

the full confidence of Napoleon at that period. That year (1803) was the turning point in Napoleon's career. He was then "First Consul of the French Republic," and acted "in the name of the French people." The next year he was "Emperor of the French." Imperialism, Caesarism, however, was as dominant in Napoleon's mind in 1803, as in 1804. He took all matters into his own hands, and sold Louisiana on his own motion, without consent from the French Assembly, which the Constitution of the Republic made essential to a sale of any portion of French territory. With the same *nonchalance* he disregarded his pledge to Spain, not to sell Louisiana without Spain's consent. He acted from his own ambitious designs, of which his mind was then full, to invade England, and from an apprehension that some of the British war ships then in the Gulf of Mexico might seize New Orleans. "If I were in their place," said Napoleon to Marbois at the time, "I would not have waited." It was what Talleyrand called "the empire of circumstances" that controlled Napoleon. He sold what he was "certain to lose," as he said to his brother Lucien. He is not deserving of the honor of statesmanship which Dr. Hosmer awards him. In his political heaven "the star of destiny" was his only guide. There was never a greater victim of self-adulation, and the worship he paid himself he required of every one around him.

Jefferson and Livingston were men of a different make and nature. They were patriots of a single eye to the advantage of their country. They knew the importance of New Orleans to western commerce and trade. The free navigation of the Mississippi to its mouth had engaged the attention of Mr. Jefferson from the beginning of the Government, when he was Secretary of State under Washington. He had desired an exploration of the country west of the Mississippi to the Pacific, with a view to discover a route across the continent. Immediately the purchase was made, he sent Lewis and Clark up the Missouri, and also had it in mind to send exploring parties up Red river, up the Des Moines, and up the St. Peters, as he stated at the time to Capt. Lewis.

Livingston had been associated with Jefferson from the time they served together on the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Their sympathies were in common; they had kindred views. Livingston possessed eminent sagacity. Early in his correspondence with Talleyrand he suggested a cession to the United States of the portion of Louisiana above the Arkansas river. After the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, President Jefferson in writing to Livingston, Nov. 4, 1803, called it "Your Treaty." w. s.

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*The Iowa Band—New and Revised Edition. By Rev. Ephraim Adams, D. D. The Pilgrim Press, Boston, pp. xx, 240.*

The venerable author, now in his 85th year, has prepared a second edition of a book he published thirty-two years ago. It is enlarged with sixty additional pages, and illustrated with portraits of persons referred

to, and with pictures of churches and other buildings of both the earlier and the later times.

The new edition spans a period of almost sixty years, since a few young men in a New England theological institution were revolving the question as to where they should do their life-work. At the same time their minds were turned to Iowa, which, in the language of Mr. Calhoun about that time in the Senate (January 24, 1843), had "sprung up beyond the Mississippi in a really wonderful and almost miraculous growth, as if by magic." The young men pursued the question prayerfully on successive Tuesday evenings in an alcove of the seminary library, and in October, 1843, nine of them reached the new Territory, and two more came in 1844.

The Rev. James L. Hill, D. D., of Salem, Mass., a son of one of the band, furnishes a grateful and graceful introduction to the new edition. His skill and taste have also assisted Dr. Adams in bringing out the new edition in the finished form in which it appears. He is a younger brother of Dr. Gershom Hill, the honored superintendent for many years of the Iowa hospital at Independence.

Dr. Adams is the only survivor of the original board of trustees of Iowa College, as it was incorporated in 1847. He has been from the beginning a chief factor in its growth and prosperity. He installed the new president of the college in office on the 11th of June. He is included in what the Rev. Dr. Truman M. Post said, at one of the early commencements, of Father Asa Turner and other founders of the college, "The greatness and beneficence of their work shall be duly estimated and chronicled in God's book; while on earth, as it rolls toward its better ages, their memories shall ever grow green and blossom from the dust."

In the conclusion of his book, Dr. Adams, inspired by the devotion of his whole life to Christ and to Iowa, appeals to his brother ministers. To quote a few words:

"The crown of all work, the most far-reaching power for good in this world is the preaching of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, each one in the church and among the people where in the providence of God he is placed. In His providence you are here in Iowa. One cannot go everywhere or do everything. This is your field. What better can you desire? Ponder its history, its wonderful development. There is inspiration in it. If in its workers at the beginning you see aught to admire or imitate, bear it in mind. But dwell not upon the past. Think not to say, 'No more days of heroic, Christian labor here, but the humdrum of common place.' No! Keep your eye upon the present. See what now is to be done, with your face to the future. Two millions and more now here, but millions more are soon to be. The true frontiers, the heroic days are before. New steps are to be taken, new advances made to bring every Christian minister nearer to the pattern of his Lord. Let each be faithful in his own field; for faithful work in Iowa is world-wide. Help to make her more and more the gem of states. This cannot fail to bless the nation, and the nations of earth."

w. s.

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