

Huguenot settlement on the Carolina coast. It was not strange that the English should fear a similar attempt upon their own colony. The Spanish ambassadors constantly urged their master to undertake it. The King's letters show his willingness to do so. But Spain had passed the zenith of her power and could not afford to provoke a renewal of the war with England. Philip III hesitated long, but at last abandoned Virginia to his rival. Just here we see the turning point in the history of Spain as a colonizing power. The energy of the Virginia Company enabled England to occupy the northern half of the great papal gift.

In 1613 Argall was sent on his expeditions against the French at Mount Desert, St. Croix and Port Royal, all within the limits of the Virginia patent. Thus the company began the struggle with its rivals on the north, which was to end in the expulsion of the French from North America. The first treasurer and councils of the Virginia Company thus asserted its claims to the territory granted in its charter and, amid dangerous foreign opposition, made the first permanent English settlement in the New World. From this achievement as a necessary condition proceeded the entire subsequent development. Mr. Brown rightly calls it the "genesis of the United States." It is well to bear this fact in mind when considering the argument put forward by Americans in later times that *they* founded the colonies and therefore were under no obligations to the mother country. As a matter of fact their work would have been vain, had it not been for the power of the British state behind them, which was adequate to their defence at critical periods. A comparison between the fate of New Netherlands and that of the English colonies makes the truth of this very clear.

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Journal of William Maclay, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1789-1791. Edited by EDGAR S. MACLAY, A.M. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1890. — 8vo, xiv, 438 pp.

Portions of this journal were privately printed in 1880 with the omission of the caustic personalities that distinguish the present recension. As it now stands, the complete diary is divided into three parts corresponding to the three sessions of the first Congress, and into fourteen chapters according to the special topics occupying the attention of Congress and of the diarist. The chapter on "Titles and Ceremonies" and the three relating to the "Permanent Residence of Congress" are perhaps the most interesting. They show how intensely republican in his views the first Senator from Pennsylvania was, and they show further how narrow and illiberal a really patriotic man could be in those days.

This narrow and illiberal spirit characterizes nearly every reference that Maclay makes to a man or a measure, — a fact which naturally detracts from the value of his diary as a source of historical information. The general reader would, perhaps, find the book dull were its pungent criticisms absent; but it is obvious to the student that Maclay's splenetic indulgences often caused him to omit important facts or to make only cursory mention of matters on which more light is now desired. For example, in none of his eight references to the North Carolina cession does he mention what Mr. Schouler¹ well calls "the cruel [*i.e.* proslavery] conditions attached to the gift"; yet he has space to tell how "Butler bounced, and Izard made frightful faces" at the amendment to strike out the "Honorable" before a Senator's name (page 226). To score points against aristocratic Federalists, seems indeed to have been the chief purpose for which Maclay kept his diary; but in this he was only following out the bent of his nature.

The general interest and value of the book are not, however, to be denied. In spite of his narrowness and his distrust of his fellow-men Maclay was too sensible and close an observer not to have noted down many characteristic features of contemporary life and manners that were worthy of being preserved. Had he denounced less, he would have noted more, and the readers of his diary, who do not seem to have entered into his calculations, would have had a greater respect for him. As it is, his honesty and his shrewdness cannot be impeached; and his powers as a debater and writer are conspicuous. It is no matter of surprise that he was an object of fear and suspicion to his fellow Congressmen, and that his first short term in the Senate was his last.

It seems hardly necessary to remark in conclusion that the attempt which the editor of this diary makes in his preface to substitute William Maclay for Thomas Jefferson as the father of the Democratic party is not likely to succeed. Waiving the question as to how far a party with such heterogeneous characteristics can be said to have had a father; it is clear that William Maclay was too repelling in his nature and too little endowed with creative genius to have stood in that relation to any party or school.

The publishers have done their work well, but some careless mistakes have been allowed to creep into the text, and the index is badly constructed. As a consequence of the retention of Maclay's absurd spelling, Bishop Provoost is entered twice — once as "Dr. Provost" and once as "Bishop Prevost." It was proper to retain these misspellings in the text, but to incorporate them in the index was a matter far less defensible.

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¹ History of the United States, I, p. 149.

The Intercourse between the United States and Japan: An Historical Sketch. By INAZO (OTA) NITOBÉ, Associate Professor, Sapporo, Japan. (Johns Hopkins University Studies, Extra Volume VIII.) Baltimore, the Johns Hopkins Press, 1891. — 8vo, 198 pp.

Commentaries on the Constitution of the Empire of Japan. By COUNT HIROBUMI ITO. Translated by MIYATI ITO. Tokyo, English Law College, 1889. — 8vo, 259 pp.

Japan and the Pacific, and a Japanese View of the Eastern Question. By MANJIRO INAGAKI, B.A. (Cantab.). With Maps. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square, 1890. — 8vo, 205 pp.

Few of the Johns Hopkins studies are more interesting than the volume in which is sketched the intercourse between the United States and Japan. The author, Inazo Nitobe, was until recently a student in this country. He has very properly termed his monograph a sketch, as it is hardly exhaustive enough to be called a study. The author exhibits the faculty of writing in an interesting and entertaining style on a subject that would be apt to become, under most writers' pens, a dry, colorless statement of facts.

The monograph opens with a brief account of the foreign intercourse of old Japan. The traditional accounts of this intercourse are hardly susceptible, however, of the historical connections that our author hints at. The Korean, Okara, visited Japan in the year 157 B.C. and introduced the art of writing, and diplomatic relations with China were established A.D. 106. "Not only literature and science, art and industry, religion and philosophy, but also law and administration, were all imported from one or the other of these countries." The intercourse of Japan with Europe began with the discovery of the country in 1542 by Fernao Mendez Pinto, the Portuguese navigator, and continued until the exclusion of foreigners under the edict of 1637. The cause of this exclusion, the author thinks, was "antagonism to Roman Catholicism, or rather to Roman Catholics." Only a few Dutch were allowed to remain, and to them, Dr. Nitobe says, is due the dawn of Western knowledge in Japan. The reasons for Perry's expedition must be given in Dr. Nitobe's own language :

On the one hand, the rise of industrial and commercial commonwealths on the Pacific, the discovery of gold in California, the increasing trade with China, the development of steam navigation — necessitating coal depots and ports for shelter — the opening of highways across the isthmus of Central America, the missionary enterprises on the Asiatic continent, the rise of the Hawaiian Islands; on the other hand, the knowledge of foreign nations among the ruling class in Japan, the news of the British victory in China, the progress of European settlements in the Pacific, the dissemination of Western science