

mediæval to modern political thought and practice. Particularly striking is the author's demonstration that the divine-right theory in its essence, stripped of the theological and Scriptural argumentation which was used to sustain it, has a closer relation to the dominant political philosophy of the present day than has the contract theory, to which so much of our modern liberty is supposed to be due. Mr. Figgis's central thought is, in short, that the theory with which he deals was a nationalist and a conservative theory. It embodied the views of those who sought a clearly-defined centre of political authority, based on the traditions and customs of the land, and affording a guarantee against the anarchic tendencies of Puritans and Independents. In the days of intense religious feeling the resort to an immediate divine sanction as support for such authority was as much a matter of course as in later days has been the resort to the teaching of history or to the cold formulas of expediency. Mr. Figgis sketches the literature of the controversy over divine right and indicates very clearly the bearing of objective history on the strength and the decline of the theory. It was perhaps inevitable that he should limit himself for the most part to the examination of British thought; in fact it was only in connection with English affairs that the doctrine in its purity assumed a high degree of practical importance.

W. A. D.

The Hulsean Lectures for 1894-5, by Dr. Alfred Barry, formerly Primate of Australia, have been printed by the Macmillan Company in a volume entitled *The Ecclesiastical Expansion of England in the Growth of the Anglican Communion* (pp. 387). The four lectures originally delivered at Cambridge deal in an interesting manner and in a liberal spirit with the three great missionary functions of the Anglican Church in respect to the dependencies of the Empire—its mission in the sphere of colonial expansion, its work in India and the East, and its labors in the conversion of the lower races. Since the lectures, though careful and suggestive, give few historical and other details, the author has adopted in publication the device, not wholly happy, of adding appendices, almost equal in length to the lectures, in which details of the history and growth of the Church in extra-European lands are presented. Those relating to the American colonies and the United States are unexceptionable in plan and intention, but are sometimes far from correct, as where the population of Virginia in 1761 is given as 80,000, that of North Carolina as 36,000 (p. 218); or where Virginia is credited with 167 parishes at the time of the Revolution (p. 222); and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the present United States with "about three millions and a half of professed members" (p. 225), a computation exaggerated five or six fold.

*Histoire de la Troisième République. I. La Présidence de M. Thiers.* Par E. Zevort. (Paris: Félix Alcan. 1896. Pp. xii, 411.) This is

the first of three volumes to cover the history of the Third French Republic from its origin to the end of the presidency of M. Carnot. In that part of the work yet to appear the author will have a chance to put into convenient shape the history of twenty years or more of a comparatively unexplored field, and may produce a serviceable if not a valuable book; this volume, however, is in some respects a disappointment. M. Zevort has issued a formidable number of historical productions, but in the present instance he fails to treat adequately some of the most striking and instructive events of the period under consideration. He deems it worth while to mention the death of the director of the observatory in 1872, but gives absolutely no account of the proclamation of the Republic at the Hôtel de Ville on September 4, 1870, or of the establishment of the Commune on March 18, 1871. Here were two excellent opportunities to study revolutionary uprisings in Paris and to show in detail why one succeeded and the other failed. Furthermore—still confining our attention to matters of the first importance—the last days of the Commune in 1871 and the fall of Thiers in 1873 are disposed of altogether too summarily. One cannot help feeling, also, that the author greatly underestimates the services of Thiers and equally overrates the political sagacity of Gambetta. But the book is not without value; and attention should especially be called to a collection of documents occupying an appendix of sixty pages. Whatever may be the merits of future volumes, the one under review is far from supplanting Duret's *Histoire de France de 1870 à 1873*.  
C. F. A. C.

Mr. Appleton P. C. Griffin, who may be addressed at the Boston Athenæum, has printed an *Index to the Literature of American Local History in Collections published in 1890-95* (pp. 151), intended as a supplement to that contributed by him to the *Bulletins* of the Boston Public Library, and published afterward as a separate volume by that institution. The present issue is intended to include essays, historical and descriptive sketches, contained in such collections as the historical magazines, the publications of historical societies and composite county histories. The material is arranged in alphabetical order of subjects, states and counties as well as towns being included in the list. The value of the original bibliography is now so well known that it is not necessary to emphasize the utility of the present *Index*.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has published the tenth volume of the present series of its *Proceedings*—a volume of 616 pages, edited and indexed with the care usually bestowed by the society upon its publications. The contents, while chiefly of interest to the student of Massachusetts history, include also some items of more general interest, such as a complete roll of the members of the United States Senate during the first century of its existence, presented by Mr. W. S. Appleton, and a series of letters from John Quincy Adams to his brother, written from St. Petersburg, in the years from 1810 to 1814. With these exceptions the