

work they had before them. Released from men from the regular army, it still leads to fraudulent enlistments upon the soldier, so, penalty of loss of service, and conduct pay. If every wed to enlist after the first it be avoided.

It will convince the reader war to France. With Metz, and every probability, the end of the year, a first class power. Un- of the war cannot be. The heaviest weight falls out the exaction of such an as that demanded by the world. As one of our con- it will draw bullion from circulation, raise the rate of industry, and expose our present necessities of are the funds to pay off the representatives must go into financial capital. The ll 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 *en bloc*, ranks of the regular army in their passing an examina- really worthy. The class will constitute the nucleus high promotion by seniority dished, and no rank, high or hout a public examination ich all specially military red. This is reform with

said to have arrived in residence there. PLON all him, has been elected to as Deputy for Corsica, luding members of former been abrogated, and the been urgently besought to PLON never bore a very moral rectitude, and the makes the singular dis- has actually offered him- regent of France, under the successor to Napoleon III, power! There is reason k favoured the idea of an nt he found by the recent appears to have done with sent. The notion that the ould be restored by the nt for the inexplicable t Metz. He might have ough the lines there; now it nd a constant menace to d always aimed at her head, cause deserving of notice ous of Lords. The cause ND, v. Hon. MARMAUDUK, mor being appellat, and The Hon. M. Maxwell is of Terregles, Kircubright, he agricultural tenant of a under an ordinary lease, an artificial pond lying and other lands of the dnt question at issue was under his lease a right to this question of the law of rked its way through a ts, and finally entered the pretty "kettle of fish" mtemporaries observe that stocked with fish worth a nd, it would hardly have of the litigants to have on about fishing in such

#### BELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice, that an election of one scholar of the second year upon this foundation, in place of S. H. Butcher, of Trinity College, who has resigned his scholarship, will take place on Friday, the 24th of March, 1871. Any undergraduates, being sons or orphans of clergymen, may be candidates, who, being resident in the University, are of more than one and of not more than two years' standing from the time of their first residence. The examination will commence on Monday, the 6th of March, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in the Senate House.

#### NATURAL SCIENCE STUDIES.

The Vice-Chancellor has published to the Senate the following report of the Board of Natural Science Studies.

February 11, 1871.

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

They think that there would be an advantage in separating the Examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos into two parts, 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 Ninth Regulation of the Natural Sciences Tripos, approved by Grace of the Senate, Feb 23, 1860, be altered as follows:—

"9. That the subjects of Examination be (1) Chemistry, and certain other branches of Physics; (2) Botany, including Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology; (3) Geology and Palaeontology; (4) Mineralogy; (5) Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Zoology; and that the examination be conducted according to a scheme formed by the Board of Natural Science Studies, and approved by the Senate."

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

"2. 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 Palaeontology; (4) Mineralogy; (5) Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Zoology. Some of the questions shall refer to objects exhibited at the examination."

"3. 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 Philosophy and History of those subjects."

"4. 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 elementary principles of Chemistry and Physics, and they therefore recommend that for Rule 7 the following be 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. (5), and no candidate shall be entitled to a place in the Tripos who has failed 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."

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.

The late Mr. Joseph Gedge, M.B., of Caius college, who died at Kharntum, on the 21st of October last, while engaged on medical office 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.

#### ZOOLOGY 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 ECLIPSE OF DECEMBER, 1870.

At the meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, held on Monday evening last, a great deal of

The meeting concluded with a graceful acknowledgment by the President of the obligations of the Society, to Messrs. Hudson, Adams, Clifford, and Moulton.

#### 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., &c., by Captain Wilson, R.E., Director of the Jerusalem Survey; and by Capt. Palmer. [The Vice-Chancellor presided.—We shall give a report next week.

#### 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—ays, 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, (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock. The Rev. J. M. Speesly, B.A., St. John's College, Missionary 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. Speesly will preach at the church of the Holy Sepulchre on Sunday evening, March 5.

#### COLLEGE NEWS.

##### OLARB COLLEGE.

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.

##### GONVILLE AND CAIUS 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.

##### KING'S COLLEGE.

EXHIBITIONS.—There will be an examination for and 16. Each Exhibition will be of the annual value of £60, and tenable for three years. The examination will be in Classics and Mathematics. Applications should be addressed to the Rev. A. Austen Leigh, Tutor of the College.

##### EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

The Rev. A. E. Bull, B.A. [1861], of this College, 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 Woolavington-with-Pariton, Somerset, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Kingston.

#### THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON SECULARISING THE CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Right Rev. BISHOP OF LINCOLN (Dr. Wordsworth) preached before the Cambridge University on Sunday last. Prior to commencing his sermon he advocated the claims of the National Society for Promoting Education amongst the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church; in answer to which appeal a collection was made realising the sum of £30 11s. 0d. In the course of an excellent sermon on the history of the Macabees, 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 read, and in the Holy Sacraments which we there administer, and in the prayers and creeds in which we there join? Or are we like those recalcitrant priests of Jerusalem, Jason, Menelaus, and Alcimus, ready to barter away the sacred doctrines, change, and the holy ritual which are committed to our all the silver and golden vessels stored in the temple at Jerusalem, which they surrendered to Antiochus? Are we ashamed of the Christian heritage received from our pious forefathers, as if it were a badge of slavery, or vestige of superstition? Are we prepared to hellenize ourselves? Are we even now preparing to destroy the fences of our Christian faith and discipline, and to remove those religious safeguards which guarantee the Christian character of these venerable institutions, and protect the rising generation of England against the pernicious teaching of heresy and unbelief? The allegation that religious tests may be abrogated because they are taken by some who do not hold the doctrines expressed by them, might be urged equally well against all subscriptions to creeds, articles, and confessions of faith in the church; and if carried out to its legitimate consequences would, under the pretence of liberty, degrade the congregations of the Church of England to a state of slavery, and expose them to the danger of being tyrannized over by the religious despotism of a free-thinking clergy. If beneficial tests are taken by free-thinkers, there is this case, that the free-thinkers who take them are self-condemned, which is the proper penalty of heresy; and they make shipwreck of their moral character, and thus their influence for evil is neutralized. Besides, though some free-thinkers may be hypocrites, yet all are not so; and many of them are prevented by the restraining notion of religious tests in colleges from instilling their sceptical tenets into the minds of those who are sent by their parents to the English Universities in the confident hope that they will be trained in the Christian faith. If that they will be abrogated in our colleges, parents will have no guarantee that the sons sent by them to the Universities may not be required to listen to lectures on Paganism from the lips of unbelievers, or on the Greek

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 trial, and have suffered gladly for Him. Lastly, the heroic mother in this history, who encouraged her seven sons 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 Christ 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 who have borne you in my womb and nursed you at my breasts." 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 martyrdom for God. Do not prefer popular errors to unpopular truths. The faith's noblest defeats are far more glorious than the world's noblest victories. Whenever the Anti-Christianism of these latter days endeavours to allure you with its smiles, and beguile you with its flatteries, or appeal you with its menaces, or whether you with its scorn, or persecute you with its fury, be not moved thereby, but raise your eyes calmly and quietly upwards, with faith and prayer to God—behold, see Christ your loving Saviour, standing at His right hand to succour you and to receive you to Himself.

#### UNIVERSITY TESTS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—If ever there was an age of utter 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 conclusion 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 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 trifling 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 ground of rates and taxes, and in humble dependence 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 pious and patriotic individuals, animated with zeal for the service of God and their country, devoted their wealth to the founding of houses of religious education. The sites for these 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 before the Reformation, but some have been 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 body, governed according to its own statutes, and holding property in trust for the objects of its foundation—these objects, in all cases including education according to the principles of the Established Church and the practices of the worship of that Church. Now it must be particularly observed that the property thus devoted to it is merely the property given by the first founder—that, in most cases, is a comparatively very small portion of the property held—but that, in fact, there have been a series of founders or benefactors in the case of each college, extending from the time of the first foundation, it may be said, to the present day. In all there must have 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 connection 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 thousands of benefactors, extending, mind, in a series to the present day, not one has been either a 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 fundamental condition of participation in its 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 reverence that it would still be kept, fresh benefactions 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 the

#### Scholarships.

is of competing for the and by Sir Jos. Whitworth, the balance of the



