absence of effective leadership among the democrats, "the aristocrats by inclination, interest, and training promised to be adequate trustees of the public welfare." In Massachusetts the democrats were able to give life to specific reforms and derive the constitutional convention from the compact theory. It remained for the democrats of Pennsylvania to find the leadership necessary to organize a party able to take over the administration of the government. However, the author contends that "the coming of democracy to Pennsylvania was rather the result of circumstances than of political planning."

In his treatment of Thomas Jefferson, Douglass maintains that the Virginian's political philosophy, as shown in his writings, was liberal, but "more democratic by contemporary standards than by eighteenth century standards." He also contends that "when democracy is considered to be a symbol of the values of human freedom . . . then Jefferson emerges as a democratic philosopher and statesman of primary importance."

The book is well documented, and the footnotes are conveniently placed at the bottom of the pages. The author has performed a valuable service by treating the subject of political rights and majority rule in some detail in six of the original thirteen states. He has provided a foundation from which to build, and although some of his ideas are dated, most of the book is as fresh as when it appeared in 1955. Scholars and general readers interested in the processes which led to the adoption of the original state constitutions of the United States will welcome the reappearance of this volume.

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Salmon P. Chase was one of the leading public figures of the midnineteenth century. He was a political organizer (Free-Soil party), an early abolitionist (called the "Attorney General for runaway slaves" because of all the fugitives he defended in court), a governor of Ohio, a senator, Lincoln's secretary of the treasury and chief justice of the
United States. He was energetic, incorruptible, talented, but stiff-necked and egotistical. He played a key role in American political life from the 1840s to Reconstruction.

As part of their American Public Figures series, Da Capo Press has reissued the 1903 collection of the *Diary and Correspondence of Salmon P. Chase*, consisting of documents gathered by the American Historical Association's Historical Manuscripts Commission. The reissue is a verbatim reprint of the original. It remains a compendium of Chase material of some value, but it lacks precision and completeness. A spot check of recent publications on Chase indicated to this reviewer that this collection was consulted only infrequently. The serious scholar has to go to the manuscript collections, while the person interested only in learning more about the man would do better to consult David Donald's edition of the Chase diary.

This collection is a little of everything but very little of anything. Only a cursory search for documents was made, according to the 1902 compilers, although they insisted they missed little of significance. More importantly, most of the work consists of letters to Chase rather than by him, and only a few deal with the important period when he was secretary of the treasury. The material presented is so diffused that a thorough reading of Chase's thoughts and opinions for any one time is difficult. For example, the diary included consists only of those entries from July 21 to October 12, 1862. While this segment includes the famous account of the cabinet's reaction to Lincoln's presentation of the Emancipation Proclamation, it tells practically nothing about Treasury business. Chase devotes almost all his attention in this section to military matters, particularly anti-McClellan gibes. There is also little included on the Chase-Lincoln relationship. A series of letters does illuminate the development of Chase's acquaintance with Charles Sumner.

This is not to say that the Da Capo reissue is worthless. A series of letters show Chase's role in the birth and life of the Free-Soil party, and the 1862-1865 letters from his New Orleans agent, George S. Denison, present a good insight into the federal occupation of that city. The calendar of Chase letters published in other sources (as of 1902) also still has limited value. In short, this is a book of marginal use for researchers and definitely not for anyone interested simply in reading about Salmon P. Chase or his age.

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