

nents. In the present volume the author attempts to study the history of the British Isles. Although the available material is far from being complete, the long-continued and thorough researches in this narrow field enable the student to trace the more recent history with comparative exactness, while, on account of the incompleteness of the geological record and the difficulties of explaining the observed facts, the history of the ancient periods appears in many instances hypothetical. The author traces the history of the British Isles through all periods successively. Each chapter is illustrated by an interesting map showing the restored geography of that period, thus giving a clear insight into the probable history of development of this part of the globe. In each period first the physical conditions are discussed under which the rocks were formed, while the latter are described only so far as is necessary for ascertaining whence their component materials were derived, in order to form some conception of the relative positions of land and water during each of the successive periods of geological time. The maps of the more recent periods are based on the theory that the alternate rising and sinking of the area of western Europe was comparatively uniform, and therefore the present contour-lines appear as boundaries of the continent of those periods. The author's representation of pliocene geography differs from previous restorations in extending the area of land in Scotland and around the Faroe Islands. For the early pleistocene time the author assumes the eighty-fathom line to be the coast-line, while the land from that time on continues to sink. He favors throughout the theory that the oceanic basins are not absolutely permanent, and his conclusions are based on his studies of the history of the British Isles, which he has so comprehensively represented in the present volume. He thinks that the absence of deep oceanic deposits among the paleozoic rocks may be taken as indicative of a great difference in the general relations and proportional areas of land and sea, the probability being that there were neither oceans nor continents like those which now exist, but an irregular distribution of comparatively shallow seas among land-tracts of moderate elevation. In neozoic times proof of the existence of oceans is found, though these do not seem to have been so deep as those of the present day. That there were also large tracts of continental land is proved by the traces of large rivers and large inland lakes; but, so far as we know, these land-tracts did not form the nuclei of the modern continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, or bear any definite relation to these continents. From this he concludes that the deep oceanic basins and lofty mountain-ranges of the modern world have been formed by a long process of evolution, the tendency of all recent geographical changes having been to deepen the ocean-basins, and to raise the mountain-peaks to higher and higher elevations. In the discussion he dwells on the theory of the formation of the English chalk, and against other authorities maintains that it has probably been formed in a deep sea.

*American Commonwealths. Indiana.* By J. P. DUNN, jun. New York, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 16°. \$1.25.

THE author of this work has seen fit to close it with the admission of Indiana into the Union as a State in 1816, but for what reason we are unable to see. The history of the State, and of its share in national affairs, is surely as important as that of the Territory; and the account that Mr. Dunn here gives us has the appearance of a fragment. It is true that it fills a volume as large as the others of the series to which it belongs; but this is only effected by diffuseness of style, and prolixity of narrative, — faults that we have noticed in some other volumes of the series. Then the map at the beginning of the book is singularly inappropriate to this work; since it shows Indiana as it is now, while the narrative relates entirely to the territorial period. Notwithstanding these defects, however, the work has considerable merit. The author shows familiarity with his subject, carefulness in collecting facts, and an evident desire to be just to all persons and parties; and he evinces a patriotic interest in his State without undue partiality.

The history of Indiana, as far as it is related by Mr. Dunn, naturally divides itself into two periods: the first embracing the early exploration and settlement of the country; the second, the later colonization from the Eastern States and the political contests among the people. The first settlements were those of the French,

who passed down the Wabash on their way from Canada to the Mississippi and New Orleans. The most important of their posts, and for a long time the capital of the whole region, was Vincennes, which Mr. Dunn thinks was founded in 1727, though the date is uncertain. The growth of population was for a long time so slow, that in 1800 the white people of what is now Indiana numbered only about twenty-five hundred, and the extent of the immigration from the East and South is shown by the fact that in 1815 the number was over sixty-three thousand. Mr. Dunn's account of the early French inhabitants brings before us a state of society that has long since passed away, and is one of the most pleasing features of the book. The most important part, however, as the author clearly perceives, is the struggle over the admission of slavery into the Territory. The famous ordinance enacted by Congress in 1787 forbade slavery in all the region north and west of the Ohio; but this was construed to apply only to persons born in or immigrating into the Territory after the ordinance was passed; and those who were slaves at the time of its passage remained so. The French settlers, however, and some of those from the Southern States, wanted to re-establish slavery, and repeatedly petitioned Congress to repeal the slavery proviso, which Congress steadily refused to do. But at length the anti-slavery men became a majority in Indiana; and when the State entered the Union its Constitution contained a provision prohibiting slavery forever. Besides these leading themes, Mr. Dunn's pages convey a good deal of information on minor matters; and particular attention is given to men like La Salle, Vincennes, Governor Harrison, and others, who were prominent in Indiana's early history.

#### PUBLISHERS' FALL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Ginn & Co.

'A Pamphlet of Parallel References,' prepared by John Williams White of Harvard College, to adapt his 'First Lessons in Greek' to the Hadley-Allen 'Greek Grammar,' will be published the latter part of October. A new edition of Allen & Greenough's 'Latin Grammar' will be published in November. The book has been entirely re-written; but the sections of the new edition will correspond with those in the old, so that the two can be used together. 'The Brutus of Cicero,' edited in the College Series of Latin Authors, by Prof. Martin Kellogg of the University of California, will be published in December. A new edition of Professor Byerly's 'Integral Calculus' may be expected in November. 'The History of Greek Philosophy,' by B. C. Burt, formerly fellow and fellow by courtesy in the Johns Hopkins University, will be published the 1st of November. 'A General Astronomy,' by Prof. C. A. Young of Princeton College, will be published the latter part of December. It is a college-book, and will be fully illustrated with cuts and diagrams. 'Footprints of Travel, or Journeyings in Many Lands,' by M. M. Ballou, author of 'Due West,' 'Due East,' etc., will be published early in November. This is a volume of geographical readings, presenting vivid pictures of countries visited by the author. *The London Classical Review* has enlisted the co-operation of leading American scholars, and Ginn & Co. are to be the American publishers. 'Voices of Children,' by W. H. Leib of Kansas City, will be published in November. 'Teacher's Handbook of Arithmetic,' by G. C. Shutts of the Whitewater (Wis.) Normal School, will be published early in December. A new edition of Lanman's 'Sanskrit Reader' may be expected the latter part of October. This will include the long-promised notes, and the notes will also be put in a separate volume. 'The Beginner's Book in German,' by Miss Sophie Doriot, will be issued in December. This is to be a companion volume to Miss Doriot's 'Beginner's Book in French,' which has been so highly commended. An edition of 'Tom Brown at Rugby,' authorized by Mr. Hughes, will be published in the series of Classics for Children in about two months.

E. L. Kellogg & Co.

The list of books for teachers now embraces fifty titles. The new ones now ready are, 'Gardner's Town and Country School Buildings,' containing twenty-five designs of schools of all grades, but specially of country schoolhouses, with 150 illustrations;