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.field, are the accounts of Buchanan's railwaying course, of Lincoln's Cabinet. It is a period during the first month of his administration, and of the double policy of negotiation and preparation which the South successfully pursued. Admiral Chadwick does not praise the South or its leaders. Nor, though for the most part it is the simple record of events, carry on their own condemnation.

The bibliographical chapter, as usual, none of the most important printed authorities. Of manuscript material, the most valuable are the Pickett papers in the Library of Congress. Various the correspondence of the Confederate commissioners. The map illustrating the John Brown raid, and the chart of Charleston harbor, should be particularly noted as helpful aids.


When Commodore Du Pont on November 5, 1864, arrived the forces at Hilton Head and Beaufort, South Carolina, the Sea Island region fell into the hands of the Federals. The planters fled or perished, and the freedmen thus left to the conquerors all the means of their existence, including their human chattels. It was a curious situation in which the Washington Government found itself. It needed the cotton for the Northern market, but what was to be done with the hundreds of slaves who speedily became thousands? Free them it could not, at that time. Yet as imprudent and churlish were they, that they were likely to stay if not paid at once and treated as they were. In brief, it was as difficult a problem as if the Government had already been compelled to take over a slice of Africa, and to assume afterward the moral and material care of a tribe of natives.

Cotton agents were at once dispatched to collect and send the Northern cotton crop on hand, which happened to be the worst ever raised there. But what cost? Fortunately, the Treasury Department found Edward P. funciones of the nation. Next, a report as the biographer of Homer, a man who had ideas and the ability to carry them out. For it has been said in the course of the Confederacy: "Check success with minor victories."

This has always shown his ability there. Abouthip to be speedily gathered a notable band of ex-slaves, men and women, from New York, New York, and Pennsylvania, who arrived in New York in March, 1862, to undertake as best they could the work of preparing the slaves for whatever status in life the future held in store for them, and of taking the cotton crop of 1862 on the various plantations.

If any of this band knew the colored man or the South, still fewer were practical farmers. Some springly proved deadbeat to the task, that any succeeded in really cause for wonder, except that there were many old men and brave and patient women were as highly involved as any of our land who laid down their lives in the struggle. The history of what the Fort Royal letters heard as intrinsically sectional, miscellaneous as they were in the best sense, but without the lessons of older missionaries or the teachings of martyr to guide them. Yet the zeal for the denominations, in whose aid they had hastened, sustained them in the hope of community. Now that they have been directed to turn to very considerable success, and how their military superiorities seemed to ensure them the whole undertaking, because of poor judgment and success, or jealousy, is not far from the volume before us in their own simple, unaffected words—written only for their family circles.

It is a record of one of the great patriotic deeds, of which every American can read with pride. For it tells of an undertaking of notable value. This "Fort Royal experiment," as it was called, answered forever the question whether the freedman would work without the gun, and would work more economically than the slave, just as the Port Royal regiment raised by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson ended forever speculations as to whether the freedman would fight on the battlefield and fight well. The "Letters" necessarily end before the negro had proved himself worthy of freedom; indeed, the dominant note at the close is one of disappointment and regret.

But not the editor, Mrs. Pearson, points out, the very signs of the working of the interest of freedom was in the field. "As a matter of course, unreasonable negotiation, interferes and obstructs." It is the everlasting honor of the Negro that he is the only race of men that nothing more serious could be believed unless it is the overwhelming pressure of slavery, of which the great problem in the welfare of the black race is the absolute subjection of the slave. It cannot be forgotten that in the realization of the idea of the emancipated negro was probably at his lowest, or more, more seriously achieved than in any country on earth.

This volume would have been justified if it had merely been on the picture of the blacks of 1862 and portrayed the spirit of these when one of the blacks called it a "first gring white people been here!" It has a special value beyond that. At this time, when the growing consciousness of the negro problem makes it all the more necessary to keep in mind the historical background of that problem, a study like this becomes more valuable in the attempt to understand the black race today. As a historic and picturesque picture of slavery as it really was, it is a most valuable anticleric to carry on. It shows just what was going written by men like Thomas Jefferson, who began with a foundation and ended with whatever was the most enlightened abolitionist, he speaks of "transcendental logic," for Professor of the "general" who has no means of understanding an elaborate of the spirit. The "Letters from Fort Royal" have been painstakingly edited and published by Mrs. Pearson, it is interesting to know that of the group of writers to whom letters she has added, nearly all still alive. Mr. E. G. Averill, the principal figure in the executive work in the islands died in 1890.


We will say, at once, that this is a most earnest, profound, labored, systematic analysis of cogitations, such as cannot fail to be of continual utility to students of psychology. But this does not mean that the work is fundamentally sound, for the imperfection that belongs to all human works necessarily appears in a philosophically consistent form in the error. Now, Professor Baldwin's book, although it is a work of psychology, old although it is the bread of modern psychology that it is a special science like any other, yet might be taken to solve the deepest problems of philosophy, as with and many other psychologists profess to do; yet as historians often attack these problems under their various special lights.

What is meant by "Genetic Logic"? This is a hard question. The author devotes an introductory chapter of five and twenty pages to it, without offering any satisfactory reply, although, of course, he suggests that he has done so. Everybody knows what the science of logic is, in its proper sense, means. It is the comparative analysis of acquiring. Everybody who has anything like an acquaintance with any of the accessible sciences knows that as essential to the well-being of any society—the broad and broad, as to speak—in the restriction of every technical word is its secret meaning. Each new science conception calls for the manufacture of a new word. Exceptions of the application of terms ought to be marked as exceptions.

When chemists talk of "alcohol," the plural, sufficient to show that they are not speaking of spirits of wine merely, but when mathematicians speak of symbolical multiplication and logic of logical 'alculation,' these practices begin to be rank. Although generalizations should be as free as air, still generalization ought to find itself modified form of expression showing that it is generalization. The reflections of any mind that takes its part in the present life of science must bring all this home with impulsion; but before the days of Young and Cuvier, or when Buffon was the head of biology, it had not yet become habitual, so we can find no special emphasis for Kant, that, having a multitude of new conceptions to introduce into philosophy, he should have broken down the barriers by giving them the sound of more or less distinct receptions more in our susceptibility to them. Along with no new word—therefore no new conceptions, he speaks of "transcendental logic," not that Professor of the "general" who has no means of understanding an elaborate of the spirit. The "Letters from Fort Royal" have been painstakingly edited and published by Mrs. Pearson, it is interesting to know that of the group of writers to whom letters she has added, nearly all still alive. Mr. E. G. Averill, the principal figure in the executive work in the islands died in 1890.
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