

had prevailed in Mexico to a council of war in which generals, officers, and privates should decide questions by a majority vote; and he desired to confine political power to the well-to-do classes, who had an interest in maintaining order. In 1842 he earnestly recommended this plan to Santa Anna, who had been given an opportunity to reshape the destinies of his country; but Santa Anna did not follow the advice, and Paredes (though ostensibly for another reason) inaugurated the revolution which overthrew him in December, 1844. The preliminaries of that movement form the second principal subject, with which portions of the first half (notably pp. 57-62) and the greater part of the latter half of the volume are concerned. Particularly interesting (p. 182) is the mention of rumors in October, 1844, that two revolutions were already afoot: one in favor of the Congress, and the other to make Santa Anna supreme protector, that is to say, permanent autocrat. Numerous light but valuable editorial touches are to be commended, and also the intimation of the preface that more of these important papers are to be printed.

JUSTIN H. SMITH.

*La Intervención Francesa en México segun el Archivo del Mariscal Bazaine.* Decima Parte. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, publicados por Genaro García. Tomo XXXIII.] (Mexico, Bouret, 1910, pp. 264.) This tenth volume of documents from the papers of Marshal Bazaine contains seventy-six letters and telegrams originating between September 11 and November 15, 1865. Interest in the contents of the volume will centre in the evidence presented upon the relations of the United States with the contending parties in Mexico. It cannot be said that the publication necessitates modification of already established views upon that situation. Yet here are useful detailed reports from Vice-Consul Wurtemberg and General Mejia, stationed in Matamoras, upon the assistance given to their Republican opponents from the Federal headquarters at Brownsville. Wurtemberg considered that the greatest danger sprang from inability to place any reliance whatever upon loyalty of Mexicans in Matamoras to the French and the Empire. Then there are significant negotiations between Bazaine and certain Texans, looking to service against any Federal forces that might invade Mexico.

Señor García has sad difficulty in printing the English text of certain letters (see pp. 45, 50, 243, 250). A reviewer may not safely proceed very far upon inference as to the probable reading of manuscripts, but certainly the editor who occasionally inserts the warning "[sic]" after an error may be held responsible for many more of the same kind which are not thus noted. Accurate editing and careful proof-reading are minimum requirements for the printing of documents.

C. A. DUNIWAY.

## TEXT-BOOKS

*Notes on British History.* By William Edwards. Part IV. *From the Treaty of Versailles to the Death of Queen Victoria, 1783-1901.* (London, Rivingtons, 1910, pp. xii, 641-1050, xxiii-xli.) This is a cram book, but a most excellent one. It is not simply a list of events, but it states adequately the causes of the events and their results. It also arranges the facts under distinct topics, instead of merely following the chronological order. This necessitates some repetition, but the plan is worth more than it costs. Further, the writer gives a summary of the career of each of the prominent men of England in the nineteenth century which is well worth while. The book is also very inclusive. It treats of the entire empire, and not merely of Great Britain; it gives summaries of foreign events, where these in any way involved Great Britain; it treats not only of political history, but of the history of religion, education, public health, science, trade, and industry. In every one of these respects the book commends itself for its completeness and usefulness.

It can be said, too, that the writer is wholly unpartizan, whether he is treating of home or of foreign politics. It would be difficult to determine from his book what opinions Mr. Edwards holds either in politics or in religion.

The author furnishes a bibliography with each summary. But these bibliographies are extremely limited, and quite inadequate, at least for the use of American teachers. Moreover, the books cited are not always the best for the purpose.

The accuracy of the work is admirable. Of course mistakes are inevitable in a book of this character. Naturally they are more frequent in the summaries of foreign affairs than in those of domestic affairs. I note the following: The quotation from Fox on page 653 is not exact; the statement that the peasantry under the Old Régime retained only eighteen francs out of every hundred earned is probably incorrect (p. 657); the representatives of the people were not "refused admission to the Assembly by the nobles and clergy" in 1789; on page 660 Place de la Révolution should be Place de la Nation; Jacobins should be Montagnards (p. 660); it would be more accurate to say 75,000,000 francs instead of 60,000,000 (p. 678); the summary about Germany (pp. 805-806) seems to me inaccurate; "1812-13" on page 692 should be "1812-14"; "American ship" (p. 694) should be "American man-of-war"; Ney did not promise to bring Napoleon to Paris "in an iron cage"; a summary of the French Revolution which does not mention Danton is inadequate. The facts about Schleswig-Holstein (p. 852, par. 1) are all wrong. On page 854, under (3), Hongkong should be Canton; Lincoln was not an Abolitionist (p. 857), nor were the Abolitionists in a majority in Congress in 1860 (p. 356); Northerners on page 859 should be United States; the pope was left with something more than the Vatican after