

stood human nature down to the ground" (p. 22), "showed him up" (p. 62), and "nothing doing" (p. 71). As to externals the volume is very attractive.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

Paris sous Napoléon. Tome VI. *Le Monde des Affaires et du Travail.* Par L. DE LANZAC DE LABORIE. (Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie. 1910. Pp. iv, 354.)

M. DE LANZAC DE LABORIE possesses what is perhaps the best preparation for an historian, a legal training. His earliest efforts at historical writing, a life of Mounier and a history of the French domination in Belgium, brought him the distinction of a prize award from the French Academy. In 1905 he began the publication of the excellent series of volumes, *Paris sous Napoléon*, of which this is the sixth. The earlier volumes, bearing the following titles: *Consulat Provisoire et Consulat à Temps*; *Administration, Grands Travaux*; *La Cour et la Ville, La Vie et la Mort*; *La Religion*; *Assistance et Bienfaisance, Approvisionnement*, have already been reviewed (see this journal, XIV. 127-131, 581-583). The second and third of these have been crowned by the French Academy. The encomiums bestowed by the previous reviewer are fully deserved by the new volume as well. The excellent scholarship and the admirable impartiality of the author are recognized in a commendatory review of the present volume by M. Aulard, whose personal opinions differ so radically from those of M. de Lanzac de Laborie.

In the preparation of the present volume liberal use has been made of the documents in the *Correspondance de Napoléon I^{er}*, and in Aulard's *Paris sous le Consulat*; of a wide range of monographs, notably of Levasseur's excellent *Histoire des Classes Ouvrières de 1789 à 1870*; of the standard works like Thiers; and of such novelties as Jaurès's *Histoire Socialiste*. The real value of the work, however, does not consist alone in garnering facts from other publications and rearranging them, but in the wealth of new material drawn from the Archives Nationales. Of special importance are the frequent citations from the letters and reports of Mollien, which completely refute the statements of his ideas and policies in his well-known *Mémoires d'un Ministre du Trésor Public*, written after he had been made a peer of France by Louis XVIII.

The first five chapters, which form four-fifths of the volume, deal with the commercial and financial conditions, while the other two treat of manufactures and of the laboring classes. The long opening chapter on commerce brings out the fundamental problems. With the exception of the few months in 1802-1803, following the treaty of Amiens, Paris was the capital of a nation engaged in war. Commerce, finance, manufacturing, and labor were therefore all subject to the conditions of war, to the evolutions of Napoleonic policy, and to the

constant extension of the territorial limits of the nation. Napoleon desired to make the nation economically independent and self-sufficing, and adopted in its fullest extent the protectionist and prohibitory policies which the French call "Colbertisme", but the conditions of the struggle with England drove him into the futile project of the Continental Blockade. With a magnificent disregard of the resulting hardships of the French people and the ruin of the moneyed interests Napoleon promised to destroy the trade and wealth of the hated "nation of shop-keepers" and to bestow upon Paris the primacy in the markets not only of France but of the world.

Napoleon sincerely sought to encourage French trade and manufactures, but he regulated industrial conditions with no desire to improve the lot of labor but simply to keep the laborer quietly employed. The men of the Bourse and those engaged in vast or petty enterprises which to him savored of speculation commanded neither his sympathy nor respect. Napoleon seems to have pushed through his vast imperialistic enterprises without a thought of their effect upon the moneyed classes. The rupture of the peace of Amiens, the campaign of 1805, and the beginning of the war of commercial decrees against England were factors in producing the financial crisis of 1805-1806, which ruined even Récamier. Victories brought little mitigation in the ensuing years. The reckless intervention in the Peninsula, the extension and rigor of the Continental Blockade, the inconsiderate sale of large amounts of confiscated contraband, and the rash extension of the empire during 1810 created a panic during the ensuing winter. While the number of business failures in Paris dwindled during the summer of 1811, yet there was never any real business revival during the remainder of the imperial epoch.

An excellent chapter of sixty pages recounts the foundation and early history of the Bank of France. The Tribunal of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce, the Bourse, the public credit, money, weights and measures are among the other topics considered. The two chapters on industry and labor are the most interesting in the book. With a scholarly conservatism and impartiality, M. de Lanzac de Laborie consults the writings of M. Jaurès and his school without borrowing their notions.

Unfortunately there is scarcely a reference to conditions later than the summer of 1811, and it is to be hoped that in some future volume the cumulative effects of the *débâcle* upon Paris may be traced. The book will be welcomed by every student of the Napoleonic period as a perfect mine of information on the conditions back of the Continental Blockade, but, sad to say, there is no index to guide through the labyrinth.

GEORGE MATTHEW DUTCHER.

Gathorne Hardy, First Earl of Cranbrook; a Memoir, with Extracts from his Diary and Correspondence. In two volumes. Edited by the Hon. ALFRED E. GATHORNE-HARDY. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1910. Pp. xi, 381; vii, 408.)

GATHORNE HARDY was in Parliament from 1855 continuously until his death in 1906. For twenty-three years he was a member of the House of Commons, and after he became a peer in 1878 he sat for twenty-eight years in the House of Lords. Until the formation of the Salisbury ministry of 1895, when the Earl of Cranbrook was already eighty-one years of age, Gathorne Hardy held office whenever the Conservatives were in power from 1858. He was successively Under-Secretary for the Home Department, president of the Poor Law Board, Home Secretary, Secretary for War, Secretary for India, President of the Council, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was closely associated with Disraeli during the whole time that Disraeli was Prime Minister, and although he entered Parliament twenty-three years later than Gladstone, he was only five years his junior, and he outlived Gladstone only by seven years. Gathorne Hardy was therefore the most prominent man in the Conservative party who was strictly contemporary with Gladstone and who was an active and recognized leader among the opponents of Gladstone during the whole of Gladstone's career as head of the Liberal party. Lives of Disraeli and of Lord Salisbury are yet to be written. Until they appear these two volumes, which have been compiled by his son from the diaries and correspondence of Gathorne Hardy, must rank as regards their value to the student of English history and politics alongside Morley's monumental *Life of Gladstone*. Gladstone and Gathorne Hardy sat on the front benches opposite to each other from 1858 to 1878, and during the whole of their political career they were opposed to each other on almost every question which came up in English politics. The only instance in which Gathorne Hardy seems to have felt a passing sympathy with Gladstone, or to have expressed any admiration of his course in politics, was in 1873 when Gladstone made a speech in defense of the rights and privileges of the Established Church on the motion of Miall, the chief advocate of disestablishment. On all points except on this, where Gladstone retained his early Tory instincts to a degree which forced him to antagonize his Nonconformist supporters, Gladstone and Gathorne Hardy were antipodal, not only in opinions and political principles but also in temperament. Hardy was eminently respectable, restrained, unemotional. He was a good, religious man, faithful and loving to his wife and family, charitable to the poor, and upright in all his dealings; but without one grain of enthusiasm, untouched by the democratic tendencies of the age, and entirely free from idealism or any touch of zeal or crankiness. Gladstone infused his intense con-