

reasoning in philosophical writings now in vogue is probably confined to the Introduction to Herbert Spencer's 'First Principles,' which was written in 1860, shortly after the appearance of Mansel's Lectures. The outcome there is the doctrine of the Unknowable, what Huxley termed Agnosticism.

57.  
Spencer.

There is no doubt that both Schelling and Mansel were right in holding that the intellectual process alone does not suffice to gain a firm position in fundamental questions, that the conviction which is to be of practical value is reached—and must be reached—by some other process. The same result has forced itself upon many other contemporary and later thinkers. Kant had anticipated this when he based the whole of his practical philosophy, the theory of life, upon something that is categorical and actual, not conditional and hypothetical. Lotze had already, at the time when the Bampton Lectures were published, arrived at the conclusion that, in the midst of contradictory and unsatisfactory arguments which present themselves to the

to do with notions or ideas. Kant's great merit, I fancy, was in perceiving this, in thoroughly distinguishing the sensual from the logical and intellectual region, and then in using his logic to show under what conditions we use our senses. Mill, it seems to me, with all his clearness, can never escape from a perpetual confusion between these two regions. If he did I should not despair of his ascending into the higher ideal region—the purely spiritual—which is so much more analogous to the sensual than to the intermediate one" ('Life of F. D. Maurice,' by his Son, 1884, vol. ii. p. 598). As to Schleier-

macher, and Maurice's opinion of him, and the damage that was done to his reputation in England by Thirlwall's translation of his book on St Luke, see *loc. cit.*, vol. i. p. 452.

It must, however, in justice be mentioned that Mansel recognised that psychology should form the foundation both of metaphysics and ethics; that the "facts of consciousness [are] the criterion of philosophy."—See his 'Inaugural Lecture,' 1855 (reprinted in 'Letters, Lectures, and Reviews,' ed. H. W. Chandler, 1873; also his 'Metaphysics, or the Philosophy of Consciousness,' 1860).