tory. Music had its professor ; but it was now separated from the faculty of arts. There were also two professors of divinity, a professor of civil law, a professor of medicine, and a prælector in anatomy, who ministered instruction in the higher faculties. The regius professorships of Greek, Hebrew, divinity, civil law, and medicine, were endowed by Henry VIII. in the years 1535 and 1540. The Margaret professorship of divinity was of older date.”

Before proceeding to give an account of the system of education at present pursued in Oxford, it seems necessary for us to describe shortly the constitution of the various colleges of which both universities are composed. These may be regarded either as chari­table foundations for the maintenance of a certain number of students and of resident graduates, or as houses of education in which young men desirous of obtaining degrees are lodged and placed under the superintendence of tutors. In the first point of view, each college is an independent corporation, wholly uncon­nected with the university, except in so far as its members are subject to the statutes ; it is governed by its own laws, and is sub­ject to the inspection of its own visitor, appointed in its charter of foundation.

Each college consists of a Head, called by tne various names of provost, master, rector, principal, or warden, of a body of fellows *(socii),* and generally of scholars also, besides various officers or servants. With the exception of one or two royal foundations, the heads of colleges are elected by the fellows, from their own number, possess superior authority in the discipline of the college considered as a place of education, and exercise an important office in the government of the university. In most colleges the beads are necessarily clergymen, anil are allowed to marry. Their incomes vary so much as to render it impossible to make a definite estimate of them. They arise generally from the produce of a double fellowship, and from college livings attached to the office. The office is held for life.

The Fellows are the governing body of the college. The fellow­ships vary according to the extent of the colleges, and were either constituted by the original founder, or have been endowed by sub­sequent benefactors. In many colleges in both universities the fellows are necessarily graduates, either by statute, or by common usage ; having passed the lowest degree, that of B. A., or student ill the civil law. This rule, however, is subject to many exceptions.’ In New College, Oxford, which is an establishment connected with Winchester College, persons of the founder’s kin are fellows on their first admission, and the others after a probation of two years. The classes of persons eligible to fellowships are also limited by the statutes of each college. At Cambridge, the limitation to particular schools, dioceses, and counties, is less common than at Ox­ford ; but, on the other hand, it is the general practice in the for­mer university for each college to confine the election of fellows to its own students. At Oxford, some of the fellowships in every college are open to the graduates of the whole university ; but in some of these only is the election made on the principle of free competition, the others are disposed of by private interest and fa­vour. In Downing College, Cambridge, graduates of both uni­versities are eligible. Some few fellowships may be held by lay­men, but in general they can be retained only by persons already in holy orders, or who are ordained within a specified time. Those who decline to take orders vacate their fellowships when the time allowed for the choice of a profession expires. Fellowships are of very unequal value. The best at Oxford are said to be worth, in good years, from L.600 to L.700, while many do not ex­ceed L.100; and many at Cambridge fall far short of that sum.@@1 They are paid out of the college revenues, which are for the most part received in corn-rents, and vary with the price of that com­modity. The senior fellowships are the most lucrative; but all confer upon their holders the right to apartments in the college, and contain privileges as to commons or meals. The fellowships are tenable for life, unless the holder marries, or inherits estates which afford a larger revenue, or accepts one of the livings belong­ing to the college. In some colleges, graduates who have been elected to fellowships are required to pass a year of probation, dur­ing which they receive no income.

The Scholars are placed under different regulations, and enjoy different advantages, in the different colleges. They are on the foundation, but their connection with it is not so intimate as that of the fellows. They are always chosen from the under-graduates, and are often elected before they have commenced their residence at the university. At Oxford the scholars wear a different gown from the rest of the under graduates, and in some colleges suc­ceed by rotation to fellowships. In respect of discipline and edu­cation, they are on precisely the same footing as the independent students. The scholarships vary, in point of emolument, from L.100 or L.80 to L.20, or less, per annum, together with some advantages in the way of board.@@’ In some colleges the students corresponding to the scholars bear different names, as the demies *(semicommunarii)* of Magdalen, Oxford.

Besides the scholars, there are in nearly all the colleges students named Exhibitioners, who have exhibitions, or annual pensions, given in some instances by the colleges, in others by free and endowed schools, to young men proceeding generally to the uni­versities, or to particular colleges. Some of these are very valu­able.

There are also several classes of inferior students, who are main­tained either wholly or in part by the endowments. These poor students are generally required to perform some menial offices in the college, and bear various names. At Oxford they are named Servitors, Bible-clerks ; and in Christ Church, Scholars ; at Cam­bridge they are generally termed Sizars. In the latter university their position is more elevated than at Oxford.

The Tutors who conduct the education of the students are se­lected from the fellows. These, with the officers, as the Dean, who is the highest connected with education, the Bursar, &c., are some­times the only resident fellows.

The university of Oxford is incorporated by the style of “The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford.” Its ancient charters were confirmed by the legislature in the 13th of Elizabeth ; and its statutes, as has been already mentioned, were reduced into a digest in the chancellorship of Archbishop Laud. The principal officers of the university are the chancellor, the high steward, the vice-chancellor, two proctors, a public orator, a keeper of the archives, a registrar, public professors and lecturers, two curators of the theatre, two clerks of the market, the keeper of the Bodleian library, and the keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. The first five are invested with magisterial authority, and have the power of appointing deputies.

The highest officer in the university is the Chancellor, who is elected by the members of convocation, and holds his appoint­ment for life. In the thirteenth century the chancellor was no­minated by the regents and non-regents, and confirmed by the bishop of Lincoln, who was then the diocesan of Oxford. After the reign of Edward III. he was elected and confirmed by the re­gents and non-regents only. Till 1484, the office was held only for one, two, or three years, and was always conferred on a resi. dent ecclesiastic until the time of Sir John Mason, in 1552, who was the first lay-chancellor. For nearly two hundred years it has been conferred on noblemen of distinction, who have been mem­bers of the university. The duties of the chancellor are, to defend its privileges, and to decide, either in person or by deputy, in all civil questions in which a member happens to be involved.

The Seneschallus or High Steward is appointed by the chancel­lor, and approved by convocation, and retains the office for life. The high steward assists the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and proctors in the execution of their respective duties, and defends the rights, customs, and liberties of the university. If required by the chan­cellor, he hears and determines capital causes, according to the laws of the land and the privileges of the university, when a scholar or privileged person is the party offending. He likewise holds the university court-leet, at the appointment of the chan­cellor or vice-chancellor, either by himself or deputy.

The Vice-Chancellor is in effect the supreme judicial and exe­cutive authority in the university. He is annually nominated by the chancellor, from the heads of colleges ; but the office is, in practice, held by rotation for four years. The vice-chancellor ap­points four deputies, from the heads of colleges, who perform his duties in the case of illness, or necessary absence from the univer­sity.

The Proctors, senior and junior, are two masters of arts, of at least four years standing, and not more than ten, who are chosen annually from the several colleges by turns, according to a pecu­liar cycle, fixed by the Caroline statutes of Charles I.@@’ They are

@@@, M’Culloch’s Statistical Account of the British Empire, ii. 335.

@@@2 M'Culloch’s Stat. Acc. ii. 336.

@@@3 Previously to the year 1629, the proctors were chosen by the common suffrages of the masters, and the canvass was generally attended with extreme tumult. To prevent the breach of discipline usual on such occasions, Charles I. converted these public elections into private ones; and that the office might be distributed through every college according to an arithmetical proportion, a cycle was drawn up by two celebrated mathematicians, which has since been followed.