

nestness; the efforts of civilians were in the direction of inspiring greater intensity of action, and infusing a keener sympathy with the anti-slavery policy. In the English Civil War, on the other hand, it was the army that was in earnest and the Parliament that was ready to compromise. So that we find, besides the natural and unavoidable jealousy of the two powers, an antagonism in temper and policy which complicates the questions at issue, and makes it very difficult to determine in all cases where the right lay. The intrigues of the politicians against the single-hearted soldier are narrated at a length which, if somewhat wearisome by reason of its petty details, is nevertheless very instructive. The highest interest in the book is found in the later years, when the hostility was not the mere jealousy of power, but was upon fundamental questions of policy.

In these great questions of policy Col. Hutchinson occupied an attitude which classes him with Sir Harry Vane the younger—who, however, is hardly mentioned in the book. He was one of the judges of the King, and appears to have joined heartily in the policy of putting the King to death; but he was wholly opposed to the "usurpation" of Cromwell, and retired into private life, from which, however, he emerged after the resignation of Richard Cromwell, and had then some hope that the restoration of Charles II. would give England a good and free government. It seems clear that he changed his mind as to the execution of the King, and regarded it as a mistake—having led the way, not to a free government, but to a new despotism as unbearable as the old. At the same time, he never changed his opinions as to the questions at issue, and did not receive the new King with servile submission, but as, under the circumstances, the best hope of free institutions.

This is the conclusion that we draw, from the actions and language of Col. Hutchinson, as to his genuine sentiments in relation to the Civil War, the Protectorate, and the Restoration. After the Restoration he was placed in an equivocal and embarrassing position through a petition written by his wife, without his knowledge, and signed with his name. By this letter, which the editor characterizes correctly as an "humble and dishonoring petition for life," and by the assistance of members of her family—her brother, Sir Allen Apsley, had been an active leader on the Royalist side, and had now great influence at court—Col. Hutchinson was preserved from the punishment visited upon the other regicides. He felt keenly the dishonor of his situation; and, although he acquiesced in the result, so far as even to address, shortly after, another petition, to the House of Lords, dignified and manly in tone, but, expressing a degree of repentance, which he certainly did not feel, yet he brooded over it in his mind, and did not conceal his satisfaction at being arrested, two or three years after, and thrown into the prison in which he died.

The intercession of Sir Allen Apsley for his brother-in-law illustrates one fact that we note in this history: there is no indication in any part of the book, so far as we can recollect, of the bitter hatred which civil war has the reputation of creating between near friends and kinsmen. Col. Hutchinson's relatives, the Birones, and his wife's relatives, the Apsleys, were ardent Cavaliers; but their intercourse with him, even when the contest was at its height, is represented as always friendly, while it was their influence that obtained his pardon at the Restoration. His enemies, and very bitter ones they were, were in his own party—the members of what we may call the Parliamentary faction as opposed to the army leaders.

The edition before us is sumptuous and beauti-

ful. The ten portraits, etched with spirit, are of great value as historical portraits, most of them being of eminent characters. They are, besides Col. Hutchinson and his wife, the following: James I., Charles II., Cromwell, Ireton, Sir John Hotham, Lord Chaworth, and two kinsmen of the hero—Lord Biron and Sir Allen Apsley. Only five hundred copies have been printed, two hundred of which have been reserved for sale in this country, with an American imprint. We find an incorrect reference in a footnote on page 270 of vol. ii: it is given to page 378, when it should be 213.

The Story of the Jews. By James K. Hosmer. [The Story of the Nations.] G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1886.

CONFORMABLY to the plan laid down in the prospectus of this series, the present work is distinctly a book for young people. Its style is pure and graphic, and it can be read from cover to cover with unabated interest. Everything, even historical proportion, is sacrificed to the desire to bring out salient features of the Jews even more than of their history. Jewish history before the contact with Assyria is dismissed in one chapter, while two are devoted to the Assyrian period. The Maccabean age is strikingly depicted, though no attempt is made to separate the legends which have grown up about the actual history contained in the Apocryphal Books of Maccabees. When our author comes to the Middle Ages, he is full of sympathy with the Jews for the persecutions they had to bear in those dark days, though he thinks that Jewish pride and exclusiveness are somewhat to blame for such constant enmity. Concerning the Jews of modern times this work is much fuller than any book on the subject. Spinoza, Mendelssohn, the Rothschilds, Montefiore, Lasker, Crémieux, D'Israeli, and Heine, all have a place.

Prof. Hosmer shows throughout evidences of careful preparation, and yet there are constantly distinct traces of the dilettante's work. He is wrong in taking *Rabshakeh*, an officer's title, as the name of a man; again, no god by the name of Nisroch has been found in the Assyrian Pantheon, and it would have been much better to assume with Halévy that Nisroch is a mistake for Nésoch, the Assyrian god Nusku. Prof. Hosmer speaks of Cyrus as the "Mede," which he certainly was not, and repeats the traditional story of the Septuagint translation without any hint of his disbelief in it. There is, moreover, a marked lack of familiarity with Jewish customs. Each male was required to visit Jerusalem thrice, not twice a year. The Day of Atonement generally falls at the beginning, never at the end of October. Similar blunders are to be found in the account of the Passover service and the description of the interior of a synagogue. But few historians will agree with the dictum concerning Josephus, that "there is no reason to doubt his real accuracy." The philosophical system of Maimonides—a reconciliation of Judaism and Aristotelianism—our author does not seem to have appreciated. A whole chapter, entitled "Casting out a Prophet," is devoted to an indignation meeting over the excommunication of Spinoza by the synagogue of Amsterdam; though, whatever be his claims to consideration as a philosopher, Spinoza certainly had none which could weigh with the elders of the synagogue or of any other church. And, finally, there are some careless slips, such as the citing of Lucien Wolf's Biography of Sir Moses Montefiore as "Simon Wolfe's."

Vice in the Horse; and Other Papers on Horses and Riding. By G. S. Anderson. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1886.

THIS little volume contains nine short essays on

matters connected with horsemanship. They show the author to be a very competent horseman, though by no means a fancier of the school of clumsy "practical" horsemanship which for a century or more has been the vogue among the English. Other distinguished American amateurs have also of late declared in favor of Continental horsemanship, and have condemned the British modes of using the saddle-horse. The Southern people of the United States have never adopted the modern English manner of riding, though the Kentucky and Virginia horsemen cannot be said to follow any of the Continental schools. Their horsemanship, with its careful training in paces, more closely resembles that of the French than the fashions which now prevail in England. It appears that the modes of training and using horses on the Continent were, during the seventeenth and perhaps in the eighteenth century, common in England. That delightful braggart, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, describing in his memoirs the movements of the horse, which his successors have relegated to the circus, says: "The most useful aer, as the Frenchmen term it, is territerr; the courbettes, cabrioies, or un pas et un sault, being fitter for horses of parade and triumph than for soldiers, yet I cannot deny but a demivolte with courbettes, so that they be not too high, may be useful in a fight or mêlée"—all of which he learned in western England about the beginning of the seventeenth century. The disfavor into which the old and somewhat fanciful horsemanship fell was probably due in part to its inutility in hunting, but partly also to its essential impracticability. In the same way the graceful but useless *salutes* preceding a bout of fencing, as well as many departments of the fencer's art, were abandoned in Britain as soon as French influence began to decline. Now that men of leisure in America desire to amuse themselves with horses, it is perhaps worth while to bring back the banished capers of the old-time horsemanship. Persons who desire this diversion of training horses in nice details of action will find Mr. Anderson's hints very useful, while those who condemn such practices will find his suggestions on horse-shoeing valuable.

The Scientific Angler: Being a general and instructive work on Artistic Angling. By the late David Foster. 3d edition. London: Bembrose & Sons.

THIS is a new edition of an excellent angling book previously noticed in these columns, with the addition of delicately colored engravings of over sixty land and aquatic, natural and artificial flies, the natural and artificial, being placed side by side. The imitations in some cases are wonderfully exact, in others scarcely to be recognized. The American trout is not, on the whole, as highly educated as his British cousin, and the very delicate and fine differences in the construction of flies is not so essential to success, here as in England, although a good many of our Eastern waters are now breeding fish that laugh to scorn the attempts of the ordinary angler. That there is, however, a growing interest in the niceties of the art is shown by the fact that Mr. Foster's book has been reprinted here. It is stated erroneously in the preface that this and the 'Complete Angler' are "the only English books on angling that our transatlantic cousins have deemed worthy of reprinting." The book is one every angler ought to have, and the colored plates of flies make this the most desirable edition yet published. There is a good deal of useful information about rods, reels, lines, etc., but the fact is, that we are as much ahead of the English in these utensils as they are of us in the fly-tying branch of the art of angling.

Glimpses of Three Coasts. By Helen Jackson (H. H.). Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1886.

THE papers that fill this volume are rather the fruit of travel than the description of it. The first coast visited, the Californian, is looked at in the main as the scene of the early Spanish missions, which interested the author ethically through her sympathy with the work of civilizing the Indians. The other coasts, Scottish, Norwegian, and Danish, are more picturesquely treated; but here, too, it is the novelist who writes, and scenes from the common life are of more consequence to her than landscape. Often the narrative becomes only a dialect-sketch. The village and play of Oberammergau, which are the last subjects, could hardly be "glimpsed" from any but a Bohemian seacoast. The volume has no unity, and most, if not all, of its contents have appeared in magazines or papers.

George Eliot and Her Heroines: A Study. By Abba Gould Woolson. Harper & Brothers. 1886.

THE very poor portrait of George Eliot prefixed to this volume—a mechanical engraving of a feeble photograph—is a fitting frontispiece for it. That this "study" has succeeded in producing a certain sort of likeness of George Eliot is not to be denied; but it is feeble in conception and mechanical in execution. Such power of representation as it possesses is impaired by frequent uncalled for criticism, of a kind that might even be pronounced impertinent, of George Eliot's works, though they are ranked as highly as they deserve. There is, too, a large amount of extraneous matter. There are few leading themes in the volume and no striking passages. It is, therefore, a book impossible either to analyze or to quote from. A few unfortunate misconceptions might be pointed out were it in any wise worth discussion.

Bilder aus dem englischen Leben. Von Leopold Katscher. Zweite Auflage. Leipzig. 1885. 342 pp.

Aus England. Von L. Katscher. Leipzig. 1885. 109 pp.

Nebelland und Themsestrand. Von L. Katscher. Stuttgart: G. I. Göschen. 1886. 473 pp.

GERMANY must be the paradise of the "literary journalist"—using the phrase in the sense in which it is understood by those who so describe themselves. In Germany, as elsewhere, scholars and specialists occasionally write articles, and the litterateur is not absolutely unknown; but the staple of German magazines and feuilletons consists of "reports" and political correspondence writ large, being as devoid of the literary flavor as are the columns of a newspaper. Mr. Katscher is one of the best, as well as one of the most prolific, of these journalists, and has turned his reporting faculty to the best account in connection with what seems to have been a long residence in London. But he has neither the grace of style necessary to make commonplace agreeable, nor the power of intuitive perception which draws from it an unobvious meaning. In these volumes we find discussed everything of current newspaper interest, from sewers and gas to the Salvation Army and the Shakers, but nothing is treated in any but the every-day, superficial aspect; so that, however useful as an encyclopædia of useful information, Mr. Katscher's collections cannot be said to have any claim to form an addition to literature. His sketches are always sensible, but never shrewd. He is too exclusively a journalist to take a particular interest in anything, and altogether too reasonable and careful to display the prejudice and ignorance which, faults as they are, give the foreign studies of his

French contemporaries a certain interest, if not value. What is more surprising is that he shows none of that "thoroughness"—that special familiarity with some field of research or phase of life—which one expects to find in German books, and which characterized the English studies of Mr. Katscher's predecessors, Althaus, Rodenberg, Hillebrand, and Holtzendorff.

Die Buddha-Legende und das Leben Jesu nach den Evangelien. Von Rudolf Seydel, Professor an der Universität Leipzig. Leipzig: Otto Schulze.

THIS little book is a sequel to the author's previous work on the same subject ('Das Evangelium von Jesu in seinen Verhältnissen zu Buddha-Sage und Buddha-Lehre'). It includes in it arguments drawn from the most recent researches into the Buddha legend. The conclusion to which the author now comes is, that it is quite possible that the structure of the Gospels was framed after a Buddhist model. He says that the Evangelists need have known nothing of the Buddhist legend, as it was *Buddhist*; but that a poetical Gospel, or the framework of a Gospel, might have been put together at Ephesus or Antioch or Alexandria by a Christian poet brought into contact with a Buddhist mendicant attached perhaps to some embassy to the West—and that on the lines of this poetical outline, confessedly built on the Legend of Buddha, the Evangelists, with no knowledge of Buddha himself, might have constructed or shaped the Gospels of Christ. Professor Seydel gives an example of what he means by observing that the typical group of the Virgin and Child, as painted by Raphael or Holbein, must undoubtedly have been suggested by the Isis-Horus figures, although without any distinct recognition in the minds of the Christian painters. In other words, his theory is that there is always a surviving ideal of the fittest, whether in poetry or art, which commends itself to the mind of the man tuned to receive it, though he himself in accepting the ideal is utterly ignorant of the source or concrete origin of the idea itself.

Professor Seydel therefore takes for granted that the Buddha-life was an ideal of human perfection, not necessarily the most perfect ideal, but such an one as, in the development of man's capabilities, would commend itself to the great human conscience. This ideal, transplanted to another soil, and brought into contact with a higher knowledge and a more complete religious system, and at the same time with a more perfect ideal of human greatness, viz., the character of Christ, produced the first thought of framing a life of Jesus; or, in other words, suggested the idea of the Gospel narratives.

It is undoubtedly a fact, notwithstanding all contradiction, that the Buddha legend was put together before the Christian era; and when we follow Professor Seydel in his comparisons of the leading features of this legend with the particulars found in the Gospels, we cannot but allow that there is a great similarity of *framework*. But as this does not support the wild arguments of those who would convert the Christian system into a perverted form of Buddhism, neither does it seek any reconciliation with those who discard the Buddhist element in the development of the religious idea in man, which is embodied in history. We think that Professor Seydel has put the whole matter, as it concerns the parallels between the Buddhist legend and the Gospel narrative, in very fitting words, as concise as any canon can be, when he says, on p. 16 of his work, "The probability of the independent origin diminishes in proportion to the increasing specialty of the resemblances and the increasing frequency of such specialties."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Arnold, T. The Second Punic War; Being Chapters of the History of Rome, edited by W. T. Arnold. Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.
- Behrend, Dr. A. J. F. Socialism and Christianity. Baker & Taylor. \$1.50.
- Blake, J. V. Manual Training in Education. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 25 cents.
- Bowker, R. R. Copyright: Its Law and its Literature. With a Bibliography of Literary Property, by Thorwald Solberg. Office of Publishers' Weekly.
- Brooks, H. F. New England Sunday. [The Olden Time Series. Vol. 3.] Boston: Ticknor & Co.
- Buchhelm, C. A. Modern German Reader. Part II. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
- Burritt, J. L. How to Teach Penmanship in Public Schools. 2d ed. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 60 cents.
- Coit, J. M. The Elements of Chemical Arithmetic, with a Short System of Elementary Qualitative Analysis. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 55 cents.
- Comfort, G. F. Modern Languages in Education. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.
- Constance of Acadia: A Novel. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1.50.
- Cooke, A. H. Xenophon; Selections from the Cyropaedia. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.
- Cremona, L. Elements of Projective Geometry. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.
- Dix, Rev. M. The Gospel and Philosophy. Six Lectures, Delivered in Trinity Chapel, New York. E. & J. B. Young & Co. \$1.50.
- Ely, Prof. R. T. French and German Socialism in Modern Times. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
- Foreordained: A Story of Heredity. Fowler & Wells. 50 cents.
- Freeman, C. E., and Sloman, A. P. Terenti Andria. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.
- Gardner, Helen H. Men, Women, and Gods. With an Introduction by Robert G. Ingersoll. 4th ed. The Truth Seeker Co.
- Gibbs, D. C. If Love be Love: A Forest Idyl. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
- Graham, Prof. W. The Social Problem in its Economic, Moral, and Political Aspects. Scribner & Welford.
- Grant, U. S. Personal Memoirs. Vol. II. C. L. Webster & Co.
- Grueber, E. The Roman Law of Damage to Property. Macmillan & Co. \$2.75.
- Hoey, Mrs. Cashel. A Stern Chase: A Story in Three Parts. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
- Hornbrook, Emma E. Marvellous in Our Eyes: A Story of Providence. Cassell & Co. 25 cents.
- Jeans, J. S. England's Supremacy; Its Sources, Economics, and Dangers. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
- Jebb, R. C. Sophocles: The Plays and Fragments. Part II. The Oedipus Coloneus. Cambridge, Eng.: University Press; New York: Macmillan. \$3.50.
- Kaegi, Prof. A. The Rigveda: The Oldest Literature of the Indians. Boston: Ginn & Co.
- King, T. Hashish: A Novel. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.
- Krause, A. S. Starving London: The Story of a Three Weeks' Sojourn among the Destitute. Scribner & Welford.
- Lathrop, G. P. Representative Poems of Living Poets, American and English. Selected by the Poets Themselves. Cassell & Co. \$5.
- Lee-Warner, H. Hints and Helps for Latin Elegiacs. Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.
- Library Catalogue and Index. Containing Spaces for 1,500 Titles. Chicago: Shepard & Johnston.
- Lock, J. B. Trigonometry for Beginners. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.
- Mackie, E. C. Parallel Passages for Translation into Greek and English. Macmillan. \$1.10.
- Marshall, J. Xenophon: Anabasis, Book I. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
- Martineau, J. Types of Ethical Theory. 2 vols. 2d ed. Revised. Macmillan & Co. \$4.50.
- Masson, G. Corneille's Cinna. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
- Masson, G. Molière's Les Femmes Savantes, with Notes, etc. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
- Matthews, B. Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States from the Days of Garrick to the Present Time. Vol. 2. Cassell & Co. \$1.50.
- Maudsley, Dr. H. Natural Causes and Supernatural Seemings. Scribner & Welford.
- Mayor, J. B., and Swatson, G. H. Ciero: De Natura Ceroarum. Vol. III. Macmillan & Co. \$2.75.
- Michell, T. History of the Scottish Expedition to Norway in 1612. T. Nelson & Sons.
- Milnes, A. Johnson: Lives of Dryden and Pope. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
- Minchin, G. M. A Treatise on Statics, with Applications to Physics. Vol. II. 3d ed. Macmillan & Co. \$4.
- Neill, Elizabeth. Clifford: A Chronicle, together with a Little Romance Regarding Rudolf and Jacob Naf, of Frankford, Pa., and their Descendants, including an Account of the Nefts in Switzerland and America. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. \$4.
- Nekrasov, W. A. Red-Nosed Frost. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
- Nixon, J. E. Prose Extracts for Translation into English and Latin. Macmillan. \$1.50.
- Nixon, R. C. J. Euclid Revised. Macmillan & Co. \$1.90.
- Oswald, F. L. Household Remedies. Fowler & Wells. \$1.
- Owen, S. G. Ovid: Tristia, Book I. Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.
- Pellissier, E. French Roots and their Families. A Synthetic Vocabulary. Macmillan. \$1.50.
- Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. Burglars in Paradise. [The Riverside Paper Series.] Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
- Posnett, H. M. Comparative Literature. D. Appleton & Co.
- Preston, T. The Yeomen of the Guard: 1485—1885. London: Harrison & Sons.
- Prestwich, J. Geology, Chemical, Physical, and Stratigraphical. Vol. I. Macmillan & Co. \$6.25.
- Profits in Poultry. O. Judd Co. \$1.
- Qualtrough, Lieut. E. F. The Boat Sailer's Manual. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
- Quick, R. H. Essays on Educational Reformers. New ed. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$1.50.
- Rees, J. R. The Pleasures of a Book-Worm. George J. Coombes, G., and Walpole, A. S. Livy's Siege of Syracuse. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.
- Royce, J. California. American Commonwealths Series. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- Saintsbury, G. Sainte-Beuve: Causeries du Lundi. Selected. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
- Sauborn, Helen J. A Winter in Central America and Mexico. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.
- Sandys, J. E. M. Tullii Ciceronis ad M. Brutum Orator. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
- Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.