

clerk of our Court for this City—an office that brought him in at least \$2500 a year. He came here under the patronage of Mr. Sedgwick, is a native of Massachusetts. We have set him up, in consequence of his removal from his office by the late proceedings of the Council, as a printer. His first paper will make its appearance in October next, and I have little doubt from the specimen given by the Pamphlet, it will be ably conducted." It seems poetic justice that the paper so started should have come to be the great standard-bearer in the fight against this very system.

There is much more of true interest that must be passed over with mere mention. Pleasant glimpses are given of two Loyalists, Rumford and West, trying to serve their country, and expressing love for it; and of Wilberforce, engaged heart and soul in the abolition of the slave-trade. The obverse of human nature is shown in Lansdowne's charge that the Peace of 1783 was "a stock jobbing one . . . D'Aranda and the French Minrs gambled in the English Funds," and again in Talleyrand's offer to make a satisfactory peace with England, "the price or bribe of a million sterling to be divided among the Directory, ministers, & others," the agents being the same as those employed in the X. Y. Z. negotiation. On a smaller scale, we are told how "In the famous case of *Le Guen vs. Gouverneur Kemble*, he [Burr] was assistant counsel with Hamilton, who was the leading counsel, and whose talents and influence we all know pushed the cause through. Hamilton would take no more than \$2500 for his services, and Burr (having got previous loans from the Frenchman) worked him out of about \$6000." Not less interesting is Simcoe's statement that he was ordered by Lord Dorchester to attack Wayne's army, thus to begin a war between America and England, and Gouverneur Morris's contention that "a direct Tax, unpopular everywhere, is really unwise in America, because Property here is not productive."

PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

The Industrial Evolution of the United States. By CARROLL D. WRIGHT, LL.D. (Meadville and New York: Chautauqua-Century Press. 1895. Pp. 362.)

MR. WRIGHT'S book is a popular account of the growth of manufacturing industries in the United States. Its four parts of approximately equal length deal with the evolution of manufactures during the colonial period, the era since 1790, the labor movement, and finally with the influence of machinery upon labor.

In the first part we are told how one leading industry after another gradually secured a precarious foothold in the New World. The establishment of distinct manufacturing industries went hand in hand with the development of technical processes, and particularly with the application of mechanical motive power. This involves the oft-told tale of the early inventions in the textile industries. But this early history is a brief record of the establishment of mills at different points. Too often our knowledge

of these efforts consists merely in the not too luminous fact that at a given date a mill was erected. What its success was, where it marketed its products, what was their character,—all these, the real economic history of the enterprise, are too often lost in obscurity.

In the era following 1790 the records are still comparatively inaccessible prior to 1860. Such statistical evidence as this period provides is skilfully utilized by Mr. Wright, for here he is on his own ground. Yet in the main we are dependent upon general evidence relating to particular localities, and it is unavoidable that the treatment should not rise above the level of the first part. Previous investigations on the factory system have qualified Mr. Wright to speak with authority upon this topic, to which he devotes an excellent chapter. It was during the years 1790 to 1860 that manufacturing became established on an enduring basis, and with the multiplication of the records the narrative becomes more connected.

The era of the Civil War is one of industrial revolution. It marked a complete change. The factory system of New England and the Middle States became that of the nation. With the impetus given to transportation local industry and obsolete methods began to disappear.

From 1860 to 1890 we have in the census an invaluable record of many aspects of manufacturing activity, and these elements are deftly woven together to tell the story of our manufacturing growth in recent years. In this growth two elements receive especial attention,—the magnitude of industry and the condition of labor. The bare facts of the size of industrial interests are made to tell an instructive story, yet the admirable handling of census figures on wages and wage-earners will naturally receive a greater attention.

The part devoted to the labor movement gives a brief summary of labor organizations, historic labor controversies, and labor legislation. In regard to the latter the experience of Massachusetts serves as a type. In discussing the influence of machinery upon labor, Mr. Wright touches upon a topic somewhat unrelated to its historical setting. His analysis states clearly the concrete facts in controversy, and draws conclusions which in the main are optimistic.

The work is written for beginners, and forms a part of the Chautauqua series, and it meets with the requirements of a popular work. It may be regarded as a summary of Mr. Wright's previous work, with no pretence to original research or novelty of presentation. It places before the general reader the wealth of information for which the student looks to Mr. Wright's numerous official publications.

There is a lack of perspective in the elaborate attention given to the colonial period, where the records are scanty and the picture of necessity sketchy. Had the term "industrial" been used in a broader sense, had the position of agriculture and trade in our national life been more specifically pointed out, we should have had a fuller, and therefore a truer, picture of national growth.

ROLAND P. FALKNER.

Reconstruction during the Civil War in the United States of America. By EBEN GREENOUGH SCOTT. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1895. Pp. x, 432.)

RECONSTRUCTION, as a term in United States history, is usually thought of as applicable to the period following that of the Civil War. The title of Mr. Scott's work, therefore, is at first a little confusing; but the justification for its form is found in the fact that the volume treats of those earlier ideas of reconstruction that were developed in theory and in practice before the definite termination of military operations. It would be a great comfort to be able to state that the author's fidelity to his title had limited him to this particular work. The time may come when a history of our great catastrophe will not be regarded as necessitating an account of indefinite centuries before it occurred. While all will concede that the roots of the present lie deep in the past, the reflecting public sooner or later becomes weary of inspecting the roots, and craves a mere view of what to the modern eye is above ground. But Mr. Scott adopts the time-honored method of approaching his subject. After an introductory chapter on some incidents of the formal secession, he drops back to "the great Anglican Revolution," and discourses on Magna Charta, Simon de Montfort, Aristotle's idea of a *πολιτεία*, and a miscellaneous assortment of historical, social, and political conceptions. It must be put to his credit, however, that he has nothing to say of the Anglo-Saxons, the *tûngemôt* or the "forests of Schleswig-Holstein."

The chapters of the work from the third to the eleventh—over half the book—are occupied with a rambling review of our constitutional and political history from the Stamp Act to the Missouri Compromise. Nothing pertinent to the subject seems to have happened between the latter incident and Lincoln's inauguration; for the discussion passes abruptly from the first to the second of these topics. The whole effect of these preliminary chapters is to indicate the author's attitude as that of an extreme strict constructionist in his view of the constitution, and a strong believer in the rights and "separateness" of the states. And it is from this standpoint that he reviews the questions concerning reconstruction that arose during the war, and the practical operation of the plan which President Lincoln announced in the Amnesty Proclamation of December 8, 1863. Chapters thirteen to nineteen are devoted to a review of legislative and executive proceedings in connection with this plan, down to the rejection of the electoral votes of the Southern states in 1865. This review is not in narrative form, and can hardly be called history. It is rather a commentary on the politics of the time, as illustrated by the reports of debates in Congress, and it reflects at every point the author's conviction that, with the exception of some of the Democratic minority, no one in Congress had any knowledge of, or regard for, the Constitution.

There is no great value, at the present time, in a work like that before us. The real need is that of a clear-cut, unbiassed narrative of the facts