dian of his interests during his academic life. The tutors dur­ing term deliver lectures to the first three classes, each to his own pupils. The subjects of these lectures are the science, and some­times also the Latin book, appointed by the college fur the exami­nation of the ensuing term ; and they are conducted in the same way as in the English universities. Besides the lectures of the private tutors, all under-graduates who reside in the college or in the city are bound to attend the lectures on science and Greek delivered by the college lecturers. Freshmen are also required to attend weekly catechetical lectures. Three distinct Courses are appointed, one in mathematics and physics, another in logic and moral philosophy, and a third in classics, in any one or more of which a student, according to his taste and inclination, may con­tend for honours at his degree examination. In each course two ranks of honour-men are formed, called senior and junior Modera­tors, the number in each rank being limited to one fortieth of the entire class.@@1 The science taught in the first year of the course is mathematics ; in the second, logic ; in the third, astronomy and physics; in the fourth, ethics ; in addition to which the student must be prepared to answer in a certain portion of Latin and Greek, selected from the classical writers. An extended course of studies is prescribed for those who aspire to academic honours. At the examinations, senior and junior freshmen are accountable for the science taught ill all the preceding terms from the begin­ning of the course; senior and junior sophisters, for the science taught from the beginning of the third or junior sophister year ; but, except for honours at the degree examination, the science of the freshmen classes is not carried beyond the second year. To keep his class, a pensioner must have credit for two out of the three examinations of that class, one of which must be the third or October examination, if he is either a senior freshmen or a senior sophister. A senior sophister who may not have secured credit for his October examination, may qualify himself for his degree by answering in the same business at any subsequent examination of senior sophisters ; and a senior freshman may repair the like omission in the same way at the first examination of the senior sophister year. Fellow commoners and sizars are subject to the same rule, with some slight exceptions.

Each term commences with an Examination, not only of the studies of that immediately preceding, but, with the exceptions already stated, of the substance of most of those which had been previously gone over. These examinations are of peculiar im­portance in the university of Dublin, from their effect upon the students generally, and because they constitute, to a very large proportion of those who graduate there, the only university educa­tion they receive. We have already alluded to that peculiarity of discipline by which residence is not enforced on under-graduates. Any student, unless he be a scholar, is permitted, at his own dis­cretion, to prepare himself for the examinations without residing in the college or in the city ; and on his being represented by his tutor as a resident in the country, no other academic duties are required of him. The expense of residence would be an insuper­able obstacle to many who are at present in the university ; and therefore, by the admission of non-resident students, some part of the advantages of a university education are extended to a large number of individuals by whom, if residence were enforced, not even that part would be attainable. Thus, while five or six hun­dred students annually receive at Dublin all the advantages that residence and college discipline can communicate, about an equal number are induced to study, and are furnished with the means of attaining one at least of the objects proposed by a university edu­cation, namely, the power of acquiring knowledge. The examiners are the fellows, masters of arts, or doctors, resident in the col­lege, who are selected by the provost and senior fellows. The students of the same class or year assemble together for examination, and are separated into *division,* not exceeding forty, to each of which three examiners are assigned, one in science, one in Latin, and one in Greek. The examination of each class oc­cupies four days; the first two days being devoted to the deter­mination of *judgments,@@*s and the remaining two to the separate examination of honour-men. The examiners of the first two days select from their divisions such as they deem qualified to become candidates for honours or prizes, and return their names to the senior lecturer. The examination of those who have not been selected for honours is then concluded ; but on the third day the candidates selected for honours in science are examined by a separate court of examiners ; and on the fourth day, the candidates for honours in classics ; the examination, as in the former case, be­ing conducted partly *viva* *voce,* and partly by written papers. The prizes, during the first three years, are books of the value of L.4 and L.2, given al the close of the year to the best answerers dur­ing the three examinations. The number of prizes is subject to the same limitation as the honours. At the Michaelmas exami­nation of the fourth year, the examiners of the first two days se­lect from among the candidates for degrees those whom they deem qualified to become candidates for honours in any of the three de­partments of the academical course. Those belonging to the same department are then examined together by a body of examiners during two days, by whom they are arranged in two divisions of se­nior and junior moderators. The limit to the number of modera­tors of each division is determined, as in the case of honours and prizes, at the previous examinations. At the conclusion of each examination, lists of the successful candidates for prizes, honours, or moderatorships, are made out by the senior lecturer, who is re­quired to insert them in his book, and also to have them affixed to the college gates, and published in the newspapers. The suc­cessful candidates of each rank are arranged according to the order of their standing on the college books, excepting only the senior moderators, who, at the degree examination, are placed according to the order of merit.

The Comitia, or commencements, for conferring degrees, are held twice a year; on Shrove Tuesday and the Tuesday next before the eighth of July. The grace of the house for a degree in any faculty must first be granted by the provost and senior fellows before it can be proposed to the caput. Those who have been ad­mitted to a degree at the board are then *presented* to the vice- chancellor and the whole university, at a public congregation, by the regius professor of the faculty in which the degree is to be taken ; or if it be a degree in arts, by one of the proctors. If no member of the caput objects, the presenting officer *supplicates* the congregation for their public grace, and collects their suffrages ; if the *placets* be the majority, the candidates kneel before the vice- chancellor, who confers the degree, according to a formula fixed by the university statutes.

The examination for Scholarships is held annually on the Thurs­day and Friday before Whitsunday. The examiners are the pro­vost and senior fellows. Scholarships are open to all students, being Protestants, who have reached their third under-graduate year, and are tenable till the holder is entitled to the degree of master of arts. Students of higher standing are also permitted to become candidates, but an extended course of reading is re­quired of them. The course appointed includes all the classics read for entrance and in the extended course for under-graduates, to the end of the second examination of the junior sophister year; or, should the candidate be of higher standing than that of junior sophister (reckoned from the time of his entrance), to the end of the last examination which he might have answered had he pro­ceeded regularly with his class. The examination is conducted entirely viva *voce.* The scholars have their commons free of ex­pense, and their rooms for half the charge paid by pensioners ; they pay for tuition, but are exempted from college charges or *decrements,* and receive from the college an annual salary.

The Fellowship examination, when a vacancy occurs, is held by the provost and senior fellows, on the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday preceding Trinity Sunday. Two hours are devoted to each subject, and two subjects occupy a day. The examination continues from eight to ten a. μ. and from two to four p. m. each day. The following is the order in which the sub­jects are taken.

Morning. Afternoon.

First day Logic ....Mathematics.

Second day Physics Ethics.

Third day History and chronology Greek, Latin, and

Hebrew.

Fourth day Latin verse composition Latin prose.

@@@, The terms first class, second class, &c., in Dublin, mean students who are in their first, second, &c. year.

@@@« The examiners are required to fix the merit of every candidate in each subject appointed for the examination, according to a scale of six degrees, technically called *judgments* which has been long in use for this purpose. The highest degree of merit is marked by the judgment *optime,* which however is very rarely given, and is therefore regarded as a very high honour. The remaining degrees are *valde bene, bene, satis bene, mediocriter bene,* and *vix mediocriter bene.* The student who receives this last judgment loses his examination, or, in technical language, is *cautioned ;* that is to say, the examination in which he is thus disgraced is not suffered to count in the number required for keeping his year, or for his degree. If he have received two or more such judgments, besides losing his examination, he is *turned down* to the bottom of his cla»s ; and if cautioned again, on the succeeding examination, he is put down into a lower class. The classical examiner gives three judgments, one for Greek, another for Latin, and another for a theme. The number of judgments given by the science examiner varies from one to four, ac­cording to the subjects read by the class.