

and political institutions, would connect them with the Basques. "The Native Races of Colombia," by E. G. Barney, treats of the Chibchas; and "The Potlatches of Puget Sound," by M. Eells, is a personal description of the great meetings of the Indians of the North-west for distributing presents. In a short paper on "The Somme Implements" S. F. Walker contends, against Lyell and others, that these are not of human workmanship, but were fractured by the grinding action of ice-boulders at the close of the Glacial epoch. A. S. Gatschet continues his carefully analysed "Specimen of the Chumeta Language," and the editor his "Studies in Village Habitations." Various minor notes of interest make up an excellent number.

THE current number of the *Revue historique* has the second part of an excellent article by Vicomte d'Avenel on "La Fortune de la Noblesse sous Louis XIII." It contains much valuable information on French life and society, carefully collected from various quarters. M. Decrue has begun an exhaustive "Etude sur les Idées politiques de Mirabeau." His method of considering Mirabeau's views on each element of the Constitution separately involves some repetition, and scarcely leads to clearness in the result. M. Mossmann has drawn a picture of the disorganisation of the Empire under Wenzel by tracing the life of an Alsatian official, Bernhard von Bebelnheim, Provost of Mulhouse. There is also a valuable contribution to bibliography by Herr Haupt—an account of books recently published in Germany dealing with Roman history.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* for May has an article by Herr Hartwig on "Niccolò Machiavelli." It is true that Machiavelli has lately occupied more than a due share of attention; but Herr Hartwig finds something new to say. He calls attention to the fact that Machiavelli first, among modern writers, asserted that the State has an end of its own. It is true that he regarded moral considerations as indifferent; but has political science yet determined the nature of political morality? Herr Brandes calls attention to a translation of a little story by Jacobsen, a Danish novelist—"The Plague in Bergamo." The story is in itself remarkable for vividness of imagination and sympathetic power of style. If Jacobsen has written much like the sample given in the *Rundschau* he is certainly a novelist of the first order.

ENGLAND'S DUTY TO EGYPT.

THE occupation of the Nile-Valley has been thrust upon us by *force majeure*—the force of events. France was similarly circumstanced with respect to Tunis, Italy will be in the case of Tripoli; the rotten old fabric of the Porte is surely, though slowly, falling to pieces, and the fragments are being fitted into their right places.

The first to be considered are the sons of the soil. They have the strongest right to fair play, and they should at least share the goods of which the stranger has once more spoiled them. The ring of foreigners who would exclude all except their own small cliques must be broken up, and the monopoly of highly paid employments be exchanged for free selection and for competition among Egyptian candidates. But this is a work of time. "Egypt for the Egyptians" as much as you please; but at present the Egyptians must be trained for the service of Egypt. Meanwhile, the supervision of imperial questions, matters of finance and those involving income and outcome, the magistracy and the police, cannot but remain under English surveillance.

The *Condominium*, or Joint Control, has done excellent work; but its work is now done. It

tabulated the resources of the Nile-Valley, and introduced order into the chaos of native revenue. Moreover, during the last few centuries the fellah has never been so happy or so well-to-do as under its administration. But a rule by the representatives of only two great creditors, to the neglect of all others, was an invidious measure irritating to the rest of Europe. Nor would it be possible to govern by means of a board; the more votes the more discord. The old *Condominium* must be modified to suit a Protectorate.

Modern Egypt has suffered severely from the *latifundia*, which, according to Pliny, *perdidere Italiam*. What Egypt wants is the maintenance of that class of peasant proprietors to which she owed all her ancient prosperity. This is the institution for which the Gracchi "sedition'd" in vain; which modern Italy has attempted in Apulia; which Russia holds in view; and which Ireland *will* have—the only Land Act that can ever satisfy her. The most fertile of countries has been sorely injured by the absorption of small properties into immense Khedivial domains, monopolising one-fifth of the area, and into the large tracts belonging to "the Pashas." The sooner these model "landed estates" are redistributed the better. However, as a trip to the Helwan les Bains will show, there is still a large proportion of waste ground, Nile-mud buried in shallow sand, which can be fertilised by canals drawn from up-stream. The Great Valley can still support ten millions, and even more when a system of damming shall be applied to her river. In the meantime, all attention should be given to the Cadastre, or Revenue Survey, which wants a radical reform. The present dawdling, feckless system will carry it well into the twentieth century. Better pension off "hard bargains" than pay and retain them as standing obstructions.

Egypt no longer needs the disproportionate armies with which Mohammed Ali and Ibrahim Pashas conquered their neighbours. But she must have a small body of regulars, not less than 10,000, to defend her against Abyssinian raids, and to protect her Equatorial Provinces, where (Chinese) Gordon (Pasha) did such noble work. As regards the harbour on the Red Sea, proposed for the acceptance of the "king of kings," Johannes, I may say that the measure is theoretically good and practically evil. The port would serve only for the importation of arms and ammunition, and would make the troublesome "Highlanders of Aethiopia," ever a nest of hornets, more dangerous than at any time of their turbid history. As it is, the Egyptians cannot fight in the mountains, nor the Abyssinians in the plains—a consideration which tends to keeping the peace. But the breech-loader and the magazine-gun, when provided with cartridges, will wholly change the condition of the Aethiopian. It is to be hoped that the Egyptian army of the future, composed of fellahs and negroes from the Súdán, and officered by Englishmen and natives, will be built on the lines of the old East India Company's force, a return to which is one of the crying wants of India.

And, as with the army, so with the Egyptian fleet—a mere show, an article of luxury, costly, moreover, as it was useless. The country needs only a few heavily armed gun-boats to guard her African coast, to put down the slave export, and to prevent Arab piracy. Subsidised lines of steamers, the more the better, suffice to connect her with Asia as well as Africa. The old doddering men-o'-war, which rot in Alexandria and Suez harbours, melancholy remnants of past power, may be carted away as soon as possible.

The police is another serious consideration. At present the new gendarmerie, as it is called, consists of a mixed lot. There are juddling Swiss, chestnut-sellers from Friuli, veteran soldiers from Dalmatia and Bosnia, Albanian

shepherd-brigands, and a scatter of mongrels. Far better to raise a brigade of three thousand "bobbies," officered, drilled, and dressed (with due modification) after our London fashion. These men, who would not speak a word of any language but English, should be stationed in the port and capital, with detachments, relieved every quarter, at the six important towns—Damanhur and Tantah, Zigázig and Mansúrah, Port Said and Suez. Those who object forget that Swiss and Italians, Dalmatians and Arnauts, are as ignorant of Arabic as Englishmen are. The difference is—the latter are to be trusted, the former are not.

Part of the duty of the police force will be to suppress that cruelty to animals which is one of Egypt's many abominations. The want of some active measure has long been felt, and, during the last ten years, a succession of *dilettanti* has attempted to take the matter in hand. The Khedive has been interviewed, a princess or two has been secured as patroness, and even subscription lists have been opened. But the work is too serious, too continuous, for amateurs. Here we require an experienced delegate from the parent society in London, who, in concert with a local committee, will lay down the lines of work, and will determine what ought not to be done as well as what ought to be done. But the "sinews of war" must also be forthcoming; and they can readily be supplied by military and naval economies.

Lastly, of the slave, who, theoretically free, is as much a bondsman as ever. Egypt yielded with her usual good grace the moment serious pressure was brought to bear upon her. This is her way, the way of the universal East. She grants every demand, and takes especial care that nothing be granted. Pashas were appointed to issue certificates of freedom and to enquire into the case of runaways, whom the masters invariably denounced to the police as criminals, and proved their crimes by false witnesses—a drug in the market. As soon as the first excitement was over a reaction set in, and action slumbered; this was all the Government wanted. The one thing needful is still needed—a standing mixed committee of Europeans and Egyptians, presided over by a responsible English official. Its duties will be to make the abolition of slavery generally known throughout the length of the land, and to see that emancipation is fairly worked. As for that other abomination, the neutral, penalty of death should be unflinchingly inflicted upon those with whom it originates. All their names are well known, yet it causes us no surprise that the law has been, and still is, impudently broken, while the law-breakers have invariably escaped punishment.

Egypt is now virtually independent of Turkey; during the court-martial of the rebels, not an allusion was made to the "Suzerain." It is unfair that she should continue to transmit money which is wanted for public works and internal improvements because the so-called tribute has been mortgaged to Frankish creditors of Turkey. The Porte is still rich enough to pay her debts; and, if she chooses again to be bankrupt, shareholders must put up with the losses which, for a high consideration, they have so long risked. Egypt now expects a complete disruption of the injurious tie; the living land must no longer be bound, in Mezentius-fashion, to the Ottoman corpse. She will have a fair field, and favour enough, under an English Protectorate, if only we govern like men, not like philanthropes and humanitarians.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

[In justice to Capt. Burton, we ought to state that this paper, together with the two printed in the ACADEMY of May 5 and 12, formed portions of a long article originally written for a magazine.]