Released for men from the regular army are still leads to fraudulent enlistatails, upon the soldier, so y penalty of loss of service, d conduct pay. If every wed to enlist after the first rt be avoided:-

p will convince the reader var to France. With Metz eges, and every probability re the end of the year, a first class power. Un-The heaviest weight falls out the exaction of such an as' that demanded by the vill be felt throughout the orld. As one of our conit will draw bullion from r circulation, raise the rate ur industry, and expose our he present necessities of are the funds to pay off the presentatives must go into financial capital. The Il have but one thought and to watch their adversary's to take advantage of it for ent at Bordeaux have already ulation on the subject of the of the country. They have disband the army èn bloc; ranks of the regular army on their passing an examinae really worthy. The class will constitute the nucleus hich promotion by seniority lished, and no rank, high or hout a public examination ich all specially military rred. This is reform with

said to have arrived in is residence there. PLON all him, has been elected to

as Deputy for Corsica, luding members of former t been abrogated, and the been urgently besought to y PLON never bore a very noral rectitude, and the makes the singular dishas actually offered him-regent of France, under the successor to Napoleon III, power! There is reason & favoured the idea of an atil he found by the recent

k favoured the iden of an attil he found by the recent ppears to have done with sent. The notion that the ould be restored by the ent for the inexplicable at Metz. He might have ugh the lines there; now it and a constant mennee to I always aimed at her head, cause deserving of notice ouse of Lords. The cause ND, v. Hon. MARMADUKE mor being appellant, and The Hon. M. Maxwell is of Terregies, Kiroudbright, he agricultural tenant of a under an ordinary lense.

under an ordinary lease, an artificial pond lying ad other lands of the that question at issue was that question at issue was under his lease a right to this question of the law of orked its way through a ts, and finally entered the pretty "kettle of fish!" atemporaries observe that atcased with fish worth a nd, it would hardly have of the litigants to have on about fishing in such

he ern of the war through he era of the war through a passing has been the s Bourse. At the declara-french funds, which had ith great rapidity, from 5 69. At the beginning of that they had not sunk any are about 52. Prices any are about 52. Prices during the siege than on but since the capitulation, o been better than those

Scholarships. is of competing for the by Sir Jos. Whitwonth,

BELL SOHOLARSHIPS.

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NATURAL SOIENCE STUDIES.

The Wice-Chancellot has published to the Senate the following report of the Board of Natural Science Studies:

tudies. February 11, 1871. The Board of Natural Science Studies beg leave to

The Board of Natural Science Studies beg leave to make the following report:

A

They think that there would be an advantage in separating the Eximiniation for the Natural Sciences Tripos into two payes, analogous to the separation between the first three days and the last five days of the Examination for Mathematical Honours; and also that the subjects might be differently specified: they therefore recommend that the Natural Sciences Tripos, approved by Grace of the Scante, Teb 28, 1800, be altered as follows:

9. That the subjects of Examination be (1) Chemistry, and certain other branches of Physics; (2) Botany: including Yegetable Anatomy and Physiology; (3) Geology and Paleontology; (4) Minealogy; (5) Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Zology; and that the examination be conducted according to a scheme formed by the Board of Natural Sciences Studies, and approved by the Science Madies, and approved by the Science Madies, and approved by the Science Studies, and approved by

Senate."
And that in the place of Rules 1, 2, 3, confirmed by Grace of the Senate on May 24, 1860, the following

Grace of the Senate on May 24, 1800, the following be substituted:—
1. The Natural Sciences Tripos Examination shall extend over eight days, the hours of attendance during the first three and the last three days being from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon; and between the first three and the last three days there shall be an interval of two days, during which Examinations in practical work may be held."

the beld."

"12. The questions, exclusive of those which relate to practical work, shall be comprised in twelve papers, and be so distributed that each of the papers shall contain one or more questions in each of the following branches of Sciences, viz.:—(1) Chemistry, and certain other branches of Physics; (2) Botany, including Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology; (3) Geology and Palzontology; (4) Mineralogy; (5) Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Zoology. Some of the questions shall refer to objects exhibited at the examination."

at the examination."

"B. In the first six papers, the questions shall be of a more elementary character, and it shall be open to the Board of Natural Sciences in any schedules which they may issue to indicate the subjects that shall be suitable for this part of the examination. In the last six papers, the questions shall take a wider range, yet still, so far as regards those branches for which schedules are, issued by the Board of Natural Science Studies, shall be confined to subjects indicated in the schedule; each of the last six papers shall include a larger number of questions on the several subjects than the first six papers severally contain, and some of the questions shall have special reference to the Thilosophy and History of those subjects."

B. , B.

They propose also that the following be added to the proposed Rule 2:—
"The Examination shall be conducted viva voce as well as by printed papers, two Examiners at least being always present during viva voce examination."
They also think it desirable that all Candidates for Honours in the Natural Sciences, Tripos should be required to show some knowledge of the olementary principles of Chemistry and Physics, and they therefore recommend that for Rule 7 the following be substituted:—
"7. No candidate shall be blessed in the side of the comment."

substituted :—

"7, No candidate shall be placed in the first class who has not shown considerable proficiency in some one at least of the four subjects numbered (1), (2), (3), (4), or in two at least of the three divisions of No. (6), and no candidate shall be entitled to a place in the Tripos who has falled to satisfy the Examiners in the Elementary parts of Chemistry and Physics. The Board shall indicate in the schedule those parts of Chemistry and Physics which they consider elementary." D.

The Board further recommend that the foregoing alterations, so far as they may receive the sanction of the Senate, come into operation at the examination to be held in December, 1872.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The late Mr. Joseph Gedge, M.B., of Caius college, who died at Kharboum, on the 21st of October last, while engaged as medical officer in Sir Samuel Baker's expedition, has bequeathed £1,000, payable at the death of his mother, to the Cambridge University, for the founding of a prize to be given in over second year for the encouragement of the study of Physiology.

ZOOLGGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

2001.GGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

The Superintendent of the Museum has given notice that the Specimens added to the Collection during the past year have been arranged on tables in the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, and that they will remain so arranged until Saturday, March 11th, for the inspection of those who may take sufficient interest in the Museum to be desirous of seeing the additions that have been made. The Museum is open daily from 9 to 6.

THE SOLAR EOLIPSE OF DECEMBER, 1870. At the meeting of the Cambrige Philosophical Society, held on Monday evening last, a great deal of The meeting concluded with a graceful acknow-ledgement by the President of the obligations of the Society of Meetin. Hidnon-Adams! Offford and Moulon.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

A meeting was held yesterday (Friday), in the Comparative Anatomy Lecture-room, New Museums, when an account of the work of the above Society was given by the Rev. H. B. Tristram, LL.D., Ido., Jy. Captain Wilson, R.E., Director of the Jerusalem Survey; and by Capt. Palmer. [The Vice-Chancellor presided.—We shall give a report next week. CHON WEST

UNIVERSITY UNION.

UNIVERSITY UNION.

The debate on Tuesday, evening was opened by Mr.
J. de Soyres, Caius College, the subject being—
"That the government of the Universities may be
most wisely left in their own hands." The motion
was opposed by Mr. J. E. Johnson, St. John's College.
An animated debate ensued, lasting over two Hours.
On a division the motion was declared carried, the
numbers being—ayes, 77; noes, 41.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The terminal meeting of the University Association will be held in the room of the Church Missionary Union, Mr. Carpenter's, All Saints' Passage, this (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock. The Rev. J. M. Speechly, B.A., St. John's College, Missionary in Travancore, will give an account of the work in Travancore and also of the Syrian Church in South India. All members of the University who are interested in the work of Missions are invited to attend. Mr. Speechly will preach at the church of the Holy Sepulchre on Sunday evening, March 5.

COLLEGE NEWS.

The Rev. W. Neame, M.A. [B.A., 1861], of this College, has been appointed Vicar of Forest Hill, Oxford; pats. the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College.

Other, pars. the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Gonville and Calus College.

The Rev. M. E. Stanbrough, M.A. [B.A., 1851], of two Exhibitions at this College, on June 13, 14, this College, has been appointed Vicar of St. Leonard, Bridgnorth, Salop.

EXHIBITIONS.—There will be an examination for and 16. Each Exhibition will be of the annual value of £50, and tenable for three years. The examination will be in Classics and Mathematics. Applications should be addressed to the Rev. A. Austerlieigh, Tutor of the College.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

The Rev. A. E. Bull, B.A. [1861], of this Gollege, has been appointed Minister of St. Paul's, Hounslow Heath.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.

The Rev. A. N. Bull, M.A. [B.A., 1834], of this College, Vicar of St. Anne Woollavington-with-Puriton, Somerset, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Kingston.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON SECULARISING THE CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON SECULARISING THE CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Right Rev. BISHOP OF LINCOLN (Dr. Wordsworth) preached before the Cambridge University of Sunday last. Prior to commencing his sermon had advocated the claims of the National Society for Promoting Education amongst the Poor in the Principles of the Established Ohurch; in answer to which appeal a collection was made realising the sum of £30 IIs. Od. In the course of an excellent sermon on the history of the Maccabees, and the lessons to be deduced therefrom, his 'lordship said; Do we look to the sacred services of our College Chapels as sources and well-springs of moral, spiritual and intellectual strength? Have we faith in the Holy Scriptures which we there radministor, and in the prayers and creeds in which we there join? Or are we like those which we there administor, and in the prayers and creeds in which we there join? Or are we like those recreamt pricets of Jorusalom, Jason, Monchaus, and Alcimus, rendy to barter away the sacred doctrines; and the holy fitual which are committed to our charge, and which are treasures far more precious than all the silver and golden vessels stored in the temple at Jerusalem, which they surrendered to Anticchus? Are we ashamed of the Christian heritage received from our pious forefathers, as if it were a badge of slavery, or vestige of supersition? Are we prepared to hellenize ourselves? Are we even now preparing to destroy the fonces of our Christian faith and discipline, and to remove those religious sufguards which guarantee the Christian character of these venerable institutions, and protect the rising generation of England against the permicious teaching of hereay and unbelief? The allegation that religious tests may be divegated out to its logitimate chaech by some who do not hold the doctrines expressed by thom, might be urged equally well against all subscriptions to creeds, articles, and confessions of faith in the durivel; and they make shiper reck in the proper penalty of hereay; and thus the

Christ: he has revealed to us; the glory and the majesty and the victory of His second coming, and the everlasting bliss of those who have remained faithful to Him in times of stral, and have suffered gladly forth Him.—Lastly, the heroic mother in this history, who encouraged her seven some to die joyfully, for the truth, and who gladly followed those seven sons whom she had sent before her to God, has been well compared by an ancient Christian Father to the Church of Ohrist: exhorting her children to contend valiantly, and to suffer patiently, for the faith. "O my sons, have pity on me," said that; courageous mother, "have pity on me," said that; courageous mother, "have pity on me, who have borne you in my womb and nursed you at my breats." So says the Church of England to you. Do not forsake me, do not desert those, who have gone before you in the path of suffering and of glory. Do not prefer a shameful life of cowardice and treachery to the unfading crown of matryrdom for God. Do not prefer popular errors to unpopular truths. The faith's worst defeats are far more glorious than the world's noblest victories, Whenever the Anti-Ohristianism of these latter days endeavours to alture you with its smiles, and beguite you with its flatteries, or appal you with its menaces, or wither you with its second, or persecute you with its flatteries, or appal you with its menaces, or wither you with its second of the property of the receive you to Himself.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sin,—If ever there was an age of itter shamelessness it is the age we live in. There needs no
other proof of this than the outrage on civilisation
which all Europe, and England in particular, has
allowed to be perpetrated against the most important
member of the European community of nations; an
outrage which warrants the couclusion that if the
overgrown military despotism which is now being
safely consolidated, withdrawing, sated with slaughter
and pillage, and gorged with prey, to its dens and and pillage, and gorged with prey, to its dens and its fastnesses, sees fit, after a short period of its fastnesses, sees fit, after a short period of drunken repose, to make a raid, or a succession of raids, on the minor northern powers, for the triffing object of obtaining a sea-coast boundary, with harbours and fishing grounds, England and the other powers will continue to look on in the brutal insensibility of a shameless neutrality. And if the view be but slightly extended it is not difficult, and can hardly be ascribed to illusory imagination, to foresee the future of England as an insignificant republic of shopkeepers, then, as now, sensitive only on the shopkeepers, then, as now, sensitive only on the ground of rates and taxes, and in humble dependence on the all-conquering and all-devastating

ence on the all-conquering and all-devastating Teuton.

But it is to another, illustration of this distinguished characteristic of the age that I desire at the present moment to be allowed to call attention. A few centuries ago, a period which, until quite recently, was looked upon as comparatively barbarous, but which, viewed in the light of current history, ought to be considered as marked by virtues of a high order, though no longer recognised, certain plous and patriotic individuals, animated with zen for the service of God and their country, devoked their wealth to the founding of houses of rollgious education. The sites for those houses, which naturally presented themselves to their minds as most eligible on every account, were the precincts of the ancient Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Most of these houses—now called Colleges—were founded since that event, and one only the other day,—viz., Keble College, Oxford. Now, in relation to these foundations I wish particularly to call attention to a few facts, which political agitators are very careful to ignore, and of which the public in general seem to be in complete ignorance.

Each one of these colleges is an independent corporate bady, governed according to its oviv statutes.

The Macts, which political agitations are very careful to ignore, and of which the public in general seem to be in complete ignorance.

Each one of these colleges is an independent corporate body, governed according to its own statutes, and holding property in trust for the objects of its foundation—those objects, in all cases including diention—those objects, in all cases including diention—those objects, in all cases including diention—those objects, in all cases including diention according to the principles of the Estable Church. Now it must be particularly observed that the property thus devoted is not merely the property given by the first founder—that, in most cases, is a comparatively very small portion of the property given by the first founder that, in most cases, is a foundary of the first foundation, it may be easily to the first foundation, it was been many hundreds, I believe I may say thousands, of benefactors to these religious houses.

Now let this fact, which I am about to mention, be carefully noted; for, viewed in concettion with one of the subjects of political agitation which has recently been dealt with by Parliament, it will be deemed almost incredible. It is this, Of all these shousands of benefactors, extending, mind, in a sories to the present day, not one has been either a Jow, or a Protestant dissenter, or one of that class—I will not use an offensive word—who desire to repudiate all formal worship of God, all idea of a Church, on the contrary, every one of the denores of this accumulated property was a member of the Established Ohurch, and midde such membership a fundamental condition of participation, in his bounty. It was in absolute faith that this was to be a binding and perpotanal obligation that he bestowed his endowment. This faith has been kept down to our times, and present day, and to refer the present day, and to our times, and present day, and to our times, and present day.

present day.

Let us consider what is now taking place. The Jows, the Protestant dissenters, and that other class, have become rich and powerful. So powerful have become that they exercise an absolute control in the elections of a considerable number of parliament. Well, of course they aspire to the higher education. Why should they not? And common sonse, as well as common honesty, would suggest that they should enter inter her since they appear to the first they should enter into honesty, would suggest

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th Scholarships. irous of competing for the nded by Sir Jos. Whitworrn, of the Science of Engineering, mes to Mr. W. M. FAWOETT, 1,

Journal. ity

FOR THE WEEK. scond Stunday in Lent. Proper Genesis 27; Luke 16. Even. 4. Sermon, at St. Mary's 3 Afternoon, by the Rev. W. Catharine's College.

n on Thursday, the following ed the sanction of the Council

id the sanction of the Council of Association having invited the liversity in a proposal to estable that the Vice-Chamcellor, Dr. lare College, Dr. Abdy, Regius Waraker, Professor Birkbeck, Trinity Hall, W. M. Gunson, llege, E. C. Clark, M.A., of Gryan Walker, M.A., of Corpus pointed a Syndicate to consider with the Executive Committee, mate from time to time until ichaelmas Term. ancellor, Dr. Cookson, Master J. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. amphry, Professor of Anatomy, assor Adams, Professor Liveing, Trinity College, and O. Trotter, 1969, be appointed a Syndicate of an appropriate site for a ment of Experimental Physics, livice on the subject, to obtain in to report to the Senate from a end of the ensuing Easter ate. and other appointed ate. and other and the subject ate.

ate, appointed Nov. 24, 1870, ps should be taken for the com-niced Hall of. the Fitzwilliam sional advice if they think fit, nate before the division of the rappointed, and that it report the division of the ensuing.

a Seal of the University be set ed to H. T. Boodle, Esq. giving ancellor, Masters, and Scholars pearing for the University in a of. Chancery for the payment the Executors of the late Lord im of £28 12s., being the connuclisement of land copyhold agron Bozomes, which cannot consequence of his lordship's

F. Moore, M.A., of Pembroke lartmoll, M.A., of Christ's Col-xaminers in the Mathematical Composition, at the General Ordinary, B.A. Degree in the

nr Holmes, M.A., of Olare Col-shawe, M.A., of Oorpus Christi d Examinors in the Classical he Apostles at the General Ex-dinary B.A. Degree in the en-

mes, M.A., of Olnro College, be tor for the present year of the 'rizes in the place of Mr. Pres-

xanine. William Nickell, of Pembroke y proxy to incept in Arts. sommendation of the Museums radicate, the use of the Lecture o Anatomy be granted to the estine Exploration Fund on the

EGREES: ... on Thursday last, the following itors of Arts. nghby, Trinity college. Arts (in absence) koll, Pombroke college. ster of Laws. ohn's college.
St. John's college.
chelors of Arts. nity college,
m, Trinity college,
ming Nash, Queens' college,
Magdalene college,

IP. OF EXPERIMENTAL

RESIDES.

A Explain and at King's Cold dishet for the recently-founded rimental Physics at Cambridge.

be made on the 8th of March.

who died at Khartoum, on the 21st of October last, while engaged as medical officer in Sir Samuel Baker's expedition, has bequeathed £1,000, payable at the death of his mother, to the Cambridge University, for the founding of a prize to be given in every second year for the encouragement of the study of Physiology.

ZOOLGGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

The Superintendent of the Museum has given notice that the Specimens added to the Gollection during the past year have been arranged on tables in the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, and that they will remain so arranged until Saturday, March 11th, for the inspection of those who may take sufficient interest in the Museum to be desirous of seeing the additions that have been made. The Museum is open daily from 9 to 6.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF DECEMBER, 1870.

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THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF DECEMBER, 1870.

At the meeting of the Cambrige Philosophical Society, held on Monday evening last, a great deal of interest was excited by several communications with regard to the eclipse of the 22nd of December last. Professor Cayley presided, and therewere also present the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Power, Master of Pembroke), Professors (Challis (Plumian Professor of Astronomy), J. C. Adams (Lowndean Professor of Astronomy), J. C. Adams (Lowndean Professor of Astronomy), Miler, Liveing, and Babington; Mr. Lestourgeon (Trinity), Mr. Godfrey (Corpus), Dr. Reyner (St. John's), Dr. Campion (Queena'), and other distinguished members of the University.

Mr. BONNEY (St. John's), Secretary to the Society, officiated in that capacity.

Abstract of paper by Mr. W. H. H. Hudson, M. A., Fellow of St. John's College, on observations made at San Antonio on the total Solar Eclipse of 22nd December, 1870.

After briefly alluding to the difficulties under which the startling of the expedition laboured, and the ill fate of the Oran and Gibraltar parties, Mr. Hudson described the Cadiz party under Father Perry, which consisted of four obseryers with the spectroscope, four with the Polariscope, four sketchers and one time-keeper. They were stationed at San Antonio, three miles from Puerto de Sabta Maria, and five or six from Jerez (or Xeres) where the Americans were.

Lord Lindsay was at La Maria Luisa, 'also about the 'Americans and the English. The Spaniards were at Linear, about ten miles/N.W. of Lord Lindsay's position. Six of the English party were detac hed, three to join the Americans, some twenty miles E. by N. o Jerez, seven remained at San Antonio, After premising that the weather had been bad up to the day preceding the eclipse, and cloudy on the day of the colipse itself, and explaining that he was personally. concerned with the polarization observations which had for their object to obtain evidence as to whether the light of the corona was original or reflected, Mr. Hudson went

observations.

This account consisted first of a detailed description of his instrument, for the use of which he was indebted to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College; then of some experiments at San Antonio, which showed the extreme difficulty of procuring trustworthy results from Polariscopic observations on account of the interference of the atmosphere.

The observations during the eclipse consisted of these:—

trustworthy results from Polariscopic observations on account of the interference of the atmosphere. The observations during the eclipse consisted of these:—

"A determination of the plane of polarization on the Moon's limb diffing the partial phase.

"A determination that there was no polarization of the Corona at and just preceding the commencement of totality.

"A determination of the plane of polarization on the moon during totality.

"A determination of the plane of polarization on the moon during totality.

"An observation of the plane of polarization on the Corona to the south of the Moon. In all these cases the plane of polarization was the same, and neither radial nor tangential.

"An observation of the colour and appearance of the moon made with the telescope during totality. The colour was described as an olive green, and the texture of the moon's surface was compared to that of green velvet.

"An observation of the shape and extent of the Corona made with the naked eye, the greatest extent of the Corona was to a distance of about 3-4ths of the moon's diameter from the limb, its shape was quadrilatoral, and a V-shaped gap was observed.

"An observation of the shape and extent of the Corona it, was seen for 2min. 60sec., about three-quarters of a minute longer than the totality."

"A sketch of the shape of the Corona made immediately after totality."

"From these observations it was inferred that the polarization of the Corona observed was merely due to the intervening atmosphere.

The general result of the Eclipse Expeditions was to establish the cosmical origin of the Corona, and the existence of the V-shaped gap were now recognised features; but it was doubtful whether the separation of the Corona into two parts—an inner Corona, and an outer Glory—was any other than a, subjective effect.

"Professor W. G. Adams (Kings' College, London, and lite Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge), illustrated light from photographs by Mr. Brothers, at Spracuse.

the prints made by Mr. Houson by means of the light from photographs by Mr. Brothers, at Syracuse.

[Mr. Oliffold (Trinity College), who was with the Sicilian Expedition, described its comparative failure, but said that some observations made when the disc of the moon was comparatively free from clouds confining Mr. Mouron (8t. John's), who was stationed at Augusta, was of opinion that the polarization seen was attributable to defective instruments. Experiments had proved that polarization was not observed when the polarizer was placed, not at the eye, but at the other end of the instrument. The instrument had been thus used by the American observers; and they had never been able to detect radial polarization. His own experience, however, would not throw much light on the subject, owing to the tantalization of the conds at the time of his observations, and when the collipse was approaching totality. He could mainly exponence Mr. Hudsoil the observation of the gap, however, was wanting. douds at the time or many chilpse was approaching tot prroborate Mr. Huddon to gap, however, was wanting.

to its legitimate consequences would, under the pretence of liberty, degrade the congregations of the country, and expose a state of slavery, and expose in the control of England to a state of slavery, and expose in printing the state of slavery, and expose in the control of England to a state of slavery, and expose in this case, that the free-thinkers who take them are self-condemned, which is the 'proper penalty of heresy; condemned, which is the 'proper penalty of heresy; and thus their influency for evidence and the state of the slavery and the slavery and

Jew, or a Protestant dissenter, or one of that class—I will not use an offensive word—who desire to repudiate all formal worship of God, all idea of a Church. On the contrary, every one of the donors of this accumulated property was a member of the Established Church, and made such membership a fundamental condition of participation in his bounty. It was in absolute faith that this was to be a binding and perpetual obligation that he bestowed his endowment. This faith has been kept down to our times, and in reliance that it would still be kept, fresh benefactions have from time to time been added up to the present day.

factions have from time to time been added up to the present day.

Let us consider what is now taking place. The Jews, the Protestant dissenters, and that other class, have become rich and powerful. So powerful have they become that they exercise an absolute control in the elections of a considerable number of members of parliament. Well, of course they aspire to the higher education. Why should they not? And common sense, as well as common honesty, would suggest that they should enter into honourable rivalry with the Church in providing rewards as incentives to attainments in such science and learning as they approve. In fact, they have established schools and colleges in great numbers, and maintain them amply, for they are notoriously wealthy bodies, and no member of the Established Church, so far as is publicly known, has ever dreamt of putting in a claim to the enjoyment of any of the privileges or benefactions with which these institutions are endowed.

Let me once more, at the risk of being tedious,

enjoynem or any or the privileges or benefactions with which these institutions are endowed.

Let me once more, at the risk of being tedious, but in order to be quite clear and plain, state this simple truth, that the colleges in Cambridge—which, observe, in respect of their endowments, are quite independent of the University of Cambridge, the University being a distinct corporation—are in every sense as essentially [private corporate properties, in trust for Church objects among others, as are these institutions of Jews, Protestant dissenters, and others, for the objects of their founders and benefactors. They are grouped together in the university town of Cambridge in order that they may have the benefit of whatever advantages can be derived from residence in and membership of a great university And thus it has come to plass in the course of time that the members of these colleges form, in fact, but not wholly nor necessarily, the great body of the members of the University of Cambridge.

Now, the general scheme or one of these collegiate

bers of the University of (Cambridge.

Now, the general scheme or one of these collegiate establishments is this:—It is a corporate body, consisting of a master, so many fellows, and so many scholara. The funds which they administer proceed from the rent of lands. After paying all the various expenses of the establishment, which I need not enumerate, there is a residuum to be divided between the master and fellows. A fellow's stipend thus obtained is called a dividend, and ranges from about 2.160 to £800 a year. When a vacancy occurs a new member is elected, according to rules and conditions laid down in the college statutes. These statutes have been from time to time amended to meet the altered circumstances of the times, but there can be no doubt that membership with the Established Church of England is the one condition which every founder and benefactor has regarded as indispensable, the main object having been to preserve allowed and insightly-educated and learned body of clergymen for that Church, and to preserve allowed conditions and injuly-educated and learned body of clergymen for that Church, and to preserve allowed conditions and cleral.

Now one word about the University as distinct from the Colleges. A man of any creed, or of no creed, may become a member of the University, may attend all the lectures, may compete for its highest distinctions, may become senior wrangler, senior medallist, and obtain many prizes and distinctions. None of the distinctions, however, can alone qualify a man to hold a fellowship in a college—the college, as I have explained, being, in regard to its corporate rights and objects, quite distinct from the corporation of the University.

Let it be supposed, then, that a Jow or a Protestant dissenter obtains the place of senior wrangler. It is not natural to expect that if that honour is not in itself sufficient, the class to which he belongs, who are rights and objects, quite distinctions of the community, insist upon fosting their distinctions of the community insist upon