

force ; it will build up an empire of its own on the true principles of love." This interpretation of the text will probably appear to some to be liberal in more senses than one. "The great circle of the complete humanity" appears to be with Mr. Fremantle a synonym for the Church. In the great circle he traces seven minor circles which he treats, if not as equal importance, as identical in kind. These are the organization which exists for public worship, and which is often, but wrongly, identified with the Church ; the family, the society formed for the common pursuit of knowledge, under the name of university, school, or learned society ; fellowship in artistic pursuits ; social intercourse ; the intercourse of business, profession and trade ; the nation. Heathendom, so far as it partook of the Christian spirit, appears to be included in the Church. To clericalism Mr. Fremantle repeatedly says anathema ; his ideal is a state in which even an order of ministers to lead public worship would no longer be necessary, but all, according to their varying capacities, would take their part in a free and orderly worship. All this is of course diametrically opposed to the doctrines of Ritualism, which seems to be making way in the Church of England and indeed, so far as the clergy are concerned, may be said to be completely in the ascendant. That the same ecclesiastical roof should be sheltering at once the heads of Canon Liddon, Mr. Hatch and Mr. Fremantle is a proof that practical toleration at all events is gaining ground ; but such a state of things can hardly last.

PRESIDENT WHITE has at the same time published an address on "Studies in General History," in which he points out the double line on which History is advancing, by special investigation on one hand, and broad generalization on the other. Speculation stimulates research, while research supplies trustworthy materials for speculation. Special investigations, as President White justly says, have seldom the highest value unless they are pursued in the light of broader knowledge. A man who is burrowing in a single shaft of the mine all his life hardly possesses a test by which he can discriminate the ore from the rubbish. The leading men in Germany it seems are beginning to deprecate the excessive addiction of German students to special investigation. In the classical department certainly there have been useless pretents of research. No good history can in fact be written on any subject without reference to the general movement of humanity. Macaulay loses greatly both in truth and in proportion by his total want of philosophy, and his consequent failure to connect the particular action which forms the subject of his narrative with the European epoch, and even with its own antecedents. Physical Science has aided historical research, both directly by making us acquainted with the material conditions of human progress, and indirectly by the spirit of exact inquiry which it has infused. The net result is a transformation of History almost as radical as that of Science itself. Between research and generalization based upon research we shall presently know about all that is to be known concerning the past of humanity, and if it is in this casket that the secret of human destiny is locked we may reasonably hope that in time the key will be in our hands. Scornful complaints that history is "gossip," if they were ever founded in fact, have now become ridiculously unjust. Not that gossip will ever cease to have an interest : St. Simon, Boswell and Walpole will be read while man is man. A fact however personal in the life of Christ, if it could be now recovered, would produce a greater sensation than the discovery of any philosophic law. But the study of history has already become as rational and at least as fruitful as any branch of physical science. President White alludes, critically, but with tenderness, to one of his compatriots who, not satisfied with the progress of historical philosophy and research in Old-World hands, proclaims that all history requires to be re-written from an American point of view. It is to be hoped, for the sake of convenience, that he will not insist on a change of the chronological era from the Birth of Christ to that of Jefferson or Jefferson Brick.

THERE is one point of detail on which we venture to take issue with President White. In speaking of "moral statistics"—that is facts which have a moral significance—he instances Gillray's atrocious caricature of the assassination of Bonnier and Roberjot, the French deputies to the Congress at Radstadt. "The wild partisan madness," he says, "of England towards France, which pushed on the war against the first French Republic, teaches a philosophical and practical lesson to every modern nation. What statement can be tabulated so as to show it? Yet a single caricature of Gillray, glorifying that infamous assassination by the Austrians of Bonnier and Roberjot, the French envoys to the Congress of Radstadt, with the punning inscription exulting in that worst breach of international law in modern times, tells the whole story." Gillray's mind had been violently affected by the atrocities of the Revolution, a different

thing be it observed from partisan feeling against France ; he was given to drink ; at last he became mad ; and it would be unsafe to take his extravagance as a measure of national feeling. The *Annual Register*, though written in a thoroughly Tory and Anti-revolutionary strain, shows no moral laxity on this occasion ; it qualifies the act as an "assassination," and calls it "a bloody and atrocious deed." That the English Government or people had anything to do with the affair nobody has ever ventured to insinuate ; nor has it ever been alleged that, in the struggle with Revolutionary France, Great Britain, however misguided may have been her policy, set at naught the restraints of international law. War was declared, not by England but by the French Republic. The assassination of the envoys was and still is a good deal enveloped in mystery ; but perhaps a clue may be found in the fact that Bonnier was a regicide and an accomplice in the crimes of the Terror. On the scene of his assassination there must have been many emigrants whose relations he had helped to murder, and whose vengeance is very likely to have found its way into the brains of the Austrian hussars. Bad as the act was, we must hesitate to call it the worst breach of international law in modern times. Worse breaches were the resolution of the French Convention promising the aid of its arms to anyone who would excite civil war in other countries, and the decree of the same assembly ordering that all British prisoners of war should be put to death in cold blood. Worse breaches, if not, technically speaking, of international law, certainly of international right, were the rapine and the outrages committed by Jacobinism on the unhappy countries which had thrown themselves into its fraternal embrace. These were the crimes of a government ; the assassination of the deputies at Radstadt was the crime of a party of drunken troopers. When we have read the history of the French Republicans in French writers, Baraute and Taine, can we much wonder that by the men of that day these wretches should have been regarded as out of the pale of humanity? Decent people in the United States felt, we apprehend, just as decent people did in England or Germany, whatever may have been the sentiments of Jefferson and his crew.

THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

LOUIS RIEL, who has got up a second rebellion in the North-West, is subject to fits of mental aberration. Either under the influence of remorse or from fear of the consequences of his crime, he lost his mental balance and was, for some time after the Red River Rebellion of which he was the leader, confined in the Beauport Asylum, near Quebec. When banished from Canada he took refuge in the United States, of which he had become a citizen, and is said to have been for some years in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. While on the south of the line, he would have an opportunity of forming the acquaintance of restless spirits among the border population of the States whom no law can control. O'Donovan Rossa boasts that the dynamite branch of the Fenians is in league with Riel. Last summer the half-breeds of the Saskatchewan Valley invited Riel, whose term of banishment had expired, to return to the Canadian North-West and champion their cause. The invitation was accepted, and after his return his ingenuity was put to work to magnify the grievances of the half-breeds. A long list of demands was drawn up and forwarded to the Government, some items of which, including the endowment of a convent, were made in the interests of the church. Ever since then preparations have probably been going on for the outbreak, which has been commenced at a season when troops are difficult to move over the melting snow and the wet ground. That more was not known by the Government about these preparations is certainly matter for surprise, and it proves that official vigilance has not been sufficiently on the alert. If Riel is obtaining aid from the Fenians in the United States, he has begun his operations perilously distant from the base of his supplies. Fort Carlton and Prince Albert are nearly two hundred and fifty miles from the international frontier, escape across which in case of defeat would probably have been part of the insurgent programme. Individuals might get away, but no large body of men after suffering defeat could make good their escape. North of the Saskatchewan the shelter of woods would afford a ready refuge ; but no large body of refugees could long sustain themselves in this retreat. Riel himself with a dozen followers, by the aid of horses, some of which they could kill for food, might escape across the Rocky Mountains by the defiles of the Saskatchewan, where one of the best passes for such a purpose is to be found.

Any fighting that may take place at present is likely to be in the prairie country. At the crossings of the rivers, the secondary banks of which are covered with woods, the troops will need to be on the alert ; for here, where they can conceal themselves, the rebels will be likely to be on the watch. In such an attack the troops would be at a great disadvantage ;