VIII.—NINETEENTH CENTURY, A.D. 1815-1912.

I. *Great Britain*.—The year 1913 has been peculiarly rich in biographical works dealing with men who have played a conspicuous part in nineteenth-century British politics. First in importance is Mr. G. M. Trevelyan's *Life of John Bright* (Constable, 15s. net). It is based on a large mass of private correspondence, together with entries from a journal kept by Bright for nearly forty years. New light is thrown upon Bright's share in the Anti-Corn-Law agitation, his opposition to the Crimean War, his efforts to keep Britain from getting embroiled in the American Civil War, his battle for the enfranchisement of the artisan class; and, finally, his antagonism to Home Rule. Among its revelations the most unexpected is that which shows that Bright was not only on terms of cordial friendship with Disraeli, but that on two separate occasions he was invited to join Disraeli in a Conservative Cabinet. Scarcely inferior in interest is Mr. A. L. Thorold's *Life of Henry Labouchere* (Constable, 18s. net). Its attraction is largely personal, for Labouchere was one of the most remarkable individuals of his time; but one section of it (pp. 235-323) is extremely valuable for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's part in the Home Rule Crisis of 1885-1886. Mr. Chamberlain, on the one hand, was much disgusted by the organised hostility of the Nationalists to the Liberals in the election of November, 1885; on the other hand, he had the prescience to perceive that, outside Ireland, Home Rule would evoke little enthusiasm. Hence, as a good party man, he refused to take it up. Labouchere, with a longer view of the interests of the Liberal party, held him to be mistaken, and told him so, with a vehemence which completely ruptured an old and intimate friendship. Sir Herbert Maxwell's *Life and Letters of the Fourth Earl of Clarendon* (Arnold, 30s.) deals with a statesman of an earlier date. Clarendon's life covered the period 1800-1870, during the last thirty years of which he was active as a diplomatist and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The present biography is valuable largely because it shows how completely an experienced statesman could misinterpret his own times and miscast the future. Clarendon believed that Austria would retain her hold on Italy, that the Indian Mutiny would mark the end of the British dominion in the peninsula, that

the Southern States of America would maintain their independence, and that the Suez Canal would subvert Britain's naval supremacy. Lord Newton's *Lord Lyons, a Record of British Diplomacy* (Arnold, 30s. net) supplements the *Life of Clarendon* in several important respects. Lyons was British Minister at Washington during the critical years 1859-1864, and his papers give detailed information concerning the Anglo-American disputes that arose over the "Trent" and "Alabama" affairs. Later, as ambassador at Paris (1867-1887) he was the vehicle of British diplomacy during the transition from the Empire to the Republic. His correspondence reveals the strenuous efforts which Britain made to prevent the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, and it helps to fix the responsibility for the ultimate catastrophe.

The remaining biographies must be merely mentioned. They are: *Society, Politics, and Diplomacy, 1820-1864*, passages from the "Journal" of F. W. H. Cavendish (Unwin, 15s. net), who for fifteen years was in the Foreign Office, and who knew most of the leading men of the early Victorian period; *The Life of Edward Bulwer, first Lord Lytton*, by the Earl of Lytton (Macmillan, 30s. net); *Early Correspondence of Lord John Russell, 1805-1840*, edited by his son, Rolls Russell (Unwin, 21s. net), a useful supplement to Sir Spencer Walpole's *Life of Russell*, published a quarter of a century ago; *Life of Sir Alfred C. Lyall*, by Sir Mortimer Durand (Blackwood, 15s. net), valuable for the views which it gives of the Indian Mutiny and other Indian affairs; and, finally *General Sir Alex Taylor*, by A. C. Taylor (Williams & Norgate, 25s.).

Of histories of England in the nineteenth century, the most notable published during the year are: (1) Mr. J. A. R. Marriott's *England since Waterloo* (Methuen, 10s. 6d. net), the concluding volume of the series edited by Professor Oman. It supplies a lucid and interesting narrative of the events of the period, 1815-1901, as they appear from a moderate conservative point of view; (2) Dr. Gilbert Slater's *Making of Modern England* (Constable, 7s. 6d. net), a survey primarily social and economic, depicting the movements of affairs as they are seen from Ruskin College, Oxford; (3) A second edition, brought up to date, of W. Langenbeck's *Englands Weltmacht in ihrer Entwicklung vom 17 Jahrhundert bis auf unsere Tage* (Trubner, Leipzig), interesting as giving a German view of Britain's naval and imperial position.

The more important publications of the year, dealing with portions of the century or with special topics, are : (1) *Le Chartisme*, 1830-1848, by Edouard Dolléans (Paris, Fleury), a lengthy study of the democratic movement which accompanied and succeeded the Reform Bill agitation, culminating in a damaging exposure of the causes of its failure ; (2) *Geschichte des Sozialismus in England*, by M. Beer (Stuttgart, Dietz Nachf), which treats fully of the founders of English Socialism, showing incidentally that Syndicalism is at least as old as the time of William Benbow, who preached it in 1831 ; (3) *The Fall of Protection*, by Bernard Holland, C.B. (Arnold, 12s. 6d. net), a careful and able study of the triumph of the Free Trade Movement during the decade 1840-1850 ; (4) *The Eighteen-Nineties*, by Holbrook Jackson (Richards, 12s. 6d. net), an account rather of the artistic and literary features of the close of the nineteenth century than of the course of political events ; (5) *British Budgets*, 1887-1912, by Bernard Mallet, C.B. (Macmillan, 12s. net), a masterly and comprehensive analysis, by an eminent public servant, of British finance during the last quarter of a century ; (6) *The Making of the Australian Commonwealth*, 1889-1900, by B. R. Wise (Longmans, 7s. 6d. net).

II. *Europe*.—Two general sketches of European history have appeared during the year ; the first by Miss Elizabeth Levett, of Oxford, entitled *Europe since Napoleon*, 1815-1910 (Blackie, 3s. 6d.), a slight but adequate sketch by a competent scholar ; the second by M. Paul Feyel, entitled *L'Histoire politique du XIX^e Siecle* (Paris, Blond), one volume, to be followed shortly by another, completing a work, in which nineteenth-century Europe is surveyed country by country. The present volume deals mainly with France to 1889, Italy to 1870, and Germany to 1912.

The approach of the centenary of the close of the Napoleonic era has produced several studies of the diplomacy of that period. First in magnitude comes August Fournier's *Die Geheimpolizei auf dem Wiener Kongress* (Vienna, Tempsky), which throws light on the persons who attended the Congress and on the society of the Austrian capital. The two most interesting political revelations are, first, that of a plot to kidnap Napoleon in Elba and remove him to a safer place of exile ; secondly, that of an agreement, confirmed by oath, between Alexander I. and his two brothers, to the effect that he should decide which of the two should succeed

him if he left no children. Next comes a paper by Mr. C. K. Webster, read before the Royal Historical Society, on *England and the Polish-Saxon Problem at the Congress of Vienna* (Royal Historical Society Transactions, 1013). Mr. Webster vindicates the policy of Castlereagh, showing how he strove (1) to keep Russia from getting Poland; (2) to secure Saxony from Prussia; (3) to unite Prussia and Austria in close friendship, and thus (4) to oppose a strong Germany to both Russia in the East and France in the West. Prince Metternich is the main theme of *Die Orientpolitik Metternich's*, by Ernst Molden (Vienna, Stölzel), which deals especially with the period 1829-1833; and also of *Briefe von und an Friedrich von Gentz*, of which parts of Vol. III. have appeared during the year. From one letter of Metternich's it appears that he predicted that the establishment of the University of London would within five years lead to the ruin of England. More recent European history is treated in M. Pierre Albin's *La Paix armée; L'Allemagne et la France en Europe*, 1885-1894 (Paris, Alcan), and an article on the origin and operation of the Triple Alliance, which Dr. Friedjung contributed to the German magazine, *Der Greif*. Dr. Friedjung asserts that one of the terms of the Alliance is to the effect that if Austria acquires any territory in the Balkan peninsula, Italy shall be entitled to occupy an equivalent area.

III. *France*.—M. Étienne Dejean's *La Duchesse de Berry et les Monarchies Européennes* (Paris, Plon-Nourrit), is an important contribution to the history of France during the opening years of the Orleanist rule, when the legitimists, headed by the able and resolute duchess, were struggling to secure the rights of the Comte de Chambord. The close of the Orleanist regime is dealt with by Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, in an Introduction to *The French Revolution of 1848 in its Economic aspects* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5s. net), a volume in which are reprinted Louis Blanc's *Organisation du Travail*, and Emile Thomas's *Histoire des Ateliers Nationaux*. The story of the badly mismanaged royalist cause during the quarter-century following the '48 Revolution is told in a well-documented but strongly partisan treatise entitled *La Fusion monarchique*, 1848-1873 (Paris, Plon). It records the hopeful union of the Bourbon and Orleanist factions, and the dismal tale of their lost opportunities of restoration. The fall of the Second Empire is discussed by Mr. H. W. Wilson in an illuminating article in the *National*

Review for March, 1913, under the title, *Why France lost in 1870*. The same crisis is the subject of *The Franco-Prussian War and its Hidden Causes* (Pitman, 8s. 6d. net), an English translation of the late veteran Émile Ollivier's *Philosophie d'une Guerre*, published two years ago. An English translation of Augustin Filon's *Prince Imperial* (Heinemann, 15s. net), gives English readers an intimate biography of the unfortunate son of Napoleon III. For the history of the Third Republic, Lieut.-Col. E. Simond's *Histoire de la Troisième République de 1887 à 1894* (Paris, Plon), provides a collection of materials arranged in chronological order, rather than a reasoned narrative.

IV. *Germany*.—Works of general interest relating to Germany have been few during the year. P. Curtius's *Kurd von Schlözer* (Berlin), narrates the life of a Prussian diplomatist who had much to do with the Frankfort negotiations of 1848, and with the mission to the Vatican concerning the Kulturkampf. The abortive Imperial Constitution of 1849 is set forth, with comments, by Dr. L. Bergstraesser in *Die Verfassung des deutschen Reiches vom Jahre 1849* (Bonn). Professor Spenser Wilkinson has published his Oxford lecture on *The Early Life of Moltke* (Clarendon Press, 1s. net). Finally, K. A. von Müller has brought new evidence, derived from the Tauffkirchen papers, to bear on the relations of *Bismarck und Ludwig II. im September 1870* (*Hist. Zeitschrift*, XV. seqq.).

V. *Italy*.—To the "Heroes of the Nations" series Professor Pietro Orsi has contributed a valuable biography of Cavour, under the title *Cavour and the Making of Modern Italy* (Putnam, 5s. net). A group of Italian experts have combined to depict the progress of Italy during the period 1861-1911, under the heads of politics, legislation, finance, colonies, emigration, literature, drama, architecture, art, archæology, and journalism, in a volume entitled *Mezzo Secolo di vita Italianna* (Milan).

VI. *Other European States*.—Among other European States, Turkey has, for obvious reasons, been most prominent in the historical literature of the year. First in importance to English readers is Mr. William Miller's *Ottoman Empire, 1801-1913* (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d. net). It is a masterly survey by an acknowledged expert. The writer's sympathies are unmistakably with the Balkan people struggling to shake off the Ottoman yoke. M. N. Jorga, the well-known Roumanian historian,

has published a lecture recently delivered at Belgrade on *Les Causes de la Catastrophe de l'Empire Ottoman* (*Revue Historique*, CXV., 409). The same theme is dealt with from the French point of view by M. Georges Gaulis in *La Ruine d'un Empire* (Paris, Armand Colin ; 4 fr.). M. R. P. G. Sangeon's *Histoire de la Bulgarie* (Paris, 5 fr.), although it begins from so early a date as 485, is particularly full and useful on the nineteenth century. King Ferdinand is to the writer a hero. The third volume of Professor Schiemann's monumental *Geschichte Russlands unter Kaiser Nikolaus I.* (Berlin), covers the decade 1830-1840, and deals with the affairs of Poland, with the antagonism of Nicholas to Louis Philippe, with his close friendship to Frederick William III. of Prussia, and with his profound dislike and distrust of England. *Tsar Nicholas II.* is the subject of a study by A. Elchaninov (Rees, 7s. 6d. net).

VII. *America*.—The Monroe policy of the United States is the subject of an exhaustive study by F. Capella y Pons, *Monroisme : Notes-Études sur la Politique continentale Américaine à l'égard de l'Europe* (Paris, Larose). The writer is a South-American jurist who is strongly opposed to the recent additions to the original declarations of President Monroe. Mr. James Ford Rhodes, in *Lectures on the American Civil War* (Macmillan, 5s. net), has provided a short and vivid summary of the detailed account of the war contained in Vols. III., IV., and V. of his *History of the United States, 1850-1877*. He attributes the war to the question of slavery, rather than to the question of State rights. *The Political Debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas* have been published, with an Introduction by Dr. G. H. Putnam (Putnam, 10s. 6d. net).

F. J. C. HEARNshaw.