took to remodel the statute-book which had hitherto been in use in the university of Dublin. The new charter and statutes, after encountering the most violent opposition, were read and published in the chapel of the university on Trinity Monday, June 5, 1637, and the oaths prescribed to the provost, fellows, and other officers, administered by the archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, the new visitors of the college. The opposition was' not however quieted by the promulgation of the statutes. After Laud had fallen from his power, and was no longer able to protect his favourites, a vigorous prosecution was commenced in the Irish parlia- mentagainst Bishop Chappel, the provost, by whose assistance the work of reformation had been carried into effect ; but the rebellion of 1641, and the subversion of the British mo­narchy which so soon followed, diverted the attention of par­liament to more important matters. The clamour appears to have subsided during the commonwealth, when the university became nearly extinct, and it was not revived after the restoration. The Laudian constitution, with some slight modifications, has continued till the present day ; and to it the university owes much of its celebrity and usefulness.

The alterations made by the new charter in the constitu­tion and government of the university were important, and had special reference to the dissensions which had been occa­sioned in the body by its former mode of government. The election of provost, and the power of enacting and repeal­ing statutes, were taken from the fellows, and reserved to the crown. Fellowships, which had hitherto expired at the end of seven years after taking a master’s degree, were made tenable for life. The nine probationer fellows were admitted members of the corporation, under the name of “ junior fellows but the entire control, both as to discip­line and finance, was vested in the provost and seven senior fellows, subject to the jurisdiction of visitors nominated by the crown, in whom the right of ultimate appeal was vested. In cases not provided for by the statutes, the provost and senior fellows were empowered to make new statutes not repugnant to those granted by the king, which new statutes were to be confirmed by the visitors, and to remain in force till the enacting body should think proper to rescind them. The election of officers, as chancellor, proctors, &c., was continued in the provost and fellows, the chancellor being permitted to nominate the vice-chancellor. The number of visitors was reduced from eight to two, viz. the chancel­lor, or, in his absence, the vice-chancellor, and the arch­bishop of Dublin. A special clause provided that no per­son should profess or teach the liberal arts in any other place in Ireland, without a special license from the crown. The changes since made in the statutes have consisted merely in the repeal of certain clauses which were found to be inconvenient ; the augmentation of salaries, the foun­dation of professorships, and the regulation of the library ; but no alteration has been made affecting the constitution of the college, except the foundation of additional junior fel­lowships by different sovereigns, whereby their number was increased from nine to eighteen. By a statute of Queen Vic­toria, dated on the 6th of May 1840, the statute of Charles 1., enjoining celibacy on the fellows, has been repealed, and provision made for founding ten new fellowships. The addi­tion to the fellowships, according to the new statute, is to “ be made by the annual election, at the accustomed time and place, of one new fellow in this (1840) and in each of the next succeeding nine years, over and above the vacancies which may occur in the subsisting body.” Of the ten addi­tional fellows, only the four seniors for the time being are to be appointed tutors; but the remaining six are to enjoy “ all the other rights, profits, and emoluments, and perform all other the duties and functions of junior fellows, and to be eligible to all other offices to which any junior fellows may now be elected or appointed.” After the year 1849, when the number of additional fellows shall have been com­pleted, though no vacancy should occur in the body of fel­lows, there is still to be an annual election of one, who shall succeed to the first vacancy, “ unless there be at the same time two or more such persons so elected, in which case the senior of them shall succeed to the first vacancy.” It is also ordained, " that after the year 1849, there shall be no more than two persons elected, whether as fellows or candidate fellows, in any one year, whatever number of vacancies may occur in the body.”

James I., by his charter in 1613, granted to the provost, fellows, and scholars, the right of returning two represen­tatives to the Irish parliament. The act of Union in 1800 restricted this number to one ; but by the Irish reform bill, the original number was restored, and the right of elec­tion extended to all members of the university of twenty- one years of age, who at that time had, or who should thereafter obtain, a fellowship or scholarship, the degree of master of arts, or any higher degree.

The entire government of the university is vested in the fol­lowing Officers : the chancellor, who is elected by the provost and senior fellows, and whose office is tenable for life ; the vice-chan­cellor, nominated for life by the chancellor, an<l who has the power to appoint a pro-vice-chancellor in special cases ; the provost, ap­pointed by the crown ; the vice-provost, an annual officer, who is usually the first of the seven senior fellows; two proctors, chosen annually, one from the senior and the other from the junior fellows, for regulating the forms for taking degrees ; two deans and a censor, whose duty it is to inspect the details of moral discipline ; two librarians ; a registrar, who performs the duty of secretary to the provost and senior fellows ; a registrar for the electors admitted under the reform act ; an auditor ; six university preachers ; four morning lecturers ; and nine examiners. The ordinary affairs of the college are managed by a Board, consisting of the provost and senior fellows, who hold a meeting every Saturday. The provost must be in holy orders, and a doc­tor, or at least a bachelor in divinity, and not less than thirty years of age. The fellows are all bound to enter into priests’ or­ders, except three ; one of whom is elected *Medicus* by the pro­vost and senior fellows ; the other two are elected *Jurista juris civilis,* and *Jurists juris Anglici,* respectively.

The Senate of the university consists of all masters of arts, and doctors in the three faculties, who have their names upon the college books, and are resident in the university. The Caput *Senatus Academici* is a council consisting of the vice-chancellor, the provost, or in his absence the vice-provost, and the senior master *non-regent*,@@1 resident in the college. The vice-chancellor and the provost are members of the caput *ex officio;* the senior master *non- regent* is annually elected by the vice-chancellor and provost, with the consent of the congregation. Every grace must pass the caput before it can be proposed to the senate of the university in public congregation, and each member of the caput has a *negative* voice.

Tne System of Instruction is conducted by means of professor­ships, lectures, and periodical examinations. According to the statutes of Laud, all professorships were to he held by fellows. The provost was to appoint from the body of fellows, senior and junior, such a number as he thought fit, to be college tutors ; and the fees paid by pupils, together with the emoluments of lecture­ships, professorships, and other offices, were to constitute the sa­laries of the fellows. At this period the only professorship in the university was that of divinity, which however was not recognised as the regius professorship till the year 1674. Two professorships, of jurisprudence and medicine, were appointed by statute, and the fellows who devoted themselves to these professions were ex­empted from the obligation of entering into holy orders. The in­crease of students, by augmenting the duties as well as the emo­luments of the tutors, has now broken in upon the original spirit of the statutes ; and the increased value of the college lands has supplied the means of assigning to the senior fellows ample sala­ries without subjecting them to the necessity of acting as tutors. Accordingly some annual offices, with several professorships, are now held exclusively by senior fellows, while the duties of tuition have been for many years confined to the junior fellows. By some recent regulations, four of the latter now hold offices incom­

@@@, Each master of arts is called a regent during the three years following the time when he took that degree. The name had its origin in the duty formerly imposed on such masters, of regulating the disputations of the schools.