son long ago, in that admirable character he drew of him in "Representative Men," after doing full justice to his astonishing abilities, wound up with saying, "In short, when you have penetrated through all the circles of power and splendor, you are not dealing with a gentleman at last, but with an impostor and a rogue."

We hear so much nowadays about the astonishing progress of the physical sciences, that a hasty reader is apt to conclude that they are the only sciences that are making any progress, even if he does not go further and maintain, as do many shallow and foolish persons to-day, that physical science is the only true science. Such persons might profitably glance through the pages of the April number of the English Historical Review. They will be persuaded that whether history be a science or not, there is very considerable activity among historical students. We never heard of Paul Ewald, of whom Professor Seeley writes, but he seems to have been one of those profoundly learned German specialists who devoted a lifetime to a single subject, his subject being Pope Gregory I. Now, Pope Gregory I. was virtually the founder of the Papacy; and are not the actions and reactions of the Papacy as well worth studying as the reactions of, say, magnesium ammonium phosphate? and is not the morbid anatomy of European civilization quite as important a subject as, say, the effects of chicken cholera on Australian rabbits? I can even imagine something valuable in the "Chronology of Theophylaktos Simokatta," though I never heard of the gentleman before. Did any reader ever chance to see ranged on the shelves of one of our great libraries the gigantic row of big books in which the British Government is publishing the calendar of its vast collection of state papers, already a hundred or more of volumes almost as big as family Bibles, containing merely titles and abstracts of public documents, not history so much as the raw material of history? Here is a notice of the tenth volume for the reign of Henry VIII. alone, and it covers only one half of a single year. But to the reader somewhat familiar with the regular histories of any one of these reigns, the volumes relating to it are capital to browse about in.

Here is a review of Mr. Croston's County Families of Lancashire. Well, why are not county families as good subjects of study as families of butterflies or beetles? The Rev. H. F. Tozer reviews Mr. Jackson's costly illustrated three volumes about Dalmatia, a work which has a special value for architectural students, for that picturesque and most interesting region is full of little-known architectural remains of the highest interest. Mr. Tozer is the learned editor of the new edition of Finlay's great work on Mediaeval and Modern Greece, a unique book in English historical literature. Mr. Lodge, who reviews another book, is the author of a new "History of Modern Europe from the Capture of Constantinople to the Treaty of Berlin," which has just been added to the "Student's Series." But let no unwary beginner think that he can really learn History by the study of such compendiums; he might as well try to swallow an ox in the shape of a pot of Liebig's Extract of Beef. Mr. Fyffe, who reviews another book, is the clever author of another "History of Modern Europe from 1792," the two volumes of which already published (and reprinted by the Harpers) we can recommend as something more than a compendium. Mr. H. Morse Stephens, another reviewer, is the author of a new History of the French Revolution, to be completed in three volumes, and which Mr. Stephens says he has been moved to add to the already innumerable histories of that period, because the immense accumulation of new material has already rendered even Carlyle antiquated. Nothing, however, can altogether supersede Carlyle's wonderful prose poem. Whoever thinks that History is not a progressive study had better read Mr. Stephens' preface.

One of the longer articles in this number is by that accomplished young lady, Miss A. Mary F. Robinson, who thus shows herself to be a good historical student, as she has already shown herself to be a true poet.

It is interesting to note in connection with English politics, that the Spectator for April 28th reports that Lord Salisbury, in his speech on the second reading of Lord Dunraven's Bill for the Reform of the House of Lords, announced that Government intended to bring in a bill for the creation of life-peerages, and that "in regard to the black-sheep question, an act will be introduced conferring on the House of Lords the power of expelling a member now possessed by the House of Commons; while the question of the number required to form a quorum will also be considered.

W. P. A.