

now made to embrace. With more appropriateness might it be termed the chair of "Classical Languages and Literature," as an insight into the structure of the former is as essential an element of the course of instruction which it imparts as a knowledge of the range and character of the latter. Taking our stand on what *is*, and looking back to what *was*, we maintain that in scarce a department within the whole compass of letters and science has more activity been manifested—has greater progress been realized—have more substantial and brilliant successes been achieved. During this century, so pre-eminently distinguished by the gigantic strides with which knowledge has advanced in every walk, Classical learning has not lagged behind its competitors—has in its progress kept abreast with the other branches that claim to form the higher education of our youth. It hath caught the spirit of this *Inductive* age, and, as we shall presently see, asserts its right to be considered one of the *exact* sciences. Were the shade of a Professor, with whom 70 years ago the Eton Grammar was the standard of authority, and Scapula the ultimate source of appeal, now to revisit his haunts beside the Molendinar or the Cam, he would gaze with well-nigh as riveted an interest on our Jelf and Liddell—on Bopp and Muller, as on the locomotive that with demoniac shriek bursts from the tunnelled hill, or the electric wires that convey intelligence from hemisphere to hemisphere with the rapidity of thought. Philology has now established itself among the sciences as firmly as geology, botany, or zoology. Though with cosmopolitan range it embraces all languages within the scope of its studies, yet it bestows its critical researches mainly upon the Greek and Latin. With searching acumen it investigates the ground work and forms of other ancient tongues, chiefly to obtain materials wherewith to shed light upon the structure of