

and that "in every notable town there should be erected a college in which the arts, together with the tongues, should be read by sufficient masters." And in order to secure for the people a sound education, and for the State a moral and religious community, the great Reformer announced the grand principle which our statesmen have failed to appreciate, "that the great schools called universities shall be replenished with those apt for learning, and that it must be carefully provided that no father, of whatever estate or condition, shall use his children at his own fancy, especially in their youthhood, but all must be compelled to bring up their children in learning and virtue." Impressed with these views, the Magistrates and Council purchased, in 1562, as the site for a college, a right to a great part of the ground and buildings which belonged to the Provost and prebendaries of the Collegiate Kirk of Field—a locality which a few years afterwards became remarkable from the fate of Lord Darnley, the Queen's husband, whose apartments were blown up by gunpowder on the 10th February, 1567. Close to this site stood an ancient pile of buildings, which had been the town residence of the Dukes of Clatellherault. It was fitted up for temporary class-rooms; and other apartments were added from time to time, till the completion of the old College, which has since been replaced by the magnificent buildings which we now occupy. The Papal influence being now extinct in Scotland, the Magistrates and Town Council proceeded without opposition to complete the arrangements which they had begun. In 1581 they obtained a charter from James VI. authorising them to found a university, and placing it entirely under their management and control. An Act of Parliament, passed in 1621, ratified this charter; and while the other universities of Scotland were governed by a Chancellor, a Rector, a Principal, and Professors, the University of Edinburgh was but a metropolitan academy, without any well defined constitution, and in which neither the teachers nor the taught had any voice whatever. Under this municipal control, which, we are bound to say, was, generally speaking, exercised tenderly and wisely, the University continued for nearly 300 years, till a recent Act of Parliament established its independence, added to its endowments, and placed in new hands the patronage of many of its chairs.

Musical Professorships.—The most munificent and valuable gift ever made to the University, we owe to the generosity of a soldier—General John Reid, colonel of the 88th regiment of foot, who, in 1803, bequeathed £68,000 "for establishing and endowing a Professorship of Music in the College and University of Edinburgh, where," to use his own words, "he had his education, and passed the pleasantest part of his youth." As this sum was too large for the purpose, he provided that "after the endowment was completed," the residue should be employed "in making additions to the library, or in promoting the general interest and advantage of the University in such a way as the Principal and Professors should think most fit and proper." Owing to the difficulty of determining what portion of the fund should be invested for the support of the Chair, and what portion for the general purposes of the University, a litigation was carried on for eight years between the Senatus and the Town Council. It came to a close in 1855, when the report of Professor Moir, to whom the case was submitted, was affirmed by the final judgment of the Court of Session. By this report the sum of £161,401 was declared to be the capital in the hands of the Senatus. Of this, £8000 was devoted to the erection of a suitable class-room; £2000 to the building of an organ; and other sums for the purchase of apparatus and musical books, and for the general expenses of the class. Under this arrangement, a magnificent hall has been erected for the class-room and library; a noble organ has been built; and large and expensive instruments have been constructed for the illustration of the course.

The Fine Arts.—It is an interesting fact in the history of our University, that the next valuable legacy which it received was intended to promote a taste for another, and one of the most important of the fine arts. By a will dated in 1834 Sir James Erskine of Torry bequeathed to the college all the pictures, bronzes, and marbles of the house of Torry. It was thought, however, that the purpose of the trust would be more effectually carried out by the collection under the charge of the Board of Trustees, and exhibiting it in the apartments of the Royal Institution. The collection was therefore transferred to the Institution in 1844 on the condition that it should be returned to the University when suitable accommodation for it could be obtained.

Natural and Physical Science.—The great importance of natural and physical science in every course of academical study, induces me to notice three bequests made to the University by Sir William Pulteney, Dr. Thomson, and Dr. Hope.

The Jardine Bursary—Career of the "Calculating Boy."—It would occupy too much of your time were I to give you an account of the many benefactors who have founded bursaries in this University; but there is one so peculiar in some of its aspects, that I feel

it a special duty to bring it under your notice. The Jardine Bursary bears the name not of its founder, but of the patron and friend of its founder, and is the only bursary, I believe, in any of our colleges endowed by a student with the first fruits of his professional labour, and consecrated to the individual through whose liberality he obtained a university education. In 1820, George Parker Bidder, celebrated as the "calculating boy," was brought by his father to Edinburgh, to exhibit his wonderful powers of mental calculation. Sir H. Jardine, then King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, took an interest in the boy, and, believing that he possessed talents beyond his arithmetical capacity, obtained the permission of his father to give him a college education. By means of a liberal allowance from himself, and a little assistance from his friends—of whom I had the privilege of being one—Sir Henry obtained for George Bidder an education in this University which fitted him for the noble profession of a civil engineer. By his talents and industry Mr. Bidder soon rose to professional eminence, and in 1846 he presented £1000 to the University to found a bursary for the benefit of natives of Scotland, and he gave it the name of Jardine in commemoration of the munificence of his benefactor. It is a remarkable circumstance that the late celebrated engineer, Mr. Robert Stephenson, studied here at the same time, and afterwards became Bidder's warmest patron and steadiest friend.

Mrs. Tyndall Bruce, of Falkland, has lately given to the University of Edinburgh, £10,000 to found three scholarships of £100 a year each, three bursaries of from £30 to £35, and a prize of £20 in the Logic Class.

26. DONATION TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

A munificent donation, amounting to £6250, has lately been made to the United Colleges of St Salvator's and St Leonard's, in this University, by two gentlemen of Scottish descent—James A. Guthrie, Esq., and his brother, Arbuthnot C. Guthrie, Esq., Idol Lane, London. The object of these gentlemen in making this donation is, as expressed in their deed of endowment, "to promote and encourage education in Scotland, and more especially classical literature in the University of St Andrews." The fact of their father having been educated at St Andrews University, and having always retained a lively interest in its welfare, pointed it out as the most natural place for his two sons to choose for their proposed endowment, and as one where the scholarship might be fitly associated with his name. This gentleman, went early in life to London, and having prospered in his undertakings there as a merchant, bequeathed a large fortune to his only surviving sons, the donors of the aforesaid benefaction. The model which these gentlemen had more or less in view, in the shape they gave to their endowment, was that of the Snell Exhibitions in the gift of Glasgow University; but, the holders of the Snell Exhibitions are bound to go to Oxford, and there, to one college, Balliol. The gainers of the Guthrie Scholarship from St Andrews may proceed to any college of either Oxford or Cambridge, or may study at any foreign University which the trustees shall sanction.

II. Papers on University Extension.

1. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN ENGLAND.

The Hebdomadal Council, at Oxford, has just been asked to decide upon the merits of two very different Schemes of University Extension. Though differing essentially in their principles, they agree, however, in the common aim of endeavoring to bring the education given at the Universities within the reach of a larger class of persons than are now receiving it. The one endeavours to effect this object by the establishment of eleemosynary aids to poor students, either by the erection of new Colleges, appropriated to young men of limited means, or the foundation of Exhibitions in their favour, attached to the existing Colleges. The other proposes a mode of "extension by affiliation," resembling in some respects, though not entirely, the system adopted by the University of London. Both Schemes have been considered and elaborately reported upon by Sub-Committees appointed for the purpose. The Report on the first Scheme contains seven recommendations, which may be arranged under three general heads. The first recommendation is, that Colleges be invited to establish Exhibitions "for the assistance of such persons as cannot support, unaided, the expenses of a University education." The second is, that the Hebdomadal Council be moved to obtain from the University a grant of £20,000 to aid the smaller Colleges in founding these Exhibitions. The remaining recommendations are mainly intended to secure a proper application of the University grant, which, it is stated, should be confined to "persons absolutely incapable without