gregntion, and may proceed to business. There are also statut­able congregations, or days of assembling enjoined by the statutes, for the ordinary routine of university affairs, such as conferring degrees, electing officers, &c. Every member has a right to pre­sent any proposition, or grace, to the consideration of the senate ; but previously to its being voted upon by the two houses, it must be approved by the caput, each member of which has a *negative* voice. After a grace has passed the caput, it is read in the non­regent house by the senior scrutator, and also in the regent-house by the senior proctor, and the congregation is prorogued by the vice-chancellor. It is read in like manner at the second congre­gation ; and if a *non placet* is put in by a member of the non-regent house, it is there voted ; and if the number of *non-placets* is equal to or exceeds that of the *placets*, the grace is thrown out, and can proceed no farther. But if the *placet,* exceed the *non placets,* it is carried up to the regent-house, where it undergoes the same pro­cess ; and if it passes through both houses, it is considered a regular act of the senate. No degree is ever conferred without a grace for that purpose; those for bachelors of arts, honorary degrees, and masters of arts of King’s College excepted, which require to be read at one congregation only. A grace in this instance is termed a Supplicat, and is signed by the praelector of the college to which the candidate belongs, the subscriber being made respon­sible for the assertion which it contains. An assembly of the senate held out of term-time is called a *Convocation ;* in which case a grace is immediately passed to convert the convocation into a congregation, when the business proceeds in the ordinary manner.

The Professors, as at Oxford, are not directly concerned in the public education of the university. Many of them deliver courses of lectures, which are in general better attended and more cele­brated than those in the sister university; but these are on branches of learning or science of recent growth, and not on subjects included in the ancient and regular studies of the place. Attendance on their lectures is in no way required, nor does the university take cognisance of it. This rule is subject to two ex­ceptions ; students proceeding to the lower degrees in the civil law and medicine, are required to present testimonials of attendance on the lectures of particular professors. The professors are paid from various sources, some from the university-chest, others by the government, or from estates left for that purpose. Education is conducted entirely by the tutors of the various colleges, assisted, as at Oxford, by private tutors. The annual income of the university arises from various sources. The rectory of Burwell, and a farm al Barton, produce about L.1000 per annum; the produce of fees at matriculations, for degrees, &c. averages about L 2000 ; and the trading profits of the university press, arising chiefly from its share in the monopoly of printing Bibles, is suppos­ed to be about L.2000. The whole income from every source is believed scarcely to exceed L.5500 per annum. The funds are managed by the vice-chancellor, or by specific trustees, and the accounts are examined annually by three auditors appointed by the senate.

The following table contains a list of the professorships, with the date of their establishment, the salaries, and patronage.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lady Margaret’s professorship of divinity. | 1502 | 20 marks.@@\* | Chancellor, doctors, inceptors, and bachelors in divinity. |
| Regius professorship of divinity. | 1540 | L.40 | Vice-chancellor, master, and two senior fellows of Trinitv, &c. |
| — — — civil law. | 1540 | 40 | Crown. |
| — — — phvsic. | 1540 | 40 | Crown. |
| — — Hebrew. | 1540 | 40 | Vice-chancellor, master, arid two senior fellows of Trinity, &c. |
| — — — Greek. | 1540 | 40 | Ditto ditto. |
| Professorship of Arabic. | 1632 | 40 | Vice-chancellor and heads. |
| Lord Almoner’s professorship of Arabic. | ... | 50 | Lord Almoner. |
| Lucasian professorship of mathematics. | 1663 | 100 | Vice-chancellor and masters of colleges. |
| Professorship of casuistry. | 1683 | 70 | Vice-chancellor, professors of divinity, and master of St Peter s. |
| — chemistry. | 1702 | 100 | Members of senate. |
| Astronomy and experimental philosophy. | 1704 | 500 | Vice-chancellor, masters of Trinity, Christ's, Caius, &c. |
| Professorship of anatomy. | 1707 | 100 | Vice-chancellor, proctors, and junior doctors. |
| Regius professorship of modern history. Professorship of botany. | 1724 | 400 | Crown. |
| 1724 | 200 | Crown. |
| — — geology. | 1731 | ... | Members of senate, chancellor, archbishop of Canterbury, &c. |
| — — astronomy and geometry. | 1749 | 300 | Lord high chancellor, president of the Privy Council, &c. |
| Norrisian professorship of divinity. | 17G0 | 105 | Heads of houses. |
| Natural and experimental philosophy. | 1783 | 160 | Regent masters of arts. |
| Downing prof. of the laws of England. | 1800 | 200 | Archbishops of Canterbury and York, master of St John’s, ic. |
| — — medicine. | 1800 | 200 | Ditto ditto. |
| Professorship of mineralogy. | 1808 | 100 |  |
| — — political economy. | 1828 | ... |  |
| — — music. | 1684 | No salary. | Senate. |
| Barnaby lecturer. | 1524 | ... |  |
| Lady Margaret’s preacher. | 1503 | 10 | Vice-chancellor and heads of houses. |
| Sadlerian lecturer. | 1710 | 40 |  |
| Christian advocate. | 1789 |  |  |
| Hulsean lecturer. | 1789 | 300 | Vice-chancellor, master of Trinity, &c. |

“ The organization of the collegiate bodies, and their rules of government, at Cambridge, vary from those of Oxford only in a few unessential particulars. The three ranks of independent under-graduates in the former university are noblemen, fellow-commoners (so called originally from having their commons, or college dinner, at the same table with the fellows), and pensioners. With respect to the discipline and government of those in *statu pupillari,* it is to be observer), that students at Cambridge do not subscribe to the thirty-nine articles either at matriculation or af­terwards ; although, on taking their degree of B A., they are obliged to sign a declaration of adherence to the Church of Eng­land. Lodging in college is not enforced on under-graduates if there be not room within the walls of the building to accommodate them. It is chiefly to this circumstance that the great increase of students at Cambridge of late years is to be attributed, the mem­bers of the other university being necessarily limited by the amount of room for lodging them. With regard to members on the foundation, the scholars of most colleges at Cambridge, being generally elected by free competition from among the under­graduate members, form rather a distinguished class among the students, than a body distinct from the independent members, and chosen without free competition, as is generally the case al Ox­ford. A distinction exists between two different classes of fellow­ships in most houses at Cambridge, which is only partially known at Oxford; viz. between the foundation-fellowships, and what are termed the bye-fellowships and appropriated fellowships ; the for­mer being part of the original endowments, and generally open to all the world ; the latter, founded by subsequent donations, and frequently limited by local and other restrictions. In most colleges, the governing body is composed of the foundation-fellows only; and they alone are eligible to college office. It has been already staled, that the general usage, at Cambridge, is for each college to elect its fellows from among its own members, whether scholars or independent : the chief exceptions to this rule occur in the small colleges, when they are in want of some individual to fill the office of tutor, and no satisfactory candidate presents himself in their own number.

“ In general, it may be said that the Cambridge system is less strict in point of external discipline, and the under-graduates under rather less close control, than at the sister university ; on the other hand, that emulation and close attention to study are more favoured and encouraged. All the regulations, both of the col­leges and university, tend in this direction. Open competition, and rank according to merit, form the cardinal principles of the academical constitution, as far as it relates to students."@@\*

The academical year consists of three terms, viz. Michaelmas,

@@@, The salary was augmented by James I. with the rectorial tithes of Ferrington, Norfolk.

@@@1 M’Culloch's Stat. Acct. ii. 350, 351.