

hear from every floating Bethel the songs of the redeemed.

'The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks
Shout to each other; and the mountain tops,
From distant mountains, catch the flying joy;
Till, nation after nation taught the strain,
Earth rolls the rapturous hosanna round.'

Come that blessed day. Let my eyes once
behold the sight, and then give this worthless
body to the worms."

Classical Studies: Essays on Ancient Literature and Art, with the Biography and Correspondence of Eminent Philologists. By BARNAS SEARS, President of Newton Theological Institution; H. B. EDWARDS, Professor in Andover Theological Seminary; C. C. FELTON, Professor in Harvard University. Boston: GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN. pp. 413.

Is the study of the Greek and Roman classics a necessary part of education? The question has been frequently asked; in a few instances it has been decided in the negative, but it is undeniable that by far the greater part of those who have studied the classics (and such only seem capable of judging) have contended vehemently for the affirmative. It must be confessed that it appears, at first sight, most unreasonable to suppose, that men, who lived and wrote 2,000 years ago, and whose language has long ceased to be spoken, are yet to be held up as models to us in this nineteenth century; with whom, through the progress of Science and Discovery, many things are as familiar as the clothes we wear, which would have been set down by these hoary headed sages amongst the miraculous or the incredible. Nevertheless, it is a fact: their writings display more of the beauties of language, and give us a better idea of the power which may be wielded by language, either when written or spoken, than any other with which we are acquainted. And persons whose pursuits in life render it necessary for them to make much use of language, in either of these respects, will find no studies so well calculated to expand their minds, to correct and refine their taste, and give them an ability to express themselves with elegance and precision, as the study of those pure and chaste models which the Greek and Roman masters have left to us.

The volume, which stands at the head of this article, advocates the study of the ancient classics, and we predict that it is destined to promote it to no inconsiderable degree throughout the United States, and, let us hope, Canada also. It is the joint production of three learned professors. It contains an excellent introduction, in which the question of classical studies is ably handled. This is followed by a treatise on Schools of German Philology, in which we have sketches of the history of the leaders of that School, and are made acquainted with the points in which the masters differ from one another, which have led to similar differences amongst their disciples. Then follows a translation of a discourse on the study of Greek Literature, by Tegnér; another discourse, on the study of Classical Antiquity, by Frederic Jacobs; and another, by the same author, on the Plastic Art of the Greeks. Next we have long extracts from Philological Correspondence; then a Review of the School of Philology in Holland, in which we have again some interesting biographical notices; the whole succeeded by translations of three discourses, one by F. Jacobs on the Greek dialects; another, by the same author, on the moral education of the Greeks; and another by F. Hand, on the History of the Latin Language. These pieces are all excellent, especially those that are the original productions of the learned editors. The discourses of the German professors are models of classic elegance, and display such a complete knowledge of their subjects, as, perhaps, leaves them without a rival. But they are too indiscriminate and enthusiastic worshippers of whatever is Greek, and they pass too gently over the grossness of Greek morality. When F. Jacobs, for example, gives an account of their statues, and laments their ruthless destruction, why does he not tell us that these statues stimulated the licentiousness of the people, and kept up the desire for effeminate and luxurious pleasures amongst them, till they perished through national corruption and imbecility; and when the Romans transported these statues to the cities of Italy, they produced the same deplorable effects there? The view which the authors give us of the Schools of Philology in Germany and Holland is excellent,