

after their admission, may continue to enjoy the privilege of voting, so long as their names remain on the books of some College or Hall, and they comply with the conditions above stated. The same privilege may also be enjoyed by persons who have been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, or Doctor in either of the three faculties, by *Diploma*, or by *Decree of Convocation*; but not by those who have been admitted merely to *Honorary Degrees*.

The number of persons required to make a Congregation is *Nine* at the least, besides the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors; but for a Convocation no particular number of Members is required.

The business of Congregation is principally confined to the electing the Hebdomal Council, the passing of Graces and Dispensations, and the granting of Degrees. Upon all questions submitted to the House, the Vice-Chancellor singly, and the two Proctors jointly, possess the power of an absolute negative. In the sole instance of supplications for *Graces*, but in no other, every Member of the House is invested, in addition to the general right of suffrage, with a *suspending Negative* upon each Grace for three times, as the Grace is proposed in three distinct Congregations; but previously to the fourth supplication, he is required to state privately to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors the ground and proof of his objection, which are subsequently submitted to the judgment of the House for approbation or rejection. All suffrages for or against Graces and Dispensations in Congregation are to be whispered secretly in the ear of the Proctor; by a majority of which, given in the word *placet*, or *non placet*, the fate of the measure is ultimately determined.

As in Congregation, so also in Convocation, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor singly, and the two Proctors jointly, are officially invested with an absolute negative upon all proceedings, except in elections.

In both Houses, when the negative of the Vice-Chancellor, or of the Proctors, is not interposed, every question is decided by the majority.

The present Chief Officers of the University are:—*Chancellor*, The Right Hon. Edw. Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Earl of Derby, D. C. L., elected 1852; *High Steward*, The Right Hon. William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, D. L. C., elected 1838; *Vice-Chancellor*, Richard Lynch Cotton, D. D., Provost of Worcester College, elected 1852; *Representatives in Parliament*, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, D. C. L., Christ Church, elected 1847; Sir William Heathcote, Bart., D. C. L., All Souls', elected 1854.

The Colleges of the University are:—

1. University College, said to have been founded by King Alfred, and restored by William of Durham about 1249. The foundation consists of a Master and 12 Fellows, besides 1 Stowell Law Fellow, and 2 Radcliffe's Travelling Fellows, 17 Scholars, and 2 Lodge's Exhibitioners; also 1 Bible Clerk, who receives £86 per annum.

2. Balliol College, founded by John and Dervorgilla Balliol, about 1263. The foundation consists of a Master, 12 Fellows, and 15 Scholars. *Tutor and Junior Dean*, Rev. W. C. Lake, M. A.; *Catechetical Lecturer*, Rev. James Riddell, M. A.; *Mathematical Lecturer*, H. J. S. Smith, M. A.

3. Merton College, founded by Walter de Merton in 1264. The foundation consists of 1 Warden, 24 Fellows, 14 *Portionists*, or Post-masters.

4. Exeter College, founded by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter in 1314. The foundation consists of a Rector, 25 Fellows, 9 Scholars and 1 Bible Clerk.

5. Oriel College, founded by Edward II. in 1326, on the suggestion of Adam de Brome, his almoner. The foundation now consists of a Provost and 18 Fellows, with 26 Scholars and Exhibitioners. *Sub-Dean and Junior Treasurer*, Rev. J. W. Burgon, M. A.; *Tutors*, Rev. J. Earle, M. A.; Rev. C. Daman, M. A.; *Mathematical Lecturer*, F. Harrison, M. A.

6. Queen's College, founded in 1340, by Robert de Eggesfield, Chaplain to Philippa, Queen of Edward III. (from whom it is called Queen's College). There are now 16 Fellows, 2 Chaplains, 8 Tabernacles and 2 Bible Clerks.

7. New College, founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, in 1386, for a Warden, 70 Fellows and Scholars, 10 Chaplains, 8 Clerks, 16 Choristers, 1 Schoolmaster. The Fellows and Scholars are elected from Winchester College.

8. Lincoln College, founded by R. Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, and greatly augmented by T. Rotheram, Archbishop of York, in 1479. The present foundation consists of a Rector, 12 Fellows, 10 Scholars, 12 Exhibitioners and 2 Bible Clerks.

9. All Souls' College, founded in 1437, by Archbishop Chichele, for a Warden, 40 Fellows, 2 Chaplains and 4 Bible Clerks.

10. Magdalen College, founded in 1456, by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, for a President, 40 Fellows, 30 Scholars called Demies, a Schoolmaster, an Usher, 4 Chaplains, a Steward, an Organist, 8 Clerks and 16 Choristers.

11. Brasenose College, founded in 1509, by W. Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight. The foundation now consists of a Principal and 20 Fellows, with Scholars.

12. Corpus Christi College, founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, for a President, 20 Fellows, 20 Scholars and 2 Chaplains.

13. Christ Church,—this Society was originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey, in 1526, and re-founded by Henry VIII. in 1546, when the Episcopal See was removed from Osney to this College, and the Church of St. Frideswide was constituted a Cathedral by the name of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford, for the maintenance of a Dean, 8 Canons, 8 Chaplains, a Schoolmaster, an Organist, 8 Clerks, 8 Choristers, together with 100 Students, to which number, one was added in 1664.

14. Trinity College was founded in 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope (on the site of Durham College), for a President, 12 Fellows and 12 Scholars. Another Scholarship was added soon afterwards by R. Blount, Esq.; 3 Exhibitions have also been added, one of which is limited to Winchester College.

15. St. John's College was founded in 1555, by Sir Thomas White. It consists of a President, 50 Fellows and Scholars, 1 Chaplain, 1 Organist, 6 Singing Men, 8 Choristers and 2 Sextons.

16. Jesus College was founded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1571, on the petition of Hugh Price, L. L. D., treasurer of St. David's, who left lands for the maintenance of a Principal, 8 Fellows and 8 Scholars; it has since been increased by different benefactors, so that the Society at present consists of a Principal, 19 Fellows and 18 Scholars.

17. Wadham College was founded by Nicholas Wadham of Merrifield, in Somersetshire, Esq., and Dame Dorothy his wife, in 1613, for a Warden, 15 Fellows, 15 Scholars, 2 Chaplains and 2 Clerks.

18. Pembroke College, founded in 1624, by King James I., at the cost and charges of Thomas Tesdale, Esq., and Richard Wightwick, B. D. The foundation now consists of a Master, 20 Fellows and 16 Scholars.

19. Worcester College, founded in 1714, by Sir Thomas Cooke, Bart. Considerable additions have been made to this foundation, which now consists of a Provost, 21 Fellows, 16 Scholars and 3 Exhibitioners.

20. St. Mary Hall, which formerly belonged to Oriel College, was converted by that Society into a separate place of Education in 1333, and subsequently became an independent Academical Hall.

21. Magdalen Hall was originally founded by Bishop Waynflete, for students previous to a mission into his College, but became an independent Hall in 1602; and the site was removed to that of Hertford College in 1822. It has several Exhibitions, and the Lusby Scholarships, founded in 1833.

22. New Inn Hall was established about 1438. There are 19 Members of Convocation.

23. St. Edmund Hall derives its name from St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III. It was established about 1269, and was purchased by Mr. Denyse, Provost of Queen's College, and devised by him, in 1557, to his College, who appoint the Principal.

THE NEW HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.—On October 24, 1854, was elected the Hebdomal Council, to which are transferred all powers, privileges, and functions before possessed or exercised by the Hebdomal Board. The Hebdomal Council consists of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors *ex officio*, 6 Heads of Colleges or Halls, 6 Professors and 6 Members of Convocation, of not less than five years' standing, *elected by Congregation*.

II. THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Abridged from the last Cambridge Calendar.

The University of Cambridge is a society of students in all and every of the liberal arts and sciences, incorporated (13th Eliz. c. 29) by the name of *The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge*. This commonwealth is a union of seventeen colleges, or societies, devoted to the study of learning and knowledge, and for the better service of the Church and State. All these colleges,* or halls, have been founded since the beginning of the reign of King Edward I.,† and are maintained by the endowments of their several founders and benefactors. Each college is a body corporate, bound by its own statutes; but is likewise controlled by the paramount laws of the University. The present University statutes were given by Queen Elizabeth in the 12th year of her reign, and, with the former privileges, were sanctioned by Parliament. They are the foundation upon which all new laws are framed.

Each of the colleges, or departments, furnishes members both for the executive and legislative branch of its government. The place of Assembly is the Senate House.

All persons who are Masters‡ of Arts, or Doctors in one or other of the three faculties, *viz.* Divinity, the Civil Law, or Physic, having their

* Colleges and Halls are synonymous here, though not so at Oxford. Thus Clare Hall is called "Collegium sive Domus, sive Aula de Claro."

† The first authentic charter is said to be dated 45 Henry III. and to be found among the records in the Tower.

‡ These Bachelors in Divinity who are Members of the Senate, deduce their privilege from having previously taken the degree of M. A.