

was given to that institution, and it was then known as University College. About the same time, another charter was given, and by it London University was established. This was granted during the royal will and pleasure, and it therefore had to be renewed after the death of William IV., which was done December 5, 1837. Additional powers were given in 1850, and on April 9, 1858, a wholly new charter was signed, instituting many changes in the functions and arrangements of the University. At that time there were forty-seven colleges and collegiate schools in connection with the University. The number is now considerably over fifty. The degrees conferred are those of Law, Medicine, Surgery (which is distinct from Medicine), Science, Literature, and Arts. The degrees in surgery, Literature and Science are of very recent origin, and at the present time Literature has but one doctor, Dr. Weymouth formerly of Plymouth, now of Mill Hill school. It will be seen that Divinity has no place. This is intentional. It was expressly excluded at the foundation of the University, and the exclusion for a long time was reckoned as a reproach to the institution. That feeling no longer prevails, and the result is that men of all religions and races can and do obtain the benefits of the University. The new building is very ornate, the style Palladian, and the building is remarkable for the large amount of sculpture introduced. In fact, it may be called a combination of sculpture and architecture. As regards ground plan, the building consists of two oblong blocks, the smallest of which is placed behind or to the south of the principal one. The front presents a central portion about 120 feet in length, flanked by two square towers, and extended farther east and west by wings, apparently two stories in height and 65 feet in length. The towers carry a clock and a wind dial, and between them is a projecting portico with five entrances. The portico, the centre, and the wings are all surmounted by balustrade on the pedestals of which balustrades are placed statues of eminent men, selected as fitting illustrations of the various forms of academic culture. The statues over the portico are seated, those on the roof line are standing; and there are also standing figures in the niches on the ground floor of each wing. The principal figures are on the balustrades of the portico, and are by Mr. Durham. Taking them in order from east to west, they are statues of Newton, Bentham, Milton, and Harvey, as representatives of the four Faculties—Science, Law, Arts and Medicine. The figures on the central roof line are Galem, Cicero, Aristotle, Plato, Archimedes and Justinian, representing ancient culture. Of these the first three are by Mr. Westmacott, the last three by Mr. Woodington. The east wing is devoted to illustrious foreigners. To the roof line Mr. Wyom has contributed Galileo, Goethe and Laplace; whilst for the niches Mr. McDowell has furnished Leibnitz, Cuvier and Linnæus. The west wing is adorned with English worthies—Hunter, Hume and Davy—by Mr. Noble on the balustrade; and Adam Smith, Locke and Bacon, by Mr. Theed, in the niches. Shakspeare is conspicuous in his place of honour inside, and at present a cast of the Westminster Abbey statue faces the visitors attending the great central stair case. This stair case is exceedingly fine, and is quite the principal feature of the interior. White marble balusters are surmounted by a grey marble hand-rail. Before mounting the staircase a fine corridor is passed running at right angles. On the right or western side the corridor leads to the great library or examination hall, a room 72 feet by 53 feet, which occupied the whole of the corresponding wing. On the left, or eastern side, it leads to the theatre or lecture hall, which occupies the whole of the eastern wing, and is capable of seating nearly 800 persons. Ascending the main staircase we reach a landing of polished marble, inlaid in various colours. This landing gives access in the centre to a very handsome Senate room, 43 feet by 27 feet and 56 feet 5 inches high. On either side of it are smaller rooms for committees, and for the Registrar and Assistant-Registrar of the University. At the extremities are entrances to the respective galleries of the great hall and of the theatre

and transverse passages, corresponding to those below, give access to the first floor of the southern block. This first floor is occupied by two examination halls, placed over the smaller halls of the ground floor, and fitted up especially for the conduct of practical examinations in chemistry and in anatomy. At present the tone of the building is too white. As the Queen had arranged to go through the building, every one of the principal rooms in the University was tenanted with a goodly and distinguished company. For once the ladies were eclipsed in costume by the gentlemen. It is impossible for tongue or pen to describe the gorgeous and many-coloured robes in which the members of the university arrayed themselves. The older members were themselves astonished. At 12.20 the sound of the band playing "God save the Queen" told us that the Prince and the Princess of Wales had arrived. It was half an hour later before the second performance of the National Anthem announced the arrival of the Queen. She was accompanied by the Horse Guards, and the Coldstreams on foot were drawn up in front of the building with their band. Her Majesty was met at the grand entrance by Lord Granville, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Lowe, and several other Ministers and members of the University; and having been conducted into the Western and Eastern Halls, and up the grand staircase into the Senate Room, she descended and entered the theatre just before one o'clock. The royal party consisted of the Queen, the Prince and the Princess of Wales, and the Princess Louise. Her Majesty was dressed in a black morning dress and bonnet. The Princess of Wales was also in mourning; the Princess Louise wore a resplendent costume which alone of all the ladies present outvied the doctor's gowns. The prince was in a general's uniform. The great officers of State and attendants stood in a group on the left, the members of Convocation on the right, and the spectacle at that moment was decidedly imposing. Lord Granville presented and read the following address:—"May it please your Majesty: We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Fellows, and Graduates of the University of London, hail with feelings of loyal attachment the presence here to-day of your Majesty and of other members of the Royal family. The influence of the Crown, during your Majesty's reign, has been exerted in an especial manner to promote and extend education. It was in the year of your Majesty's accession to the Throne that the University of London began its labours for the encouragement of a regular and liberal course of education among all denominations of the subjects of the Crown. We offer our dutiful thanks to your Majesty for consenting to open a building which, with the sanction of the Crown, has been granted to us by Parliament, and which, while distinguished by its architectural merits, fully satisfies all the requirements of the University. We venture to interpret this gracious consent as a personal recognition, on the part of your Majesty, of the progress which the University has made in numbers and in reputation; and of its success in developing an enlarged system of education among all classes, races, and creeds of your Majesty's subjects in every quarter of the globe. Your Majesty's visit will confer an historical interest on this building. It will dwell in the memory of those who are this day to receive distinction earned by honourable diligence and ability; and will sustain the Senate and Convocation in their combined efforts to elevate their university still higher in public esteem."

The Queen bowed at the conclusion of the address, took it from Lord Granville's hands. She then said in a clear voice "I declare this building opened." A flourish of silver trumpets from the gallery announced the fact to outsiders. Then the loyalty which would have broken out when the Queen entered, but was suppressed by a vigorous official hush, was allowed to have full play. "Three cheers for the Queen" were called, and a good many more were given. Each member of the Royal Family present had the orthodox three, and the Queen looked particularly pleased when the last of them "The Prince of Wales" was called. Then there followed general bows and graceful curtsies, and the royal party disappeared, having been in the theatre scarcely more than five minutes. As soon as they were out of sight the Chancellor, the Premier, Mr. Disraeli, and other favourites were called, and then the degrees were conferred by the Chancellor.