materia medica, anatomy and physiology, surgery, practice of me­dicine, midwifery, institutes of medicine, medical jurisprudence, and botany. With the exception of the first, the lecturers are all appointed by the senate.

**MARISCHAL COLLEGE.**

Marischal College, in New Aberdeen, was founded by the Earl Marischal, under royal authority, in 1593 ; and in the same month received the sanction of the General As­sembly. In July following it was ratified by an act of par­liament, which granted to it all the privileges and jurisdic­tion appertaining to any free college within the realm, but, contrary to the ancient practice, subjected all its members to the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the city, in all things done or committed by them beyond the walls of the col­lege. The college was denominated an *Academy,* or *Se­minary of Learning,* and was to consist of a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, principal, three regents, six alum­ni, and two inferior persons to manage the internal af­fairs of the seminary. The principal was to superintend the whole establishment, and to exercise jurisdiction over all its members ; being invested with the power of censuring the regents, and of expelling them from the college, with the concurrence of the rector and dean, after three admoni­tions. He was to be well instructed in sacred literature and in the learned languages, particularly in Hebrew and Syriac, and was required occasionally to teach divinity, anatomy, physiology, the principles of geography, chrono­logy, and astronomy, and the elements of Hebrew grammar and construction ; duties presupposing an extent of acquire­ment which the founder would have some difficulty in ob­taining. He was also invested with the power of conferring degrees in arts on such as he deemed worthy of the dis­tinction. The first regent was required to teach the elements of arithmetic and geometry, and the sciences of ethics and politics ; the second was to teach the principles of logic, and to exercise the students in writing and declaim­ing in Latin and Greek ; and the third, who was the low­est, was appointed to teach Greek, combining with it, dur­ing the first six months, Latin composition, afterwards the writing of Greek, and adding a short account of the ele­mentary principles of logic. It thus appears that, from the commencement of the college, the regents had particular professions assigned to them ; and it was expressly ordained that no regent should undertake a new professorship. The Earl Marischal reserved to himself and his heirs the patro­nage of the professorships ; the examination and admis­sion of the persons nominated being vested in the chancel­lor if he were a clergyman, the rector, dean, the principal of King’s College, and three clergymen,· including the mi­nister of Aberdeen. By the forfeiture of the Marischal fa­mily, the patronage devolved upon the crown. The elec­tion of the bursars was likewise retained by the founder, and their admission vested in the members of the college. No vacation was allowed ; and, that the members of the college might devote themselves exclusively to their respec­tive duties, they were prohibited from holding any public office, and even from acting as rector or dean of faculty.

The chancellor, rector, and dean, were instructed to visit the ∞llege three times a year, for the purpose of correcting whatever might be wrong in doctrine or discipline. The rector was to be elected by all the students, through the medium of procurators appointed by them when divided into four nations, to have jurisdiction over the college, and to preside in its meetings, after taking the oath of of­fice. The dean of faculty was to be elected by the senate and the minister of Aberdeen ; his duties being to preside at examinations, to administer the oath of fidelity to the examiners, and to take cognizance of the doctrine and dili­gence of the regents. He was invested with all the privi­leges belonging to the dean of faculty nt St Andrews, or in any other university. A charter of confirmation was granted by William Earl Marischal in 1623, and a new confirmation was given by Charles II. in 1661. It is a curious fact, that, neither in the charter of foundation, nor in any of the acts of parliament which relate to the college, is it recognised as a separate university. It nevertheless confers degrees in all the faculties, founding, as it seems un­questionably entitled to do, on the clause in the first act of confirmation, by which it acquired all the privileges belong­ing to any *college* within the realm.

Notwithstanding the precautions of the founder, innovations were soon macle on the constitution of the college. Λ few years after its institution, another regent was appointed, additional mem­bers were admitted, and each professor, in conformity with the general practice, conducted his students through the whole course. In 1700 the privy council of Scotland assigned the Greek depart­ment to one professor; and in 1703 the system was finally al­tered by the senate. A professorship of mathematics was found­ed about 1613, and in 1616 a professorship of divinity. From this time the principal seems to have confined himself to the su­perintendence of the business and discipline of the college. The state of the college was the subject of frequent visitations appoint­ed by the king, the privy council, and the parliament, by means of which, and by the interposition of the senate, a system of in­struction differing but little from that which at present prevails was at a comparatively early period introduced.

Marischal College at present consists of a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, principal, and thirteen professors. No division of the professors into faculties has ever been made. When degrees are conferred, promoters in the different faculties are appointed. The rector and his assessors, four in number, are elected annually by the students, according to the charter of foundation ; but as it is the usual practice to elect a distinguished individual who is non­resident, the extensive powers which belong to the office have long been in abeyance. The dean of faculty is annually appointed by the senate and the minister of Aberdeen. The senate consists of the chancellor, rector, dean, principal, and professors. The first three are seldom present, and the affairs of the college are conducted by the ordinary members.

The Revenue of the college, including L.550. 6s. 8d. annually granted by the crown, amounted in 1836 to L.1638. 9s. 2d., to which must now be added the endowment of the chair of humanity, which is to be L.200. There are forty-five foundations for bur­saries, for the benefit of 115 students. Their aggregate value is about L.1160 annually; and they vary from L.30 to L..5 and under. Sixty-seven of them are open to public competition ; the patronage of the others is vested in societies, and in private individuals. The two highest are awarded, by comparative trial, for excellence in mathematics, to students who have completed two sessions.

The Session in arts commences with a competition for bursaries on the last Monday of October, and ends on the first Friday of April. The session in the other faculties is somewhat shorter. Lectures in botany and conveyancing are given in summer. To­ward the end of the session, the students in arts are examined in the public hall in presence of the principal and professors.

The professors have the power of correcting any impropriety of conduct in their respective classes, by the imposition of a fine, or by expulsion from the class ; but an appeal may be made to the senate, the rectorial court, and the chancellor. A public school, consisting of all members of the college, is assembled once a fort­night, for the purpose of investigating and correcting any breach of discipline. The bursars, as in King’s College, must attend the curriculum in a particular order, and are examined at the commencement of each session before they are admitted to higher classes. The students who intend to graduate in arts are re­quired to undergo an entrance-examination ; and before obtain­ing their degree, are examined on all the branches of the course, including the evidences of Christianity. For ten years preceding December 1840, candidates for the degree of doctor in medicine were required to take the preliminary degree of master of arts. By the present regulations this restriction has been removed, and an improved course of study prescribed.

The number of students in 1839-40 was 351 ; Graduates in arts, 21; in divinity, 0; in law, *2;* in medicine, 2.

The fees for graduation in arts are, to alumni of the college. L.2. 14s. 8d. ; to those who are not alumni, L.8; in divinity and law, L.15; in medicine, for Μ. B. L.l, for Μ. D. L.ll.

The following is a table of the professorships, with the date of their foundation, patronage, and the total emoluments of those which existed in 1830.