

names upon the college-boards a sufficient time, have votes in this assembly. Those who erase their names from their respective college-boards, lose the privilege of Members of the Senate, unless they re-enter their names, and reside the greater part of *three* several terms.

The Senate is divided into two Houses, denominated the Regents' and Non-Regents' House, with a view to particular duties allotted to the members of the Regents' House, by the Statutes of the University.

Masters of Arts of less than five years' standing, and Doctors of less than two, compose the Regent or Upper House, or, White Hood House, from its members wearing their hoods lined with white silk. All the rest constitute the Non-Regent or Lower House, otherwise called the Black-Hood House, from its members wearing black silk hoods. But Doctors of more than two years' standing, and the Public Orator of the University, may vote in either House according to their pleasure.

Besides the two Houses, there is a council called the Caput, chosen annually upon the 12th of October, by which every University Grace must be approved before it can be introduced to the Senate.

The Caput consists of the Vice-Chancellor, a Doctor in each of the faculties, Divinity, Civil Law, and Physic, and two Masters of Arts, who are the representatives of the Regent and Non-Regent Houses.—The Vice-Chancellor is a member of the Caput by virtue of his office.

The University confers no degree whatever, unless the Candidate has previously subscribed a declaration that he is *bonâ fide* a member of the Church of England, as by law established.*

The executive branch of the University is committed to the following officers:—

A Chancellor, who is the head of the whole University.

A High Steward.

A Vice-Chancellor, who is elected annually on the 4th of November, by the Senate. His office, in the absence of the Chancellor, embraces the execution of the Chancellor's powers, and the government of the University according to her Statutes. He must be the Head of some college; and during his continuance in office he acts as a magistrate for the University, Town, and County.

A Commissary, who is an officer appointed by the Chancellor. He holds a court of record for all privileged persons and Scholars under the degree of M.A.

A Public Orator, who is the voice of the Senate upon all public occasions. He writes, reads, and records the letters to and from the body of the Senate, and presents to all honorary degrees with an appropriate speech.

The Assessor is an officer specially appointed by Grace of the Senate, to assist the Vice-Chancellor in his court, *in causis forensibus et domesticis*.

Two Proctors, who are peace-officers, elected annually. It is their especial duty to attend to the discipline and behaviour of all persons *in statu pupillari*, to be present at all Congregations of the Senate; to read the Graces in the Regent House, to take secretly the assent or dissent, and openly to pronounce the same. They must be Masters of Arts of two years' standing at the least; and are Regents by virtue of their office.

A Librarian, who has the management of the University Library.

A Registrar, who, by himself or deputy, attends all Congregations, to give directions for the due form of such Graces as are to be propounded, and when passed, to register them in the University records.

Two Taxors, who are appointed to regulate the markets, &c.

Two Scrutators, who attend all Congregations, read the Graces in the Lower House, gather the votes, and pronounce the decision of the House.

Two Moderators, who act as the Proctors' substitutes.

Two Pro-Proctors, who are appointed to assist the Proctors in matters relating to discipline and behavior of those persons who are *in statu pupillari*.

Three Esquire Bedells, who attend the Vice-Chancellor with their silver maces upon all public occasions and solemnities.

Syndics are the members of special committees of members of the Senate, appointed by Grace from time to time for specific duties.

The Professors are paid from various sources: many of them have ancient stipends, which were considerable at the period at which they were fixed, but which have become inadequate from the diminished value of money; to some professorships foundation estates are attached, and to the Regius and Lady Margaret's professorships of Divinity the improper rectories of Somersham and Terrington: the others are paid by stipends from the Privy Purse, or by government, one of them receiving £400, another £200, and the rest £100 per annum.

The annual income of the University, amounting to about £300 per annum, arises from various sources, of which the following are the principal:—

The Rectory of Burwell and a farm at Barton, producing about £1,000 per annum.

* This suffices for B.A., M.B. and LL.B.; but for other degrees it is necessary that persons should subscribe to the 34th Canon of the Church of England, inserted in the Registrar's Book.

The produce of fees at matriculation, for degrees, cautions for certain academical exercises for degrees, and other sources, the amount of which is variable, but does not average more than £2,000 per annum.

The trading profit of the Pitt [University] Press.

In the statement of the ordinary income and expenditure of the University, no account is taken of the amount of fees paid to the Bedells, Proctors, &c., amounting to about £2,400 per annum, by which these officers are entirely paid; nor of the Library-tax (of 6s. per annum upon every member of the University), which is appropriated entirely to the purchase of books for the Public Library; nor of various *trust funds*, appropriated to specific objects.

The whole of the funds of the University are managed by the Vice-Chancellor, or by specific Trustees.

The respective Orders in the several Colleges are as follows:—

1. A head of a College or House, who is generally a Doctor in Divinity; excepting of Trinity Hall, Caius College, and Downing College, where they may be Doctors in the Civil Law or Physic. The head of King's is styled Provost; of Queen's, President; of all the rest, Master.

2. Fellows, who generally are Doctors in Divinity, the Civil Law, or Physic; Bachelors in Divinity; Masters or Bachelors of Arts; some few Bachelors in the Civil Law or Physic, as at Trinity Hall and Caius College. The number of Fellowships in the University is 480.

3. Noblemen Graduates, Doctors in the several faculties, Bachelors in Divinity (who have been Masters of Arts), and Masters of Arts, who are not on the foundation, but whose names are kept on the boards for the purpose of being members of the Senate. The expense of keeping the name upon the boards varies in different Colleges from about £2 to about £4 per annum.

4. Ten-year Men; these are allowed to take the degree of Bachelor in Divinity without having been B.A. or M.A., by the 9th statute of Queen Elizabeth, which permits persons, who are admitted at any college when 24 years of age and upwards, to take the degree of Bachelor in Divinity after their names have remained on the boards ten years or more.

5. Bachelors in the Civil Law and Physic, who sometimes keep their names upon the boards till they become Doctors. They wear the habit, and enjoy all the ordinary privileges of Masters of Arts, except that of voting in the Senate.

6. Bachelors of Arts, who are *in statu pupillari*, and pay for tuition whether resident or not, and generally keep their names on the boards, either to show their desire to offer themselves candidates for Fellowships, or to become members of the Senate. If they erase their names, they save the expense of tuition and college *detrimenta*; and may, nevertheless, take the degree of M.A. at the usual period, by putting their names on the college boards a few days previous to incepting; but under such circumstances they cannot become members of the Senate unless they reside again during the greater part of three several terms.

7. Fellow-Commoners, who are generally the younger sons of the nobility, or young men of fortune, and have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' table.

8. Scholars, who are generally foundation members of their respective Colleges, and who enjoy various advantages; in some cases they have their commons paid for, their chambers rent-free, and various weekly or other allowances: in other cases they have specific stipends only, in conformity with the conditions of their foundation. They are for the most part elected, by direct examination or otherwise, at different periods subsequent to the commencement of their residence at the University, from the most promising and distinguished of the students.

9. Pensioners, who form the great body of the students, who pay for their commons, chambers, &c., and enjoy generally no pecuniary advantages from their respective colleges.

10. Sizars are generally students of limited means. They usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments.

The present Chief Officers of the University are:—*Chancellor*, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., LL.D., elected 1847; *High Steward*, Right Hon. John Singleton Copley, Baron Lyndhurst, LL.D. Trinity, elected 1840; *Vice-Chancellor*, Rev. Thos. S. Geldart, LL.D. Master of Trinity Hall, £400, elected 1853; *Representatives in Parliament*, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.A. Trinity, elected 1831; Loftus Tottenham Wigam, M.A. Trinity, elected 1850.

The Colleges of the University are:—

1. St. Peter's College, founded about 1257, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, for a Master and 14 Fellows. These Fellowships are open to any member of the University of sufficient standing for the M.A. degree. There are also 10 Bye-Fellows, who are not entitled to any office or voice in the affairs of the college. These are perfectly open and unrestricted. There are 62 Scholarships, founded at different periods, and are of different value, paid according to residence.

2. Clare Hall founded in 1326, by Lady Elizabeth, sister of Gilbert, Earl of Clare. The foundation consists of 10 Senior or Foun-