1870.

TASMANIA.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

REPORT FOR 1869.

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed, August 23, 1870.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the name of the under-mentioned Candidate who has passed the Examination for a Tasmanian Scholarship to the satisfaction of the Examiner, and to whom such Scholarship has been awarded accordingly, under " The Tasmanian Council of Education and Scholarship Act," 22 Vict. No. 21 :—

    SAMUEL CLAYTON ROBINSON, age 18 years and 9 months, Hobart Town, Tasmania, Associate of Arts 1866. High School, Hobart Town, Rev. R. D. Powlett Harris, M.A.

The Report of the Examiner is annexed.

<div align="right">By Order of the Council,</div>

Hobart Town, 21st *September,* 1869.   GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

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

I HAVE the honor to report that the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships commenced at 9 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th, and was concluded yesterday at 5 P.M.

Three Candidates presented themselves, but one of these attempted three papers only out of the thirteen set.

One Candidate, whose papers bore the motto " Hope on, hope ever," succeeded in fulfilling all the conditions required by the Council's Regulations, having obtained in Mathematics 881 marks, (the minimum required being 750) ; in Classics, 598 ; and in Modern Languages and History, 200 ; or 1679 marks in all.

On opening the sealed envelope the name of the successful competitor was found to be—

<div align="center">SAMUEL CLAYTON ROBINSON, A.A. 1866.</div>

A full table of the marks obtained is appended to the Report.

21st *September,* 1869.   M. H. IRVING, *M.A.,* *Examiner.*

TABLE OF MARKS.

	VALUE.	Hope on, Hope ever.	Sub Spe.	Nitor in Adversum.
MATHEMATICS.				
I. Arithmetic and Algebra	375	225	128	—
II. Geometry and Trigonometry	375	230	88	—
III. Analytical Geometry and Conics	375	221	—	—
IV. Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy	375	205	94	—
Total	1500	881	310	—
CLASSICS.				
I. Greek Authors	300	141	137	—
II. Latin Authors	300	163	178	172
III. Greek Composition	200	77	60	—
IV. Latin Composition	250	135	141	157
V. General Questions	250	58	69	—
VI. Ancient History	200	24	44	—
Total	1500	598	629	329
MODERN LANGUAGES AND HISTORY.				
I. The English Language	250	63	61	—
II. The French Language	250	—	113	144
III. Constitutional History	250	137	109	—
Total	750	200	283	144
GRAND TOTAL	3750	1679	1222	734

20th September, 1869.   M. H. IRVING, *M.A., Examiner.*

𝔐𝔞𝔱𝔥𝔢𝔪𝔞𝔱𝔦𝔠𝔰.—I.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Four Hours.

1. Extract the square root of 236144689 : and the cube root of 69426·531.

2. Explain the mode of proof of Multiplication called Casting out the Nines, and shew what is its real value.

3. A cubic foot of water weighs 1000 ounces, find to the nearest ounce the weight of water contained in a circular tank of 4 feet 6 inches radius and 5 feet 6 inches depth ; taking π as 3·1416.

4. Find by Practice the cost of 2 quarters and 21 pounds at £70 15s. 6d. a ton. Verify the result by Decimals.

5. A can plough a field in 4 days : B can plough 5 times as much in 18 days : and C 7 times as much in 32 days : how many days hours and minutes will it take the three together to plough the field?

6. A rectangular block of land 1½ miles long by ¾ of a mile broad is enclosed ; a plantation belt 150 feet wide is reserved around it, and a road 90 feet wide runs through it parallel to the longest side, and a road 66 feet wide across it at right angles to the first road. Find the area of the remainder.

7. State the rule for finding the G. C. M. of two quantities. Find the G. C. M. of $x^2 + 11x + 30$ and $9x^3 + 53x^2 - 9x - 18$.

8. What is meant by Harmonic Progression? Continue the Harmonic series 2, 3, 6, two terms each way.

9. A man buys a horse and sells him for £56. By so selling him he gains on the original price exactly as many pounds per cent. as that price was. Find it.

10. One hundred animals of three different kinds are bought for £100. Those of the first kind cost £5 each, those of the second £1, those of the third 5 shillings. How many were there of each kind?

Give all the positive integral solutions that this admits.

11. The game of Bézique is played with 64 cards. Calculate the chance of 4 named cards being dealt in the first hand of 8 cards.

12. State and prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral index.

13. Find by the method of Indeterminate coefficients the sum of the series $1^3 + 4^3 + 7^3 + $ &c. to n terms.

14. Out of 50 men 8 go on guard every night. For how many nights can a different guard be furnished, and on how many of these will any particular man be taken?

15. Prove that if n be any integer either $n^2 + 1$, n^2, or $n^2 - 1$ is divisible by 5.

16. Expand $\sqrt[3]{3}$ to six terms by the Binomial Theorem.

17. Solve these Equations—

(1.) $\dfrac{1 + x + x^2}{1 - x + x^2} = \dfrac{62}{63} \cdot \dfrac{1 + x}{1 - x}$

(2.) $(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (2\,x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(3.) $\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{y - x} = \sqrt{20 - x}$

$\sqrt{y - x} : \sqrt{20 - x} :: 3 : 2$

(4.) $2(x - y) = 3z - 2$

$x + 1 = 3(y + z)$

$2x + 3z = 4(1 - y)$

18. Solve these Equations—

(1.) $\dfrac{12}{5 - x} + \dfrac{4}{4 - x} = \dfrac{32}{x + 2}$

(2.) $x^{\frac{7}{3}} + \dfrac{41\,\sqrt[3]{x}}{x} = \dfrac{97}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} + x^{\frac{5}{6}}$

(3.) $x^4 + y^4 = 257$

$x + y = 5$

(4.) $(x - 2)y - \sqrt{xy}\,(y^2 - 1) = 2y^2 - x$

$\dfrac{xy}{4} = \dfrac{\sqrt{xy} - 12}{xy - 18}$

Mathematics.—II.

Geometry. Geometrical Conics. Trigonometry.

Four Hours.

1. Divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part.

Point out the other lines in the figure you draw which are similarly divided. Prove your answer for one of them.

2. If an equilateral triangle be inscribed in a circle, prove geometrically that the square on the side of the triangle is equal to three times the square on the radius.

3. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, of what squares will the square of the whole line thus produced and the square of the part of it produced be together double Prove your answer.

4. An exterior angle of a triangle is bisected by a line which also meets the opposite side produced. State and prove the resulting proportion.

5. Prove that if two straight lines be cut by parallel planes they are cut in the same ratio.

6. Prove from Euclid I. and II. that the sum of the squares of the diagonals of any parallelogram is equal to the sum of the squares of the four sides.

7. Taking the usual letters prove that if from either extremity of an ordinate QVQ' in the parabola a perpendicular QD is let fall on the diameter $QD^2 = 4\,AS\,.\,PV$.

8. Prove that in the ellipse the rectangle under the lines intercepted between the centre and the intersections of the ordinate and of the tangent respectively with the major axis is equal to the square of the semi-axis minor. (CN . CT = AC²).

9. If tangents be drawn at the vertices of the hyperbola and of the conjugate hyperbola, the diagonals of the rectangle so formed will be asymptotes to the hyperbola.

10. In the parabola if PG be the normal and GL the perpendicular from G on SP, prove that GL = PN the ordinate.

11. Prove that in the ellipse the semi-axis minor is a mean proportional between the perpendiculars from the foci on any tangent.

12. If the arc of a circle be equal to one third of the radius, find the angle subtended by it.

13. Given tan θ = cosec 2θ : find the values of θ.

14. Prove that the length of a degree of longitude varies as the cosine of the latitude.

15. Prove the following :—

(1.) $\tan^4 A = \dfrac{\sin^2 2A - 4 \sin^2 A}{\sin^2 2A + 4 \sin^2 A - 4}$

(2.) $\cos^3 A \dfrac{\sin 3A}{3} + \sin^3 A \dfrac{\cos 3A}{3} = \dfrac{\sin 4A}{4}$

(3.) $\tan^2 A - \tan^2 B = \dfrac{\sin (A + B) \sin (A - B)}{\cos^2 A . \cos^2 B}$

(4.) $\cot 2A = \frac{1}{2} (\cot A - \tan A)$

16. Prove that if $A = \tan^{-1} \dfrac{1}{7}$ and $B = \tan^{-1} \dfrac{1}{3}$ then $A + 2B = 45°$.

Mathematics,—III.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Four Hours.

1. Prove that in any triangle $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C}$. Put this formula into a shape adapted for logarithmic computation, and find c having given $a = 75\cdot5$, $b = 80\cdot17$, $C = 64° 35'$.

2. Find an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of its sides and the three cosines of its bisected angles.

3. Calculate a formula for the radius of the escribed circle. Prove that if r be radius of the inscribed, and r_1, r_2, r_3 the radii of the three escribed circles, and A the area of the triangle, $rr_1 r_2 r_3 = A^2$.

4. Write down the series of ascending powers of x which is equal to $\log_e (1 + x)$. Thence deduce two series whereby a complete table of Napierian logarithms may be calculated.

5. Prove that the limit of $\cos \dfrac{x}{2} . \cos \dfrac{x}{4} . \cos \dfrac{x}{8} \dots\dots \cos \dfrac{x}{2^n}$ when n is indefinitely increased is $\dfrac{\sin x}{x}$

6. Assuming the exponential values of the sine and cosine; expand θ in powers of $\tan \theta$; and deduce Euler's series for $\dfrac{\pi}{4}$.

7. Three circles of equal radii touch one other : find the area of the space included between their circumferences.

8. Shew that $3y^2 - 8xy - 3x^2 + 30x - 27 = 0$, represents two lines at right angles to each other.

9. Find the points of intersection of the lines $x + 2y - 5 = 0$, $2x + y - 7 = 0$, $y - x - 1 = 0$; and the area of the triangle formed by them.

10. If OAX be a triangle, and OA & OX be produced to B & C, prove that the lines bisecting AOX, BAX, CXA meet in a point.

11. Assuming the equation to the tangent to a circle prove that from any external point two tangents can be drawn to a circle.

12. A point is always equidistant from a given circle and a given line. Find its locus.

13. Find the polar equation to the parabola (1) the vertex being the pole, (2) the focus being the pole.

14. Find the length of the perpendicular from the focus on the tangent at any point on the ellipse.

15. Find the equation to the normal of an ellipse whose equation is $11x^2 + 4y^2 = 9$, the abscissa of the point to which the normal is drawn being $\frac{1}{2}$.

16. Prove that in the hyperbola the line joining the ends of conjugate diameters is parallel to one asymptote, and is bisected by the other.

Mathematics.—IV.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Four Hours.

1. Define a Limit.

   "When x increases indefinitely the expression $\left(1 + \dfrac{1}{x} \right)^x$ approaches a certain limit which lies between 2 & 3." Prove this without assuming the Binomial Theorem.

2. Find from first principles the differential coefficient of the product of two functions. Extend this to the product of any number of functions: and deduce the differential coefficient of x^n, n being a positive integer. Find the differential coefficients of $\sec x$, & $\cos^{-1}x$.

3. Differentiate $\sqrt{\dfrac{1 - x^2}{(1 + x^2)^3}}$, $\dfrac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}$, x^{e^x}, $\dfrac{x \sin^{-1}x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} + \log \sqrt{1 - x^2}$,

   $\log \tan e^{-x}$, $2 \log \sin x + \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$.

4. Find the third differential coefficient of $\dfrac{1 + x}{1 - x}$, the fourth of $e^{-x} \cos x$, the second of

   $\tan x + \sec x$, and prove that if $y = e^x \cos x$, $\dfrac{d^3 y}{d x^3} = (\sqrt{2})^3 \cos \left(x + \dfrac{3\pi}{4} \right)$

5. Resolve any force into two others acting in two other directions and at right angles to each other, and prove the resulting formulæ.

   Hence find the direction and magnitude of any number of forces in the same plane and acting on the same point.

6. Two weights of 14 pounds hang at the two ends of a cord which passes over two pegs in the same horizontal line, and 12 feet apart. What force acting vertically upwards on the centre of the cord will draw it up 4 feet?

7. A lever is 20 feet long, and each foot weighs 1 pound. Find the position of the fulcrum when two weights of 9 & 16 pounds suspended at the ends of the lever are in equilibrio.

8. If out of a solid cylinder there be taken a cone whose base is the same as the base of the cylinder, but its height only two-thirds of that of the cylinder, find the centre of gravity of the remaining solid; the volume of any cone being $\frac{1}{3}$ that of the circumscribing cylinder.

9. Explain and prove these formulæ fully—

   (1) $s = Vt \pm \dfrac{ft^2}{2}$, (2) $v = V \pm ft$, (3) $v^2 = V^2 \pm 2fs$.

10. If two weights of 10 lbs. are suspended at rest over a perfectly smooth pulley; what weight must be added to either to make it descend 50 feet in 3 seconds?

11. Assuming the relation between the velocity and the angle of projection in order that the projectile may strike a given point: prove that in practice the adjustment of a sight depends only on the horizontal distance of the mark, and is independent of its height above the ground.

12. A ball whose elasticity is ½ is projected vertically downwards with a certain velocity. After it descends 64 feet it strikes a horizontal plane and rebounds 32 feet. Calculate the initial velocity of projection, taking $g = 32$.

13. Prove that the whole fluid pressure on a surface immersed in a fluid is equal to the weight of a column of fluid having for its base the area of the surface immersed, and for its height the depth of the centre of gravity of the surface below the surface of the fluid.

14. At one station the barometer stands at 29·50, the temperature of the mercury is 58° and that of the air 58°. At a second station the three corresponding values are 26·15, 50° & 49°. Calculate as accurately as you can the difference in elevation of the two stations.

15. A cylindrical vessel whose height is twice the diameter of its base is filled with water. Find the pressures on the base and on the concave surface, the weight of the water contained being 20 pounds.

16. The weight of a piece of wood in air is 4 pounds, of a piece of lead in water 4 pounds, and the lead and the wood together weigh 3 pounds in water: find the specific gravity of wood, that of water being 1, and that of air ·001225.

Greek Authors.

Thucydides—Book II.   Herodotus—Book III.   Homer—Iliad, Book VI.   Sophocles—Œdipus at Colonus.

Three Hours.

1. Translate—

(a) νόμοι τε πάντες ξυνεταράχθησαν οἷς εχρῶντο πρότερον περὶ τὰς ταφάς, ἔθαπτον δὲ ὡς ἕκαστος ἐδύνατο. καὶ πολλοὶ ἐς ἀναισχύντους θήκας ἐτράποντο σπάνει τῶν ἐπιτηδείων διὰ τὸ συχνοὺς ἤδη προτεθνάναι σφίσιν· ἐπὶ πυρὰς γὰρ ἀλλοτρίας φθάσαντες τοὺς νήσαντας οἱ μὲν ἐπιθέντες τὸν ἑαυτῶν νεκρὸν ὑφῆπτον, οἱ δὲ καιομένου ἄλλου ἄνωθεν ἐπιβαλόντες ὃν φέροιεν ἀπήεσαν. πρῶτόν τε ἦρξε καὶ ἐς τἄλλα τῇ πόλει ἐπὶ πλέον ἀνομίας τὸ νόσημα. ῥᾷον γὰρ ἐτόλμα τις ἃ πρότερον ἀπεκρύπτετο μὴ καθ' ἡδονὴν ποιεῖν, ἀγχίστροφον τὴν μεταβολὴν ὁρῶντες τῶν τ' εὐδαιμόνων καὶ αἰφνιδίως θνησκόντων καὶ τῶν οὐδὲν πρότερον κεκτημένων, εὐθὺς δὲ τἀκείνων ἐχόντων. ὥστε ταχείας τὰς ἐπαυρέσεις καὶ πρὸς τὸ τερπνὸν ἠξίουν ποιεῖσθαι, ἐφήμερα τά τε σώματα καὶ τὰ χρήματα ὁμοίως ἡγούμενοι.

(b) Οἱ δὲ δὴ Ἰνδοὶ τρόπῳ τοιούτῳ καὶ ζεύξει τοιαύτῃ χρεώμενοι, ἐλαύνουσι ἐπὶ τὸν χρυσόν, λελογισμένως ὅκως ἂν καυμάτων τῶν θερμοτάτων ἐόντων ἔσονται ἐν τῇ ἁρπαγῇ· ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦ καύματος οἱ μύρμηκες ἀφανέες γίνονται ὑπὸ γῆν. θερμότατος δέ ἐστι ὁ ἥλιος τούτοισι τοῖσι ἀνθρώποισι τὸ ἐωθινόν· οὐ, κατάπερ τοῖσι ἄλλοισι, μεσαμβρίης· ἀλλ' ὑπερτείλας, μέχρις οὗ ἀγορῆς διαλύσιος. τοῦτον δὲ τὸν χρόνον καίει πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ μεσαμβρίῃ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, οὕτως ὥστ' ἐν ὕδατι λόγος αὐτούς ἐστι βρέχεσθαι τηνικαῦτα. μεσοῦσα δὲ ἡ ἡμέρη σχεδὸν παραπλησίως καίει τούς τε ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους καὶ τοὺς Ἰνδούς. ἀποκλιναμένης δὲ τῆς μεσαμβρίης, γίνεταί σφι ὁ ἥλιος κατάπερ τοῖσι ἄλλοισι ὁ ἑωθινός· καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου ἐπιὼν ἐπὶ μᾶλλον ψύχει, ἐς ὃ ἐπὶ δυσμῇσι ἐὼν, καὶ τὸ κάρτα ψύχει. Ἐπεὰν δὲ ἔλθωσι ἐς τὸν χῶρον οἱ Ἰνδοὶ ἔχοντες θυλάκια, ἐμπλήσαντες ταῦτα τῆς ψάμμου, τὴν ταχίστην ἐλαύνουσι ὀπίσω. αὐτίκα γὰρ οἱ μύρμηκες, ὀδμῇ (ὡς δὴ λέγεται ὑπὸ Περσέων) μαθόντες, διώκουσι· εἶναι δὲ ταχύτητα οὐδενὶ ἑτέρῳ ὁμοῖον, οὕτω ὥστε, εἰ μὴ προλαμβάνειν τῆς ὁδοῦ τοὺς Ἰνδοὺς ἐν ᾧ τοὺς μύρμηκας συλλέγεσθαι, οὐδένα ἂν σφεων ἀποσώζεσθαι.

(c)　Ὣς εἰπὼν οὗ παιδὸς ὀρέξατο φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ.
Ἂψ δ᾽ ὁ πάϊς πρὸς κόλπον ἐϋζώνοιο τιθήνης
Ἐκλίνθη ἰάχων, πατρὸς φίλου ὄψιν ἀτυχθείς,
Ταρβήσας χαλκόν τε ἰδὲ λόφον ἱππιοχαίτην,
Δεινὸν ἀπ᾽ ἀκροτάτης κόρυθος νεύοντα νοήσας.
Ἐκ δ᾽ ἐγέλασσε πατήρ τε φίλος καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.
Αὐτίκ᾽ ἀπὸ κρατὸς κόρυθ᾽ εἵλετο φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ,
Καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ παμφανόωσαν·
Αὐτὰρ ὅ γ᾽ ὃν φίλον υἱὸν ἐπεὶ κύσε πῆλέ τε χερσὶν,
Εἶπεν ἐπευξάμενος Διΐ τ᾽ ἄλλοισίν τε θεοῖσιν·
" Ζεῦ ἄλλοι τε θεοὶ, δότε δὴ καὶ τόνδε γενέσθαι
Παῖδ᾽ ἐμὸν, ὡς καὶ ἐγώ περ, ἀριπρεπέα Τρώεσσιν,
Ὧδε βίην τ᾽ ἀγαθὸν, καὶ Ἰλίου ἶφι ἀνάσσειν.
Καί ποτέ τις εἴπῃσί, Πατρός γ᾽ ὅδε πολλὸν ἀμείνων,'
Ἐκ πολέμου ἀνιόντα· φέροι δ᾽ ἔναρα βροτόεντα
Κτείνας δήϊον ἄνδρα, χαρείη δὲ φρένα μήτηρ."

(d)　Οἵ σ᾽ ἀντὶ παίδων τῶνδε καὶ ψυχῆς, πάτερ,
ἱκετεύομεν ξύμπαντες ἐξαιτούμενοι
μῆνιν βαρεῖαν εἰκαθεῖν ὁρμωμένῳ
τῷδ᾽ ἀνδρὶ τοὐμοῦ πρὸς κασιγνήτου τίσιν,
ὅς μ᾽ ἐξέωσε κἀπεσύλησεν πάτρας.
εἰ γάρ τι πιστόν ἐστιν ἐκ χρηστηρίων,
οἷς ἂν σὺ προσθῇ, τοῖσδ᾽ ἔφασκ᾽ εἶναι κράτος.
πρός νύν σε κρηνῶν καὶ θεῶν ὁμογνίων,
αἰτῶ πιθέσθαι καὶ παρεικαθεῖν, ἐπεὶ
πτωχοὶ μὲν ἡμεῖς καὶ ξένοι, ξένος δὲ σύ·
ἄλλους δὲ θωπεύοντες οἰκοῦμεν σύ τε
κἀγὼ, τὸν αὐτὸν δαίμον᾽ ἐξειληχότες.
ὁ δ᾽ ἐν δόμοις τύραννος, ὦ τάλας ἐγὼ,
κοινῇ καθ᾽ ἡμῶν ἐγγελῶν ἁβρύνεται·
ὃν, εἰ σὺ τῇ μῇ ξυμπαραστήσει φρενὶ,
βραχεῖ σὺν ὄγκῳ καὶ χρόνῳ διασκεδῶ.
ὥστ᾽ ἐν δόμοισι τοῖσι σοῖς στήσω σ᾽ ἄγων,
στήσω δ᾽ ἐμαυτὸν, κεῖνον ἐκβαλὼν βίᾳ.
καὶ ταῦτα σοῦ μὲν ξυνθέλοντος ἔστι μοι
κομπεῖν, ἄνευ σοῦ δ᾽ οὐδὲ σωθῆναι σθένω.

2. Translate and explain, referring to the context,—

(a)　ἀπεδίδου Πλαταιεῦσι γῆν καὶ πόλιν τὴν σφετέραν ἔχοντας αὐτονόμους οἰκεῖν, στρατεῦσαί τε μηδένα ἀδίκως ἐπ᾽ αὐτοὺς, εἰ δὲ μὴ, πάντας ἀμύνειν.

(b)　ξυνελών τε λέγω τήν τε πᾶσαν πόλιν τῆς Ἑλλάδος παίδευσιν εἶναι, καὶ καθ᾽ ἕκαστον δοκεῖν ἄν μοι τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνδρα παρ᾽ ἡμῶν ἐπὶ πλεῖστ᾽ ἂν εἴδη καὶ μετὰ χαρίτων μάλιστ᾽ ἂν ἐντραπέλως τὸ σῶμα αὔταρκες παρέχεσθαι.

(c)　ὅτι γὰρ μὴ οἱ Συρακοσίων γενόμενοι τύραννοι οὐδὲ εἷς τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλληνικῶν τυράννων ἄξιός ἐστι Πολυκράτεϊ μεγαλοπρεπείην συμβληθῆναι.

(d)　πλῆθος δὲ ἄρχον πρῶτα μὲν οὔνομα πάντων κάλλιστον ἔχει ἰσονομίην. δεύτερα δὲ, τούτων τῶν ὁ μόναρχος ποιέει οὐδέν· πάλῳ μὲν ἄρχας ἄρχει, ὑπεύθυνον δὲ ἀρχὴν ἔχει.

(e)　ἀμφὶ δέ μιν σφυρὰ τύπτε καὶ αὐχένα δέρμα κέλαινον, ἄντυξ ἣ πυμάτη θέεν ἀσπίδος ὀμφαλοέσσης.

(f)　ἀλλὰ ἑκὼν μεθίῃς τε καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεις· τὸ δ᾽ ἐμὸν κῆρ
ἄχνυται ἐν θυμῷ, ὅθ᾽ ὑπὲρ σέθεν αἴσχε᾽ ἀκούω
πρὸς Τρώων, οἳ ἔχουσι πολὺν πόνον εἵνεκα σεῖο
ἀλλ᾽ ἴομεν· τὰ δ᾽ ὄπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθα.

(g)　Καὶ τὸν ἀγρευτὰν Ἀπόλλω
καὶ κασιγνήταν πυκνοστίκτων ὀπαδὸν
ὠκυπόδων ἐλάφων στέργω διπλᾶς ἀρωγὰς
μολεῖν γᾷ τᾷδε καὶ πολίταις.

(h)　　κΑίτοι πῶς ἐγὼ κακὸς φύσιν
ὅστις παθὼν μὲν ἀντέδρων, ὥστ᾽, εἰ φρονῶν
ἔπρασσον, οὐκ ἂν ὧδ᾽ ἐγιγνόμην κακός.

3. Give fully the meaning and the derivation of these words,— αἰθρίη, ἀμφιλαφής, ἀνασκολοπιεῖσθαι, ἀπόερσε, ἠκέστας, ἠλέκτωρ, λευκοφρύς, νηΐς, νηλίπους, ῥυσίπτολις.

4. Write short notes on ἔρανος, εὐμενίδες, εὐμολπιδᾶν, ἀκινάκης, τροπωτήρ, φθονερὸν τὸ θεῖον.

5. Where and what are Abdera, Axius, Barca, Colonus, Eleusis, Elephantine, Naupactus, Percote, Placus, Siphnus ?

6. Give the dates of birth and death of Herodotus, Sophocles, and Thucydides.

─────────

Latin Authors.

Virgil—Third Georgic. Horace—Epistles, Book II., and Epistola ad Pisones. Livy—Book XXI. Cicero— Speech for Milo.

Three Hours.

1. Translate—

(a) Concrescunt subitæ currenti in flumine crustæ,
Undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes,
Puppibus illa prius, patulis nunc hospita plaustris.
Æraque dissiliunt vulgo, vestesque rigescunt
Indutæ, cæduntque securibus humida vina,
Et totæ solidam in glaciem vertere lacunæ,
Stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis.
Interea toto non secius aëre ningit ;
Intereunt pecudes, stant circumfusa pruinis
Corpora magna boum, confertoque agmine cervi
Torpent mole nova, et summis vix cornibus exstant.
Hos non immissis canibus, non cassibus ullis,
Puniceæve agitant pavidos formidine pinnæ :
Sed frustra oppositum trudentes pectore montem
Cominus obtruncant ferro, graviterque rudentes
Cædunt, et magno læti clamore reportant.

(b) Pauperies immunda domus procul absit : ego, utrum
Nave ferar magna an parva, ferar unus et idem.
Non agimur tumidis velis aquilone secundo ;
Non tamen adversis ætatem ducimus austris ;
Viribus, ingenio, specie, virtute, loco, re
Extremi primorum, extremis usque priores.
Non es avarus : abi ; quid, cetera jam simul isto
Cum vitio fugere ?   Caret tibi pectus inani
Ambitione ?   Caret mortis formidine et ira ?
Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas,
Nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessala rides ?
Natales grate numeras ?   Ignoscis amicis ?
Lenior et melior fis accedente senecta ?
Quid te exempta levat spinis de pluribus una ?
Vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis.
Lusisti satis, edisti satis atque bibisti :
Tempus abire tibi est, ne potum largius æquo
Rideat et pulset lasciva decentius ætas.

(c) Quamobrem, si cruentum gladium tenens clamaret T. Annius : " Adeste, quæso, atque audite, cives ; P. Clodium interfeci ; ejus furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, hoc ferro et hac dextera a cervicibus vestris reppuli, per me ut unum, jus, æquitas, leges, libertas, pudor, pudicitia in civitate manerent," esset vero timendum, quonam modo id ferret civitas ! Nunc enim quis est, qui non probet ? qui non laudet ? qui non unum post hominum memoriam T. Annium plurimum rei publicæ profuisse, maxima lætitia populum Romanum, cunctam Italiam, nationes omnes affecisse et dicat et sentiat ? Non queo, vetera illa populi Romani gaudia quanta fuerint, judicare. Multas tamen jam summorum imperatorum clarissimas victorias ætas nostra vidit, quarum nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit lætitiam nec tantam. Mandate hoc memoriæ, judices. Spero multa vos liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse visuros ; in iis singulis ita semper existimabitis, vivo P. Clodio nihil eorum vos visuros fuisse.

(*d*) Cum sic aliquot spectatis paribus affectos dimisisset, contione inde advocata ita apud eos locutus fertur. ' Si, quem animum in alienæ sortis exemplo paulo ante habuistis, eundem mox in æstimanda fortuna vestra habueritis, vicimus, milites. Neque enim spectaculum modo illud, sed quædam veluti imago vestræ condicionis erat. Ac nescio an majora vincula majoresque necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit. Dextra lævaque duo maria claudunt, nullam ne ad effugium quidem navem habentibus, contra Padus amnis, major Padus ac violentior Rhodano ; ab tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitæ. Hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est, ubi primum hosti occurristis. Et eadem fortuna quæ necessitatem pugnandi imposuit, præmia vobis ea victoribus proponit, quibus ampliora homines ne ab diis quidem immortalibus optare solent. Si Siciliam tantum ac Sardiniam parentibus nostris ereptas nostra virtute recuperaturi essemus, satis tamen ampla pretia essent. Quicquid Romani tot triumphis partum congestumque possident, id omne vestrum cum ipsis dominis futurum est. '

2. Translate and explain fully—

(*a*)   Illi ardua cervix
Argutumque caput, brevis alvus, obesaque terga ;
Luxuriatque toris animosum pectus. Honesti
Spadices, glaucique ; color deterrimus albo
Et gilvo.

(*b*)   Præterea jam nec mutari pabula refert,
Quæsitæque nocent artes ; cessere magistri
Phillyrides Chiron Amythaoniusque Melampus.

(*c*)   Sic fautor veterum, ut tabulas peccare vetantes
Quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, fœdera regum,
Pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatum
Dictitet Albano Musas in monte locutas.

(*d*)   Si de quincunce remota est
Uncia, quid superat ? Poteras dixisse. Triens. Eu.
Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit ?
Semis.

(*e*)   Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum,
Naturæ Deus humanæ, mortalis in unum
Quodque caput, voltu mutabilis, albus et ater.

(*f*) Nam cum aquæ vim vehat ingentem, non tamen navium patiens est, quia nullis coercitus ripis, pluribus simul neque iisdem alveis fluens, nova semper vada novosque gurgites, ad hoc saxa glareosa volvens nihil stabile neque tutum ingredienti præbet.

(*g*) Ab neutra parte plus sexcentis peditibus, et dimidium ejus equitum cecidit. Sed major Romanis quam pro numero jactura fuit quia equestris ordinis aliquot et tribuni militum quinque et præfecti sociorum tres sunt interfecti.

(*h*) Milo quum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit : calceos et vestimenta mutat : paullisper commoratus, deinde profectus id temporis, quum jam Clodius redire potuisset.

3. Write brief notes on—(1) Palma Olympiaca, (2) tribus Anticyris caput insanabile, (3) occidente jam sidere Vergiliarum, (4) quadratum agmen, (5) Cassianum illud cui bono fuerit, (6) nominibus rectis expendere nummos, (7) Milesia vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, (8) nec quarta loqui persona laboret.

4. Who were the following :—Apelles, Aristarchus, Archilochus, Plautus, Tyrtæus, Varius ? Give approximately the date of each.

5. What and where are Alba, Amyclæ, Gargara, Iberus, Isara, Lycæus, Niphates, Tibur ?

6. Discuss the meaning and the etymology of armentum, calumnia, cœcus, farrago, jurgium, limes, parumper, sicubi, stativa, villa, vescus, tribolus.

Greek Composition.

Three Hours and a half.

1. Translate into Attic Greek—

But the Commandant's heart failed him, and slipping out alone, he threw himself at the feet of Scipio, and craved for pardon. His wife standing on the base of the temple was near enough to witness the sight, and reproaching her husband with cowardice cast herself with her children into the flames, which were now wrapping the citadel round on all sides. His life was spared to grace the triumph of the Conqueror; most of the deserters perished in the flames; those who escaped them, or were taken elsewhere, were trampled to death by elephants.

It was during these scenes of horror that Scipio with Polybius at his side gazed upon the burning city, and involuntarily vented his high-wrought feeling in two well-known verses of Homer,—

The day shall come when sacred Troy is levelled to the plain,
And Priam and the people all of that good spearman slain.

" Assyria," he said, " had fallen : and Persia and Macedon. Carthage was burning. Rome's day might come next."

For five days the soldiers were allowed to range the ruined city, glutting their wild passions. Yet enough of statues and valuables of all sorts fell into the hands of the General, to adorn a triumph little less magnificent than that in which he had followed his father Paullus one and twenty years before.

2. Translate into Greek Iambics—

A while ago we sailed across the sea
To meet our deaths, if so the thing must be,
And there had died, had not the kind gods been,
Who sent to us this lovely Colchian queen
To be our helper; many a land we saw
That knoweth neither tongue of man, nor law
Of God or man : oft most things did we lack
That most men have, as still we struggled back
Unto the soft wind and the Grecian sea,
Until this morn our keel triumphantly
Furrowed the green waves of the well-known bay.

3. Translate into English—

Καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους ὡς ἐπύθοντο τούς τε ἱππέας ἥκοντας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ μέλλοντας ἤδη ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἰέναι, νομίσαντες, ἐὰν μὴ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν κρατήσωσιν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι χωρίου ἀποκρήμνου τε καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως εὐθὺς κειμένου, οὐκ ἂν ῥᾳδίως σφᾶς οὐδ᾽ εἰ κρατοῖντο μάχῃ ἀποτειχισθῆναι, διενοοῦντο τὰς προσβάσεις αὐτῶν φυλάσσειν, ὅπως μὴ κατὰ ταῦτα λάθωσι σφᾶς ἀναβάντες οἱ πολέμιοι· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἄλλῃ γε αὐτοὺς δυνηθῆναι. ἐξήρτηται γὰρ τὸ ἄλλο χωρίον, καὶ μέχρι τῆς πόλεως ἐπικλινές τέ ἐστι καὶ ἐπιφανὲς πᾶν εἴσω· καὶ ὠνόμασται ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων διὰ τὸ ἐπιπολῆς τοῦ ἄλλου εἶναι Ἐπιπολαί.

Latin Composition.

3½ Hours.

Translate into Latin Prose in the style of Livy—

What cruel tyrants were the Romans over the world during the time of their common-wealth ! It is true they had laws to prevent oppression in their provincial magistrates; but Cicero informs us, that the Romans could not better consult the interest of the provinces than by repealing these very laws. For in that case, says he, our magistrates, having entire impunity, would plunder no more than would satisfy their own rapaciousness ; whereas, at present, they must also satisfy that of their judges, and of all the great men of Rome of whose protection they stand in need. Who can read of the cruelties and oppressions of Verres without horror and astonishment ? And who is not touched with indignation to hear, that, after Cicero had exhausted on that abandoned criminal all the thunders of his eloquence, and had prevailed so far as to get him condemned to the utmost extent of the laws ; yet that cruel tyrant lived peaceably to old age, in opulence and ease, and, thirty years afterwards, was put into the proscription by Mark Antony, on account of his exorbitant wealth, where

he fell with Cicero himself and all the most virtuous men of Rome ? After the dissolution of the commonwealth the Roman yoke became easier upon the provinces, as Tacitus informs us ; and it may be observed, that many of the worst emperors, Domitian for instance, were careful to prevent all oppression on the provinces. In Tiberius' time, Gaul was esteemed richer than Italy itself. Nor do I find during the whole time of the Roman monarchy, that the empire became less rich or populous in any of its provinces, though indeed its valour and military discipline were always upon the decline.

Translate into Latin Hexameters—

Now o'er the open sea they took their way
For three days, and at dawning of the day
Upon the fourth, saw the Trinacrian shore,
And there-along they coasted two days more.
Then first Medea warned them to take heed,
Lest they should end all memory of their deed
Where dwell the Sirens on the yellow sand;
And folk should think some tangled poisonous land
Had buried them, or some tumultuous sea
O'er their white bones was tossing angrily ;
Or that some muddy river far from Greece
Drove seaward o'er the ringlets of the fleece.

Or,

Into Latin Elegiacs—

The Lord my pasture shall prepare,
And feed me with a shepherd's care ;
His presence shall my wants supply,
And guard me with a watchful eye ;
My noon-day walks he shall attend,
And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,
Or on the thirsty mountains pant,
To fertile vales and dewy meads
My weary wandering steps He leads,
Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,
Amid the verdant landscape flow.

Classics.

GENERAL PAPER.

Three Hours and a half.

1. Translate—

Ac ne illud quidem vobis negligendum est, quod mihi ego extremum proposueram, cum essem de belli genere dicturus, quod ad multorum bona civium Romanorum pertinet : quorum vobis pro vestra sapientia, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter. Nam et publicani, homines et honestissimi et ornatissimi, suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt : quorum ipsorum per se res et fortunæ curæ vobis esse debent. Etenim si vectigalia nervos esse rei publicæ semper duximus, eum certe ordinem, qui exercet illa, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus. Deinde ceteris ex ordinibus homines gnavi et industrii partim ipsi in Asia negotiantur, quibus vos absentibus consulere debetis : partim suas et suorum in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent. Erit igitur humanitatis vestræ, magnum eorum civium numerum calamitate prohibere : sapientiæ, videre, multorum civium calamitatem a re publica sejunctam esse non posse.

2. Give the principal rules for the accentuation of a Greek verb.

3. Mark the scansion and give the metrical names of these lines,—

(1.) εὐίππου, ξένε, τάσδε χώρας.

(2.) βήματος ἔξω πόδα κλίνῃς.

(3.) πάλιν σφε δαίμων δίκαιος αὔξοι.

(4.) Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas.

(5.) Passer mortuus est meæ puellæ.

(6.) Piscium summa genus hæsit ulmo.

4. Give the precise meaning and explain the grammatical construction of the following :—

        (1.) οὔ τι μὴ τύχωσι τοῦδε συμμάχου.

        (2.) τί γὰρ τὸ μεῖζον ἢ κατ' ἄνθρωπον φέρεις ;

        (3.) Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus.

        (4.) Nunc Satyrum nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur.

5. Point out and further illustrate the Euphonic principles involved in the formation of ἆσσον, ἐτέθην, ἔχω, λέκτρον, πανώλης.

6. And in that of asellus, claustrum, eram, Jupiter, rursus.

7. It has been said that terms of husbandry and peaceful occupation generally are cognate in Latin and Greek, while those of war and the chase are different. Mention some of the words on which this assertion depends, and state the ethnical inference drawn from it.

8. It is said that Horace imitates Greek syntax. Quote any constructions that occur to you as supporting this view.

9. Including under the name Demonstratives both pronouns of the third person and definite articles, compare the Demonstratives of Greek, Latin, and English.

10. Explain the principles on which rest these grammatical rules :—

        (a) In Latin. Verbs compounded with in, &c. govern a dative.

        (b)   „   The object of comparison is put in the ablative after comparative adjectives.

        (c) In Greek. Verbs of the senses take a genitive case after them.

        (d)   „   Verbs of leading or guiding take a dative case.

11. Trace in Latin and in Greek the roots ῥεϝ- , and dic- .

12. On what grounds generally are the forms of words in Latin said to be older than corresponding forms in Greek ?

13. Give with their meanings some of the most important Greek words pertaining to a Greek theatre.

14. Give with their meanings some of the most important Latin words pertaining to a racecourse.

History of Greece.

One Hour.

1. Write brief notes on the following :—Amphictyony, Olympic Games, Parthenon, Rhapsodists.

2. Give a brief sketch of the Anabasis and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand.

3. What events, and at what dates, occurred at the following places :—Arbela, Chæronea, Asinarus, Leuctra, Salamis (in Cyprus), Tanagra ?

4. Give some account with dates of the political career of Demosthenes.

5. What were the chief causes of the Peloponnesian War ?

6. Name and give a brief account of the " Seven Sages "

History of Rome.

One Hour.

1. Give with dates a brief account of Cicero's political life.

2. Draw a rough outline map of Rome, marking the hills, and the position of the main public buildings.

3. Give the dates of the following battles, and say under what circumstances and by whom they were fought :—Aquæ Sextiæ, Magnesia, Pydna, Sentinum, Trebia, Veseris.

4. Explain the Roman Calendar. What year was known as the year of Confusion, and why ?

5. What amount of actual history seems to underlie the Legends of Regal Rome?

6. What were the provisions of these laws, and when were they passed :—Annalis, Aurelia, Julia (the first), Manilia, Publiliæ?

English.

MARSH & SMITH—Student's Manual of the English Language.

Three Hours.

1. Analyse the following—

The nomenclature of science is often so repugnant to the ear and so refractory to the tongue of the English race that it never finds admission into the dialect of common life but as the principles of abstract reasoning and the facts of natural knowledge become more widely diffused much of the vocabulary which belonged originally to the schools escapes from its learned seclusion and generally with more or less modification of meaning finally incorporates itself into the common language the familiar speech of the people.

2. Punctuate the foregoing, and give your reason for the insertion of every stop you employ.

3. What are the principal elements of English? Which of them do you consider the most important? Explain the principle on which you decide.

4. "Words beginning with ea- are almost invariably of Anglo-Saxon origin." Prove this, name any exceptions that occur to you, and account for their form.

5. Shew by example that many inflections have been lost in English. To what cause or causes is this loss due?

6. What are the chief conservative influences now at work to keep our language unchanged?

7. Write down throughout the Anglo-Saxon personal pronouns.

8. Name and explain the etymology of the words quoted by Marsh from the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, as used where the modern version has the Classical baptize, centurion, disciple, parable, prophet, resurrection, scribe, treasure.

9. "John Cornewaile, a maister of grammar, chaunged the lore in grammar scole and construction, of Frenche into Englische; so that now, in alle the grammar scoles of Engelond children leveth Frensche, and construeth and lerneth on Englische."

About what time was this change made? To what date would you refer the extract? Discuss the archaic forms in it.

10. Discuss fully the derivation of these words—monopoly, stereotype, herring, bantling, kingdom, such, every, telegram.

11. Certain etymologies have been proposed for compliment, elf, island, soldier, war, world, which Marsh condemns. Name these, give reasons for rejecting them, and give the true derivations.

12. Explain fully, and if need be correct the construction in the following :—

        (a) Seeing is not possible in such a room, nor yet hearing.

        (b) How much more elder art thou than thy looks.

        (c) And youre fear and youre trembling be upon alle the beestis of erthe.

        (d) I had rather you did not act like your brother did.

13. State with dates what you know of these authors and of their works—Bede, Coleridge, Gibbon, Jonson, Spenser, Wiclif.

14. Name the author and the work from which each of the following is taken :—

        (a) To scorn delights and live laborious days.

        (b) All the world's a stage,
           And all the men and women merely players.

        (c) God made the country, and man made the town.

        (d) Not one, but all mankind's epitome.

        (e) For love is heaven and heaven is love.

        (f) To every man upon this earth
           Death cometh, soon or late.

French.

Three Hours.

1. Translate—

    Cependant, d'après ses instructions secrètes, Greenville devait se borner à promettre, au nom du roi, une dotation de cent mille livres sterling, à distribuer entre Monk et son armée, à la volonté du général. Mais depuis le 21 juillet 1659, date de ces lettres, les temps et les situations avaient bien changé, et Greenville ne crut pas dépasser ses pouvoirs en offrant à Monk, avec le titre de grand connétable, le choix entre toutes les grandes charges de la couronne. Trop sûr de son marché pour le gâter en le faisant d'avance, Monk refusa toute condition pour lui-même, et, menteur même lorsqu'il traitait de bonne foi, il désavoua, dans les termes de la plus humble et de la plus soumise loyauté, tout ce que sa conduite passée avait eu de contraire à la fidélité qu'il avait, dit-il, toujours conservée dans son cœur. " Jusqu'a présent, ajouta-t-il, je n'ai pas été en situation de servir le roi ; maintenant je le puis, et je suis résolu d'y hasarder ma fortune et ma vie." Et appelant Morrice : " Cet honnête homme, dit-il, sera témoin de ma promesse." Tout fut bientôt convenu entre eux. Monk était disposé à se confier, au moins autant pour son pays que pour lui-même, aux gracieuses intentions de Sa Majesté ; seulement, afin d'écarter tout obstacle à son retour, il demanda : 1° une amnistie générale, sauf envers ceux que le parlement jugerait devoir en excepter ; 2° la promesse de consentir à tout acte jugé nécessaire pour garantir les ventes des terres et le paiement des arrérages de l'armée ; 3° enfin la liberté de conscience, autant qu'elle serait compatible avec la tranquillité du gouvernement civil. De plus, il engageait le roi à quitter promptement les terres d'Espagne, d'où, une fois reconnu roi d'Angleterre, il aurait peut-être peine à sortir sans quelque fâcheuse condition. Monk, ne voulant pas encore hasarder une lettre du roi, invita sir John à se charger lui-même de porter sa réponse, lui fit lire plusieurs fois ses instructions, puis brûla le papier, exigeant qu'il lui promît de ne le pas récrire, et de ne confier le secret de sa mission qu'au roi seul, sans aucun intermédiaire. Cette précaution regardait, dit-on, surtout le chancelier Hyde, objet particulier de l'antipathie de Monk, et qui le lui a bien rendu.

2. Translate into English—

    Tant que nous chevauchâmes en plaine, le sol était riche et couvert d'herbes abondantes ; mais à mesure que nous montions davantage, il devenait plus argileux et plus mauvais : l'eau des pluies séjournait à la surface, et une petite espèce de jonc était avec des nombreuses plantes de la famille des orchidées la seule herbe qu'il produisit. Il était en outre couvert de jeunes gommiers si rapprochés les uns des autres, que nous avions de la peine à passer entre leurs troncs. Cependant à l'endroit où la pente devenait rapide les arbres plus espacés reprirent leurs formes vigoureuses. Notre guide nous annonça les sources du Corondara, et bientôt, dans un creux de la montagne toujours sous des immenses gommiers nous

decouvrîmes un forêt des arbres fougères. Le ruisseau filtrait au milieu des herbes épaisses, et les grandes fougères penchaient dans tous les sens leurs couronnes vertes tombantes, soutenues par des troncs droits que les feux du bush avaient recouverts d'un velours noir, et où leur âge était marqué par les anneaux superposées de leurs palmes tombées. Ces arbres magnifiques atteignaient en cet endroit jusqu'à trente pieds de hauteur.

3. Translate into French—

There is nothing, perhaps, more adverse to nature and reason, than to hold in obedience remote countries and foreign nations, in opposition to their inclination and interest. A torrent of barbarians may pass over the earth, but an extensive empire must be supported by a refined system of policy and oppression : in the centre, an absolute power, prompt in action, and rich in resources ; a swift and easy communication with the extreme parts ; fortifications to check the first effort of rebellion ; a regular administration to protect and punish ; and a well-disciplined army to inspire fear, without provoking discontent and despair. Far different was the situation of the German Cæsars, who were ambitious to enslave the kingdom of Italy. Their patrimonial estates were stretched along the Rhine, or scattered in the provinces ; but this ample domain was alienated by the imprudence or distress of successive princes : and their revenue, from minute and vexatious prerogative, was scarcely sufficient for the maintenance of their household. Their troops were formed by the legal or voluntary service of their feudal vassals, who passed the Alps with reluctance, assumed the licence of rapine and disorder, and capriciously deserted before the end of the campaign.

4. Give the English of the following words :—Aborder, s'aboucher, bail, bavard, béat, ébranler, naguère, sévir, spirituel, tiédeur.

5. Give the French for—to disentangle, a favourite, a frost, his inclination, a mountaineer, a newsmonger, obstinate, rather, slippers, a step.

6. Put into French—

(a) It was said of their curate, that he was passing rich on forty pounds a year.

(b) We do everything so much the more willingly, when no one seems to command it.

(c) He maintained everywhere that his army might have made an end of very different troops from those of the Scotch.

(d) He fell unexpectedly on Monro's quarters, made him prisoner, and in so doing only anticipated him.

7. Construct a short sentence to shew how each of the following verbs takes an infinitive after it :—Achever, aimer, croire, éviter, faire, gagner, oublier, penser, savoir, songer, supplier, vouloir. Translate each sentence, and explain the principle of the construction.

8. Distinguish the different meanings corresponding to different genders in the case of the following words :—Aigle, couple, livre, page, pique, quelque chose, trompette, voile.

9. Write down the following :—2 plur. imperfect ind. of acquérir, the 3rd sing. imperf. subj. of s'asseoir, 2 plur. preterite of coudre, 2 plur. imperat. of croître, past part. of luire, 3 sing. pres. ind. of ouvrir, 2 plur. pres. subj. of valoir, past part. of vivre, 3 plur. preterite of voir, 2 plur. imperat. of vouloir.

10. Explain the origin of the verbal forms aimerai, aimant, aime-t-il, vous aimâtes.

11. Explain fully and illustrate the derivation of these words,—alors, aveugle, chaîne, étroit, oreille, pays, piège, pousser.

12. State and explain the various meanings which the following, or similarly sounded words, have in French :—Chair, croit, moi, mur, pécher, près, soi, veut.

Constitutional History of England,

1660—1688.

Three Hours.

1. What was the purport of Charles II.'s declaration from Breda: and of that issued in October, 1660 ? With what object was the latter issued, and how far was it observed ?

2. " The King violated his promise by the execution of Vane, as much as the judges strained the law by his conviction." Explain and support these two statements.

3. " The Commons took advantage of the pressure which the war with Holland brought on the administration, to establish two very important principles on the basis of their sole right of Taxation." What were these principles ? and on what earlier occasions had they been followed ?

4. Who were the persons who formed the Cabal Ministry ? When did they take office ? What were their early measures in home and foreign policy ?

5. What was the date and what the provisions of the " famous secret treaty ?"

6. " Do impeachments abate by a dissolution ?" Explain the meaning of the question, the occasions on which it has arisen, and the various decisions upon it.

7. Name some of the writers who in Charles II.'s reign contended for absolute power. What was the decree of the University of Oxford bearing on the subject ?

8. What is meant by the question of the right of a jury to return a general verdict in Criminal cases ? How and on what grounds did Chief Justice Vaughan decide it, and out of what circumstances did it arise ?

9. Give an account of the controversy between the Lords and the Commons in Skinner's case.

10. What was the case of Sir Edward Hales, and the important decision therein of the Court of King's Bench ?

11. What was the new modelling of Corporations, its object and its results ?

12. Give Hallam's summary of the proceedings of the Convention.

13. Give a brief account with dates of the following :—The Habeas Corpus Act, the Savoy Conference, the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, the Conventicle Act.

14. Give a brief account with dates of the following persons :—Clarendon, Danby, Jeffreys, Plunkett, Algernon Sidney, Stafford; and of their connection with the Constitutional History of England.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 9th April, 1868.

EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1869.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Scheme of Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the year 1869.

The Regulations in regard to these Scholarships, together with a List of Subjects and Books which have been adopted by the Council of Education, are subjoined for general information.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

SCHEME of the Examination for the TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS *for the Year* 1869.

I.—CLASSICS.

GREEK.—Thucydides, *Book II.;* Herodotus, *Book III.;* Homer's Iliad, *Book VI.;* Sophocles, *Œdipus Coloneus.*

LATIN.—Virgil, *Georgics, Book III.;* Horace, *Epistles, Book II.,* and *Epistola ad Pisones;* Livy, *Book XXI.;* Cicero, *Pro Milone.*

Papers will be set for translation 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 Smith's History of Greece and Liddell's History of Rome.

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, as treated in Goodwin's Course of Mathematics.

IV.—MODERN HISTORY.

Hallam's Constitutional History of England, *Reigns of Charles II. and James II.*

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 Guizot's *Monk le Général* for translation into English, with questions on the parsing; and the historical and geographical allusions; 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 *Maria Stuart,* with questions on the parsing, and 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:—*

	Marks	
1. Classics	1500	*Marks.*
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	1500	„
3. Modern History	250	„
4. Modern Languages—		
(a.) English	250 ⎫	
(b.) French or German	250 ⎭	500 „
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 England, Hallam's Constitutional History, 3 vols., cr. 8ᵛᵒ, 18s., Murray.
———— Greece, Student's, Smith, W., 7s. 6d., Murray.
———— Rome, Student's, Smith, W., 7s. 6d., Murray.
Arithmetic, Colenso, J. W., 4s. 6d., Longman.
Algebra, Colenso, J. W., Parts I. and II., p. 1, 4s. 6d., p. 2, 6s., Longman.
————, Wood, J., edited by Lund, 15th Ed., 12s. 6d., Longman.
Trigonometry, Hall, T. G., 7s. 6d., Fellowes.
————————, Todhunter, J., 5s., Macmillan.
·Conic Sections, Analytical, Treatise on Conic Sections, Todhunter, J., 10s. 6d., Macmillan.
—————————, Geometrical, Goodwin, H., Course of Mathematics, 15s., Deighton, Bell,
    and Co.
Differential Calculus, Todhunter, J., 10s. 6d., Macmillan.
Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, (Goodwin's Course of Mathematics),
    see above.
Mathematical Tables, 3s., Chambers.
Guizot's Monk le Général, 12ᵐᵒ, 3s. 6d., Dulau.
Student's History of the English Language, Marsh, G. P., 7s. 6d., Murray.

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 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 an 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 College or University 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 College or University duties.

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