

tionaries of the English language give the word diplomat, but the word diplomat does not appear in Webster, while Worcester's Supplement has it, and Latham's edition of Todd-Johnson quotes it from the "Saturday Review" of June 3, 1865. In fact, Latham's Todd-Johnson mentions diploma, diplomacy, diplomat, the verb to diplomate, diplomatic, diplomatics, and diplomatist, while Richardson mentions only diploma, diplomacy, diplomated, diplomatic, and diplomatist. But Latham fails to mention that diplomatic may be used in the sense of shrewd or having tact. In Washington and London the phrase "diplomatic corps" is common: it is said to have been coined, in 1754, by a lady in Vienna. The word diplomat is mentioned correctly in Annandale's recent edition of Ogilvie's "Imperial Dictionary."

A diplomatic document less formal than a treaty is called a protocol. Ogilvie's latest edition explains the word correctly, while the other dictionaries confine themselves in the main to Minshew's antiquated definition of 1625. The first English lexicographer to mention the word international is James Knowles. But neither Knowles nor Webster explains all the senses in which the word is used. Worcester has it nearly right. The word was coined by Jeremy Bentham, and appeared for the first time in his "Principles of Morals and Legislation," printed in 1780, but published in 1789. Bentham says, "The word international, it must be acknowledged, is a new one, though, it is hoped, sufficiently analogous and intelligible. It is calculated to express in a more significant way the branch of law which goes commonly under the name of the law of nations, an appellation so uncharacteristic that, were it not for the force of custom, it would seem rather to refer to internal jurisprudence." The definition of international

in Knowles is, "regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations;" in Latham, "connected with the intercourse of nations." Worcester does better, although the use of the word in phrases like "international fair" or "international cable" is quite recent, and has not been explained by Webster.

The first treatise which uses the term "international law" on the title-page is Henry Wheaton's of 1836. The same work mentions correctly the manner in which the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, and the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818, established four classes of diplomatic officers, ambassadors and papal nuncios being the first, ministers and envoys second, residents third, and chargés fourth. A chargé is accredited simply by one minister of foreign affairs to another, while ministers, envoys, and residents represent a sovereign government, and ambassadors are supposed to represent in addition a sovereign person. For this reason, ambassadors rank in England next to princes and above the Archbishop of Canterbury, while ministers and envoys rank below the earls. But even residents are accredited to sovereigns, and for this reason fall under the qualification which the new English dictionary of the London Philological Society applies to an ambassador, as one "who has a right to a personal interview with the sovereign or chief magistrate of the country in which he resides."

This country does not send out ambassadors; but our ministers in London, Berlin and St. Petersburg have a right to a personal interview with the sovereigns to whom they are accredited. Our minister-resident in Copenhagen is accredited to the King of Denmark, and is received by him in person. But our ministers and residents transact business chiefly with the heads of the foreign office, because the latter are the responsible