

the earliest theories of the state. We have chapters on the political philosophy of the revolution period, including a notice of American publicists. The author is a critic as well as an expositor, and does not hesitate to express his views with respect to the doctrines about which he writes. As the title of the book indicates, he treats his subject chiefly in its relation to ethics, thus implicitly recognizing the unity of practical philosophy.

The introduction to the third edition and the closing chapters of the second volume are the parts which are of present interest. We have our attention called in both cases to the principles of the American and French revolutions, of the American and French republics. In comparing the French and American reactions, the author makes some observations which we venture to translate :

In England and in America, it has been said, the Anglo-Saxon race, more positive, more practical, less transcendent, has gone directly to the point, and has been contented with the possible, without too much thought of the ideal. . . . In France, on the contrary, it is from the principles of an abstract rationalism that the germ of revolution has been planted for all time. . . . That is why, it is said, the revolution in France has been so violent, so fanatical ; and that is why it has not yet come to an end, while, long since, England and America, resting on like principles, have found stability, and offer us the model of the strongest and most solid societies which to-day exist. [Vol. i, p. vii.]

There are some remarks, in the conclusion of the book, on sociology, which we would like to see more elaborately discussed. M. Janet looks with but little favor on radicalism. His position appears to be that of the Christian moralist and the conservative republican.

There is an *Index Bibliographique* in the second volume, which adds greatly to the value of the work.

A. A.

*Le Pacha Bonneval.* Par ALBERT VANDAL. 1885.

*L'Expansion de l'Allemagne.* Par JULES FLAMMERMONT. 1885.

*Les Services publics de protection de l'enfance.* Par LOYS BRUEYRE. 1886.

*Cercle Saint Simon, Annuaire.* 1886.

Paris, au Cercle Saint Simon.

The *Cercle Saint Simon*, founded in Paris in 1881, with the Athenæum Club as its model, aims to provide literary men with a place for social intercourse. Its name is no index to the character of the club. An historical society was organized in connection with the *Cercle*, with the

purpose of stimulating the study of history and kindred subjects by means of lectures and publications. The undertaking has proved very successful. The society publishes a bi-monthly bulletin of its proceedings, monographs on political subjects, and edits a collection of historical manuscripts.

The first publication of this society was *Le Pacha Bonneval*, an extremely well-written and interesting biography. Bonneval was a French adventurer of the eighteenth century, who fought under the French flag, then under the Austrian, and finally became a three-tailed Turkish pasha. He directed the foreign policy of the Porte, in great measure, from 1733 to 1739, and his reorganization of the Turkish army contributed more than anything else, probably, to the successful issue of the war of 1736-1739 between the allies, Austria and Russia, and the Porte. The aim of his diplomacy was to introduce Turkey into the European system, and thus to restore the balance of power lost in the Northern war, 1700-1721. He wished to assure the neutrality of the Archipelago, and all other Turkish seas and waters, in time of European war, and to destroy the pirates with which they swarmed. He desired to galvanize the Ottoman Empire by securing to it the distribution of Indian products, by means of a canal from the Red Sea to Cairo. The essay is based upon original documents in the archives of the French ministry of foreign affairs.

*L'Expansion de l'Allemagne* shows how the German nation has planted offshoots in all quarters of the globe that will prove sources of strength in the coming great conflict. The German schools, it is claimed, prevent these colonies from amalgamating with their neighbors, and maintain their affection for the mother country. The book is marked by a tone of intense hostility to Germany.

*Les Services publics de protection de l'enfance* deals with the efforts made in Paris to rescue foundlings and street Arabs from physical and moral destruction. The history of the movement for the care of foundlings is traced from 1360 to the present day, and the excellent system by which they are received, registered, named, and sent to the country, is set forth. Only since 1881 has provision been made by the General Council of the Seine for the *moralement abandonnés*,—minors of sixteen years who have become habitual beggars, vagabonds, or prostitutes. Previously they were consigned to solitary confinement in houses of correction for a term of years. Now they are apprenticed, or are sent to technical schools, and pay off the cost of their clothing, food, and shelter, besides laying something by in the savings bank. The essay is highly interesting and deserves careful perusal.

ROBERT WEIL.

*Geschichte des preussischen Verwaltungsrechts.* Von CONRAD BORNHAK. Berlin, Verlag von Julius Springer, 1884-6. — 3 vols., large 8vo, xiv, 434, xvi, 366, x, 350 pp.

This work on the history and development of Prussian administration, now brought to its close by the publication of the third volume, supplies a real want. Up to the time of its writing, there was no satisfactory book on the historical development of the Prussian or indeed of any German administrative system. What M. Dareste de la Chavanne did years ago for the early history of French administration, our author has now done for the German — for, barring minor differences of detail, the history of Prussian government is that of German government. The first volume of this work treats of the period which begins with the stationing of a margrave in the mark of Brandenburg, and ends with the accession to the throne of Frederick William I. This division seems to be a natural one, since, as Mr. Bornhak shows, with Frederick William I begins the modern conception of the Prussian state with its trained official service. The second volume carries the history to the peace of Tilsit; and here again no better division could have been made, since feudal Prussia ends with this famous treaty. The reforms of Stein and Hardenberg which followed the peace of Tilsit cleared away the *débris* of feudalism and prepared the ground for the building up of modern Prussia. The third and last volume, which is almost exclusively devoted to these reforms, carries the history up to the latest administrative changes of 1872 and 1875, with their subsequent amendments. This volume offers to political students a mass of exceptionally valuable material. It is by far the most interesting of the three. It not only deals with the most interesting period, but the introductory and concluding chapters which the author has added to the body of the work are so well written that they cannot fail to attract the attention and stimulate the thought of all who read them.

The second volume is also interesting, since it treats of a time whose connection with our own is not at all remote; but the first will probably be used chiefly by special students of Prussian history and administration as a book of reference.

The third volume should, however, be read by every one who desires to understand the present condition of Germany. For though the foreign policy of the "iron chancellor," and the military triumphs of his administration, have chiefly attracted and almost absorbed the attention of the foreign observer, his ceaseless energy has also found wide field for action at home in the undramatic details of local government. Bismarck has left as lasting an impression on Prussian administrative law as on the map of Europe. As soon as the stirring years immediately