

The effects of the French Revolution are shown in the birth of the 'national' or 'French' party in 1798, and in the arrival of *émigrés*, who spread French ideas. A section is also devoted to the results of the Transylvanian movement in teaching the Roumanians their Latin origin, which aroused such enthusiasm in the 'unionist' priests of Transylvania, sent to study in Rome by the Austrian government. The French Revolution, the writer thinks, made the native *boyards* discontented with the Phanariotes, and he traces its influence in Tudor Vladimirescu's proclamations in 1821. The fault of the book is that it strains the point too far; even the author admits that at first the influence of France was only external and affected the *boyards* alone: this is especially true of its literary side. There is a valuable bibliography, but the long list of errata might be further increased. W. M.

Professor J. H. Robinson, of Columbia University, has reprinted from the rare first edition the *Protest of the Cour des Aides of Paris*, 10 April 1775, drawn up by Malesherbes, with a somewhat superfluous translation (Philadelphia: published by the Department of History in the University of Pennsylvania, 1899). I.

Under the title of *Brigantaggio e Società segrete nelle Puglie* (1817-1828) *dai Ricordi del Generale R. Church* (Firenze: G. Barbèra, 1899) Canon Church, Mr. Lacaita, and Signorina Federici have brought out an Italian edition of Mrs. Church's life of the general, with the addition of four new chapters (pp. 19-80). The book gives a most entertaining and valuable account of the general's successful efforts to put down brigandage in Apulia during the two years and a half that he was in command of a military division there. His suppression of the bands of Vardaralli and Decisi, and his resolute campaign against the priest Don Ciro Annichiarico, the captain of the latter, are no less interesting than his interview with Don Gaetano, the chief of the former. As a picture of life in Apulia between 1817 and 1820 under Ferdinand I, the book has historical importance, and loses nothing in its Italian dress. The account of the Albanians of San Marzano is curious. W. M.

CORRESPONDENCE

EARLY JAPANESE HISTORY

I NOTICE that Mr. Dickins, in his able summary of the most recent results in connexion with early Japanese history (*supra*, p. 284), has done me the honour to refer to a paper on the subject which I published in the *China Review* about ten years ago. My riper conclusions, having special reference to the work of Mr. Aston and Mr. Chamberlain, are published in no. 2 of vol. xxiii. of that review. I may also be permitted to allude to my annotated translation of 'Ma Twan-lin on the Japanese,' which appeared in the *Transactions of the Japan Asiatic Society* about five years ago. It is true we are not very far advanced in far eastern philology, but in the introduction (Philological Essay) to Giles's Chinese Dictionary I have explained to the best of my ability the effect of Chinese upon Korean and Japanese, and also given in the body of the Dictionary the sounds of all common Chinese words in those languages, in Annamese, and in nine Chinese dialects. E. H. PARKER.