

that Texas was given up in exchange for claims to the Oregon country. The writer differs fundamentally with the view of some historians regarding the purity of Andrew Jackson's motives concerning Texas. The operations of General Edmund P. Gaines on the Sabine frontier in 1836 have never before been examined critically. Lastly the Sabine Boundary question, during the period of the Texan republic, has heretofore been dismissed without comment.' It is obvious that the entrance of Texas into the American Union made the previous boundary questions of less importance; but the elaborate and painstaking manner in which they are here dealt with is characteristic of Dr. Marshall's very careful and learned monograph.

H. E. E.

Sir William Sleeman's *Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official*, originally published in 1844, still continues to be one of the best introductions to Indian history, manners, and modes of thought. Mr. Vincent Smith edited it in two volumes in 1893, and has now revised and reissued it in one (London: Milford, 1915). We are glad to see that Mr. Vincent Smith still holds to his opinion of the nature of Indian governments, but surprised at the significant omission of any reference to the real meaning of the Sindhia's investment of five millions in 1887, which may still prove to have very important historical consequences. His statement that 'the best troops now are the Sikhs, Gorkhās, and frontier Muhammedans' is not perhaps free from doubt.

D.

The *Annual Register* is so time-honoured a publication that the appearance of its volume for 1914 (London: Longmans, 1915) was to be expected, though it might with advantage have been deferred. It is the business of such a work to record events with as much freedom from partisanship as can be attained; but it is not its business to make disclosures of what may or may not be true, but what has been jealously kept secret on public grounds, still less to single out facts, if they be facts, for comment as though with a design to give offence to one of the principal allies of this country. In other parts of the work the editor has exercised more self-restraint. But in a time of acute conflict it is a mistake to attempt a reasoned narrative of events, and it would, we think, have been better if the volume for 1914 had either been held back or else confined to a bare summary.

E.

The Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney has laid students on both sides of the Atlantic under an obligation by publishing, under the title of *Biographical Studies in Scottish Church History* (Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company, 1914), the lectures delivered by him at Chicago in May of last year. Few living divines are more closely acquainted than Dr. Mitchell with the history of the Scottish episcopal church, or more sensible of the responsibilities which she owes to her past history as well as of her present duties. The biographical element in these studies is as appropriately conceived as it is successfully sustained; and the *catena* which begins with the venerated figure of St. Columba ends not less fitly with a striking picture of the late Bishop Dowden. Inasmuch as

the period spanned by these lectures is not far short of fifteen hundred years, they could hardly be expected to be planned on very symmetrical lines, and the unity which they possess is mainly of an internal kind. But the later days of trial recounted are not less full of human interest than the earlier, and equally abound in problems of ecclesiastical policy. Worthy John Erskine of Dun, 'superintendent of Angus and Mearns', was moderator of the general assembly which reduced episcopacy to a titular institution (the 'Tulchan bishops'), and thus at once staved off and prepared the consummation of which, as the lecturer points out, Andrew Melville, and not John Knox, who had acquiesced in the assembly's conclusion, was the actual author. The life of Archbishop Leighton, whose fame belongs to British theological literature at large, was, as his biographer says of his tenure of the province of Glasgow, a 'campaign of conciliation', and he passed away (dying at an inn, 'as he had often wished to die') without having found a true spiritual home either in England or in Scotland. But the hardest lot would have been that of John Skinner of Linshart, who perhaps hardly ought to be called one of the fathers of the Scottish church, though he was the father of one of its bishops. In his days and those of his son, persecution and indifference had so narrowed the area of their church, that of the four Scottish bishops who took part in the memorable consecration of Samuel Seabury as first bishop of Connecticut in 1784, three resided within the diocese of Aberdeen. *Would have been*—for, though he actually suffered imprisonment in 1753 for his ministrations, he was 'poet' as well as 'presbyter', and the author of *Tullochgorum* was honoured by the praise of Burns. The sufferings of Skinner's times, following on a period of military oppression, were due to penal laws, which at first could only be avoided by 'an inability to see the necessary connexion between Jacobitism and Church principles', and which, from 1748 onwards, refused all toleration to episcopal clergymen in Scottish orders, prohibiting them from ministering except in their own houses to their own family and four additional worshippers. The effect of these laws, which altogether lasted from 1719 to 1792, and which left certain disabilities behind them till so late as 1864, increased and then came to an end under influences which are traced in the last of these lectures. The revival of episcopal church feeling in Scotland dates back to the efforts of James Hope (-Scott) and his friend, W. E. Gladstone, which connect themselves with the foundation of Trinity College, Glenalmond.

A. W. W.

The American Society of Church History was founded by the late Philip Schaff: it engages in the translation of theological works; and is now issuing an edition of Zwingli in English, and preparing a version of the Letters of Servatus Lupus and of his Life of St. Wigbert. But it also has annual meetings at New York, and publishes the papers read at them. The volume for 1912 and 1913 (2nd series, vol. iv. New York: Putnam, 1914) contains several valuable papers and one of unusual importance. The subjects range from Servatus Lupus in the ninth century to the religious history of the American negro, and all are worth reading. It would be well if the address of the president for 1913, Professor