

turn of his mind; he belonged to the monarchical party, by birth, name, the traditions of his family. In England he would have been a great Whig; in France, he became what is called a *doctrinaire*: he espoused the ideas of the little school which had for its chief Royer-Collard, and which counted M. Guizot among its first adepts.

The Allies were to occupy France for five years, but M. de Richelieu, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs, succeeded in obtaining a shorter term of occupation. The occupation, however, had not yet ceased when the elections seemed to invalidate the promises made by M. de Richelieu to the sovereigns. The Prime Minister was obliged to prepare a new electoral law, and this law was rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. M. de Richelieu was compelled to resign. The Duc de Broglie makes here a confession:

"I consider," he says, "our conduct concerning the electoral law, and, in consequence of it, the downfall of the Richelieu Cabinet, a capital error. We all, indeed, accepted the Restoration—some on principle, some from taste, some from reason. We ought then to have treated the new Government without ill-humor, without disdain, without impatience; to have taken into consideration its weakness.

Why should we have wondered or complained if there was in the reigning family little inclination for the constitutional régime? It was a piece of good fortune that the King considered himself seriously the author of the *Charte*, and looked upon it with the pride of an author. Why did we complain if we found the emigration full of prejudice and of folly, mad with revenge, ardent to take possession of all the good things of the world, asking for everything, ruling everything, putting everything in disorder, equally incapable of doing anything and of renouncing anything? It was a piece of good luck to have at the head of the Government an émigré—an émigré of the old school who had left France in 1789, who had returned in 1814—a man of heart and of sense; an émigré who had been patriotic abroad, independent at court, who despised the popularity of caste as well as of faction, whose disinterestedness and fidelity were above suspicion; as good an administrator as a man could become in a barbarous country, modest where ignorant, always standing by good law and good sense. For a Restoration, for the people, and the King, for the governing and the governed, this was a priceless pearl."

There has never been a more magnificent eulogy made of the Duc de Richelieu. He deserved it, as his correspondence will show when published, as I hope it will soon be. After ten years of a purely revolutionary government and ten years of an absolute military despotism, there were few men in the country who had in their hearts a pure love of liberty and a perfect appreciation of the essential conditions of a free government. The so-called Liberals of the Restoration were, for the most part, worshippers of Bonaparte or of the Terrorist Government of 1793; their pretended love of liberty was made up of hatreds—hatred of the noblemen and hatred of the priests. How can we wonder at it when we see even now the same elementary forces struggling against each other under new names, but under the dictation of the same passions?

I shall not attempt to tell here the history of those troubled years during which parliamentary government was first tried in France under the most difficult circumstances. Government by party is not easy when there are more than two parties, and when passions run as high as they did in France. The government of the Bourbons was constantly denounced as a government imposed by foreigners; and though Louis XVIII. had succeeded in obtaining the integrity of the territory of the old monarchy, he did not obtain the gratitude of the people or of the army. Though he had accepted accomplished facts, and promised that those who had bought the confiscated estates of the clergy and of the émigrés with the paper money of the Revolutionary period, should be considered as having a perfectly

legal title, the new landlords were always uneasy, and were not contented till a new revolution had taken place.

The Duc de Broglie received in his house the remains of the salon of Mme de Staël, M. de Lafayette, Benjamin Constant, Matthieu de Montmorency, Montlosier, the principal representatives of liberal opinion in the two Chambers. "At court," he says, "and in the most fashionable society I passed for a Jacobin, but my bad reputation did not hurt my wife nor my house." His salon became one of the rendezvous of the party of the *doctrinaires*, a set of men who were trying to find exact rules for a constitutional and parliamentary government; academical politicians, men of high culture and intellect. The most famous of these was then Royer-Collard: Guizot walked in his footsteps, with Rémusat behind him, who was of a lighter disposition.

The assassination of the Duc de Berri was the signal for a great reaction. The Prince had been stabbed at the opera; he had been carried to the little room which was behind the royal box, where, to the sound of the music of a masked ball, he received his wife and saw the old King, who had been summoned in haste. The Duc Decazes had received there the first depositions of the murderer. He was the King's favorite Minister, but the royalist party and the royal family made him almost responsible for the death of the Duc de Berri. Decazes was obliged to retire, and Chateaubriand, his enemy, had the cruelty to write in the *Journal des Débats*, "Les pieds lui ont glissé dans le sang." The censorship of the press was reestablished, and it was on that occasion that Royer-Collard said, "Exceptional laws are usury loans." The Duc de Broglie attacked in vain the new reactionary laws; the ultras, as they were called, were becoming omnipotent.

The Chambers, it must be confessed, were not reasonable. Louis XVIII. was not an ultra: he was naturally moderate in his views, but he had a great sense of the royal dignity. After the revolutionary movements in Spain, Naples, and Piedmont, and the congresses of Troppau and of Laybach, the direction given to French politics had offended the advanced party in France as well as the ultras. In the address in answer to the speech of the King, which opened the session, the deputies had inserted these words:

"We congratulate you on the continuance of amicable relations with the foreign Powers, in the just confidence that so precious a peace will not be bought by sacrifices incompatible with the honor of the nation and the dignity of the Crown."

The King refused to hear this address. He admitted to his presence only after some hesitation the President and two secretaries of the Chambers, and told them from his throne:

"I know the address which you bring me. In exile and under persecution I maintained the honor of my race and of the French name. On the throne, and surrounded by my people, I feel indignant at the very thought that I should ever sacrifice the honor of the nation or the dignity of the Crown. I like to think that those who voted this address had not well pondered all its expressions. If they had had time to appreciate them, they would not have suffered a supposition which as King I cannot characterize, and which as a father I should like to forget."

During the discussion on the events in Spain and the French expedition to the Peninsula, took place the famous incident of the expulsion of the deputy Manuel. This deputy was against the expedition, and said: "You wish to save the life of the King of Spain; do not renew the circumstances which conducted to the scaffold, those who excite in you a strong and (I will express my whole thought) a legitimate interest." Manuel then recalled the misfortunes of the Stuarts and added: "Must I remind you that the dangers of the royal family in France became the greatest when France, revolutionary France, felt

that she needed to defend herself in a new form, with a new energy?" These expressions were considered by the royalist Right as an apology for the murder of Louis XVI., and caused the forcible expulsion of Manuel—one of the incidents of the Restoration which created the greatest sensation in the country. The Duc de Broglie says on this subject: "I declare here (and I have always had the greatest horror of regicide) that I should have had no difficulty myself, in a given circumstance, in employing Manuel's phrase." The national guards refused to arrest Manuel on the floor of the House, and the President had to give the order to the gendarmes.

The Duc de Broglie spoke against the Spanish expedition before it was undertaken; he boldly spoke against it after it had come to a successful termination. Success with him was not good conduct; he condemned the principle of foreign intervention, and reminded his colleagues that France also had been invaded. He did not dare to say, but everybody felt it, that the memory of 1815 was the *ver rongeur* of the Restoration.

The Duc de Broglie had identified himself in the House of Peers with the anti-slavery cause; he made some motion on the subject at every session, and, in his journeys to England, had placed himself in communication with the leaders of the cause of emancipation. He had an eminently generous mind and an extraordinary sincerity. He was an honest man, much interested in public affairs, but devoid of ambition. In one of the speeches which he made he well shows himself when he says: "No, the salvation of the people is not the supreme law; no, the salvation of the princes is not the supreme law. The supreme law is virtue; the supreme law is moral dignity, whether it is a question of a kingdom or of the life of a man. It is not permitted any man to advise another to do or to say or to concede secretly what he would not avow himself; it is permitted to no man to advise another to forget his own duties,

"Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas."

The dominant impression which I have got in going over these memoirs is the extraordinary amount of interest taken by all people at the time in public affairs, and not only in the affairs of France, in those of Europe and of America. I am not sure that in our day of universal suffrage, of a free press, of telegrams, of newsmongers, the interest is as profound, as genuine, as intelligent. To be sure, we are a little *blasé*. We have gone through so much, and our curiosity is so constantly worked upon, that we may be somewhat excusable. What would be less excusable would be a diminution and deadening of the moral sentiment, of the power of indignation, of enthusiasm, of liking and disliking.

The death of Louis XVIII. left all good patriots in great anxiety. The new King was a kindly, chivalrous man, but he was in the hands of the ultras. He began by abolishing the censorship of the press, but he kept the ministry which had established it. One of the first laws sent to the Chambers was one punishing sacrilege (sacrilege was defined in the law as the profanation of the sacred vessels and the consecrated Host) with death, or with perpetual imprisonment, according to circumstances. The law was adopted after a vain struggle, and it became evident that the reaction could no longer be kept within bounds.

Correspondence.

WOMAN IN MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have not read Mr. George P. Upton's 'Woman in Music,' but from your notice of it in

the *Nation* of June 17th I infer that he is better acquainted with German music than French music, and that Élise Polko is more of a personality to him than Louise Bertin, C. de Grandval, or Augusta Holmès. To be sure, Élise Polko is known in America by a translation of stories about musicians in which traditional and original lies are ingeniously mixed with descriptions of that peculiarly sentimental, ultra-amorous nature so dear to that class of German women called by Heinrich Dorn "die Horde überspannter hysterischer Weiber." But to see her taken seriously and even named in the same sentence with Clara Schumann, does not of itself awaken a desire to buy Mr. Upton's book.

Your reviewer does not speak of Louise Bertin, the composer of the opera "Esméralda," given here in 1836, the same year as Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." Victor Hugo wrote the libretto. Nourrit, Levasseur, Massol, and Mlle. Falcon took the parts of *Phœbus*, the *Priest*, *Quasimodo*, and *Esméralda*. Berlioz reviewed it, and the review is reprinted in his collected works. Gustave Chouquet speaks of the originality and vigor of parts of the opera, and speaks particularly of its instrumentation. It seems, by the way, that Eug. Prévost wrote an opera on this same text of Hugo, and, according to Chouquet, it was given with success at New Orleans, but when and by whom I am unable to find out.

As for Mme. de Grandval, she is well known and esteemed by all French musicians and critics. Her "Stabat Mater," published by a Paris house, shows dramatic power and contrapuntal technique; her *Variations for violin*, as played by M. Marsick, is a favorite concert piece, and pages from her as yet unpublished opera were given this last winter at the Trocadéro with artistic and popular success.

Miss Augusta Holmes (or. Mlle. Augusta Holmès), the writer of "Lutèce," "Les Argonautes," and "Irlande," is a remarkable character. Camille St.-Saëns, in his "Harmonie et Mélodie," has criticised her "Argonautes," "symphonie avec soli et chœurs," and as she is nearly unknown in America, I may be pardoned for quoting a little from his article. Following the ideas of Wagner, of whom she is a devoted admirer, she wrote for the "concours de la ville de Paris" both the text and music of "Les Argonautes"; it did not take the prize, but so many musicians were interested in it that it was performed publicly and made a profound impression.

"Mlle. Holmes a dédaigné même les tentatives sérieuses de second ordre. Il lui fallait les larges plans, les vastes horizons d'une grande composition dessinée par elle-même comme poète et compositeur tout ensemble. Elle a concouru une première fois avec un poème lyrique intitulé 'Lutèce,' beau par l'idée, si la forme en était parfois contestable: car l'auteur appartient à la race très-rare des artistes qui ont des idées. Elle a montré les plus grandes dispositions poétiques et musicales. Elle a une originalité puissante, trop puissante peut-être, car cette qualité, poussée à l'extrême, la jette en dehors des sentiers battus, ce qui la condamne à marcher seule, sans guide et sans appui. Elle s'est passionnée pour les conceptions Wagneriennes aussitôt qu'elle les a connues. Elle a mordu plus que tout autre à cette pomme, et a puisé dans cette communion un redoublement d'audace, quand peut-être une éducation calmante lui eût été plus profitable. Quoi qu'il en soit, son originalité a résisté à tout. Même quand elle cherche à imiter Wagner, Mlle. Holmès est elle-même. L'art est plein de ces fantaisies qui n'ont rien de dangereux pour les vraies natures."

M. Saint Saëns then reviews the work at length, making many acute remarks upon the character of woman as seen in her art creations. For example:

"Les femmes sont curieuses quand elles se mêlent sérieusement d'art: elles semblent préoccupées avant tout de faire oublier qu'elles sont femmes, et de montrer une virilité débordante,

sans songer que c'est justement cette préoccupation qui décele la femme. Comme les enfants, les femmes ne connaissent pas d'obstacles: et leur volonté brise tout. La grosse caisse, les cymbales, la harpe dansent une ronde folle, et l'ophtalmiste lui-même se met de la partie. Elle le veut!"

Does Mr. Upton speak of Mlle. Fanny Pelletan, to whose devotion and self-sacrifice we owe the only edition of Gluck worthy the composer?

Many essays have been written, it is true, upon the influence of women over composers, but it is a question whether it would not have benefited the race more had the question been "As to the Effect of Diet upon Musicians"—whether, for instance, the writer of symphonies would be more inspired by a diet of pork or by unlimited gruel; or whether there be anything in the fancy of E. T. A. Hoffmann, that church music should be written under the influence of Rhine wine, a serious opera after the drinking of burgundy, a comic opera after libations of champagne, and so on. It is pleasant to read the legend of Beethoven and Julia Guicciardi, and the story of Amalie Sebald, afterwards Frau Krause; but Mr. Thayer has shown that it is not safe to take them too seriously.

The majority of men, whether they be musicians or bellows-menders, fall in love; but, to a young composer, six years of counterpoint would probably be of more worth than six love episodes, no matter how delightfully immoral these episodes might be, or how shattering to his nerves.

Yours truly,
PHILIP HALE.
PARIS, July 9, 1886.

OMISSIONS BY MR. FROUDE IN CARLYLE'S 'REMINISCENCES.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In an article on Carlyle and his 'Reminiscences,' in the July number of the *New Princeton Review*, I state that the only important omission made by Mr. Froude in editing the book for the press was that of the injunction forbidding the publication of the narrative concerning Mrs. Carlyle, "as it stood" in manuscript. So far as relates to Carlyle's own writing this is correct, but I ought to have added that some pages of a diary by Mrs. Carlyle, inserted, without copying, by Carlyle into his manuscript, were also, and properly, omitted. This omission is indicated on p. 245 of the second volume of the original English edition of the 'Reminiscences.'

My neglect to state this fact was due to my attention being given while writing my article entirely to Carlyle's own work. I shall, with the leave of the editor, make this statement in the next number of the *New Princeton Review*, but I desire to make it now in order to leave no ground for cavil.

On pp. 14 and 15 of the *Review*, to the references to pages where slight omissions occur should be added the indication, "Original edition, vol. ii."—Faithfully yours,

C. E. NORTON.
July 13, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of July 8, in the course of an editorial upon the subject of the Railway Postal Service, the following statements appear:

"Railway postal clerks who 'had become efficient and valuable men,' and against whom 'no just complaint' could be made, have been not only 'disturbed,' but removed to makeroom for new and untried men, who had nothing to recommend them but their political influence. Men who have rendered and were rendering 'meritorious

and faithful service' have found that it did not protect them against arbitrary dismissal. In other words, the Postmaster-General's pledges have proved valueless, and, because valueless, a discredit instead of an honor to him and to the Administration."

I do not know the sources of your information; and it is not convenient for me to ascertain from headquarters what has been done by Mr. Vilas the country over to justify your charges. But if what has occurred in this vicinity is a fair indication of what has been done generally, then your statements above quoted are apparently without reasonable foundation.

I have made careful inquiry of the officials in charge of this district of the Department of Railway Mail Service, all of whom are Republican in politics. This district embraces more than 5,000 miles of railway; and there are 110 clerks of the Railway Mail Service in active employment therein, with headquarters at Burlington, where the chief clerk, Mr. Cole, resides. And it is the truth, and nothing but the truth, that in this entire district, since the advent of the Administration in March, 1885, but one postal clerk who was an "efficient and valuable man, and against whom no just complaint could be made," has been removed for political reasons. Just one removal has been made of which it can fairly be said that it was on account of politics; and in this case the partisanship came squarely within the category of offensiveness. In other words, the evidence upon which to base your broad assertions, judging from what has been experienced in this locality, is only a scintilla.

This is not saying that many vacancies have not occurred. I think that personal inquiry is necessary, in order to understand how many really voluntary resignations have taken place in this branch of the service during the past eighteen months. Many Republican clerks have undoubtedly resigned at the first opportunity for other employment, under mere apprehension of early dismissal for political reasons. The barbarous practice has been in vogue so long that it will take a four years' generation for men, to realize that an honest effort is being made to abolish it. Hence, out of the 110 clerks now in service in this district there are fifty new men, that is, men who have been appointed since March, 1885; and these are almost without exception Democrats in politics. They are no more inexperienced and untried, of course, than if they were Republicans; but, on learning the facts that these new men were substantially all regarded as Democrats, I inquired for the cause. The explanation given was this: When a vacancy occurs, the Superintendent, Mr. Jameson (who, by the way, is a Republican, and has occupied the position of Superintendent for many years), informs the Democratic Congressman for that district, or one contiguous, and asks him to make a recommendation. We may be sure that there is no Democratic Congressman who cannot find members of his own party competent and willing to fill all such vacancies. Republicans do not apply to Democratic Congressmen for these places; and so it comes that practically, there are no applicants but Democrats.

Whose fault is this? To whom shall Mr. Jameson go for recommendations? The law has provided no method, and I do not understand that a law to meet the case has been prepared and urged upon Congress in a direct way. If the practice shall result in a substantial reorganization of the Railway Postal Service from a Republican into a Democratic body of clerks, then I will say that it is a fault, and a great and positive evil, and should be remedied; but I do not believe that Mr. Vilas has any such intention. When its character as a body of Republican clerks only has been fairly modified by filling vacancies with Democrats, will not the Ad-

ministration be found vigorously urging an extension of the present Civil-Service Law or other legislation that will insure the selection of these clerks solely upon the grounds of merit and fitness, tested by competitive examination, and without reference to politics?

Let us criticise fairly and upon the exact facts, and not underestimate the difficulties under which the Postmaster-General labors, if he is really desirous of seeing this important arm of the public service placed upon a non-partisan basis. B.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, July 15.

[We are very glad to hear that the Railway Mail Service remains in such a good condition in Iowa. But our experience in New York has not been so satisfactory. Good men have been removed here in considerable numbers, and their places have been filled, on the recommendation of Congressmen, with very worthless and incompetent creatures. Our correspondent is greatly mistaken in supposing that there is need of "a law to meet the case." There is no more reason why the filling of the Railway Mail Service should be parcelled out among Congressmen than the filling of the post-office. The practice is a scandal and an abuse. All that is necessary to rectify it is an order from the President placing the Railway Mail Service under the civil-service rules.—ED. NATION.]

"WHY NOT MAKE HER AN INTELLECTUAL WOMAN?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: If Mr. Arnold's dictum be correct, that the true province of criticism is to seek out the best ideas and to make them prevail, then it may fairly be called a criticism of a late excellent address of Mr. C. D. Warner's, if we call attention to one passage in it, and especially to one sentence. For this certainly embodies one of the "best ideas" lately uttered on social matters, and its repetition in the *Nation* cannot but tend to make it "prevail." In speaking of the causes of discontent, Mr. Warner goes on to say:

"There exists already, what could not be said to exist a quarter of a century ago, a class who have leisure. Now what is the object in life of this great growing class that has money and leisure; what does it chiefly care for? In our experience of society, what is it that it pursues and desires? Is it things of the mind or things of the senses? What is it that interests women, men of fortune, club men, merchants and professional men, whose incomes give them leisure to follow their inclinations, the young men who have inherited money? Is it political duties, the affairs of state, economic problems, some adjustment of our relations that shall lighten or relieve the wrongs and misery everywhere apparent? Is the interest in intellectual pursuits and art (except in a dilettante way, dictated for a season by fashion), in books, in the wide range of mental pleasures which make men superior to the accidents of fortune?

"Or is the interest of this class, for the most part, with some noble exceptions, rather in things grossly material, in what is called pleasure? To come to somewhat vulgar details, is not the growing desire for dress, for sumptuous houses, for showy equipages, for epicurean entertainments, for display, either refined or ostentatious, rivalry in profuse expense, new methods of killing time, for every imaginable luxury, which is enjoyed partly because it pleases the senses and partly because it satisfies an ignoble craving for class distinction?

"It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that in a time when making money is the chief object, if it is not reckoned the chief good, our education should all tend to what is called practical, that is, to that which can be immediately serviceable in some profitable occupation of life, to the neglect of those other studies which are only of use

in training the intellect and cultivating and broadening the higher intelligence.

"I was talking, the other day, with a lady who was doubting what sort of education to give her daughter, a young girl of exceedingly fine mental capacity. If she pursued a classical course, she would at the age of twenty-one know very little of the sciences. And I said, *Why not make her an intellectual woman?* At twenty-one, with a trained mind, all knowledges are at one's feet."

An "intellectual woman" we should understand to be one capable of independent and competent thought on the most important topics, and habituated to the exercise thereof. In other words, she would be a woman who does her own thinking, and does it well. Now, it could not fail to cut through the knot of useless perplexities about the proper education of women if this keen question were continually applied. If it does not go into profuse detail as to subjects or methods of study, it suggests the true end and aim; and this, once seen, makes all other questions of pretty easy solution. As was shrewdly said of Carlyle, if it does not teach a doctrine, it does what is more important—it teaches an attitude. E. R. S.

MANNERS AT PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the article on "Courtesy" which appeared in your columns the other day there was no mention made of one form of discourtesy—the manners common in concert rooms, opera-houses, and theatres. They are taken note of by a writer in one of the last numbers (July 3) of the *Revue Bleue*.

M. Huguès le Roux, there commenting on a recent "reprise" of "Les Fâcheux" of Molière at the Théâtre-Français, remarks that "le fâcheux de théâtre" can no longer, as in Molière's day, impudently place his arm-chair in the middle of the stage, "but now, as then, *le fâcheux de théâtre* does not fail to talk in the boxes, to repeat familiar passages uttered on the stage, and, when the end of the piece approaches, to leave his place

"Longtemps d'avance;
Car les gens de bel air, pour agir galamment,
Se gardent bien surtout d'ouïr le dénouement."

(It is not now "pour agir galamment," but "to catch a train" or a boat, that people, for the most part, hastily depart—in America at least; but it comes to the same thing as regards others.)

"I was curious to see," M. le Roux continues, "whether the public, at least for this evening, would apply the lesson which it had received indirectly; and, as it were, from behind the scenes. Nothing of the sort. The evening's entertainment closed with 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' and towards the end of the scene where *Toinette* appears disguised as a doctor, a good half of the house went away noisily, preventing the other half from hearing and seeing the end of the piece. Even supposing that the money paid for the ticket could free the public from all politeness towards the actors, . . . people eager to go out owe silence and orderliness to the spectators who have paid as well as themselves."

It is perhaps impossible to arrange at plays and operas—as is now sometimes done at concerts—that those who wish to leave the hall before the rest must go at one appointed moment; but surely, if the bands of the managers were strengthened by public opinion, something could be done to check the present license.

The matter of *talking* must be left, I suppose, to a growing (?) sense of public decorum. We do not talk at church; perhaps some day we shall feel the sanctity of *art*. Meantime, I was the other day at a representation of Gluck's "Orpheus." On taking my seat, I observed two ladies behind me busily "engaged in conversation." They "parlaient chiffons"; but when the wonderful, dim, low overture began it was chatter, chatter, chatter, still. I turned and said, "This

is very beautiful music, and I am very desirous to hear it; would you be kind enough not to talk?" The lady I addressed answered me civilly enough, but her companion burst into (almost) imprecations, declaring finally, "This isn't the place for people who are so dreadfully fond of music." She was perfectly right; people who are "dreadfully" fond of music or of acting do not find theatres and opera-houses the place for them. **

Notes.

MR. EDWARD MCPHERSON'S tenth 'Handbook of Politics,' for 1888, will be ready about August 15, and will not fall short of its predecessors in interest or value.

T. Y. Crowell & Co., Boston, will publish immediately 'The Great Masters of Russian Literature in the Nineteenth Century,' by Ernest Dupuy, translated by Nathan Haskell Dole, with portraits.

Lee & Shepard announce 'The Family: an Historical and Social Study,' by Rev. and Mrs. Charles F. Thwing; and a 'Young People's History of Ireland,' by George Makepeace Towle.

From the July number of the *Auk* we learn that Estes & Lauriat are to bring out a third edition of Dr. Elliott Coues's 'Key to North American Birds.' It will contain the new nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union's Committee, with all necessary corrections and additions to date. A separate style of issue, called the "Sportsman's Edition," for use in the field, will have thin paper and narrow margins, and be bound in flexible Russia-leather covers.

The lectures now being delivered by Prof. Sylvester on his new Theory of Reciprocants will be published in the *American Journal of Mathematics*. They are presented in a simple style, and will be interesting to all students of the modern algebra, or, more accurately, of the theory of invariants. The first eight or nine lectures will appear in the forthcoming number of the *Journal*, vol. viii, No. 3.

The *Church Review*, formerly a quarterly, has become a monthly magazine, and will henceforth be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Itineraries form a large part of the contents of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of American History* for July. We have a translation of Hecke-welder's notes of travel to Gnadenbütten from Bethlehem, Pa., and return, in the spring of 1797. The object of the journey was to meet Gen. Rufus Putnam for the surveying of the Moravian reservation granted by act of Congress. There is also a diary of the Schwenckfelders en route from Saxony via Holland to Pennsylvania (1733); and another of a summer jaunt of a party in 1773 from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, Reading, and Lancaster.

The volume of Proceedings of the Modern Language Association of America for 1885 is before us. Besides the usual abstracts of papers read at the various meetings, it contains some tabulated information of permanent value, viz.: statistics of French and German instruction in American colleges, and lists of their modern-language professors.

The June number of the *American Journal of Archaeology* (Baltimore) opens with a third paper by Mr. W. M. Ramsay on notes and inscriptions from Asia Minor. Mr. J. T. Clarke concludes his paper on a proto-Ionic capital from the site of Neandrea in the Troad, devoting his remarks no longer to the capital, but to Mount Chigri and the city on its summit. Mr. Clarke is ready to head an exploring expedition to Magna Græcia, under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America; and the editor of the *Journal* will be glad to receive contributions to that end, the