and is competent to originate regulationi and other measures relating to it, but such regulations and measures are not in force till they are confirmed by the convocation. The convocation, which, besides the members appointed on the first establishment of the university, consists of all persons regularly admitted to the degrees of doctor in divinity, the civil law, and medicine, and to the degree of master of arts, confirms or rejects what is submitted to it by the senate, but has not the power to originate or amend.

By the regulations of the university, provision has been made for a regular course of general education similar to that which is given at Oxford and Cambridge. The qualifications of the stu­dents are ascertained by examination before admission : and their proficiency during the continuance of the course is tested by pub­ic examinations held annually, particularly at the end of the third year for the degree of bachelor of arts, and at the end of the fourth year for the degree of master. Instruction in theology is like­wise given ; and those who at the end of the course pass the re­quisite examination, and produce the necessary testimonials, re­ceive under the common seal of the university a certificate of competency and character, which is called a license in theology. In 1837, an important extension of the benefits of the university was made by the establishment of a course of instruction for students in civil engineering and mining, suggested by the extensive public works in the neighbourhood. The students in this department are examined, on admission, in the Latin language, in arithmetic, and the elements of mathematics. The full course of study ex­tends over three years : the competency of the students is tested by a public examination at the end of each year ; and those who have passed all the requisite examinations are admitted to the “ academical rank" of civil engineer. Besides the regular courses of professional education, public lectures on various branches of literature and science are also delivered from time to time, which are open, under certain regulations, to persons who are not members of the university.

Six university fellowships have lately been endowed by the dean and chapter, which are open to any member who has passed the examination for the degree of B. A., and are tenable for six years. The fellowships are vacated by marriage, or by holding preferment, office, or property real or personal, producing L.300 a year or upwards. There are also twenty university scholarships of the annual value of L.30 each ; and others founded by the trus­tees of the last two bishops. Prizes of various kinds are given for the encouragement of merit.

University College was formed at the opening of the university, for the purpose of uniting a system of domestic discipline and superintendence with academical instruction ; and residence within the college is enforced on every student, unless a dispensation to reside elsewhere is granted by the warden. College examinations, independent of those appointed by the university, are held at the end of every term.

Degrees are conferred by the warden and convocation, but every grace for a degree must be allowed by the dean and chapter be­fore it is proposed in convocation. The academical year consists of three terms, of not less than eight weeks each, called Michaelmas, Epiphany, and Easter. Michaelmas term commences not ear­lier than the 10th of October, and Easter term ends not later than the 30th June. No religious test is exacted till a student proceeds to his degree. For the terms and exercises requisite for proceeding to the different degrees, See *Durham University Calendar* for 1841.

SCOTISH UNIVERSITIES.

UN1VERSITY OF ST ANDREWS.

At the beginning of the fifteenth century, Scotland contained no academical institution in which the higher branches of knowlege were taught The Scotish youth who wished to obtain a more liberal education than the seminaries of the country afforded, were under the ne­cessity of seeking it in foreign universities ; in some of which colleges were early endowed for their reception. Soon after the middle of the thirteenth century, Dervor- guilla, wife of John Balliol, founded and endowed a col­lege at Oxford for Scotish students; and in 1326, the Scotish College in the university of Paris was founded and endowed for a similar purpose, by David Murray, bishop of Moray. The risk and inconvenience attending the removal of the youth to foreign schools was long felt ; and the dis­cerning part of the community were not insensible of the advantages which the country would derive from the esta­blishment of an institution within its own limits, where the higher branches of education, in science, philosophy, and theology, might be attained. One of the individuals who entertained these sentiments was Henry Wardlaw, bishop of St Andrews, who took measures to remedy the evil. Having ascertained that his sovereign James I., at that time a prisoner in England, approved of his scheme, he resolved, with the consent and approbation of the estates of the kingdom,@@1 to erect a university in the ecclesiastical metropolis. The lectures commenced in 1411; and the bishop, with the concurrence of the prior of St Andrews, and the archdeacon of Lothian, immediately granted to the masters and students the privileges belonging to a univer­sity. Benedict XIII. issued a bull of confirmation on the 27th of August 1413, instituting a *studium generale, or* university, for instruction in theology, the canon and civil law, medicine, and the liberal arts ; and conveying to the bishop the power of conferring degrees in these faculties, thereby investing him with the power and dignity of chan­cellor. The pope on the same day signed other five bulls, securing the rights and privileges of the university, which were ratified by James I. in 1432.@@e The king at the same time granted to the members exemption from all the ex­igible tributes of his kingdom ; an immunity which was confirmed by his four immediate successors.

The university was formed on the model of those of Paris and Bologna. The members, or *supposts,* as they were called, were divided into four nations, those of Fife, Angus, Lothian, and Albany, the last including all who did not belong to any of the other three districts. The supposts, at a congregation or general meeting, elected annually four procurators to watch over their interests, and four intrants, or electors, by whom the rector was chosen. The government was vested in the rector, of whom it was required as a necessary qualification, that he should be a graduate in one of the faculties, and should also be in holy orders. The university was represent­ed in the rectorial court by twelve assessors, three select­ed from each nation. With the advice and consent of his assessors, the rector possessed supreme judicial power in all causes, civil and criminal, relating to members of the university, with the exception of crimes which in­ferred the highest punishment.@@3 As in other cases which have already been mentioned, the privileges and powers possessed by the university excited the jealousy of the ma­gistrates of the city ; till a concordat was entered into by the contending parties, by which their respective jurisdic­tions were defined and adjusted.@@4 The members of the university were divided into faculties, at the head of each of which was a dean, who presided at the meetings of the masters for regulating the course of study, for examina­tions, and the conferring of degrees. The university was well supplied with teachers even at its commencement. Before the papal bulls were issued, it included a professor of divinity, four lecturers on the canon law, and three who taught the arts or philosophy.@@4 The revenues of the insti­tution were at first extremely limited, and for some time consisted chiefly of small sums received from the students

@@@, “ De consilio, consensu, et communi tractatu trium statuum personarum regni Scotiae.” Bulla Fundationis Univ. Sti. Andrere.

@@@2 M’Crie’s Life of Melville, i. 211, 1819. Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed for inquiring into the State of the Universities in Scotland, p. 387.

@@@1 Life ot Melville, i. 213, and authorities there cited.

@@@4 Concordia inita, per Episcop. Jac. Kennedy, inter Supposita Universitatis et Cives Sti. Audreae, A. D. 1440.

@@@‘ Fordun, as cited by Dr M’Crie, Life of Melville, i. 216.