

Such reduplication is not infrequent in the course of the poem.

Nevertheless, the author has, we think, weakened his case by over-stating it and leaning too often on slight parallelisms. He does not question, it should be said, Milton's supreme poetic faculty; and, after all, it seems to us that Milton has "bettered what he borrowed," and this he held to be a sufficient defence. Vondel, as he appears here, is a poet primarily of fancy, very literal in his imagery, very fertile in invention; but even when Milton approaches nearest the Dutch original, his affluence in beauty and sublimity in imagination and splendor of expression make him to Vondel as the eagle to the wren. Milton's laurel will not shed a leaf nor deaden its green ever so faintly for this exhibition of what one is compelled to accept as a leading influence in his later poems. The volume is of great interest, but the reader closes it with a stray line of Lowell's running in his head, which is the sum and substance of the whole matter of plagiarism and originality—" 'Tis his at last who says it best."

Anthropoid Apes. By Robert Hartmann, Professor in the University of Berlin. [International Scientific Series, vol. lii.] Appletons. 1886.

THE anthropoid, or manlike or tailless, apes include the gorilla and chimpanzee of tropical Africa, the orang of Borneo and Sumatra, and the gibbons of the East Indies, India, and some other parts of Asia. The author of the present work has given much attention to the group, has made himself familiar with most of the literature, and has published original observations upon the habits and structure of the gorilla especially. After an account of the history of our acquaintance with the anthropoids, from the year 470 B. C., when the Carthaginians under Hanno found in Sierra Leone creatures which they called "gorillai," but which were probably chimpanzees, he considers in turn their external form and their structure, their varieties, their geographical distribution, and their habits, both wild and in captivity. He then discusses their zoological position and relations, and concludes with an instructive summary. There is a full index, and an appendix contains the titles of 116 books and papers, which would be more useful if the writers' names were always given and alphabetically arranged. The translator or American editor should have completed the list to date, and especially for American works, and should have seen that the first name of the anatomist, Wyman, was spelled Jeffries instead of Jeffrys, as in both the appendix and the text.

The author regards man, apes, and monkeys as constituting a single order, Primates, excluding therefrom the Lemurs. He quotes, with approval, Huxley's statement that the lowest monkeys are further removed from the highest apes than the latter are from man. The brains of anthropoids are somewhat fully described and figured. Although never so large as man's, and never to be mistaken for it, they present certain features of resemblance thereto which not only justify all that has been said of their human-like behavior, but lead us to anticipate more startling approximations whenever it is possible (as, for example, by the care bestowed upon the chimpanzee now at the Central Park Menagerie) to rear anthropoids and observe the effects of education upon several successive generations. For the present, however, notwithstanding the existence of the subfrontal gyre (Broca's convolution), which is certainly connected closely with the faculty of language, the anthropoids do not "talk" any more than other animals. Our author's views upon these points may be gathered from the following paragraph:

"It would, for instance, be a grave mistake to compare a tiger with a bloodthirsty executioner of the Reign of Terror, since the former only satisfies his natural appetite in preying on other animals. The atrocities of the trials for witchcraft . . . find no parallel in the habits of animals in their savage state. And such a comparison is, above all, impossible in the case of anthropoids, which display no hostility toward men or other animals unless they are first attacked. In this respect the anthropoid ape stands on a higher plane than many men. A great chasm between men and anthropoids is constituted, as I believe, by the fact that the human race is capable of education, and is able to acquire the highest mental culture, while the most intelligent anthropoid ape can only receive a certain mechanical training. . . . No anthropoid now in existence has shown itself capable of adapting stones, etc., to his personal use."

Like most living zoologists, the author is an evolutionist, and holds that "man cannot have descended from any of the fossil species which have hitherto come under our notice, nor yet from any of the species now extant; it is more probable that both types have been produced from a common ground-form" which has become extinct. There is much yet to be learned of the anatomy of the anthropoids, especially of the brain; and their embryonic stages are almost entirely unknown to science. No fact respecting these, our "poor relations," is without its significance in determining our present affinities and common ancestry.

Most of the figures in this book are well chosen and well executed; but (especially in view of the somewhat extended consideration of the mooted point as to the overlapping of the cerebellum by the cerebrum) what is the intelligent layman to infer from the contrast between the orang's brain (fig. 56); which has nearly its natural shape, and that of the gorilla (fig. 60), which any unprejudiced anatomist can see had been distorted in the process of hardening, yet is not so described in the text? The skeletons of man and gorilla, and the facial muscles of the same, are instructively placed on opposite pages, but in two cases detailed anatomical descriptions of unfamiliar parts occur before the figures by which alone they are rendered intelligible to the unprofessional reader, and without reference to them. Like the other volumes of this series, the book is attractive in appearance; but there are numerous evidences of careless proof-reading, and several passages (notably on pp. 194, 198, 199, 110, 310) indicate that the translator (who is not named) had too little familiarity with the subject.

The History of the Anti-Slavery Cause in State and Nation. By Rev. Austin Willey. Portland, Maine: Brown Thurston. 1886. 12mo, pp. 503.

THE size of this book corrects at a glance the extravagance of the "Publisher's Notice" on the opening page, viz., that this is "the most complete and perspicuous history of the cause ever written, or that ever can be written." It is but just to the author to say that he makes no such absurd pretension. He has written seriously, in good faith, and to the best of his ability, but he is not a historian: he remains what he was, a combatant. He worked as a journalist and lecturer devotedly and unselfishly in a remote field, the State of Maine, from which he emerged occasionally to visit the great cities at the time of anniversary or nominating conventions. He naturally tells more and has more to tell, in quantity and in value, of the local movement with which he was identified than of the national movement, though this is sketched crudely and confusedly down to the outbreak of the rebellion. Mr. Willey began Abolitionist, in the technical sense, as President of the Anti-Slavery Society of the Bangor Theological Seminary, and

later became one of the officers of the State Society, which, as a result of the sectarian schism in 1840, cut loose from the American Anti-Slavery Society, and passed, by steps which are not here recorded distinctly, into the political movement initiated by the Liberty party. Mr. Willey's account of the causes of this separation is not trustworthy, but the facts have meanwhile been laid before the public in another work, and have not been controverted. The same bias leads him to neglect totally, after the date mentioned, the body which rightly retained the name of Abolitionists, continued uninterruptedly the moral agitation, and was most conspicuous for zeal, activity, talent, eloquence, and conversions.

Mr. Willey was and is one of the most thorough-going believers in the efficacy of the ballot to effect a moral revolution, despising every other instrumentality in comparison. This view was the corner-stone of the Liberty party. It is instructive, therefore, to find our author admitting "that not one-half so many anti-slavery papers were taken in Maine in proportion to its Liberty votes, including those published out of the State, as were taken in many other States" (p. 407); and that the "Free Democracy" of 1853 in Maine could not have lived had it not made an alliance with prohibition (p. 419). This points clearly to the fact that, for Maine at least, the Liberty party was organized too soon, or, as used to be said, got itself prematurely counted. We can imagine a similar predicament if the Mugwumps, dissatisfied with inspiring fear in both parties and holding the balance of power, had come out as a separate party, and, after a vain effort to establish themselves on a pure civil-service reform basis, had attached revenue reform or currency reform to their platform. Mr. Willey shows, by the way, unconsciously and incidentally, how vulnerable is the myth which identifies, as parts of one continuous political growth, the Liberty, Free-Soil, and Republican parties. Third-partyism never flourished in this country, and it was only the disbandment (*i. e.*, the anti-slavery conversion, or, as our slang phrase is, capture) of the Whig party which permitted a national candidate to be elected in the person of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Willey is faithful now, as in the militant past, in denouncing the complicity of the American churches with slavery. His profession, of course, gives great weight to his utterances on this head, which are numerous and unsparing. That necessary alliance which he affirms between the anti-slavery and the temperance ballot, leads him to trace the fortunes of prohibition in Maine until it became the shibboleth of both parties and the fundamental law of the State. Hence a portrait of Neal Dow is included among the very interesting and valuable series, chiefly anti-slavery, which alone would make this book a desideratum in every public or special library. Most important of these is the benevolent face of the philanthropic Ebenezer Dole, the early prop of the *Liberator*; and next, the fine head of Gen. Samuel Fessenden. But Mr. Willey has succeeded in thus preserving the features of no fewer than nine founders of the Maine Anti-Slavery Society.

The Chersonese with the Gilding Off. By Emily Innes. 2 vols. London: R. Bentley & Son. 1885. 8vo.

THE readers of Miss Bird's 'Golden Chersonese' will find much to interest and amuse them in Mrs. Innes's lively account of her experiences in the same country. Her husband being appointed Collector in the Malay State of Salangore, she determined to accompany him, although assured that it was "perfectly impossible" for an Eng-

lishwoman to live at Langat. This place proved to be a wretched village in a swamp "of seething black mud," inhabited by Malays of the poorest class and a few Chinese. Their house was "an ordinary Malay wigwam," made of dry palm-leaves and boards, standing on piles, while the only walk was a mud path which lost itself in the swamp on the outskirts of the village. Yet here she lived for the greater part of six years, much of the time entirely alone, her husband being often absent on official tours. Her description of the way in which she employed herself, her difficulties with her servants, the straits to which she was often put to get food, the annoyances from her numerous and uninvited guests, is very en-

tertaining. Among these latter visitors were tigers, which, though constantly roaming at night about their house, were singularly harmless. Not so the mosquitoes, however, which were of unexampled size and ferocity. The customs, dress, and mode of life of the natives are also very graphically pictured by Mrs. Innes. From her account they appear to be, though lazy and filthy in their habits, a gentle, inoffensive people, without a trace of the treacherous disposition which we were formerly taught to regard as the distinguishing characteristic of the Malays. She says: "I never found the natives otherwise than civil and obliging." The Chinese form the dangerous element in the population, as she had sufficient

reason to know, being nearly killed by the gang which murdered Captain Lloyd, Superintendent of Pangkor, with whom she was staying at the time.

The pleasure of the reader in this book (for though the writer gives a very different picture from Miss Bird's rather highly colored account, yet she always describes her various trials in a cheery, good-humored way) is somewhat marred by the prominence given to the ill-usage of her husband by his immediate superior, "the Resident. Though their complaints are apparently well-grounded, it would have been better to avoid the appearance, at least, of having written a book for the purpose of making them public.

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