

equally represented in the three countries, though the wave of Pessimism which spread through the Continental literature of Europe in the second quarter of the century found, or imagined it found, a living voice in one side of Byron's poetry; so much so that a prominent historian of the earlier part of the nineteenth century, namely Gervinus, has devoted a lengthy chapter to the subject.

As we are at present occupied with the real advance which philosophic thought can register during the century, and neither with its aberrations in the form of pessimism nor with its practical decline through the mood of sceptical indifference, it would hardly be necessary to refer to Schopenhauer or his follower von Hartmann, were it not for the fact that the respective fundamental principles of their systems, quite apart from their practical applications, mark a distinct enrichment both of philosophical thought and of philosophical language. This showed itself when once the ethical side-issues of their speculations were pushed into the background, and trained thinkers were induced to penetrate to the deeper foundations of their thought.

The very titles of Schopenhauer's and von Hartmann's principal works, 'The World as Will and Intellect' of the former, 'The Philosophy of the Unconscious' of the latter, not only attracted popular attention, but indicated problems which had received insufficient attention in the ruling schools. If the spirit of dismay which filled many younger minds in Germany after the failure of the revolutionary movement in politics and of the idealistic in speculation, found its philosophical justification in the pessimism of Schopenhauer,