

honor of his country or the reputation of its citizens, can fail to view with alarm and disgust the growing rapacity of a class of persons who, while posing as patriots, inspired to fight the battles of the commonwealth by a decent and manly ambition to maintain its integrity, are yet eager to barter an honorable reputation for such stuff as hirelings, the world over, will fight for. Honor is prostituted to very base uses when soldiers accept alms for having done what every man of proper spirit thought it his duty to do! I do not allude to those who have been crippled in war. It is the privilege of the country to provide for them. But I do protest that the republic is disgraced by the greed of its soldiers. They should be the first to resent such an imputation as is contained in the Pension Bill. The country is come to a pretty pass when men are content to receive pensions rather than the good opinions and gratitude of their fellow-citizens.

I. H. L.

St. Louis, February 8, 1887.

Notes.

A NEW edition of W. W. Story's 'Roba di Roma,' enlarged by the author and brought down to date, is about to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. from entirely new plates.

Roberts Bros. have in preparation 'Some Chinese Ghosts,' by Lafcadio Hearn; 'Dante,' a sketch of the poet's life and works, by May Alden Ward; 'Cathedral Days: a Tour through Southern England,' by Anna Bowman Dodd; 'Sonnets in Shadow,' by Arlo Bates; 'Between Whiles,' a volume of short stories by the late Helen Jackson; 'A Week away from Time'—on Cape Cod, namely, "by a number of Bostonians"; and 'A Short History of Philadelphia,' by Susan Coolidge.

Ticknor & Co. publish next week 'Forced Acquaintances,' a story by Edith Robinson; and 'The Life and Works of Giordano Bruno,' the new volume in the English and Foreign Philosophical Library.

A complete translation of Mme. Spyrri's 'Kurze Geschichten' is promised by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

The Rand Avery Co., Boston, are to publish Mr. Joseph Cook's Monday Lectures for the season of 1887.

Index-making has delayed the appearance of Karl Kron's 'Ten Thousand Miles on a Bicycle,' so that April is the date now fixed upon. The author-publisher's address is Station D, New York.

For five years (1873-1878) the late lamented Prof. É. J. Belot, of the Lyons Faculty of Letters, author of the classic 'Histoire des chevaliers romains,' devoted himself in his lectures to the history of the United States. His intention was to make a work of them in several volumes, but nothing has yet seen the light except a study of the peculiar landholding in common established on the island of Nantucket (printed in the Lyons *Annuaire* for 1884). Since his death, however, by the gift of his children, his manuscripts have passed to the Faculty—among them his lectures on our country, "entièrement rédigés." These it is hoped to publish, as we learn from Prof. Bayet's very sympathetic and appreciative notice of his colleague in the *Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement* for January 15. M. Belot was an ardent advocate of the important movement which has resulted in founding the University of Lyons—the beginning of provincial independence upon the University of France.

To put the 'Nation in a Nutshell,' as Mr. Geo. M. Towle professes to do in "a rapid outline of American history" (Boston: Lee & Shepard), one must have more than a nutshell full of knowledge of his subject to begin with. We will test

Mr. Towle's equipment by a single passage (p. 93): "It was early in General Jackson's Presidency that the small but determined 'Liberty party' of the North began to attract attention by what was considered the extravagance of its utterances and the absurdities of its proposals. The Quaker Lundy published his *Genius of Universal Emancipation*; Garrison put forth the *Liberator*," etc.

Mr. Towle is not alone in this confusion of dates, names, and circumstances. Here is Mr. Ben. Perley Poore, in his 'Reminiscences' (Philadelphia: Hubbard Bros.), recording that—"It was during the Administration of Mr. Van Buren that the English abolitionists first began to propagate their doctrines in the Northern States, where the nucleus of an anti-slavery party was soon formed" (vol. 1, p. 210). In this statement there is not a word of truth. There is positive chronological inaccuracy and a false implication of cause and consequence in this extract from the late Hugh J. Hastings's 'Ancient American Politics' (Harpers), page 120: "It was during the Administration of President Jackson that England (1834) passed her first act emancipating the slaves of her West India possessions. The abolition of slavery by England was a great event, and had immense power upon the minds of Americans. The subject of emancipation in many of the free States was opened with energy and activity. Abolition societies were formed," etc.

The pleasant announcement comes across the Atlantic that Mr. Robert W. Lowe's theatrical bibliography is at last in press, and that Mr. Lowe is also at work on an edition of Dr. Doran's 'Their Majesties' Servants,' one of the best books about the stage ever written. Mr. Lowe will add notes, and his publishers will add many illustrations. Among the other books of theatrical interest soon to appear are Mr. James Anderson's 'Seven Decades of an Actor's Life,' and 'Yesterdays with Actors,' by Mrs. Winslow, formerly Miss Kate Reynolds. The latter will be published by Cupples, Upham & Co., Boston.

The latest volume of the "Book-Lover's Library" is Mr. H. Trueman Wood's 'Modern Methods of Illustrating Books,' a most interesting subject, already ably treated by M. A. de Lostalot in the volume on 'Les Procédés de la Gravure,' in the "Bibliothèque de l'Enseignement des Beaux-Arts." Mr. Wood's book suffers by comparison with M. de Lostalot's because the English writer has a verbose and lumbering style, an insularity of taste not uncommon among English art critics, and a limited appreciation of what is really good in engraving; but its chief defect is the absence of illustrations, which are an absolute necessity in any discussion of such a subject. M. de Lostalot gave examples of almost every kind of engraving, and Mr. Wood gives none at all. Although the latter rebukes English publishers for their lack of enterprise, he seems to be quite unaware of the great inferiority of English processes of mechanical engraving to the French or the American. The value of Mr. Wood's little book lies in his elaborate statement of the principles of the various mechanical processes.

Of all the cheap "libraries," quite the cheapest is the "Nouvelle Bibliothèque Populaire," just started in France (Paris: Henri Gautier; New York: F. W. Christern), of which the successive volumes are to cost ten centimes (two cents) each. The volumes are thirty-two pages long, and each is to contain a complete work. Among the volumes already published are Hoffmann's tales, 'Hamlet,' Chateaubriand's 'Dernier des Abencérides,' the speeches and proclamations of Napoleon I., the letters of Louis XIV., Goethe's 'Hermann and Dorothea.' Among the volumes published or promised are four translations from American authors—'Histoires-Mys-

terieuses,' by Edgar Poe; Longfellow's 'Evangeline'; 'Récits californiens,' by Bret Harte; and 'L'Héritage du More,' by Washington Irving.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have for sale a variety of little paper books bound with silken thread, constituting a "Japanese Fairy Tale Series." Their place of publication is Tokio, but they are made available for the Anglo-Saxon nursery by idiomatic translations—No. 8, for example, "Urashima," having been turned into English by B. H. Chamberlain. They are uniform in respect of size and in being copiously illustrated, from cover to cover. The stories vary in character from a pointless narrative like "The Mouse's Wedding," to the miraculous legend of "The Old Man Who Made the Dead Trees Blossom," or to Rip Van Winkle in the garb of "The Fish-boy Urashima," or to the variant of Mercury and the Woodchopper (or, in the fairy tale, of Toads and Diamonds), called here "The Old Man and the Devils," and again "The Tongue-Cut Sparrow." The art of these little books is not the highest of the Mikado's kingdom, but it is thoroughly characteristic, and clever to an extent which will strike even the youngsters who read these simple tales. One that we have not mentioned, a "Brer Rabbit" story, is rather cruel in its meting out of poetic justice; and to one or two others similar objection might be made. But the humor often covers up the barbarity.

In the Harvard University Bulletin for January are to be found a continuation of the catalogue of the Dante collection, by Wm. Coolidge Lane; a new (supplementary) index of reference lists and special bibliographies included in periodical and other publications of recent date, by the same assistant; a calendar of the Sparks MSS. in the college library, by Justin Winsor; and notes on this library's subject-catalogue.

A question now agitating literary circles in England is whether or not the practice of lending books and manuscripts from the Bodleian Library should be continued. The London *Times* of January 25, calls attention to a recent pamphlet on the subject by Prof. H. W. Chandler, one of the curators of the library. The original statute of the founder, Sir Thomas Bodley, expressly and peremptorily forbade the loan of any books deposited in the library on any condition whatever. For a time this was observed so rigidly that Laud was refused a manuscript which he had himself given, and both Charles I. and Cromwell were unsuccessful applicants for the loan of books. Of late years, however, an exceedingly lax practice has crept in, and now valuable books and manuscripts are sent freely to all parts of England and the Continent. There is even what is known as the "borrowers' list," on which are the names of 111 persons, including two ladies. This, the *Times* contends, is contrary not only to the spirit, but to the letter of even the somewhat modified statutes. It insists that the Bodleian had become the depository of valuable collections mainly because of its supposed inviolability as a reference library, and that Cambridge, which has made the University library a lending library, has suffered in consequence. It closes with a vigorous appeal to Convocation to put a speedy end to a practice "which is contrary to the true interests of letters and of study."

It is announced that the manuscript of Shelley's "Mask of Anarchy," of which we mentioned the late discovery, is immediately to be reproduced for the Shelley Society's Extra Series, and will be ready at once. In connection with it Mr. Forman has pointed out that the sketch which Mrs. Shelley mentions in her accompanying letter as drawn after her husband, is the character of Adrian, Earl of Windsor, in her novel 'The Last Man.' The identity of Adrian with Shelley has

been before suspected, but the authority for it is now so direct that Shelley students will be obliged to pay special attention to this book, which it would seem contains Lord Byron and Mrs. Shelley also. Dowden has shown how closely in other novels Mrs. Shelley draw from her own experience.

Much curious information about the Sandwich Islands is conveyed in the *Hawaiian Almanac and Annual* for 1887 (Honolulu: Thomas G. Thrum). The first paper is on the land shells of the archipelago, so much prized—their distribution, probable variety, enemies (rats and mice in particular), etc. In another, the gradually renewed activity of Kilauea is described. A third treats of Portuguese immigration to the islands and its desirability, though the Government favor is extended to the Japanese. Of the former it is estimated there are at least 12,000, of the latter 2,000, and of the Chinese more than 20,000, and an effort is making to introduce more laborers from the South Sea Islands. It is obvious that some extraordinary race mixtures will ere long diversify the population. The Orientals have, for their own consumption, diminished the exports of rice. The Government has licensed the sale and use of opium, despite all opposition.

The contents of the January number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* have a very even and solid excellence, with here an itinerary and there a biographical sketch; copies from letter books, etc., etc. Mr. A. D. Mellick, jr., concludes his useful summary view of German emigration to the American colonies, and Dr. R. P. Robins returns (perhaps a little less confidently than before) to his thesis of the identity of the Thomas Whaley of Bacon's rebellion in Virginia with Theophilus Whaley of Narragansett, and Edward Whalley, the regicide. His paper throws a little more light on the Virginia Whaley.

The January number of *Les Lettres et les Arts* (Paris: Boussod, Valadon et Cie.; New York: Scribners) opens with an article by M. Jules Simon, "Un Crime," which has the simplicity and the charm of a personal experience, and the literary perfection of a work of art. Whether it is read as fact or fiction, however, it is certainly a lesson in the highest literary morality, a lesson which there never was greater need than at the present time of impressing upon all, readers as well as writers. A fine and expressive portrait of M. Jules Simon is at the beginning of the article, in which, to be sure, we see rather the Minister and Deputy fallen from public favor than the gentler philosopher and moralist who has succeeded him. Among the more interesting of the other papers is one by M. Antony Valabrègue, "Les Femmes artistes du XIXe siècle—Mme. Haudebourt-Lescot," which accompanies the frontispiece of the number, the portrait by Ingres of the artist while she was still Mlle. Lescot; and another by M. Henri Bouchot, "Marie Antoinette et ses peintres," which is illustrated by a number of the famous pictures of the Queen, concluding with the sketch by David made as she passed in the tumbrel, with her hands tied behind her, on her way to the guillotine.

A Turin correspondent of *L'Art* (January 15) remarks on the enviable good fortune of the Italian sculptors in respect to the steady demand upon them for funeral monuments. That their French brethren have not the same felicity arises, we presume, from the different spirit in which cemeteries are regarded and cared for in the two countries. This contrast is pointed out in connection with a notice of Angelo Guglierero, a sculptor of Turin, who has executed many important works, but, says M. Willems, none more striking than the monument to the son of Count Arnaud di San Salvatore, of which a very attractive drawing is given in this number of *L'Art*.

Some months ago the *Illustrazione Italiana* of Milan gave a double-page engraving of a remarkable painting by Domenico Morelli, "The Twelve Apostles," representing the preaching of the evangel on the shores of Galilee. Anything more unlike the conventional treatment of this scene by the old masters it would be impossible to find. Morelli's realism gave us twelve Orientals, in the garb of the East, squatting about the Teacher in the dry grass which half concealed them. Another canvas, by the same Neapolitan artist, is engraved in the *Illustrazione* for January 23, 1887, and is called "The Magdalen." Jesus stands in the doorway of a synagogue, preaching to a group just without. Mary stands, with uncovered face, a little apart, with her sister Martha, turning towards the spoken word as if arrested by it. This picture doubtless suffers in effectiveness by the reduction.

Petermann's Mitteilungen for January contains an article, by Prof. Th. Fischer, on the changes in portions of the coasts of Tunis and Algiers. This is followed by a notice of an accompanying elaborate map of German Austria, showing the distribution of languages in it according to the returns of the census of 1880. It reveals the fact that the German language has made comparatively little progress in the districts where other tongues are spoken. Bohemia and Moravia are completely surrounded by a narrow strip in which German only is used, and there is a large German "Sprachinsel" on the borders of Croatia, and another smaller one in the heart of the Italian Alps, not far from Trient. Of course the educated and the commercial classes in all these countries use the German, but their native tongue still holds its own with the common people.

The Belgian Company for developing the resources of the Congo have just organized two expeditions, the one of engineers for the survey of a route for a railway to Leopoldville, the other of agriculturists, geologists, and traders' agents to explore the river and its tributaries above Stanley Pool.

Now and then we hear sad stories of the accumulation of cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. Let our judges follow the example of the seven Chambers of the Court of Appeal at Paris, which cleared off their docket last December, pronouncing on the 13th of that month 330 divorces!

MM. Lucien Perey and Gaston Maugras, whose "Vie intime de Voltaire aux Délices et à Ferney" has recently been reviewed at length in the *Nation*, had published previously two volumes upon the Abbé Galiani and two upon Mme. d'Épinay, all drawn from letters and documents of the periods from which the editors quote liberally. After publishing these five volumes, the two members of this literary partnership seem to have entered upon a new phase of their very successful career. In May last M. Gaston Maugras published a volume, signed with his own name only, "Voltaire et J.-J. Rousseau," with a general title, as it would seem to a series, "Querelles de Philosophes" (Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof). In October another volume from the same publishers appeared: "Trois mois à la cour de Frédéric: Lettres inédites de D'Alembert, annotées par Gaston Maugras."

M. Lucien Perey has now published, in his turn, a new volume upon the eighteenth century, which promises to be even more interesting than those upon the same period which have preceded it, written in collaboration with M. Gaston Maugras. It is entitled "Histoire d'une grande dame aux dix-huitième siècle: La princesse Hélène de Ligne" (Paris: Calmann Lévy). The princess was the wife of that Prince de Ligne whose delightful letters to the Marquise de Coigny, written when he was fifty, just one hundred years

ago, have been extracted from his voluminous correspondence, and published in a charming little volume by M. de Lescure (Boston: Schoenhof), noticed at length in the *Nation* of January 20.

M. Alidor Delzaut devotes a whole volume to the biography of Paul de Saint-Victor (Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof). In the course of his narrative he meets many of the most important literary celebrities of the generation that is just passing away. Théophile Gautier, Barbey d'Aurevilly, Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, and especially Victor Hugo were in frequent contact with the brilliant critic. The numerous letters addressed to him, many of which are here published for the first time, make of this biography a valuable contribution to the literary history of the middle of the century. The various works of Paul de Saint-Victor are all analyzed with frequent quotations. The volume closes with a chapter on the posthumous publications—volumes 2 and 3 of "Les Deux Masques," "Victor Hugo," "Anciens et Modernes."

The London Hachette firm, of which Carl Schoenhof, Boston, is the American agent, continue very actively the publication of their series of annotated modern French authors. Among the latest are "Le Chien du capitaine," a pretty little story by Louis Énault, edited with notes by M. Henri Bué; "Jeanne d'Arc," by Lamartine, annotated by M. V. Oger; and "François Ier," by M. Jules Zeller, with notes by M. Petilleau. The last especially is a valuable addition to the series, which now, in addition to the same author's biographies of Richelieu, Henry IV., and Marie de Médicis, contains a great number of valuable historical works as well as excellent works of fiction. Two late additions in this direction are About's "Le Roi des Montagnes" and André Theuriot's "Les Enchantements de la forêt." Unlike the preceding school publications of the same firm, Theuriot's charming volume is presented in its French form, making a fine octavo volume with numerous illustrations, to which are added thirty pages of English notes by M. H. Lallemand.

—In England, as well as in America, the need seems to be felt of some simple elementary instruction for school children in the principles of the government and the laws of society under which they live, and we have received three little books prepared for this purpose. "The Citizen Reader," by H. O. Arnold-Forster (Cassell), is, as its name indicates, designed for a school reader; for which purpose it is admirably fitted by reason of its simplicity and clearness of style and the attractive way in which the subject is presented. We should say that it could be read with interest and profit by children of twelve. There are a number of woodcuts, most of them representing real persons and objects; and the subject is constantly illustrated by a number of anecdotes—among which we are surprised to find that of Henry V. and Judge Gascoigne, which we supposed to be universally conceded to be apocryphal. A short preface is supplied by the late Hon. W. E. Forster, father of the author. The second book on our list is "Our National Institutions," by Anna Buckland (Macmillan). This is a text-book adapted to older pupils, more formal in style and arrangement than Mr. Forster's, but, like that, made more interesting and graphic by illustrative matter. It is an excellent short sketch of the actual workings of the British Government, touching lightly upon the early history, but showing with great fulness the important changes in all departments in the last fifty years. "Elementary Politics," by Thomas Raleigh (London: Frowde), is of an older grade still, being in the main a history of society and analysis of the principles of government, adapted to the comprehension, we should say, of the oldest classes in our

high schools. The discussion is exceedingly good, and presents the subject with great clearness and sufficient fulness. It lacks, however, the illustrative matter which characterizes the other two books. The description of primitive society, for instance, would be far more intelligible to young people if actual illustrations of the different phases had been taken from the Australians, the Arabs, the Zunis, or any other now-existing peoples. All three of the books possess high merit; and, crowded though our school courses are, we must regard this effort to add to them the treatment of the principles of government and public economy as an excellent sign of the times.

—The Missourians owe more thanks than, as we fear, they will pay to the oldest inhabitant of St. Louis, Fred L. Billon, for his just-published 'Early Annals' of that city. Their Historical Society has little more than a name to live, and few of the natives know the scantiness of the sources from which Mr. Billon was forced to compile his 500 pages. The Spanish officers when they yielded the country to the United States carried off with them all the Government archives to Cuba, as they did the bones of Columbus when they gave up San Domingo. Whether these documents remain in that island or were transferred to old Spain, will not perhaps be ascertained till Missouri, following the example of New York, shall send abroad a man like Brodhead to investigate its documentary history. But Mr. Billon has done what he could, partly by gleanings from those who were among the oldest inhabitants when he was himself among the youngest. His material was, however, more largely derived from the account-books and inventories of early traders, or an occasional letter or church record. First occupied in 1764 by Laclède as a trading-post, St. Louis was for some years called "Laclède's Village." It grew with unexpected rapidity, so that in 1770 its houses were already 115. The settlers were religious and political refugees as really as the Puritans in Massachusetts. When the peace of 1763 gave the English the left bank of the Mississippi, the French settled there made haste to remove to the other bank of that river, beyond the reach of conquering heretics. The name St. Louis, already given to La Salle's rock castle on the Illinois, they seem to have transferred to their new home. It was a vexation to them when, in 1770, the Spaniards took possession of the trans-Missouri region, which had long before been ceded to them in a secret treaty. During thirty-four years of Spanish rule the increase in houses was only sixty-six. Yet the Spanish Governors were not tyrannical. They called popular assemblies—a sort of town meetings—where political questions "were decided by the majority." Church matters were managed in the same democratic way. On the very day of the Concord fight in 1775 the seventy-eight householders met and signed the contract for building a church, about thirty with their names and the rest with marks. The only schoolmaster mentioned in Spanish days came from Canada as early as 1774. No school-house is mentioned. His teaching was in the church or in his own house. Up to 1780 no books but pocket-books are mentioned. At that time "several books of history, sold for 13½ Livres," formed one item in an auction sale. Such sales were held at the church after Sunday service, and often included slaves. The common currency was skins, as of deer and beaver. When the Virginians conquered Illinois in 1778 some Missourians furnished them supplies, accepting in payment orders on the treasurer of Virginia. Gratiot, who held some of these orders, in 1783 forced his way on horseback—first of all known travellers overland—to Richmond, and demanded payment. He was offered about 12

per cent, or certain wild Western lands when they should be surveyed. His journey consumed more than a year, but he collected nothing. His experience ought to have been known to modern creditors of Virginia before they bought her bonds. But Billon's book must be read by him who would understand a unique phase of our dawning history.

—The 'Official History of the Great Strike of 1886 on the Southwestern Railway System' has been compiled by Mr. O. Kochtitsky, the Missouri Commissioner of Labor Statistics (Jefferson City, Mo., 1886). In it are printed in full all the letters, agreements, memoranda, appeals to the public, proclamations to the workmen of the world, manifestoes to Jay Gould, "secret" circulars and "official" statements of the Knights of Labor—all the extraordinary literature brought out by the strike. Those who are interested in the curiosities of rhetoric will be rewarded by a perusal of the pamphlet. We quote this gem from a proclamation of District Assemblies 101, 93, and 17: "Gould, the giant fiend; Gould, the money monarch, is dancing, as he claims, over the grave of our order, over the ruin of our homes and the blight of our lives. Before him the world has smiled in beauty, but his wake is a graveyard of hopes, a cyclone's path of devastation and death"! Those who are following the history of our labor agitations will have a more serious interest in Mr. Kochtitsky's compilation, and will find it an excellent supplement to the account of the strike which appeared in the recent issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. The narrative which connects the documentary matter does not add much to our knowledge of the true course of events; but we notice one new point, and that an interesting one. It seems that, during the height of the strike, the Governors of Missouri and Kansas had a conference at Kansas City, and, at the request of the Knights, met Irons and the other committeemen who were managing the strike. The Knights, by the way, afterwards said that the Governors had interposed of their own accord, and had sought the interview; but this was a pure fabrication. Powderly was in Kansas City at the time, and took part in the meeting. The upshot of it was, that the Governors refused to approach the railroad officers at all on behalf of the strikers, unless the committee put the matter entirely in their hands and agreed to abide by any settlement they might arrange. The Knights finally acceded to this. The Governors then wrote their open letter to Mr. Hoxie, asking him to take back the old men—which Mr. Hoxie, it will be remembered, agreed to do, so far as their places had not been filled by new men. But, behold! the Knights now came out with a flaming statement to the public, repudiating the action of the Governors, alleging that they had interposed of their own motion, and insisting that the Knights "refused them the privilege of adjusting our differences," and would have nothing to do with their terms and settlements. So the strike went on, and the Governors gave up attempts at mediation. The episode is an illustration, not only of the extraordinary folly and mendacity of the leaders in the Southwestern strike, but of the insuperable difficulties in the way of settling by public "arbitration" the demands of an ignorant and irresponsible body of laborers.

—At one of the recent meetings of the "Groupe de Paris," whose proceedings are regularly chronicled by *La Réforme Sociale*, M. de Boucherville from Mauritius gave an interesting account of the peculiar social conditions prevailing in that island. Colonized originally by Frenchmen, Mauritius, though since 1810 in the possession of England, has retained the impress of France in its language, religion, and civiliza-

tion. The French population, moreover, is still the leading one socially, fills the professions and the higher branches of commerce, and holds most of the public offices. The English, though highly important, in spite of their small numbers in both official and financial circles, form a society apart, and live only temporarily in the colony. Besides these ruling classes of French and English, there are great numbers of Africans and Asiatics. The negroes, brought to the island in the days of the slave-trade, refused after their emancipation to perform any longer the field-work to which the stigma of slavery had been so long attached, and preferred to become mechanics. The half-breed population, arising from the mixture of the French and African races, has made a place for itself in the trades and even the professions, and forms the most important part of the middle class. As the work refused by the negroes had to be done by some one, coolies were imported from India, who, after their term of engagement was up, would remain as free laborers, and in turn proprietors, so that they now form numerically the principal part of the population, and hold a large portion of the landed property of the islands. The coolies were followed by Indians of higher standing, chiefly Arab merchants from Bombay, and the rice and sugar trade between Mauritius and India has fallen entirely into their hands. Finally, there are the Chinese, who are wholly engaged in trade, and who live in associations, under tribunals of their own. Not only are there these six grand divisions named, but not one of them is homogeneous, and among both Asiatics and Europeans there are different languages, manners, and religions. Under the influence, however, of French civilization and English energy and capital, out of this heterogeneous mass a Mauritian people is gradually being formed.

—M. de Boucherville gave his opinion as to the best mode of reviving the failing prosperity of the sugar industry, on which the whole island depends. He believes that the present unfortunate condition of things has arisen from too much centralization in the agricultural department of the industry, and too little in the mechanical. He would have the cane grown on small plantations by proprietors, who will give to the cultivation more interest and labor than can be expected of hired overseers; and the great capital which is now employed in absorbing the plantations he would have devoted to the perfection, with all the modern improvements, of large sugar factories, which should serve as central depots for all the small growers around. The only other remedy he can suggest is that of emigration to the shores of Madagascar, where the same conditions of soil and climate prevail as in Mauritius. The chief difficulties in the way of this scheme lie in the barbaric condition of the country, where not only is the land held by the crown, so that it cannot be bought, or even leased, without great difficulty, but the laborers one has engaged may at any time be summarily called off by the Queen of the Hovas on service of her own. Since the war between the Hovas and the French, however, the right to give and take long leases has been established, and M. de Boucherville is anxious that France should extend to emigrants from her former colony the same protection and advantages which she gives to her own subjects sojourning in Madagascar. M. Poitou-Duplessy, who followed him, expressed his surprise that the coolies should so willingly have settled down and become an integral part of the Mauritian population, while in the French sugar-raising colonies of the Antilles and Réunion the complaint has always been that, their term of service expired, they returned home with the money they had made, and, according to an

agreement with the English masters of India, at the expense of the colony which had hired them. To this M. de Boucherville replied that this difference was due to the different laws prevailing in the English and French colonies. In the Antilles the coolie, having finished his term of service, is free either to go back or to enter another engagement; but in Mauritius he is free of all engagements, and may become a citizen of the country on the same footing as any other man. The more just and liberal colony thus profits by its better laws.

DOWDEN'S SHELLEY.

The Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley. By Edward Dowden, LL.D. 2 vols. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott Co. 1887.

BESIDES the many volumes of biography and reminiscence that have been put forth by Shelley's friends and acquaintances, there has been gathered in the last twenty-five years a large amount of minor information to serve as materials for his life; and it was quite time that this great work of Dr. Dowden's should be written, to gather these various narratives, memoirs, and essays into one, to test their validity, and to establish a full, connected, and final story. He has condensed the old Shelley papers by Hogg, Peacock, Trelawney, Medwin, Hunt, Lady Shelley, Stockdale, and other lesser writers, the correspondence and diaries of Godwin, and the modern investigations by Garnett, Rossetti, Forman, and Shelley students of less note; and he has amplified the biography constructed from these sources by manuscript papers of the Shelley family and others, which have been put into his hands with a generosity and freedom of an extraordinary kind. Shelley's and Mary's diary, Miss Clairmont's diary, the Shelley correspondence, uncollected letters, and the family papers of Shelley's acquaintances, make the largest part of what is wholly new. The work is necessarily henceforth the authority for the facts of Shelley's career. It is in a strict sense a biography. It deals with the events of his life, and touches only incidentally and briefly his works and genius, his contemporaries, and the history of his times. Shelley, the man—not the poet—is its subject. It is a full investigation.

But the main course and leading incidents of Shelley's career were already in print; his temperament, opinions, and ruling motives were known; and to the student of Shelley the volumes bring further illustration of his nature, ampler information of his affairs, rather than any new enlightenment in respect to his character. To the public their great value consists in massing all that is known in a single and convenient work, and in authenticating the narrative that is given. Some additions to our knowledge, however, there are, and these are not trivial. The most important of these relate to Shelley's first marriage. The contents of the chapters dealing with this affair have been long looked for, but the substance of them has been anticipated. It was said by the Shelley family through Mr. Garnett, in his reply to Peacock twenty-five years ago, that when the papers in their possession should be published, Shelley would be acquitted of blame; and those who believed in Shelley have been contented to take this assurance in place of the documents until these should be forthcoming. It may be presumed that Dr. Dowden has now told all that it is meant to tell; and as the point is of capital consequence to Shelley's moral reputation, and is the most considerable one raised by these volumes, we shall review the subject in detail.

Shelley became acquainted with Harriet Westbrook about New Year's, 1811, as a schoolmate of

his sister's. In March he was expelled from Oxford; in May he was permitted to return to his home; and by July he was visiting in Wales. At this period he was an ardent proselytizer, and he had begun a correspondence with Harriet with a view to making a convert of her; but in August he found that his polemics had got him into a love affair, and he went to London to determine what should be done. It is perfectly plain that he was not in love and had no thought of it, until Harriet confessed her attachment, and that she, a girl of seventeen, sought him with the privacy of her sister, a woman of thirty, who was in complete control of her. He was a solitary, dispirited, and wilful youth, just nineteen, whose first love-match had been broken off the previous Christmas, himself expelled from college, and his family alienated soon after, all because of his opinions in religion. Harriet seemed to him ill, dejected, and in trouble, and he believed that friendship for him had been the source of her difficulties and that love for him was the cause of her bad health; but he doubted whether the sympathy aroused in him was true affection, and his decision to take the final step was hastened by fresh urgency upon her part. He had adopted from radical sources the theoretic view against the marriage bond; but he acted with a practical mind, and was wedded to her in Edinburgh, on the 28th of August. In October they were settled in York, the residence of Shelley's friend Hogg, who had joined them in Edinburgh; and after a brief time Shelley left his wife in Hogg's care, while he went south to endeavor to make some arrangement with his father, who had cut off his allowance. His stay was short, and on his return to York he found that Hogg had attempted to seduce his wife. The evidence of this is Shelley's account written at the time in successive letters to Miss Hitchener. He had the story from Harriet, and sought an explanation from Hogg in an interview of which he gives an account. He left York at once, with his wife and her sister Eliza, who had joined them, for the Lakes.

If any one is disposed not to accept Shelley as a witness to matters of fact, and hence to set aside the charge, he must meet the series of letters, which, however much they may have been tampered with, have a real basis, written to Hogg from the Lakes and published by him. These yield no meaning except on the theory that Shelley had been greatly shocked, and when to them is added the piece, published by Hogg with changed names as a fragment of a novel by Shelley, but really, as Rossetti pointed out some time ago, a letter, the difficulty of rejecting Shelley's independent, explicit, and contemporary charge becomes insuperable. Not only is the peculiar character of these last letters to Hogg thus explained, but also the cessation of correspondence with him, and those changed conditions of intercourse between them when they met in London which, by depriving Hogg of Shelley's confidence and intimacy, seriously impair the value of that writer's 'Life of Shelley' for the period after this incident. Shelley forgave the offender, and, while he stated plainly that he had fallen in his esteem, his friendship for him, he said, had not lessened, but rather grown. It was a complex mood; but if one sees in Shelley's words now and his subsequent reception of Hogg in London only a defect of honor, and a weakness of moral feeling, he misapprehends him. It cannot be questioned that Shelley received a severe blow in this experience of Hogg's infidelity. He had idealized him, and had taken him for a bosom friend. He seems never after to have put his trust in any man.

Shelley and Harriet, with Eliza her sister, flitted about between Wales, Ireland, and Devon, engaged in study, political agitation, composi-

tion, and philanthropy in many forms, and a true affection grew up on Shelley's part for his wife. In 1813 they settled in London, and in June their first child, Ianthe, was born. Shelley's first expression of doubt as to his married happiness occurs, in a faint form, in a sonnet to Harriet, dated July 31. Within less than a year he regarded that happiness as altogether wrecked, and, in consonance with his convictions in respect to marriage, he united himself with Mary Godwin. In his declaration in Chancery he assigned a reason for separating from Harriet in these words: "Delicacy forbids me to say more than that we were disunited by incurable dissensions." What was the general character of these dissensions is sufficiently plain. We learn from Hogg, who reports his own impressions, that after the birth of Ianthe the intellectual union between Harriet and Shelley ceased, their readings together and Harriet's studies coming to an end; and we learn from Peacock that her refusal to nurse the babe was the source of great dissatisfaction to Shelley, and in general domestic matters tried him. New feminine tastes seem to have replaced the old ones; in the earlier part of the year Shelley had obtained a carriage and made a considerable purchase of plate, though he could not afford it; and Hogg's burlesque of Harriet's interest in millinery will be remembered. One recalls, too, that Fanny Godwin had already written of her to Shelley as "a fine lady" some months before, though he repelled the charge. Furthermore, on August 4 of this year, Shelley reached his majority, and expected to make better arrangements with his father in regard to money, as he could now raise funds on post-obits, and would be obliged to do so, as his debts were a constant anxiety to him. It would seem from all that can be learned that Harriet was amiable but weak, completely under the direction of her elder sister, Eliza, who ruled the house; and that she had tired of the intellectual enthusiasm, the fruitless Quixotism, and the lack of funds which had been the main features of the two past years. She desired the substantial benefits of a genteel and wealthy marriage. Harriet's inferiority of mind was made the more evident by Shelley's association at this time with the Boinvilles, who, with all their sentimentality, had cultivated tastes; Eliza's dictation in his own household was brought sharply home to him by the episode of the child's nursing; and he must have begun to see that his own yielding temper in his home was not understood, but used to induce further neglect.

To return to the narrative of events, Shelley took the family to Edinburgh in the fall, and wrote saying that he would return alone. He did come back in December, but with his companions, and took a house near the Boinvilles. In March he wrote a letter from which it appears that he was staying with the Boinvilles by himself, and had been for a month; a few days later, Harriet joined him, and they were remarried on March 24, a ceremony which seems to have been gone through with in connection with certain Chancery proceedings, and to have had only a business meaning. In April he was again alone, and there is no trace that Harriet ever lived with him thereafter. He had written with affection of her in a sonnet to Ianthe in the previous September, and now in May he addressed stanzas to her, imploring her to be reconciled with him, and expressing his love for her. He was evidently very wretched during this whole spring, and he refers in his letters to his domestic troubles. Of Eliza he wrote, "I certainly hate her with all my heart and soul"; and Peacock reports words to the same effect. The various causes of his unhappiness had now had full play, and affairs had come to a head; Eliza and Harriet were apparently trying in some way