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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Office. | Founded. | Salary. | Patronage. |
|  |  | *L*. *s. d.* |  |
| Principal | 1593 | 343 13 8 | Crown. |
| Greek | 1593 | 376 3 10 | Crown. |
| Civil and natural: | |  |  |
| historv | 1593 | 332 3 1 | Crown. |
| Moral philosophy |  |  |  |
| and logic | 1593 | 328 111 | Crown. |
| Natural philosophy. | 1693 | 335 7 1 | Crown. |
| Mathematics | 1613 | 335 2 8 | Town Council· |
| Divinity | 1616 | 112 8 4@@, | Town Council. |
| Medicine | 1700 | 109 10 8 | Crown. |
| Oriental languages. | 1723 | 97 18 6 | Ramsay of Bal- |
|  |  |  | main. |
| Chemistry | 1793 | 99 0 0 | College. |
| Ecclesiastical bis- |  |
| tory | 1833 | 97 5 0 | Crown. |
| Humanity | 1839 | 200 0 0 | Crown. |
| Anatomy | 1839 |  | Crown. |
| Surgery | 1839 |  | Crown. |

The full fee for the first Greek, natural history, natural philo­sophy, and moral philosophy classes is L.3. 3s. ; the average bur­sar's fees, L.l. 16s. 7½d. The full fees for the second Greek and mathematical classes are L.l. 1s. and L. 2. 2s.; and the reduced fees, 10s. 6d. and L.l. 0s. 5½d. For the class of medicine the fee is L.2. 2s., and for chemistry L.1. 11s. 6d. The bursars are entitled to attend the latter class *gratis.* The fees for the classes of ana­tomy and surgery are L.3. 3s. The professors of divinity and ori­ental languages receive no fees.

Lectureships in the following branches have been established in connection with the college: practical religion, evidences of Chris­tianity, Scotish law and conveyancing, botany, materia medica, in­stitutes of medicine, midwifery, medical jurisprudence, compara­tive anatomy, and agriculture. With the exception of the first, third, and last, the patronage is vested in the college.

**UNIVERSITY** of **EDINBURGH.**

the university of Edinburgh owes its origin to James VI. In 1582 “the wise monarch” granted a charter, empower­ing the lord provost, magistrates, and council of the city to repair and build houses for the reception and habitation of professors and students of the liberal arts, humanity, philosophy, divinity, medicine, law, and any other liberal sciences *(quarumeungue aliarum liberalium scientiarum).* The same charter constitutes the municipal authorities, with the advice of the ministers *(cum avisamenlo ministrorum),* electors of all the professors, with the power of dismissing them should they find it necessary; and, with strange in­consistency, prohibits all pcrsons not admitted by the pa­trons from professing or teaching any of the sciences within the liberties of the city. The king, who was ambitious of being commemorated as the founder and greatest bene­factor of this literary establishment, inserted in the charter an imposing list of ecclesiastical properties for its support, which however were found to possess little more than a nominal value. Even the ground on which the college was built (the *Kirk of Field)* could only be obtained by pur­chase from a menial servant of the king, who had acquired a title to it ; and, in like manner, the other royal benefac­tions proved in a great measure delusive.@@’ The plan of the seminary was thus most extensive ; and the patrons, being unfettered by the minute prescriptions contained in the foundation charters of the older universities, have had fewer difficulties to encounter in adapting it to the existing state of philosophy and science.

The design of founding a college in the metropolis had been contemplated by the magistrates within two years after the reformation ; but their endeavours were thwarted by the bishops, who were jealous of the reputation and pros­perity of the seminaries placed under their immediate and official protection.@@3 In 1562 the town supplicated from Queen Mary a gift of certain ecclesiastical property within the city, to be applied, among other things, for “ collegis for leirning and upbringing of ye youth but received an evasive answer. Renewing their application the following year, they obtained a grant of “ the Kirk-of-Field, to big ane schule but seem to have been prevented from carrying their design into effect. It was not till 1579 that success­ful measures were adopted. In this year the magistrates, encouraged by the ministers and other public-spirited indi­viduals in the city, commenced building apartments for the accommodation of professors and students, and three years after obtained from the crown the charter of erection and confirmation. The chief promoter of the design was James Lawson, the successor of Knox as minister of Edinburgh, by whose recommendation Robert Rollock, one of the regents at St Andrews, and a man of high intellectual en­dowments, was selected in 1583 to fill the arduous situation of first and indeed sole regent in the new institution. The college was accordingly opened in October 1583, under the newly appointed regent ; the number of students, who, as in the other universities, probably all belonged to the faculty of arts, was eighty-four. Rollock was engaged only for a year, with a promise of continuance and promotion if he conducted himself faithfully, and complied with the rules and injunctions of the patrons. His salary was to be L.40 Scots, or L.3. 6s. 8d., with a quarterly allowance of L.30 Scots for board, in addition to the fees to be paid by the stu­dents. According to the contract, he was to receive “ for a year’s education to the sons of burgesses, L.2 Scots, and to others at least L.3 Scots ; a small sum, apparently, but not disproportionate to the scale on which the professor was maintained.”@@4 This rate of fees continued till 1595, when the town council ordained that the sons of gentlemen not burgesses of Edinburgh should pay L.8 Scots a year, and the sons of burgesses half that sum.

A second regent was appointed soon after the opening of the college ; and in 1586, the town council, “ having suffi­cient proif and experience of the lyfe and conversatioun” of Rollock, “ and of his qualificatioun and learning,” consti­tuted him principal master, with all the emoluments of the appointment, committing to him all the authority vested in the principal of any college in the universities of the realm, and subjecting to his jurisdiction the regents established or to be established, with all other members of the college. He was required to attend to their doctrine and conversa­tion, and to punish delinquents; but the council reserv­ed to themselves the right of deposition, and of enacting statutes for the regulation of the seminary. A third regent was nominated in the same year, a fourth in 1589, and in 1597 a regent of humanity. Till 1620 the principal was regarded as professor of divinity, and his prelections were confined to that department. In this year a second pro­fessor of divinity was appointed ; but several of the succeed­ing principals continued to read theological lectures. Those of Dr Leighton were published after his death.

The charter of erection was soon (1584) followed by another, in which the king, gratified by the success of the new seminary, conveyed to the magistrates and council certain property for its support. In 1612 another charter was granted by the king, ratifying those which had previ­ously been given ; and in 1621, an act of the Scotish par­liament was passed, confirming various grants of property which had been made to the town of Edinburgh for the support of the institution. This act, as exhibiting the only

@@@1 To this sum must be added L.50 which the professor receives for delivering a weekly lecture to all the students on practical religion.

@@@S Edinburgh Academical Annual for 1840, p. xiii. From the Introduction by Principal Lee we have obtained some interesting facts.

@@@• M'Crie's Life of Melville, ii. 282.

@@@4 Ed. Acad. An. p. xv.