The following statistical information relating to the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, was communicated to the meet­ing of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Newcastle, in August 1838, by the Rev. H. L. Jones.@@1 The books used by Mr Jones in compiling his tables were the Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin University Calendars; besides which, private information was relied on in determining the value of fellowships, the number of students resident, &c, points on which the Calendars are silent. In cases of doubt, care was taken to make the estimate below what was believed to be the real value. We can only give the general abstract of Mr Jones’ tables.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Oxford. | Cam­bridge. | Dublin. |
| Professorships | .No. | 24 | 24 | 20 |
|  |  | 8 | 25 | 9 |
| University offices |  | 37 | 20 | 9 |
| College offices |  | 199 | 179 | 10 |
| Fellowships | — | 657 | 431 | 25 |
| University scholarships |  | 26 | 26 |  |
| University fellowships |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| College scholarships, exhibitions, &c. |  | 399 | 793 | 70 |
| Members on bυuks or boards |  | 5,264 | 5,575 | 1,624 |
| Members of convocation or senate... |  | 2,646 | 2,663 |  |
| Colleges. | — | 24 | 17 | 1 |
| University Benefices : |  |  |  |  |
| Number |  | 8 | 2 | ... |
| Incumbents |  | 8 | 2 |  |
| Value | L. | 2 400 | 600 |  |
| College Benefices : |  |  |  |  |
| Number | No. | 455 | 311 | 31 |
| Incumbents |  | 430 | 280 | 31 |
| Value | L. | 136,500 | 93,300 | 9,300 |
| University Prizes : |  |  |  |  |
| Number | No. | **7** | 16 | 16 |
| Value | L. | 160 | 342 | ... |
| College Prizes : |  |  |  |  |
| Number | No. |  | 251 | 17 |
| Value | L |  | 1,038 |  |
| Revenue : |  |  |  |  |
| Professors and lecturers | L. | 5,400 | 5,500 | 4,000 |
| Universitv officers | . | 3,000 | 2,000 | ... |
| College officers | . | 15,630 | 17,750 | 20,000 |
| Heads of houses | . | 18,350 | 12,650 | 2,000 |
| Fellows | . | 116,560 | 90,330 | 25,400 |
| University scholarships | . | 1,188 | 1,300 | 1,000 |
| College scholarships |  | 6,030 | 13,390 | 2,100 |
| Total Revenue : |  |  |
| Colleges | L. | 152,670 | 133,268 | 31,500 |
| Universities | | 22,000 | 16.000 |  |
| Colleges and universities |  | 174,670 | 149,268 | 31,500 |

Mr Jones estimates the average incomes at Oxford and Cam­bridge as follows Heads, L.764. 6s., and L.774 ; Fellows, L.211, and L.209. 6s.; University Scholars, L.42. 4s., and L.50 ; College Scholars, &c. L.15 ; Professors, L.187. 3s., and I..I8l. 2s. ; I.ectu. rers, L. 150, and L.47. 7s. The average expenditure of resident members is estimated at L.300 for Oxford, and L.250 for Cam­bridge, varying however in the different colleges.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

The university of London was constituted by a royal charter, dated the 28th of November 1836, which confers on it the power of granting degrees in arts, law, and medi­cine, under regulations to be determined by the university, subject to the approval of the secretary of state. By a second charter, dated 5th December 1837, some of the powers granted in the first were modified, and two new members of senate were named. the objects proposed to be effected by the institution, as stated in the charter, are “ the advancement of religion and morality, and the pro­motion of useful knowledge,” by holding forth “ to all classes and denominations” of persons, without religious distinction, “ encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education,” and “ rewarding” with aca­demic honours and distinctions those who, by the pursuit of such course of education as the senate, with the concur­rence of the government, shall prescribe, have acquired certain ascertained degrees of “ proficiency in literature, science, and art.” The university consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and thirty-six fellows, who form the senate, or governing body, and are invested with the sole power of managing and superintending its affairs, and of forming regulations for examinations and the granting of degrees, such regulations to be submitted to one of the secretaries of state, and “ approved of and countersigned by him.” The chancellor is appointed for life by the crown, under the sign manual; the vice-chancellor, whose office is an­nual, is elected by the fellows from their own number. The original fellows were appointed by the crown, under the sign manual ; and the charter provides that, “ if at any time, by death or otherwise, their number shall be reduced below twenty-five, exclusive of the chancellor and vice- chancellor for the time being,” the members of the senate “ shall elect twelve or more fit and proper persons” to com­plete the requisite number of thirty-six. The power of visitation is retained by the crown. In contemplating the effects likely to result from an establishment invested with such extensive powers, and directed to such noble ends, we cannot but regard the university of London as calcu­lated eventually to attain an important station among similar institutions in the empire, and as destined to give a powerful impulse to the advancement of learning and sci­ence.

The university comprehends two colleges, named *Uni­versity college* and *King's college,* both situate in London. University College was established by a company of share­holders, for the purpose of furnishing to the inhabitants of the metropolis, at a moderate price, a general education, embracing a wider range of subjects than those in which instruction is given at Oxford and Cambridge. Students are admitted without reference to their religious opinions. The classes were opened in October 1828; and a second charter of incorporation was granted in 1836. The consti­tution of both colleges nearly resembles that of the Scotish and German universities, and retains much of the simplicity by which the ancient academical seminaries were charac­terized. The students do not reside in the college ; and the academical discipline is therefore confined to the class­room. The professors are dependent on the fees which they receive from their pupils, and deliver their instruc­tions by means of public lectures, accompanied by cate­chetical examinations. There are public examinations at the end of the session, when prizes are awarded to the most distinguished students. The government is vested in a council, consisting of a president, vice-president, and twenty-four other members, which has the power to make regulations, accept endowments, appoint professors, tutors, &c. and to manage generally the affairs of the college. All the members of council are elected by the proprietors. In­struction is provided in the three faculties of arts, law, and medicine. The college contains thirty-two professorships: nine in literature, six in mathematical and physical sciences, three in ethical and political sciences, three in law, and eleven in medicine ; but some of these are held along with other professorships.

King’s College was incorporated by royal charter in 1829, and is confined principally to the education of mem­bers of the church of England. The funds for the erection

@@@1 Journal of the Statistical Society of London, vol. i. pp. 385-397.