

Louis XIV. himself sometimes honored it with his presence and took part in hunts which, either in splendor or in the amount of game, could not be surpassed in France.

The prince was interested in letters, and his taste was generally correct. Molière and Racine, Corneille and Boileau, were favored with his patronage, and they, with almost every one prominent in literature, were frequent visitors at Chantilly. Many of Molière's plays were acted there, and the struggling playwright had the steadfast protection of the prince. Condé's hospitality was freely extended to all who had any claim upon his interest. "Ancient adversaries," says the Duc d'Aumale, "met ancient friends, the Huguenot jostled against the Catholic, the Cartesian conversed with the free-thinker, every one breathed at his ease the free air of this hospitable mansion."

Condé's mind was active, and he was interested in many things; he gathered a fine collection of paintings; under him the great park of Chantilly was enlarged and beautified, and the picturesque château of Chantilly was enlarged and made hideous. Thus the prince spent his declining years, enjoying the splendor of his fortune and the incense of his fame, yet free from vulgar egotism, and extending to all the stately and somewhat condescending courtesy of a great French nobleman. In 1686 he died. He has left a great name, but his insubordination cost his country more than his genius gained for her; his career was controlled by selfishness, and lacking in patriotism, and even as a soldier his reputation pales before the pure fame of Turenne.

JAMES BRECK PERKINS.

*The Union of England and Scotland: a Study of International History.* By JAMES MACKINNON, Ph.D. (London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green and Co. 1896. Pp. xviii, 594.)

THIS book is on a subject that must always be interesting to students of history. There was need of a new account of the Union. The accounts of it accessible to ordinary students are of a rather meagre and perfunctory sort. The great historians, for one reason or another, have slighted the subject. Lingard stops at the Revolution; Hallam considered his work done when he reached the reign of Anne; Macaulay died before he reached the date of the Union; to Stanhope, Burton, and Lecky the parliamentary union with Scotland was but an episode in the general narrative. The book before us is designed to fill this gap by making the Union the central theme of an adequate treatment. The result is, on the whole, satisfactory. The author has gone to the contemporary sources at every point. He has found some materials that have never before been used. He has constructed a narrative that is always clear and eminently readable. He writes as a Scot even to the extent of dropping into an occasional Scotticism, and makes the Scottish side of the case the more prominent throughout; but

this was perhaps inevitable from the nature of the subject. There is no trace of narrow prejudice in the treatment.

The opening chapters are given to a description of the relations between the two kingdoms during the seventeenth century. The author shows how Scotland learned by experience that, in giving England her king, she had parted with her independence. The union of the two crowns in the person of King James was at first supposed to have ended forever the old frictions and enmities between the two kingdoms. Bitter experience showed that it brought, instead, new occasions of heartburning and hostility. The Stuart kings were not the men to reconcile the jarring interests of their two peoples. They deliberately sacrificed the allegiance of their northern subjects in the futile effort to establish a uniform system, in Church and State, throughout the whole island. Dr. Mackinnon tells how the Scotch came to regard themselves as victims of English policy; how they found the action of their government and parliament constantly hampered and coerced for purposes that seemed purely English.

The Revolution of 1688 seemed, for a little while, to have mended matters; the strong hand of William III. was able at first to keep the two kingdoms in harmony. But Dr. Mackinnon's narrative shows that the introduction of parliamentary government brought a new and formidable difficulty in its train. Scotland had all the grounds that England had for insisting on parliamentary control of the king's ministers, and a special ground of her own in addition: such control would bring emancipation from the trammels of English policy. She had, besides, a long list of grievances needing redress. Since the union of the two crowns, great changes had come in the world, particularly in the growth of colonies and the great expansion of trade in all directions. But under the Navigation Act and the general commercial system adopted in England, the people of Scotland found themselves shut out from all share in the advance. Even as regards direct trade with England herself, they were treated as people of a foreign country. As our author well remarks:—

“To all intents and purposes the English Legislature had regarded the Scots as aliens, the regal union notwithstanding. Accident had given both countries the same monarch; ill-will and the restrictive policy of the age kept them as far asunder as if a scion of the House of Orange ruled in England, and a Stuart continued to occupy the throne of Scotland.”

In 1693 the Scottish Parliament entered upon a plan for building up a national commerce and a Scottish colonial system. Some of its acts were distinctly retaliatory towards England. There ensued a state of tension between the two countries which might easily have ripened into war,—in spite of the union of the crowns. The disastrous failure of the Darien colony, attributed with some little justification to English opposition and intrigue, inflamed to fever heat the indignation and wrath of the Scots. They resolved either to obtain a more satisfactory union with England or to escape from the connection altogether. The state of the succession to the crown gave them the needed opportunity. Dr. Mackinnon has done

good work in following the many threads of ministerial policy, party tactics, factional plots, and French intrigue connected with the succession question. He describes the passage of the Act of Security, and the motives of the Scottish leaders. He then takes up the course of negotiations looking towards a closer union, and gives much new light on the process by which at length a real "incorporating union" was brought about. He makes it clear that the Scottish idea of a closer union went no farther at first than a project for separate legislative action on common lines, or at most a federal connection of some sort. The insistence on a complete union was from the English side. Dr. Mackinnon shows how skilfully the English negotiators used the trade advantages of such a union, coupled with an offer of compensation for the shareholders of the Darien enterprise, as against the alternative of continued exclusion, disquiet, and possible war. He enters into the details of the religious, political, and financial questions that had to be settled: the security of the Presbyterian system against Episcopalian inroads; the securities for the peculiar laws and customs of Scotland; the "equivalent" to be allowed to Scotland in consideration of her freedom from debt, and the higher duties on foreign trade which the Union would impose on her; the number of members to be allowed her in each house of the United Parliament, etc. The effect of Marlborough's first victories is shown in the greater readiness of the Scottish negotiators to yield on subordinate points.

The final struggle in the Scottish Parliament, and the great commotion among the people, are well described. Then follow some chapters on the working of the Union, showing that its immediate results disappointed its champions, and led to attempts to "break" it. The real benefits of the Union to Scotland did not appear till after the rebellion of 1745. In a closing chapter on "Nationality and the Union" the author appears to grieve over the decay of Scottish national sentiment, as a result of the Union. But it may well be doubted whether sectional patriotism is a thing to be encouraged. There is now no nation of Scotland, and the real union of the two peoples, English and Scotch, into a single nationality is but happy evidence that their political union was wise and natural. That out of a recent past so full of all malice and uncharitableness, so close and cordial a union has been built up, is no slight token of the political sagacity that reigns on both sides of the Tweed.

*History of Prussia under Frederic the Great, 1756-1757.* By HERBERT TUTTLE, late Professor in Cornell University. With a Biographical Sketch of the Author by Herbert B. Adams. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1896. Pp. xlvi, 159.)

THE third volume of Professor Tuttle's *History of Prussia*, published in 1888, brought the narrative of Frederic's reign down to the moment of the outbreak of the Seven Years' War. It was the author's intention