

"the Swamp Robin who delights in Solitude, avoiding the Haunts of Mankind, and whose chearful and sprightly Note in the dreary Wilderness often enlivens the weary Traveller". The journal is well indexed and seems to be printed, in general, with praiseworthy accuracy; but Smith, who doubtless knew his Horace, never wrote (p. 49) "Credat Indæns Apella non Ego". The "short history of the pioneer settlements" which forms three-fourths of the editor's introduction serves well enough as a pretext for a score of good half-tone views, but is too slight to deserve more serious consideration. The foot-notes, though perhaps adequate for the popular reader, will be found to explain the point which the student already understands more frequently than that as to which he needs enlightenment; and they are uniformly destitute of page references to the numerous books which they mention.

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*Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1770-1772.* Edited by John Pendleton Kennedy. (Richmond, 1906, pp. xxxv, 333.) Like its predecessor, reviewed in this journal last year (XI. 420), this volume appears in sumptuous form. The preceding volume covered the last years of this venerable assembly, beginning with the year 1773. The present, also divided by calendar years, covers three sessions. The first, an adjourned session of the assembly of 1769, began May 21 and ended June 28, 1770. The second, a session of the same assembly after prorogation, lasted from July 11 to July 20, 1771. Then came a dissolution, and a new assembly, which began a session on February 10 and continued it till April 11, 1772. The editor's introduction, which makes no distinction between adjournment, prorogation, and dissolution, and is not free from misprints, gives February 12 as the date of beginning of this session, and states that it adjourned on April 11, whereas the text shows plainly that it was prorogued. In the plan of issue, the next volume will run backward into the interesting years immediately preceding 1770. The text of the present volume is, of course, like that of almost any legislative journal, impossible to summarize. It is handsomely printed, with almost no annotation. It would be a convenience if dates appeared in the running headlines of the pages. Since the lists of burgesses are not a part of the journals, and therefore are open to question (*e. g.*, the journal itself shows, pp. 252, 289, that Henry Blagrove's membership for Lunenburg is not completely stated in the list) the sources from which the list is compiled should be stated.

Mr. Kennedy's introduction is mainly occupied with the questions of boundary which arose in the House of Burgesses during these years, and especially with documents on the Indian boundary and the grant to the Ohio Company. A map illustrating these matters is prefixed.

Volume II. of the *Report on American Manuscripts in the Royal Institution of Great Britain* (1906, pp. vi, 604), recently issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, was prepared by the late Mr. B. F.

Stevens, seen through the press by his successor Mr. Henry J. Brown, and printed in Dublin. (It may be mentioned that British government publications are now to be obtained through Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Limited, of Fetter Lane, and not as heretofore through Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode.) Like its predecessor, the volume is occupied with a calendar of papers relating to the American war of independence preserved by Maurice Morgann, secretary to Sir Guy Carleton. These headquarters papers are rich in correspondence of Howe, Clinton, and Carleton with their subordinates, especially upon matters of army business. Through the correspondence of Col. Roger Morris, "Inspector of the Claims of Refugees", and of the board which succeeded to his functions, and through that of the leaders of Tory military organizations, such as Colonel Benjamin Thompson, the Loyalists figure largely in the collection. The present volume extends from August, 1779, to June, 1782. It includes many interesting papers on the Penobscot expedition, the sieges of Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, and Pensacola, and the operations of Cornwallis and his subordinates. There is an excellent index.

*The Canadian War of 1812.* By C. P. Lucas, C.B. (Oxford, Henry Frowde, 1906, pp. v, 269.) This book is intended to be one of several dealing with Canadian history, and is made up from the *Annual Register*, James's *Naval and Military Occurrences*, Brannan's *Official Letters of the Military and Naval Officers of the United States during the Wars with Great Britain in the Years 1812 to 1815*, and the *Documentary History of the Campaigns upon the Niagara Frontier*, edited for the Lundy's Lane Historical Society by Lieutenant-colonel E. Cruikshank. If to these are added several histories of Canada and *Reports on Canadian Archives*, all the sources of material are stated, and they are neither extensive nor new. Six of John Melish's excellent, but not inaccessible, maps are well reproduced, and there are two other small new maps.

The purpose of the book is to set out a perfectly fair account of the military operations of the War of 1812, and this is done in a simple and straightforward way, stress being laid especially upon the agency of Canadian troops and commanders. Throughout there breathes a strong feeling of colonial patriotism and of kinship between Americans and Canadians.

The American plan of capturing Canada failed ignominiously, and largely because of the loyal attitude of the Canadians themselves; and the effect of the book is to impress upon us the fact that Canada as much as England was our foe. It would be of no profit to trace the progress of the war as it is given in this book, but especial attention may be called to the last chapter, which is so judicious and discriminating as to inspire the wish that there were more chapters like it.

It gives a brief narrative of the negotiating of the treaty of Ghent, and does not belittle that much-discussed agreement. It left the two countries where they had been before the war, but it left them at peace.