

deals especially with the Mexican War and its results. T. C. Smith's *Parties and Slavery* (1906) follows the gradual disruption of parties under the pressure of the slavery controversy.

From the mass of contemporary controversial literature a few titles of more permanent interest may be selected. William Goodell's *Slavery and Anti-Slavery* (1852) presents the anti-slavery arguments. A. T. Bledsoe's *An Essay on Liberty and Slavery* (1856) and *The Pro-Slavery Argument* (1852), a series of essays by various writers, undertake the defense of slavery.

Only a few of the biographies which throw light on the crusade can be mentioned. *William Lloyd Garrison*, 4 vols. (1885-1889) is the story of the editor of the *Liberator* told exhaustively by his children. Less voluminous but equally important are the following: W. Birney, *James G. Birney and His Times* (1890); G. W. Julian, *Joshua R. Giddings* (1892); Catherine H. Birney, *Sarah and Angelina Grimké* (1885); John T. Morse, *John Quincy Adams*. Those who have not patience to read E. L. Pierce's ponderous *Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner*, 4 vols. (1877-1898), would do well to read G. H. Haynes's *Charles Sumner* (1909).

The history of the conflict in Kansas is closely associated with the lives of two rival candidates for the honor of leadership in the cause of freedom. James Redpath in his *Public Life of Captain John Brown* (1860), Frank B. Sanborn in his *Life and Letters of John Brown* (1885), and numerous other writers give to Brown the credit of leadership. The opposition view is held by F. W. Blackmar in his *Life of Charles Robinson* (1902), and by Robinson himself in his *Kansas Conflict* (2d ed., 1898). The best non-partizan biography of Brown is