ance on the national political stage; and his rise to supreme power in Congress in the years of civil war and reconstruction. The emphasis is naturally on Stevens as a national figure, but there is a lot of Pennsylvania politics in the story, particular space being given to the struggle between Old Thad and Simon Cameron to control the state Republican organization. The Stevens that emerges from these pages is, strangely enough, a frustrated figure. Despite his domination over Congress (the author calls him the greatest dictator that body ever had), Stevens failed to achieve his two greatest ambitions—to be a member of the Cabinet and to be a United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

The author rejects the widely-held idea that Stevens was a "Great Commoner" or a great equalitarian. He shows convincingly that from the beginning of his political career Stevens was the spokesman of the conservative business classes, with whom his interests were directly associated. Throughout his entire career Stevens used his influence in state and national politics to foster and advance the development of industrialism. His reconstruction program was dictated not by a hatred of the South but by a resolution to preserve against agrarian attacks the special privileges gained by business during the Civil War.

If the book has a fault it is the exceedingly brief treatment accorded Stevens' part in the fight for free schools in Pennsylvania. The author concedes that this episode shows that Stevens might have had an idealistic streak in him, but immediately advances the suspicion that Old Thad was probably trying to drive a wedge between the Democrats, who were split on the school issue. There seems to be no documentation for this statement.

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Here is another valuable collection of The Territorial Papers of the United States. This volume relates to the territory of Michigan during the years from 1803 to 1819. There are to be two additional volumes covering the years from 1819 to Michigan's admission into the union in 1836.

Like all previous volumes this one has been carefully edited. It will be of incomparable value to persons interested in the early territorial period of Michigan. Most of the papers here included are of an administrative character. This is only natural. Most of the business that occurred between the federal govern-
ment and the territorial officials was of an administrative nature. The most valuable letters are those that relate to the postal service and its extension into the territory; to the administration of the public lands; to Indian affairs; to military posts; and to the developments relating to the War of 1812. Of special interest are the papers relating to the division of Indian Territory of which Michigan was once a part. The letters of President Jefferson appointing the first territorial officials are here included. The voluminous papers of Governor William Hull and the other territorial officials are also brought together here for the first time. The famous petition of 1807 asking President Jefferson to remove Governor Hull and Judge Woodward, bearing some 300 signatures, includes about every act of incompetency one can think of. It, however, did not deter President Jefferson from reappointing Governor Hull the next year and continuing him in office.

Students of education will be interested in the plan set forth by Reverend Gabriel Richard, Pastor of the Catholic Society in Michigan, for the education and civilization of the Indians of the territory in 1809. After making an eloquent plea for a curriculum that consisted of vocations, trades, mathematics, art, music, and drawing, he declared that the fundamental principle was to make “all studies an amusement and a recreation. Children must be lead to science and virtue by a flowery road. The thorns of the most severe virtue, are charming when they are conveniently twisted with the flowers of pleasure . . . a wise instructor must surround it [knowledge] with the honey of amusement and pleasure” (p. 262).

When Lewis Cass was appointed territorial governor in 1813, the reports and recommendations became noticeably longer. As one would expect, the relations with the Indians comprise the major part of the correspondence. Dr. Carter wisely includes a number of letters from the governor of Ohio, from Edward Tiffin, William H. Harrison, and other officials who were interested in bringing about more friendly relations with the Indians during these troublesome years.

Students interested in the origin of the boundary dispute between Ohio and Michigan will study with interest the “Memorial,” dated January 3, 1818. The “Memorial” recites in chronological review the incidents dating back to 1787, which led up to this dispute. It is impossible to single out all the important documents included in this volume. It will be a must book to any future historian of Michigan’s territorial period. Dr. Carter has again rendered a distinct service to all students of the Old Northwest.

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