

admirably the inhumane not to say inhuman treatment to which, in the days before the Civil War, free people of color were subjected both North and South.

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*Second Annual Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association*, December 30, 1897. (Washington: Government Printing Office. 1898. Pp. 397-679.)

THE second Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission comprises a continuation of the correspondence of Phineas Bond, British consul at Philadelphia, through the years 1790-1794, the Florida side of the French intrigues to get possession of Florida and Louisiana, and a very useful check-list of Colonial Assemblies and their Journals to the year 1800. The assemblies (lower houses) included in the list are those of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania are omitted because the proceedings of their legislatures are accessible in printed volumes in chronological order; and data in regard to Prince Edward Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Kentucky, and the Northwest Territory have not yet been collected. No mention is made of the assemblies of the West Indian colonies. If the list is to be completed in a later Report it would be desirable to have these included.

The Bond correspondence, like the earlier installment, is chiefly interesting for the light it throws upon commerce, immigration, and related subjects. Bond reports, for example, that in 1790 almost all the immigration came through the three Delaware River ports, Newcastle, Wilmington, and Philadelphia. In the single season of 1791 the number of Irish immigrants at these ports by the tenth of September amounted to 4500. The passage cost from £3 to 3½ guineas, a surprisingly small sum for that time. In 1750 the fare from Rotterdam, according to Mitteleberger, was 60 florins, and again in 1817 Fearon tells us that a steerage passage in the ship he came in cost twelve pounds, and the passengers "had to find themselves in everything but water." The difficulties which were to arise from English impressment of American seamen are foreshadowed in the remark on p. 463: "A vast proportion of the mariners employed in navigating American ships are foreigners—too many of whom I am sorry to say are his majesty's natural born subjects," and also in the description, p. 525, of the prevalence of desertion, culminating in the assertion that "our ships are often deserted by the whole crew, in the ports of the United States, merely on the score of the superior rates of wages." Bond is also concerned at the heavy investment of English capital in United States funds in 1793. Had it not been for this English demand for American stock "it would never have reached its present

price." The prevalence of land-speculation calls forth warnings to confiding fellow-countrymen. Of the more detailed descriptions those of the yellow fever in Philadelphia and of the Whiskey Insurrection may be mentioned.

The Mangourit correspondence relating to the French designs on Florida, while not so full of dramatic interest as the letters on the Louisiana plot in the last Report, present a very vivid picture of an ambitious enterprise of which our general histories give merely a ghostlike glimpse. Mangourit, the French consul at Charleston, who was working up the expedition, was a revolutionary enthusiast whose public and private letters vibrate with political passion. The hapless refugees from San Domingo are "La corruption aristocratique que Saint Domingue a vomi dans cette contrée;" Washington's nonpartisan administration "est un monstre composé de tous les elemens politiques de la nation qui est une Macédoine de l'Espece humaine." Some of the English faction in Charleston indulging in a dinner on St. George's day, they are styled "esclaves anglais" and their festival an "orgie Georgienne." Now and then this intensity is mitigated by a vein of somewhat scholastic wit, as when the proposed capture of St. Augustine is referred to as an "operation pour avoir une bonne traduction française de la cité de Dieu par les divers Augustiens." An interesting and very early use of the term "lobby" deserves notice. Writing August 6, 1793, Mangourit expresses the hope that the "Américains éclairés" in Charleston who were joining the "Société patriotique," "ameneront la tranquillité et qu'ils deconcertent le luby."

The Florida enterprise, to the cruel disappointment of Mangourit, shared in the general wreck of Genet's mission.

One of the most interesting revelations of these papers (p. 667) is the fact that Talleyrand's instructions to Citizen Guillemardet in 1798 (H. Adams, I. 357), outlining the argument to be presented to Spain for the retrocession of Louisiana, merely reproduces the instructions given in March, 1796, to General Perignon by the Directory fifteen months before Talleyrand came into office.

This second Report of the Manuscripts Commission is edited with the same scholarly fidelity as the first, and for this service we are indebted to the chairman, Professor Jameson, and, for the Mangourit papers, to Professor Turner.

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*The Writings of James Monroe.* Edited by STANISLAUS MURRAY HAMILTON. Vol. II., 1794-1796. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1899. Pp. xviii, 494.)

MR. HAMILTON's second volume has a unity which could not be imparted to the first, and which can hardly be impressed upon any later volume. It begins with the beginning of Monroe's first mission to France, and ends with its close. Nearly all the matter of the volume relates to the young envoy's negotiations in Paris, and ample opportu-