nates a deputy or vice-chancellor, and by himself or deputy has the sole privilege of conferring degrees on persons found qualified by the senate.

The Rector is elected by the comitia, divided into nations, ac­cording to the act of visitation in 1727 This office in ancient times was invariably held by a clergyman ; and it was not till 1717 that the royal commission ordered that the rector should not be a minister, nor bear any other office in the university. By the statutes, the rector is an annual magistrate; but it has long been customary to re-elect the same person for a second year. His duties were formerly important ; but the practice of electing men distinguished in literature and politics, who are non-re­sident, has led to the remiss and inefficient discharge of them. The rector nominates a vice-rector, generally a professor, who in his absence is entitled to preside in the senate and comitia, and to exercise the other duties of the office, with the exception of the visitorial power.

The Dean of Faculties is elected by the senate, and generally holds his office for two years. He is entitled to exercise a super­intendence over the studies, and, in conjunction with the masters, to judge of the qualifications of candidates for degrees.

The Principal, who must be a minister of the church of Scot­land, is appointed by the crown. In right of his office he is pri­marius professor of divinity ; but the duty of teaching has long been discontinued. He is the head of the college, presides in all meetings of the faculty, and exercises the ordinary superintendence of the deportment of all members of the university.

The other officers are, a Factor, appointed by the college to col­lect the revenue, keep accounts, &c., who must not be principal, a professor, or master, in the university ; a librarian, janitor, beadle, &c.

In the original foundation, the Faculties of theology, the canon law, the civil law, and the arts, are expressly enumerated ; and medi­cine and music, though not specified, are implied. Soon after the erection of the university, some efforts were made to teach the ca­non and civil law, and professors of divinity are occasionally men. tioned; but till the reformation there seems to have been no regu­lar course of instruction, except in the faculty of arts. The uni­versity now contains four faculties; those of arts, theology, law, and medicine. The faculty of law is confined to the single pro­fessor of the civil law ; the other faculties have the usual comple­ment of professors. The professors of Greek, logic, moral and na­tural philosophy, whose chairs were earliest endowed, are denomi­nated regents, and enjoy, in right of their regency, certain trifling privileges. The regius professors, whose chairs have been recently founded and endowed by the crown, are members of the senate only, and not of the faculty of the college.

The Revenues of the university and college are derived from estates, tithes, and bequests, and, with some unimportant ex­ceptions, are administered by the principal and professors of the college, under the control of the ordinary visitors. The *gross* re­venue, including royal grants, which together make L.510, amount­ed in 1824 to L.9916. l8s. 3d. From this fund the principal and thirteen faculty professors receive their salaries ; the others are endowed by grants from the crown.

Connected with the college are twenty-nine foundations for Bursaries, whose benefit extends to about sixty-five students. Their average annual value is L.1 165. 10s. 4d. ; the highest being L.50, and the lowest L.4. 10s∙ ; and they are tenable for periods varying from three to eight years. Besides the bursaries, the principal and professors of the college possess the right of nomi­nating students, natives of Scotland, who have attended two ses­sions at the university of Glasgow, or one session there and two at some other Scotish university, to ten exhibitions at Balliol Col­lege, Oxford, on the foundation of John Snell. Each exhibition is of the yearly value of L.132, and lasts for ten years. Another foundation, by John Warner, bishop of Rochester, of L.20 a year, to each of four Scotish students at the same college, during their residence at Oxford, is generally given to the Glasgow exhibi­tioners ; so that four of them have an income of L. 152. Warner’s exhibitions are in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Rochester, who usually nominate on the recommen­dation of the master of Balliol College.

The Session commences on the 10th of October, and ends in the beginning of May. The only lectures delivered in summer are those of the professor of botany, whose course continues front the 20th of April till the 20111 of July.

Students in the faculty of arts may enter either the humanity, or Greek class, and must proceed regularly to the logic, moral philosophy, and natural philosophy, in order to their obtaining degrees, or being admitted to the classes of divinity. Such as are not natives of Scotland may enter the logic class in the first year if found qualified. There is no examination previous­ly to admission ; but soon after the commencement of the ses­sion, the students of Greek, logic, moral and natural philoso­phy, are publicly examined on the subject of their studies in the preceding year. This is called the *Blackstone Examination,* and takes place in presence of the principal, the professor whose class is proposed to be entered, and of all others who choose to attend.

The ordinary academical Discipline is conducted by the prin­cipal and the five professors of the Gown classes, viz. the professors of humanity, Greek, logic, moral and natural philosophy, who meet with the students on the Saturdays in the common hall, and take cognizance of all petty delinquencies. Punishments are inflicted by admonition, fine, and sometimes by extra ex­ercises. Cases ot' a graver character are brought before the fa­culty and rectorial court, whose jurisdiction extends even to expulsion. The professors are at due pains to enforce regular attendance, and to stimulate the industry of the students. All students, except those who obtain dispensations, are required to attend divine worship every Sunday in the college chapel. The students of languages and philosophy wear gowns of scarlet cloth or frieze.

The number of students in session 1839-40 was 940 ; Gra­duates in arts, 28 ; in medicine, 66 ; in surgery, 13 ; in divinity, 6 ; in law, 2. The fees for graduation in arts are L.3. ls. ; in di­vinity, L.20; in medicine, L.25. 3s.; for LL.B. L.L0, and for L.L. D. L.20.

The following table contains a list of the professorships, with the date of their foundation, the patronage, the salary attached to each, and the fees exigible by the professors.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Founded. | Salary. | Fees. | Patronage. |
| Faculty professorships. | Principal | 1577 | L.450 11 11½ |  | Crown. |
|  | Logic and rhetoric | 1577 | 289 6 6 | L.3 3 0 | Faculty, rector, and dean. |
|  | Moral philosophy | 1577 | 286 11 0⅜ | 3 3 0 | Faculty, rector, and dean. |
|  | Natural philosophy | 1577 | 291 2 1 | 4 4 0 | Faculty, rector, and dean. |
|  | Greek | 1581 | 289 8 10 | 3 3 0 | Faculty, rector, and dean. |
|  | Divinity | 1630 | 425 10 74 | 2 2 0 | Faculty, rector, and dean. |
|  | Humanity | 1637 | 289 8 7½ | 3 3 0 | Faculty, rector, and dean. |
|  | Mathematics | 1691 | 292 0 0 | 3 3 0 | Faculty, rector, and dean. |
|  | Oriental languages | 1709 | 300 0 0½ | 2 2 0 | Faculty, rector, and dean. |
|  | Theory and practice of medicine | 1713 | 270 0 0 | 3 3 0 | Crown. |
|  | Civil law | 1713 | 310 0 0 | 6 6 0 | Crown. |
|  | Anatomy | 1718 | 250 0 0 | 3 3 0 | Crown. |
|  | Ecclesiastical history | 1720 | 322 0 0 | 2 2 0 | Crown. |
|  | .Practical astronomy | 1760 | 270 0 0 |  | Crown. |
|  | Natural history | 1807 | 100 0 0 | 2 2 0 | Crown. |
|  | Surgery | 1815 | 50 0 0 | 3 3 0 | Crown. |
|  | Midwifery | 1815 | 60 0 0 | 3 3 0 | Crown. |
|  | Chemistrv | 1817 | 50 0 0 | 3 3 0 | Crown. |
|  | Botany | 1818 | 150 0 0 | 3 3 0 | Crown. |
|  | Materia medica | 1831 | 40 0 0 | 3 3 0 | Crown. |
|  | Forensic medicine | 1839 | 75 0 0 | 3 3 0 | Crown. |
|  | Institutes of medicine | 1839 | 3 3 0 | Crown. |
|  | Civil engineering | 1840 | 250 0 0 |  | Crown. |