

FRANCE.

Political Programme of the Orleanist Party. THE COMTE DE PARIS IN SIGHT. Another Adjournment of the Review at Longchamps.

A PROTEST FOR PARIS. Addresses of Confidence from the Departments.

APPEAL OF M. COCHIN. Gambetta Offers His Services to the Republic.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, June 25, 1871.

The Observer of to-day says the programme of the Orleanists, in case the elections should show a monarchist majority in the Assembly, is to move the establishment of a constitution, and when it is adopted to offer the throne to the Comte de Chambord.

RETURNED TO ENGLAND. The Duke of Chartres and Prince de Joinville returned to England yesterday.

PARIS REPORTS. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Review Again Postponed—A Protest from Paris—Addresses of Confidence—Resuming Business—Appeal to the Parisians—Gambetta and the Republic—Not True.

PARIS, June 25, 1871. The review at Longchamps has been again adjourned.

A PROTEST. The Constitutionnel protests that the absence of the Assembly, which deprives Paris of its metropolitan character, justifies the German view that the order of the capital is still disturbed.

ADDRESSES OF CONFIDENCE. The Official Journal publishes addresses received from thirty-six of the Departments of France, expressing confidence in the Assembly and Executive.

RESUMING BUSINESS. The Bank of France will to-morrow recommence the receipt of deposits, and will pay arrears of pensions, &c., on the 1st of July.

APPEAL TO THE PARISIANS. M. Cochin, Prefect of the Seine, appeals to the inhabitants to rally to the support of the republic, their sole means of safety.

ADAMALÉ IN PARIS. The Duke d'Adamalé is in Paris.

FRANCE AND THE POPE. The New French Papal Guard—M. Favre Declares Colonel Charette's Troops to Be Loyal to the French Army.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. FLORENCE, June 25, 1871.

A despatch from M. Favre, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, reassures the Italian government concerning the enrollments made in France by Colonel Charette, the former commander of the Papal troops. The regiments under his command are explicitly declared to belong to the French army.

SPAIN. Marshal Serrano to Form the New Ministry—The Old Members Insist Upon Their Resignations—Serrano's Success Undoubted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, June 25, 1871.

The Ministers have persisted so strenuously in their resignations that the King has concluded to accept them.

Marshal Serrano was called upon to-day by his Majesty to form a new Cabinet.

His success in creating one favorable to the present government is considered sure.

BRAZIL. The Tour of Dom Pedro and the Empress.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, June 25, 1871.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil will make visits to Bayonne, Paris, Germany, England and Italy, and return to Brazil in February next.

Departure of the American Royalty for France. LISBON, June 25, 1871.

The Emperor of Brazil will leave Lisbon to-morrow for France.

The Emancipation of the Emperor's Slaves—Debate in the Brazilian Chambers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. RIO JANIRO, June 25, 1871.

In the Brazilian Chambers a vote has been taken upon the clause of the speech from the throne relative to the emancipation of the slaves belonging to the Crown, and resulted in a majority of twenty-eight for the government. The debate upon the emancipation bill has not yet commenced.

BELGIUM. No Demonstration among the Workingmen at Verviers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BRUSSELS, June 25, 1871.

All is quiet at Verviers, and no demonstrations have been made by the workmen.

TURKEY. Resignation of the Greek Patriarch.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25, 1871.

The Porte has accepted the resignation of Gregory, Patriarch of the Greeks, and the Synod Assembly of the Greek Church has elected a provisional patriarch.

ENGLAND.

The Cobden Banquet—Speech of Earl Granville Relative to the Washington Treaty—A Great and Good Work—High Praise of Our Government—The New Marquis of Ripon on the New Treaty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, June 25, 1871.

The annual banquet of the Cobden Club came off last evening. The prominent speech of the occasion was made by Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In the course of his remarks Lord Granville said that, if definitive proposals in reference to the French treaty of commerce were made to her Majesty's government, they would be received with the most friendly consideration.

Passing to the Treaty of Washington, Earl Granville said that Mr. Cobden always desired that America and England should be connected by ties of the warmest character. The speaker then praised the labors of the Marquis of Ripon and Professor Montagu Bernard in the High Commission, and spoke of the settlement of the Alabama question as a great and good work both in its relations to the past and the future, showing how discussions, which were, perhaps, the commencement of quarrels, should be settled, leaving behind only friendship, peace and goodwill.

Earl Granville, in continuation of his remarks, alluded to the United States as holding a striking protectionist opinion, but declared his belief that the people of that country were fast coming to the conclusion that it is unprofitable to continue the collection of enormous tariffs. The Earl also spoke in high praise of the efforts of the United States to pay off its debt, and, in conclusion, expressed the hope that the two countries would always be friends.

The Marquis of Ripon made a brief speech, in which he maintained that the Treaty of Washington was an equal contract between free neighbors.

ST. DOMINGO. Defeat of Cabral—The Haytian General a Prisoner.

ST. DOMINGO, June 15, 1871. Cabral's defeat is confirmed. He had Haytian soldiers and black colored Americans. The Haytian General is a prisoner.

HAYTI. Congress at Variance with the Ministry.

HAYTI, June 17, 1871. Affairs are gloomy here. Congress is at variance with the Ministry, especially on finance.

THE PACIFIC COAST. Governor Haight and the Riotous Miners—The Republican Nomination for Governor—The New Wheat Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25, 1871. A consultation between Governor Haight and the riotous miners of Amador county last night resulted in no arrangement of the difficulties, the miners being defiant and determined to prevent any work being done. The Governor telegraphed to Sacramento for troops to march to Amador this morning. It is believed, however, that the miners will disperse when the troops arrive, and that there will be no bloodshed.

Mayor Seely secured the entire San Francisco delegation to the Republican State Convention in the primaries yesterday, and the contest for the nomination of Governor is now fixed to be very close between him and Howton Booth, of Sacramento. The new wheat crop is two weeks behind the usual time, and that reaped thus far is of an inferior quality.

THE PRESIDENT AT LONG BRANCH. LONG BRANCH, June 25, 1871.

President Grant and family attended divine service this morning at the Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, D. D., officiating.

On account of the fine weather large numbers attended the church to-day.

The President will leave for Washington during the week on official business.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH. CHARLESTON, S. C., June 25, 1871.

The newspapers here publish the following extracts, with reference to the growing crops, from letters received by one of the factorage houses:

GAINESVILLE, Fla., June 20, 1871. There has been a very wet spell here lately, and there is now any prospect of a fine crop. The rice is not so good as last year, neither in stand nor size. The rainy season is certainly upon us, and it depends very much on the time it sets in whether we will make an average crop. It is considered that we are a good deal behind last year.

CAMPDEN, S. C., June 21, 1871. We have had enough rain to insure a fair crop, and I am sure that if it has fallen evenly where as it has here upon our swamps there must be a falling off in the crops.

THE CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST. CHICAGO, June 25, 1871.

Reports from Eastern and Central Wisconsin, Eastern and Central Iowa, Northern and Central Indiana, and all parts of Illinois, indicate that the recent thunder storm and hurricane had no perceptible effects upon the growing crops. Many of the despatches say the crop prospects were never better. In a few localities the wheat crop is suffering from rust. Reports from Western Wisconsin and the great wheat belt in Minnesota do not give so favorable a prospect as the reports from the East. The crop over the section bordering the Mississippi river showed that the reported ill condition of the wheat crop was fully justified. The accounts from Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin are, however, very general, and that the yield will be far below the average.

THE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Ill., June 25, 1871.

The Warehouse bill passed by the Illinois Legislature takes effect the 1st of July. The warehousemen of this city held a meeting a few days ago, the proceedings of which have not been made public; but it is understood the following are the leading points of the agreement entered into:

Warehousemen will reduce their charges for storage of sound grain to the following rates:—Two cents per bushel for the first twenty days or parts thereof; half a cent per bushel for each succeeding ten days; and a cent per bushel for each succeeding ten days thereafter. The warehousemen will not take out licenses under the law, but will do the business as private warehousemen, receiving grain only from those who may request them in writing to do so at the above rates of storage. It is understood that they have legal advice that the bill recently passed by the Legislature is unconstitutional and that several of its provisions can not be enforced.

MURDER IN BUFFALO. A Rough Kick a Negro into the Canal and Drowns Him.

BUFFALO, June 25, 1871. About seven o'clock this morning Michael Meeny, a rough, kicked an offending negro named Ed Watkins in the head, knocking him into the canal, where he drowned before assistance could reach him. Meeny fled in a small boat to Canada. Sergeant Meeny, of the Buffalo police, followed with a squad of the harbor police and arrested Meeny in a boat near the International Ice landing and brought him to this side. Meeny has served a term in Auburn Prison.

TOM ALLEN WON'T FIGHT. ST. LOUIS, June 25, 1871.

Tom Allen declines O'Balwin's challenge.

HAVANA MARKETS. HAVANA, June 24, 1871.

Super closed quiet and steady; sugar reported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 35,000 boxes and 2,000 hhd., of which 5,000 more and all the hogsheads were for the United States; stock sugar remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 45,000 boxes and 6,000 hhd.; the expectation of a heavy crop has been received. Moscovado, 100 lb. Bacon steady; sales at 13 1/2c. a 14c. Coal dull. Beans steady; American, 15c. a 20c.; sugar, 20c. a 24c. Lard firm; 10c. a 12c. Tallow quiet at 12 1/2c. a 13c. Coprae unopened. Freight—To London for Europe; captain demand higher rates to the United States, 35c.; per ton to Liverpool and other ports, 25c. To New York for Europe; captain demand higher rates to the United States, 35c.; per ton to Liverpool and other ports, 25c. Havana retailers have purchased lots of Porto Rico tobacco for manufacture.

WASHINGTON.

The Health of Vice President Colfax. Aggregate of the Alabama Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1871.

The Health of Mr. Colfax. A letter just received from Vice President Colfax, dated South Bend, says the doctors allow him to write two or three letters a day, instead of twenty or thirty. He adds: "Am living here in the latest life possible, and looking back at the last dozen years, I wonder now that the blow did not fall earlier. Every biennial Congressional canvass I made from seventy to 110 speeches, and the interim between them was filled with public life, with all its exciting duties, lecturing, &c. My journey across the continent and to the Rocky Mountains, the only relaxation of the last half dozen years postponed the evil day for me. I am going to follow your counsel and list of other friends hereafter, so that I can enjoy with my family the health that Providence is so kindly giving back to me."

General Sherman's Experience in the South. General Sherman mentions in conversation with friends that everywhere he went on his recent tour of inspection he met with warm receptions from the people, especially in Louisiana and Texas. The Governors of those States informed him that the peace and order therein would favorably contrast with any period previous to the late war. He found the army in good condition and speaks in praise of the officers.

The Details and Aggregate of the Alabama Claims. Charles C. Beaman, Jr., of New York, has recently been employed by the Department of State to arrange the voluminous papers now on file in relation to the Alabama claims for presentation to the Tribunal of Arbitration under the Treaty of Washington. Pending the session of the Joint High Commission Mr. Beaman published a volume entitled "The National and Private Alabama Claims and their Final and Amicable Settlement," in which he gave from the records of the Department of State a list of seventy vessels captured by the Alabama, thirty-six by the Florida and nine by the Georgia, thirty-six by the Shenandoah, thirty-four by their tenders, eighteen by the Sumter, twenty-nine by the Tallahassee and two by the Nashville. Tables giving the claims filed by United States citizens for the losses of these vessels and their cargoes by the four vessels first named amount to \$12,830,000. The claims for losses by other vessels and other claims that have not yet been filed will probably bring the gross amount claimed for the property destroyed to at least \$13,000,000.

Government Finances. The subscriptions to the new loan Saturday were \$30,000.

The internal revenue receipts Saturday were \$37,940 and for the fiscal year to date, \$143,122,569.

Fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending Saturday, \$63,500. The shipments were—Notes, \$25,000; currency, \$1,201,800.

The Treasurer holds in trust for the national banks as security for circulation \$359,437,450 and for deposits of public moneys \$15,866,500. National bank notes in circulation at this date, \$319,140,534.

The balance in the Treasury at the close Saturday was as follows:—Currency, \$4,405,000; coin, \$92,249,000; certificates, \$16,225,000.

National Banks of New York City. The following is the abstract of the reports of the national banks of New York city, showing the condition of the banks at the close of business on June 19, 1871, as forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Table with 2 columns: Name of bank, Amount. Includes Citizens' Savings Bank, Commercial Bank, etc.

Loans and discounts, \$192,209,597. United States bonds, 49,571,430. Due from banks, 15,544,992. Exchanges for clearing houses, 81,178,709. Specie, 15,091,423. Legal tender notes, 45,541,526. Clearing house certificates, 1,211,000. Three per cents, 4,150,000.

Capital, 73,230,000. Profits, 30,535,525. Bank notes outstanding, 31,289,900. Deposits, 294,867,730. Aggregate resources and liabilities, \$445,137,763; number of banks, fifty-four.

Bowen's Hops. A petition addressed to the President is in circulation asking the pardon of C. C. Bowen, recently convicted of bigamy. It has been signed by persons irrespective of politics.

No Army Changes. There is no present intention to make changes of the department and division commanders of the army, the published statements to that effect being without foundation.

Army Orders. Assistant Surgeon John D. Hall is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota.

The New Cancer Remedy. The State Department has received large numbers of letters from parties in different parts of the country asking to be supplied with some of the cundurango, the recently discovered cancer remedy brought to the attention of the government by the Ecuadorian Minister. These applicants are answered by a circular as follows:—

Sir:—In compliance with your wishes I enclose a copy of the correspondence which has passed between this Department, the Minister of Ecuador and the United States and the Minister of the United States at Quito, relative to the discovery of the vegetable called cundurango. The limited supply of the vegetable with which this Department was furnished has been exhausted.

Personal Intelligence. G. A. Washington, of Tennessee, is sojourning at the New York Hotel.

Theophilus C. Callicott, ex-Speaker of the New York Assembly, and at present editor of an Albany evening paper, is at the Fifth Avenue.

General William Mahone, of Virginia, is quartered at St. Nicholas.

S. H. Hammond, Assistant Attorney General of this State, is residing at the Hoffman House.

W. A. Burleigh, of Dakota, is stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Personal Notes. Hon. Reuben E. Fenton is in Buffalo.

Iowa contains a venerable couple who were married in 1795, and who are nearly two hundred and five years old collectively.

Since the death of Edwin Crosswell, the only surviving members of the old Albany Regency are Azariah C. Flagg and John A. Dix.

Thomas Ames, of Massachusetts, has appointed Charles F. Tower, of Hyde Park, a cadet to West Point Military Academy for class of 1872.

Mr. John Dyott, the well-known actor, and who was for many years one of the favorite actors of the old Park theatre in this city, and later days of the Broadway, Burton and Wallack's theatres, is a resident of New Rochelle, in Westchester county. Mr. Dyott retired from the stage a few years ago. He is now about sixty years of age, and looks as hale and hearty as he did years ago.

EUROPEAN EXCURSIONISTS. Paris will shortly be as gay and attractive as ever. The several railways leading to the capital are again in order, and travelers have the opportunity of visiting the scenes of the recent bloody battles of France. We may therefore expect a rush to the popular French steamer for Havre, as this line has resumed its regular trips, and will be well patronized, as heretofore, by our first class families, who invariably resort to the splendid steamers of the General Transatlantic Company, which only carry cabin passengers, and whose accommodations cannot be excelled.

THE LAW AND SPIRITUALISM. The charge of Judge Reed to the jury in the trial of a case against a spiritual doctor at Plymouth, Mass., on the 21st inst., is said to have been a model exposition of the danger to which persons who employ such practices expose themselves. The jury thought so, and gave a verdict for the defendant.

LITERATURE.

Criticism of the Modern Roman Law. A COMPENDIUM OF THE MODERN ROMAN LAW, FOUNDED UPON THE TREATISES OF PUCHTA, VON BARTEHOFF, ARNDT, MEYER AND THE CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS. BY FREDERIC A. TONKIN, ESQ., DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAWS, 211 HENRY D. JONCKEN, ESQ., BARRISTER. LONDON: BUTTERWORTHS, 1870.

The profound utterances of Aguesseau, that "the grand deserts of Rome are not yet accomplished; it remains throughout the world to be reconquered, after having ceased to reign by authority," has received its strongest endorsement from the history of the jurisprudence of Europe for the last half century. Led on by the enlightened and distinguished Savigny, a class of profound scholars on the Continent have applied themselves to the scientific study of the Roman civil law, and as the result of their as yet unfinished labors they have already contributed to the libraries of the world more than a hundred volumes upon that subject. Nor has this ardent revival of the study of this branch of the law, surpassed only at the period immediately succeeding the discovery of the Pandects at Amalind in 1157, been peculiar to the Continent of Europe. It has penetrated England and awakened there an interest which is best illustrated in the individual labors of Mr. Tomkins, who, within an incredibly short space of time, has written the Institutes of the Roman Law, translated the Commentaries of Gaius, and jointly contributed to the work now before us.

The subject of the Roman law, if regarded in no other light than as the never-failing fountain for the solution of many of the numerous unprecedented legal problems which are daily presented to our courts, is so important to the community at large that we regret being confined in our present observations by the necessarily narrow limits of a newspaper critique; for anything approaching a thorough and attractive review of the grounds covered by this book would require more space than the crowded columns of the HERALD can afford. Yet as this book is the first "complete systematic treatise" in the English language on the modern civil law we shall endeavor to present such a statement as may tend to awaken the interest of at least the legal community, and induce them to read the work and to consider carefully the able and emphatic argument of its editors in favor of the systematic teaching of the Roman civil law in those countries where the common law prevails in the absence of statutory regulation.

The jurisprudence of Rome presents three distinguished eras. The first of these, embracing the long stretch of time between the reign of its founder and the adoption of the "Twelve Tables," has generally been denominated its ancient period. The history of the formation and adoption of these celebrated "Tables," by which the Roman law was for the first time reduced to definite rules, is well known. After governing the people for a long time they gradually fell into disuse and were soon lost sight of altogether. By the direction of Justinian the entire body of the Roman law, which had been accumulating for fourteen centuries, and which was contained in more than two thousand volumes, was collected into a systematic code and called the "Corpus Juris Civilis"—the whole embodying a mass of reasoning upon almost every conceivable legal topic, and indicating the high moral and intellectual condition of the Romans at various periods in their history. There were no more systems of law instituted after this, and it was not long ere a government which had existed amid such vicissitudes for so many centuries tottered and fell. Suddenly sinking out of sight it left the world in darkness, ignorance and despair. More than five hundred years afterward, at Amalind, in the smoke and confusion of battle, the momentous discovery was made that the bright-est ornament of the Roman empire had survived its destruction, and the dry files of jurisprudence were again waivered with the copious wisdom of the "Pandects." From that time the Roman law gradually and silently thrust itself into the laws of most of the States of Europe, and now it is difficult to find a judicial system in any country making professions to civilization that is not more or less governed by its principles.

In Germany, as we have intimated, it has been made a special branch of legal study, and the profound treatises of Von Vangerow and others, which we hope to see before long translated into English, are taken as a basis for the work of Messrs. Tomkins and Jencken—the former of whom was a pupil of Von Vangerow, and imbued his enthusiasm for the subject from the lips of that eloquent teacher. By the term "modern civil law" is meant the systematic exhibition of the Roman Justinian law, as it actually exists on the European Continent, filtered through the experience and refined by the progress of the ages which have intervened since its discovery at Amalind. Hence in lectures on the "Law of the Future" the theory of pure Roman law that is given, but the Roman law as applied at the present time. The inquiry here arises as to what the present generation can have to do, except as an interesting historical question, with a system of laws established so far back in antiquity and under the auspices of a government so arbitrary and tyrannical in many of its features as that of Justinian? This can be easily and satisfactorily answered.

The "Corpus Juris Civilis" is a collection of the wisdom of ages. It contains legal principles which were first examined by the most skillful masters in the science of casuistry, and then tested and approved in the fires of actual experience. As the editors of the Compendium say in their introduction:—"The Roman law has been adopted into the legal systems of European and other nations, not by means of external force, but because its principles of the Roman jurisprudence have been found to be readily suitable in every age to the requirements of an advancing civilization." Saved by mere accident from the beleaguered city of Amalind, where it had been probably kicked aside more than once as worthless by soldiers intent upon obtaining only substantial plunder, its leaves had hardly been opened ere its resplendent wisdom, after having been shut out from human eyes for ages, beamed forth with renewed force and guided men in their reciprocal duties. There is no portion of the law that has not been pervaded and enriched by its influence. In the highly important cases frequently arising under equity and admiralty jurisdiction it applies with particular force. Even the law regulating real estate, which comes to us *en masse* from the feudal system of England, is greatly indebted to the Roman law. The law of servitudes and easements and the law of descents of property and of collateral relationship are prominent examples. In a word, in every branch and department of the law we are using the reason of ancient Rome, only under garbs adapted to a different condition of society.

Blackstone defines the common law of England to be a collection of unwritten usages and customs, adopted by tacit and universal consent and prevailing as law. Forming a very considerable portion of that law, he tells us, is the Roman civil law, which has at different times been adopted into the laws of England. Therefore, when the learned editors of the book which we are reviewing press upon the profession and universities the necessity of a systematic study of the "modern Roman law," they ask for nothing more than the methodical teaching of laws which govern and control our everyday actions, and as such it is a moderate and reasonable request. The study of the Roman law opens to the student a scientific knowledge of the principles which underlie the great body of jurisprudence, and which, unless he cannot pursue his professional avocations to himself or beneficially to his country, Lord Mansfield was a constant worshipper at the shrine of the Roman law, and very early in his judicial career began to apply the reasoning of the civilians to the cases that came before him, incorporating much of it into his decisions, which are now justly regarded as the foundation and basis of the existing mercantile code of this country and England.

This "Compendium of the Modern Roman Law" we should wish to see in the hands of all professional men. It is a work which, although moderate in size, has required great labor to prepare. That it has been well executed is apparent almost at a glance. The introduction—though short, the longest chapter in it—is a rare and valuable contribution to legal literature. There have been many essays written upon the subject of the Roman civil law. Two of the ablest are that of Gibbon, in his celebrated forty-fourth chapter of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and that of the eminent and highly gifted Chancellor Kent, the prefatory essay of the Compendium is different from

either of these, giving what they do not give—an interesting detailed history of the introduction and gradual growth of the Roman law in the various legal systems of Europe, and thus unmistakably showing the utter impossibility of organizing any substantial legal code without the aid of the wisdom of the "Corpus Juris Civilis."

The Compendium is divided into seven books, each book containing about as much reading matter as one chapter of an ordinary legal work. These books are subdivided into short and compact sections. The first book treats of "Law in the Originative Sense," in which is succinctly laid down the origin of States, the nature of law, &c. Every sentence of these books seems a legal axiom; and whenever any argument or explanation appears the same conciseness characterizes its statement. For the first time in our experience it gratifies us to say of a law book, as we can say of this, that it is free from redundancies and superfluities. The best illustration of this compactness of expression is contained in the fifth section of book first. We quote it. It is entitled "Application of Legal Principles in Respect of Persons," and is as follows:—"The laws of a state are applicable to all persons residing within its limits (territorial principle). Hence aliens are held amenable to the law. The regent or governor is also, in his private capacity, subject to the law of the land." Here in a few lines are principles of law upon which libraries of books have been written. Nor is this section to be commended merely for its brevity, but for its scientific and logical reason for its principles. The authors have not confined themselves strictly to the treatises upon which their work is founded, but they have amplified the text with many rich and important suggestions, and almost every page offers a note explanatory of ambiguous or contested questions, together with a fair amount of references to outside authorities. The chapters upon "Guardianship," "Testamentary Succession" and "Patrimony" are noticeably full and interesting. Here more than anywhere else in the book we see how modern legislators and judges have wantonly plagiarized from the reason and method of the Roman law. Nothing that we met with in reading the Compendium gave us such complete satisfaction as the definition of equity found in the first book. What equity is has always been the incomprehensible feature of the law to all persons outside of the profession, and, indeed, to many in it. Those in search of the true basis of equity, and its true relation to the existing law, either legislative or judicial, equity was an anomaly which they could not understand. In vain the clear and learned pen of Grotius informed them that it was "that wherein the law, by reason of its universality, is deficient," or that the greatest of legal universities, Sir William Blackstone, defined it to be "the soul and spirit of all law—defined law is made of it, and positive law construed by it." They still could not understand that their "rules of action" might be tested by anything else than law. Nor could a "code of procedure" eradicate a distinction settled, not in the mere form, but in the very marrow of jurisprudence, and make clear this nice puzzle; for that was a mere command to drop a name and retain the substance. Coats were allowed to be worn, but they were not to be called such; yet antiquity furnishes the Gordian knot definition which solves the mysterious riddle. "Equity is that part of the law which is not to be meted out by the strictness of the existing law, but which may exceed the strict limits of ordinary right." Individuals are not, it will thus be seen, only governed by one rule—law; in extraordinary cases the judge, in order to work manifest justice, goes outside of its rigid principles. For the nonce he unchains the harness of precedent, and steps out, free and unnumbered, on the broad fields of pure individual justice.

Against the systematic teaching of the "modern civil law," in the manner advocated by the German civilians of the nineteenth century, Chancellor Kent has recorded his opinion. He thought that the works of Bynkershoek, Helmeccius, Pothier, Voet and a few others, written prior to this century, furnished enough matter for the student, who, at the same time, wished to become a master of his profession, and that the importance of the German schools was much exaggerated. So rapid has been the progress of the study, that since the opinion above referred to was expressed (in a small note in the preface) the "civilians" of the great jurists of Germany, pursuing the historical method by a constant and careful study at the very source and origin of law, have evolved a system which, in much less time than the books mentioned, opens to the lawyer a thorough and comprehensive view of these magnificent temples of reason upon which the grandest claims to the gratitude and veneration of a civilized posterity. Already Gibbon's supercilious enmity has been repaid that "the titles of the victories of Justinian are crumbling into dust, but the name of the legislator is inscribed on a fair and everlasting monument."

BURNHAM'S NEW POULTRY BOOK.—Illustrated. New York: American News Company, 1871. 16mo., pp. 342.

Mr. George P. Burnham, the author of this treatise on the selection, housing and breeding of fowls and raising poultry and eggs for the market, brings to his work the fruit of thirty years' experience. His book, thoroughly illustrated, furnishes practical directions for raising domestic fowls on a large or limited scale. There is probably no bird which yields so large a profit on the capital invested. We are surprised to learn that the cash value of the poultry and eggs consumed in the United States annually is estimated at \$17,000,000. It must be remembered, however, that America is largely used in the arts and manufactures, and that no artificial substitute for white of eggs has yet been discovered. We are glad that Mr. Burnham's handsome book is timely and likely to meet with a large sale.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT. M. MICHELLE, the French author, was seriously ill at last accounts.

Dr. NEWMAN is engaged in preparing a new edition of his "History of Antislavery." The book is said to be almost re-written.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S "Life of Jesus Christ" will be issued by J. B. Ford & Co. in the month of August. The publishers will begin canvassing for it next month.

M. DE SACLAY, whose wife was a lady in waiting of the Empress Eugenie, and who is, we believe, now at Cambridge with the imperial family, is preparing a "Nomenclature de la Terre Sainte" and a History of the Maccabees.

HUGH & HOUGHTON announce the publication of the "Riverside" edition of the works of J. Fenimore Cooper, illustrated by F. O. C. Darley. It will comprise thirty-two volumes, and will be sold only in complete thirty-two volume sets. The new edition of CHARLES H. STUART, the well known civil engineer, and author of several valuable scientific works, has written a new book, entitled "Lives and Works of Civil and Military Engineers of America," which will be ready about July 1. A personal of the advance sheets enables us to pronounce it a work of decided merit.

THE DAY has not only gone by when Englishmen can ask, with a sneer, "Who reads American books?" but the day has come when English writers steal American literary work and claim it as their own. The *Pail Mall Budget* detects and exposes a deliberate literary theft on the part of some contributor to the *Brooklyn*—an English magazine—in which appears as original, W. D. Howells' poem, "No Love Lost," which appeared either in *Harper's* or in the *Atlantic Monthly*—we think in the latter. "It is not only stolen, but mutilated," says the *Budget*. "The American being worked out by the work of the third person pronoun for the first, and 'no love lost,' besides suppressing those lines."

THE LONDON ATHLETIC, in a brief notice of "Overland Through Asia," charges the author with plagiarism. It begins in this style:—"The illustrations have been made from photographs and pencil sketches," says the author of "Overland Through Asia" in his preface. Having found it useful to refer to Mr. Michie's "Sturtevan Overland Route" while reviewing Mr. Whyte's "Land Journey," we thought it might be as well to consult it again in reference to Mr. Knox's "Pictures," several of which seemed to be old friends. The result was that we soon identified three of Mr. Knox's full page illustrations as "borrowed goods." That which figures under the title of "Sankow Pass" will be found at page 63 of Mr. Michie's book, and that which is called