

that of Prague. Serious differences of opinion had sprung up in the latter concerning Huss and his doctrines; and the result was that quite a number of Professors and students left and came to Leipzig, where, in the old Thomas church, and in the presence of the two Margraves, Frederick and William and several Bishops and prelates, the University of Leipzig was founded. This was on the 2nd of Dec., 1409. Considering the eminent service which this University has rendered to the cause of learning and religion, and which was never more marked and valuable than at the present time, we cannot regret the steps which led to its establishment, though at the time weakening to the parent Institution. In the history of learning similar movements have not unfrequently led to similar results. If upwards of forty years ago, admission to King's College had been conditioned upon terms more acceptable to the Baptists of Nova Scotia, they might not have been moved to found Acadia. In the light of the prosperity which has marked the history of Acadia, we cannot now feel sorry that an incident occurred which led Baptists to the discovery that they had legs of their own, and taught them how to stand upon them. And the more completely the lesson thus taught is acted upon from this time forward, the nobler the service they will perform in the cause of education.

The course of Leipzig University has been one of steady advancement. The number of students in attendance at the present time is greater than ever before. At the end of last October 3196 had enrolled themselves for the term beginning on the 15th of that month. This fact proves the ability and popularity of those giving instruction, for in Germany, more than in any other country, perhaps, it is the presence of able and distinguished teachers that constitutes the University and gives it attractive power.

It is a noticeable and cheering fact that over 400 of the above number of students belong to the Theological department. Indeed several things go to prove that a larger proportion of students in Germany are devoting them-

selves to the Church than was formerly the case, and that orthodoxy is decidedly more popular than it was ten years ago. No fewer than 171 Prussians now pass Berlin to study Theology in Leipzig, against 149 from other German States who go to Berlin for the same purpose. The greater cheapness of living in Leipzig may explain this in part; the chief reason, however, is to be found in the fact that the orthodox party is in the ascendancy in the Prussian church, and students are accordingly encouraged to work under such trusted men as Delitzsch, Kahnis, and Luthardt. The reaction in favor of orthodoxy is also very manifestly seen in its effects upon Heidelberg, which has been one of the strongholds of rationalism, but where there are now but nineteen Theological students. Schenkel, whom Lange felt obliged to drop from the list of contributors to his Bible work because of the rationalism which marks his "Character Portraits of Christ," now expatiates on free thought to four students.

It is the presence of men like Delitzsch, the great Hebraist, in the Theological department, and like Curtius, the great Greek and Sanscrit scholar, in the department of Philology, which makes Leipzig about the best place in Germany for the pursuit of the studies hereby indicated, while the presence of men like Virchow and Helmholtz at Berlin gives that place peculiar attractions to students of Natural Science.

Among the distinguished men of the Leipzig University, to some of whom I will now introduce the readers of the ATHENÆUM, Prof. Luthardt, named above, fills a prominent place. He is tall and of commanding personal appearance, and about 55 years of age. His hair, in which the gray predominates, is worn long and behind his ears. He has large gray eyes, a broad, high forehead, a prominent nose, a large mouth, and somewhat pouting lips. His voice is clear, round, full, musical, making it a pleasure to hear him speak.

Prof. Luthardt is one of the leading men in the Lutheran Church in Saxony, a popular