to eat and sleep within the college, and were required to sign the Confession of Faith. It might be supposed that these gifts would have been sufficient to place the college on a respectable footing ; but it appears that even then the whole funds did not exceed L.300 Scots, or L.25 sterling.

Five years afterwards, James VI. new-modelled the constitu­tion, and made a very considerable addition to the revenue. The charter then granted forms the basis of the present constitution, and is known by the name of *Nova Erectio.* According to it, the college was to consist of a principal and three regents, to each of whom certain salaries were assigned, four poor students, and ser­vants. The principal, who was to have the ordinary jurisdiction over the members of the college, and to reside there constantly, was to be a proficient in sacred learning, and was required to lec­ture at least one hour a day for five days in the week. He was to be nominated by the king ; and failing an appointment by the crown within thirty days, the election devolved upon the chancel­lor, rector, dean of faculty, and five clergymen, including the mi­nister of Glasgow. The regents were to be elected by the rector, dean, and principal, and were appointed each to a particular de­partment of learning, a principle which had never before been adopted in Scotland, instead of conducting the students through all the branches of instruction included in the course. The elec­tors were invested with a visitorial power over the regents, and might remove them. The principal, if negligent after three admonitions, was removable by the rector, dean, and regents. The rector, dean, and minister of Glasgow were to inspect and audit the accounts four times in the year, and to <lirect the surplus re­venue to be applied to the necessary uses of the college. It is obvious that the intention of this charter was to place the college under the effectual superintendence of the university. In 1581, Archbishop Boyd granted to the college an additional endowment for the support of a fourth regent, who is believed to have been the professor of Greek. About the same time a new body of sta­tutes was framed by royal authority, which still regulates both the university and college.

The course of instruction prescribed by the *Nova Erectio* is an additional proof of the enlightened views entertained by the early leaders of the Church of Scotland on the subject of public educa­tion ; but having already alluded to this subject in connection with the university of St Andrews, our limits will not permit us to give it in detail. It may be sufficient to say, that it embraced every improvement which the learning and experience of Andrew Melville had been able to devise. Small fees, varying with the rank and standing of the students, were to be paid at matriculation to the rector and beadle. New students, as well as those who had attend­ed the former year, were to be examined in the beginning of Oc­tober ; and the examination of candidates for the degree of master of arts was to be held on the third week of August. After due examination, the dean and others were to decide on the qualifica­tions of the several candidates, and to arrange their names ac­cording to merit. The examiners were to be the dean, principal, professors, and the master of the grammar-school, all of whom were sworn to be faithful and impartial. Degrees were to be solemnly conferred by the chancellor. *Honoraria* were to be paid to the re­gents, according to the rank and fortune of the students. Sons of the nobility and barons of Scotland were to pay annually at least L.3; those of the second rank, who, though inferior to the barons, possessed means sufficiently ample, were to pay L.2 ; those of the third rank to pay L.l ; the poor were to be admitted free of all charge.

The constitution founded on the *Nova Erectio* has at different times been extended and improved by commissions of visita­tion. One appointed by the General Assembly in 1639, and re­newed in subsequent years, recognised, in 1640, a class of hu­manity, and instituted a separate professorship of divinity. In 1642, another professorship of divinity was established by the university, and distinct departments of study were assigned to the principal and the other two professors of this branch. A profes­sorship of medicine, which had existed for some time, was de­clared to be unnecessary. By the same commission, strict regu­lations were made respecting the study of Greek and Latin, the performance of public exercises, and the regularity of attendance. The most material change effected on the constitution of James VI. was this : “ on the understanding that it was a disadvantage to students to change their masters annually, it was required that every master, instead of continuing to teach the same branch, should educate his own scholars through all the four classes;"@@\* four years being the curriculum necessary for graduation in arts.

In 1727 a royal visitation made several important regulations, which have ever since remained in force. It declared the right of electing a rector to be in all the matriculated members, modera­tors, or masters and students ; revised the system of teaching in­troduced by the charter *of Nova Erectio ;* and assigned permanent professors to the three classes of philosophy. The *Semi* Class was set apart for logic and metaphysics, the *Bachelor* Class for moral philosophy and natural philosophy, and the *Magistrand* Class for physics and experimental philosophy. Besides the professors of humanity, Greek, and philosophy, the visitation recognised pro.fessors of divinity, law, medicine, botany, anatomy, oriental languages, mathematics, and history, requiring them to teach when­ever five or more scholars presented themselves. The same com­mission defined the powers of the faculty meetings, and sanction­ed certain privileges “ which had been assumed by them in con­tradiction to the statutes, and which by this time had passed into usages. As the meetings of the faculty were composed only of professors, this interpretation tended to give the college greater power of self-government, and to remove it from the control of the officers of the university.”@@2

The exclusive rights thus granted to the college were submitted to the Court of Session in the years 1771 and 1772. The court declared that the whole revenue and property of the college are vested in the principal and masters, and are not subject to the control of the rector and his assessors. At the same time it re­cognised the visitors appointed by the charter of foundation, and their right to audit the college accounts, and to dispose of the surplus revenue. The right of election to professorships, which the charter intrusted to the rector, dean, and principal, was found to be in the rector, dean, and faculty meeting, or, in other words, in the professors themselves. The distinctive privilege of profes­sors of the university, and of the college of Glasgow, was finally made in 1807, in a lawsuit which arose out of the appointment of a regius professor of natural history. The incumbent claimed a right to participate in all the powers and privileges of the faculty, and to be admitted as a member of the college, which was resisted by that body. The Court of Session recognised the rank of the incumbent as a professor in the university, but decreed that he was not a member of the college, and not entitled to share its property, or to vote in any of its meetings. This decision was acquiesced in by the crown ; and, in all subsequent appoint­ments to regius professorships, restrictions have been introduced which are intended to be in conformity with the deliverance of the court.

The university at present consists of a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, principal, professors, and students. The business of the university is transacted in three distinct meetings ; those of the Senate *(Senatus Academicus),* the Comitia or general Congregation, and the Faculty. The *Senate* consists of the rector, dean, mem­bers of faculty, and the other professors. In this meeting the rector presides, except when affairs are managed for which the dean is competent. Meetings of the senate are held for the election and admission of the chancellor and dean of faculty, the vice- chancellor and vice-rector, for electing a representative to the General Assembly, for conferring degrees, for the management of the libraries, and other matters belonging to the university. The constituent members of the *Comitia* are, the rector, dean, principal, professors, and the matriculated students of the uni­versity. In this meeting the rector or vice-rector presides. Meetings of the *comitia* are held for the election and admission of the rector, for hearing public disputations in any of the faculties previously to the conferring of degrees, for the admission of pro­fessors, and for promulgating the laws and other acts of the uni­versity and college courts. The *Meeting of Faculty, or College Meet­ing,* consists of the principal and professors of divinity, ecclesiasti­cal history, oriental languages, natural philosophy, moral philoso­phy, mathematics, logic, Greek, humanity, civil law, medicine, anatomy, and practical astronomy. In this meeting the principal presides, and has a *casting,* but not a *deliberative* vote. The mem­bers of the faculty have the administration of the whole revenue and property of the college, with the exception of a few particular bequests, in which the rector and other officers of the university are specially named. Along with the rector and dean, they exercise the patronage of eight professorships, which is vested in the college.@@3

The Chancellor, who is the highest officer in the university, is elected by the senate. As at St Andrews, he is usually a noble­man, and he holds his appointment for life. The chancellor nomi-

@@@, This mode of conducting academical education was long followed in all the universities of Scotland ; and, chiefly from the influence of Dr Reid, who gave it a decided preference, continued to prevail at Aberdeen till 1800. Commissioners’ Report, p. 221.

@@@2 Malden, p. 159.

@@@a New Statistical Account of Scotland, No. vii. p. 173.