The sea waves with the passages
Of the heavenly stars, and to black
Tartarus let him quite cast down my
Body, by necessity's strong eddies;
Yet after all he will not kill me.

HER. Such word and counsel you may hear
From the brain-struck,
For what lacks he of being mad?
And if prosperous, what does he cease from madness?
Do you, therefore, who sympathize
With this one's suffering,
From these places quick withdraw somewhere,
Least the harsh bellowing thunder
Stupefy your minds.

CH. Say something else, and exhort me
To some purpose; for surely
Thou hast intolerably abused this word.
How direct me to perform a baseness?
I wish to suffer with him what' er is necessary,
For I have learned to hate betrayers;
Nor is the pest
Which I abominate more than this.

HER. Remember then what I foretell;
Nor by calamity pursued
Blame fortune, nor 'e'er say
That Zeus into unforeseen
Ill has cast you; surely not, but yourselves
You yourselves: for knowing,
And not suddenly nor clandestinely,
You'll be entangled through your folly
In an impossible net of woe.

PA. Surely indeed, and no more in word,
Earth is shaken;
And a hoarse sound of thunder
Bellow near; and wreathes of lightning
Flash out fiercely blazing, and whirlwinds dust
Whirl up; and leap the blasts
Of all winds, 'gainst one another
Blowing in opposite array;
And air with sea is mingled;
Such impulse against me from Zeus
Producing fear, doth plainly come.
O revered Mother, O Ether
Revolving common light to all,
You see me, how unjust things I endure!

H. D. T.
I have taken up my abode for the winter here in Heidelberg. I will spare you the story of my journey hither, of the sunsets and the sea, of Rouen churches and Belgian cathedrals, and of the pictures of Rubens. I shall tell you nothing of the Rhine (which, apart from its castles and history, will compare well with the Hudson)—nothing of the antiquities of Aix la Chapelle and Cologne, and shall pass without stopping by Rolandseck, Ehrenbreitstein, the Rheinfels, Bishop Hatto’s Tower, and Johanniberg. Of Heidelberg, I will give you presently some details. There is a general desire, now noticeable in many continental cities, of restoring and finishing the principal churches and other buildings of architectural pretensions. At Rouen, this fact came under my observation; and again at Antwerp and Brussels; but especially at Cologne. The cathedral there has for centuries been something between a fragment and a ruin. It is now to be restored and completed. Thirty years is, I believe, the lowest computation of the time requisite therfor, and the sum of money needed, enormous. But it is not doubted that the spirit now awakened in both Protestants and Catholics will ensure its contribution. And then Germany will have a church to compare with anything in Italy; the St. Peters of Gothic architecture will be completed. The King of Prussia is the leader in this business. It is understood to be a political movement on his part. His Rhenish provinces, which are strongholds of the Catholic religion, were quite disaffected to his father, the late king, for several reasons; particularly for his perseverance in opposing the Catholic clergy on the subject of marriages between Papists and Protestants. The present king adheres to the policy of his father on this question; but of course has not the personal unpopularity which the introducer of the policy could not escape. And now he has apparently won the heart of his Catholic subjects by this interest shown in the completion of the cathedral.

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At Bonn, a few miles above Cologne, I went to see A. W. Schlegel. He still lectures in the University on subjects connected with the arts, and, as he told me, has just published a volume of his miscellaneous pieces, heretofore printed in different journals. The collection is in the French language. He further
confounded, with love, but the last have become in my heart the first; as we observe that offspring born in later years are ever dearest to the parents. Accept again my warmest thanks for this open proof of your good wishes and sympathy, and for the present season once more a heartfelt salutation.

On the 2nd March an address of thanks, printed on parchment, containing many signatures, and among them Neander's and Twesten's, was presented to Schelling. It ran as follows:—

"Address of thanks to his Excellency the Privy Counsellor, &c., Von Schelling. Dignum laudi visum vetat musa mori. In the morning of your life you were already chosen to be the herald of a better time. Now, in the evening of that life so full of significance, you are called to introduce a new era of science. Yes, beloved Teacher! you have been spared to a great mission by Him, who conducts to their predestinated goal both the fates of men, and the history of science. You it was, who, withheld from us none of the fruits of your many years of silent reflection, that you might indicate the path to a positive philosophy, bringing together Idea and Life, Faith and Science (Glutenen und Wisseren) into harmony. May you, honored teacher, yet long enjoy the results of your researches, and in the service of Truth, and of Him who is the Source of all Truth, may you, like the prophet, with wonted energy, to your latest days, words of light and gladness. This is the sincere wish and the free homage of the undersigned, who, having gathered round you from the various spheres of common life, hung up on your words, and followed with eager interest the train of your reflections, through the night of the past to the faint morning-rod of the future."

During the summer semester, Schelling lectured on the Philosophy of Mythology to an audience of about sixty. The smallness of this number, compared with the audience of the previous half year, occasioned many expressions of triumph, I gather in various ways, on the part of the Hegelians. They declared that Von Schelling's visit to Berlin had been only an experiment on the part of the King of Prussia, and that it had signally failed.

They also, as you may have heard, are not allowed to teach in any University, or to obtain leave of absence for another year. He now goes to Munich, as his home for the rest of his life; but, I believe, does not take the style of a Professor in the University there, but in the capacity of a member of the Academy of Sciences receives a salary of 2000 Thalers a year, and the considerable addition thereto arising from lecture fees. He is said to be on the eve of publishing four volumes; I., On the History of Philosophy since Descartes; II., On Positive Philosophy; III., On the Philosophy of Mythology; IV., On the Philosophy of Religion. His lectures on Natural Philosophy he will not publish; but leave to the care of his literary executor. I am told that old-Schellingism and new-Schellingism are quite different things.

Tieck, whose apotheosis is a positive philosophy, brings Philosophy of Mythology and Rationalism together, it may have heard of, is better, and likely perfectly to recover. But as he is now in his seventieth year the literary world can expect little more from him. The papers left by Hegel are in the course of preparation for the press. They are nearly or quite illegible, with corrections, erasures, and interlinearations, innumerable; quite as ineradicable as his system, say such scofiers as have set eyes upon them. We shall doubtless now have a complete and uniform edition of the works. Of Count Platens I have as yet learned little. Munich was his home; and he has now been dead for some years. The best edition of his writings is Cotta's; a double-columned octavo, of some 500 pages. The first part of Schlosser's third volume on the History of the Eighteenth Century is published, and the second part is soon to appear.

Complaints are frequently heard in all parts of Germany, that the various governments, and of late the King of Prussia in particular, restrict the teachers in the several Universities, turning out those who teach doctrines in theology, philosophy, or politics, opposed to those of the court. The pure old-fashioned rationalism has been well nigh hunted out of the Theological Schools; at Giessen alone, which Hengstenberg calls a Hell, it has sway; and Credner says what he pleases. In Tübingen it is tolerated in the person of Baur. Hegel's followers, if they wish to keep their places in the Universities, must teach, as many of them do, that Hegelism rightly understood is the same thing as the Christian doctrine rightly understood. The Hegelian opponents of Christianity, among whom Bruno Baer was very many good men here in Heidelberg reckoned, and the symbolists of the same philosophical school, are not allowed to teach in any University, I believe. The removal of Bruno Baer is viewed with great dismay by many of the confessedly Christian Hegelians, and by the liberty party generally. Mariboerke published a pamphlet..."
against the proceeding; but many of the liberty party, Hegelians even, were so little pleased with the book of Brune-Bauer, that they were unwilling to make common cause with him. But a crisis, it is generally allowed, must soon come. And the liberals say that a good case alone is wanting for them to stand forth, and assert for the teachers the right of speaking what they think true, without fear or favor.

226. As for Heidelberg, it is four weeks to-day since I came into the place. We have taken a suite of rooms, which several Americans have occupied before us, in the house of a family who speak English. I have made the acquaintance of Schlosser, to whom Mr. Bancroft gave me a letter, and have met him repeatedly. He is a very obliging old gentleman of somewhat more than sixty years, with a fine countenance and perfectly white hair, and all the fire and enthusiasm of a young man. It was amusing to hear him denounce Tholuck and his party, as devilish and infernal hypocrites, who made the religious dispositions of the people the means of reconciling them to despotism. To Professor Park of Andover, who called on him a little earlier, he used similar language. I shall hear him lecture this winter. He has the largest class of all the professors here, expecting Von Vangerow and Mittermaier. The first lectures on the Pandects to an audience of one hundred and fifty; Mittermaier, on Criminal Law, on Commercial and Maritime Law, &c. to one hundred and twenty; and Schlosser to sixty or seventy on recent History. Von Vangerow, a very young and handsome man, is, since the death of Thibaut and the elevation of Von Savigny to a seat in the Prussian Cabinet, the most celebrated lecturer on Roman Law in Germany.

Professor Schlosser introduced us to old Paulus. Eighty-two years have not blunted the acuteness of his intellect, if they have somewhat impaired his memory. We found him hard at work, pen in hand, and characters on the paper were firmly drawn. It struck us oddly that the name of Dr. Channing, to whom allusion was made in the conversation, was new to him. But the ignorance of scholars and of professors respecting America is boundless. A noticeable person here is, expecting Von Vangerow and Mittermaier. The first lectures on the Pandects to an audience of one hundred and fifty; Mittermaier, on Criminal Law, on Commercial and Maritime Law, &c. to one hundred and twenty; and Schlosser to sixty or seventy on recent History. Von Vangerow, a very young and handsome man, is, since the death of Thibaut and the elevation of Von Savigny to a seat in the Prussian Cabinet, the most celebrated lecturer on Roman Law in Germany.

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The appointment of his successor is watched with jealous eyes; and the King of Prussia must expect a new flood of abuse, if he takes a Pietist or a Schellingian. Gessenius was the Professor who made Halle so attractive to theological students; his Auditories were of from three to four hundred. Clemens Brentano, the brother of Bettine, and the publisher, in conjunction with Von Arnim, of the Child's Wonder Horn, also has quite recently died. I spoke in my last of the new edition of Hegel as now publishing; it is complete. Marheineke, Schultze, Gans, Von Henning, Hotho, Michelet, and Förster, were the editors. It fills 18 volumes, 8vo., and was published 1832-41. It is made up as follows: Vol. I., Philosophical Discussions. II., Phenomenology of Spirit. III., IV., V., Logic. VI., VII., Encyclopaedia. VIII., Philosophy of Law. IX., Philosophy of History. X.,
The savans of Germany held a great meeting at Strasbourg during the last week in September. Maine was the scene of a meeting of the scientific men during the third week of the same month. And the philosophers at Ulm, in the last days of September and beginning of October.

VALHALLA.

The King of Bavaria has just opened the Valhalla with much pomp and circumstance. This is designed as a sort of Temple of Fame for Germany. It is to contain the busts of all the Teutonic race who have distinguished, or may distinguish, themselves in arms or in arts. Arminius and Blucher, Nibelung Bards and Minnesingers, Schiller and Goethe, poets, heroes, kings, statesmen, artists, musicians, composers, historians, and sages, are all admitted on a common footing. If no genuine bust can be obtained, a fancy piece is substituted. Even if the name of the author of any great work in literature or art is unknown, this does not invalidate his claim to admission. Thus, the architect of the Cologne cathedral lives here in a fancied effigy, though even his name has died out from the records and memory of men. In the Hall of Expectation, a sort of Ante-chamber, are placed the busts of the living spiritual nobility of Germany, as it were on probation. This Valhalla is the realization of a youthful dream of the present King of Bavaria, a monarch who unites in his character a French love of spectacle, with a real admiration of art, and love of artists. The building stands nearly in the centre of Germany, on an eminence three hundred feet above the Danube. Donaustauf, near Ratisbon, is the town nearest to it. It is a Doric temple, of white limestone, of the proportions of the Parthenon. Leo Von Kleuze was the architect. Schwantzer has furnished alto relieves for the pediments. One of them represents the victory of the Cheruscii over the Romans; the other the efforts of the Germans against

bour, made him one of their vice presidents, to show him that they liked him the better, rather than the worse, for what he had done.

The following books are promised. A complete edition of Mendelssohn's writings. A work on Mythology by Wolfgang Mennel. The first number appears on the first of January. A new and improved edition of Grimm's German Mythology. A new History of Ancient Philosophy, by Dr. Reith, the learned and promising privat-docent I mentioned in my last. It is to be in four volumes; the two first come out at Easter. Umbreit, who has just published his second and last volume on the Prophecies of Isaiah, announces a Commentary on Jeremiah.

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the French in the War of Liberation. The same distinguished artist has completed a colossal statue of Germania, and symbolical figures of the principal German States. There are three questions on which all Germany seems to be alive. 1st, The question between Catholicism and Protestantism, in which the Cologne intermarriage troubles form no slight feature. Garrow and Neander take part in this discussion. 2d, The question between Schelling and Hegel, in which Schelling himself and Marheineke are the chief protagonists. 3d, The liberty of teaching. The publications on this subject hinge generally on the removal of Bruno-Bauer from his privat-docentship at Bonn. On these subjects pamphlets and newspaper articles are of frequent appearance. Caricatures, rivaling in stupidity and indecency anything of American growth, are fast becoming the order of the day. And, what is the strangest of all, engravings without letter-press have lately, in Prussia, been made free from censorship. On these subjects pamphlets and newspaper articles are of frequent appearance. Caricatures, rivaling in stupidity and indecency anything of American growth, are fast becoming the order of the day. And, what is the strangest of all, engravings without letter-press have lately, in Prussia, been made free from censorship. On these subjects pamphlets and newspaper articles are of frequent appearance. Caricatures, rivaling in stupidity and indecency anything of American growth, are fast becoming the order of the day. And, what is the strangest of all, engravings without letter-press have lately, in Prussia, been made free from censorship. On these subjects pamphlets and newspaper articles are of frequent appearance. Caricatures, rivaling in stupidity and indecency anything of American growth, are fast becoming the order of the day. And, what is the strangest of all, engravings without letter-press have lately, in Prussia, been made free from censorship.

HEIDELBERG, Nov. 22.

American books and affairs are noticed more and more in the German journals; such matters, for instance, as Longfellow’s recent visit to Europe,—with a sketch of his life, and complimentary notice of his writings; Dr. Channing’s death; Morton’s Crania Americana; Bancroft’s third volume, &c. Dr. Robinson, Prescott, and Sparks, are duly appreciated; one finds the names of Judge Story, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, the Everett’s, and Ticknor, in all the Conversations Lexicons; and in Wolff and Schutz’s British Museum,” a fair proportion of American authors; among others, Allston, Breckyn, Brooks, Bryant, Clark, Miss Davidson, Doane, Frisbie, Goud, Irving, Haleck, Percival, Peabody, Pierpont, Sedgwick, Sigourney, Willis, Woodworth, Flint, and Bird. Irving’s Sketch Book is reprinted here with German notes, to be used in schools where English is taught; and I see in my tailor’s shop a fine engraving of a scene in one of Cooper’s Indian novels, by a German artist. The Irving’s, Cooper, Paulding, and Hoffmann, are translated; and many of Cooper’s books are reprinted in the English. Yet the people generally know nothing about the Americans. Their idea of one ranges indefinitely between an Indian and a Negro; and in the bookstores and print-shops you surprise the tradesmen by informing them that the Americans speak English; sometimes, even, you may meet a Professor who thinks that only the educated portion of the Americans speak English, while the farmers and mechanics use a mixed dialect of Pequod, Choctaw, and Iroquois.

Dana’s “Two Years Before the Mast” has been translated; and some of Longfellow’s poems, by Freiligrath. Also a translation of Allston’s “Monald,” and of Prescott’s “Ferdinand and Isabella,” are promised. The following new works may be mentioned. A volume supplementary to the common edition of Goethe’s works, containing “Odysseus and Nausikaa”; a supplementary volume of Lessing, containing “Dramen und dramatischen Fragmenten” the third and last volume of Bruno-Bauer’s “Kritik der Evangelischen Geschichte der Synoptiker und des Johannes.” Laube, one of the most celebrated young Germans, advertises a novel as nearly ready, to be called “Die Gräfin Chateaubriand.” Alexander Jung, another, has published “Vorlesungen über die moderne Literature der Deutschen;” the plays of Julius Mosen, also of young Germany, have lately been published, the last of which, “Bernhard Von Weimar,” has, within a short time, been repeatedly enacted at Dresden, with great applause. Georg Herwegh, a young poet of the same school, is quite famous here at present. The leading Review of this class seems to be the “Deutscher Jahrbucher;” the leading magazines, the “Telegraph,” published at Hamburg, and the “Morgenblatt für gebildete Leser,” published by Cotta, at Stuttgart.

Edward Ferrand, (Schulz) of Berlin, the poet, of whom Chamisso said that “he played only on one string, but on that like Paganini,” has recently died. [We omit many interesting details on the German Universities, furnished by our correspondent, especially on the University of Berlin, and make haste to present to our readers the Introductory Lecture of Schelling.]