

After the retreat of the Grand Army from Russia, Talleyrand became bolder. In a moment of confidence, he said to Aimée de Coigny:

"We must destroy him [meaning Napoleon], never mind how. . . . This man is no longer good for what he might do; his period of strength against the Revolution is passed. . . . He has destroyed equality—that is well; but liberty must remain to us; we must have laws. With him, it is impossible. Now is the time to upset him. You know the old servants of liberty, Garat and others; I can bring over Sieyès. We must rekindle in them the thought of their youth; it is a power. Their love of liberty may return.' 'Do you expect it?' I said. 'Not much,' he replied; 'but we must try.'"

Napoleon came back from Russia, and arrived at the Tuileries. Talleyrand became silent again. Madame de Coigny's visits to him recommenced only in 1814, when Napoleon was entering on the campaign of that year. One day, Talleyrand said to her: "Madame de Coigny, I am willing to have the King, but . . ." She threw herself on his neck, without letting him finish.

"Well, Monsieur de Talleyrand, you save the liberty of our poor country by giving it the only way of being happy—with a fat and feeble King who will be obliged to grant and to execute good laws.' He laughed at my enthusiasm, and then said to me: 'Well, I am willing, but I must let you know how I stand with that family. I could accommodate myself tolerably to M. the Count d'Artois, because there is between him and me something which would explain much of my conduct. But his brother does not know me at all: I don't want, instead of thanks, to expose myself to a pardon or a justification. I have no way of reaching him.'"

Here Madame de Coigny interrupted him, and told Talleyrand that M. de Boisgelin was in correspondence with the King, and had just written a long letter to him; would Talleyrand consent to hear it? He consented, fully approved the terms of the letter, and recommended a continuation of the correspondence. The 'Memoirs of Aimée de Coigny' were written chiefly to show the degree of collaboration which she and M. de Boisgelin had in the restoration of the Bourbon family; they throw some light on Talleyrand's personal sentiments and action, and in that respect they may be considered an historical document.

Madame de Coigny, when she wrote the 'Memoirs,' probably intended to add much to what is now given us by M. Lamy. We do not know for what reason she abstained from expressing her views on the early years of the Restoration. Perhaps it was because Boisgelin had ceased to see much of her; he had become a peer, and was a favorite at court; in working for the King, Madame de Coigny had worked against herself. She was a divorced woman, and divorces had been abolished; she was a free-thinker, and the Church had become dominant; people remembered her past life, and she did not find in the new court the indulgence of the Revolutionary times.

Correspondence.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY IN THE SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Let me, in thanking Professor Dodd for his kind words about my professorship

of English at Randolph-Macon College, set him right in one statement. It was not "from this school," founded in 1870, "that the University of Virginia," in 1882, "secured its first professor of English." That honor was not mine.—Yours truly,

THOS. R. PRICE.

LLWYNDERY, LEWISBURG, W. VA.,
August 15, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The letter on "The Status of History in Southern Colleges," in your issue of August 7 last, is a beautiful example of writing history from inner consciousness without troubling about the facts. If Professor Dodd's words mean anything, he says in his third and fourth paragraphs that, before 1860, no Southern educational institution "had ever given any systematic courses of instruction in history." If he had looked into the State histories of education issued by the United States Bureau of Education, under the editorship of Prof. H. B. Adams, he would have found that Professor Adams says (p. 55, No. 1 of series) the following as to history in William and Mary College about 1830:

"Professor Dew gave the most thorough and comprehensive course on history of which the writer has found any record during this early period. When most colleges were teaching the subject merely by text-books and chiefly along classical lines of study, this man was lecturing systematically to his classes upon the Laws, Customs, Manners, and Institutions of the Ancient and Modern Nations."

If Professor Dodd had consulted the monograph on South Carolina, he would have discovered that the great publicist Lieber was elected "professor of history and political economy" in the South Carolina College in 1835 (p. 173). It is proper to point out that Professor Adams uses the term "systematically" for identifying the very thing that Professor Dodd asserts was not then to be seen in the South.

Again, the latter puts forward the positive claim that Trinity College, N. C., established in 1892 "the first independent department of history in the South." The catalogue for that year contains the "Professor of History and Political Science." This is the very same phrase used in the South Carolina College announcement for 1885-86. Whatever interpretation may be placed on the words, the South Carolina College is several years ahead.

Professor Dodd attributes this action of Trinity to the graduates of the Johns Hopkins University, who, "in a few years" after 1880, "began to clamor for the creation of chairs of history." We will let his "few years" run up to 1889. If he had turned to the Hopkins annual Register, he would have noted that, up to that date, there was one Hopkins doctor of history in Southern colleges below the Potomac. True, he was a large, hearty Kentuckian, and could have made a lot of noise if he had tried, but we must admit a case of terrible strain somewhere, either on his voice or on language, to say that he, alone, could raise a clamor over twelve or fifteen States.

If there is any "magazine of history and biography" in North Carolina, it is to be hoped that Professor Dodd will give the address of the publisher. It is hoped, also, that he will show what critical work has

been done by that "coterie of competent critics" in Alabama, and will state his basis for classifying Southern institutions as "universities" and "colleges." So far as is generally known, no principle of division between the two has ever been found. Strictly speaking, the South has no university.

An earnest range over the general history of education in this country would have shown him many periods of "backwardness"—one in mathematics, one in English, one in modern languages, one in chemistry, one in physics, one in geology, one in biology, and even now one in experimental psychology. He could have hit upon the same explanation in the main for them all—that it is a matter of means; when the colleges have more money they get more chairs and more teachers.

C. MERIWETHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1902.

[To save time, we submitted Dr. Meriwether's article in the proof to Professor Dodd, whose reply we subjoin.—ED. NATION.]

(1.) Both Professor Dew's lectures (in book form) at William and Mary in 1830 and Professor Adams's account of them were before me when I prepared the article to which exception has been taken. The very title of Dew's lectures (upon "The Laws, Customs, Manners, and Institutions of the Ancient and Modern Nations") is enough to raise serious question as to their scientific value, and a close examination of them convinces me that the lectures were directed mainly against the tariff policy of our Government. I do not question the statement of Professor Adams that "Dew gave the most thorough and comprehensive course on history" then being offered in the South; but it was not scientific history, which is clearly the contention of my article. Professor Holmes, of the department of history and literature of the University of Virginia, would deserve to be mentioned if the work of Dew should rank so highly. Neither Dew nor Holmes can be called a professor of history in the sense in which I use the term. The word "systematic," for scientific, when one considers the connection, should not have been misunderstood.

(2.) While I must admit not having read Dr. Meriwether's monograph on South Carolina, I have long been familiar with the life of Dr. Lieber, even a very flattering 'Life' by a German admirer; yet there appears no good reason for ranking his work above that of Professor Dew's already mentioned. Neither at William and Mary nor in South Carolina College was history an independent or important subject.

(3.) As to the claim that Trinity College, N. C., was the first to establish an independent department of history in the South, I am frank to confess that I was in error; but the University of Texas, not South Carolina College, enjoys the distinction of priority. Trinity's "Professor of History and Political Science" of 1892 very soon became a professor of history alone; and the work of the department was from the first devoted almost exclusively to history, and was of such a high grade—truly scientific—that I do not think even the University of Texas will take my error as to the date very seriously.

(4.) There was no claim made in my original article that only the Hopkins "doctors" were engaged in the work of improving college curricula during the years 1880-'89. Many Southerners who went to that institution before 1890 took the degree of A.M. or A.B. They had seen the work of Professor Adams as they had that of others; and they had a share in the agitation which Dr. Meriwether would have us believe was to be done by the Kentuckian alone. There are many un-"doctored" Hopkins teachers in the South, some of whom the writer had the honor to know when they first began to ask for the establishment of history departments. Of course, other men co-operated and no doubt took the initiative in many instances.

(5.) Dr. John S. Bassett of Trinity College, N. C., is the editor and publisher of a first-class magazine devoted largely to history and biography, as the most cursory examination of its table of contents will show. Its last number has six articles on Southern history out of a total of nine, and in addition to this there has been a magazine of "history and biography" published at Trinity during five years past—"Publications of the Trinity College Historical Society"—containing work of a very high grade, "pioneer" too. I named North Carolina, Tennessee, and so forth only in a general way, and not saying or even implying that there were not equally important beginnings being made, say, in Virginia, South Carolina, or Mississippi; and I am sure the sons of these latter States will not take the omission as a personal affront.

To conclude: I was writing about history as a scientific study, if not as a science, asking recognition for it with the same status as Latin or Greek, confining my study of the question simply to the South, and basing my statements on the catalogues of twenty-four representative institutions, on personal observation, and on such literature as I had been able to gather from a good college library and from the Virginia State Library. What has been done in the North, or what has been done in other subjects, were not questions which presented themselves to my mind as pertinent. My conclusions were stated in the article of August 7. The plea of poverty cannot modify the facts, for where there is money for the classics there might also be some for history; the interest fails, not so much the means.

Judging from the letters I have received since the appearance of my article, I must conclude that no very serious errors have been made. A professor of history in one of our oldest universities thinks I have attacked the South, and says: "I certainly think any Southern man who would say that, under the conditions as they existed in 1861, he would not have followed Lee and Jackson, ought to be kicked out of a Southern school"—as if this had anything to do with the subject. Another professor of history, in an equally important institution, says: "I have read your letter to the *Nation* with great pleasure, because of the intelligence and wholesome spirit manifest in what you say. The South is waking, I am sure, to the value of the study of history, but it needs more of the stimulation that men of your stamp are trying to give it."

These quotations show clearly enough the two *Richtungen* in the teaching and writing of history in the South. There is no *via media*.
WILLIAM E. DODD.

Notes.

A. C. McClurg & Co.'s autumn announcements include 'Standard Light Operas' and 'Musical Pastels,' by George P. Upton, the latter curiously illustrated; 'In Argolis,' a picture of family life in Greece, by George Horton; 'Catchwords of Cheer,' a compilation by Mrs. Sara A. Hubbard; and 'The Birds of the Rockies,' by Dr. Leander S. Keyser.

The Grafton Press will issue 'Some By-Ways of California,' by Charles Franklin Carter; 'The Worth of Words,' by Dr. Raley Husted Bell; 'By the Stage Door,' a collection of stage stories by Miss Ada Patterson and Miss Victory Bateman; and 'The Imperial Republic,' an anti-imperialistic drama by Miss Elizabeth G. Crane.

The Century Company have in preparation 'Caterpillars and their Moths,' by Ida Mitchell Eliot and Caroline Gray Soule, with striking life-size illustrations.

E. P. Dutton & Co. issue directly, 'Past, Present, and Future,' by Herbert C. Fyfe, a survey of submarine warfare.

'The Builders of the Republic,' illustrated, James Pott & Co. have nearly ready.

Mr. William Morton Payne has issued, through A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago, a new edition of his 'Little Leaders,' first published in 1895, and has at the same time collected another series of reprints from the *Dial*, under the title of 'Editorial Echoes.' The later volume, like the earlier, is divided into three sections of Literature and Criticism, Education, and In Memoriam. A considerable part of the first section is naturally occupied with a retrospect of the literary productions and tendencies of the nineteenth century. Mr. Payne's judgments are so well-informed and sane that they well deserve this republication, even though a few of the topics with which he deals may have lost their freshness. It is a pity that reviewers of the slap-dash type could not be compelled to make a study of these volumes. They might come away with a better idea of the wide reading and clear thinking necessary to the equipment of the critic.

Mr. Booker T. Washington is accustomed, on Sunday evenings, to talk to his Tuskegee students on questions of conduct. Thirty-seven of such addresses have been collected in a volume with the title 'Character Building' (Doubleday, Page & Co.). They contain some very plain-spoken warnings against the temptations which especially beset the negro temperament, with frank comment on the defects that have prevented the colored race from making the best of its opportunities. Mr. Washington, with characteristic good sense, does not think it beneath the dignity of his subject to lay stress on certain minor morals which his hearers are in danger of neglecting. He urges them, for instance, to keep their rooms tidy, to cleanse their teeth and finger-nails, and not to waste their money on cheap jewelry. The tone of all the in-

structions is wholesome and practical, and they are expressed in an easy, conversational style, appropriate to the homely topics discussed. Mr. Washington, who tells us in his preface that he has spoken in these talks as he would speak to his own children around his fireside, shows himself a better critic than his publishers, who, in a note printed on the wrapper, go a long way toward making the book ridiculous by their extravagant commendation of its literary quality, and their unwarranted assertion that "many of these addresses rise to eloquence."

Readers of the *Evening Post*, at least, need no information as to the characteristics of a second series of 'Home Thoughts,' by Mrs. James Farley Cox (A. S. Barnes & Co.). The quality that marked the first is here in all its sweetness and light. Mrs. Cox offsets the lamentable new with the praiseworthy old, but she does more. She does justice to all that is lovable in the new. Far from demolishing to reform, she aims at sweetening that which is over-reasonable, and bringing reason to bear upon that which is exasperating, but inevitable. If her language is more or less flowered, her counsel is ruggedly sound, dealing with practical issues practically, yet on the most exalted plane. An enthusiast for sanity, she is at all points sane.

Mr. Albert Cook Myers of Swarthmore College, author of a stout volume on the 'Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania,' on which we shall report hereafter, has issued a commendable list of 'Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia, 1682-1750' (Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach). This list has been derived from the records of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends, and consists of abstracts of the certificates of removal received at that meeting. After 1730, all these certificates are from foreign parts; prior to that date they are mixed, foreign and domestic. The arrangement is chronological, and an index affords the clue. The value of this compilation, both historical and genealogical, is patent.

Few devices for entertainment and instruction give more general satisfaction than a small aquarium. The variety of life, the strange habits, and the continual motion make it interesting to all. The small expense involved, the readiness with which a colony may be secured, and the ease with which it may be cared for, are making aquaria much more numerous in these latter days. As a consequence, inquiries in regard to the proper species and the proper methods for stocking them have come to be very frequent. Eugene Smith's 'Home Aquarium' (E. P. Dutton & Co.), aims to answer all questions that may come up in relation to building and keeping a small tank of aquatic plants and animals. It is written by an American, and should enable one to succeed in almost any part of the country. Desirable species for the colony are described and figured; the illustrations are generally recognizable, though in some cases so coarsely drawn as to give the pages a cheap appearance. Most of the sketches are fairly active; from this the fish scales, and the pectoral fins of the fish named "Chanchito," and those of the figures on the covers, are to be excepted. Snails, on which ordinarily so much dependence has been placed, are introduced as not so nec-