1881.
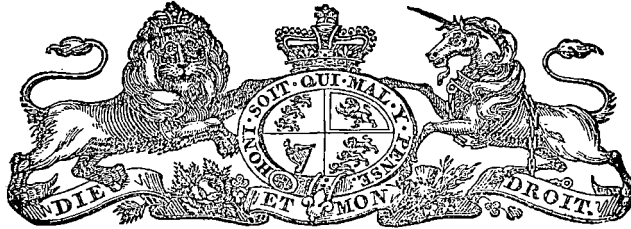
T A S M A N I A.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS:

EXAMINERS' REPORT FOR 1880.

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed, July 19, 1881.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE Council of Education has directed the publication of the names of the under-mentioned Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships to the satisfaction of the Examiner. A Scholarship has been awarded to each, tenable for four years from the 1st June next, subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations:—

JOHN SINGLETON CLEMONS, aged 18 years and 5 months, Evandale, Tasmania, Associate of Arts, 1877, Pupil of the Rev. W. H. Savigny, M.A., Church Grammar School, Launceston.

JOHN WARNOCK, aged 16 years and 3 months, Ross, Tasmania, Associate of Arts, 1879, Pupil of William W. Fox, Esquire, B.A., Horton College, Ross.

The Report of the Examiner is annexed.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

Hobart Town, 16th *December*, 1880.

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

I HAVE the honor to report that the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships began on Monday, the 6th December, and occupied the whole week.

Six Candidates presented themselves, taking the first six letters of the Alphabet as their mottoes. Of these "F" proved himself the best mathematician; "B" very decidedly the best classical and English scholar; "C" the best French scholar,—but "B," being also very good in Mathematics and in French, left no doubt respecting his general superiority over his competitors. Between the other two, "C" and "F," the competition was much closer; but "F's" superior mathematical ability eventually secured him the palm. A fourth Candidate, "A," succeeded also in gaining that quota of marks which you require before a Candidate is entitled to a Scholarship. The sum total of "B's" marks were 2581; of "F's," 2024,—both of them therefore considerably exceeding the prescribed standard of 1650. "B's" Classical marks were 1227, and his Mathematical ones 958, both of them satisfying the required conditions. "F's" Mathematical marks were 1065, being largely in excess of the regulation number of 750.

On opening the sealed envelopes it was found that the Scholars for the year were—

JOHN SINGLETON CLEMONS, A.A., 1877.

JOHN WARNOCK, A.A., 1879.

It also appeared that Frederick Lodge had come within the limits of eligibility to a Scholarship by securing 1027 marks for Classics, and a total of 1918; also Allan John Baxter by obtaining 832 marks for Mathematics, and a total of 1730.

A full Schedule of the Marks obtained by the six Candidates is appended to this Report.

J. E. BROMBY, *D.D., Examiner.*

Hobart Town, 14th *December*, 1880.

EXAMINATION *for* Tasmanian Scholarships, *December*, 1880.

TABLE OF MARKS.

	Full Marks.	Motto.					
		A.	**B.**	**C.**	**D.**	**E.**	**F.**
MATHEMATICS.							
I. Arithmetic and Algebra	350	228	275	240	160	180	190
II. Euclid, Geometrical Conics, and Trigonometry	375	183	206	74	171	199	320
III. Trigonometry and Analytical Conics	375	250	239	90	220	190	270
IV. Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy	400	171	238	136	140	173	285
Total	1500	832	958	540	691	742	1065
CLASSICS.							
I. Greek Authors	275	170	235	205	189	52	130
II. Latin Authors	275	118	205	157	131	108	129
III. General Questions	300	198	263	223	214	123	209
IV. Greek Composition	250	45	215	170	55	60	35
V. Latin Composition	250	75	195	175	75	95	60
VI. Ancient History	150	42	114	97	88	1	70
Total	1500	648	1227	1027	752	439	633
MODERN LANGUAGES AND HISTORY.							
I. English	250	51	102	92	84	54	123
II. French	250	137	141	186	172	116	127
III. Constitutional and European History	250	62	153	73	112	63	76
Total	750	250	396	351	368	233	326
GRAND TOTAL	3750	1730	2581	1918	1811	1414	2024

J. E. BROMBY, *D.D., Examiner.*

Hobart Town, 14th December, 1880.

𝕸𝖆𝖙𝖍𝖊𝖒𝖆𝖙𝖎𝖈𝖘.—I.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

1. How many times can ·023 be subtracted from 42·167; and what will the remainder be?

2. Which is the greater number, $\sqrt{7}$ or $\sqrt[5]{123}$?

3. Find value of $\frac{12}{13} \times 2\frac{2}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{25} \times 1\frac{11}{64}$.

4. Supposing a ladder 21¼ feet long were placed against a wall, so that its top rested 12¾ feet from the ground, at what horizontal distance from the bottom of the building is the foot of the ladder placed?

5. If one man can plough a quarter of an acre in 2 hours 23 minutes, and another can do it in 2 hours 34 minutes, what fraction of an acre could they plough together in an hour?

6. What number is that which if diminished by its 5th part becomes 24?

7. Reduce $\dfrac{2a^2 - ab + 2b^2}{a^3 + b^3} - \dfrac{a - b}{a^2 - ab + b^2} - \dfrac{1}{a + b}$ to its simplest form.

8. Simplify $\dfrac{1}{x^{n-p} + x^{n-m} + 1} + \dfrac{1}{x^{m-p} + x^{m-n} + 1} + \dfrac{1}{x^{p-n} + x^{p-m} + 1}$.

9. Extract the square root of $2a + 2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ in the form of a binomial surd.

10. Solve the equations—

    (a) $\quad x + \sqrt{xy} + y = 19$
           $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 133$

    (b) $\quad 2x + y = 26 - \sqrt{2x + y + 4}$

          $\dfrac{2x + \sqrt{y}}{2x - \sqrt{y}} = \dfrac{16}{15} + \dfrac{2x - \sqrt{y}}{2x + \sqrt{y}}$

Two rational answers required, and one irrational.

    (c) $\quad \dfrac{x - 18}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{18}} + \dfrac{\sqrt{x - 18}}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} - \dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x - 18}}.$

11. Two travellers, A and B, set out to meet each other, A leaving the town C at the same time that B left D. They travelled the direct road CD, and on meeting it appeared that A had travelled 10 miles more than B, and that A could have gone B's journey in 8 days, but B would have been $12\frac{1}{2}$ days in performing A's journey. What was the distance between C and D?

12. Prove the binomial theorem for positive and negative values of the index.

13. In any geometrical progression consisting of an even number of terms, the sum of the odd terms is to the sum of the even terms in the ratio of 1 to r. Prove this.

14. A and B set out from London at the same time to go round the world (23,661 miles), one going east and the other west. A goes one mile the first day, 2 the second, 3 the third, and so on. B goes 20 miles a day. In how many days will they meet?

15. If x be to y in the duplicate ratio of a to b, and a be to b in the subduplicate ratio of $a + x$ to $a - y$, prove that $2x : a :: x-y : y$.

16. Given $x = y - \dfrac{y^2}{2} + \dfrac{y^3}{3} - \dfrac{y^4}{4} \ldots\ldots,$

    prove that $y = x + \dfrac{x^2}{1.2} + \dfrac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \dfrac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} \ldots\ldots$

Mathematics.—II.

Dr. Bromby, *Examiner.*

Four hours.

Euclid. Geometrical Conics. Logarithms.

1. If two angles of a triangle be equal to each other; the sides also which subtend, or are opposite to, the equal angles, shall be equal to one another.

2. If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts; the squares on the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line, and of the square on the line between the points of section.

3. To draw a straight line from a given point, either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.

4. About a given circle to describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

5. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about two other angles proportionals; then, if each of the remaining angles be either less, or not less, than a right angle, or if one of them be a right angle; the triangles shall be equiangular, and shall have those angles equal about which the sides are proportionals.

6. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are greater than the third.

7. From a given point in one side produced of a parallelogram, draw a straight line which shall divide the parallelogram into two equal parts.

8. ACB, ADB are two segments of circles on the same base AB; take any point C in the segment ACB; join AC, BC, and produce them to meet the segment ADB in D and E respectively; show that wherever C is taken, the arc DE does not change its value.

9. Given $a^x = 1 + Ax + \dfrac{A^2 x^2}{1.2} + \dfrac{A^3 x^3}{1.2.3} + \&c\ldots\ldots$

    where $A = (a - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(a - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(a - 1)^3 - \&c\ldots\ldots$

    prove that $\log x = \dfrac{1}{A}\left\{ (x - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x - 1)^3 - \&c\ldots\ldots \right\}$

10. Given $\log 2 = \cdot 30103$ and $\log 3 = \cdot 47712$, find $\log 1728$ and $\log 675$.

11. The exterior angle between any two tangents to a parabola is equal to the angle which either of them subtends at the focus.

12. The square of the principal ordinate of any point on an ellipse is in a constant ratio to the rectangle contained by its abscissæ.

13. The angles between any two diameters of an equilateral hyperbola are equal to the angles between the conjugate diameters.

14. In any section of a cone, prove that the square of the principal ordinate varies as the rectangle contained by the corresponding abscissæ.

Mathematics.—III.

Dr. Bromby, *Examiner.*

Four hours.

Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry.

1. Define a secant; and state what its value, and algebraic sign, are, when the arc terminates in the middle of the third quadrant.

2. Prove the formula $\sin (A + B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B + \cos A \cdot \sin B$, and deduce the value of $\sin 2A$.

3. Prove that $\tan (30^\circ + \theta) \tan (30^\circ - \theta) = \dfrac{2 \cos 2\theta - 1}{2 \cos 2\theta + 1}$.

4. Express $\cos 3\theta$ in terms of $\cos \theta$; and give the proof.

5. Investigate an expression for the cosine of the oblique angle of an oblique-angled triangle in terms of the sides.

6. If a, b, c, d be the sides of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle taken in order from the angle A, and s the sum of them; prove that $\cos A = \dfrac{a^2 + d^2 - b^2 - c^2}{2 (ad + bc)}$; and

$\sin A = \dfrac{2}{ad + bc} \sqrt{s (s - a) (s - b) (s - c) (s - d)}$.

7. Assuming the truth of De Moivre's theorem for positive integers; prove it true in the case of negative and fractional numbers.

8. In the triangle ABC, given $a = 217$, $B = 56^\circ 21' 30''$, $C = 62^\circ 41' 20''$; find c to two places of decimals.

9. A yacht is 5·8 miles from the mouth of a harbour, which bears S. by W.; in order to reach it, she is obliged by reason of a southerly wind to make two courses, the first E.S.E., the other S.W. by W. How long will she be before reaching it, at the uniform rate of 7 miles an hour?

10. Find the angle at which the line $y = \sqrt{3}.x + 4$ is inclined to the line $y = \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{3}} - 2$.

11. $y^2 + x^2 - 14y - 20x + 100 = 0$ is the equation to a circle; $y = x - 10$ is the equation to a straight line; find radius of the circle and the two points of intersection between the circle and the line.

12. Find equation to the tangent PT of a parabola. Deduce the equation to the normal PG; and prove that $MG = $ half the latus rectum.

13. Prove the area of a parallelogram which touches the ellipse at the ends of conjugate diameters is constant.

14. Given the co-ordinates of one extremity of the diameter of an hyperbola, find those of either extremity of the conjugate diameter.

15. Find equation to a curve traced out by the vertex of a triangle, when one angle at the base is always double of the other.

Mathematics.—IV.

Dr. Bromby, *Examiner.*

Four hours.

Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy.

1. Investigate the differential coefficients of log. x and of sec. x.

2. Differentiate the following expressions:—

$$\sin (\log x); \quad \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x^2 - a^2}{b^2 - a^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}; \quad \frac{(\sin x)^m}{(\cos x)^n}; \quad \frac{\sin x (2 + \varepsilon \cos x)}{(1 + \varepsilon \cos x)^2}.$$

3. If $\sin y = x \sin (a + y)$, prove that $\dfrac{dx}{dy} = \dfrac{\sin (a + y)}{\cos y - x \cos (a + y)}$;

and if $(a + y)^2 (b^2 - y^2) - x^2 y^2 = 0$, that $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = - \dfrac{y^2 (b^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{y^3 + ab^2}.$

4. Enunciate the three axioms, which generally go by the name of the " Laws of Motion."

5. The resultant of two forces acting on a body in directions at right angles to each other is equivalent to 19 lbs. One of the forces is equal to 11 lbs. Find the other component.

6. A boat is dragged along a stream 50 feet wide by men on each bank; the length of each rope from its point of attachment to the bank is 72 feet; the boat moves straight down the middle of the stream: determine the effective pressure in that direction, if each rope be pulled with a strain of 7 cwt.

7. A body P suspended from the shorter arm of a lever without weight is balanced by a weight of one lb. at the other end of the lever; and when the fulcrum is removed through half the length of the lever, it required 10 lbs. to balance P: determine the weight of P; and explain the double answer.

8. If a and b denote the parallel faces of a trapezium and h the perpendicular distance between them, prove that the distance of the centre of gravity from b is $\dfrac{h}{3} \times \dfrac{2a + b}{a + b}.$

9. Find the relation between P and W in the third system of n moveable pulleys.

10. How long would it take a body to slide down 100 feet of a perfectly smooth plane (gradient 1 in 25)? and what velocity would it have acquired? Assume gravity $= 32$.

11. A triangular isosceles prism of cork floats in water with its vertex downwards: find the depth to which it is submerged, the specific gravity of cork being ·25, and the altitude of the prism 12 inches.

12. A parallelepiped of ice whose height is 10·5 yards is placed in sea water whose specific gravity is 1·026, and it is found that ·983 yards remain above the surface: what is the specific gravity of ice?

13. Describe Bramah's press.

14. If the volume of the receiver of an air-pump be three times the volume of the pump, calculate the elastic force of air in the receiver after the 3rd stroke, the height of the barometer at the time being 30 inches.

Classics.—I.

Dr. Bromby, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

GREEK AUTHORS.

1. Translate—

(A) Ἀπήγγελλε τοίνυν τίς μοι περιιόντ' αὐτὸν συλλέγειν καὶ πυνθάνεσθαι τίσι πώποτε συμβέβηκεν ὑβρισθῆναι, καὶ λέγειν τούτους καὶ διηγεῖσθαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς μέλλειν, οἷον, ᾧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸν πρόεδρον ὅν ποτέ φασιν ἐν ὑμῖν ὑπὸ Πολυζήλου πληγῆναι, καὶ τὸν θεσμοθέτην ὃς ἔναγχος ἐπλήγη τὴν αὐλητρίδα ἀφαιρούμενος, καὶ τοιούτους τινὰς, ὡς ἐὰν πολλοὺς ἑτέρους δεινὰ καὶ πολλὰ πεπονθότας ἐπιδείξῃ, ἧττον ὑμᾶς ἐφ' οἷς ἐγὼ πέπονθα ὀργιουμένους.

(B) Τίς οὖν ἐστιν ἡ λαμπρότης, ἢ τίνες αἱ λειτουργίαι καὶ τὰ σεμνὰ ἀναλώματα τὰ τούτου; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ὁρῶ, πλὴν εἰ ταῦτά τις θεωρεῖ· οἰκίαν ᾠκοδόμηκεν Ἐλευσῖνι τοσαύτην ὥστε πᾶσιν ἐπισκοτεῖν τοῖς ἐν τῷ τόπῳ, καὶ εἰς μυστήρια τὴν γυναῖκ' ἄγει, κἂν ἄλλοσέ ποι βούληται, ἐπὶ τοῦ λευκοῦ ζεύγους του ἐκ Σικυῶνος, καὶ τρεῖς ἀκολούθους ἢ τέτταρας αὐτὸς ἔχων διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς σοβεῖ, κυμβία καὶ ῥυτὰ καὶ φιάλας ὀνομάζων οὕτως ὥστε τοὺς παριόντας ἀκούειν. ἐγὼ δ' ὅσα μὲν τῆς ἰδίας τρυφῆς ἕνεκα Μειδίας καὶ περιουσίας κτᾶται, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι τοὺς πολλοὺς ὑμῶν ὠφελεῖ· ἃ δ' ἐπαιρόμενος τούτοις ὑβρίζει, ἐπὶ πολλοὺς καὶ τοὺς τυχόντας ἡμῶν ἀφικνούμενα ὁρῶ. οὐ δεῖ δὴ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἑκάστοτε τιμᾶν οὐδέ θαυμάζειν ὑμᾶς, οὐδὲ τὴν φιλοτιμίαν ἐκ τούτων κρίνειν, εἴ τις οἰκοδομεῖ λαμπρῶς ἢ θεραπαίνας κέκτηται πολλὰς ἢ σκεύη, ἀλλ' ὃς ἂν ἐν τούτοις λαμπρὸς καὶ φιλότιμος ᾖ, ὧν ἅπασι μέτεστι τοῖς πολλοῖς ὑμῶν· ὧν οὐδὲν εὑρήσετε τούτῳ προσόν.

2. Translate —

(A) γνώμη γὰρ εἴ τις κἀπ' ἐμοῦ νεωτέρου
πρόσεστι, φήμ' ἔγωγε πρεσβεύειν πολὺ
φῦναι τὸν ἄνδρα πάντ' ἐπιστήμης πλέων·
εἰ δ' οὖν, φιλεῖ γὰρ τοῦτο μὴ ταύτῃ ῥέπειν,
καὶ τῶν λεγόντων εὖ καλὸν τὸ μανθάνειν.

(B) Παρὰ δὲ Κυανέων πελαγέων διδύμας ἁλὸς
ἀκταὶ Βοσπόριαι ἰδ᾽ ὁ Θρηκῶν ἄξενος
Σαλμυδησὸς, ἵν᾽ ἀγχίπτολις Ἄρης
δισσοῖσι Φινείδαις
εἶδεν ἀρατὸν ἕλκος
ἀραχθὲν ἐξ ἀγρίας δάμαρτος
ἀλαὸν ἀλαστόροισιν ὀμμάτων κύκλοις
ἄτερθ᾽ ἐγχέων, ὑφ᾽ αἱματηραῖς
χείρεσσι καὶ κερκίδων ἀκμαῖσιν.
κατὰ δὲ τακόμενοι μέλεοι μελέαν πάθαν
κλαῖον, ματρὸς ἔχοντες ἀνύμφευτον γονάν·
ἁ δὲ σπέρμα μὲν ἀρχαιογόνων
ἄντασ᾽ Ἐρεχθειδᾶν,
τηλεπόροις δ᾽ ἐν ἄντροις
τράφη θυέλλαισιν ἐν πατρῴαις
Βορεὰς ἄμιππος ὀρθόποδος ὑπὲρ πάγου
θεῶν παῖς· ἀλλὰ κἀπ᾽ ἐκείνᾳ
Μοῖραι μακραίωνες ἔσχον, ὦ παῖ.

3. Translate—

(A) "Πρήξασπες, οὕτω μοι διεπρήξαο τό τοι προσέθηκα πρῆγμα;" Ὁ δὲ εἶπε· "Ὦ δέσποτα, οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα ἀληθέα, ὅκως κοτέ σοι Σμέρδις ἀδελφεὸς ὁ σὸς ἐπανέστηκε, οὐδὲ ὅκως τι ἐξ ἐκείνου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς νεῖκός τοι ἔσται ἢ μέγα ἢ σμικρόν· ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτὸς, ποιήσας τὰ σύ με ἐκέλευες, ἔθαψά μιν χερσὶ τῆσι ἐμεωυτοῦ. εἰ μέν νυν οἱ τεθνεῶτες ἀνεστέασι, προσδέκεό τοι καὶ Ἀστυάγεα τὸν Μῆδον ἐπαναστήσεσθαι· εἰ δ᾽ ἔστι ὥσπερ πρὸ τοῦ, οὐ μή τι τοι ἔκ γε ἐκείνου νεώτερον ἀναβλαστήσει. νῦν ὦν μοι δοκέει, μεταδιώξαντας τὸν κήρυκα, ἐξετάζειν εἰρωτεῦντας παρ᾽ ὅτευ ἥκων προαγορεύει ἡμῖν Σμέρδιος βασιλέος ἀκούειν."

(B) Δαρεῖος δὲ κάρτα βαρέως ἤνεικε, ἰδὼν ἄνδρα δοκιμώτατον λελωβημένον· ἔκ τε τοῦ θρόνου ἀναπηδήσας, ἀνέβωσέ τε καὶ εἴρετό μιν, ὅστις εἴη ὁ λωβησάμενος, καὶ ὅ τι ποιήσαντα. ὁ δὲ εἶπε· "Οὐκ ἔστι οὗτος ὡνὴρ ὅτι μὴ σὺ, τῷ ἔστι δύναμις τοσαύτη ἐμὲ δὴ ὧδε διαθεῖναι· οὔτε τις ἀλλοτρίων, ὦ βασιλεῦ, τάδε ἔργασται, ἀλλ᾽ αὐτὸς ἐγὼ ἐμεωυτόν· δεινόν τι ποιεύμενος Ἀσσυρίους Πέρσῃσι καταγελᾶν." Ὁ δ᾽ ἀμείβετο· "Ὦ σχετλιώτατε ἀνδρῶν, ἔργῳ τῷ αἰσχίστῳ οὔνομα τὸ κάλλιστον ἔθευ, φὰς διὰ τοὺς πολιορκευμένους σεωυτὸν ἀνηκέστως διαθεῖναι· τί δ᾽, ὦ μάταιε, λελωβημένου σεῦ, θᾶσσον οἱ πολέμιοι παραστήσονται; κῶς οὐκ ἐξέπλωσας τῶν φρενῶν, σεωυτὸν διαφθείρας;" Ὁ δὲ εἶπε. "Εἰ μέν τοι ὑπερετίθεα τὰ ἔμελλον ποιήσειν, οὐκ ἄν με περιεῖδες· νῦν δ᾽ ἐπ᾽ ἐμεωυτοῦ βαλόμενος, ἔπρηξα. ἤδη ὦν, ἢν μὴ τῶν σῶν δέησῃ, αἱρέομεν Βαβυλῶνα. Ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ, ὡς ἔχω, αὐτομολήσω ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, καὶ φήσω πρὸς αὐτοὺς, ὡς ὑπὸ σεῦ τάδε πέπονθα· καὶ δοκέω, πείσας σφέας ταῦτα ἔχειν οὕτω, τεύξεσθαι στρατιῆς.

4. Translate—

Ὡς ἐρέουσιν, ἐμοὶ δέ κ᾽ ὀνείδεα ταῦτα γένοιτο.
καὶ δ᾽ ἄλλῃ νεμεσῶ, ἥ τις τοιαῦτά γε ῥέζοι,
ἥ τ᾽ ἀέκητι φίλων πατρὸς καὶ μητρὸς ἐόντων
ἀνδράσι μίσγηται πρίν γ᾽ ἀμφάδιον γάμον ἐλθεῖν.
ξεῖνε, σὺ δ᾽ ὧδ᾽ ἐμέθεν ξυνίει ἔπος, ὄφρα τάχιστα
πομπῆς καὶ νόστοιο τύχῃς παρὰ πατρὸς ἐμοῖο.
δήεις ἀγλαὸν ἄλσος Ἀθήνης ἄγχι κελεύθου
αἰγείρων· ἐν δὲ κρήνη νάει, ἀμφὶ δὲ λειμών·
ἔνθα δὲ πατρὸς ἐμοῦ τέμενος τεθαλυῖά τ᾽ ἀλωή,
τόσσον ἀπὸ πτόλιος ὅσσον τε γέγωνε βοήσας.
ἔνθα καθεζόμενος μεῖναι χρόνον, εἰς ὅ κεν ἡμεῖς
ἄστυδε ἔλθωμεν καὶ ἱκώμεθα δώματα πατρός.
αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν ἡμέας ἔλπῃ ποτὶ δώματ᾽ ἀφῖχθαι,
καὶ τότε Φαιήκων ἴμεν ἐς πόλιν, ἠδ᾽ ἐρέεσθαι
δώματα πατρὸς ἐμοῦ μεγαλήτορος Ἀλκινόοιο.

5. Translate—

ΧΟ. Ἔνεπέ μοι, φράσον, τίνι μόρῳ θνήσκει
ἄδικος, ἄδικά τ᾽ ἐκπορίζων ἀνήρ.
ΑΓ. Ἐπεὶ, Θεράπνας τῆσδε Θηβαίας χθονὸς
λιπόντες, ἐξήβημεν Ἀσωποῦ ῥοὰς,
λέπας Κιθαιρώνειον εἰσεβάλλομεν,

Πενθεύς τε κἀγὼ (δεσπότῃ γὰρ εἱπόμην),
ξένος θ’, ὃς ἡμῖν πομπὸς ἦν θεωρίας.
πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ποιηρὸν ἵζομεν νάπος,
τά τ’ ἐκ ποδῶν σιγηλά, καὶ γλώσσης ἄπο
σώζοντες, ὡς ὁρῶμεν οὐχ ὁρώμενοι.
ἦν δ’ ἄγκος ἀμφίκρημνον, ὕδασι διάβροχον,
πεύκαισι συσκιάζον, ἔνθα Μαινάδες
καθῆντ’, ἔχουσαι χεῖρας ἐν τερπνοῖς πόνοις.
αἱ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν θύρσον ἐκλελοιπότα
κισσῷ κομήτην αὖθις ἐξανέστεφον.
αἱ δ’, ἐκλιποῦσαι ποικίλ’ ὡς πῶλοι ζυγά,
βακχεῖον ἀντέκλαζον ἀλλήλαις μέλος.
ἔστη δ’ ὁ Πενθεὺς, θῆλυν οὐχ ὁρῶν ὄχλον.—
τοὐντεῦθεν ἤδη τοῦ ξένου τι θαῦμ’ ὁρῶ.
λαβὼν γὰρ ἐλάτης οὐράνιον ἄκρον κλάδον,
κατῆγεν, ἦγεν, ἦγεν εἰς μέλαν πέδον.
ἐκυκλοῦτο δ’ ὥστε τόξον, ἢ κυρτὸς τροχὸς,
ὡς κλῶν’ ὄρειον ὁ ξένος χεροῖν ἄγων
ἔκαμπτεν εἰς γῆν, ἔργματ’ οὐχὶ θνητὰ δρῶν.
Πενθέα δ’ ἱδρύσας ἐλατίνων ὄζων ἔπι,
ὀρθὸν μεθίει διὰ χερῶν βλάστημ’ ἄνω.
ἀτρέμα, φυλάσσων, μὴ ἀναχαιτίσειέ νιν.
ὀρθὴ δ’ ἐς ὀρθὸν αἰθέρ’ ἐστηρίζετο,
ἔχουσα νώτοις δεσπότην ἐφημένον.

6. In the above scan the eleventh line, and the last but two, by dividing them into feet, and marking the quantity of each syllable.

Classics.—II.

Dr. Bromby, *Examiner.*

Four hours.

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON THE CLASSICAL AUTHORS.

1. Translate, and where necessary explain, the following :—

οὗτος παρήγγελκεν — τῇ πόλει παραχωρῶ τῆς τιμωρίας — ἐὰν ἐπὶ συμφοραῖς τινῶν γεγονότων ὀνομαστὶ μνησθῶ — τὴν δίαιταν ἀντιλαχὼν, οὐκ ὤμοσεν — ἔρανον φέρειν — πληρωτὴν γίγνεσθαι — τούτου πολλοὶ προβέβληνται — βοώνης.

2.
(a) οὐ γὰρ τάφου νῷν τὼ κασιγνήτω Κρέων,
τὸν μὲν προτίσας, τὸν δ’ ἀτιμάσας ἔχει.
Translate and explain the difficulties of the construction.

(b) νεωτέρῳ τῷ τοῦτο βαστάζειν πρόθες.
Translate. What other accentuations is τω capable of receiving? with what difference of meaning?

(c) σύγκλητος λέσχη. What was this? and who had authority to summon it?

(d) νεφέλη δ’ ὀφρύων ὑπὲρ αἱματόεν ῥέθος αἰσχύνει.
Translate, and state to what dialect ῥέθος belongs.

(e) τὰ δ’ οὖν κόρα τάδ’ οὐκ ἀπαλλάξει μόρου.
Translate, and name the κόρα.

(f) οὕτως ἀμυντέ’ ἐστὶ τοῖς κοσμουμένοις,
κοὔτοι γυναικὸς οὐδαμῶς ἡσσητέα.
Translate, and account for the genitive and dative cases.

(g) οὔτ’ ἂν δυναίμην, μήτ’ ἐπισταίμην λέγειν.
Translate, and explain generally the difference between οὐ and μή.

(h) διαπτύσσειν. What ambiguity is there in this word?

(i) ἔξομεῖ. Parse this word.

(k) Who was φρυγία ξένα Ταντάλου? What was her story?

3.   (a) Give the Attic form for the following words :—οἰκηϊεῦνται, παρεστέωτα, ἑσσοῦσθαι, διξός, ἐπανιστέαται, ἀγγαρήϊος. Also translate them into English.

    (b) Τὴν Σάμον ἐσαγήνευσαν οἱ Πέρσαι. Why is Σάμος feminine? Derive the verb, and state in what form the root appears in the English language.

    (c) Translate the following :— κατάπερ (φάσι) αὐτὸν τὸν Διόνυσον κεκάρθαι — εἴπας ταῦτα, ἀπέκλαιε πᾶσαν τὴν ἑωυτοῦ πρῆξιν — Κῶς ἂν εἴη χρῆμα κατηρτημένον μουναρχίη — 'Αλλ' οὐδὲν αὐτῷ τῶν ἐμῶν μ' εἴργειν μετά.

    (d) Describe the manner in which, according to Herodotus, the cinnamon is obtained by the Arabians. From whom did the Greeks obtain the name?

    (e) Sophocles writes in the Antigone—

μητρὸς δ' ἐν Ἅϊδου καὶ πατρὸς κεκευθότοιν
οὐκ ἔστ' ἀδελφὸς ὅστις ἂν βλάστοι ποτέ.

What character in Herodotus utters the same sentiment? How is the use of the dual number limited in Greek?

    (f) Who was the son of Dryas? and what was fabled about him?

4. What is the difference between λιπαρός and λιπαρής; ἑκατέρῳ and ἑκαστέρω; πείθομαι τοῦτο and πείθομαι τούτῳ; ἤδη and ἥδη; ξυνίστωρ and μάρτυς?

5. Derive the following words, and give the English :—ἀμφιλαφής — συνέριθος — καλχαίνω — δημόλευστος — αὐτόφωρος — δεξιόσειρος — δικτυόκλωστος — εὐκρότητος — αὐτόπρεμνος — τριπόλιστος. With what Scripture word would you connect τᾶλις?

6. Give a brief account of Evander, the Potitii, Clœlia, Nisus, Mezentius, Tolumnius, Mælius, Ahala.

7.   (a) Qui genus? Unde domo? Translate, and account for the cases.

    (b) Neque prima per artem tentamenta tui pepigi. Translate; and state the difference between the uses of the possessive pronoun and the possessive case of the personal pronoun.

    (c) Nihil afore credunt quin omnem Hesperiam sua sub juga mittant. Translate. What countries did the Latins name Hesperia?

    (d) Jamdudum lustrabat lumine corpus. Translate; and discuss the tense of the verb.

    (e) Tum toto corpore sudor liquitur; et piceum, nec respirare potestas, flumen agit. Translate. Why piceum?

    (f) Slightly paraphrase the following so as to make their meaning clear :—Vastis molaribus instat — abjuratæ rapinæ — devexus Olympus — rostra tridentia — nervus equinus — biforem dat tibia cantum — cui semper cordi numeros intendere nervis.

8. Narrate the principal events contained in the fourth book of Livy; and state between what dates they all occurred.

9. What were the principal duties of a censor? How long did he hold office? What restriction was imposed at this time upon the exercise of his power?

10. To whom were the three epistles—viz., the two in the second book, and the De Arte Poeticâ—severally addressed?

11. What lines of Horace show that divine worship in his time consisted mainly of the singing of hymns?

12. What is the English equivalent in silver of a sestertius? what of a sestertium? Milo is said to have been indebted HS septingenties: what would that be in English money? Explain the symbol HS.

13. Who is said to have exhibited the first comedy in Rome? At what date?

14. Recount the circumstances necessary to understand the oration Pro Milone. Where was it delivered? What was the verdict?

15. Derive the following words, giving the English of both word and roots :—Sudum, mactus, sestertius, Pyracmon, litura, perduellio, flamen (masc.).

Classics.—III.

LATIN AUTHORS.

1. Translate—

(A) Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro,
Brontesque, Steropesque, et nudus membra Pyracmon.
His informatum manibus jam parte polita
Fulmen erat ; toto genitor quæ plurima cœlo
Dejicit in terras ; pars imperfecta manebat.
Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosæ
Addiderant, rutili tres ignis et alitis Austri.
Fulgores nunc horrificos, sonitumque, metumque
Miscebant operi, flammisque sequacibus iras.
Parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucres
Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes ;
Ægidaque horriferam, turbatæ Palladis arma,
Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polibant,
Connexosque angues, ipsamque in pectore divæ
Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.

(B) " Pinea silva mihi multos dilecta per annos :
[Lucus in arce fuit summa, quo sacra ferebant,
Nigranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis :]
Has ego Dardanio juveni, quum classis egeret,
Læta dedi ; nunc sollicitam timor anxius urget * *.
Solve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem,
Ne cursu quassatæ ullo neu turbine venti
Vincantur : prosit nostris in montibus ortas."
Filius huic contra, torquet qui sidera mundi :
" O genetrix, quo fata vocas ? aut quid petis istis ?
Mortaline manu factæ immortale carinæ
Fas habeant ? certusque incerta pericula lustret
Æneas ? cui tanta deo permissa potestas."

What became of these ships eventually ?

2. Translate—

Tum Ahala Servilius tribunus militum, " Tacuisse se tamdiu," ait, " non quia incertus sententiæ fuerit, (quem enim bonum civem secernere sua a publicis consilia ?) sed quia maluerit collegas suâ sponte cedere auctoritati senatûs quàm tribuniciam potestatem adversus se implorari paterentur. Tum quòque, si res sineret, libenter se daturum tempus iis fuisse ad receptum nimis pertinacis sententiæ. Sed quum belli necessitates non exspectent humana consilia, potiorem sibi collegarum gratiâ rempublicam fore, et si maneat in sententiâ senatus, dictatorem nocte proximâ dicturum ; ac si quis intercedat senatûs consulto, auctoritate se fore contentum." Quo facto quum haud immeritam laudem gratiamque apud omnes tulisset, dictatore P. Cornelio dicto, ipse ab eo magister equitum creatus exemplo fuit collegas eumque intuentibus, quàm gratia atque honos opportuniora interdum non cupientibus essent.

3. Translate—

(A) Quem tulit ad scenam ventoso Gloria curru,
Exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat :
Sic leve, sic parvum est, animum quod laudis avarum
Subruit aut reficit. Valeat res ludicra, si me
Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.
Sæpe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam,
Quod numero plures, virtute et honore minores,
Indocti stolidique et depugnare parati,
Si discordet eques, media inter carmina poscunt
Aut ursum aut pugiles ; his nam plebecula plaudit.
Verum equitis quoque jam migravit ab aure voluptas
Omnis ad incertos oculos et gaudia vana.
Quattuor aut plures aulæa premuntur in horas,
Dum fugiunt equitum turmæ peditumque catervæ ;
Mox trahitur manibus regum fortuna retortis,
Esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves,
Captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus.

(B)   O major juvenum, quamvis et voce paterna
        Fingeris ad rectum et per te sapis, huc tibi dictum
        Tolle memor, certis medium et tolerabile rebus
        Recte concedi. Consultus juris et actor
        Causarum mediocris abest virtute diserti
        Messalæ, nec scit quantum Cascellius Aulus,
        Sed tamen in pretio est : mediocribus esse poëtis
        Non homines, non Dî, non concessere columnæ.
        Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discors
        Et crassum unguentum et Sardo cum melle papaver
        Offendunt, poterat duci quia cœna sine istis,
        Sic animis natum inventumque poëma juvandis,
        Si paullum summo decessit, vergit ad imum.

4. Translate—

Hæc sicut exposui ita gesta sunt, judices : insidiator superatus est, vi victa vis, vel potius oppressa virtute audacia est. Nihil dico quid res publica consecuta sit, nihil quid vos, nihil quid omnes boni. Nihil sane id prosit Miloni, qui hoc fato natus est ut ne se quidem servare potuerit, quin una rem publicam vosque servaret. Si id jure fieri non potuit, nihil habeo quod defendam : sin hoc et ratio doctis et necessitas barbaris et mos gentibus et feris etiam belnis natura ipsa præscripsit, ut omnem semper vim, quacumque ope possent, a corpore, a capite, a vita sua propulsarent, non potestis hoc facinus improbum judicare, quin sim ul judicetis omnibus qui in latrones inciderint aut illorum telis aut vestris sententiis esse pereundum. Quod si ita putasset, certe optabilius Miloni fuit dare jugulum P. Clodio, non semel ab illo neque tum primum petitum, quam jugulari a vobis, quia se illi non jugulandum tradidisset. Sin hoc nemo vestrum ita sentit, non illud jam in judicium venit, occisusne sit, quod fatemur, sed jure an injuria, quod multis in causis sæpe quæsitum est. Insidias factas esse constat.

5. Translate—

Constantinus nihil committere in religionem recte existimans, si ablatum uno templo obeliscum Romæ sacraret, id est, in templo mundi totius, jacere diu perpessus est, dum translationi pararentur utilia. Quo convecto per alveum Nili, projectoque Alexandriæ, navis amplitudinis antehac inusitatæ ædificata est, sub trecentis remigibus agitanda. Quibus ita provisis, tandem sero impositus navi per maria fluentaque Tybridis, defertur in vicum Alexandri, tertio lapide ab urbe sejunctum : unde chamulcis impositus, tractusque lenius, per Ostienem portam piscinamque publicam circo illatus est maximo. Sola post hæc restabat erectio, quæ vix aut ne vix quidem sperabatur posse compleri : erectisque usque periculum altis trabibus, ut machinarum cerneres nemus, innectuntur vasti funes et longi, ad speciem multiplicium liciorum cœlum densitate nimiâ subtexentes : quibus colligatus mons ipse, diu pensilis, cavea locatur in media ; eique sphæra superponitur ahenea, aureis laminis nitens.

Classics.—IV.

Dr. Bromby, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

Greek Composition.

1. Translate into Attic Greek—

Prodicus, in his memoir of Hercules, discourses about virtue (if I remember right, for it is now some time since I read his book) in some such way as this :—When Hercules was now emerging from boyhood into youth, a time when young men, becoming now their own masters, give token whether they will take the path which leads to virtue or that which leads to vice, went out in meditative mood to a solitary place ; and coming to a spot where two roads met, he sat down to consider which of them he should choose. The one was pleasant and flowery, the other rugged and steep. While he sat thus perplexed, there appeared approaching him two women, both tall and fair ; one, neatly arrayed in robe of white, and with modesty of demeanour ; the other, bedizened in such a way, that her colour should look whiter and ruddier than it naturally was.

2. Translate into Greek Iambics—

    They hailed him father to a line of kings ;
    Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,
    And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
    No son of mine succeeding. If it be so,
    For Banquo's issue have I 'filed my mind ;

For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered;
Put rancours in the vessel of my peace
Only for them ; and mine eternal jewel
Given to the common enemy of man.

3. Restore to the original Iambics—

Creon.—Knowest thou not even now, how annoyingly you speak ?
Guard.—Does it sting in the ears, or on the soul ?
Creon.—But why do you adjust my pain, as to its whereabouts ?
Guard.—The doer of the deed annoys you as to your mind, but I the ears.
Creon.—Ha ! how clearly art thou a born chatterbox !
Guard.—Never at any rate having done this deed.
Creon.—Yes : and that too for silver sacrificed your life.
Guard.—But by all means may he be discovered indeed ; but whether, mind you,
He be caught or not (for that shall chance decide)
It is not likely you will see me come here.
For even now beyond my hope and expectation
Saved, I owe much gratitude to the gods.

Classics.—V.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into Latin Prose—

It was the opinion of Marcian that war should be avoided as long as it is possible to preserve a secure and honorable peace ; but it was likewise his opinion, that peace cannot be honorable or secure, if the sovereign betrays a pusillanimous aversion to war. This temperate courage dictated his reply to the demands of Attila, who insolently pressed the payment of the annual tribute. The emperor signified to the barbarians, that they must no longer insult the majesty of Rome by the mention of tribute ; that he was disposed to reward, with becoming liberality, the faithful friendship of his allies ; but that, if they presumed to violate the public peace, they should feel that he possessed troops, and arms, and resolution to repel their attacks. The same language, even in the camp of the Huns, was used by his ambassador Apollonius, whose bold refusal to deliver the presents, till he had been admitted to a personal interview, displayed a sense of dignity, and a contempt of danger, which Attila was not prepared to expect from the degenerate Romans.

2. Translate into Latin Elegiacs—

They tell us of an Indian tree,
    Which—howsoe'er the sun and sky
May tempt its boughs to wander free,
    And shoot and blossom, wide and high—

Far better loves to bend its arms
    Downward again to that dear earth
From which the life, that fills and warms
    Its grateful being, first had birth.

'Tis thus—though wooed by flattering friends
    And fed with fame—if fame it be,—
This heart, my own dear mother ! bends,
    With love's true instinct, back to thee.

Classics.—VI.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

One hour,

HISTORY OF GREECE TO THE YEAR B.C. 404.

1. What are Wolf's arguments in support of his theory respecting the Iliad and Odyssey ? How does Homer describe the supercargo of a ship ?

2. Give a summary of Solon's laws. What were ἄξονες and κύρβεις? and where placed ?

3. Where was Mycale ? Describe the battle there ; and give date.

4. Where is the Athens plague supposed to have originated? What was its date? Its symptom s and moral effects?

5. Write a short history of the city of Athens from its foundation to the time of Pericles.

History of Rome to B.C. 202.

One hour.

1. Draw a map of Rome, showing the position of the seven hills, of the Forum, of the Campu Martius, of the Janiculum, of the Campus Vaticanus, of the Circus Maximus, and of the Pons Sublicius.

2. Give a brief history of Coriolanus.

3. Why was the second Decemvirate appointed at Rome? How did they conduct themselves? What two circumstances were the immediate causes of their deposition?

4. What was the Ogulnian Law? What was it which gave it great importance?

5. Write a succinct account of the Second Punic War.

English.

Dr. Bromby, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

Marsh—Student's Manual. Earle—Philology of the English Tongue.

1. T A M } Explain the meaning of this formula; and give three examples of each class of letters.

2. Earle writes:—" Of the two denominations of missionaries which entered our island, one gained the ecclesiastical pre-eminence, but the other for a long time furnished the school-masters." To what circumstances is he referring?

3. Derive the word *could*, and explain how it obtained the *l.* Adduce another instance.

4. Distinguish between presentive and symbolic words, and state the average ratio they bear to each other in ordinary English prose.

5. What two prefixes, and what suffix, did the Saxons employ to convert nouns into verbs? Give three examples of each.

6. How do you account for adjectival terminations in *-ical*, like *logical?*

7. Write down in full the singular number of *he* in Saxon, placing an asterisk after the forms which still live, and a dagger after those which partially continue.

8. Distinguish between compounds of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd order. Give an example of each.

9. How do you justify the expression—" a pair of stairs?"

10. The French have no word for *a bribe.* What argument can be drawn from this circumstance with respect to the national integrity of character?

11. Quote from some English author a passage exhibiting *y* as representing the Teutonic prefix *ge.*

12. Analyse these two words, *inculcavissem* and *nadistou*, so as to show what each part separately expresses.

13. How does Marsh distinguish between idiom and idiotism? Give examples.

14. What does Marsh observe of such expressions as " very pleased?"

15. To what does the same author attribute the uniformity of modern Greek, contrasted with the diversity of old Greek languages?

French.

Dr. Bromby, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

Molière—Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. Guizot—Monk le Général. Composition.

1. Translate into English—

M. Jourdain à Dorante.—Voilà deux cents louis bien comptés.

Dorante.—Je vous assure, monsieur Jourdain, que je suis tout à vous, et que je brûle de vous rendre un service à la cour.

M. Jourdain.—Je vous suis trop obligé.

Dorante.—Si madame Jourdain veut voir le divertissement royal, je lui ferai donner les meilleures places de la salle.

Madame Jourdain.—Madame Jourdain vous baise les mains.

Dorante bas à M. Jourdain.—Notre belle marquise, comme je vous ai mandé par mon billet, viendra tantôt ici pour le ballet et le repas ; et je l'ai fait consentir enfin au cadeau que vous lui voulez donner.

M. Jourdain.—Tirons-nous un peu plus loin, pour cause.

Dorante.—Il y a huit jours que je ne vous ai vu, et je ne vous ai point mandé de nouvelles du diamant que vous me mîtes entre les mains pour lui en faire présent de votre part ; mais c'est que j'ai eu toutes les peines du monde à vaincre son scrupule : et ce n'est que d'aujourd'hui qu'elle s'est résolue à l'accepter.

M. Jourdain.—Comment l'a-t-elle trouvé ?

Dorante.—Merveilleux ; et je me trompe fort, ou la beauté de ce diamant fera pour vous sur son esprit un effet admirable.

M. Jourdain.—Plût au ciel !

Madame Jourdain à Nicole.—Quand il est une fois avec lui, il ne peut le quitter.

2.

Se ti sabir,	Mi star muphti
Ti respondir ;	Ti qui star si ?
Se non sabir,	Non intendir ?
Tazir, tazir.	Tazir, tazir.

What language is this ? Put it into good French.

3. What Latin termination becomes -age in French. Give three examples.

4. Derive the following words :—

Poing, veau, goût, temoin, chose, levre, mâchoire, prose, rôle, pays, connétable, peu, serment, remercîment, enfler, mêler, pousser, savoir, songer, échapper, alors.

5. Translate into English—

Monk dit qu'il ne pouvait en conscience se décider sans avoir entendu les raisons des deux partis, et il demanda qu'elles fussent discutées dans une conférence, ajoutant que son armée était très-délicate sur les serments, et qu'il ne pouvait se lier par celui-ci sans l'avoir prévenue. La lutte recommençait ; il s'agissait maintenant d'engager peu à peu son armée contre ce parlement qu'elle était venue soutenir. Le surlendemain, Monk, appelé à Westminster pour recevoir des remercîments, refusa de s'asseoir dans le fauteuil qui lui avait été préparé à la barre, et debout, appuyé seulement sur le dos du fauteuil, il donna au parlement, dans les expressions les plus modestes et du ton le plus soumis, une série de conseils que sa position rendait assez semblables à des ordres. Il représenta l'inconvénient de multiplier les serments et les engagements. insista pour qu'on éloignât des emplois les Cavaliers et les fanatiques, nom que ne s'étaient pas encore entendu donner ouvertement les sectaires dont Cromwell avait fait l'instrument de sa puissance.

What English word comes from the same root as *fauteuil* ?

6. Translate into English—

Ce qui montre encore mieux la malveillance du monde à notre égard, c'est ce qui nous arriva le lendemain du jour où finit l'armistice. Ce jour là, vers onze heures, nous voulions nous baigner dans l'Elster. Nous avions déjà jeté nos habits, lorsque Zimmer, voyant approcher un paysan, lui cria " Hé ! camarade, il n'y a pas de danger, ici ?—Non, non, entrez hardiment, répondit cet homme ; c'est un bon endroit."

Et Zimmer, étant entré sans défiance, descendit de quinze pieds. Il nageait bien, mais son bras gauche était encore faible, la force du courant l'entraîna sans lui donner le temps de s'accrocher aux branches des saules qui pendaient dans l'eau. Si par bonheur une espèce de gué ne s'était pas rencontré plus loin, qui lui permit de prendre pied, il entrait entre deux îles de vase, d'où jamais il n'aurait pu sortir. Le paysan s'était arrêté sur la route pour voir ce qui se passerait. La colère me saisit et je me rhabillai bien vite, en lui montrant le poing ; mais il se mit à rire et gagna le village d'un bon pas.

Zimmer ne se possédait plus d'indignation ; il voulait courir à Connewitz et tâcher de découvrir ce gueux ; malheureusement c'était impossible.

Enfin nous descendîmes à l'endroit où l'on avait pied, et la fraîcheur de l'eau nous calma.

7. Give three examples in French of an article becoming agglutinated to its noun.

8. Translate into French—

General Monk, as we have seen, held the supreme military command in Scotland. After the army had expelled the Parliament Monk protested against the violence, and resolved, as he pretended, to vindicate their invaded privileges. Deeper designs, either in the king's favour or his own, were from the beginning suspected to be the motive of his actions. How early he entertained designs for the king's restoration we know not with cer-

tainty. It is likely that as soon as Richard was deposed he foresaw that, without such an expedient, it would be impossible ever to bring the nation to a regular settlement. But his conduct was full of dissimulation, and no less was requisite for effecting the difficult work which he had undertaken. All the officers in his army, of whom he entertained any suspicion, he immediately cashiered; and hearing that Lambert was marching northwards with a large army, he amused the committee with offers of negotiation.

Modern History.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Two hours.

1. What was the Self-denying Ordinance? What exception was made to its application?

2. What circumstance proves Cromwell to have been actually king of England? How long did he hold such power?

3. What was the primary meaning of "Erastianism?" Whence was the word derived? What was the technical meaning of the word "Agitators?"

4. What was that resolution of Parliament which went by the name of "The Petition and Advice?"

5. Name the three main parties in England during the revolutionary struggle; describe their characteristic principles, and the sources of their power.

6. What was the Savoy Conference? How constituted? Why so called? What its result?

7. What were the proposed conditions of the famous secret treaty of 1670?

8. Describe the position of the following places, and mention some event of interest in connection with each one of them:—Toulouse, Granicus, Pisa, Arpinum, Châlons, Bagdad, Bender, Otranto, Calcutta, Quebec, Aigos-potamos, Philippi.
    State also in what century each event took place.

9. Give an account of the first three settlements of the English in North America.

10. Who was the first king of the two Sicilies? What is meant by that term?

11. Who built the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople?

12. Which is the only monarchical state in the New World?

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 7th May, 1879.

EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1880.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Regulations and Scheme of Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the year 1880.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REGULATIONS FOR THE TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Every Candidate for a Scholarship must, by the provisions of the Act, be above the age of sixteen and under the age of twenty years. He must also have been resident in the Colony for the period of five years next before the time of his examination, and have taken the Degree of Associate of Arts.

By the 14th Section of the Act, the examination for Tasmanian Scholarships must comprise the following subjects :—

1. Classics—Translations from Greek and Latin authors into English, Greek and Latin composition, Ancient History, Philology.
2. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry.
3. Natural Philosophy—Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.
4. Modern History—The History of England.
5. The grammatical structure of the English Language, and French or German, at the option of the Candidate.

Every Scholar shall forward to the Secretary of the Council a certificate from the proper authority testifying to his having become a Member of some University of the United Kingdom; and until such certificate be received by the Secretary to the Council, or by their accredited Agent in Great Britain, the Council will not authorise the payment of any portion of the annual value of the Scholarship: provided always, that this condition shall not apply in any case where it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Council that the Scholar has been prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause from entering himself on the books of a University.

The Council will order to be paid by the Secretary, or an accredited agent in Great Britain, quarterly, to the said Scholar, the amount of his Scholarship for the quarter, upon the receipt by their Secretary, or by such accredited agent, of a testimonial from the authorities of the University or College to which he may belong, stating that he is conducting himself diligently and steadily.

In the event of any Tasmanian Scholar not being able to produce such a testimonial for any three months, he shall forfeit the amount to which he would be otherwise entitled for the said three months; and should he fail to do so for twelve months, his Scholarship shall be declared vacant, and he shall have no claim for moneys accruing therefrom: provided always, that this Rule shall not apply to Scholars when they have been incapacitated by illness from attending to their University or College duties.

For the further encouragement of Tasmanian Scholars to prosecute their studies diligently in the University or College to which they belong, the Council of Education will cause to be published in their Annual Reports the names of those who have obtained Prizes, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, or who have appeared in the " Honour List," together with the description or class of Honour which may have been awarded to them.

SCHEME of *Examination for the* TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS *for the Year* 1880.

I.—CLASSICS.

GREEK.—Demosthenes, *Meidias;* Herodotus, *Book III.;* Homer's Odyssey, *Book VI.;* Sophocles, *Antigone.*

LATIN.—Virgil, *Æneid, Books VIII. & IX.;* Horace, *Epistles, Book II.,* 1 and 2, and *Ars Poetica;* Livy, *Book IV.;* Cicero, *Pro Milone.*

Papers will be set for translation from some other Greek and Latin author, and from English into Greek and Latin Prose, and from English Verse into Greek and Latin Verse.

ANCIENT HISTORY.—Questions will be given upon the historical and geographical allusions contained in the above-named Greek and Latin Books, and in the philology of the Greek and Latin languages. Candidates will also be examined in the first four Books of Smith's History of Greece and Liddell's History of Rome respectively.

II.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic; Algebra, except Theory of Equations; Euclid, *Books I. to VI. inclusive, and XI. to the 21st Proposition inclusive;* Plane Trigonometry, including Logarithms; Conic Sections, treated both geometrically and analytically; and Simple Differentiations.

III.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

IV.—MODERN HISTORY.

Hallam's Constitutional History of England, *Chapters X. to XI.* inclusive, and Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

V.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

The grammatical structure of the English Language, and French or German. Candidates may submit themselves for examination in either French or German, at their option.

FRENCH.—Passages will be given from Molière, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,* and Guizot, *Monk le Général,* for translation into English; also a passage from some other French author for translation into English, and from some English author into French.

GERMAN.—Passages will be given from Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell.* Questions on the historical and geographical allusions; also a passage from some other German author for translation into English, and from an English author into German.

NOTE.—*The following values have been affixed to the several subjects of examination:*—

1. *Classics* -	-	-	-	-	-	1500 *Marks.*
2. *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*	-	-	-		1500 ,,
3. *Modern History* -	-	-	-	-	-	250 ,,
4. *Modern Languages—*						
(a.) *English* -	-	-	-	-	250	500 ,,
(b.) *French or German* -	-	-	-	250	
TOTAL -	-	-	-	-	-	3750 *Marks.*

It shall be essential to success that a Candidate gain at least 1650 *Marks; of which either* 900 *shall have been gained in Classics or* 750 *in Mathematics.*

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

History of Greece, Student's, Smith, W., (Murray), 7s. 6d.
———— Rome, Student's, H. G. Liddell, (Murray), 7s. 6d.
Arithmetic, Colenso, J. W., (Longman), 4s. 6d.
Algebra, Colenso, J. W., Parts I. and II., (Longman) p. I, 4s. 6d., p. II., 6s.
Trigonometry, Todhunter, J., (Macmillan), 5s.
Conic Sections, Puckle, (Macmillan), 7s. 6d.
Geometry of Conics, Taylor, (Deighton & Bell), 3s. 6d.
Differential Calculus, Williamson, (Longman), 10s.
Elementary Statics, Goodwin, (Deighton & Bell), 3s. 6d.
Dynamics, Goodwin, (Deighton & Bell), 3s. 6d.
Hydrostatics, W. H. Besant, *to the end of Chapter* 8, (Bell & Daldy), 4s.
Mathematical Tables, (Chambers), 3s.
History of England, Hallam's Constitutional History, (Murray), 18s.
General Sketch of European History, Freeman, (Macmillan), 3s. 6d.
Philology of the English Tongue, Earle, (Macmillan), 7s. 6d.
Historical Grammar of the French Language, Brachet, (Clarendon Press Series), 3s. 6d.