

principally famous for making Princeton from a college into a real university. Harvard and other places quickly followed the example, and soon America had like Europe some real universities.

What MacCosh did for Princeton, Noah Porter (1811-1892) did for Yale. The latter is perhaps a greater philosopher. His "Human Intellect," (1868) has been pronounced one of the most profound studies of the subject that had till then appeared in America. His work on moral philosophy is also an important one. While he rejected the conclusions of the Kantian philosophy, he admitted that it had the merit of forcing the human mind to a greater study and to a critical demonstration of the practical, necessary, reasonable, and fundamental principles of knowledge.

Other writers, of less importance, have upheld and still uphold this same sane Scottish philosophy, but while it is still secure in Protestant denominational colleges, the great universities have discarded it. It has done good service as a safeguard to faith and morality and has exhibited as well, considerable speculative progress.

Germany next to Scotland left its mark and influence on American thought. In 1800, there was hardly a German book in Boston; forty years later, there was hardly an educational person in this intellectual capital of North America, for such it was then, who could not speak fluently about German literature, music, and philosophy.

"German thought was introduced to United States in two ways: indirectly, through the writings of French eclectic philosophers, and more so by those of such Englishmen as Coleridge, Carlyle and Wordsworth; directly it was imported by American scholars, and by the numerous students, who, beginning in 1815, inaugurated the regular exodus to the German universities."*

According to Emerson, the infiltration of German ideas began to make itself felt in New England in 1820. The "Transcendental" movement is a singular one to those who consider that Americans must necessarily incline to realism. It was to New England what

*Translated from "La Philosophie en Amerique," a valuable work just published by L. von Becelaere, O.P. (New York: Eclectic Pub. Co.)