

of Latin, to the gymnasium of Koslin, where he was a source of surprise to the director. Here, at Koslin, again was the spirit of the Reformation, with its inspiration of truth and liberty, and its yearning for happiness. The fact was recognized even as far north as Pomerania that, in the Rhenish provinces, previously ruled by French officials, there was a higher idea of human rights than obtained in the other provinces of the Confederation; especially in those ruled by the powerful house of Brandenburg. There was, therefore, a clamorous appeal for the recognition of all that was attractive and great in the principles of the French Revolution, and the outcry for a constitution embodying those principles came from no province with more emphasis than from Pomerania, and from nowhere in Pomerania with more insistence than from Koslin and from Schivelbein. The Revolution of 1830 had brought coveted charters of liberty to Brunswick, Hanover, Saxony and Hesse-Cassel, while to Prussia it had brought only the farcical concession of a system of triennial provincial diets with merely consultative powers. In spite of these distracting influences, however, influences that are always alluring to the enthusiasm of youth, young Virchow passed from the gymnasium, 1839, first on the list of the Abiturienten. The independence by which industrious and ambitious youth refuses to be restrained within the confines of an arbitrary curriculum, is always the prophecy of a broad manhood. The child, in this instance, and by this rule, was, indeed, father to the man, for we find that he presented himself for his finals, not only in the required branches, which were difficult enough, but in Hebrew, which he had mastered from pure love of philologic research. It was this same impulse that prompted him, during the succeeding few months, to master Italian without a teacher, just as years later we find him resting himself from his scientific labors by delving into the charms of modern Arabic poetry.

A few months after leaving the gymnasium he set out for Berlin, a journey which, in those days, before the introduction of railroads, had about it more of adventure than is involved in the two hours' run of to-day. Of his career in the Frederic Wilhelm's Institute, it is sufficient to say that he was an arduous student. In the faculty then were Dieffenbach, the foremost surgeon of the day; Schonlein, who had come from Zurich the same year to join, not only the teaching body but to act as reporting council for the ministry, and to serve as physician-in-ordinary to the King; Froriep, who was in charge of the Pathological Museum at the Charité, and who, in addition, served the Government as medical counsellor; Caspar, who was also medical counsellor, with a seat in the medical deputation for medical affairs in the ministry; but,