

(No. 32.)



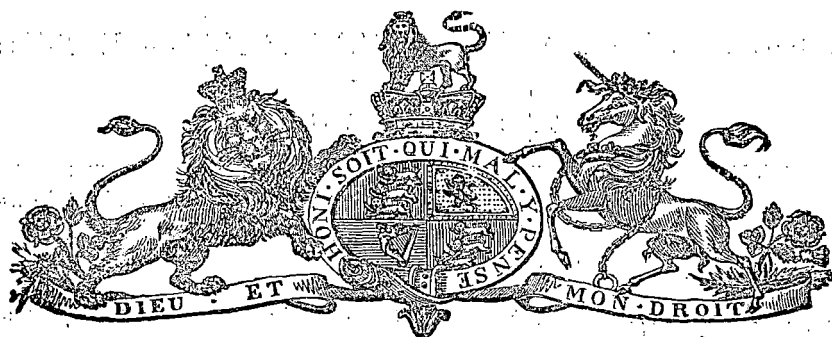
1868.

T A S M A N I A.

C O U N C I L O F E D U C A T I O N.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, **1867.**

Laid on the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed, August 4, 1868.



TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—SEPTEMBER, 1867.

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 terms of "The Tasmanian Council of Education and Scholarship Act," 22 Vict. No. 21 :—

GEORGE FREDERICK ARCHER, Age 19, Longford, Tasmania, Associate of Arts, 1865, Pupil of the Rev. R. D. Harris, M.A., Rector High School, Hobart Town, and of the Rev. A. Davenport, B.A.

The Report of the Examiners is annexed.

By Order of the Council,

MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

18th September, 1867.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

17th September, 1867.

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 8-30 A.M. on Thursday last, 12th September, was continued for four days during 7½ hours each day, and concluded with a three hours' paper this forenoon.

Five Candidates presented themselves. Of these, one, whose papers bear the motto "Gens," was compelled by ill health to leave the Examination on the afternoon of the second day, and was not able to return during the Examination.

The Candidate whose papers bear the motto "Mas" is the only one who has fulfilled all the conditions prescribed by the Council's Regulations for the award of the Scholarship.

Another Candidate, "Crux," has very nearly equalled the successful Candidate in number of marks, and has attained far above the minimum number of marks required in the Total, but has failed to reach the minimum of 900 in Classics, or 750 in Mathematics.

It was found on opening the envelope marked "Mas" that the successful Candidate was

GEORGE FREDERICK ARCHER, A.A. 1865.

M. H. IRVING, M.A., *Examiner.*

EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—SEPTEMBER, 1867.

TABLE OF MARKS.

	PAPER.	"Ars."	"Cruz."	"Fas."	"Gens."	"Mas."
MATHEMATICS.						
I. Arithmetic and Algebra	375	97	218	210	—	113
II. Geometry, Geometrical Conics, Trigonometry	375	96	175	184	113	145
III. Analytical Trigonometry, Analytical Conics	375	3	138	109	—	94
IV. Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy	375	19	125	152	—	88
<i>Total</i>	1500	215	656	655	113	440
CLASSICS.						
I. Greek Authors	300	118	182	201	191	239
II. Latin Authors	300	70	174	155	161	219
III. Greek Composition	215	44	86	60	—	117
IV. Latin Composition	235	21	95	71	—	156
V. General Questions	250	48	109	78	—	101
VI. Ancient History	200	31	119	69	—	117
<i>Total</i>	1500	332	765	634	352	949
MODERN LANGUAGES AND HISTORY.						
I. The English Language	250	53	96	95	107	100
II. The French Language	250	52	117	90	163	171
III. Constitutional History	250	—	169	120	—	148
<i>Total</i>	750	105	382	305	270	419
GRAND TOTAL	3750	652	1803	1594	735	1808

M. H. IRVING, M.A., Examiner.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATION FOR THE TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—SEPTEMBER, 1867.

Classics.—I.

SOPHOCLES, Œd. Col. HOMER, Iliad IV. HERODOTUS, Melpomene. THUCYDIDES, Book IV.

[Two hours and a half.]

1. Translate the following passages (adding any brief note you may consider necessary to explain or justify your rendering) :—

- (a) τί δῆτα δόξης, ἢ τί κληδόνοσ καλῆς
μάτην ρεούσης ὠφέλημα γίγνεται,
εἰ τὰς γ' Ἀθήνας φασὶ θεοσεβειστάτας
εἶναι, μόνας δὲ τὸν κακούμενον ξένον
σώζειν οἷας τε καὶ μόνας ἀρκεῖν ἔχειν;
κᾶμοιγε ποῦ ταῦτ' ἐστὶν, οἵτινες βάθρων
ἐκ τῶνδ' ἐξάραντες εἴτ' ἐλαύνετε,
ὄνομα μόνον δέισαντες; οὐ γὰρ δὴ τό γε
σῶμ' οὐδὲ τάργα τᾶμ'· ἐπεὶ τὰ γ' ἔργα μου
πεπονθότ' ἐστὶ μᾶλλον ἢ δεδρακότα,

εἴ σοι τὰ μητρὸς καὶ πατρὸς χρεῖη λέγειν,
ὣν οὐνεκ' ἐκφοβεῖ με. τοῦτ' ἐγὼ καλῶς
ἔξοιδα. καίτοι πῶς ἐγὼ κακὸς φύσιν,
ὅστις παθῶν μὲν ἀντέδρων, ὥστ' εἰ φρονῶν
ἔπρασσον, οὐδ' ἂν ὧδ' ἐγινγόμεν κακός;
νῦν δ' οὐδὲν εἰδὼς ἰκόμην ἢ ἰκόμην,
ὕφ' ὧν δ' ἔπασχον, εἰδόντων ἀπωλλύμην.

Οτ (α) ἔστιν δ' οἶον ἐγὼ γὰρ Ἀσίας οὐκ ἐπακούω,
οὐδ' ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ Δωρίδι νάσῃ Πέλοπος πώποτε βλαστὸν
φύτευμ' ἀχειρήτον αὐτόποιον,
ἐγγέων φόβημα δαΐων,
δὲ τῇδε θάλλει μέγιστα χώρα,
γλαυκᾶς παιδοτρόφου φύλλον ἐλαίας·
τὸ μὲν τις οὐθ' ἄβδος οὔτε γήρα
σημαίνων ἀλιώσει χερὶ πέρας· ὁ γὰρ αἰὲν ὁρῶν κύκλος
λεύσσει νιν Μορίου Διὸς
χὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθάνα.
ἄλλον δ' αἶνον ἔχω ματροπόλει τῇδε κράτιστον,
δῶρον τοῦ μεγάλου δαίμονος, εἰπεῖν, χθονὸς αὔχημα μέγιστον,
εὖπιπον, εὖπωλον, εὐθάλασσον.
ὦ παῖ Κρόνου, σὸν γάρ νιν ἐς
τόδ' εἶσας αὔχημ', ἄναξ Ποσειδάν,
ἵπποισιν τὸν ἀκεστήρα χαλινὸν
πρώταισι ταῖσδε κτίσας ἀγνυαῖς.
ἀ δ' εὐήρετμος ἔκπαγλ' ἄλῖα χερσὶ παραπτομένα πλάτα
θρώσκει, τῶν ἑκατομπόδων
Νηρήδων ἀκόλουθος.

(b) Ἦ, καὶ ἐπαΐξας κόρυθος λάβεν ἵπποδασείης,
Ἔλκε δ' ἐπιστρέψας μετ' εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοῦς·
Ἄγχε δέ μιν πολύκεστος ἱμάς ἀπαλὴν ὑπὸ δειρὴν,
Ὅς οἱ ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ὀχεὺς τέτατο τρυφαλείης.
Καὶ νῦ κεν εἵρυσσέν τε καὶ ἄσπετον ἦρατο κύδος,
Εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
Ἦ οἱ ῥῆξεν ἱμάντα βοδὸς Ἴφι κταμένοιο·
Κεῖνὴ δὲ τρυφάλεια ἅμ' ἔσπετο χερὶ παχείῃ.
Τὴν μὲν ἔπειθ' ἦρωσ μετ' εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοῦς
Ῥίψ' ἐπιδινήσας, κόμισαν δ' ἐρήρες ἐταῖροι·
Αὐτὰρ ὁ ἄψ' ἐπόρουσε κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων
Ἐγχεῖ χαλκείῳ· τὸν δ' ἐξήρπαξ' Ἀφροδίτη
Ῥεῖα μάλ' ὥς τε θεὸς, ἐκάλυψε δ' ἄρ' ἥρι πολλῇ,
Καδ δ' εἶσ' ἐν θαλάμῳ εὐώδεϊ κηέοντι.

(c) Διαλιπούσης δ' ἡμέρας μάχη αὔθις γίγνεται, καὶ νικᾷ ὁ δῆμος χωρίων τε ἰσχυῖ καὶ
πλήθει προέχων· αἱ τε γυναῖκες αὐτοῖς τολμηρῶς ξυνεπελάβοντο βάλλουσαι ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν
τῷ κεράμῳ καὶ παρὰ φύσιν ὑπομένουσαι τὸν θόρυβον. γενομένης δὲ τῆς τροπῆς περὶ δέιλῃν
ὀψίαν δέισαντες οἱ ὀλίγοι μὴ αὐτοβοεῖ ὁ δῆμος τοῦ τε νεωρίου κρατήσειεν ἐπελθὼν καὶ σφᾶς
διαφθείρειεν, ἐμπιπρᾶσι τὰς οἰκίας τὰς ἐν κύκλῳ τῆς ἀγορᾶς καὶ τὰς ξυνοικίας, ὅπως μὴ ἢ
ἔφοδος, φειδόμενοι οὔτε οἰκίας οὔτε ἀλλοτρίας· ὥστε καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ ἐμπόρων κατεκαύθη
καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐκινδύνευσεν πᾶσα διαφθαρῆναι, εἰ ἄνεμος ἐπεγένετο τῇ φλογὶ ἐπίφορος ἐς αὐτήν.

(d) Ἐπεὰν δὲ βασιλεὺς ὁ Σκυθῶν κάμῃ, μεταπέμπεται τῶν μαντίων ἄνδρας τρεῖς τοὺς
εὐδοκιμέοντας μάλιστα, οἱ τρόπῳ τῷ εἰρημένῳ μαντεύονται· καὶ λέγουσι οὗτοι ὥς τὸ ἐπίπαν
μάλιστα τάδε, ὥς τὰς βασιληΐας ἰστίας ἐπιόρκηκε δς καὶ δς, λέγοντες τῶν ἀστῶν τὸν ἂν δὴ
λέγωσι. τὰς δὲ βασιληΐας ἰστίας νόμος Σκύθησι τὰ μάλιστα ἐστὶ ὁμνῦναι τότε, ἐπεὰν τὸν
μέγιστον ὄρκον ἐθέλωσι ὁμνῦναι· αὐτίκα δὲ διαλελαμμένος ἄγεται οὗτος τὸν ἂν δὴ φῶσι
ἐπιορκῆσαι· ἀπιγμένον δὲ ἐλέγχουσι οἱ μάντιες, ὥς ἐπιορκήσας φαίνεται ἐν τῇ μαντικῇ τὰς
βασιληΐας ἰστίας, καὶ διὰ ταῦτα ἀλγείει ὁ βασιλεὺς· ὁ δὲ ἀρνέεται, οὐ φάμενος ἐπιορκῆσαι, καὶ
δεινολογέεται. ἀρνεομένου δὲ τούτου, ὁ βασιλεὺς μεταπέμπεται ἄλλους διπλησίους μάντιας. καὶ
ἦν μὲν καὶ οὗτοι, ἐσορέωντες ἐς τὴν μαντικὴν, καταδήσωσι ἐπιορκῆσαι, τοῦ δὲ ἰθέως τὴν κεφαλὴν
ἀποτάμνουσι καὶ τὰ χρήματα αὐτοῦ διαλαγχάνουσι οἱ πρῶτοι τῶν μαντίων· ἦν δὲ οἱ ἐπελθόντες
μάντιες ἀπολύσῃσι, ἄλλοι πάρεισι μάντιες, καὶ μάλ' ἄλλοι.

2. Translate and explain the following, mentioning and discussing various readings, if any, and referring to the context :—

- (1.) καὶ γὰρ ἄλοὺς ἐφόνευσα καὶ ὤλεσα· νόμῳ δὲ καθαρός.
- (2.) οἶδς νεαρᾶς νεοτόκῳ μαλλῶ βαλὼν.
- (3.) ἀλαῶν ὀμμάτων ἄρα καὶ ἦσθα φυτάλμιος δυσαίων· μακράων γ', ὡς ἐπαικάσαι.
- (4.) εἴθ' ἀελλαία ταχύρρωστος πελειᾶς
αἰθερίας νεφέλας κύρσαιμι τῶνδ' ἀγώνων
θεωρήσασα τοῦμὸν ὄμμα.
- (5.) παράνισχον δε καὶ οἱ Πλαταιῆς φρυκτοὺς πολλοὺς πρότερον παρεσκευασμένους ἐς
αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὅπως ἀσαφῇ τὰ σημεῖα τῆς φρυκτωρίας ἥ καὶ μὴ βοηθοῖεν.
- (6.) καὶ γὰρ ὁ μὴ ῥηθεὶς λόγος τοῖς ὧδ' ἔχουσιν αἰτίαν ἂν παράσχοι ὡς εἰ ἐλέχθη
σωτήριος ἂν ᾔην.
- (7.) ἐπεὶ τε δὲ ἐτελέσθη τῷ Βακχείῳ ὁ Σκύλης, διεπρήστευσε τῶν τις Βορυσθενεϊτέων
πρὸς τοὺς Σκύθας λέγων.
- (8.) ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες ἐνθαῦτα ὑμῖν ἐπιτήδεον οἰκεῖν· ἐνθαῦτα γὰρ ὁ οὐρανὸς τέτρηται.

3. Discuss the meaning, the etymology, and the formation of these words occurring in your books :—

ἱκετής, πότνιαι, ὑπισχνεῖσθαι, ὄρκια, φέρτερος, κατηφέη; ἀνιστάναι, τιμωρεῖσθαι, προὔργιαίτερον, σολοικίζειν, ἀπηλιώτης, ἀπεψήσας.

Classics.—II.

VIRGIL, Georgic I. HORACE, Odes. JUVENAL, Satire X. LIVY, Book II. CICERO, Speech for Milo.

1. Translate, with such brief notes as you judge necessary to explain or to justify your translation—

- (a) Ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni;
Ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum
Fas erat: in medium quærebant, ipsaque tellus
Omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat.
Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris;
Prædariusque lupos jussit, pontumque moveri;
Mellaque decussit foliis, ignemque removit,
Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit,
Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artes
Paulatim, et sulcis frumenti quæreret herbam,
Ut silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem.
Tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas;
Navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit,
Pleiadas, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcem;
Tum laqueis captare feras et fallere visco
Inventum, et magnos canibus circumdare saltus;
Atque alius latum funda jam verberat amnem,
Alta petens pelagoque alius trahit humida lina:
Tum ferri rigor, atque argutæ lamina serræ;
Nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum:
Tum variæ venere artes; labor omnia vicit
Improbis et duris urgens in rebus egestas.
- (b) Non ebur neque aureum
Mea renidet in domo lacunar;
Non trabes Hymettiae
Premunt columnas ultima recisas
Africa, neque Attali
Ignotus heres regiam occupavi;
Nec Laconicas mihi
Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ.
At fides et ingeni
Benigna vena est; pauperemque dives
Me petit: nihil supra
Deos laccio: nec potentem amicum

Largiora flagito,
 Satis beatus unicis Sabinis.
 Truditur dies die,
 Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ.
 Tu secunda marmora
 Locas sub ipsum funus; et sepulchri
 Immemor struis domos;
 Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges
 Summovere litora,
 Parum locuples continente ripa.
 Quid, quod usque proximos
 Revellis agri terminos et ultra
 Limites clientium
 Salis avarus? Pellitur paternos
 In sinu ferens Deos
 Et uxor et vir sordidosque natos.
 Nulla certior tamen
 Rapacis Orci fine destinata
 Aula divitem manet
 Herum. Quid ultra tendis? Æqua tellus
 Pauperi recluditur
 Regumque pueris; nec satelles Orci
 Callidum Promethea
 Revexit auro captus. Hic superbum
 Tantalum atque Tantali
 Genus coercet; hic levare functum
 Pauperem laboribus
 Vocatus atque non vocatus audit.

- Or. (b) Angustam amice pauperiem pati
 Robustus acri militia puer
 Condiscat; et Parthos feroces
 Vexet eques metuendus hasta;
 Vitamque sub divo et trepidis agat
 In rebus. Illum ex mœnibus hosticis
 Matrona bellantis tyranni
 Prospiciens et adulta virgo
 Suspiret: eheu, ne rudis agminum
 Sponsus lacesat regius asperum
 Tactu leonem, quem cruenta
 Per medias rapit ira cædes.
 Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori:
 Mors et fugacem persequitur virum,
 Nec parcat imbellis juventæ
 Poplitibus timidoque tergo.
 Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ
 Intaminatis fulget honoribus;
 Nec sumit aut ponit secures
 Arbitrio popularis auræ.
 Virtus recludens immeritis mori
 Cælum negata tentat iter via:
 Cœtusque vulgares et udam
 Spurnit humum fugiente penna.
 Est et fideli tuta silentio
 Merces: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum
 Vulgarit arcana, sub isdem
 Sit trabibus fragilemve mecum
 Solvat phaselon; sæpe Diespiter
 Neglectus incesto addidit integrum:
 Raro antecedentem scelestum
 Deseruit pede pœna claudo.
- (c) Ut vigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen sunt
 Funera natorum, rogi adspiciendus amata
 Conjugis et fratris, plenæque sororibus urnæ.
 Hæc data pœna diu viventibus, ut renovata
 Semper clade domus, multis in luctibus, inque
 Perpetuo mœrore et nigra veste senescant.
 Rex Pylius, magno si quidquam credis Homero,
 Exemplum vitæ fuit a cornice secundæ.

Felix nimirum, qui tot per sæcula mortem
 Distulit, atque suos jam dextra computat annos,
 Quique novum toties mustum bibit. Oro, parumper
 Attendas, quantum de legibus ipse queratur
 Fatorum, et nimio de stamine, quum videt acris
 Antilochi barbam ardentem, quum quærit ab omni,
 Quisquis adest socius, cur hæc in tempora duret,
 Quod facinus dignum tam longo admiserit ævo?
 Hæc eadem Peleus, raptum quum luget Achillem,
 Atque alius, cui fas Ithacum lugere natantem.

(d) Rudis in militari homine lingua non suppetebat libertati animoque. Itaque deficiente oratione, 'Quandoquidem non tam facile loquor,' inquit, 'Quirites, quam quod locutus sum præsto, crastino die adeste. Ego hic aut in conspectu vestro moriar aut perferam legem.' Occupant tribuni templum postero die. Consules nobilitasque ad impediendam legem in contione consistent. Summoveri Lætorius jubet, præterquam qui suffragium ineant. Adolescentes nobiles stabant, nihil cedentes viatori. Tum ex his prendi quosdam Lætorius jubet. Consul Appius negare jus esse tribuno in quemquam nisi in plebeium: non enim populi, sed plebis eum magistratum esse. Nec illum ipsum summovere pro imperio posse more majorum, quia ita dicatur 'Si vobis videtur, discedite, Quirites.' Facile et contemptim de jure disserendo perturbare Lætorium poterat. Ardens igitur ira tribunus viatorem mittit ad consulem, consul lictorem ad tribunum, privatum esse clamitans, sine imperio, sine magistratu; violatusque esset tribunus, ni et contio omnis atrox coorta pro tribuno in consulem esset, et concursus hominum in forum ex tota urbe concitata multitudinis fieret. Sustinebat tamen Appius pertinacia tantam tempestatem; certatumque haud incruento prælio foret, ni Quintius, consul alter, consularibus negotio dato ut collegam vi, si aliter non possent, de foro abducerent, ipse nunc plebem sævientem precibus lenisset, nunc orasset tribunos, ut concilium dimitterent: Darent iræ spatium: non vim suam illis tempus adempturum, sed consilium viribus additurum: et Patres in populi et consulem in Patrum fore potestate.

(e) Magna vis est conscientiae, judices, et magna in utramque partem, ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent, qui peccarint. Neque vero sine ratione certa, causa Milonis semper a senatu probata est. Videbant enim sapientissimi homines facti rationem, praesentiam animi, defensionis constantiam. An vero obliti estis, judices, recenti illo nuntio necis Clodianæ, non modo inimicorum Milonis sermones et opiniones, sed nonnullorum etiam imperitorum? Negabant eum Romam esse rediturum. Sive enim illud animo irato ac percito fecisset, ut incensus odio trucidaret inimicum, arbitrabantur, eum tanti mortem P. Clodii putasse, ut æquo animo patria careret, quum sanguine inimici explesset odium suum, sive etiam illius morte patriam liberare voluisset, non dubitaturum fortem virum, quin, quum suo periculo salutem rei publicae attulisset, cederet æquo animo legibus, secum auferret gloriam sempiternam, nobis hæc fruenda relinqueret, quæ ipse servasset. Multi etiam Catilinam atque illa portenta loquebantur: "Erumpet, occupabit aliquem locum, bellum patriæ faciet." Miseros interdum cives optime de re publica meritos, in quibus homines non modo res præclarissimas obliviscuntur, sed etiam nefarias suspicantur!

2. Translate, explain fully, and refer to the context—

- (a) Ut, quum carceribus sese effudere quadrigæ,
 Addunt in spatia—neque audit currus habenas.
- (b) Qua locus Erigonen inter Chelasque sequentes
 Panditur.
- (c) Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
 Non sumptuosa blandior hostia
 Mollivit aversos Penates
 Farre pio, et saliente mica.
- (d) Certus enim promisit Apollo
 Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.
- (e) Da niveos ad frena Quirites
 Defossa in oculis quos sportula fecit amicos.
- (f) Eloquium et famam Demosthenis et Ciceronis
 Incipit optare, et totis Quinquatribus optat,
 Quisque adhuc uno partem colit asse Minervam,
 Quem sequitur custos angustæ vernula capsæ.
- (g) Missi qui dicerent: Non quin breviter responsum reddi potuerit, non recipi reges,
 ideo potius delectos Patrum ad eum missos, quam legatis ejus Romæ daretur
 responsum, sed ut in perpetuum mentio ejus rei finiretur.

- (h) Incassum missæ preces. Infelici via dextro Jano portæ Carmentalis profecti ad Cremeram flumen perveniunt. Is opportunus visus locus communiendo præsidio.
- (i) Incidebantur jam domi leges, quæ nos servis nostris addicerent: nihil erat ejusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret.
- (j) Declarant hujus ambusti tribuni plebis illæ intermortuæ conciones, quibus quotidie meam potentiam invidiose criminabatur, quum diceret Senatum non quod sentiret sed quod ego vellem decernere.
3. Discuss fully the etymology and meaning of these words, and illustrate their formation:—buris, bigæ, stella, retrorsum, segnis, prætextatus, vindex, mensura, contumaciter, duplicarius, perennis, flamen.

Classics.—III.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

[Two hours and a half.]

1. Translate into Greek Prose in the style of Thucydides—

We Athenians entered into the war against Sparta with a powerful army and fleet, an abundant revenue, and numerous tributary cities in Asia as well as Europe,—among them, this very Byzantium in which we now stand. We have been vanquished, in the way that all of you know. And what then will be the fate of us soldiers, when we shall have as united enemies Sparta with all her old allies, and Athens besides,—Tissaphernes, and the barbaric forces on the coast,—and most of all, the Great King whom we marched up to dethrone and slay if we were able? Is any man fool enough to think that we have a chance of making head against so many combined enemies? Let us not plunge madly into dishonour and ruin, nor incur the enmity of our own fathers and friends, who are in the cities which will take arms against us, and will take arms justly, if we, who abstained from seizing any barbaric city even when we were in force sufficient, shall nevertheless now plunder the first Grecian city into which we have been admitted.

2. Translate into Greek Iambics—

The tale is told
Of Uranus, and old Hyperion,
And that great mother: huge and sluggish powers
That first awoke from their eternal sleep
To gaze upon the new and vacant world,
Then sank to sleep again. And glad were we
When Saturn and his howling train were sent
To fright their slumbers in the nether void.
But must the youthful thunder-wielder fall,
For whom we sung the song of victory,
Fall, from his height, his unapproached throne
Which never God may touch, nor mortal eye
Pierce through the veil of congregated clouds?

3. Compare briefly (1) the style, (2) the Greek of Thucydides with that of Herodotus.
4. Give a brief account of the growth and development of Greek Tragedy, with dates.

Classics.—IV.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into Latin Prose, in the style of Livy—

Now the ground on which Tarquinius was going to build his temple was taken up with many holy places of the gods of the Sabines, which had been founded in the days of King Tatius. But he consulted the Gods by augury whether he might not take away these holy places to make room for his own new temple. The Gods allowed him to take away all the rest except only the holy places of the God of youth, and of Terminus the God of boun-

daries, which they would not suffer him to move. And the augurs said, that this was a happy omen, for that it shewed how the youth of the city should never pass away, nor its boundaries be moved by the conquest of an enemy. A human head was also found as they were digging the foundations of the temple, and this too was a sign that the Capitoline Hill should be the head of all the earth.

2. Translate into Elegiacs—

When I review the course that I have run,
And count the loss of all my wasted days;
I find no argument for joy or praise,
In whatsoever my soul hath thought or done.
I am a desert: and the kindly sun
On me hath vainly spent his fertile rays;
Then wherefore do I tune my idle lays,
Or dream that haply I may be the one
Of the vain thousands that shall win a place
Among the poets—that a single rhyme
Of my poor wit's devising may find grace
To breed high memories in the womb of time?

Or 2. Translate into Latin Hexameters—

Then God said:
Be gathered now, ye waters under Heaven
Into one place, and let dry land appear.
Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent: and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds; their tops ascend the sky:
So high as heaved the tumid hills, so low
Down sank a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters: whither they
Hastened with glad precipitance: uprolled,
As drops on dust, conglobing from the dry.
Part rise in crystal wall or ridge direct
For haste; such flight the great command impressed
On the swift floods.

3. Give some account of these Roman writers:—Plautus, Ennius, and Ovid. Name any contemporary authors mentioned in your Horace. Quote if you can, or explain the allusions to which you refer.
4. Can you trace the influence of any Greek writers on Horace, Virgil, and Tacitus? If so, whose and how?

Classics.—V.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

[Three hours.]

1. Give the scansion and the metrical names of these lines—

- (1.) Sæpe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito.
- (2.) Qui nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare.
- (3.) Solvitur acris hyems grata vice Veris et Favoni.
- (4.) Miserarum est, neque Amori dare ludum, neque dulci.

2. Also of the following:—

- (1.) κατὰ μικροῖς μέγας ὥρμουν.
- (2.) ὥς προμνᾶται τι μοι.
- (3.) χροῖται τοῦ μετρίου παρῆς.
- (4.) οὐ χάριν δευρ' ἤξα θάσσον ἢ καθ' ἡδονὴν ποδοῦς.

3. Accentuate the foregoing. Name each word according to its accent, explaining the principle (if any) involved in its accentuation.

4. What is the general force of the particle *ἄν* in Greek? State the moods and tenses with which it cannot be used: those with which it is used; and how it modifies the meaning of the latter class.
5. Explain and classify the various modes in which the root of a Greek verb is strengthened in the present tense. Point out any parallel formations in Latin.
6. Construct a general scheme of the Latin case endings. Shew how and from what cause your scheme is modified in the various declensions.
7. There are many roots common to Greek and Latin. In these certain letter changes have been recognized. State the principal of these laws of change and exemplify.
8. What forms does a comparative sentence (*e.g.* Herodotus was earlier than Thucydides) assume in Latin and in Greek? Give some explanation of the forms adopted in these languages and in English.
9. Explain and illustrate the inflection of the following words:—*τίθημι, γηρᾶναι, ἀραιρημένος, ἐκχέασα, ἦσσον, Ἰδιδεν, ἔπεφνε, κερδάνη*.
10. State clearly the rules for converting in Latin *Oratio Recta* into *Oratio Obliqua*, and construct examples of each.
11. Explain, with examples, the meaning of these terms: *Heteroclitia, Schema κατὰ σύνεσιν, Crasis, Enallage, Prodelision, Oxymoron*.
12. Give the etymology and explain fully the formation of these words: *ὕψηλητής, φθινόπωρον, πτερόεις, αὐτοβοεί, Auctumnus, retinaculum, pannosus, semiustulatus*.

Classics.—VI.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

[Two hours.]

1. Where are the following places:—*Delium, Cynoscephalæ, Thermopylæ, Paros, Cynuria, Ægospotami, Chæroneia, Cynossema, Ithome, Syracuse*? Mention with dates any leading events of Greek History which took place at them.
2. *παῶν Ἀθῆναι τιμωτάτη πόλις*. Give some account of the situation and the public buildings of Athens.
3. Give a brief outline of the events of the first seven years of the Peloponnesian war.
4. "You made the shoe, and Aristagoras has put it on." When, by whom, and to whom was this said? Trace the connexion between the Scythian Expedition of Darius and the invasion of Greece by Datis and Artaphernes.
5. Give a brief account of Alexander's Asiatic campaigns.
6. At what dates and under what circumstances were the temples of Concord, of Jupiter Stator, of Fortuna Muliebris, and of Apollo Palatinus built, and by whom?
7. "Delegit e florentissimis ordinibus ipsa lumina." Trace the history of the Roman Jury Panels.
8. Explain the historical allusions in —
 - (1.) — bis sanguine nostro
Emathiam et latos Hæmi pinguescere campos.
 - (2.) Signa
Derepta Parthorum superbis postibus.
 - (3.) Nil Claudiae non perficient manus.
 - (4.) Diffidit urbium
Portas vir Macedo muneribus. Munera navium
Sævos illaqueant duces.

(5.) Memorem superbos
Tarquinî fasces dubito, an Catonis
Nobile letum.

(6.) Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli.

9. Trace the progress of events at Rome from the formation of the first Triumvirate to the end of Pompey's sole consulship.
10. Explain the following words, with illustrations from history:—Antesignani, Confarreatio, Jus Latii, Postliminium, Prærogativa, Provocatio, Publicani, Spolia Opima.

Mathematics.—I.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

[Three hours.]

1. Find the cost of 2789 articles at £4 17s. 9½d. each, (a) by Compound Multiplication, (b) by Practice, (c) by Decimals.
2. There is sufficient flour in a beleaguered fortress to give the garrison of 578 men 2 lbs. of flour daily for 189 days. After 35 days a reinforcement of 353 men makes its way in. How long will the flour suffice, the allowance being diminished to 1 lb. 3 ozs. daily.
3. Prove from the definition of a decimal fraction that every terminating decimal must be a vulgar fraction of the form $\frac{a}{2^m 5^n}$, and shew that the number of decimal places will be m or n whichever is the greater.
4. Gunpowder is composed of 76 parts of nitre, 14 of charcoal, 10 of sulphur. How many ounces of each will there be in 2½ tons of powder?
5. Reduce to a vulgar fraction .043218. Prove the rule on which you proceed.
6. A vessel containing 384 gallons has 3 spouts opening into it; when the first and the second are turned on it is filled in 32'; when the first and the third, in 24'; and when all three together, in 16'. How many gallons does each spout discharge in a minute?
7. If a man owes £650 due in 12 months, and £550 due in 9 months, how many months hence will a single payment discharge both debts? Calculate your answer according to the ordinary Rule, and also by the principle of true discount, reckoning interest at 10 per cent.
8. Define a surd; similar and dissimilar surds. Prove that a surd cannot equal the sum or difference of a rational quantity and a surd: and that if $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} = x + \sqrt{y}$ then $\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b} = x - \sqrt{y}$. Extract the square root of $2\sqrt{-1}$.
9. Prove that the diagonal and the side of a square are incommensurable. Express the ratio in a continued fraction, and find 4 converging fractions.
10. The arithmetic mean between two numbers exceeds the geometric by 13, and the geometric exceeds the harmonic by 12: find the numbers.
11. Prove that the remainder left by subtracting 4 times the number itself from the cube of an even number greater than 2 is always divisible by 48.
12. Prove that, if each of two quantities varies as a third, their sum their difference and the square root of their product varies as the third.
13. Shew that the chance of throwing one ace with a single die in 3 consecutive trials is not $\frac{1}{8}$; and calculate the chance correctly.
14. The number of combinations of n things r together is the same as the number taken $r + 1$ together, and each of these is to the number taken $r - 1$ together as 5 : 4. Find n , and r .

15. Solve these simple Equations—

$$(1.) \frac{5x-3}{7} - \frac{9-x}{3} = \frac{5x}{2} + \frac{19}{6}(x-4)$$

$$(2.) \frac{x-1}{x-2} - \frac{x-2}{x-3} = \frac{x-5}{x-6} - \frac{x-6}{x-7}$$

$$(3.) \frac{x^2 - (b-c)^2}{(x+c)^2 - b^2} + \frac{b^2 - (x-c)^2}{(x+b)^2 - c^2} + \frac{c^2 - (x-b)^2}{(b+c)^2 - x^2} = \frac{(a-b+c)x}{a^2 - (b-c)^2}$$

$$(4.) \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 0 \\ (a+b)x + (a+c)y + (b+c)z &= 0 \\ abx + acy + bcz &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

16. Solve these Quadratic Equations—

$$(1.) \frac{1}{x^2-3x} + \frac{1}{x^2+4x} = \frac{9}{8x}$$

$$(3.) \frac{x^2}{4} = \frac{x-12}{x^2-18}$$

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

$$(4.) \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 10 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2 &= 38 \\ xz &= y^2+1 \end{aligned}$$

Mathematics.—II.

GEOMETRY: GEOMETRICAL CONICS: TRIGONOMETRY.

[Three hours.]

1. Prove that a circle may be drawn touching all equal straight lines placed in a given circle. Having given diameter of original circle = $5a$ and length of equal lines = $3a$, find radius of the new circle.
2. Inscribe a square in a given circle. Hence inscribe an octagon.
3. Divide a straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one part shall equal the square of the other part.
Give also an algebraical solution of this; and prove that either part is incommensurable with the whole line.
4. If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a line cutting the base: the rectangle contained by the sides is greater than the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, by the square of the bisecting line.
5. Find three points in the three sides of any triangle, such that the lines joining them shall divide the triangle into four equal and similar triangles each one quarter of the original triangle.
6. Define a parabola. Draw a figure of a parabola, with the letters commonly employed, and point out in your figure, the directrix, the focus, the vertex, the latus rectum, an abscissa and an ordinate of the axis, a diameter, a tangent and a subtangent, a normal and a subnormal.
7. Prove that the tangent at any point of a parabola bisects the angle between the focal distance and the diameter through the point.
State the three corollaries from this proposition.
8. Define the auxiliary circle. Prove that in any ellipse the rectangle under the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent is equal to the square of the semi-axis minor.
9. Prove that all parallelograms circumscribing an ellipse and having their sides parallel to conjugate diameters have the same area.
What would you consider conjugate diameters in a circle, and why?
10. Define the asymptotes of an hyperbola.

11. Prove that if from any point in an hyperbola straight lines are drawn parallel to and terminated by the asymptotes their rectangle is invariable.
12. Prove the following—
- (1.) $\frac{\sin 2A + 2 \sin^2 A - 2 \sin A}{1 - \cos A} = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \left(\cos \frac{A}{2} - \sin \frac{A}{2} \right),$
 - (2.) $\tan A = \frac{\sqrt{\tan(45^\circ + A)} - \sqrt{\tan(45^\circ - A)}}{\sqrt{\tan 45^\circ + A} + \sqrt{\tan(45^\circ - A)}},$
 - (3.) $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C + \sec A \sec B \sec C,$
(if $A + B + C = 90^\circ$),
 - (4.) $(\sin A - \sin C) \sin B = (\cos C - \cos A) \cos B,$ if A, B, C. are in A.P.
13. Calculate the value of the sine of any angle of a triangle in terms of the sides. Hence find a formula for the area in terms of the sides only; and prove that of all triangles on the same base and with the same perimeter the equilateral has the greatest area.
14. Prove that in any triangle the sines of the angles are proportional to the opposite sides.
- If the angles A, B, C of a triangle be in the proportion of 2, 3, 4 prove that
- $$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{a + c}{2b}$$
15. Calculate the area of any regular polygon in terms of the radius of the inscribed, and also of that of the circumscribed circle.
- Shew how the expression for the area of a circle is deduced from these.
- What will be the area in acres roods and perches of a regular heptagon, side 30 chains?

Mathematics.—III.

ANALYTICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL CONICS.

[Three hours.]

1. Prove that the change on the logarithm is approximately proportional to the change in the number. Shew how this theorem is applied in practice.
2. State De Moivre's Theorem and prove it for any index.
3. Expand θ in powers of $\tan \theta$. Hence prove Euler's and Machin's series for the value of $\frac{\pi}{4}$.
4. Prove that $\operatorname{cosec} A + \operatorname{cosec} 2A + \operatorname{cosec} 4A + \&c. \text{ to } n \text{ terms} = \cot \frac{A}{2} - \cot 2^{n-1} A$
5. What are the constants in the equation to the straight line when put in the form $x \cos a + y \sin a = p$. Shew generally that the equation to a line in whatever form given may be immediately transformed to this; e.g. $3x + 4y + 5 = 0$.
6. What condition must be fulfilled in order that three straight lines may meet in a point. Shew that this is fulfilled in the case of the three lines CF, BK, AL in the figure of Euclid I. 47.
7. Suppose the direction of the axes changed, the origin remaining unchanged, establish a formula for the new coordinates, both systems being oblique.
If the two lines represented by $y^2 - x^2$ are perpendicular to each other, what is the angle between the axes?
8. Prove that from any external point two tangents can be drawn to a circle.
9. Find the equation to a circle having given the coordinates of the two extremities of a diameter $x_1 = 7, y_1 = 8, x_2 = 2, y_2 = 3$.
10. Find the equation to the tangent to the ellipse at the point x_1, y_1 . Also express this in terms of the tangent of the angle it makes with the major axis.

11. Having given that the area contained by the parabola, and the ordinate and abscissa for any point $x, y, = \frac{2}{3}x, y,$ find the area included between the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ and the line $x = y + a$.
12. Prove that the radius of a circle which touches an hyperbola and its asymptotes is equal to the part of the latus rectum intercepted between the curve and the asymptote.
13. Find the relations subsisting between the constants in order that the general equation of the second degree may represent, (1) a circle, (2) an ellipse, (3) a point, (4) an hyperbola, (5) two straight lines.

Mathematics.—IV.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

[Three hours.]

1. Assuming the Binomial Theorem, and also that x is a positive integer, prove that $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ increases with x , but never exceeds 3.
2. Determine from first principles the first differential coefficient of $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ and indicate its geometrical application.
3. Differentiate, $\cot x, (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \log x, \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^{nx}, \log \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right), \frac{1}{(a+x)^m(b+x)^n}, \frac{x}{e^x - 1}, \tan x \tan^{-1} x$.
4. Find the third differential coefficient of $\frac{a^2}{a^2 + x^2}$, the second of $y = \tan x + \sec x$, the third of $e^{-x} \cos x$, and the second of $y = e^{2\sqrt{x}}$.
5. A uniform bent lever supported at the angle rests with its shorter arm horizontal. If the shorter arm were twice as long it would rest with the other arm horizontal. Find the relative lengths of the arms and the angle of their inclination.
6. A body is in equilibrium on an inclined plane, pressure force and weight being as 4, 5, 7: find the angle of the plane, and the inclination of the force to the plane.
7. A weight of 50 pounds supported freely from a point A is drawn aside from the vertical through an angle of 45° by a force acting horizontally. Determine this, and the pressure on A.
8. What is the highest position of rest for a body in a hemispherical metal bowl of radius 3 feet, μ being $\frac{1}{4}$.
9. Two bodies 30 and 20 pounds in weight are suspended level over a smooth pulley. Motion is allowed to commence and continue for 5 seconds, and then a weight of 15 pounds is removed from the first. How far will it have descended, and how long will it be before the weights are again level?
10. Prove, neglecting the resistance of the air, that the path of a projectile will be a parabola. Prove also that the velocity at any point in its path is that which would be acquired in falling from the directrix.
11. If the space described by a body in the fifth second of its fall be to that described in the last but four as 1 : 6, find the whole space described.
12. A body of elasticity $\frac{1}{2}$ impinges on a perfectly hard plane. Find the angle of impact so that the angle between the line of incidence and that of reflection may be 90° .
13. Prove that if the atmosphere be supposed to be divided into indefinitely thin strata of equal thickness the densities in these strata will be in G.P. Why is this true only for small heights?

14. Explain how a vessel may be constructed such that a fluid in it shall produce on the base a pressure more than its own weight. How may this be practically shewn?
15. A body weighs 4 ounces in vacuo: another body which weighs 3 ounces in water is added to it: and the united mass now weighs in water $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Find the specific gravity of the former body.

The English Language.

[Two hours.]

1. In your Manual the Teutonic family of languages is divided into German and Scandinavian. Name the two striking characteristics which mark off the latter from the former.
2. What various etymologies have been propounded for the name Saxon?
3. Give from Marsh the etymology of Calico Crimson Flesh Law Nilly Scroll There Vermilion Year Ywis.
4. Shew how English gains in power and expression by adopting terms from Greek or Latin instead of using (as German has done) only the native equivalents.
5. Discuss the etymology and the formation of these common words—A, as, every, had, may, such.
6. Explain the meaning of the term Synonyms. Illustrate your answer by examples.
7. What was the original meaning and use of the termination -ster? What is there singular in its subsequent history?
8. State and criticise Latham's doctrine of the development of languages.
9. What is the probable origin of the common verbal inflection -ed?
10. Trace the derivation of every substantive, adjective, and verb in the following:—(1.) The Rhinoceros is a pachydermatous animal. (2.) Photography is a fascinating pursuit. (3.) A vassal owes dutiful obedience and pays homage to his lord. (4.) The art of Stereotyping is one of the means which strengthen the tyrannical monopoly of literature.
11. Discuss the phrases—(1.) Directly he comes, I go. (2.) The house is building. (3.) The suggestion thus made was obliged to be acted upon. (4.) Much people followed after him.
12. Name the author and the work wherein occur the following. Give dates and refer to the context:—
 - (1.) A well of English undefiled.
 - (2.) Then it chimes
 When the new words do strike on the old times.
 - (3.) Like angels' visits, few and far between.
 - (4.) That last infirmity of noble minds.
 - (5.) His manly brow
 Consents to death, but conquers agony.
 - (6.) So conscience doth make cowards of us all.

French.

[Two hours.]

1. Translate—

Attentif à ne pas démentir un instant son respectueux langage, Monk continuait d'avancer sans ordres, ou plutôt contre des ordres que le *Rump* n'avait pas eu le courage de lui signifier, mais partout accueilli au son des cloches, aux cris de joie de la multitude, recevant dans sa route les hommages et les demandes d'une population empressée à chercher près de lui des espérances, cassant les officiers des régiments qu'il rencontrait, et les remplaçant par des hommes à sa dévotion. Arrivé à York, il crut cependant devoir attendre

quelque signe des intentions du parlement. Le comté d'York, où dominait Fairfax, déterminé alors à rétablir la royauté qu'il avait autrefois renversée, pour ainsi dire sans le vouloir, offrait à Monk un point d'appui qu'il ne voulait pas abandonner avant d'être assuré de Londres. Fairfax le pressait même de demeurer à York et de se déclarer immédiatement pour le roi. Ses officiers étaient entourés ; quelques-uns commençaient à traiter du prix de leur adhésion à la cause royale, et le portaient si haut que l'un d'entre eux, dit-on, ne voulait entendre à rien si on ne lui promettait de le faire lord-chancelier. Mais Monk ne prenait guère le parti d'avancer à découvert quand il pouvait marcher à l'ombre ; et les chances de la guerre dans le comté d'York ne valaient pas celles de l'intrigue à main armée, telle qu'il se promettait de la poursuivre à Londres, lorsqu'il y aurait établi son quartier général. Résolu de tout tenter pour y arriver sans coup férir, il avait aussi prévu le cas où il eût enfin reçu à York l'ordre formel de la retraite ; il aurait eu alors en main de quoi forcer le parlement à réfléchir sur son imprudence, et il comptait obéir assez lentement pour lui en laisser le temps.

2. Translate the following :—

(1.) Chaque fois il fallait aller chercher plus loin quelque canton à fourrager, et l'entreprise devenait chaque fois plus difficile pour des soldats exténués, sans vêtements, sans chaussures.

(2.) Monk était persuadé que les hommes font la force des places : "le meilleur de tous les remparts," disait-il, "c'est la chair humaine." Il se détermina à ne laisser debout aucun courage ennemi.

(3.) Dean fut tué dès la première bordée ; Monk jeta son manteau sur le corps : défendit d'abattre le pavillon.

(4.) En voyant passer une troupe brillante de volontaires, parés de plumes et d'écharpes, quelqu'un dit à Monk, "Les sauterelles et les papillons ne paraissent pas par la gelée."

(5.) Il défendit à l'avenir de pareilles assemblées, remarqua les plus audacieux et les plus remuants pour s'en débarrasser bientôt.

(6.) On était venu les avertir que le fils de Scott avait confié à l'homme chez lequel il logeait un projet formé et près d'éclater, pour faire mettre Monk à la Tour et lui intenter un procès criminel au moyen duquel on se serait promptement défait de lui.

3. Give the meanings of the following words. Trace them fully to their Latin derivations. Account fully for the forms they have assumed and wherever you can illustrate from other words the process of their formation :—aujourd'hui, aveugler, beaucoup, chef, désormais, éloigner, lutter, piège, payer, sagement, semaine, veille.

4. Distinguish the meanings of the following :—dénûment, dénouement ; guère, guerre ; échoué, échu ; louage, louange ; voue, vu, vue, vœu ; différend, différent ; haies, hais ; l'un l'autre, l'un et l'autre.

5. Put into French :—

(1.) I have not yet said to him a single word of it.

(2.) I have not trusted myself to him.

(3.) I beseech you, come to my house as soon as possible.

(4.) He told me yesterday, that his house would be to let in a month.

6. French has generally invented new forms for adverbial conjunctions instead of adopting the old Latin ones. Shew this to be true in the cases of although, as, unless, lest, since, in order that, because, whilst, by giving and explaining the corresponding form in French.

7. There are German and Celtic elements in French : there are Celtic and Latin elements in English. Why then do you call the one a Romance, and the other a Teutonic language ?

8. Translate into French :—

The administration of Cromwell, though it discovers great abilities, was conducted without any plan either of liberty or arbitrary power : perhaps his difficult situation admitted of neither. The great principle of his foreign policy was alliance with the protestant states, and the support of protestantism throughout Europe. If we survey his moral character with that indulgence which is due to the blindness and infirmities of the human species, we shall not be inclined to load his memory with such violent reproaches as those which his enemies usually throw upon it. The murder of the king, the most atrocious of all his actions, was to him covered under a mighty cloud of republican and religious illusions ; and it is not impossible but he might believe it, as many others did, the most meritorious action that he could perform. His subsequent usurpation was the effect of necessity, as well as of

ambition; nor is it easy to see how the various factions could at that time have been restrained without a mixture of military and arbitrary authority. His private deportment, as a son, a husband, a father, a friend, merits the highest praise.

9. Translate—

Et les mauvais empereurs, quel était leur sort? Vraiment, au milieu de leurs crimes et de leurs folies, je suis parfois tenté de les plaindre. Quelle affreuse vie et quelle fin terrible! C'étaient des hommes après tout! Plusieurs avaient reçu du ciel des dons heureux; Tibère était un bon guerrier et un prince habile, Caligula eut d'heureux commencemens, Néron en eut d'admirables; Commode lui-même, après la mort de son père, avait donné des espérances: la toute-puissance les perdit, elle fut pour eux ce que fut pour Adam la tentatrice. Eux aussi pourraient répondre quand ils comparaisent devant le tribunal des siècles: C'est elle qui m'a fait goûter le fruit empoisonné! Il faut à l'homme un frein, comme il faut un rivage à l'Océan. Cela est bien commun, mais c'est commun à force d'être vrai. Il y a eu à Rome trois bons et grands empereurs, un certain nombre d'empereurs médiocres, beaucoup d'empereurs détestables; c'est la chance de la loterie du despotisme, c'est la proportion que donne, d'après l'expérience de l'histoire, le calcul des probabilités appliqué à cette forme de gouvernement. En est-il de même pour les souverains dont le pouvoir a été modéré par les lois? Évidemment non. Ceux-ci, qui ne valent quelquefois pas mieux que les autres, ont ce grand avantage de ne pouvoir se corrompre et se perdre aussi facilement. Empereur romain au lieu d'être roi constitutionnel d'Angleterre, George 1^{er} aurait peut-être été un Néron et George IV un Héliogabale; Néron, roi constitutionnel, eût peut-être été un honnête *dilettante* sur le trône. Les institutions qui protègent les peuples contre les souverains défendent les souverains d'eux-mêmes.

Constitutional History of England.

1625—1660.

[Two hours.]

1. On what grounds were Hampden and others committed to the Fleet in the early part of Charles the First's Reign? Give a summary of the arguments and the judgment on the return made to their writ of Habeas Corpus.
 2. Give an account of the 'Petition of Right,' the circumstances under which it originated and was passed. Why does it bear this peculiar name?
 3. What was the case of Eliot, Valentine, and Holles? What important principle was involved in it? to what prior act was appeal made? and by what subsequent act was the principle established?
 4. What was ship money? Who suggested to the King, and on what grounds, the levying of this tax? By whom, and with what results, was its operation extended?
 5. What was the Star Chamber? What was its civil and its criminal jurisdiction? Give an account of the cases of Williams and of Prynne.
 6. What were the events in the year 1640 which induced Charles to call together the "Long Parliament?" Name the principal statutes we owe to that Parliament, and give Hallam's two remarks upon them.
 7. Trace briefly the career of Strafford.
 8. Give a short historical sketch of the military force in England up to the Bill for regulating the Militia.
 9. What led to the Treaty of Uxbridge? What were the proposals then made by each party? Discuss the policy of the King's rejection of the opportunity of peace then offered.
 10. How did the Army overpower the Parliament? What were the proposals tendered to the King by the Army? Why did he reject these?
 11. What were the gradual steps by which Cromwell rose to his highest position? Did he, in your opinion, desire to become King? Give reasons for your answer.
 12. Discuss the proceedings and the policy of Monk immediately before the Restoration.
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TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 3rd May, 1866.

EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1867.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Scheme of Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the year 1867.

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 1867.

I.—CLASSICS.

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

LATIN.—Virgil, *Georgics*, *Book I.*; Horace, *Odes*; Juvenal, *Sat. 10*; Livy, *Book II.*; 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, from Accession of Charles I. to the Restoration*.

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:—

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. 8^{vo}, 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, 12^{mo}, 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.