history of this university, that the female sex were admitted to its honours and offices. In early times degrees were conferred on learned women, who were even permitted to occupy professorial chairs. No­vella d’Andrea read lectures on the canon law in the fourteenth cen­tury ; Laura Bassi was professor of physics in the eighteenth century ; and Clotilde Tambroni, who was professor of Greek, died in 1817.

The expense of graduation was considerable. The fees for the private examination amounted to sixty *lire*; those for the public ex­amination to eighty. Besides the fees, it was usual for the licentiate to give clothes to many of those who took part in the solemn pro­cession ; a custom which was found so oppressive that Pope Clement V. in 1311 ordained that an oath should be exacted from each candi­date that be would not expend more than 500 *lire.*@@*1*

All doctors, in right of their degree, bad the power of lecturing or teaching publicly ; licentiates could not lecture without the permis­sion of the rector. But even simple scholars, after five or six years of diligent study, might obtain from the rector a license to teach, on payment of a fee proportioned to the importance of the branch of law on which they proposed to lecture. The scholar who had lectured on an entire treatise, or who had delivered a formal interpretation of a point of law, was considered to have earned his first degree, and took the name of Bachelor. When degrees became so common that the doctors were not all necessarily obliged to teach, the jurisdiction over the scholars was confined to the *legentes,* or those who actually lectured. All doctors who had nt any time taught in the schools re­tained the right of voting in promotions.@@\*

It is a remarkable feature in the constitution of the university of Bologna, that the Professors at an early period received fixed salaries. In the year 1279 the scholars made an agreement with a lecturer to deliver a course of lectures for a certain specified sum ; and in the fol­lowing year they petitioned the city to pay a sum to the canonist Garsias for a course of lectures on the *Decretum*, and their petition was granted. In 1289 two professorships, one of the civil law and another of the canon law. were established, with a fixed salary. The choice of the professors rested with the scholars, who elected annually, sometimes re-eleeting the same person, and sometimes choosing another. The number of endowed chairs continued to increase, so that in 1384 we find nineteen salaried lecturers in law, and twenty-three in arts. The salaries of the professors of the civil law, which were the highest, amounted to 495 *lire* each. The salaries, which had hitherto been granted only for a year, now began to be considered permanent, and the professors to regard themselves as public functionaries. In 1420 there were twenty-one teachers of law, of whom scarcely one is said to have been elected by the university.@@3 Resides the salaries given by the state to the doctors, there were six endowed lectureships, to which scholars only were eligible. The lecturers were appointed annually, by seventy-six electors, and were equally divided between the Citra- montane and Ultramontane scholars. Doctors, licentiates, and na­tives of Bologna, were ineligible. This arrangement, according to Savigny, was acted upon in 1338 ; but in consequence of\* the tumult attending the election, it afterwards became customary for the univer­sities to select twelve candidates, from whom were chosen by lot four lecturers on the civil law, and two on the decretals. According to Con- ringius,@@4 there were, in 1664, 126 professors in the school of Bologna, of whom forty-nine belonged to the faculties of law ; and the corpora­tion of the city was said to expend annually in their salaries nearly 40,000 crowns. The unsalaried professors received fees from their pupils, and in the flourishing ages of the university many of them ac­quired great wealth.

During the whole of the thirteenth century, the professors assembled their pupils in their own houses; in the fourteenth century public schools were founded, and were appropriated solely to the use of the doctors. The bachelors were allowed the use of them twice a week in the afternoon, if they were not occupied by a doctor. The courses of lectures were begun on the 19th of October, and continued for a year. The holidays amounted to about ninety, including two weeks al Easter and eleven days at Christmas.@@5

The university of Bologna, though fallen from its former glory, is still one of the first in Italy ; and in several branches of study is infe­rior only to that of Pavia. The university contains the four faculties of theology, law, physic, and philosophy, and furnished in 1833 instruc­tion in nine courses of education. 1. Elementary philosophy, which lasts two years, and consists of logic and metaphysics the elements of algebra and geometry, physics and ethics. 2. Theological course, which lasts four years, and comprehends dogmatic theology, moral theology, lectures on the Scriptures, the Hebrew language, ecclesiastical history, and pulpit oratory. 3. Course of law, which continues four years : first year, institutions of the canon law, of the civil law, and of natural law ; second year, institutions of public ecclesiastical law, and of criminal law, and text of the civil law; third year, institutions of public ecclesiastical law. text of the canon law, and text of the civil law, taught by a different professor from that of the second year; fourth year, text of the canon law, and textof the civil law, by both professors. 4. Notary course, obli­gatory for two years : first year, logic, metaphysics, and ethice ; second year, canon and civil institutions. 5. Medical course; theory, four years, and two of practice. 6. Surgical course, three years, and two of prac­tice. 7. Pharmaceutic course, two years ; first year, chemistry and bo­tany; second year, materia medica and pharmacy. 8. Veterinary course, two years; veterinary medicine, comparative anatomy, chemistry, bo­tany, pharmacy, physiology, and materia medica. 9. Course of phi­losophy and mathematics, four years ; the first two are nearly the same as in elementary philosophy ; in the third and fourth years, fluxions, mechanics, hydraulics, optics, and astronomy.@@6 Every student, before entering the university, must prove that he is possessed of a monthly income of twelve scudi or dollars, this being the smallest sum on which, it is believed, he can live respectably. The salaries of the professors amount to from 300 to 400 dollars, and the students pay no fees. The scholastic year begins on the 5th of September, and terminates on the 26th of June. Deducting the holidays, there are but 104 days of lec­tures in the year. The number of students is under 1000. The uni­versity library contains 150,000 volumes. There is also in the city an­other library, the gift of a clergyman, containing 83,000 volumes and 4000 MSS.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

The English universities, like most of those which sprung up in remote times, were formed on the model of the uni­versity of Paris, and in the earlier period of their history bear a striking resemblance to the parent institution. Till 1836, England contained only two universities, those of Oxford and Cambridge. The origin of both is involved in doubt and obscurity, and it is probably impossible to decide at how early a period schools and places of general education existed in either. The question of the comparative antiquity of the two seminaries was agitated with great keenness in the seventeenth century, but the industry of the respective an­tiquaries has not thrown much light on the subject. Some of the more eager advocates of the remote antiquity of Oxford contend that it was a seminary of learning imme­diately after the destruction of Troy,@@7 while the Cambridge antiquaries ascribe the origin of their university to one Cantaber, a Spaniard, by whom it was founded b. c. 375, and from whom it obtained the name Cantabrigia.@@8 But though such speculations may amuse and interest the curious, they cannot be admitted as historical facts. The universities of London and Durham are of very recent origin.

@@@1 Savigny, iii. 202, 205. Antony à Wood mentions several instances of the expense and magnificence which attended the early taking of the higher degrees in England in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. About the year 1268, he says, when Alphonsus de Senis or Siena, an Italian, studied at Oxford, one Bonifacius de Saluciis proceeded in the civil law, at whose inception there were such cere­monies and feasting, that the like fur that faculty was scarce before known here. The abbot and convent of Oseney gave him the free use of their monastery on that occasion. He adds, that a still greater solemnity was performed some years after, at Gloucester College, by the Bene­dictines, for one William de Brooke, a monk at St Peter’s monastery at Gloucester, who took the degree of D. D. in 1298, being the first of his order who had attained that dignity. He was accompanied by the abbot and whole convent of his own monastery, the abbots of West­minster, Reading, Abingdon. Evesham, and Malmesbury, numerous other priors and monks, and by a hundred noblemen and esquires on horses richly caparisoned. Wood, Hist, and Antiq. of the Univ, of Oxford, i. pp. 65, 66.

@@@a The *legentes* and *non-legentes* of Bologna correspond to the *regents* and *non-regents* of Paris, Oxford, and Cambridge, except that the former terras were applied only to doctors, while the latter were applied equally to doctors and masters.

@@@a Savigny, iii. 225, 226.

@@@4 Dissert, iii. sect. 21.

@@@β Savigny, iii. 232, 234.

@@@6 Quarterly Journal of Education, vol. viii. 206.

@@@7 “ Oxonienses in historiis atque annalibus suis contineri aiunt, hic ab eo tempore studia literarum floruisse, quo prostantes quidam Philo­sophi ex Græcia cum Trojanis, duce Bruto, in hanc florent ipsimam insulam immigrârint : suamque Academiam non modo Cantabrigiensi, sed reliquis quoque universi terrarum orbis Academiis antiquiorem et florentiorem existere aliqui constanter affirmant.” Middendorpii Acad. celeb. Univ. Terr. Orbis libri viii. tom. ii. p. 467. Ayliffe’s Antitnt and Present State of the University of Oxford, vol. i. p. 9.

@@@β “ Cantabrum Hispanum anno ante Christum natum 375 Academiam hanc primum instituisse, et Sebertum Orientalium Anglorum Regem anno post Christum 630 restituisse perhibetur." Midd. ii. 459. Dyer’s History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, vol. i. p. 39.