

he will recognize these restrictions as binding on him." As he had so recognized them in this case, the Court deemed its office that of a mere "auxiliary to the Executive," and that its only duty was to ascertain whether the negro was an *escaping* slave, and whether the accused were duly identified and had acted by the owner's authority. The kidnappers were discharged. The reader is reminded of the well-known later case in which the position of these two States was reversed, and when Kentucky vainly endeavored to secure extradition from Ohio of a fugitive from justice, who was charged with assisting slaves to escape—the case of *Kentucky v. Dennison*, 24 How. 6.

In an argument for Gov. Bebb, in Illinois, charged with manslaughter, there are preserved curious details of the rough practices of earlier times in our Western States when a neighbor was newly married—the *charivari* and the *antrugian* *serenade*, pp. 128-129. Here is a striking touch of the old frontier patriotism, in the speech on the "Right of Secession":

"It is over half a century since my venerable father threaded the gaps of the Allegheny Mountains and took up his abode in Ohio. I first found myself in a log cabin in the wilderness, where night was made hideous by the howling of the wolf, and the paths of the woods dangerous by the prowling of savage beasts. I have seen and felt all the poverty, privations, hardships, and toils of backwoods life, when shabby little pack-horses did the work of commerce now performed by canals, steamboats, and railroads. There were in those days no cities, no crowded marts, no splendid feasts [*sic*] and shows to dazzle the vision of poor boys. We had but two wonderful things to gaze upon and admire—the SUN shining in the heavens above, and the FLAG OF THE UNION floating over our heads. As I grew older and more thoughtful, I still associated these wonders. I looked upon the sun and said: 'This is the lamp which God in his power has hung out to the universe. I looked upon the national banner and said: This is the beacon light which God in his providence has hung out to the struggling, bewildered, and faint-hearted votaries of freedom throughout the world.'"

Mr. Edmund P. Dole's 'Talks about Law' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) has for its main object "to give the non-professional reader, in a simple way, some idea of what law is and how it is administered, such general information . . . as all intelligent persons are expected to have in regard to other subjects." But the trouble is that the person for whom this book is meant will not read it; it is hopelessly dry. The book is an attractive one to look at; it has been prepared with a good deal of labor; and it appears to be accurate—certainly in the main. But of insight, of historical research, of any deep knowledge of the subject or skill in presenting it, there is small trace. A student of law might perhaps get something from it; but it would not quicken him.

'Outlines of International Law, with an Account of its Origin and Sources and of its Historical Development,' by Prof. George B. Davis of West Point (Harper & Bros.), is a book which has been prepared with excellent judgment, and is well calculated to interest and inform the class of readers for whom it was intended. "It has been my purpose," says the author, "to provide a work sufficiently elementary in character to be within the reach of students and others who may desire to gain some knowledge of the general principles of international law." The book is well and carefully written, and presents the subject and the development of it in a manner that will meet the requirements of the legal student and of the thoughtful general reader.

*Haifa; or, Life in Modern Palestine.* By Laurence Oliphant. Edited, with introduction, by Charles A. Dana. Harper & Bros. 1887.

MR. DANA'S introduction to Mr. Oliphant's letters is very brief, being hardly more than a re-

commendation of them to the reader as the work of one whose judgment and accuracy may be entirely relied upon. As originally printed, they passed through Mr. Dana's hands, and at his urgency they have been brought together in a book. It would have been still better if their contents had been made into a book with some division of subject and order of arrangement. Whatever loss of freshness this would have entailed, would have been more than made good by the greater clearness of impression certain to result from such a method. As it is, the letters jump about from place to place in a somewhat bewildering manner. Moreover, Mr. Oliphant is betrayed by the fulness of his own knowledge into an under-estimate of his readers' ignorance. He does a good deal of "thinking under ground"—starts in the middle of a thing as abruptly as Robert Browning, allowing the reader to orient himself as best he can as he goes on. But the letters are of much greater value than any that could be written by a vacation tourist, however much on the alert. They are the outcome of a three-years' residence in Palestine, much of it in Haifa, a few miles east of the projecting point of Carmel, but including many journeys to and fro, much exploration, and an occasional stay of months in other places than Haifa, with a view to the most perfect possible assimilation of alien customs, manners, modes of thought and life.

The tone of the book is very different from that of books of Palestinian travel generally. Mr. Oliphant is not easily ecstatic. He is as 'little superlative as Mr. Emerson could ask. His temper is not that of Browning's traveller who

"saw the ark atop of Ararat,  
But did not climb there since 'twas getting dusk,  
And robber bands infest the mountain's foot."

Conventionally, if not profoundly, he accepts the New Testament record of events as historically true; but if the record is not consistent, his sense and not his sensibility helps him to a conclusion. For example: Matthew locates the story of the devil in the swine in the country of the Gergesenes; Mark and Luke, in the country of the Gadarenes. Of course there were two miracles, says the average apologist. But if there was one in the country of the Gadarenes, says Mr. Oliphant, the swine must have descended twelve hundred feet, to the Yarmuk, swum that river, clambered up the opposite bank, and then raced about six miles across the plain before they could reach the margin of the lake. Of course a herd of swine with the devil in them might do almost anything; but Mr. Oliphant inclines to the reading "Gergesenes," because it is exactly suited to their country, in the vicinity of Kersa. The reader who goes to Mr. Oliphant's book for the charm of sentimental association will be grievously disappointed. In a cold, dry way, he indicates the connection of this or that place with New Testament persons and events; but he is never deeply moved, nor does he attempt to move his readers. His interest in Palestinian exploration is very great, but it is archaeological, not emotional. The negative results of the explorers do not trouble him at all. He does not pretend to have done anything considerable himself in the way of archaeological discovery. He has availed himself freely of the publications of the Palestine Exploration Fund Society of London, which are not accessible to the general reader. Not the least of his service is his popularizing these costly and elaborate publications.

The interest of Mr. Oliphant's letters is far less that of pious association or archaeological discovery than that of social and political conditions existing at the present time. The modernness of the situation is the continual surprise. Mr. Oliphant finds that Palestine, in spite of many drawbacks, has attractions as a residence superior to those of any other country in which

his lot has been cast. If the many colonists who are flocking there are of the same opinion, Daniel Deronda's scheme, in which George Eliot had a very real interest, may have been less chimerical than many of her readers thought it at the time. The colonizing tendency is at the front in the majority of Mr. Oliphant's letters. One of the most interesting and important of the colonial enterprises is that of the German Christian Adventists, followers of Prof. Christopher Hoffman of Württemberg, who, after studying at Tübingen, became a minister of the Lutheran Church, which he vainly endeavored to reform from the inside, and then broke away to set up the kingdom under his own personal supervision. The conjunction of fanatical piety with industrial prudence has often been observed. These German Adventists in Palestine afford a new example. Their principal obstacle has been the determination of the Government to prevent the legalization of their land titles if possible. This obstacle has at length been surmounted, and the colonies, four in number; the principal one at Haifa, are entering on a period of comparative prosperity, while the influence of their enterprising and industrious spirit on the surrounding Arab population is already evident. There are seven or eight colonies of Russian and Rumanian Jewish refugees. They are working hard against such odds as only the Turkish Government can oppose to any decent enterprise, but they do not make such good agriculturists as the Jews who are native to the country. The *Haluka*, i. e., the tax of all Jews outside of Palestine for the support of Palestinian Jews, is a greater obstacle, in Mr. Oliphant's opinion, than Government obstruction. It is simply a premium upon mendicancy. The agglomeration of different nationalities is remarkable. In some places there are eight or nine varieties living together with a good deal of mutual toleration. Mr. Oliphant is not nearly so pessimistic about the possibilities of progress in Palestine as many writers whose acquaintance with the matter is far less than his. Three common prejudices against Jewish settlement in Palestine he considers about equally unsound. They are that Jews cannot be agriculturists; that the country is infertile; and that it is unsafe. A railroad from Hauran, the grain district east of the Jordan, to Acre is likely to be built, surveys for it having been made. This will be a great industrial advantage. A more astonishing scheme for bringing Palestine into active relations with the outside world is that for a ship canal from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, which, commencing at Haifa, should be cut through the plain of Esdraelon to the Valley of the Jordan, and connect the lower end of the Dead Sea with the Red Sea by a section debouching at Akaba. But this is not calculated to disturb M. de Lesseps's peace of mind.

Mr. Oliphant has several letters on the Druses, their characteristics, their beliefs, their festivals. There are three groups of them, one in Upper Galilee, one in the mountains of Lebanon, and one east of the Jordan. They furnish the Sultan with 25,000 of his best fighting men. They have some very trying ways, but were, on the whole, the best people to live with whom Mr. Oliphant found in Palestine, and he gave them a fair trial. There is some likelihood that the three groups will coalesce in the region east of the Jordan. Of the letters dealing with the archaeological side of Palestine and its historical associations, that upon the Sea of Galilee in the time of Christ is one of the most interesting. Mr. Oliphant here urges the consideration, of which little is made by the average Christian tourist, that the most flourishing period of Jewish history was subsequent to the time of Christ. His style has seldom so much warmth and glow as where he endeavors to reconstruct for the imagination the shores of Ge-

nesareth as they appeared to Jesus. Of the two places which dispute the site of Capernaum he inclines to Tell Hum, the more southern of the two, which are only a few miles apart. A chapter on "Traditional Sites at Jerusalem" arrives at the conclusion that "the Holy City of the world, *par excellence*, contains within its walls more sacred shams and impostures than any other city in the world." It is impossible to avoid the feeling that the results of Palestinian exploration so far have been much more largely negative than positive. For those who like to be fooled there is no lack of holy places, but Mr. Oliphant's temper is indicated by his question when shown the stone on which Lazarus sat when the dog licked his sores—"Where is the dog?" Bethlehem, Bethany, the Mount of Olives—these can be identified; but there are two Gethsemanes in dispute between the Greek and Latin Churches; the rock-hewn tomb of Jesus is certainly not where it is commonly wept over, and the same is true of Calvary. Of the possible identification of the former, Mr. Oliphant is perhaps too easily persuaded. The site of the Temple has been determined, though not the area it covered. The Pool of Siloam has been successfully identified, and the course of the city walls prior to the siege of Titus is well agreed upon "except by those who are fatally affected by their religious sentiments." Much more has been done to identify places spoken of by Josephus than to identify those mentioned in the New Testament. It seems not unlikely that the tomb of Nicodemus, so called, is the tomb of the early Hebrew Kings, though here, again, Mr. Oliphant impresses us as too easily persuaded. But it is sufficiently certain that the tombs of the Kings are not where they are generally shown, on the hill of the upper city, where there are no ancient tombs at all.

Much of the most attractive part of Mr. Oliphant's letters is purely incidental, so that no idea of it can be got except by going to his book.

*George Canning.* By Frank H. Hill. [English Worthies Series.] D. Appleton & Co. 1887.

OF Canning most people know nothing except that he was an "English worthy." His name is familiar enough, but his achievements are only vaguely associated with his name. He is the author of one historic sentence, "I called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old"; and we apprehend that his best claim to enduring remembrance will be found in the results of the policy thus indicated. Nor is this remembrance altogether a grateful one. Canning's influence enabled the Spanish-American colonies to achieve their independence; but he seems to have cared little for that result. As he himself says, he was determined that if France conquered Spain, it should not be Spain with the Indies. The South American republics were tolerated, therefore, because it was not for the interest of England that they should be subject to a rival Power. The policy of Canning was beneficent, but he was not meritorious.

His part in the suppression of the slave trade was a more honorable one. It is true that, early in his Parliamentary career, he made a speech in which he said that if he were a negro he should prefer slavery in the West Indies to having his throat cut in Africa. But he was really in earnest in his efforts to induce the great Powers to unite in the suppression of this iniquitous traffic, and he procured at least a formal adhesion to his views at the Congress of Verona. The real obstacle was the greed of France. Four years later, at Paris, Canning urged upon the Bishop of Hermopolis (Minister of Worship) the desirability of obtaining a Papal bull against the slave trade. He gave the following account of his

success: "When, after describing its anti-Christian character and all its horrors in practice (most eloquently, as I flattered myself), I ended by saying, 'And it is now with Catholic countries only that the shame and criminality of this monstrous traffic rests,' my convert (as I hoped to find him) answered, with the greatest mildness and simplicity, 'Apparement ils en ont plus de besoin.'"

We may also attribute to Canning some share in the credit of freeing Greece from the barbarous oppression of the Turks, although the battle of Navarino was fought two months after his death. But here, as well as in the matters already referred to, we do not find Mr. Hill's treatment sufficiently thorough. If he had set before himself the definite object of explaining Canning's relation to these affairs, he would have left a more distinct impression upon his readers. As it is, we lose ourselves among details, and fail to get a satisfactory idea of the nature of Canning's influence. He clearly ranked with Pitt and Fox as an orator, but his oratory was that of an actor. As a public man he could not have been so generally disliked and distrusted as he was without good cause. He seems to have been his own worst enemy, to have been the victim of his own selfish ambition. Had he thought more of principle and less of himself, he might have won greater fame than that of Pitt; but his vanity blinded him to his opportunity, and the control of the destinies of his country passed into other hands. He was responsible for the destruction of the Danish fleet in the harbor of Copenhagen; but this brilliant exploit was almost upon a par with that proposed by Themistocles to Aristides, and characterized by the latter as equally advantageous and dishonorable.

So far as the internal history of England is concerned, it is hardly too much to say that Canning deserves to be remembered chiefly for his clever satirical verses. Mr. Hill gives some of these, which are of different degrees of merit. The chapter entitled "Attacks on Addington" contains many entertaining specimens. The "Friend of Humanity and the Knife-grinder"—which, by the way, is not mentioned here—is a good example of Canning's talent for this sort of work, and is of its kind a classic. Mr. Hill evidently understood that he had a very difficult task before him in writing this life, and he has not spared his labor. Nevertheless he does not seem to us to have mastered his subject. His style, however, is spirited, and it is convenient to have so readable a sketch of a man really little known.

#### *A Philosophical Study: Grammar and Language.*

An Attempt at the Introduction of Logic into Grammar. By Ed. L. Starck. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Carruth. 1887.

MR. STARCK is a self-taught linguist who describes himself as knowing seven languages so far as to be able to use them with understanding—six modern languages and Latin. He has been much troubled by the grammars. They do not agree about the number of the parts of speech, or the moods, and many other things. They are not profound enough. Mr. Starck wishes to ground them on more solid foundations. It would seem at first as though he could hardly hope to do it. He divides grammar into phonetic, morphology of words and of forms, construction, and syntax. As to "phonetic," he says, "I know nothing about it." He might say the same of "morphology" also, for he expressly disclaims all knowledge of philology. As to "construction" and "syntax," he is suffering from an embarrassment of riches. He says "the frequent occurrence of faulty constructions and of defective arrangements of words finds in my case an expla-

nation in the handling of several languages at one time." His syntax, it seems, is "a kind of a *mixtum compositum* of several languages," due to the structure of his *sensorium*. In these conditions it is plain Mr. Starck could not make a grammar, since he knows nothing about some of the subjects treated in a grammar, and has only a hotchpot of the others. But a good head is better than a full one. Mr. Starck sees certain advantages in his position. "The fact that I do not possess any philological knowledge," he says, "and that the heavy weight of numberless volumes of phonetic facts and historical details does not keep my head down, enables me much better to survey the linguistic field before me and to discover its general lexicographical features." What he can do he is willing to do. He proposes to introduce philosophy and logic into grammar; not any particular system of philosophy or logic, apparently; there is no indication that he knows any. He thinks, most likely, that a man with a good head can think sagaciously and profoundly on any subject. Mixing brains with grammar seems to be what he means by introducing logic and philosophy into it. The book consists of four essays—on classification, the sentence, forms and inflections, the order of words. A large part of it is a statement of the facts which give rise to certain linguistic phenomena, and contains nothing new or specially striking. But the author thinks that he has struck an idea which will reduce grammar to a system. This idea is the Duality of Language. Language is partly subjective and partly objective. He calls the pronouns subjective nouns and subjective adjectives, the conjunctions subjective abbreviations; other words are objective. He talks about the subjective and objective in connection with moods, numerals, prepositions, the arrangement of words, and other topics, as philologists do. But no particular illumination comes from it. The whole working out is fragmentary and crude. It is a pity that he cannot endure philologists. He would have found the subjective and objective elements of the Indo-European speeches philosophically and logically set forth and expounded in their pages. But he rages at the thought of learning from philologists. He empties on them all the hard words of his seven languages, *janotism*, *galimatias*, and *amphigouri*, *Sprach-Pfuscher*, and *Philologaster*, all in a heap. It is good luck that he knows no Greek.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Reverend Idol. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.  
Banister, Prof. H. C. Lectures on Musical Analysis. London: Geo. Bell & Sons.  
Bastin, Prof. E. S. Elements of Botany; including Organography, Vegetable Histology, Vegetable Physiology, and Vegetable Taxonomy, and a Glossary of Botanical Terms. Chicago: G. P. Englehard & Co.  
Becker—Mora. Spanish Idioms, with their English Equivalents. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.  
Browning, R. Red Cotton Night-Cap Country, etc. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.75.  
Browning, R. The Agamemnon of Aeschylus, etc. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.75.  
Buckley, Arabella B. History of England for Beginners. Macmillan & Co. \$1.  
Choate, L. The Romance of a Letter. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.  
Diaz, Mrs. A. M. The John Spicer Lectures. D. Lothrop Co.  
Erichsen, Dr. H. The Cramation of the Dead. Illustrated. Detroit: D. O. Hayes & Co. \$2.  
Fogazzaro, A. Daniele Cortis. Henry Holt & Co. 30 cents.  
Hale, Prof. W. G. The Art of Reading Latin. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.  
Harvard College, 1636-1886: A Record of the Commemoration Nov. 5-8, 1886. Cambridge.  
How to Make a Saint; or, the Process of Canonization in the Church of England. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.  
Ingersoll, E. Don't-East Latch Strings; or Seashore, and Mountains by the Boston and Maine Railroad. Illustrated. Boston.  
Lectures delivered before the Students of Phillips Exeter Academy, 1885-1886, by Presidents McCosh, Walker, Bartlett, Robinson, Porter, and Carter, and Drs. Hale and Brooks. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.  
McCray, F. T. Environment. A Story of Modern Society. Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.25.  
Munger, Rev. T. T. The Appeal to Life. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.  
Palmer, Prof. G. H. The New Education. Three Papers. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.  
Thackeray, W. M. The History of Henry Esmond, Esq. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.  
Thackeray, W. M. The History of Samuel Titmarsh; and the Great Hogarty Diamond, etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.  
Verno, J. Robur the Conqueror. George Munroe.