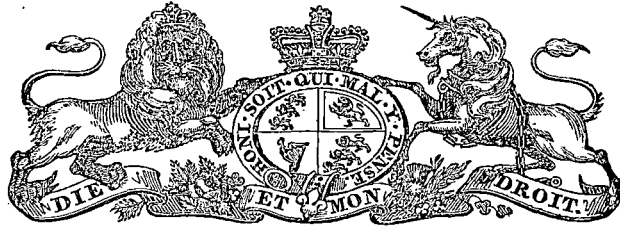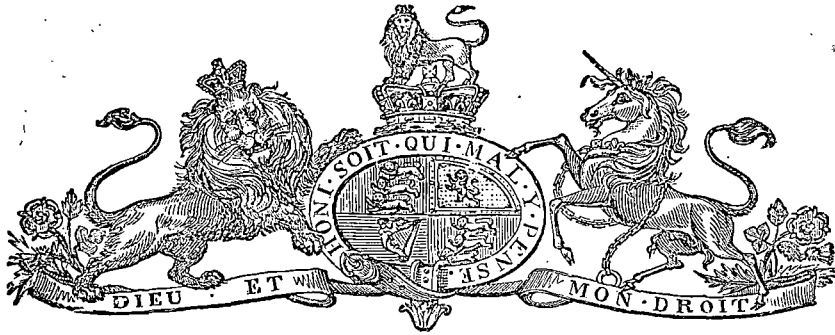**1 8 6 6.**

T A S M A N I A.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, **1865.**

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed, 31 July, 1866.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—SEPTEMBER, 1865.

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 Examiners, and to whom such Scholarship has been awarded accordingly, under the terms of "The Tasmanian Council of Education and Scholarship Act," 22 Victoria, No. 21 :—

CHARLES HOGG, Age 17, Hobart Town, Senior Associate of Arts, 1864, pupil of the High School, Hobart Town, Rev. R. D. Harris, Rector.

The Report of the Examiners, the Examination Papers, &c. are subjoined.

By Order of the Council,

MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

25th September, 1865.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

25th September, 1865.

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

The Examiners appointed by you to conduct the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships have the honor to report as follows :—

The Examination commenced on Monday, the 18th September, and was continued during the five following days, thirteen Papers in all having been set.

Two Candidates only presented themselves.

The subjoined Table gives the marks obtained by them in the several subjects of Examination :—

	Full Value.	Hope.	Nox.
Classics	1500	873	867
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	1500	812	310
Modern History	250	140	77
Modern Languages	500	224	203
Total	3750	2049	1457

The Candidate whose Papers were marked Hope has, therefore, fulfilled the conditions prescribed by the Council for obtaining the Scholarship ; viz.—has obtained an aggregate of more than 1650 marks ; and has obtained more than 750 marks in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The other Candidate failed to fulfil both conditions.

The successful Candidate was found, on opening the sealed envelope, to be Charles Hogg, A.A., 1864 ; and it is the duty of the Examiners to report him to you as entitled to the Scholarship of 1865.

M. H. IRVING, M.A., *Examiner in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Modern Languages.*

A. B. WEIGALL, B.A., *Examiner in Classics and Modern History.*

EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—SEPTEMBER, 1865.

TABULATED RESULTS.

	Full Value.	*Hogg.*	*Perkins.*
I. CLASSICS.			
(a.) Latin Composition	150	50	76
(b.) Greek Composition	150	93	50
(c.) Latin Translations	300	192	231
(d.) Greek Translations	300	226	229
(e.) Critical Paper	350	172	156
(f.) Ancient History	250	140	125
	1500	873	867
II. MATHEMATICS.			
(a.) Arithmetic and Algebra	354	223	76
(b.) Geometry and Trigonometry	360	195	109
(c.) Analytical Geometry	386	205	36
(d.) Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy	400	189	89
	1500	812	310
III. MODERN HISTORY	250	140	77
IV. MODERN LANGUAGES.			
(a.) English	250	129	90
(b.) French	250	95	113
	500	224	203
Total Marks	3750	2049	1457

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATION FOR THE TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—SEPTEMBER, 1865.

Pure Mathematics.—I.

MONDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1865. 9 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.

1. Divide 720·036 by ·0016. State the Rule according to which you place your decimal point in the quotient, and prove it.

2. Reduce to Vulgar Fractions ·01236 and ·12931. Prove the validity of the Rule you employ.

3. A man having bought n sheep for £57 loses 8 of them, sells the remainder at 8s. a head more than he gave, and just clears prime cost. How many sheep did he buy, and what was the price of each?

4. A man transfers his money from the 3¼ per cents. at 93½ to the 6¾ per cents. at 109 and gains £50 in annual income. How much had he in the 3¼ per cents.?

5. If 248 men can dig a trench 230 yards long, 3 yards wide, and 2 yards deep in 5 days of 11 hours each, in how many days of 9 hours each will 161 men dig another 575 yards long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, 7 of the latter being as good as 8 of the former?

6. Extract the cube root of 2446875. Shew how the rule you employ is based on the expansion of $(a+b+c)^3$.

7. Prove the Rule for finding the Greatest Common Measure of two quantities. Find the G.C.M. of $a^4 - b^4$, and $a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$.

8. Write down the Rationalizing Factors and the Rationalized results of $\sqrt{2}+\sqrt[3]{3}$, and $a^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}}$;

and express $\dfrac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}$ as a fraction with a rational denominator.

9. Write down by the Binomial Theorem the first five terms of the expansion of $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2x}}$.

10. The number of combinations of n things taken 4 together is to the number taken 2 together as 15 : 2. Find n.

11. Prove that the square of any odd number diminished by 1 is divisible by 8.

12. Prove that the sum of any number of terms of the series 1, 3, 5, 7, &c. is a square number.

13. Express 3·14159 as a continued fraction, and find four convergents to it.

14. Define the Arithmetic and the Harmonic means between two quantities. If the A. M. between a and b be m times the H. M., prove that $a : b :: \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m - 1} : \sqrt{m} - \sqrt{m - 1}$.

15. Define Discount. On a promissory note for £100 the discount was £7 10s. and the interest made by the discounter £5·405 per cent.: when was the note payable?

16. In one bag are 9 balls lettered from a upwards, and in a second one 6 also lettered from a upwards. If one be drawn out of each bag, what is the chance of the two having the same letter?

17. Find the values of x from $x^4 - 8x^3 + 14x^2 + 8x - 15 = 0$, the roots being in Arithmetical Progression.

18. Solve these Equations—

(1.) $x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 5} = 7 + 3x$.

(2.) $\dfrac{a + x + \sqrt{2ax + x^2}}{a + x - \sqrt{2ax + x^2}} = 2$.

(3.) $\left. \begin{array}{r} xz = y^2 \\ x + y + z = 21 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 189 \end{array} \right\}$

(4.) $\begin{cases} x^2 + xy = a^2 \\ y^2 - xy = b^2 \end{cases}$

(5.) $\dfrac{1 + x^3}{(1 + x)^3} + \dfrac{1 - x^3}{(1 - x)^3} = 1$.

Latin Composition.

MONDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1865. 2·30 *to* 5·30 P.M.

For Latin Prose.

This, Sir, is the detail. In one view, behold a nation overwhelmed with debt; her revenues wasted; her trade declining; the affections of her colonies alienated; the duty of the magistrate transferred to the soldiery; a gallant army, which never fought unwillingly but against their fellow subjects, mouldering away for want of the direction of a man of common abilities and spirit; and, in the last instance, the administration of justice become odious and suspected to the whole body of the people. This deplorable scene admits but of one addition,—that we are governed by councils, from which a reasonable man can expect no remedy but poison; no relief but death.

Or,

Write a character of Queen Elizabeth (of about the same length as the preceding).

For Latin Elegiacs.

> Sweet, be not proud of those two eyes
> Which starlike sparkle in their skies;
> Nor be you proud, that you can see
> All hearts your captives; yours yet free;
> Be you not proud of that rich hair
> Which wantons with the lovesick air;
> When as that ruby which you wear,
> Sunk from the tip of your soft ear,
> Will last to be a precious stone
> When all your world of beauty's gone.

For Latin Hexameters.

> The wished-for wind was given :—I then revolved
> The oracle, upon the silent sea;
> And, if no worthier led the way, resolved
> That, of a thousand vessels, mine should be
> The foremost prow in pressing to the strand,—
> Mine the first blood that tinged the Trojan sand.
> Yet bitter, oft times bitter, was the pang
> When of thy loss I thought, beloved wife !
> On thee too fondly did my memory hang,
> And on the joys we shared in mortal life,—
> The paths, which we had trod—these fountains, flowers;
> My new-planned cities, and unfinished towers.

Mathematics.—II.

TUESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1865. 9 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.

1. Prove that if two straight lines cut one another within a circle the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to the angle contained by the segments of the other.

2. An equilateral triangle is inscribed in a circle. Prove that the square on a side equals three times the square on the radius.

3. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double the third angle. For what object is this Problem solved by Euclid?

4. Prove that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

5. Prove that in any triangle the lines drawn from the angles bisecting the opposite sides meet in one point. If this be G prove that $AB^2 + AC^2 + BC^2 = 3 (AG^2 + BG^2 + CG^2)$.

6. If two straight lines are at right angles to the same plane, they are parallel to one another.

7. Wherein does Goodwin's definition of a cone differ from Euclid's? What alteration thereby follows in the notion of a cone? What are the three Conic Sections and how are they made?

8. Define the parabola. Construct a figure and point out in it the focus, the directrix, the latus rectum; the subtangent, the normal, subnormal, abscissa, and ordinate of the point P.

9. Prove that in the parabola if a perpendicular be drawn from the focus on a tangent it meets the tangent in the tangent at the vertex.

10. Prove that in the ellipse the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent intersect the tangent in the circumference of a circle whose radius is the semi-major-axis. What name is given to this circle?

11. What are conjugate diameters? Prove that in the Ellipse the sum of their squares is constant.

12. Define an hyperbola, a rectangular hyperbola, the conjugate hyperbola. Prove that if tangents be drawn at the vertices of the hyperbola and the conjugate, the diagonals of the rectangle thus formed will be asymptotes.

13. Prove that $\cos^3 A \cdot \dfrac{\sin 3A}{3} + \sin^3 A \dfrac{\cos 3A}{3} = \dfrac{\sin 4A}{4}$

and that $\tan(45 + A) - \tan(45 - A) = 2\tan 2A$.

14. Given $\tan A$, find $\tan \dfrac{A}{2}$. Explain fully the double sign.

15. Find the distance between the centres of the circle inscribed in and that described about a triangle in terms of the radii R and r.

16. Find and compare the area of the inscribed regular octagon, the inscribed square, and the circumscribed square.

17. Prove that if in any triangle the sum of the squares of the sides equals twice the sum of their products taken two and two together, then $\tan \dfrac{A}{2} + \tan \dfrac{B}{2} + \tan \dfrac{C}{2} = 0$.

18. The side of a rhombus is 54 yards and one angle 36°. Find its area.

Greek Composition.

TUESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1865. 2·30 *to* 5·30 P.M.

For Greek Prose, in the style of Thucydides.

Not content with having placed the Syracusans out of the reach of danger, Gylippus took advantage of their renewed confidence to infuse into them projects of retaliation against the enemy, who had brought them so near to ruin. They began to equip their ships in the harbour, and to put their seamen under training in hopes of qualifying themselves to contend with the Athenians even on their own element; while Gylippus himself quitted the city to visit the various cities of the Island, and to get together further reinforcements naval as well as military.

For Greek Iambics.

If the Gods command
My marriage, as indeed they do command,
Or even my slavery, to them I bow;
There is no hardship, there is no disgrace;
But, mother, let me weep: my parents' will,
Since they do not relent, I must obey.
I must be given up to him, whose car
Drag'd Hector, drag'd still breathing, thro' the sands
We tread on, where we promise faith and love,
And praise the Gods for this.

Pure Mathematics.—III.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1865. 9 A.M. *to* 1 P.M

1. Calculate $\sin 10''$. Shew the limit of the error.

2. State and prove the common formulæ of verification.

3. Prove the Exponential Theorem. Justify any assumption made in your proof.

4. Given $\log 2 = ·3010300$, $\log 3 = ·477121$, $\log 7 = ·845098$, find $\log 6$, $\log 15$, $\log 5·4$, $\log ·875$, $\log 6860$.

5. Shew how by means of Trigonometrical Tables the roots of a cubic equation may be found. Solve $x^3 - 3x - 1 = 0$.

6. State De Moivre's Theorem. Thence expand sin a in a series of powers of a, and shew that the series is convergent.

7. In any triangle given two sides and the included angle, find the third side, and adapt the formula to Logarithmic computation.

8. Find the equation to the straight line which bisects the acute angle between the lines $x = y + 3$,
$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} y.$$

9. Find the points of intersection of the straight lines $x + 2y - 5 = 0$, $2x + y - 7 = 0$, $y - x - 1 = 0$, and shew that the area of the triangle formed by them is $\frac{3}{2}$.

10. Interpret the equation $Ax + By + C + \lambda (A'x + B'y + C') = 0$.

11. What does the equation $4xy - 3x^2 = a^2$ become if the axes be turned through $\tan^{-1} 2$.

12. Find the equation to a circle which passes through the origin and intercepts lengths a and b on the axes.

13. Find the equation to the normal at any point of a circle : prove that all normals to the circle pass through the centre.

14. Prove that if tangents be drawn at the extremities of any focal chord of a parabola, (1) they intersect in the directrix, (2) they meet at right angles, (3) the line from their point of intersection to the focus is perpendicular to the focal chord.

15. P is any point on a circle, C its centre. Join PC and draw parallel to a diameter ACB the chord PQ, bisect it in R and join AR. Find the locus of the intersection of AR and CP.

16. Find the equation to the tangent in the ellipse. Express it in terms of the tangent of the angle which it makes with the major axis.

17. Find the polar equation to the ellipse, vertex being origin and the major axis the initial line.

18. Define the hyperbola; deduce the ordinary equations and also that to the asymptotes as axes.

[*All the Geometry to be done analytically.*]

Latin Authors.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1865. 2·30 *to* 5·30 P.M.

[*In the extracts given below explain and illustrate by side notes anything which you may consider worthy of notice.*]

Translate literally into English—

(a) Intentus perficiendo templo, fabris undique ex Etruria accitis, non pecunia solum ad id publica est usus, sed operis etiam ex plebe. Qui quum, haud parvus et ipse, militiæ adderetur labor, minus tamen plebs gravabatur, se templa deum exædificare manibus suis, quam postquam et ad alia, ut specie minora, sic laboris aliquanto majoris traducebantur opera, foros in circo faciendos cloacamque maximam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, sub terram agendam ; quibus duobus operibus vix nova hæc magnificentia quicquam adæquare potuit. His laboribus exercita plebe, quia et urbi multitudinem, ubi usus non esset, oneri rebatur esse, et colonis mittendis occupari latius imperii fines volebat, Signiam Circeiosque colonos misit, præsidia urbi futura terra marique.

(β)   (1.)   Quanta per Idæos sævis effusa Mycenis
               Tempestas ierit campos ; quibus actus uterque
               Europæ atque Asiæ fatis concurrerit orbis,
               Audiit, et si quem tellus extrema refuso
               Submovet Oceano, et si quem extenta plagarum

Quatuor in medio dirimit plaga Solis iniqui.
Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti
Dis sedem exiguam patriis litusque rogamus
Innocuum, et cunctis undamque auramque patentem.
Non erimus regno indecores; nec vestra feretur
Fama levis, tantive abolescet gratia facti;
Nec Trojam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit.

(2.) Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare reductis
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus æquor.
Alta petunt : pelago credas innare revulsas
Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altos :
Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.
Stuppea flamma manu telisque volatile ferrum
Spargitur; arva nova Neptunia cæde rubescunt.
Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro;
Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit angues.
Omnigenumque deûm monstra et latrator Anubis
Contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam
Tela tenent.

(γ) (1.) *Nauta.* Te maris et terræ numeroque carentis arenæ
    Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
    Munera, nec quidquam tibi prodest
Aërias tentasse domos animoque rotundum
    Percurrisse polum morituro.
Archytas. Occidit et Pelopis genitor conviva Deorum
    Tithonusque remotus in auras
Et Jovis arcanis Minos admissus habentque
    Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco
Demissum, quamvis clipeo Trojana refixo
    Tempora testatus nihil ultra
Nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atræ,
    Judice te non sordidus auctor
Naturæ verique. Sed omnes una manet nox
    Et calcanda semel via leti.
Dant alios Furiæ torvo spectacula Marti;
    Exitio est avidum mare nautis ;
Mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, nullum
    Sæva caput Proserpina fugit.
Me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis
    Illyricis Notus obruit undis.
At tu, nauta, vagæ ne parce malignus arenæ
    Ossibus et capiti inhumato
Particulam dare. Sic, quodcunque minabitur Eurus
    Fluctibus Hesperiis, Venusinæ
Plectantur silvæ te sospite, multaque merces,
    Unde potest, tibi defluat æquo
Ab Jove Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
    Negligis immeritis nocituram
Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Fors et
    Debita jura vicesque superbæ
Te maneant ipsum : precibus non linquar inultis,
    Teque piacula nulla resolvent.
Quamquam festinas, non est mora longa; licebit
    Injecto ter pulvere curras.

(2.) Miserarum est neque amori dare ludum neque dulci
Mala vino lavere aut exanimari metuentes
    Patruæ verbera linguæ.
Tibi qualum Cythereæ puer ales, tibi telas
Operosæque Minervæ studium aufert, Neobule,
    Liparæi nitor Hebri,
Simul unctos Tiberinis humeros lavit in undis,
Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno
    Neque segni pede victus;
Catus idem per apertum fugientes agitato
Grege cervos jaculari et celer alto latitantem
    Fruticeto excipere aprum.

(δ) Reliquum est, ut jam illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem hæc eadem coarguant. Nihil per vim unquam Clodius, omnia per vim Milo. Quid ergo, judices? quum mœrentibus vobis urbe cessi, judiciumne timui? non servos, non arma, non vim? quæ fuisset igitur justa causa restituendi mei, nisi fuisset injusta ejiciendi? Diem mihi, credo, dixerat; multam irrogarat; actionem perduellionis intenderat; et mihi videlicet in causa, aut mala, aut mea, non et præclarissima, et vestra, judicium timendum fuit. Servorum et egentium civium et facinorosorum armis meos cives, meis consiliis periculisque servatos, pro me objici nolui. Vidi enim, vidi, hunc ipsum Q. Hortensium, lumen, et ornamentum reipublicæ, pœne interfici servorum manu, quum mihi adesset; qua in turba C. Vibienus, senator, vir optimus, cum hoc quum esset una, ita est mulcatus, ut vitam amiserit.

Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy.

THURSDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1865. 9 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.

1. Explain fully the terms function, implicit function, transcendental function, independent variable.

2. Prove assuming the Binomial Theorem that as x increases indefinitely $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ approaches a limit between 2 and 3. What is the limit? Why is it called incommensurable?

3. Define a differential coefficient. Find from first principles the differential coefficients of $\frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)}$, $\log_a x$, x^n, sec. x, $\tan x$, $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$. Explain the geometric application of the last.

4. Find the differential coefficients of $\frac{1 + x}{1 + x^2}$, $\log$ cotan. x, $\log\left(e^x + e^{-x}\right)$, $\log \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$, $x^{\frac{1}{x}}$, $\tan^{-1} - \frac{2x}{1 - x^2}$, and the fourth differential coefficients of $x^3 \log x$ and $\frac{x^3}{1 - x}$.

5. Four forces represented by 1, 2, 3, 4 act on a point. First and third act at right angles, so do second and fourth, first and second at an angle of 60°. Find the magnitude and direction of the Resultant.

6. Prove generally that if in the lever two forces acting at its extremities and tending to turn it opposite ways produce equilibrium, then the moments of the forces about the fulcrum are equal.

7. From a given square cut a triangle having one side of the square as base, so that the centre of gravity of the remaining figure may be at the vertex of the triangle.

8. If a weight W rests on a smooth inclined plane, when acted on by 3 forces, each $\frac{W}{3}$, acting one vertically upwards, one horizontally, one parallel to the plane, find the inclination of the plane to the horizon.

9. Find the ratio of the Power to the Weight in the Screw. Explain the construction and the advantages of Hunter's Screw.

10. A uniform isosceles triangle in which a is the length of the equal sides, b the altitude, rests in a smooth hemispherical bowl, of radius r, with its three angles touching the bowl. Find the position of rest.

11. Prove that the path of a projectile would be a parabola but for the resistance of the air.

12. Two bodies of equal mass and whose elasticity is $\frac{2}{3}$ are moving in opposite directions with velocities of 25 and 16 feet per second respectively. Find their distance apart four and a half seconds after impact.

13. The length of a plane being 1000 feet and its height 450, through what space will a body falling from rest at the top of the plane pass down the plane in 5 seconds : how long will it take to run down 270 feet, and what velocity will it have gained when it reaches the foot of the plane ?

14. If two equal weights are suspended over a fixed pulley, what weight must be added to one of them to cause it to descend 100 feet in eight seconds?

15. State and explain the Hydrostatic paradox. Prove that it is possible for a fluid to exert on the base of the vessel in which it is contained a pressure greater than its own weight.

16. Describe carefully the various forms of Barometer mentioned by Goodwin. Explain how by the Barometer the difference of altitude of two Stations may be found.

17. Three fluids of specific gravity 1, 3, 5 are mixed together in proportions of 16, 4, 1 respectively. Find the specific gravity of the compound.

18. What is a Thermometer? Explain the principle of its action. Explain the graduation of the Centigrade and of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. How many degrees on the former will equal 65° on the latter?

Greek Authors.

THURSDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1865. 2·30 to 5·30 P.M.

[In the extracts given below explain and illustrate by side notes anything which you may consider worthy of notice.]

Translate literally into English—

(a)

Ὣς φάτο Σαρπηδών, δάκε δὲ φρένας Ἕκτορι μῦθος.
Αὐτίκα δ᾽ ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἆλτο χαμᾶζε,
Πάλλων δ᾽ ὀξέα δοῦρα κατὰ στρατὸν ᾤχετο πάντῃ,
Ὀτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰνήν.
Οἱ δ᾽ ἐλελίχθησαν καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν.
Ἀργεῖοι δ᾽ ὑπέμειναν ἀολλέες οὐδ᾽ ἐφόβηθεν.
Ὡς δ᾽ ἄνεμος ἄχνας φορέει ἱερὰς κατ᾽ ἀλωὰς
Ἀνδρῶν λικμώντων, ὅτε τε ξανθὴ Δημήτηρ
Κρίνῃ ἐπειγομένων ἀνέμων καρπόν τε καὶ ἄχνας·
Αἱ δ᾽ ὑπολευκαίνονται ἀχυρμιαί· ὡς τότ᾽ Ἀχαιοὶ
Λευκοὶ ὕπερθε γένοντο κονισάλῳ, ὅν ῥα δι᾽ αὐτῶν
Οὐρανὸν ἐς πολύχαλκον ἐπέπληγον πόδες ἵππων,
Ἂψ ἐπιμισγομένων· ὑπὸ δ᾽ ἔστρεφον ἡνιοχῆες.
Οἱ δὲ μένος χειρῶν ἰθὺς φέρον· ἀμφὶ δὲ νύκτα
Θοῦρος Ἄρης ἐκάλυψε μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγων,
Πάντοσ᾽ ἐποιχόμενος· τοῦ δ᾽ ἐκραίαινεν ἐφετμὰς
Φοίβου Ἀπόλλωνος χρυσαόρου, ὅς μιν ἀνώγει
Τρωσὶν θυμὸν ἐγεῖραι, ἐπεὶ ἴδε Παλλάδ᾽ Ἀθήνην
Οἰχομένην· ἡ γάρ ῥα μέλεν Δαναοῖσιν ἀρηγών.

(β) Ἐμήκυνα δὲ περὶ Σαμίων μᾶλλον, ὅτι σφι τρία ἐστὶ μέγιστα ἀπάντων Ἑλλήνων ἐξεργασμένα. οὐρεός τε ὑψηλοῦ ἐς πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ὀργυιάς, τούτου ὄρυγμα, κάτωθεν ἀρξάμενον, ἀμφίστομον. τὸ μὲν μῆκος τοῦ ὀρύγματος, ἑπτὰ στάδιοί εἰσι· τὸ δὲ ὕψος καὶ εὖρος, ὀκτὼ ἑκάτερον πόδες. διὰ παντὸς δὲ αὐτοῦ ἄλλο ὄρυγμα εἰκοσίπηχυ βάθος ὀρώρυκται, τρίπουν δὲ τὸ εὖρος, δι᾽ οὗ τὸ ὕδωρ, ὀχετευόμενον διὰ σωλήνων, παραγίνεται ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ἀγόμενον ἀπὸ μεγάλης πηγῆς. ἀρχιτέκτων δὲ τοῦ ὀρύγματος τούτου ἐγένετο Μεγαρεὺς Εὐπαλῖνος Ναυστρόφου. τοῦτο μὲν δὴ ἓν τῶν τριῶν ἐστί. Δεύτερον δὲ, περὶ λιμένα χῶμα ἐν θαλάσσῃ, βάθος κατὰ εἴκοσι ὀργυιέων· μῆκος δὲ τοῦ χώματος, μέζον δύο σταδίων. Τρίτον δέ σφι ἐξέργασται, νηὸς μέγιστος πάντων νηῶν τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν· τοῦ ἀρχιτέκτων πρῶτος ἐγένετο Ῥοῖκος Φίλεω ἐπιχώριος. Τούτων εἵνεκεν μᾶλλόν τι περὶ Σαμίων ἐμήκυνα.

(γ) (1). ΧΟ. Ἔρως ἀνίκατε μάχαν,
Ἔρως, ὃς ἐν κτήμασι πίπτεις,
ὃς ἐν μαλακαῖς παρειαῖς,
νεάνιδος ἐννυχεύεις,
φοιτᾷς δ᾽ ὑπερπόντιος ἔν τ᾽ ἀγρονόμοις αὐλαῖς·
καί σ᾽ οὔτ᾽ ἀθανάτων φύξιμος οὐδεὶς

οὔθ' ἁμερίων ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων, ὁ δ' ἔχων μέμηνεν.
σὺ καὶ δικαίων ἀδίκους
φρένας παρασπᾷς ἐπὶ λώβᾳ·
σὺ καὶ τόδε νεῖκος ἀνδρῶν
ξύναιμον ἔχεις ταράξας·
νικᾷ δ' ἐναργὴς βλεφάρων ἵμερος εὐλέκτρου
νύμφας, τῶν μεγάλων οὐχὶ πάρεδρος
θεσμῶν. ἄμαχος γὰρ ἐμπαίζει θεὸς Ἀφροδίτα.

[Can you illustrate any of the phrases in this Chorus by quotations from the Latin Authors you are reading ?]

(2.) TE. γνώσει, τέχνης σημεῖα τῆς ἐμῆς κλύων.
ἐς γὰρ παλαιὸν θᾶκον ὀρνιθοσκόπον
ἵζων, ἵν' ἦν μοι παντὸς οἰωνοῦ λιμήν,
ἀγνῶτ' ἀκούω φθόγγον ὀρνίθων, κακῷ
κλάζοντας οἴστρῳ καὶ βεβαρβαρωμένῳ·
καὶ σπῶντας ἐν χηλαῖσιν ἀλλήλους φοναῖς
ἔγνων· πτερῶν γὰρ ῥοῖβδος οὐκ ἄσημος ἦν.
εὐθὺς δὲ δείσας ἐμπύρων ἐγευόμην
βωμοῖσι παμφλέκτοισιν· ἐκ δὲ θυμάτων
Ἥφαιστος οὐκ ἔλαμπεν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σποδῷ
μυδῶσα κηκὶς μηρίων ἐτήκετο
κἄτυφε κἀνέπτυε, καὶ μετάρσιοι
χολαὶ διεσπείροντο, καὶ καταρρυεῖς
μηροὶ καλυπτῆς ἐξέκειντο πιμελῆς.
τοιαῦτα παιδὸς τοῦδ' ἐμάνθανον πάρα
φθίνοντ' ἀσήμων ὀργίων μαντεύματα.
ἐμοὶ γὰρ οὗτος ἡγεμών, ἄλλοις δ' ἐγώ.

(δ) οἱ δὲ θεράποντες, ἐπειδὴ ἐς ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν, αὐτομολοῦσι, καὶ οἱ ξένοι οἱ μὲν ἀναγκαστοὶ ἐσβάντες εὐθὺς κατὰ τὰς πόλεις ἀποχωροῦσιν, οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ μεγάλου μισθοῦ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπαρθέντες καὶ οἰόμενοι χρηματιεῖσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ μαχεῖσθαι, ἐπειδὴ παρὰ γνώμην ναυτικόν τε δὴ καὶ τἄλλα ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀνθεστῶτα ὁρῶσιν, οἱ μὲν ἐπ' αὐτομολίας προφάσει ἀπέρχονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται· πολλὴ δ' ἡ Σικελία· εἰσὶ δὲ οἳ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι ἀνδράποδα Ὑκκαρικὰ ἀντεμβιβάσαι ὑπὲρ σφῶν πείσαντες τοὺς τριηράρχους τὴν ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφῄρηνται.

Classics, General Paper.

FRIDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1865.   9 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.

1. Translate—

(a) Idem nefastos dies, fastosque fecit, quia aliquando nihil cum populo agi utile futurum erat.

Explain and illustrate from Horace the meaning of dies fasti, nefasti, profesti, feriæ.

(β) Ad id sacrarium flamines bigis, curru arcuato, vehi jussit, manuque ad digitos usque involutâ rem divinam facere, significantis fidem tutandum, sedemque ejus etiam in dextris sacratam esse.

Contrast the principles of formation in dexter, dextri, and ager, agri.

2. Explain the *signification* of the following words and phrases:—pravâ religione, inaugurato, exaugurare, posco sagmina, templum capio ; and the *formation* of the following :—olli, duint, aulai, defendier, adclarâssis, defexit, fide (gen.), Alyattei.

3. Translate—

(a)   Tu secanda marmora
        Locas sub ipsum funus et sepulchri
    Immemor struis domos,
        Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges
    Summovere littora,
        Parum locuples continente ripâ.

Quote any other references in Horace to the practice here mentioned.

(β) Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
      Non sumptuosa blandior hostia
        Mollivit aversos Penates
          Farre pio et saliente micâ.

      What difference of opinion has there been with regard to the case of ' *hostia*' and the reading ' *mollivit* ?'

4. What is the meaning of rogo and its compounds in legal phraseology ?

5. Translate and explain from the context—

         (α) Dant animos plagæ.
         (β) Virgatis lucent sagulis.
         (γ) Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenis.
         (δ) Diffinget, infectumque reddet.
         (ε) Nec sumit, aut ponit secures.
         (ζ) Viridesque secant placido æquore sylvas.

6. Explain the government of the underlined words—laborum decipitur, laboris damnatus, rudis agminum, tenacem propositi, consilî expers, capitis minor, spernere fortior.

7. Translate and explain any peculiarities in the following :—

         (α) οἱ δέ σφι ὑπεκρίναντο τῷ θυλάκῳ περιεργάσθαι.
         (β) ἀντιπάλῳ δυσχείρωμα δράκοντι.
         (γ) δεκάτῳ φέγγει τῷδ' ἔτους.
         (δ) Παλλάδος θεᾶς ὅπως ἱκοίμην εὐγμάτων προσήγορος.
         (ε) οὗτοι μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφῆκαν.
         (θ) χηρωσταὶ δὴ διὰ κτῆσιν δατέοντο.

8. The following terms are used by Thucydides in reference to fortifications. Explain the meaning of each, and the connection in which each occurs :—τεῖχος ἐγκάρσιον. διατείχισμα. ἐπιτείχισμος. παρατείχισμα. περιτείχισμα. προτείχισμα.

9. Translate—

    (α) ἔκ τε τῶν ἀκάτων ὤνευον ἀναδούμενοι τοὺς σταυροὺς, καὶ ἀνέκλων, καὶ κατακολυμβῶντες ἐξέπριον.

    (β) καὶ νομίσωμεν ἅμα μὲν νομιμώτατον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους, οἳ ἂν ὡς ἐπὶ τιμωρία, τοῦ προσπεσόντος δικαιώσωσιν ἀποπλῆσαι τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον, ἅμα δὲ ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι ἐγγενησόμενον ἡμῖν, τὸ λεγόμενόν που ἥδιστον εἶναι.

      Enumerate and exemplify the various constructions after ἀμύνω, and ἀμύνομαι.

10. Translate—

        Θεῶν τὲ τὰν ὑπερτάταν Γᾶν
    ἄφθιτον ἀκαμάταν ἀποτρύεται,
    ἰλλομένων ἀρότρων ἔτος εἰς ἔτος, ἱππείῳ γένει πολεῦον.

      What variations are there in the reading ἰλλομένων ?

      Give the name of the Dialect in which this chorus is written.

11. Explain fully the meaning and derivation of ἀφνειός, ἐριβώλαξ, θέσφατον, τηλύγετος, ἀπέλεθρος. νηλεής, νωλεμέως, Jupiter, possideo, sacrilegus, delirus, procul, secundus, fragilis.

12. What articles of Greek religious belief are embodied in the ' *Antigone*?'

13. Compare the spheres of Epic and Tragic poetry.

14. Scan the following lines, in each case naming the metre :—

         (α) Antehac nefas depromere cæcubum.
         (β) Tu ne quæsieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi.
         (γ)   Non ebur, neque aureum
             Meâ renidet in domo lacunar.
         (δ) νέατον γέννημ' ἄρ' ἀχνύμενος
            τάλιδος ἥκει μόρον Ἀντιγόνης.

      Explain the meaning of each of the following words :—Trimeter, Iambic, Acatalectic.

Constitutional History.

FRIDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1865. 2·30 P.M. *to* 5·30 P.M.

1. Prove that the axiom 'Lex facit regem' was asserted by the Parliament, and recognised by the Crown, under the Tudor sovereigns.

2. Mention, with the date of its enactment, the Statute which provided for the security of the subject under a king *de facto*. Enunciate the Constitutional maxim based on this Statute, and shew why it did not apply to the case of the Duke of Northumberland.

3. On what principles could you justify the destruction of the monasteries under Henry VIII. ? How did this act tend to legalize the Reformation ?

4. What do you understand by Proclamations, Martial Law, Loans, Monopolies, and in what did their illegality consist ?

5. What considerations may be urged in extenuation of the sentence against Mary Queen of Scots ?

6. Discuss generally the provisions, effects, and equity of the two Statutes known as the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity.

7. Contrast the foreign policy of Queen Elizabeth with that of her successor.

8. What do you know of the origin, jurisdiction, and general influence of the Star Chamber?

9. On the death of Queen Elizabeth what persons had claims to the vacant throne? Compare and estimate the grounds on which their respective pretensions were based.

10. What victories in the cause of liberty were won by the Parliament during the reign of James I. ?

11. State what you know of the cases of Read, Ferrers, Peacham, Floyd.

12. Write a character of Cardinal Wolsey shewing distinctly the better and the worse side of his character.

Ancient History.

SATURDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1865. 9·30 *to* 11·30 A.M.

1. Explain the historical allusions in the following extracts : —

     (*a*) At tu dictis, Albane, maneres.

     (β) Quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen.

     (γ) Quid debeas oh ! Roma Neronibus
        Testis Metaurum flumen.

     (δ) —— animæque magnæ
        Prodigum Paulum superante Pœno.

     (ε) Philippis versa acies retro.

2. What were the two main objects of the Constitution of Servius ? By what means were these objects attained ? What do you know of the Comitia ?

3.   —— Subitoque novum consurgere bellum
        Romulidis, Tatioque seni, Curibusque severis.

     Describe the cause, conduct, and result of this war.

4. Who were the leading men at Rome in the time of Augustus ? For what was each celebrated ?

5. Δαρεῖος μὲν ἦν κάπηλος. What is implied by the title here given to Darius, and by what measures did he merit this title ?

6. Who was Polycrates? What influence did he indirectly exercise upon the quarrel between Greece and Asia?

7. Mention all the Athenian Commanders in the Sicilian Expedition, and the fates which they severally met with.

8. Contrast the position and prospects of the Syracusans before and after the arrival of Gylippus.

9. Write a life of Alcibiades. What were the greatest services he rendered his country, and what the greatest injuries he brought upon her?

10. Give the situations of the following places:—Ardea, Ecbatana, Mantua, Mycalessus, Susa, Veii, Venusia.

French.

SATURDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1865. 11·30 A.M. to 1·30 P.M.

1. Translate—

Un jour après dîner, je venais d'écrire un mémoire de dépenses dans la chambre du conseil, et je l'avais renfermé dans un pupitre dont on m'avait donné la clef. A peine fus-je sorti, que Marino, officier municipal, dit à ses collègues, quoiqu'il ne fût pas de service, qu'il fallait ouvrir le pupitre, examiner ce qu'il contenait et vérifier si je n'avais pas quelque correspondance avec les ennemis du peuple. "Je le connais bien, ajouta-t-il, et je sais qu'il reçoit des lettres pour le roi." Puis accusant ses collègues de ménagements il les accabla d'injures, les menaça comme complices, de les denoncer au conseil de la commune, et il sortit pour exécuter ce dessein. On dressa aussitôt un procès verbal de tous les papiers que contenait mon pupitre, on l'envoya à la commune où Marino avait déjà fait sa denonciation.

2. In the preceding extract explain the meaning and the origin of the construction, je venais d'écrire. Illustrate it if you can from other languages.

Explain the origin of the -t in ajouta-t-il, and give the general rule for its employment.

Why do you say fus-je sorti? Is this or the English had I gone out to be considered the more logical, and why?

3. Explain the formation of these words,—où, on, le. Also of chambre, collègue, dessein, accounting clearly for the b, the u, and the i. In each case give if you can words similarly formed to illustrate your explanation.

4. Translate—

Je recommande à mon fils, s'il avait le malheur de devenir roi, de songer qu'il se doit tout entier au bonheur de ses concitoyens, qu'il doit oublier toute haine et tout ressentiment et nommément ce qui a rapport aux malheurs et au chagrin que j'éprouve : qu'il ne peut faire le bonheur des peuples qu'en régnant suivant les lois : mais en même temps qu'un roi ne peut les faire respecter et faire le bien qui est dans son cœur, qu'autant qu'il a l'autorité necessaire et qu'autrement, étant lié dans ses operations, et n'inspirant point de respect il est plus nuisible qu'utile.

5. Explain the etymology of the following words and shew how they have come to their present meaning or employment:—songer, dresser, témoin, chose, meubles, mais, pas, rien, cependant, aujourd'hui.

6. Put into French—

(1.) I have been able to take some notes.
(2.) I asked some one to inform His Majesty of all the news which I had been able to bring back.
(3.) I pretended not to wish to go in without them.
(4.) One of these peasants took aim at me, and was going to fire at me.
(5.) I pardon those who have been my guards for all the ill-treatment they have thought it their duty to inflict upon me.
(6.) I was afraid his extreme agitation would compromise him.
(7.) She replied in writing that she accepted me for her son's service.

7. Mention six of the commoner differences of idiom between French and English.

8. Give the meaning of the following words :—Abatis, Bourreau, Croissant, Greffier, Froissement, Tourelle, Inouï, Pencher, Exemplaire, Croisée.

9. Write down the names of the days of the week in French, and explain their derivation.

10. In what respects do you consider that French has adopted the Grammar of Latin, in what constructed a new one for itself ?

11. Write notes on the differing usages of pas, point : plus, davantage.

12. Translate into English—

Quand on faisait les étymologies en n'ayant égard qu'au sens et à la forme, ou bien en créant, comme Ménage, arbitrairement des formes qui servaient à rejoindre les deux bouts, elles étaient peu sûres, mais faciles. Aujourd'hui qu'il faut se subordonner rigoreusement à la doctrine des sens et aux règles qui en decoulent, elles sont plus sûres mais difficiles. "Celui-là seul," dit M. Diez, "se fraye un chemin à un jugement établi scientifiquement, qui embrasse tout le lexique des langues Romanes jusque dans leurs patois. Si on ne se sent pas l'envie pénétrer si avant qu'on ne se plaigne pas de perdre pied bien souvent. Il n'y a pas lieu de s'étonner que plus d'un explorateur habile dans le domaine d'autres langues commette maintes méprises dans celui des langues Romanes n'examinant qu'un fait isolé et à un point de vue particulier, sans connaître l'histoire entière et les relations du mot dont il s'agit. L'étymologie romane n'a pas moins de parties obscures que toute autre, même les matériaux Latins ne sont pas en plusieurs cas plus aisés à reconnaître que les matériaux étrangers. Après avoir épuisé tous les moyens qui sont à notre disposition il se trouve dans chacune des langues romanes un reste considérable de mots réfractaires à l'analyse. A la vérité plusieurs langues où les Romans puisèrent n'ont pas encore été soumises à une élaboration suffisante. Et certainement des efforts judicieux parviendront encore à résoudre bien des énigmes qui jusqu'à présent demeurent insolubles."

Il faut donner un plein assentiment à ces paroles de M. Diez. La base de l'étymologie est desormais placée dans l'induction historique, et induire historiquement, c'est rassembler et conférer toutes les formes collatérales d'un même mot soit dans les différentes régions où il s'est produit, soit dans les différents temps où il a existé.

13. Translate into French—

A stone-cutter was busy making holes at the door of the antechamber to put on it huge bolts : while this workman was breakfasting the young prince was amusing himself with his tools : the king took the hammer and the chisel out of his son's hands, shewing him how to proceed. He used them for some minutes. The mason, touched by seeing the king thus working, said to His Majesty, "When you come out of this tower, you will be able to say that you have worked yourself at your prison." "Ah !" replied the king, "when shall I come out of it, and how?" M. the Dauphin shed tears, the king let the hammer and the chisel fall, and going back into his room walked about it with long strides.

The English Language.

SATURDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1865. 2·30 *to* 5·30 P.M.

1. Name the constituent elements of the English Language; and state to which division of Indo-European speech each belongs.

2. Define philology and linguistic; contrast them and illustrate the difference between them.

3. State and explain the two theories as to the causes which broke up the early form of English commonly called Anglo-Saxon.

4. Mention the principal English writers of the 14th century. Give some account of their writings and of the state of the language.

5. Mention the principal Anglo-Saxon adjective terminations. State and exemplify their modern representatives.

6. Discuss the leading peculiarities of the English verb.

7. Give some account of the Ormulum.

8. "If the terms of natural knowledge were extracted from Bacon; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from Raleigh; and the diction of common life from Shakespere, few ideas would be lost for want of English words in which they might be expressed." How far would this dictum of Johnson's hold good now?

9. What power of derivation and composition has English as compared with other languages?

10. Compare generally the value of an inflected with that of an uninflected language.

11. In what various senses is the word idiom employed? Give instances.

12. What do you know of the derivation of the following ordinary words :—Lady, Street, Sir, Tax, Book, Soldier, Ridge, Derwent, Town?

13. Who were the writers mentioned in question 8? when did they live? and by what works are they known?

14. "I venture upon asserting that in language not only whatever is is right, but whatever was was "wrong, so certain is language to change from logical accuracy to logical license, and at the "same time so certain is it, when so changed, to be as intelligible as before." Quote Marsh's criticism on this passage.

15. "All in a robe of darkest grain." From what writer is this passage taken? Give its meaning and explain and illustrate it fully.

16. What do you learn from Marsh relative to the Etymology of alone, bribe, dungeon, exorbitant, issue, Latimer, will, rhyme, volume, world?

17. Also concerning the phrases, The house was building, It is I, Tenpenny nails, Woe worth the day?

18. Name the author and the work from which comes each of the following :—

        (1.) There's such divinity doth hedge a king
            That treason can but peep at what it would.
        (2.) Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen.
        (3.) Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
        (4.) Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves.
        (5.) Pity melts the mind to love.
        (6.) He who of old the oak would rend
            Dreamed not of the rebound.

EXAMINATION *for the Tasmanian Scholarships—September,* 1865.

TIME TABLE.

Monday, 18th September.	Tuesday, 19th September.	Wednesday, 20th September.	Thursday, 21st September.	Friday, 22nd September.	Saturday, 23rd September.
9 *to* **1.**	**9** *to* **1.**	**9** *to* **1.**	**9** *to* **1.**	**9** *to* **1.**	**9** *to* **11.**
PURE MATHEMATICS, I.	PURE MATHEMATICS, II.	PURE MATHEMATICS, III.	NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	GENERAL CLASSICAL PAPER.	ANCIENT HISTORY.
					11·30 *to* **1·30.**
					FRENCH.
2·30 *to* **5·30.**	**2·30** *to* **5·30.**	**2·30** *to* **5·30.**	**2·30** *to* **5·30.**	**2·30** *to* **5·30.**	
LATIN COMPOSITION.	GREEK COMPOSITION.	LATIN AUTHORS.	GREEK AUTHORS.	CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.	**2·30** *to* **5·30.**
					ENGLISH.

18

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

I. Look carefully at the annexed Time Table, in which the hours are fixed for the subjects of Examination on each day, and always *be at your seat in the Examination Room five minutes before the time.*

II. When the questions are given you, read them over carefully, and *mark those which you think you can answer best; and do them first.* If, after that, you still have time to spare, try some of the others.

III. Before you begin to write your answers, insert in the blank spaces at the top of your paper,—

　　1. The *motto* by which you are known in the Examination.

　　2. The *subject* in which the questions are set which you are about to answer.

　　3. The number of the question. Not more than one question is to be answered on each sheet.

IV. In writing your answers—Write only on the ruled side of the paper.

V. As soon as notice is given, (which will be five minutes before the end of the time), finish your papers, and see that they are numbered rightly, and in their proper order.

VI. You are not to leave the Room until the Examination is closed, except by special permission of the Examiners.

N.B.—Candidates are strictly forbidden to communicate with one another during the Examination. Any Candidate taking an unfair advantage will be dismissed from the Examination.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 3rd March, 1864.

EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1865.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Scheme of Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the year 1865.

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,

MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

SCHEME of the Examination for the TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS *for the Year* 1865.

I.—CLASSICS.

GREEK.—Thucydides, Book VII.; Herodotus, Book III.; Homer's Iliad, Book V.; Sophocles, Antigone.

LATIN.—Virgil, Æneid, Books VII. and VIII.; Horace, Odes; Livy, Book I.; 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, Henry VII. to end of Reign of James I.

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 Clery's Memoirs of the Captivity of the Temple 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 Revolt of the Netherlands, or Wallenstein, 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:*—

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 England, Hallam's Constitutional History, 3 vols., cr. 8ᵛᵒ, 18s., Murray.
———— Greece, Student's, Smith, W., 7s. 6d., Murray.
———— Rome, Student's, Liddell, H. G., 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.
Cléry's Memoirs of the Captivity of Louis XVI. (contained in one volume of the Bibliothèque des Mémoires pendant le 18ᵉ Siècle, 12ᵐᵒ,) published by Didot, price 3 francs.)
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, half-yearly, to the said Scholar, the amount of his Scholarship for the half-year, 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 six months, he shall forfeit the amount to which he would be otherwise entitled for the said six 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.