

ing the advowsons of more livings than half the number of their fellowships, which causes fellows of colleges to continue in that condition till about the age of forty-two, or forty-three years; and it would be desirable that such of them as are not tutors of their respective colleges, or other permanent officers of them, should go off to livings about the age of thirty-two, or thirty-three years, instead of forty-two, or forty-three years;—and the patronage of colleges tends more to encourage learning and clerical merit, than the patronage of private noblemen or gentlemen, who often give away their livings without regard to those circumstances, and from mere personal favour and liking for companionable qualities, and often sell them for money;—it would be expedient to permit colleges to acquire twice as many advowsons of livings as they are now restrained to, or as many as the whole number of their fellowships respectively amounts to.

All these things might be done, without,
in the least degree, invading the govern-
F ment