

that Cavour's newspaper, *Il Risorgimento*, did not appear until December 15, 1847. In the next line Mrs. Latimer states that in 1834 "he wrote to a friend that he hoped nevertheless some day to gratify all his ambitions, for in his dreams he saw himself Minister of Italy." The letter to which she refers was written October 2, 1832, and she has distorted its meaning; for in it Cavour gives as an example of his self-confidence, his having felt that he had talents adequate for the highest political office; but he adds that this was but a youthful dream, and that he realized that the conditions in which he was placed made it ridiculous for him to entertain it. The last paragraph in this same page, 101, contains an apocryphal speech of Charles Albert to Massimo d'Azeglio; it would have been easy to have quoted D'Azeglio's authentic description, since his book is one of the best known among all modern Italian books, and was long ago translated into English. We think that from this specimen page readers will be able to judge for themselves whether Mrs. Latimer writes history. We wish that she would refrain from making such illiterate blunders as Austro-Hungary.

The *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1895* is a formidable volume of 1247 pages. The last 570 pages consist of Mr. A. P. C. Griffin's useful bibliography of the publications of the American historical societies, reprinted with additions and revision from the annual reports of the Association in 1890 and 1892. He has ignored Vol. V. of the Association's own *Papers* (p. 679). The publication of this matter in a separate volume would have been more convenient for readers; yet, by the use of thin paper, the present volume has been made fairly manageable. Besides the Secretary's report and the inaugural address of Senator Hoar, President of the Association, on Popular Discontent with Representative Government, twenty-five papers are printed. It must be said that several of these papers are upon unimportant subjects; several bear traces of immaturity or are otherwise inadequate. Yet the volume as a whole makes a large and interesting contribution to historical knowledge. We shall especially instance Mr. Talcott Williams's careful investigation of the surroundings and site of Raleigh's colony, Gen. James Grant Wilson's edition of the recently discovered manuscript of Arent Van Curler's journal of his expedition into the Mohawk country in 1634 and 1635, Dr. B. C. Steiner's paper on the electoral college for the Senate of Maryland and the nineteen Van Buren electors, Dr. S. B. Weeks's extensive study of the libraries, public and private, and of the literature of North Carolina anterior to 1800, Mr. Martin I. J. Griffin's paper on Commodore John Barry, Professor Charles L. Wells's discussion of Napoleon's Concordat of 1801 with Pope Pius VII., Professor H. L. Osgood's essay toward a new classification of colonial governments, and Gen. Edward McCrady's study of slavery in the province of South Carolina, 1670 to 1770.

*The Scotch-Irish in America: Proceedings and Addresses of the Seventh Congress*, published by order of the Society (Nashville, Barbee and Smith,

pp. ix, 396) contains a record of the transactions at Lexington, Va., June 20-23, 1895, together with the text of the more important of the addresses made before the gathering. Of these several are historical. There is an account of the Scotch-Irish of the Valley of Virginia, by Hon. Joseph A. Waddell, of Staunton; a paper on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, by Dr. George W. Graham; one on the battle of King's Mountain, by Rev. Dr. J. H. Bryson; one on George Rogers Clark, by Helm Bruce; and other biographical sketches of persons who were, or who were not, Scotch-Irish. None of these papers contain anything new, save that on the Mecklenburg Declaration. In this, some new arguments are advanced, and a few new facts, taken from the Draper Collection at Madison. But until what Dr. Draper collected on this matter shall have been fully made known, even those who think the subject important will be content to suspend judgment.

Miss Alice Brown's *Mercy Warren*, the last issue in the series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times" (Scribner, pp. 312), is an interesting and well-written book, in spite of the unpromising subject. Mrs. Mercy Warren was a remarkable and valuable woman, but heavy and priggish, and "unco' fond o' preachin'." The experiment of devoting a book to her was a doubtful one, for nearly all that is of interest and relates to her personally and directly is the surviving matter relating to her *History of the Revolution*, and the best of this is already in print. There is so little material relating to her life down to the beginning of the Revolution that one is obliged to fill in with "we may imagine that she was" or "I like to think of her as" doing thus and so. Those chapters which are obliged to consist almost wholly of background are executed with much intelligence and after careful reading. For the later periods, Miss Brown has been favored with abundant opportunities to read Mrs. Warren's letters. But these, while numerous and extensive, are so verbose and so conventional in phraseology that they do not help a biographer as much as they ought.

Hon. William A. Courtenay, ex-mayor of Charleston, S. C., who took part with the Washington Light Infantry of that city in the Cowpens celebration of 1856 and was chairman of the committee which arranged that of 1881, has printed an illustrated pamphlet of 137 pages on the *Proceedings at the Unveiling of the Battle Monument at Spartanburg*, upon the latter occasion. The occasion was more than usually memorable, because Mr. Courtenay and his committee secured the cooperation in it of all the old thirteen states, so that it completed, in a sense, that happy progress toward post-bellum reunion which had been marked by the appearance of the Washington Light Infantry at Bunker Hill in 1875 and at Philadelphia in 1876. The pamphlet contains General Wade Hampton's oration, and other historical matter, relating to the occasion, to the battle of Cowpens, and to General Daniel Morgan and other commanders.