and support of the institution were raised partly by dona­tions, and partly by proprietary shares. The government is vested in a council consisting of three classes ; the visi­tor, who is the archbishop of Canterbury ; the perpetual governors by virtue of their ofiice, as the lord chancellor, archbishop of York, bishop of London, and other high func­tionaries ; the governors for life, and those who are simply councillors. There are thirty-four professorships, embra­cing the same faculties as in University College, with the addition of lectures in divinity by the principal. By no­thing, perhaps, is the recent institution of these colleges more distinctly marked, than by the provision which they have made for the cultivation of the modern languages and literature. Each of them furnishes instruction in English, French. Italian, and German ; and even Chinese is taught by a professor.

Besides the members of these two colleges, the university is empowered by the charter of foundation to grant degrees in arts and law to candidates from such institutions within the United Kingdom as are or shall be authorized under the sign manual to issue certificates of proficiency, and also to prescribe the courses of study, and the modes of education, necessary to entitle the can­didates to be admitted to examination. The following institutions have consequently been empowered (1841) to issue certificates to candidates for degrees in arts and law : St Cuthbert's College, Ushaw ; Stonyhurst College; Royal Belfast Academical Institu­tion; Bristol College; Manchester New College; St Mary’s Col­lege, Oscott; Carlow College; St Edmund’s College, near Ware; Homerton College; Highbury College; the Colleges of St Peter and St Paul, at Prior Park, near Bath ; Spring Hill College, Bir­mingham ; and Stepney College. The senate, with the ap­probation of the secretary of state, has also the power of selecting the medical institutions and schools, “ whether corporate or unin­corporated," in the metropolis or in other parts of the United King­dom, “ from which, either singly, or jointly with other medical institutions and schools in this country or in foreign parts, it may be proper to admit candidates for degrees in medicine,’’ and to confer degrees on these candidates on their producing certificates of having completed the course of instruction required by the university. The list of “ recognised medical institutions, schools, and teachers," dated 9th April 1840, besides the various hospitals and medical schools of the metropolis, comprehends the medical schools which have been established in Birmingham, Bristol, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, and York ; the extra-academical lecturers, composing Queen’s College, Edinburgh, and various teachers who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons; two medical schools, besides lecturers in Glasgow ; and medical schools in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The Session of the university commences on the first of Octo­ber for the medical classes, and on the first of November for the remainder, and ends in May. Students in arts, before being admitted, must produce a certificate of having completed their six­teenth year, and are required to undergo a *bona fide* exammation in the elements of mathematics, natural philosophy, natural his­tory, and some of the simpler doctrines of chemistry. They are also examined in classics, in the grammatical structure of the English language, and in the outlines of modem history and geogra­phy. Ancient history and geography are embraced in the classical papers. The candidates who have passed are arranged by the ex­aminers in two divisions, each in alphabetical order ; and any candi­date who has passed may, on producing a certificate that he has not completed his nineteenth year, be examined for honours in ma­thematics and natural philosophy, and also in classics ; the range of examination being made considerably more extensive than that for entrance. The candidates in each of the two divisions are then placed in the order of merit ; and to the first of each class an exhibition of L.30. for two years, is assigned. Students of medi­cine, before admission, are required to undergo a similar examina­tion on the same subjects, varied however to suit their professional views ; and those who are admitted have likewise an opportunity of obtaining honours, and of gaining exhibitions of equal amount with those in the faculty of arts. The examinations are conduct­ed by means of printed papers ; the power being left to the ex­aminers of putting *viva voce* questions on the written answers when they appear to require explanation.

The examinations for degrees take place once a year. The ex­aminations in arts are in May, and those in law and medicine in November. The course prescribed in each faculty is exten­sive, and the plan of examination is comprehensive and judicious ; but our limited space prevents us from giving even an abstract of them. The examinations are all conducted by means of printed papers, and are placed under the superintendence of twenty-two examiners, appointed by the senate, and paid by the government. Of these, fourteen are assigned to the faculty of arts, one to the faculty of law, and thirteen to the faculty of medicine. Some of them examine on more than one subject. The professors take no part in the examinations. 1 n each of the faculties there are also examinations for honours, and exhibitions are granted to the suc­cessful competitors. The exhibitioners take the designation of University Scholars. The course for the degree of B. A. is two years, and for Μ. A. four years; for LL. B. one year after tak­ing the degree of B. A. ; for LL. D. two years after becoming LL. B. ; for Μ. B. four years; for Μ. D. a certain prescribed course after taking the degree of Μ. B. The following are the fees for graduation: B A. L.10, Μ. A. L.10, LL. B. L.10, LL. D. L.25. Μ. B. L.10, Μ. D. L.10. The estimated public expense of the university, exclusive of the revenue derived from fees, for the year from 1st April 1840 to 31st March 1841, was L.6318. 10s. This money it appropriated to the payment of examiners, re­gistrar, Ac.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

The university of Durham was incorporated by a royal charter, dated the 1st of June 1837, under the name of “ The Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham,” which authorizes the body corporate to have per­petual succession, and a common seal, and to enjoy all the rights and privileges which “ are incident to a university established by royal charter.” It consequently possesses and exercises the right of granting degrees in all the faculties.

The great and increasing population of the north of Eng­land, and its remoteness from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, had long pointed out the expediency of esta­blishing in this part of the kingdom an institution which should secure to its inhabitants the advantages of a sound yet not expensive education. Accordingly the late bishop of Durham, with the dean and chapter, believing that the means of supplying the deficiency might be provided from the resources of that body, without contravening the prin­ciples on which it was incorporated, agreed, by an act of chapter in 1831, to appropriate property producing L.3000 per annum to the support of an academical institution in connection with the cathedral church. The bishop, at the same time, promised to provide eventually for the warden, the professor of divinity, and the professor of Greek, by attaching prebendal stalls to the several offices. In pursu­ance of this arrangement, an act of parliament was obtained in 1832, authorizing the bishop, and the dean and chapter, to carry their munificent resolution into effect, by empower­ing them to establish a university for the advancement of learning in connection with their cathedral church. The university was opened in October 1833, and a regular sys­tem of instruction commenced. After the course of study had been finally fixed, and the arrangements for conducting the business matured, a statute was passed by the dean and chapter, in July 1835, and approved by the bishop, intrust­ing the ordinary management of the university, under the bishop as visitor, and the dean and chapter as governors, to the warden, a senate, and a convocation. A body of regu­lations for conducting the studies and the general business of the university was soon after prepared, and was approved by convocation on the 4th of March 1836. The various acts of the dean and chapter were ratified by the charter of foundation in the following year.

The university consists of a warden or principal, a professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history, a professor of Greek and clns. sical literature, a professor of mathematics, two proctors, and read, ers in law, medicine, Hebrew, history, and polite literature, na­tural philosophy, chemistry, and modern languages ; with gradu­ates and scholars. The warden and the professors of divinity and Greek are appointed by the bishop of Durham ; the professor of mathematics and the other officers are nominated by the dean and chapter. The business of the university is conducted by the war­den and a senate and convocation. The senate, which consists of the chief officers of the university, transacts the ordinary business,