

tion of his profound generalisations, had nevertheless from the beginning of his academic activity encouraged the scheme of a critical review and discussion of contemporary thought and literature, and had latterly suggested the foundation of a philosophical and critical journal fortified by official support and authority from high quarters. Though this scheme, which would have characterised Hegelianism as the official philosophy in Prussia in like manner as "Eclecticism" became the official philosophy of the period of Louis Philippe in France, was not carried out, some of Hegel's disciples and friends started in the year 1827 a critical Review, which for a series of years was edited with great ability, but for want of the co-operation of other forces soon became the organ of a philosophical party. As soon, however, as this critical discussion by minds of very different stamp was once started, even within the school itself it could not fail to reveal great differences of opinion; this led to a secession of the more liberal-minded members, who in the year 1838 founded a new journal which was published at the neighbouring university town of Halle. Though it began as an organ of the centre party in the Hegelian school, it soon moved away, taking up with a new abode and a new title in the year 1841 a distinctly radical and anti-Prussian position.

This movement towards what is usually termed the left side or wing of the party was promoted by various ideas supplied in Hegel's writings themselves. Among these there is one which is very prominent and, in the light of the subsequent course of European thought, of great importance, and may be considered as the second