors the Sultan's latest scheme for a settlement of the Eastern Question.—Mr. Parnell's deliverances at the Cork demonstration, on Thursday, do not appear to have been perfectly satisfactory to the advocates of armed revolution as a means of redeeming Ireland's grievances.

TUESDAY, Oct. 5.—The triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States opens in New York to-day.—Bismarck has recommended the Legislature to sanction the modifications proposed by the Belgian Government in shipping dues at Antwerp.—The Italian Government is preparing a circular reviving the Jesuit decrees, on account of the large number of French Jesuits who have recently taken refuge in Italy.—News from the Russian camp at Kuldja says hostilities will have to be suspended during the winter, on account of the snow. Negotiations are to be re-opened with the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Minister.—The Emperor of Germany has sent an autograph letter to the Queen, protesting against unduly forcing the Porte to comply with the wishes of the Powers, and especially against the disembarkation of troops.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6.—It is proposed to blockade the Dardanelles as a means of coercion against the Sultan.—It is said that the European Powers have agreed to lend Montenegro pecuniary assistance.—Lord Beaconsfield has returned 20 per cent. of their rents for the past year to his Huguenot tenants.—The British forces in Ireland are to be re-inforced, as soon as the Commander-in-Chief has any available troops.—The convention of the associated merchants and shippers of the United States opened in Boston yesterday.—Unusual floods have been experienced in the northern and midland counties of England, caused by the recent heavy rains.—The French Government has been formally notified of the Vatican's intention to recall the Papal Nuncio in case of the enforcement of the Jesuit decrees.

THURSDAY, Oct. 7.—There are rumours that the Powers are giving encouragement to the deposition of the Sultan.—Reports come from Zanzibar of caravans being attacked and several English officers killed.—Three British steamships—the *Stag*, *Robina* and *Benalla*, have been wrecked at St. Michaels, Azores.—The cricket match at Philadelphia between twelve Englishmen and twelve Americans resulted in a draw. The Americans made 98 and 86 in their two innings; the Englishmen scoring 130 in their first innings and 15 for five wickets in their second innings.—A number of leading Irish landowners proceeded in a deputation to the Castle, at Dublin, yesterday, and had an interview with the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Forster, who promised that if the law was not sufficiently strong to deal with the present crisis in Ireland, other measures would be promptly taken by the Government.

FRIDAY, Oct. 8.—King Humbert has arrested Garibaldi's son-in-law, imprisoned at Genoa.—An appeal has been sent to the home authorities for reinforcements for South Africa.—Some fifty persons were killed in a terrible colliery accident which occurred near Breslau yesterday.—The Albanian Catholic tribes have joined Riza Pasha's standard. All the Powers have agreed to England's proposed coercive measures.—The detectives have "located" one of the gang supposed to have been implicated in the dynamite plot on the London and North-western Railway.—A Constantinople despatch says the Sheiks from all the Moslem centres are gathering at the Sultan's palace, urging him to proclaim a religious war and call on his people to drive the Christians from Turkish soil.—Russia refused to re-open negotiations with the Chinese Government concerning the boundary of their Asiatic possessions, but has sent an ultimatum demanding that the treaty negotiated with Chung How, then Chinese Minister, be carried out, and in the event of this being refused, the Russian fleet will take active measures to obtain redress.

SATURDAY, Oct. 9.—Destitute Christians, exiled from Montenegro, are taking refuge at Scutari.—It is asserted that no syndicate has been yet formed to build the Panama Canal.—The Porte is expected to surrender Dulcigno at once, but adheres to the other demands.—The Chinese are preparing a plan for the re-organization of their army on the Prussian system.—The rumour that the French fleet was to be withdrawn from the combined squadron is contradicted.