4. The six senior professors of the medical faculty have an ad­dition to their emoluments, of about L.200 a year each, arising from the fees paid at graduation.

5. The four professorships set down as founded in 1708 are evidently the four regentships which, along with the principalship, formed the original establishment of the college, but the holders of which were nut confined to the teaching of separate departments till the date here given.

6. The professors of the civil law, universal history, and Scotish law are elected by the town council, from a list of two names in each case, submitted by the faculty of advocates ; a form which, in effect, gives the appointment to the latter body.

7. The class of clinical medicine is taught in rotation by cer­tain of the medical professors, according to an arrangement among themselves. The fees are divided among the lecturers. The fee for the summer course is L.3. 3s.

**UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.**

Ireland is represented by her native historians as being, in the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, the university of Europe ; and the manuscript remains of Irish literature be­longing to that period, which are still preserved in various libraries, strongly corroborate the statement. During the three succeeding centuries, little is known of the state of learning; and the subjugation of the country by Henry IL in the twelfth century seems to have extinguished the feeble spark which still burned. Soon after the beginning of the fourteenth century, a university was established by a bull from John XXII., in connection with the cathedral church of St Patrick’s, which continued for some time to support a feeble existence.

The present university was founded in 1592, through the exertions of Archbishop Loftus, who prevailed on the cor­poration of Dublin to appropriate for its support the ground and buildings of the dissolved monastery of All-Hallows, on Hoggin Green, in the eastern suburbs of the city, at that time valued at L.20 per annum. A charter was soon after obtained from Queen Elizabeth, incorporating the univer­sity under the name of “ The Provost, Fellows, and Scho­lars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, founded by Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin and empower­ing it to accept such lands and contributions for its main­tenance as any of her charitable subjects should bestow, to the amount of L.400 a year. This was the extent of the royal bounty ; no funds were provided for the erection of buildings, or for the support of the members of the college. The liberality of the Irish gentry was appealed to by cir­cular letters from the lord-deputy, and a sufficient sum of money was by this means raised to enable the archbishop to commence the buildings. The first stone was laid on the 13th of March 1591, and the college was opened for the reception of students January 9, 1593. The whole income of the university, including voluntary and temporary con­tributions amounted in 1594 to the sum of L174. 18s., and in 1600 it was increased by certain allowances granted by the queen to L.544. 13s. 4d. Such was the foundation of the university of Dublin ; and on this scanty provision it had to struggle for existence, often reduced, by the non­payment of rents, to the very brink of dissolution, til) the beginning of the reign of James I., w hen it was endowed by that monarch with lands, which have since become valu­able, in the province of Ulster, besides a pension of L.388. 15s. English, paid annually from the exchequer.

By the charter of foundation, the body corporate was to consist of a provost, three fellows, and three scho­

lars, with power to increase their number as the funds of the college permitted. To the provost and fellows was intrusted the power of enacting statutes for themselves, and of appointing such acts and exercises as they might consi­der necessary to qualify for degrees. To them also be­longed the duties of tuition, the scholarships being intended as foundations for the maintenance of the poorer students. The provost and fellows constituted the only university convocation or senate recognised by the charter, and with them resided exclusively the power of conferring degrees.@@1 The fellows were to elect their provost on every vacancy of this office ; and fellowships were tenable for seven years only after taking the degree of M. A. William Cecil Lord Burghley was nominated by the charter the first chancel­lor of the university, with a provision, that on all future occasions, the election of chancellor, vice-chancellor, and proctors, should belong to the provost and fellows.

In this, the original constitution of the university, many obvious defects soon began to show themselves. The election of a provost was a continual source of discord ; and the autho­rity of this officer being by the charter scarcely greater than that of the other fellows, was insufficient for the preservation of discipline in the college. The three fellows nominated by the charter were ecclesiastics, whose sacred duties prevent­ed them from engaging in the actual labours of instruction ; and accordingly, when the business of education really com­menced, it was found necessary to obtain additional aid. The poverty of the society not admitting of their endowing permanent fellowships, an expedient was resorted to which afterwards led to an important alteration in the constitution of the college. About the year 1600, fous *masters,* after­wards increased to seven, were appointed as lecturers of the junior classes, and, about 1610, were regularly constituted, by statute, probationer or junior fellows; from these the senior fellowships, instituted by charter, were filled up on every vacancy. About 1615, the number of senior fellows was fixed by statute at seven, and the number of proba­tioner fellows at nine ; the scholars, as at present, amounted to seventy. The junior fellows were to have no part in the government of the college, and were to be considered in every respect as *scholars,* except that they were recognised as college tutors, and employed in instructing others. This increase in the number of the fellows and scholars was most probably made soon after the income of the college was augmented by the grants of King James I. Though pro­ductive of beneficial effects to the college, by increasing the number of its instructors, it was at first the occasion of some very serious difficulties. The junior fellows claimed for themselves an express right by the charter to have a voice in the government and elections of the college ; which was resisted by the governing body, on the ground that the title of *fellows* had been conferred on them, not as a matter of right, but by courtesy and *honoris causa,* and that their rights, as determined in the charter, were those of scholars only. Accordingly, Bishop Bedell’s statutes, framed in 1627, provided against the difficulty, by dividing the scholars into nine *socii scholares,* or probationer fellows, and seventy *scholares discipuli,* or scholars, commonly so called, as being still *in statu pupillari.*

the dissensions to which we have already alluded con­tinued to increase, and at last rendered the interference of the legislature absolutely necessary. Accordingly Arch­bishop Laud, who had been elected chancellor of the uni­versity in 1633, and bad lately completed a revision of the statutes of Oxford, as chancellor of that university, under-

@@@, From this statute it is obvious that the university of Dublin is simply a *college* with university privileges and powers, and therefore differs in its constitution from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which are corporations distinct from the colleges or balls founded within their jurisdiction. In Dublin the provost and fellows are invested with the power of electing officers and conferring degrees, which, in the English universities, belongs to a body consisting of masters of arts and doctors in the higher faculties. At an early period forms were instituted for the public conferring of degrees by the vice-chancellor, in a solemn meeting of doctors and masters; and these, sanctioned by time, have long since become the established rule of the university.