

first step of a series which leads to the highest civil and ecclesiastical honours, in Scotland leads to nothing. Fellowships—those admirable provisions of our English forefathers in favour of that small section of our academical youth who may not be destined to rush immediately into the tug and turmoil of active life—do not exist in the northern universities. What are called bursaries are only certain paltry scholarships, and bible clerkships (as some of our colleges call them), which operate mainly in withdrawing a large portion of the Scottish population from the middle schools (such as they are), and forcing them prematurely into the independent responsibilities of a university life. By means of these bursaries the university course, in the case of a few poor and talented students, may be gone through gratis; but it leads to nothing. As soon as an ambitious student—generally at the early age of nineteen or twenty—has completed his university course, he is a beggar; and, if he means to continue his profounder studies, sees no prospect but pure beggary before him. The consequence is that, in order to keep soul and body together, he is forced to betake himself to some ill-paid employment—teaching, public or private, generally—which renders all study impossible. Anything like a thorough basis of historical research, as a matter of course, is never laid. Then in the learned professions, so called, a man is nothing the better for any academical distinctions, such as they are, which he may have gained. Lawyers are advanced chiefly by personal and by party connections, or by the mere power of talk; theologians by popular eloquence, or by business talent displayed in the Church courts; doctors by smooth manners, by knowledge of drugs, or by anything rather than a knowledge of the history of the human mind and the philosophy of his-

tory. What remains, therefore, for the poor student? The rectorships of the middle schools, which in Germany are respectable, and in England wealthy, situations, are in Scotland, as a rule, underpaid and overworked in a degree which only the force of fact could make credible. While subordinate local Judges in the principal country towns are paid by the nation a salary varying from five to eight hundred a year, the rector of a burgh school only in one or two rare instances enjoys in emolument—fees and all—above two hundred pounds sterling a year! And not only so, but the few professorships which exist in the country, as the sole reward to the ambitious scholar, are generally paid in such a way as to make it difficult for a professor (unless he contrives to marry a rich wife) to maintain his position in society. In Marischal College, Aberdeen, for instance, there is not one among a dozen of professors whose academical income amounts to £400 a year! In Edinburgh the Professor of Hebrew and all other Oriental languages, earns a wage of not more than £220, or at the very outside, in a very favourable year, £250 annually. No person, after looking into a few arithmetical facts of this kind (of which the Blue Books are full), will have any difficulty in comprehending why all the higher kinds of academical learning, properly so called, have utterly died out in Scotland. They have died very naturally, because they have been starved, what the vulgar utilitarian market ed. In Scotland the plain truth is, that no man can afford to be a scholar. If he learns anything beyond calls for he will soon find that no place remains for him in that quarter. The sooner he makes his escape from so ungrateful a region, and learns to write smart leading articles for the "Times" or the "Daily News," in London, so much the better.

Lord Brougham.

Among the great ones of the present age, probably there are few, if any, who possess such varied ability as the man whose name heads this article. There are many men now living, whose knowledge of some sub-

jects, is very remarkable; but where on the broad earth, will we find a man who excels in so many different subjects—who excels as a statesman, political economist, legislator, jurist, advocate, orator, philosopher, letters,