

**EAST INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE).**

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 10 August 1855;—for,

OPY “of the REPORTS, dated the 4th day of August 1855, made to the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* by the Examiners appointed under the Act of the 16th & 17th of the Queen, c. 95, for the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of *India*; and a Copy of the CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Appointment and Proceedings of the said Examiners.”

India Board, }  
10 August 1855. }

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T. N. REDINGTON.

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(*Mr. Vernon Smith.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
11 August 1855.

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A COPY of the REPORTS, dated the 4th day of August 1855, made to the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* by the Examiners appointed under the Act of the 16th & 17th of the Queen, c. 95, for the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of *India*; and a COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Appointment and Proceedings of the said Examiners.

— 1. —

CIRCULAR LETTER from Sir Thomas Redington, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to the Examiners for the Civil Service of India.

Sir, India Board, 13 June 1855.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you, that the examination of candidates for admission to the Civil Service of the East India Company has been appointed to be held at King's College, London, on Monday the 16th of July and following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The candidates have received notice to attend on that occasion, and also on each succeeding day, as may be required.

The report\* of Mr. Macaulay and his colleagues on the Indian Civil Service, and the regulations for admission thereto, founded on that report, will explain the principle upon which these examinations are to be conducted; but as there are many points upon which it is desirable that the examiners should come to a mutual understanding, the Board consider it of importance that they should meet for that purpose on an early day, when the preliminary arrangements, as regards the order and duration of the examination in the several subjects, can also be determined.

I am desired, therefore, to request that you will meet the President of this Board at this office on Monday the 2d of July at 1 o'clock p.m.

A list of the examiners appointed, and of the number of candidates who have elected to be examined in each subject, is herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.  
T. Redington.

SUBJECT.	NAMES OF EXAMINERS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.
English Literature, &c.	Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K. C. B., Professor of Modern History, Cambridge - - - - -	141
	The Rev. F. Temple, Principal of Kneller Hall -	
Classics; Literature, &c., of Greece and Rome - - - -	The Rev. R. Congreve, of Wadham College, Oxford	123
	The Rev. G. Rawlinson, Exeter College, Oxford -	133
France; Literature, &c.	M. Baron, Doctor of the University of France, and Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium -	99
	M. de Vericour, Professor of Modern Languages, Queen's College, Cork - - - - -	
Italy, &c. &c. - -	A. Panizzi, Esq., British Museum - - - - -	19

SUBJECT.	NAMES OF EXAMINERS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.
Germany, &c. &c. -	Professor Max Müller, Taylor Institution, Oxford -	30
Mathematics -	A. Cayley, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge - - G. G. Stokes, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, Pembroke College, Cambridge - - - -	101
Natural Sciences -	G. J. Allman, Esq., Professor of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin - - - - G. D. Liveing, Esq., Lecturer on Natural Science, St. John's College, Cambridge - - - -	40
Moral Sciences -	The Rev. Dr. J. M'Cosh, Professor of Logic, Queen's College, Belfast - - - - Alexander Grant, Esq., Oriel College, Oxford -	73
Arabic - - -	Colonel J. W. Ouseley, Haileybury College - -	1
Sanscrit - - -	Monier Williams, Esq., Haileybury College - -	2

— 2. —

The Right Honourable Sir *James Stephen*, K.C.B., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, to the Right Honourable *R. Vernon Smith*, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Sir,

East India College, Hertford, 5 July 1855.

No. 6.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the accompanying series of resolutions,\* which were adopted on the 4th instant by the gentlemen whom you have selected to examine the candidates for writerships in the service of the East India Company.

At the meeting at which those resolutions were adopted, 13 only of the examiners attended. I, having been chosen to take the chair, was also desired to sign the resolutions, and, in the names of my associates and of myself, to transmit them to you for your sanction. I was also directed to request that you would have the goodness to cause a printed copy of the resolutions, when so sanctioned, to be sent to each examiner.

I have, &amp;c.

*James Stephen.*

— 3. —

The Examiners in Natural Science and in Mathematics to the President of the India Board.

Sir,

London, 4 July 1855.

WE, the undersigned, examiners for the East India Civil Service, beg leave to state in writing the grounds of the dissent, which we have ventured already to express to you, from a regulation carried this morning at a meeting of the examiners.

That regulation proposes to allow no marks to any candidate for his answers in any group of subjects for which distinct examiners are appointed, unless they shall amount to one-fifth of the whole marks assigned to that group in the printed regulations.

In natural science, which comprehends six distinct subjects, viz., chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany, zoology, and electricity, it is likely to happen that a candidate may be well acquainted with one subject, say chemistry or botany, without having any knowledge of the others; yet, as only 500 marks are assigned to all the six, it is impossible to assign one-fifth, or 100 marks, to any one: consequently,  
a candidate

a candidate who was acquainted with only one, even though his knowledge of that one were of the highest order, would obtain no credit for such knowledge in the final result; while a candidate with a smattering of all, might succeed in gaining 100 marks, taking the six subjects together.

In mathematics, the effect would be that a candidate who had gone through a limited course of which he had made himself thoroughly master, and whose answers showed talent and intelligence, might be excluded from obtaining any marks at all, while another, who had gone through, in a slovenly manner, a much more extended course, might answer enough to place him above the minimum standard. The effect, as appears to us, would be to encourage smattering at the expense of sound knowledge, the very effect which No. 5 of the printed Regulations was intended to guard against.

The report of Mr. Macaulay and his colleagues contains the following sentence (page 11): "The examination in pure and mixed mathematics ought to be of such a nature as to enable the judges to place in proper order all the candidates, from those who have never gone beyond Euclid's Elements and the first part of Algebra, up to those who possess the highest acquirements." But, according to the regulation here objected to, a candidate who had read nothing beyond Euclid's Elements and the first part of Algebra, however accurate his knowledge might be, would probably be prevented from obtaining any marks at all in mathematics.

On these grounds we are strongly of opinion that the refusal of credit should be left to the discretion of the examiners in each department, rather than determined beforehand by an arbitrary standard of marks.

We have, &c.

G. D. Liveing, } Examiners in Natural Science.  
Geo. J. Allman, }

A. Cayley, } Examiners in Mathematics.  
G. G. Stokes, }

— 4. —

The President of the India Board to Sir James Stephen.

Sir,

India Board, 6 July 1855.

I HAVE received the resolutions proposed for the conduct of the examinations for the civil service by the examiners whom I appointed for that purpose. They seem to me to be well adapted for the object; and having had the good fortune to obtain the services of so many eminent men in this matter, it would be presumptuous in me to dispute their judgment, and indelicate to interfere with their decision. I must, however, regret, as I did before in their presence, that they have agreed entirely to dispense with *vivâ voce* examination, except to test pronunciation in spoken languages. The apprehension I entertain of the inadequacy of this examination to procure fit persons for the Civil Service in India arises from the extreme difficulty of devising any mode of ascertaining the qualities most requisite for such employment. A *vivâ voce* examination, much more than one by written papers, elicits readiness, self-reliance, moral courage. I admit there may be an objection in the time to be taken for such a purpose; but that, as well as even the disinclination of some of the gentlemen to undertake the task, should be overruled or overlooked, if the selection would be improved by it. I therefore most reluctantly yield to your opinion on this point. In Resolution 8, I fear the words "highest possible proficiency" may lead to some vagueness in the decisions on different subjects; but if it applies only to the highest possible number of marks, it would end only in making the attainment of that number almost impossible. The highest possible proficiency in English composition or history would open this place to Mr. Macaulay, or Mr. Hallam, or Sir James Stephen, but leave it hopeless to the young aspirant for Indian service; and if Mr. Panizzi was to decide upon the highest possible proficiency in the Italian language and literature, he would probably not accord it to any inhabitant of these isles. In Resolution 9, I do not agree with the dissentients (whose letter\* I enclose to you), that it is necessary to divide the marks allotted to each head among the branches, which are named here as illustrating the objects of examination rather than as separate divisions; and if a youth appeared before the

\*No. 3.

6      REPORTS, &c. RELATING TO THE EXAMINATION OF

examiners in natural science, who had made prodigious progress in chemistry, without any knowledge of geology, I should not think he was debarred from receiving the greater number, if not the whole, of the 500 marks; but, in order to meet their objection, I intend to lower the minimum to one-tenth instead of one-fifth. In conclusion, I request that you will communicate as to the wants of the examiners with Mr. Waterfield, and I will appoint Mr. H. Deedes, a clerk in this office, to attend to the care of the papers. Mr. Waterfield will superintend the printing as you desire.

I request you to return me the letters as soon as possible.

I have, &c.

R. Vernon Smith.

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— 5. —

Sir James Stephen to the President of the India Board.

East India College, Hertford,

7 July 1855.

Sir,

I RETURN the papers which you have transmitted to me, with your letter of the 6th instant.

The only topic on which it seems necessary for me to trouble you any further is that of the change which you propose to make in the Resolution numbered 9, by substituting the words "one-tenth" for the words "one-fifth." On that subject I can only say that it is a change which I for one shall consider as an improvement, and which, I believe, the other examiners will not consider as objectionable, though, of course, I am not entitled to answer for them.

I have, &c.

James Stephen.

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— 6. —

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Examiners.

1. THAT each examiner, or pair of examiners, shall enter upon his or their examination, and pursue it to its close, in an order of priority corresponding with the relative numbers of the candidates to be examined on each subject. This rule will give the following order of succession: 1st, English; 2d, Classics; 3d, Mathematics; 4th, French; 5th, Moral Sciences; 6th, Natural Sciences; 7th, German; 8th, Italian; 9th, Sanscrit; 10th, Arabic.

2. That any two or more examinations may be conducted simultaneously, so far as it shall be found compatible with the attendance of every candidate at the examination on each of the subjects selected by him.

3. That the examination be entirely conducted by written papers, except when it is required to test pronunciation, and extempore translation, in spoken languages.

4. That the time to be occupied by each examiner, or pair of examiners, in examining each candidate *vivâ voce*, or all the candidates on paper, shall be greater or less in exact proportion to the greater or less number of marks which he or they is or are authorised to award.

5. That *vivâ voce* examinations be conducted at such times as not to interrupt the course of the written examinations.

6. That, in respect of every hundred marks to be awarded by each examiner, the time to be employed by him in his examination be one hour, the same rate being observed for every number of marks below one hundred.

7. That, of the two examiners associated together upon any subject, each shall propose to the candidates one-half of the questions to be answered on that subject, but not until he shall have first communicated those questions to his associate for his concurrence. In the event of any irreconcilable difference of opinion between the two respecting the propriety of proposing any such question, the judgment of the examiner by whom the objection has been made shall prevail.

8. That

8. That the highest number of marks on any subject be not awarded unless the examiner or examiners be of opinion that the candidate has attained to the highest possible proficiency on such subject.

9. That, in the ultimate adjudication, no candidate shall have credit for any marks which he may have obtained on any one of the nine heads of the examination, unless they amount to one-tenth, at the least, of the total number of marks which he might have obtained on that head.

10. That each examiner shall be entitled to inspect the answers returned to any questions proposed by his associate in the examination, and either to assent to, or dissent from, the number of marks which his associate may design to award to any such answers. But, in the event of any irreconcilable difference of opinion between such associates on any such point, the mean between their markings shall be taken.

11. That the Commissioners for the Affairs of India be requested to place some confidential officer in charge of all necessary arrangements connected with the printing the questions to be proposed to the candidates—with the preparation of the paper to be used in answering those questions, either in the shape of books, or of detached sheets, as each examiner, or pair of examiners, may prefer—with the getting ready the rooms in which the examinations are to take place—and with the keeping a minute of the resolutions which may be finally adopted by the examiners respecting the results of the examination.

12. That each candidate shall sign his answers, not with his name, but with some arbitrary sign, alphabetical or numerical, to be drawn by lot immediately before the commencement of the first examination, in the presence of the before-mentioned officer, who shall carefully conceal from every one to what individual candidate any such sign belongs, until the examiners shall have finally adjudicated in favor of the successful candidates as indicated by such signs.

13. That so soon as each examiner, or pair of examiners, shall be ready to pronounce his or their final award, he or they shall make a report to that effect to the above-mentioned officer, who, as soon as he shall have received the whole of such reports, shall convene the examiners at some convenient time and place, then and there to communicate to each other the results of their various examinations, and to pronounce the final adjudication thence resulting.

*James Stephen,*  
Chairman of the Meeting of Examiners, by  
whom the thirteen preceding Resolutions  
were adopted on the 4th July 1855.

— 7. —

### PAPERS SET BY THE EXAMINERS.

#### QUESTIONS IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Proposed by Sir JAMES STEPHEN.

July 16, 1855. 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

1. Of what public functionaries, or other persons, was the *Wittena Gemot* composed? What were the functions and powers of that body?

2. Trace the descent (1) of Henry II. from Edmund Ironside; (2) of Henry IV. from Edward III.; (3) of Edward IV. from Edward III.; (4) of James I. from Henry VII.; (5) of the Lady Arabella Stuart from Henry VII.; (6) of George I. from James I.

3. In the romance of *Ivanhoe*, Sir Walter Scott has illustrated and embellished the historical theory which, throughout his history, "*De la Conquête de l'Angleterre*," M. Thierry has laboured to establish. That theory is, that the true interpretation of the course of political events in England, from the Norman Conquest to the accession of John, is to be found in the animosities which, during the whole of that period, prevailed between the Saxon and the Norman inhabitants of the kingdom. Now the action of the romance being supposed to happen in the reign of Richard I., what are the historical occurrences of that reign from which the theory of Sir Walter Scott and of M. Thierry may derive either an effectual support, or a plausible countenance?

## 8      REPORTS, &c. RELATING TO THE EXAMINATION OF

4. By what right, and in what capacity, did Edward I. take on himself to decide on whom the Crown of Scotland had descended on the death of Margaret, the Maiden of Norway? What were the principles, legal and constitutional, which he laid down as forming the basis and grounds of his decision? Explain how the case of the successful claimant was brought within the reach and compass of those principles.

5. What is the substance of the Statute of Treasons of the 25th Edward III., so far as relates to the definition of the offence of treason? In what respects do the present statutory definitions of treason either coincide with, or differ from, those comprised in the Statute of Edward III.?

6. When, where, and by what authority, and with what designs, was "Poyning's Law" enacted? What were the more material provisions of it?

7. Recapitulate, as briefly as possible, the chief incidents in the political life of Sir Thomas More.

8. During the reigns of James I., and of the succeeding Monarchs of England till the year 1800, a long, though not unbroken, series of statesmen became, one after another, though under various official designations, the chief or most powerful ministers of the Crown. Exhibit, in chronological order, a list of those statesmen, with the dates of the commencement and of the close of the administration of each (the dates, that is, of the years, not of the months or days), placing in that list a single name only in respect of any one and the same period of time.

9. The Petition of Rights, Stat. 3, Car. I. cap. 1, enacted (among other things), that "no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any Gift, Loan, or Benevolence Tax, or such like charge, without common consent by Act of Parliament." When, in the great case of Ship Money, the counsel for Hampden insisted on this Statute in bar of the demand against him, the Judges of the Court of Exchequer Chamber decided that, for three distinct reasons, that plea could not be sustained. Of those reasons, the first related to the right construction of the Statute. The second asserted a great principle of constitutional law. The third recognised a momentous rule respecting the prerogative of the King when acting in his legislative capacity. What were those three reasons?

10. Between the commencement of the Civil War and the close of the Treaty of Newport, Charles on several occasions unsuccessfully offered to the Parliament various concessions as the price, at one time of peace, at another of the restitution of his own royal authority. State, in chronological order, the substance of each of those rejected offers.

11. Hume employs the following words in reference to the trial of Sir Henry Vane in 1660: "The Court considering more the general opinion of his active guilt in the beginning and prosecution of the civil wars, than the acts of treason charged against him, took advantage of the letter of the law, and brought him in guilty." Is it true that "the letter of the law" was against Vane? What was the main ground on which he rested his defence against the indictment? What was the broad constitutional doctrine which that defence affirmed, and which the judgment of the court contradicted?

12. The Treaty of Dover, of the 22d May 1670, and the Treaty of London, of the 31st December 1670, were both concluded with the same object of forming an alliance between Louis XIV. and Charles II., for the invasion, conquest, and partition of the Seven United Provinces. It is, however, to be observed respecting these treaties, (1) that though almost exactly coincident in every other respect, there was one highly important condition in the Treaty of Dover upon which the Treaty of London was entirely silent; (2) that the existence of the Treaty of Dover was neither known to, nor suspected by, some of the ministers of the Crown, who were principally concerned in negotiating the subsequent Treaty of London; and (3) that to the world at large the existence of those treaties was entirely unknown until the comparatively recent publications of Macpherson and Dalrymple, and was not fully known until the publication, by the orders of M. Guizot (when Minister of the Interior in France) of the negotiations of Louis XIV. respecting the Spanish Succession. What were the circumstances, and what the motives, which occasioned each of these remarkable departures from the ordinary course of English diplomacy, and from the ordinary habit of making public all treaties concluded by the English Crown?

13. The practice now invariably observed by Parliament of directing to what specific uses the money granted to the Crown for the public service is to be appropriated, and the further practice of taking effectual securities against the diversion of any part of such grants to any other purposes, are usages which (1) had their earliest origin in the times of the Plantagenets; which (2), after a long interval, were revived in the times of the Stuarts; and which (3) were so revived, at one time by the express suggestion, at another with the decided approbation, of the Kings of the House of Stuart. What are the facts by which each of these statements may be verified?

14. The Declaration of Rights of the year 1689 sets forth (1) that the pretended power of suspending of Laws, or the execution of Laws, by regal authority, without consent of Parliament, is illegal; (2) that the pretended power of dispensing with Laws, or the execution of Laws, by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal; (3) that all Commissions for erecting Courts of Commissioners for ecclesiastical causes,



causes, and all other Commissions and Courts of the like nature, are illegal and pernicious ; (4) that levying of money for or to the use of the Crown by pretence of Prerogative, without consent of Parliament, for a longer time, or in any other manner, than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal ; (5) that the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against Law ; (6) that Elections of Members of Parliament ought to be free ; (7) that the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any Court or place out of Parliament ; (8) that excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted ; (9) that Jurors ought to be duly empaneled and returned ; (10) that Jurors which pass upon men in trials of high treason ought to be freeholders ; (11) that all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction are illegal and void ; (12) that for redress of all grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and preserving the Laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently. Under each of the twelve heads into which the Declaration is broken in the preceding abstract of it, indicate, in the most concise and general terms, and without entering into any details, some one historical occurrence which had taken place during the lives of some of the Members of the Convention Parliament, and to which each such head may be reasonably supposed to refer.

15. What were the principal questions both of fact and of right to the discussion of which the "Drapier's Letters" were devoted? In what respect, and to what extent, were the principal and material facts of the case correctly or incorrectly stated in those letters? What was the secret proceeding (whether real or supposed) which, though not mentioned in the "Drapier's Letters," contributed largely to the exasperation of the public mind in Ireland on that occasion? In what manner did the controversy at length give rise to a question of great and enduring national importance? and what was that question?

16. Assuming that Benjamin Franklin correctly understood, and has accurately recorded, the principles which, at the time of the enactment of the Stamp Act, the American Colonists maintained against the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, state what those principles were so far as respected the right of the Crown and Parliament to provide for the Government of the Colonies by the enactment (1) of Laws imposing Stamp, Excise, or other duties to be levied within the Colonies ; (2) of Laws imposing any duties of Export or Import to be levied at the Colonial Sea Ports on Sea-borne goods ; (3) of Laws imposing duties to be paid on the conveyance of Letters by any Colonial or Inter-Colonial Post-office ; (4) of Laws imposing no duties at all. In Franklin's examination before the House of Commons, in February 1766, he was pressed by the House with two arguments (of which one was drawn from the terms of an English Statute, and the other from the terms of the Charter of Pennsylvania) to show that the right of taxing the Colonists belonged exclusively to the King and Parliament of Great Britain ; or, at the least, belonged to them concurrently with the General Assemblies of the respective Colonies. What were those arguments? And what were Franklin's answers to each of them? In the year 1778 an Act was passed by Parliament, declaring (in effect) how far, and on what conditions, they were then disposed to yield to the demands of the American people. What were the terms, or what the substance, of that Declaration?

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### EXERCISES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Proposed by Sir JAMES STEPHEN.

July 16, 1855. 5½ P. M. to 8 P. M.

1. In the second volume of Mr. Hallam's Constitutional History of England, p. 149, occurs the following passage :—"It is undoubtedly a very important problem in political ethics, whether great offences against the Commonwealth may not justly incur the penalty of death, by a retrospective act of the Legislature, which a tribunal restrained by known Laws is not competent to inflict." Discuss and resolve that problem, and, in the investigation of it, adhere closely to the style appropriate to logical or argumentative inquiry ; avoiding the use of any topics or expressions tending to divert the mind from the precise conditions of the problem itself, or from the exact solution of it.

2. Let it be supposed that, in the commencement of the year 1674, Clarendon, then living in exile at Rouen, receives a visit in that city from Gilbert Burnett, the future Bishop and Historian, and that a dialogue takes place between them there on the results of the Restoration, so far as they had already been developed, and so far as the further development of them could be then foreseen. Write such an imaginary dialogue, adhering as closely as may be to the modes of thought characteristic of each of the speakers.

3. The earliest intelligence of the arrival of the Pretender at Derby reached London on the 5th of December 1745. Let it be supposed that on the 6th of that month, and before any further account of his proceedings had arrived there, a secret Jacobite in that city, connected with the Court of George II., wrote to a Jacobite friend in the country a letter (1) descriptive of the effect produced by this intelligence both on the minds of some of the more eminent members of that Court, and on the public mind, and (2) expressive of the hopes entertained by the writer of a successful issue of the enterprise. Write this imaginary letter.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## I.

Mr. TEMPLE.

July 17, 1855. 10 A.M. to 12½.

## 1. DIVIDING English Literature into the following periods:

1. From the Reformation to the Restoration;
2. From the Restoration to the death of George I.;
3. From the death of George I. to the French Revolution;
4. From the French Revolution to the present day;

Give a classified list of the great literary names in each. Describe, very briefly, the leading characteristics of each. Mention, also very briefly, the most important influences, foreign and domestic, to which each was subject.

2. Give an account of the English dramatists immediately before, and immediately after, the time of Shakspeare.

3. Write out the plot of the Merchant of Venice. Compare the character of Shylock with that of Barabbas in Marlowe's Jew of Malta.

## 4. Explain the following quotations from Shakspeare:

- (1)            Letting I dare not, wait upon I would,  
Like the poor cat i' the adage.
- (2)            If the assassination  
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch  
With his surcease success; that but this blow  
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,—  
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,—  
We'd jump the life to come.
- (3) Ay that I will, come cut and longtail, under the degree of a squire.
- (4) Play such fantastic tricks before high heaven  
As make the angels weep; who, with our spleens,  
Would all themselves laugh mortal.
- (5) Better wits have worn plain statute caps.
- (6) And here am I, and wood within this wood  
Because I cannot meet my Hermia.
- (7) Thus goes every one to the world but I.
- (8) Faith we met, and found the quarrel was upon the seventh cause.
- (9) Why should I not, had I the heart to do it,  
Like to the Egyptian thief at point of death,  
Kill what I love.
- (10) The Prince of Cumberland! That is a step,  
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap.
- (11)            Now if you could wear a mind  
Dark as your fortune is; and but disguise  
That, which, to appear itself, must not yet be,  
But by self-danger.
- (12) But whiles he thought to steal the single ten,  
The king was slyly fingered from the deck.
- (13) For underneath an alehouse paltry sign,  
The Castle in St. Alban's, Somerset  
Hath made the wizard famous in his death.
- (14)            This villain here,  
Being captain of a pinnace, threatens more  
Than Bargulus the strong Illyrian pirate.
- (15) Ay as an ostler that for the poorest piece  
Will bear the knave by the volume.
- (16) And hang a calfskin on those recreant limbs.
- (17) As the honey of Hybla, my old lad of the Castle.

(18) Turk

- (18) Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms as I have done this day.
- (19) For if the sun breeds maggots in a dead dog,  
Being a god, kissing carrion—
- (20) There is an aiery of children, little eyases that cry out on the top of question,  
and are most tyrannically clapped for it.

5. Compare the Utopia of Sir Thomas More with the New Atlantis of Bacon; point out which of them appears now to correspond most closely with the truth of history; and mention any other writings which illustrate their subject.

6. Explain the following quotations from Milton :

- (1) And all who since, baptised or infidel,  
Jousted in Aspramont, or Montalban,  
Damasco, or Morocco, or Trebisonde,  
Or whom Biserta sent from Afric shore  
When Charlemain with all his peerage fell  
By Fontarabia.
- (2) A gulf profound as that Serbonian Bog  
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old  
Where armies whole have sunk; the parching air  
Burns frore, and cold performs the effect of fire.
- (3) When I behold \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ this earth, a spot, a grain,  
An atom, with the firmament compared,  
And all her numbered stars, that seem to roll  
Spaces incomprehensible (for such  
Their distance argues, and their swift return  
Diurnal), merely to officiate light  
Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot,  
One day and night.
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ What if seventh to these  
The planet earth, so stedfast though she seem,  
Insensibly three different motions move?  
Which else to several spheres thou must ascribe,  
Moved contrary with thwart obliquities;  
Or save the sun his labour, and that swift  
Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb supposed,  
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel  
Of day and night; which needs not thy belief,  
If earth industrious of herself, fetch day  
Travelling east, and with her part averse  
From the sun's beam meet night, her other part  
Still luminous by his ray.
- (5) As when two polar winds, blowing adverse  
Upon the Cronian Sea, together drive  
Mountains of ice that stop the imagined way  
Beyond Petsora eastward to the rich  
Cathaian coast.
- (6) Or Bactrian Sophi from the horns  
Of Turkish crescent, leaves all waste beyond  
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat  
To Tauris or Casbeen.
- (7) Some say, the sun  
Was bid turn reins from the equinoctial road  
Like distant breadth to Taurus with the seven  
Atlantic sisters and the Spartan Twins  
Up to the Tropic Crab.
- (8) Which with torrid heat  
And vapour as the Lybian air adust  
Began to parch that temperate clime.

7. Sketch the plan of the Faerie Queen, and quote instances to show Spenser's power of describing nature. It has been said that Milton and Spenser have never been popular poets; can you give any reason for this?

8. Compare the style of Clarendon, Hume, and Gibbon; and illustrate your comparison, if you can, by quoting a character or a narrative from each.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## II.

Mr. TEMPLE.

July 17, 1855. 1 P.M. to 3½ P.M.

1. GIVE an account of the Life and Writings of Dryden. What was the chief effect which he produced upon English poetry?
2. Write out Johnson's celebrated comparison of Dryden and Pope, and illustrate it from their writings.
3. Explain the following quotations from Pope :
  - (1) But see the man, who spacious regions gave  
A waste for beasts, himself denied a grave.
  - (2) Once on a time, La Mancha's knight, they say,  
A certain bard encountering on the way,  
Discours'd in terms as just, with looks as sage,  
As e'er could Dennis, of the Grecian stage ;  
Concluding all were desperate sots and fools,  
Who durst depart from Aristotle's rules.
  - (3) Such was the Muse whose rule and practice tell,  
" Nature's chief masterpiece was writing well."
  - (4) Why drew Marseilles' good Bishop purer breath,  
When nature sickened and each gale was death ?
  - (5) And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,  
Than Cesar with a senate at his heels.
  - (6) What made (say Montaigne or more sage Charron)  
Otho a warrior, Cromwell a buffoon ?  
A perjured prince a leaden saint revere,  
A godless regent tremble at a star ?
  - (7) Wise Peter sees the world's respect for gold,  
And therefore hopes this nation may be sold,  
Glorious ambition ! Peter, swell thy store,  
And be what Rome's great Didius was before.
  - (8) Who then shall grace, or who improve, the soil ?  
Who plants like Bathurst, or who builds like Boyle ?
4. Narrate the history of the composition of the Rape of the Lock. From what source did Pope obtain the machinery of that Poem ?
5. Give an account of the rise and decline of Periodical Essays.
6. Give an account of the Life and Writings of Burke. Write out the character given to him by Goldsmith in the Retaliation, and illustrate it by facts.
7. Sketch the history of English Novel Writing.
8. Give the plan of the Battle of the Books. What reason is there for not considering it quite original ? What was the origin, and what the issue, of the controversy for the sake of which it was written ?
9. Mention the Author, the Work, and the substance of the context, from which the following common quotations are taken :
  - (1) To make a virtue of necessity.
  - (2) O it is excellent  
To have a giant's strength ; but it is tyrannous  
To use it like a giant.
  - (3) In maiden meditation fancy free.
  - (4) Who steals my purse, steals trash.
  - (5) Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.
  - (6) Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself.
  - (7) — Brevity is the soul of wit.

- (8) One master passion in the breast  
Like Aaron's serpent swallows all the rest,
- (9) Whatever is, is right.
- (10) By shallow rivers, to whose falls  
Melodious birds sing madrigals.
- (11) Her feet beneath her petticoat  
Like little mice stole in and out  
As if they feared the light.
- (12) Give me a look, give me a face,  
That makes simplicity a grace.
- (13) Come and trip it as you go  
On the light fantastic toe.
- (14) Coming events cast their shadows before.
- (15) And whistled as he went for want of thought.

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ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. TEMPLE.

July 18, 1855. 10. A.M. to 12.

1. On the supposition that you are going to settle in a locality with which you are quite unacquainted, write a Letter to a friend resident there, and ask him for information, stating precisely the particulars which you desire to know.

2. Write as clear a description as you can of any large town with which you are well acquainted, giving, first, a bird's-eye view of the whole and of the surrounding country, and, secondly, an internal picture obtained by walking through the principal streets, and visiting the chief buildings.

3. Discuss the best method of uniting the advantages of a comprehensive study of many subjects, and a profound study of one.

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L A T I N.

L

MR. RAWLINSON and Mr. CONGREVE.

July 18, 1855. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate into Latin Prose :*

For when civil society is once formed, government at the same time results of course, as necessary to preserve and to keep that society in order. Unless some superior be constituted, whose commands and decisions all the members are bound to obey, they would still remain as in a state of nature, without any judge upon earth to define their several rights, and redress their several wrongs. But, as all the members which compose this society were naturally equal, it may be asked, in whose hands are the reins of government to be entrusted? To this the general answer is easy; but the application of it to particular cases has occasioned one-half of those mischiefs, which are apt to proceed from misguided political zeal. In general all mankind will agree that government should be reposed in such persons, in whom those qualities are most likely to be found, the perfection of which is among the attributes of him who is emphatically styled the Supreme Being; the three grand requisites, I mean, of wisdom, of goodness, and of power; wisdom to discern the real interest of the community; goodness, to endeavour always to pursue that real interest; and strength, or power, to carry this knowledge and intention into action. These are the natural foundations of sovereignty, and these are the requisites that ought to be found in every well-constituted frame of government.

*Translate into Latin Verse :*

She looks upon his lips, and they are pale;  
She takes him by the hand, and that is cold;  
She whispers in his ears a heavy tale,  
As if they heard the woful words she told:  
She lifts the offerlets that close his eyes,  
Where lo! two lamps, burnt out, in darkness lies:

Two glasses, where herself herself beheld  
 A thousand times, and now no more reflect;  
 Their virtue lost wherein they late excelled,  
 And every beauty robbed of his effect:  
 "Wonder of time," quoth she, "this is my spite,  
 That you being dead the day should yet be light."

By this, the boy that by her side lay killed  
 Was melted like a vapour from her sight,  
 And in his blood that on the ground lay spilled  
 A purple flower sprung up, chequered with white,  
 Resembling well his pale cheeks, and the blood  
 Which in round drops upon their whiteness stood.

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L A T I N.

II.

Mr. RAWLINSON and Mr. CONGREVE.

July 19, 1855. 9 A. M. to 12.

[N. B. *At least one prose and one verse passage to be attempted.*]

*Translate:*

Ex quo perspicuum est, quoniam ipsi a nobis diligamur, omniaque et in animo et in corpore perfecta velimus esse, ea nobis ipsa cara esse propter se, et in his esse ad bene vivendum momenta maxima. Nam cui proposita sit conservatio sui, necesse est huic partes quoque sui caras esse, carioresque, quo perfectiores sint, et magis in suo genere laudabiles: ea enim vita expetitur, quæ sit animi corporisque expleta virtutibus: in eoque summum bonum poni necesse est, quandoquidem id tale esse debet, ut rerum expetendarum sit extremum. Quo cognito, dubitari non potest, quin, cum ipsi homines sibi sint per se et sua sponte cari, partes quoque et corporis et animi et earum rerum, quæ sunt in utriusque motu et statu, sua caritate colantur, et per se ipsæ appetantur. Quibus expositis, facilis est conjectura, ea maxime esse expetenda ex nostris, quæ plurimum habent dignitatis: ut optimæ cujusque partis, quæ per se expetatur, virtus sit expetenda maxime. Ita fiet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur, animique virtutes non voluntarias vincant virtutes voluntariæ: quæ quidem proprie virtutes appellantur, multumque excellunt, propterea quod ex ratione gignuntur; qua nihil est in homine divinius. Etenim omnium rerum, quas et creat natura, et tuetur, quæ aut sine animo sint, aut non multo secus; earum summum bonum in corpore est: ut non inscite illud dictum videatur in sue, animam illi pecudi datam pro sale, ne putisceret.

In equitibus recensendis tristis admodum eorum atque aspera censura fuit: multis equos ademerunt. In ea re quum equestrem ordinem offendissent, flammam invidiæ adjecere edicto, quo edixerunt, *Ne quis eorum, qui Q. Fulvio, A. Postumio censoribus publica vectigalia aut ultro tributa condurissent, ad hastam suam accederet, sociusve aut affinis ejus conductionis esset.* Sæpe id querendo veteres publicani quum impetrare nequissent ab senatu, ut modum potestati censoriæ imponerent, tandem tribunum plebis P. Rutilium, ex rei privatæ contentione iratum censoribus, patronum causæ nacti sunt. Clientem libertinum parietem in Sacra via adversus ædes publicas demoliri jusserant, quod publico inædificatus esset. Appellati a privato tribuni. Quum præter Rutilium nemo intercederet, censores ad pignora capienda miserunt, multamque pro concione privato dixerunt. Hinc contentione orta, quum veteres publiciani se ad tribunal contulissent, rogatio repente sub unius tribuni nomine promulgatur: *Quæ publica vectigalia aut ultro tributa C. Claudius et Ti. Sempronius locassent, ea rata locatio ne esset. Ab integro locarentur, et ut omnibus redimendi et conducendi promiscue jus esset.* Diem ad ejus rogationem concilio tribunus plebis dixit. Qui postquam venit, ut censores ad dissuadendum processerunt, Graccho dicente, silentium fuit. Quum Claudio obstreperetur, audientiam facere præconem jussit. Eo facto, advocatam a se concionem tribunus questus, et in ordinem se coactum, ex Capitolio, ubi erat concilium, abiit. Postero die ingentes tumultus ciere. Ti. Gracchi primum bona consecravit, quod in multa pignori-busque ejus, qui tribunal appellasset, intercessioni non parendo, se in ordinem coegisset. C. Claudio diem dixit, quod concionem ab se avocasset, et utrique censori perduellionem se judicare pronuntiavit, diemque comitiis a C. Sulpicio prætore urbano petiit.

*Translate:*

Forte sacer Cybelæ Chloreus, olimque sacerdos,  
 insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis,  
 spumantemque agitabat equum: quem pellis ænis  
 in plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat.

Iipse,

Ipse, peregrina ferrugine clarus et ostro,  
 spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu;  
 aureus ex humeris sonat arcus, et aurea vati  
 cassida; tum croceam chlamydemque sinusque crepant  
 carbaseos fulvo in nodum collegerat auro,  
 pictus acu tunicas et barbara tegmina crurum.  
 Hunc virgo, sive ut templis præfigeret arma  
 Troïa, captivo sive ut se ferret in auro,  
 venatrix unum ex omni certamine pugnae  
 caeca sequebatur, totumque incauta per agmen  
 femineo prædæ et spoliolum ardebat amore:  
 telum ex insidiis quum tandem tempore capto  
 concitat, et superos Arruns sic voce precatur:  
 Summe deum, sancti custos Soractis Apollo,  
 quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo  
 pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem  
 cultores multa premimus vestigia pruna;  
 da, pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis,  
 omnipotens! Non exuvias, pulsæve tropæum  
 virginis, aut spolia ulla peto. Mihi cetera laudem  
 facta ferent. Hæc dira meo dum vulnere pestis  
 pulsa cadat, patrias remeabo inglorius urbis.

Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam  
 perditus, ut dubitet Senecam præferre Neroni,  
 cujus supplicio non debuit una parari  
 simia, nec serpens unus, nec culeus unus?  
 Par Agamemnonidæ crimen; sed causa facit rem  
 dissimilem. Quippe ille deis auctoribus ultor  
 patris erat cæsi media inter pocula; sed nec  
 Electræ jugulo se polluit, aut Spartani  
 sanguine conjugii; nullis aconita propinquis  
 miscuit, in scena numquam cantavit Orestes,  
 Troica non scripsit. Quid enim Verginius armis  
 debuit ulcisci magis, aut cum Vindice Galba?  
 quid Nero tam sæva crudaque tyrannide fecit?  
 Hæc opera atque hæc sunt generosi Principis artes,  
 gaudentis fœdo peregrina ad pulpita saltu  
 prostitui Graiæque apium meruisse coronæ.  
 Majorum effigies habeant insignia vocis:  
 ante pedes Domiti longum tu pone Thyestæ  
 syrma vel Antigones seu personam Menalippes,  
 et de marmoreo citharam suspende colosso.  
 Quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi  
 inveniet quisquam sublimius? Arma tamen vos  
 nocturna et flammæ domibus templisque parastis,  
 ut Braccatorum pueri Senonumque minores,  
 ausi quod liceat tunica punire molesta.  
 Sed vigilat Consul, vexillaque vestra coercent.  
 Hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis, et modo Romæ  
 municipalis Eques galeatum ponit ubique  
 præsidium adtonitis, et in omni gente laborat.  
 Tantum igitur muros intra toga contulit illi  
 nominis et tituli, quantum non Leucade, quantum  
 Thessaliæ campis Octavius abstulit udo  
 cædibus adsiduis gladio. Sed Roma parentem,  
 Roma patrem patriæ Ciceronem libera dixit.

## L A T I N.

## III.

Mr. RAWLINSON and Mr. CONGREVE.

July 19, 1855. 1 P.M. to 2½ P.M.

1. ENUMERATE the successive modifications in the constitution of Rome, up to the period when the distinctions between Patrician and Plebeian were practically effaced.

2. How was Rome brought into collision with Macedon and Greece?

3. The causes which enabled Rome to overcome Carthage.
4. The Marian Civil War.
5. The second Triumvirate.
6. What was the greatest extent to which the Roman Empire ever reached at any one time?
7. Compare Livy as a historian with Tacitus.
8. To what would you ascribe the want of originality which marks the literature of Rome? Notice the chief exceptions, and account for them.

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GREEK.

I.

Mr. RAWLINSON and Mr. CONGREVE.

July 19, 1855. 2½ P.M. to 4 P.M.

1. THE influence of foreign nations on the early civilization of Greece.
2. Trace the formation of the Empire, which in the reign of Darius, son of Hystaspes, threatened the independence of Greece.
3. How far was political freedom possessed by the labouring classes in the various states of Ancient Greece? Point out any differences in their condition, in 1. Athens, 2. Sparta, 3. Thessaly.
4. Give the geographical limits and divisions, first, of Greece Proper; secondly, of Greek Colonization. Date, where you can, the founding of the several colonies.
5. An outline of the expedition of Alexander, and the extent and consequences of his conquests.
6. Was the general tendency of the Greeks towards centralization, or the contrary? Show what causes worked in each direction.
7. Discuss the question of the authorship of the Iliad.
8. A history of the historical literature of Greece.

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GREEK.

II.

Mr. RAWLINSON and Mr. CONGREVE.

July 20, 1855. 1 P.M. to 4 P.M.

*Translate into Greek Prose:*

FEW princes have been more fortunate than this great monarch, or were better entitled to grandeur and prosperity, from the abilities and the vigour of mind which he displayed in all his conduct. His spirit was bold and enterprising, yet guided by prudence; his ambition, which was exorbitant, and lay little under the restraints of justice, still less under those of humanity, ever submitted to the dictates of sound policy. Born in an age when the minds of men were intractable and unacquainted with submission, he was yet able to direct them to his purposes, and, partly from the ascendant of his vehement character, partly from art and dissimulation, to establish an unlimited authority. Though not insensible to generosity, he was hardened against compassion, and he seemed equally ostentatious and equally ambitious of show and parade in his clemency and in his severity.

*Translate*



*Translate into Greek Verse:*

It little profits that, an idle king,  
By this still hearth, among these barren crags,  
Matched with an aged wife, I mete and dole  
Unequal laws unto a savage race,  
That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me.  
I cannot rest from travel:—I will drink  
Life to the lees: all times I have enjoyed  
Greatly; have suffered greatly; both with those  
That loved me, and alone; on shore, and when  
Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades  
Vext the dim sea: I am become a name;  
For always roaming with a hungry heart  
Much have I seen and known; cities of men,  
And manners, climates, councils, governments.

G R E E K.

III.

Mr. RAWLINSON and Mr. CONGREVE.

July 20, 1855. 9 A. M. to 12.

[*N. B.*—At least one prose and one verse passage to be attempted.]

*Translate:*

Καὶ πότερον ἀδικεῖ ὑμᾶς ὁ κρινόμενος ἢ οὐ κακῶς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖς εἰδέναι, ὦ Πολύευκτε· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ταῦτα γινώσκουσι πάντες, ὅτι οὐδὲν μὲν ἔστιν οὐδαμοῦ ἐν τῇ οἰκουμένῃ οὔτε μόναρχος οὔτε θεὸς μεγαλοψυχότερον τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀθηναίων. τοὺς δὲ συκοφαντούμενους τῶν πολιτῶν ὑπὸ τινῶν ἢ καθ' ἓνα ἢ ἄθροους οὐ προίεται ἀλλὰ βοηθεῖ· καὶ πρῶτον μὲν Τίσιδος τοῦ Ἀγρυλῆθεν ἀπογράφαντος τὴν Εὐθυκράτους οὐσίαν ὡς δημοσίαν οὔσαν, ἢ πλείων ἢ ἐξήκοντα τάλαντων ἦν, καὶ μετ' ἐκείνην πάλιν ὑπισχνουμένου τὴν Φιλίππου καὶ Ναυσικλέους ἀπογράψαι, καὶ λέγοντος ὡς ἐξ ἀναπογράφων μετάλλων πεπλουτήκασι, τοσοῦτο οὔτοι ἀπέλιπον ἀκούεσθαι τινα τοιοῦτον λόγον ἢ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων ἐπιθυμῆν ὥστε τὸν ἐγχειρήσαντα συκοφαντεῖν αὐτοὺς εὐθὺς ἠτίμωσαν, τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων οὐ μεταδόντες· τοῦτο δ', εἰ βούλει, τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν δικαστῶν πραχθὲν τοῦ ἐξελθόντος μηνός, πῶς οὐ μεγάλου ἐπαίνου ἀξίον ἐστὶ; φήναντος γὰρ Λυσάνδρου τὸ Ἐπικράτους μέταλλον τοῦ Παλληνέως ἐντὸς τῶν μέτρων τετμημένον, ὃ ἠργάζετο μὲν ἤδη τρία ἔτη μετεῖχον δ' αὐτοῦ οἱ πλουσιώτατοι σχεδόν τι τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει, ὃ δὲ Λύσανδρος ὑπισχνεῖτο τριακόσια τάλαντα εἰς πρόσδοτον τῇ πόλει, τοσαῦτα γὰρ εἰληφέναι αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ μετάλλου, ἀλλ' ὅμως οἱ δικασταὶ οὐ πρὸς τὰς τοῦ κατηγοροῦ ὑποσχέσεις ἀποβλέποντες ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸ δίκαιον ἐγνωσάν ἴδιον εἶναι τὸ μέταλλον, καὶ τῇ αὐτῇ ψήφῳ τὰς τε οὐσίας αὐτῶν ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ κατέστησαν καὶ τὴν ὑπόλοιπον ἐργασίαν τοῦ μετάλλου ἐβεβαίωσαν. τοιγαροῦν αἱ καινοτομίαι πρότερον ἐκλειμμέναι διὰ τὸν φόβον νῦν ἐνεργοῦνται, καὶ τῆς πόλεως αἱ πρόσδοται αἱ ἐκείθεν πάλιν αὖξονται, ἃς ἐλυμήναντο τινες τῶν ῥητόρων ἐξαπατήσαντες τὸν δήμον καὶ δασμολογήσαντες τοὺς ἐκλογεῖς.

Καὶ γὰρ ὅτε τὸ τελευταῖον παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς παρασκευάζεσθαι ὡς μάχης ἰσομένης, προθύμως μὲν ἔλευκοντο οἱ ἱππεῖς τὰ κράνη, κελεύοντος ἐκείνου, ἐπεγράφοντο δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἀρκάδων ὀπλίται ῥόπαλα ἔχοντες ὡς Θηβαῖοι ὄντες, πάντες δὲ ἠκονῶντο καὶ λόγχας καὶ μαχαίρας, καὶ ἐλαμπρύνοντο τὰς ἀσπίδας. Ἐπεὶ μὲντοι οὕτω παρεσκευασμένους ἐξήγαγεν, ἄξιον αὐ κατανοῆσαι ἃ ἐποίησε. Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ὡσπερ εἰκὸς συνετάττετο. Τοῦτο δὲ πράττων σαφηνίζειν ἐδόκει ὅτι εἰς μάχην παρεσκευάζετο· ἐπεὶ γε μὴν ἐτέτακτο αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα ὡς ἐβούλετο, τὴν μὲν συντομωτάτην πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους οὐκ ἤγε, πρὸς δὲ τὰ πρὸς ἐσπέραν ὄρη καὶ ἀντιπέραν τῆς Τεγέας ἠγείτο· ὥστε δόξαν παρέιχε τοῖς πολεμίῳις μὴ ποιήσεσθαι μάχην ἐκείνητῃ ἡμέρᾳ. Καὶ γὰρ δὴ ὡς πρὸς τῷ ὄρει ἐγένετο, ἐπεὶ ἐξετάθη αὐτῷ ἡ φάλαγξ, ὑπὸ τοῖς ὑψηλοῖς ἔθετο τὰ ὄπλα· ὥστε εἰκάσθη στρατοπεδευμένῳ. Τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσας ἔλυσε μὲν τῶν πλείστων πολεμίων τὴν ἐν ταῖς ψυχαῖς πρὸς μάχην παρασκευὴν, ἔλυσε δὲ τὴν ἐν ταῖς συντάξεσιν. Ἐπεὶ γε μὴν παραγαγὼν τοὺς ἐπὶ κέρως πορευομένους λόχους εἰς μέτωπον ἰσχυρὸν ἐποίησατο τὸ περὶ ἑαυτὸν ἔμβολον, τότε δὴ ἀναλαβεῖν παραγγείλας τὰ ὄπλα ἠγείτο, οἱ δὲ ἠκολούθουν. Οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ὡς εἶδον παρὰ δόξαν ἐπίοντας, οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν ἠσυχίαν ἔχειν ἠδύνατο. Ὁ δὲ τὸ στράτευμα ἀντίπρωρον ὡσπερ τριήρη πρόσγεγε, νομίζων ὑπὲρ ἐμβολῶν διακόψειε διαφθερεῖν ὄλον τὸ τῶν ἐναντίων στράτευμα. καὶ γὰρ δὴ τῷ μὲν ἰσχυροτάτῳ παρεσκευάζετο ἀγωνίζεσθαι, τὸ δὲ ἀσθενέστατον πόρρω ἀπέστησεν, εἰδὼς ὅτι ἠττηθὲν ἀθυμίαν ἂν παράσχοι τοῖς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ, ῥώμην δὲ τοῖς πολεμίῳις. Καὶ μὴν τοὺς ἱππέας οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι αὐτοὶ παρετάξαντο, ὡσπερ ὀπλιτῶν φάλαγγος βάθος ἐφέξης· ὃ δ' αὖ καὶ τοῦ ἱππικοῦ ἔμβολον ἰσχυρὸν ἐποίησατο καὶ ἀμίπτους πεζοὺς συντάξεν αὐτοῖς.

Translate :

Ἐν δ' ἐτίθει σταφυλῆσι μέγα βρίθουσαν ἄλωην  
καλὴν χρυσεῖην· μέλανες δ' ἀνά βότρυνες ἦσαν,  
ἐσθίκει δὲ κάμαξι διαμπερὲς ἀργυρῆσιν.  
Ἄμφι δὲ κυανέην κάπετον, περὶ δ' ἔρκος ἔλασσε  
κασσιτέρου· μία δ' οἷη ἀταρπιτὸς ἦεν ἐπ' αὐτήν,  
τῇ νίσσοντο φορῆες, ὅτε τρυγόφεν ἄλωην.  
παρθενικαὶ δὲ καὶ ἡίθειοι ἀταλὰ φρονέοντες  
πλεκτοῖς ἐν ταλάροισι φέρον μελιηδέα καρπὸν.  
τοῖσιν δ' ἐν μέσσοισι παῖς φόρμυγι λιγείῃ  
ἡμερόεν κιθάριζε, λίνον δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν αἶδεν  
λεπταλέφωνῃ· τοὶ δὲ ῥήσσοντες ἀμαρτῇ  
μολπῇ τ' ἰὺγμῶ τε ποσὶ σκαίροντες ἔποντο.  
ἐν δ' ἀγέλην ποίησε βοῶν ὀρθοκραιράων·  
αἱ δὲ βόες χρυσοῖο τετεύχατο κασσιτέρου τε,  
μυκηθμῶ δ' ἀπὸ κόπρου ἐπεσσεύοντο νομόνδε  
πὰρ ποταμὸν κελάδοντα, παρὰ ῥοδανὸν δονακῆα.  
χρῦσειοι δὲ νομῆες ἄμ' ἐστιχόωντο βόεσσι  
τέσσαρες, ἐννέα δὲ σφι κύνες πόδας ἀργοὶ ἔποντο.  
σμερδαλέω δὲ λέοντε δὴ ἐν πρώτῃσι βόεσσι  
ταῦρον ἐρύγμηλον ἐχέτην· ὁ δὲ μακρὰ μεμκῶς  
ἔλκετο· τὸν δὲ κύνες μετεκίαθον ἠδ' αἰζήοι.  
τῷ μὲν ἀναρρήξαντε βοὸς μέγαλοιο βοεῖην  
ἔγκατα καὶ μέλαν αἶμα λαφύσσετον· οἱ δὲ νομῆες  
αὐτῶς ἐνδίσσαν ταχέας κύνας ὀτρύνοντες.  
οἱ δ' ἦτοι δακείν μὲν ἀπετρωπῶντο λεόντων,  
ἰστάμενοι δὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς ὑλάκτεον ἐκ τ' ἀλέοντο.

Πολυώνυμε, Καδμείας  
Νύμφας ἄγαλμα, καὶ Διὸς βαρυβρεμέτα γένος,  
κλυτὰν δις ἀμφέπει  
Ἴταλίαν, μέδεις δὲ παγ-  
κοίνοις Ἐλευσινίας  
Δηοῦς ἐν κόλποις,  
ὦ Βακχεῦ, Βακχῶν μητρόπολιν Θήβαν  
ναίων παρ' ὑγρῶν  
Ἴσμηνοῦ ρεῖθρων, ἀγρίου τ'  
ἐπὶ σπορᾷ δράκοντος·  
σὲ δ' ὑπὲρ διλόφου πέτρας  
στέροψ ὄπωπε λιγνύς, ἐνθα Κωρύκται Νύμφαι  
στείχουσι Βακχίδες,  
Κασταλίας τε νᾶμα, καὶ  
σε Νυσίων ὀρέων  
κισσῆρεις ὄχθαι,  
χλωρά τ' ἄκτὰ πουλυστάφυλος πέμπει,  
ἀβρότων ἐπέων  
εὐαζόντων, Θηβαίας  
ἐπισκοποῦντ' ἀγνιάς.  
τὰν ἐκ πασᾶν τιμᾶς  
ὑπερτάταν πόλεων  
ματρὶ σὺν κεραυνίᾳ  
καὶ νυν, ὡς βιαίας  
ἔχεται πανδήμιος  
πόλις ἐπὶ νόσου, μολεῖν  
καθαρίῳ ποδὶ Παρνησίαν  
ὑπὲρ κλιτύν, ἢ στονόεντα πορθμόν.  
ἰὼ πῦρ πνειόντων  
χοράγ' ἄστρων, νυχίων  
φθεγμάτων ἐπίσκοπε,  
παῖ Διὸς γένεθλον,  
προφάνηθι Ναξίας  
ἅμα περιπόλοισι σαῖ-  
σιν, αἶ σε μαινόμεναι πάννυχου  
χορεύουσι, τὸν ταμίαν Ἰακχον.

QUESTIONS IN MATHEMATICS.

Proposed by A. CAYLEY, Esq., and Professor G. G. STOKES.

July 21<sup>o</sup>, 1855. 10 A. M. to 12.

1. In any right-angled triangle the square which is described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle.

If the two external corners of the former square be joined respectively with the adjacent external corners of the latter squares, the two triangles thus formed will each be equal to the original triangle.

II. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle it shall cut the other sides, or these produced, proportionally; and conversely, if the sides, or the sides produced, be cut proportionally, the straight line which joins the points of section shall be parallel to the remaining side of the triangle.

What does the second part of the proposition become when the angle opposite to the last-mentioned side moves off to an infinite distance?

III. Find on a given straight line a point such that the sum of its distances from two given points is the least possible, the two given points and the given straight line not lying in the same plane.

IV. A sum of 999*l.* is invested in the purchase of equal nominal amounts of consols at 90½*l.* and railway stock at 71½*l.*, and the consols are sold at 88¾*l.* and the railway stock at 65*l.* How much is lost by the transaction?

5. Convert  $\frac{13\sqrt{146}}{25}$  into decimals to four places of decimals.

VI. Approximate to the value of the common logarithm of 7 by the method of continued fractions, and form the first three converging fractions.

7. Solve the equations

$$(1) \quad \sqrt{2x+7} + \sqrt{3x-18} = \sqrt{7x+1}.$$

$$(2) \quad x^2 + 5x + 4 = 5\sqrt{x^2 + 5x + 28}.$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} xy(x+y) = 30, \\ x^3 + y^3 = 35. \end{cases}$$

VIII. If  $a + b + c = 0$ ,  $x + y + z + w = 0$ , then the two equations  $\sqrt{ax} + \sqrt{by} + \sqrt{cz} = 0$ ,  $\sqrt{bx} - \sqrt{ay} + \sqrt{cw} = 0$ , are deducible the one from the other.

9. A person proposes to travel from *A* to *B*, either direct by coach, or by rail to *C*, and thence by another train to *B*. The trains travel three times as fast as the coach, and, should there be no delay, the person starting at the same hour could get to *B* 20 minutes earlier by coach than by train. But should the train be late at *C*, he would have to wait there for a train as long as it would take to travel from *C* to *B*, and his journey would in that case take twice as long as by coach. Should the coach however be delayed an hour on the way, and the train be in time at *C*, he could get by rail to *B* and half way back to *C*, while he would be going by coach to *B*. The length of the whole circuit *ABCA* is 76¾ miles. Required the rate at which the coach travels.

x. Define the terms sine, cosine; and find  $\cos(A-B)$  in terms of the sines and cosines of *A* and *B*. Find also  $\cos 15^\circ$ .

11. Expand  $\sin^n x$  (where *n* is a positive integer) in terms of the sines and cosines of multiples of *x*.

12. Prove the formula in Spherical Trigonometry,  $\cos A = \frac{\cos a - \cos b \cos c}{\sin b \sin c}$ ; and deduce the corresponding formula in Plane Trigonometry.

## QUESTIONS IN MATHEMATICS.

Proposed by A. CAYLEY, Esq., and Professor G. G. STOKES.

July 21, 1855. 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.

1. If  $a, b, c, d, \dots$  are the real roots of the equation  $f(x) = x^n - px^{n-1} + \&c. \pm t = 0$ , arranged in order of magnitude, show that the derived equation  $f'(x) = 0$  must have at least one real root in each of the intervals  $a$  to  $b$ ,  $b$  to  $c$ ,  $\dots$ ;  $f''(x) = 0$  at least one in each of the intervals  $a$  to  $c$ ,  $b$  to  $d$ ,  $\dots$ ;  $f'''(x) = 0$  at least one in each of the intervals  $a$  to  $d$ ,  $\dots$ ; and so on.

2. Show that the equation  $2x^3 - 15x^2 + 36x - 24 = 0$  has only one real root, and approximate to that root by Horner's or any other method to three places of decimals.

III. Show by the method of symmetric functions that the solution of a biquadratic equation may be made to depend on the solution of a cubic equation and of quadratic equations.

IV. Find the distance measured in a given direction of a point from a line, and thence deduce the perpendicular distance. What is the meaning of the double sign of the perpendicular distance?

5. If any point of a rectangular hyperbola be joined with the extremities of a diameter, the lines bisecting the angles between the joining lines will be parallel to the asymptote.

VI. If there be two conjugate chords of a conic (*i.e.* chords such that the pole of each lies in the other) the lines joining any point of the conic with the extremities of the chords form a harmonic pencil.

Show that the theorem contains as a particular case the theorem stated in the preceding question.

VII. Define a differential coefficient, and from your definition find the differential coefficient of  $\frac{1-x}{1+x}$ .

VIII. Explain the meaning of, and prove, the equations,

$$\frac{d(u)}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{du}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{du}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx} + \&c.,$$

$$du = \frac{du}{dx} dx + \frac{du}{dy} dy + \frac{du}{dz} dz + \&c.;$$

and apply the first equation to find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  when  $y$  is an implicit function of  $x$ .

9. If  $\frac{\phi(x)}{f(x)}$  takes the form  $\frac{0}{0}$  for  $x = a$ , show that its limiting value is the same as that of  $\frac{\phi'(x)}{f'(x)}$ .

Find the limiting values of  $\frac{x - \sin x}{e^{\sin^2 x} - e^{-\sin^2 x}}$  for  $x = 0$ ; and of  $\left(\cos \frac{a}{x}\right)^{x^2}$  for  $x = \infty$ .

10. Find the least ellipse which can be described touching the co-ordinate axes, having its principal axes parallel to them, and passing through a given point; show that there are two solutions, and that in each case the centre of the ellipse lies in the line joining the given point with the origin.

XI. Trace the curve  $x^3 + y^3 - 5ax^2y^2 = 0$ , investigating particularly the nature of the branches through the origin, and also the position of the asymptote and of the points in which it cuts the curve.

QUESTIONS IN MATHEMATICS.

Proposed by A. CAYLEY, Esq., and Professor G. G. STOKES.

July 23, 1855. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

i. Two balls are observed to rest in equilibrium between planes inclined, one of them at an angle of  $60^\circ$  and the other at an angle of  $45^\circ$ , to the horizontal plane, in such manner that the line joining the centres of the two balls is horizontal. Required the relation between the weights of the balls.

ii. Define a couple; and state what is the most general way in which a couple may be altered without altering its effect. Prove the theorem for the composition of two couples in planes inclined to each other.

3. Enunciate the principle of Virtual Velocities, and explain its use. Apply it to show that if four rods without weight be connected so as to form a quadrilateral, and the opposite corners be tied together by strings, the tensions will be inversely as the sums of the reciprocals of the segments of the strings.

iv. What is accelerating force, and how is it measured? When in the equations for the motion of the earth round the sun the mutual attraction is represented by  $\frac{S+E}{r^2}$ , what is the numerical value of the numerator  $S+E$ , and what does the unit by which it is measured represent?

5. Explain D'Alembert's Principle, and apply it to determine the motion of the weights and the tension of the string, in the case of the single moveable pulley with parallel strings when the weights are not in equilibrium, the masses of the fixed and of the moveable pulley being neglected.

6. If a uniform ellipse, the centre of which is a fixed point, be struck in a direction perpendicular to its plane, it will begin to revolve about a diameter conjugate to that through the point of impact. Would the same investigation be applicable in the case of a quadrant of an ellipse?

vii. Show how to rationalize the differential  $\frac{F(x) dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}$  where  $F(x)$  is a rational function, and find in this manner  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}$ .

viii. Find the area included between the co-ordinate axes and the curve the equation of which is  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$ .

9. Find the equation of the surface generated by a circle having its plane parallel to the plane of  $xy$ , its centre on a line through the origin in the plane of  $xz$ , and intersecting a given circle having its centre in the origin and lying in the plane of  $yz$ . Examine the character of the surface according as the inclination of the line to the given circle is less than, equal to, or greater than  $45^\circ$ . Does the geometrical construction suffice for the generation of the entire surface?

10. If a vessel of any form open at top and bottom, and truly plane at the bottom, be placed on a horizontal plane, and partly filled with water, the upward or downward pressure of the water on the vessel will depend only on the volume and height of the water and the area of contact with the horizontal plane.

11. The variations of temperature and of gravity being neglected, the density of the air decreases in geometric progression as the height increases in arithmetic progression.

xii. Give a figure showing the position of the ecliptic in the heavens at London, 16 July 1855, 10 a. m., and explain the construction.

13. Show, without writing down, the formulæ how to determine the latitude from an altitude of each of two known stars, and the interval of time between the observations.

xiv. An object is viewed through a large convex lens which forms a real image of it, the eye being in front of the image and a little out of the axis of the lens. Trace the pencil by which a given point of the object is seen, and find the limits of the position of the eye so that a given point may be seen by a pencil filling at least half the pupil.

15. Find the minimum deviation of a ray emerging from a refracting sphere after any number of internal reflexions, the direction of the incident rays being given.

Explain fully the theory of the rainbow, so far as the explanation depends on geometrical optics.

## QUESTIONS IN MATHEMATICS.

Proposed by A. CAYLEY, Esq., and Professor G. G. STOKES.

July 23, 1855. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*N.B.*—Not more than five questions are to be answered.

I. Give the theory of the curvature of surfaces.

II. Prove Jacobi's fundamental principle for the transformation of elliptic functions, viz. that the form

$$y = \frac{a + a'x + \dots + a^{(p)}x^p}{1 + b'x + \dots + b^{(p)}x^p},$$

whatever be the number  $p$ , may be so determined that

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{A + B'y + C'y^2 + D'y^3 + E'y^4}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + Ex^4}}$$

3. Investigate formulæ for the conversion of slowly into rapidly converging series, (1) when the terms are numerical, and the signs alternately + and -; (2) when the algebraical expressions of the terms are given and the signs are all +.

iv. Prove the equation

$$\Gamma(x) \Gamma\left(x + \frac{1}{n}\right) \dots \Gamma\left(x + \frac{n-1}{n}\right) = \Gamma(nx) (2\pi)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} n^{1-nx}.$$

v. Give a mode of generating the wave surface; and assuming the equation, viz.  $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(a^2x^2 + b^2y^2 + c^2z^2) - a^2(b^2 + c^2)x^2 - b^2(c^2 + a^2)y^2 - c^2(a^2 + b^2)z^2 + a^2b^2c^2 = 0$ , discuss the singularities of the surface.

6. Investigate the equation on which the linear propagation of sound depends, and interpret its integral. Show how the ratio of the specific heat of air at a constant pressure to its specific heat at a constant volume may be determined by means of the observed velocity of sound.

vii. If the attracting body be a spheroid of revolution symmetrical about the plane of the equator, but otherwise of any form, and if  $r$  denote the distance of an external attracted point from the centre, and  $\omega$  denote the inclination of such distance to the axis, then if for  $\omega = 0$  (or in the case of a point on the axis) the potential is

$$\frac{M}{r} \left\{ 1 + \frac{A}{r^2} + \frac{B}{r^4} + \dots \right\},$$

the potential for any other point is

$$\frac{M}{r} \left\{ 1 + \frac{A}{r^2} \left( \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \omega - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{B}{r^4} \left( \frac{5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 4} \cos^4 \omega - \frac{3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4} 2 \cos^2 \omega + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \right) + \&c. \right\}$$

State distinctly the properties on which the demonstration depends, and the other fundamental properties, of the functions occurring in the investigation.

8. If a surface of equilibrium be taken about an attracting mass, show that without affecting the attraction external to the surface, the mass may be distributed over the surface in such manner that the density at any point is proportional to the attraction. Show also, that for a given internal mass the superficial distribution is unique.

9. If a conducting uninsulated sphere be placed in presence of an electrical point, show that the resultant electrical attraction anywhere outside the sphere will be the same as if the sphere were replaced by an electrical point in a certain position; and find the quantity of electricity belonging to this point, and the electrical density at any point on the sphere.

How would the result be changed if the sphere were (1) insulated and charged, (2) insulated and not charged? How will the attraction between the electrical point and the sphere vary ultimately in the three cases respectively when the point is moved off to a great distance?

10. In a doubly refracting medium, if the velocity of propagation of plane waves be given as a function of the direction, show how to determine the course of refracted or internally reflected rays. Show also that the sines of incidence and refraction are necessarily proportional to the wave-velocities without and within the medium, if the angles of incidence and refraction refer, not to rays, but to wave-normals.

11. Show

11. Show that an arbitrary but finite function of  $x$  may be expanded between the limits 0 and  $\pi$  of  $x$  in a convergent series of sines of multiples of  $x$ .

A rectangular bar infinite in both directions has one face kept at a temperature proportional at any point to the product of the perpendicular distances from the adjacent edges, and the other faces at the temperature 0; find the permanent temperature at any point, and compare the quantities of heat which flow across the several faces.

XII. Explain the theory of the variation of the arbitrary constants in dynamics; and, neglecting the inclinations, indicate the process of finding the variations of the elements of a planet's orbit in terms of the differential co-efficients of the disturbing function with respect to the elements.

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## HISTORY, LANGUAGE, AND LITERATURE OF FRANCE.

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Professor BARON and M. de VERICOUR.

July 24, 1855. 10 A.M. to 1½ P.M.

(And, for each Candidate, Oral Examination for a quarter of an hour).

*Translate into English.*

### I.

JE n'ai point l'heureux don de ces esprits faciles,  
Pour qui les doctes Sœurs, caressantes, dociles,  
Ouvrent tous leurs trésors,  
Et qui, dans la douceur d'un tranquille délire,  
N'éprouvèrent jamais, en maniant la lyre,  
Ni fureurs, ni transports.

Des veilles, des travaux un faible cœur s'étonne.  
Apprenons toutefois que le fils de Latone,  
Dont nous suivons la cour,  
Ne nous vend qu'à ce prix ces traits de vive flamme,  
Et ces ailes de feu qui ravissent une âme,  
Au celeste séjour.

J. B. ROUSSEAU.

*Translate into French.*

### II.

No observation is more common, and at the same time more true, than that one-half of the world is ignorant how the other half lives. The misfortunes of the great are held up to engage our attention, are enlarged upon in tones of declamation, and the world is called upon to gaze at the noble sufferers; the great, under the pressure of calamity, are conscious of several others sympathising with their distress, and have, at once, the comfort of admiration and pity. There is nothing magnanimous in bearing misfortunes with fortitude, when the whole world is looking on; men in such circumstances will act bravely even from motives of vanity: but he who in the vale of obscurity can brave adversity, who, without friends to encourage, acquaintances to pity, or even without hope to alleviate his misfortunes, can behave with tranquillity and indifference, is truly great: whether peasant or courtier, he deserves admiration, and should be held up for our imitation and respect.

GOLDSMITH.

### III.

Times glide on; fortune is inconstant; tempers are soured; bonds which seemed indissoluble are daily sundered by interest, by emulation, or by caprice. But no such cause can affect the silent converse which we hold with the highest of human intellects. That placid intercourse is disturbed by no jealousies or resentments. They are the old friends who are never seen with new faces, who are the same in wealth and in poverty, in glory and in obscurity. With the dead there is no rivalry. In the dead there is no change. Plato is never sullen. Cervantes is never petulant. Demosthenes never comes unseasonably. Dante never stays too long. No difference of political opinion can alienate Cicero. No heresy can excite the horror of Bossuet. Nothing, then, can be more natural than that a person endowed with sensibility and imagination should entertain a respectful and affectionate feeling towards those great men with whose minds he holds daily communion.

MACAULAY.

## GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. State and exemplify the rules of the Past Participle.
2. Explain the difference between the Imperfect and the Preterite of the Indicative Mood, and illustrate by examples.
3. Explain the signification of the following words :—*Corvée, Jurande, Gabelle, Dime, Taille, Tiers-état.*

## QUESTIONS ON LITERATURE.

1. Give an account of the Literature of the Renaissance under Francis I.
2. What was the influence of Malherbe and Corneille on French Literature?
3. Characterise the *Phèdre* of Racine, and compare it to the same subject as treated by Euripides.

## QUESTIONS ON HISTORY.

1. What were the limits of France in 987?
2. Characterise the reign of Louis XI.
3. What was the War of the *Fronde*?
4. Give an outline of the reign of Louis XIV. from his accession to the throne, to the Peace of Utrecht.

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 THE MORAL SCIENCES.
 

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Professor M<sup>c</sup>COSH and Mr. GRANT.

July 25, 1855. 10 A. M. to 12·30. P. M.

## I. LOGIC.

[Answer one question (but not more) from each of the following pairs of questions.]

## I

(1)  $\alpha$ . "How often do we hear, even from the mouths of our parliamentary advocates for popularity, the taxes stated as so much money actually lost to the people, and a nation in debt represented as the same both in kind and consequences as an individual tradesman on the brink of a bankruptcy! It is scarcely possible that these men should be so void of common sense as not to see that there is no analogy in the case of a tradesman and his creditors, to a nation indebted to itself. Surely, a much fairer instance would be that of a husband and wife playing cards at the same table against each other, where what the one loses the other gains."

$\beta$  "If a body at rest begins, *per saltum*, to move with any finite velocity, then this body must be at the same indivisible instant in two different states, that of rest and motion, which is impossible."

Logically examine the above arguments.

(2) What methods and kinds of proof would be best adapted to establish the following points—(a) The genuineness of a reading in some disputed passage of an ancient author. (b) Some controverted fact of history. (c) That a given specific would cure the cholera. (d) The appearance of a ghost? Show the different degrees of certainty attainable on these different subjects.

## II.

(1) Compare and contrast the methods of Bacon and Descartes, and the influence they have respectively exercised.

(2) Enunciate fully, and criticise, the principles of identity, contradiction, excluded middle, and sufficient reason.

## III.

(1) "Why is a single instance in some cases sufficient for a complete induction, while in others myriads of concurring instances, without a single exception known or presumed, go such a very little way towards establishing an universal proposition?"

(2) Give



(2) Give Bacon's criticisms on the syllogism. Sum up from the works of living logical writers, and from your own opinions, the value of the syllogism as an instrument or a test of reasoning.

## IV.

(1) What is the difference between a natural and an artificial classification of material objects, organic and inorganic?

(2) What improvements in logical forms have been proposed by living authors? State these briefly, and criticise their worth.

## V.

(1) What is the nature of chance? In what sense is it used in treating of Mathematical probability? In what sense or senses may we admit, and in what deny, the existence of chance?

(2) Discuss the claims of Mathematical Axioms to be regarded as the basis of Mathematical Science, and to a necessity different in kind from that of other universal truths.

## II. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

[Answer one question (but not more) from each of the following pairs of questions.]

## I.

1. How can it be most satisfactorily shown that mind is a substance different from body? In answering this question you are expected not to avoid the difficulties which have been started by materialists and metaphysicians, but to state them, and show how far they can be met.

2. Mention the principal fundamental truths denied by Hume. How was he met by Reid? How by Kant? Single out some one truth, and institute a comparison in respect of that truth between the method of Reid and that of Kant?

## II.

1. What seem to be the original and what our acquired perceptions through the sense of sight. In answering this question you are expected to give the sum of Berkeley's theory, and to discuss the question how far Berkeley was anticipated, and also to state what knowledge we acquire through binocular vision.

2. Can we trust our senses? In answering this question you are invited to allude to some of the forms of the ideal theory of sense-perception, and to state in contradistinction the views of the natural realists, and to comment upon these systems.

## III.

1. Can we directly will an absent idea or recollection? What are the laws of the succession of our mental states as given by Aristotle and by modern philosophers? What are the primary and what the secondary laws? What power has the will over the train of thought?

2. Analyse the pleasure felt at the sight of a waterfall, the moonlit sea, a flower, a Dutch picture; and in doing so, refer to some of the theories of the beautiful.

## IV.

1. What is the distinction drawn between the Understanding and the Reason? For what purpose has it been introduced? Can it be psychologically and philosophically carried out?

2. Descartes held the doctrine of innate ideas. In what sense? Locke denied the doctrine of innate ideas. In what sense, or in every sense? Name some of the principal ideas, which cannot, according to opponents of Locke, be derived merely from sensation and reflexion. Single out some one of these ideas, and comment upon it with reasons.

## V.

1. Can the idea of and belief in Causation be derived from experience? Sketch some of the forms assumed by the experiential theory, and give reasons for or against it.

2. Is the argument from Common Sense an appeal to the judgment of the vulgar? or is it one scientific and philosophical? In what circumstances may it be appealed to, and under what conditions may it be employed?

## THE MORAL SCIENCES.

Professor M'COSH and Mr. GRANT.

July 25, 1855. 2 to 4:30 P. M.

## I. MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

[Answer one question (but not more) from each of the following pairs of questions.]

## I.

1. Show that Moral Philosophy has had a regular historical development. Trace the influence of Aristotle and of the Stoics yet remaining in the moral ideas and terms of the present day.

2. How can it be shown that there is an essential and indelible distinction between moral good and evil? In answering this question you are invited to say how this has been done by the great British moralists in the 17th, again in the 18th, and now in the 19th centuries.

## II.

1. Define Sophistry, Cynicism, Epicurism, Scepticism, Antinomianism, and show under what circumstances these tendencies are apt to re-appear.

2. Give some of the common enumerations of the Cardinal Virtues, and mention any defects or oversights which you may have noticed in them. Define Justice, and specify its peculiarities; that is, the points by which it is distinguished from other virtues.

## III.

1. Give a brief account of the various forms assumed by the Utilitarian theory of Morals as developed by Hume, by Paley, and by Bentham. In particular, state, and critically examine, the view of Bentham as an ethical theory, and in doing so, notice his sanctions and his valuations of pleasures and pains. Can Bentham show why men ought to promote the greatest happiness of the species?

2. What is the Practical Reason of Kant? What is its office and its law? What are the corollaries derived from it? Can it legitimately serve the purpose which Kant intended by it?

## IV.

1. What truth is there in the maxim that man should "follow nature"? In answering this question you are expected to give some analysis or classification of the elements of our nature, and of the relation in which they stand to each other, and critically examine what is meant by the supremacy of conscience.

2. On what grounds was Suicide defended by some of the ancients? On what grounds are you prepared to deny its lawfulness?

## V.

1. It is proverbial that a guilty conscience makes a man a coward—

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind:  
The thief doth fear each bush an officer.

Say how far this is true, and consistent with the circumstance that bad men are often bold and reckless. Give a psychological account of what you believe to be the real facts.

2. *First Case*—A person refuses to pay a tax for maintaining a war, of which he says he conscientiously disapproves, but is compelled to pay it. *Second Case*—A Hindoo refuses to worship God after the manner of Christians, and you do not force him. *Third Case*—A Hindoo widow insists on being burnt on the funeral pile of her husband, and is not permitted. *Fourth Case*—A Hindoo father insists on his son, who has turned Christian, being placed under his control, but is not allowed to enforce this when the son is of age to judge for himself. In each of these cases a conscientious conviction is urged. State the grounds on which the plea is admitted in certain of the cases, and not in the others.

## II. POLITICAL

## CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA. 27

## II. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

[Answer one question (but not more) from each of the following pairs of questions.]

## I.

(1) Discuss the question whether the grounds of Government consist in Fear aided by the Force of Custom: in Utility and Prudence: in pure Reason: or whether any other theory can be proposed.

(2) On general grounds it is argued that the non-interference, or *Laissez-faire* principle is advantageous. What exceptions are acknowledged by all? Can you mention any other exceptions that are a matter of controversy?

## II.

(1) What is the proper object and end of Punishment by the State? Is the State at liberty to punish an injurious act not itself immoral? Does the State punish Crime as Sin?

(2) Can any act be regarded as Morally wrong and at the same time as Politically right?

## III.

(1) Examine the abstract proposition of Aristotle, that the End for the Individual and for the State is the same. What would be the legitimate deductions from this doctrine?

(2) What is the philosophical distinction between Persons and Things? What are the consequences of this distinction in Law and Morals?

## IV.

(1) What is the difference between Productive and Unproductive labour? Is money laid out in founding a school devoted to Productive labour?

(2) What are the remedies for low wages? What remedies have been proposed, which are inexpedient or impracticable? What would be the effect of the Government declaring that wages should not be less than a certain sum?

## V.

(1) Give what you conceive to be the most adequate theory of Representation.

(2) Mention some of the forms of Communism which have found supporters from Plato to the present day. What fundamental objections may be brought against Communism, whatever be the shape assumed by it?

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 NATURAL SCIENCE.
 

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Dr. ALLMAN and Mr. LIVEING.

July 26, 1855. 10 A.M. to 12½ P.M.

## ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

1. DEFINE the class *Cephalopoda*, refer it to its proper sub-kingdom, and enumerate the orders into which it is divided.

2. Describe the ultimate microscopical structure of *Muscle* in the Mammalia, distinguishing *voluntary* from *involuntary* muscle.

3. Describe *lacunar circulation*, and give an example of its occurrence in the animal kingdom.

4. What is the meaning of the law of "Progress from the General to the Special" in the development of organised beings?

5. What is the essential character of the function of *respiration*? Describe the means by which the renewal of the air is effected over the respiratory surface of man.

6. Distinguish the ornithological groups *Raptors* and *Scansores*, and give an example of each.

## BOTANY.

7. Enumerate the several parts of the *vegetable cell*, distinguishing the azotised from the non-azotised.

8. Describe the ordinary structure of the *embryo* of a dicotyledonous plant.

9. Give the principal characters of the following natural orders:

*Malvaceæ—Urticaceæ—Iridaceæ.*

10. Define the following terms, and illustrate the use of each by an example:

*Monochlamydeus—Stipula—Rhizoma—Phyllodium—Arillus.*

11. Refer to their respective natural orders the specimens *A, B*, and state your reasons for so referring them.

## ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

12. State the mode of estimating the intensity of magnetic force by the vibrations of the magnetic needle.

13. Explain the action of *armatures* in preserving the magnetism of magnetic bars.

14. An electrified body being presented to a neutral pith-ball suspended by an insulating thread, the ball is at first attracted to the electrified body, and after contact is repelled from it; explain this phenomenon.

15. Describe the essential points in the construction of the *voltic multiplier*, and explain the principle of its action.

## NATURAL SCIENCE.

Dr. ALLMAN and Mr. LIVEING.

July 26, 1855. 2½ P.M. to 5 P.M.

## CHEMISTRY.

1. ENUNCIATE the fundamental laws which regulate the proportions in which substances unite chemically; and explain what is the character of the evidence by which we are assured of their truth.

2. Define *allotropy*; and give instances of this property. Upon what grounds can we determine the chemical identity of two bodies?

3. Describe and explain the several steps in the preparation of the soda of commerce from common salt.

4. Enumerate the compounds formed by the successive oxidation of ether. Explain what is commonly called the acetous fermentation, and the conditions necessary to it.

5. The beads of borax *A, B, C*... have been fused with different metals in the oxidizing flame; those marked *a, b, c*... severally with the same metals in the reducing flame; name them.

## MINERALOGY.

6. State the laws of symmetry in the right prismatic (rhombic or trimetric) system; and explain the kinds of hemihedral forms which occur in this system.

7. Give the scale of hardness in minerals, and explain how it is applied.

8. Enumerate the principal ores of silver, and some of the rocks with which they are most frequently associated. Describe Pattinson's process for separating the silver, by crystallization, from the metal obtained from argentiferous galena.

9. Without injury to the specimens, name the minerals 1, 2, 3... giving the characters on which your judgment is founded. Mention any twin crystals you may observe.

## GEOLOGY.

10. What were Werner's principal divisions of rocks? Show that the geologist is not justified in assuming any existing rocks to be those which originally constituted the solid part of the earth.

11. Show that the climate of Europe has, at a former period, been very much colder than at present; and that this may be accounted for without supposing any different external conditions of our planet.

12. What

## CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA. 29

12. What features prominently mark the distinction of secondary from tertiary formations?

13. Give a section as displayed on the coast between Dover and Beachy Head. Explain how the main features of the Weald have been accounted for.

14. Name the fossils *A*, *B*, *C* . . . , and the formations of which they are respectively characteristic.

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 GERMAN EXAMINATION.
 

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MR. MAX MÜLLER.

July 27, 1855. 9 A. M. to 12½ P. M.

(And, for each Candidate, Oral Examination for a quarter of an hour.)

[The answers should be written distinctly.—Those who are able, should use the German handwriting. The questions on Literature and History may be answered in German or in English.]

*Translate into English.*

## I.

OREST. Noch einen reiche mir aus Lethes Fluten,  
Den letzten kühlen Becher der Erquickung!  
Bald ist der Krampf des Lebens aus dem Busen  
Hinweg gespült; bald fließet still mein Geist,  
Der Quelle des Vergessens hingegeben,  
Zu euch, ihr Schatten, in die ew'gen Nebel.  
Gefällig lasst in eurer Ruhe sich  
Den umgetriebnen Sohn der Erde laben!  
Welch ein Gelispel hör ich in den Zweigen,  
Welch ein Geräusch aus jener Dämmerung säuseln?  
Sie kommen schon den neuen Gast zu sehn.  
Wer ist die Schaar die herrlich mit einander  
Wie ein versammelt Fürstenhaus sich freut?  
Sie gehen friedlich, Alt' und Junge, Männer  
Mit Weibern; göttergleich und ähnlich scheinen  
Die wandlenden Gestalten. Ja, sie sind's,  
Die Ahnherrn meines Hauses. Mit Thyesten  
Geht Atreus in vertraulichen Gesprächen;  
Die Knaben hüpfen scherzend um sie her.  
Ist keine Feindschaft hier mehr unter euch?  
Verlosch die Rache wie das Licht der Sonne?  
So bin auch ich willkommen, und ich darf  
In euern feierlichen Zug mich mischen.

GOETHE.

## II.

Haben ausgetobt die Stürme,  
Sind verhallt die Donner,  
Sind verglöh't die Blitze,  
Siehe, da hebet aus Nebeln und Wolken  
Klar der Mond sein grosses Auge,  
Und beschauet im Spiegel des Meeres  
Sich und den Himmel.

Seele des Menschen, du gleichst dem Monde!  
Aus den tobenden Stürmen der Brust,  
Aus den irdischen Freuden und Leiden,  
Donnernden, blitzenden Ungewittern,  
Aus des Wahnes Nebelschleiern,  
Aus der Sünde Wolkennacht,  
Hebst Du verklärt und geläutert  
Dein ewiges Auge,  
Und beschauest im Spiegel des Himmels  
Dich und die Erde.

WILHELM MÜLLER.

## III.

Willst Du Dich selber erkennen, so sieh wie die Andern es treiben:  
Willst Du die Andern verstehn, blick' in Dein eigenes Herz.

SCHILLER.

*Translate into German.*

## I.

AKBER is described as a strongly built and handsome man, with an agreeable expression of countenance, and very captivating manners. He was endowed with great personal strength and activity. In his youth he indulged in wine and good living, but early became sober and abstemious, refraining from animal food on particular days, making altogether nearly a fourth part of the year. He was always satisfied with very little sleep, and frequently spent whole nights in those philosophical discussions of which he was so fond.

ELPHINSTONE'S HISTORY OF INDIA.

## II.

PORTIA. If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages princes' palaces. It is a good divine that follows his own instructions: I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching. The brain may devise laws for the blood; but a hot temper leaps over a cold decree: such a hare is madness the youth, to skip over the meshes of good counsel the cripple.

SHAKSPEARE'S MERCHANT OF VENICE.

## III.

By sound, that is solid, learning, I mean such knowledge as relates to useful and substantial things, and as in itself is compact, coherent, all of a piece, having its several parts fitted in to each other, and mutually sustaining and illustrating one another. I mean that kind of learning which is the opposite of loose, disconnected, unsystematic, gaseous information. I am pointing to a distinction like that between the arts of navigation and of ballooning—the one steadily pursuing a definite and useful end, the other aiming at nothing but an idle and dangerous pastime—the one laboriously, though obscurely, tracking a distinct path through the mighty deep, the other ostentatiously soaring into the pathless firmament—the one a task for men, the other a toy for children.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN.

## GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Decline *Er, Sie, Es*.
2. Give the First Person Singular of the Present, the Imperfect, and Perfect, of the following verbs:  
*Leiden—Einnehmen—Vergessen—Verschliessen—Sich herumtreiben—Blasen.*
3. What is the difference between *hin* and *her*.

## QUESTIONS ON LITERATURE.

(Three questions only should be answered.)

1. What existing work affords the earliest specimen of Teutonic language, and to what dialect does it belong.
2. Give a description of the poem of the Nibelunge.
3. What is the difference between a Minnesänger and a Meistersänger?
4. Give an account of Luther's writings, and their position in the history of German Literature.
5. Give some illustrations of the influence of English upon German Literature during the Eighteenth Century.
6. Name the most important works of Lessing, and give a more detailed account of one of them.

## QUESTIONS ON HISTORY.

1. From what contemporaneous sources do we derive our knowledge of the history of Charlemagne?
  2. Name the Hohenstaufen-Emperors of Germany in chronological order.
  3. What was the origin of the Hapsburg Dynasty?
  4. Explain the causes of the Thirty years War.
  5. Who were the chief Diplomats at the Congress of Vienna?
  6. How can the partition of Saxony be justified? State Niebuhr's opinion on the subject.
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ITALIAN.

Mr. PANIZZI.

July 23, 1855. 10 A. M. to 1½ P. M.

(And, for each Candidate, Oral Examination for a quarter of an hour.)

I.

[Candidates are requested to translate into English Prose the three following Extracts.]

MISERIA DEL MAESTRO ADAMO.

O voi, che senza alcuna pena siete  
 (E non so io perchè) nel mondo gramo,  
 Diss' egli a noi, guardate ed attendete  
 Alla miseria del maestro Adamo :  
 Io ebbi vivo assai di quel che volli  
 Ed ora, lasso! un gocciol d'acqua bramo.  
 Li ruscelletti, che de' verdi colli  
 Del Casentin discendon giuso in Arno,  
 Facendo i lor canali freddi e molli,  
 Sempre mi stanno innanzi, e non indarno,  
 Chè l'immagine lor via più m'asciuga,  
 Che 'l male ond'io nel volto mi discarno.  
 La rigida giustizia, che mi fruga,  
 Tragge cagion del luogo, ov'io peccai,  
 A metter più li miei sospiri in fuga.  
 Ivi è Romena, là dov'io falsai  
 La lega suggellata del Batista.

DANTE.

LA CASA DEL SONNO.

GIACE in Arabia una valletta amena,  
 Lontana da cittadi e da villaggi,  
 Ch' all'ombra di duo monti è tutta piena  
 D'antiqui abeti e di robusti faggi.  
 Il sole indarno il chiaro dì vi mena,  
 Chè non vi può mai penetrar co i raggi,  
 Sì gli è la via da folti rami tronca ;  
 E quivi entra sotterra una spelonca.  
 Sotto la negra selva una capace  
 E spaziosa grotta entra nel sasso,  
 Di cui la fronte l'edera seguace  
 Tutta aggirando va con storto passo.  
 In questo albergo il grave Sonno giace ;  
 L'Ozio da un canto corpulento e grasso,  
 Da l'altro la Pigrizia in terra siede,  
 Che non può andare, e mal reggersi in piede.

ARIOSTO.

CAMPO DI BATTAGLIA.

Così si combatteva; e in dubbia lance  
 Col timor le speranze eran sospese.  
 Pien tutto il campo è di spezzate lance,  
 Di rotti scudi e di troncato arnese ;  
 Di spade, ai petti, alle squarciate pance,  
 Altre confitte, altre per terra stese ;  
 Di corpi altri supini, altri co' volti,  
 Quasi mordendo il suolo, al suol rivolti.  
 Giace il cavallo al suo signore appresso ;  
 Giace il compagno appo il compagno estinto ;  
 Giace il nemico appo il nemico ; e spesso  
 Sul morto il vivo, il vincitor sul vinto.  
 Non v'è silenzio, e non v'è grido espresso,  
 Ma odi un non so che roco e indistinto,  
 Fremiti di furor, mormori d'ira,  
 Gemiti di chi langue e di chi spira.

TASSO.

## II.

[Candidates are requested to translate into Italian the three following extracts.]

THE great glory of literature in England, during the reign of James, was Lord Bacon. Most of his performances were composed in Latin, though he possessed neither the elegance of that, nor of his native tongue. If we consider the variety of talents displayed by this man, as a public speaker, a man of business, a wit, a courtier, or companion, an author, a philosopher, he is justly the object of great admiration. If we consider him merely as an author and philosopher, the light in which we view him at present, though very estimable, he was yet inferior to his contemporary Galileo, perhaps even to Kepler. Bacon pointed out at a distance the road to true philosophy; Galileo both pointed it out to others, and made himself considerable advances in it. The Englishman was ignorant of geometry: the Florentine revived that science, excelled in it, and was the first who applied it, together with experiment, to natural philosophy. The former rejected, with the most positive disdain, the system of Copernicus; the latter fortified it with new proofs derived both from reason and the senses. Bacon's style is stiff and rigid: his wit, though often brilliant, is also often unnatural and far-fetched; and he seems to be the original of those pointed similes and long-spun allegories which so much distinguish the English authors: Galileo is a lively and agreeable, though somewhat a prolix writer. But Italy, not united in any single government, and perhaps satiated with that literary glory which it has possessed both in ancient and modern times, has too much neglected the renown which it has acquired by giving birth to so great a man. That national spirit, which prevails among the English, and which forms their great happiness, is the cause why they bestow on their eminent writers, and on Bacon among the rest, such praises and acclamations, as may often appear partial and excessive.

HUME.

A shoe coming loose from the fore-foot of the thill-horse at the beginning of the ascent of Mount Taurira, the postilion dismounted, twisted the shoe off, and put it in his pocket. As the ascent was of five or six miles, and that horse our main dependence, I made a point of having the shoe fastened on again as well as we could; but the postilion had thrown away the nails, and, the hammer in the chaise-box being of no great use without them, I submitted to go on.

STERNE.

There are two ways of pleasing mankind, though unfortunately not equally marked in the attainment of that end—the one by true being, the other by skilful acting. Bernini and his school show how much the latter can carry the day. All his figures are actors or actresses, doing their best to please. His *chef-d'œuvre*, the Pietà in the Italian Court of the Crystal Palace, is no exception. The Madonna stands there conscious of being looked at, addressing her sorrow to the spectator, but to nothing higher.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

## III.

[Candidates will please to answer as many of the following questions as they can, if they cannot answer them all. The answers should be in English; but should any Candidate wish to use Italian in his answers, the Examiner will attach considerable value to this exertion.]

1. WHAT were the political principles of the Ghibelines, and what were those of the Guelphs, in Italy? Whence did their names come?

2. To what event did Dante allude in the lines

Veggio in Alagna entrar lo fiordaliso  
E nel vicario suo Cristo esser catto?

3. What was the family name of Lorenzo il Magnifico, Leo X., and Clement VII.? How were they related to each other? What was the name of Clement VII.'s father? How did he die, where, and when?

4. What is meant by *trecentisti*, by *cinquecentisti*, and by *secentisti*, speaking of Italian authors? What characterizes their styles severally?

5. To what objections is the history of Guicciardini liable, both as to style and fairness?

6. Whence does the Accademia della Crusca derive its name? When and for what object was it instituted? What is its most celebrated work?

7. What is the difference between *questo*, *quello*, *cotesto*, and *questi*, when singular?

8. Form the superlative of such of the following adjectives as have one, viz. *difficile*, *largo*, *funebre*, *celebre*?

9. What is the past participle of *uscire*, *venire*, *stringere*, *spingere*, *pascere*, *volgere*? Please to decline the present of the indicative of the verb *andare*, and the imperfect and perfect of the same mood of the two verbs *dare* and *fare*.

[Candidates are requested to write in a plain legible hand.]



## ARABIC EXAMINATION.

July 28, 1855. 10 A. M. to 1½ P. M.

No. I.

COLONEL OUSELEY.

1. WRITE down the Preterite and Aorist of the following increased Trilateral Verbs  
استغفار and مقابلة — تجادل — تعلم — تصريف — إخراج
2. What are the peculiar properties of the first, third, and sixth conjugations above mentioned?
3. Reduce the first three Infinitives to their Trilateral Roots.
4. Give an example of the Ism tufzeel, or Noun of Superiority; of the Ism zurf, or Noun of Time and Place; and of the Ism alat, or Noun of Instrument; from the following roots, viz. قتل — كبر — and فتح.
5. What is supposed, and generally asserted, to have been the religion of the Arabs before the time of Mahomed?
6. Explain the meaning of the term Hegira or Hijrah, and state in what year of the Christian Era the Hegira commenced.
7. Mention briefly what you know of the authors, subjects, &c., of the poems entitled the Subae Moullikat.
8. By whom, and for what purpose, was the Cábah, or quadrangular edifice at Mecca built, and to what use was it converted about the time of Mahomed's birth?

## ARABIC EXAMINATION.

No. II.

COLONEL OUSELEY.

*To be translated into English.*

ذكر السمرقندي في كتابه ان ذا القرنين اراد ان يعرف ساحل هذا البحر فبعث مركباً وامره بالمسير سنة كاملة لعل ياتي بهشي من خيرة فسار المركب سنة لم ير شيئاً الا سطح الماء فاراد الرجوع فقال بعض هم نسير شهراً اخر نطلع علي شي نبيص به وجوهنا عند الملك ونحتمل ضيق الماء والزد في الرجوع فساروا شهراً اخر فاذا هم بمركب فيه ناس فالتقي المركبان و لم يعرف احدهما كلام الاخر فدفع قوم ذي القرنين اليهم رجلاً واخذوا من هم امراة ورجعوا بها فزوجوا المرأة من رجل فانت بولد ففهم كلام الابوين فقيل له سل امك من اين جاءت فقالت جئت من ذلك الجانب فقيل لاي شي جئت قالت بعثنا الملك لنعرف حال هذا الجانب وملكنا اعظم من ملككم هذا وخلق اكثر من هذا الخلق والله اعلم بصحة هذا القول والعهد علي الناقل وان كان هذا غير بعيد من قدرة الله تعالي —

## ARABIC EXAMINATION.

No. III.

COLONEL OUSELEY.

*To be translated into Arabic.*

AFTER a period of some days and nights, the Sheikh said, "O my son, I will propose to thee something, and I hope that thou wilt comply with my desire." So I said to him, "What is that affair?" And he answered, "Know that I have become old, and have not a male child; but I have a daughter, small in age, elegant in form, and abounding in wealth: therefore I desire to marry her to thee, and thou shalt reside with her in our country." And I was silent and spoke not. And he said, "Obey me, O my son, in that which I say to thee; for my wish to thee is good, and if thou comply with my desire, all that my hand hath, and what I possess, shall be thine; and if thou desire to traffic, and to return to thine own country, no one will prevent thee."

## SANSKRIT EXAMINATION.

MONIER WILLIAMS, M. A.

July 23, 1855. 10 A. M. to 1½ P. M.

*To be translated into English.*

एकः काको वृक्षशाखायां स्वपिति । वर्त्तकश् चाधस्ताद् भूमौ निवसति ।  
एकदा सर्वे पक्षिणो भगवतो गरुडस्य यात्राप्रसङ्गेन समुद्रतीरं प्रचलिताः ।  
तत्र काकेन सह वर्त्तकश् चलितः । अथ गच्छतो गोपालस्य मस्तकावस्थित-  
भाण्डाद् दधि वारं वारं तेन काकेन खाद्यते । ततो यावद् अशौ दधिभाण्डं  
भूमौ निधाय ऊर्द्धम् अवलोकते तावत् तेन काकवर्त्तकौ दृष्टौ । ततस्तेन  
खेटितः काकः पलायितः । वर्त्तको मन्दगतिस् तेन प्राप्नो व्यापादितः ।

(HITOPADEŚA, BOOK III.)

न सरव्यम् अजरं लोके हृदि तिष्ठति कस्यचित् ।  
कालो ह्येनं विहरति क्रोधो वै न हरत्युत ॥  
न दरिद्रो वसुमतो नाविद्वान् विदुषः सखा ।  
न शूरस्य सखा क्लीवो नारथी रथिनः सखा ॥  
ययोर् एव समं वित्तं ययोर् एव समं श्रुतम् ।  
तयोर् विवाहः सरव्यं च न तु पुष्टविपुष्टयोः ॥

(SELECTIONS FROM THE MAHÁBHÁRATA, I.)

भवन्ति नद्यास् तरवः फलागमैर्  
नवाम्बुभिर् भूरिविलम्बिनो घनाः ।  
अनुद्धताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः  
स्वभाव एवैष परोपकारिणां ॥

(ŚAKUNTALÁ, ACT V.)

1. Explain the changes of Visarga which occur in the last of the above passages. Show how the declension of काक differs from that of नौ, "a ship." Compare the declension of the Sanskrit दातृ, "a giver," with that of the Greek δότηρ, and the Latin dator.
2. Write the Present Tense Parasmai-pada of the root खप्. Point out the peculiarity of this Verb, and specify the four other roots that are similarly conjugated. How many Conjugations are there in Sanskrit, and how are they distinguished? What is the theory of Professor Bopp respecting the division of Conjugations in Sanskrit?
3. What is the root of तिष्ठति ? In what tenses of this verb does the root appear in its proper form? Point out any affinity between Sanskrit and Greek conjugation as exhibited in the Present Tense of this Verb, and in the Present Tense of घा "to place."
4. Give a brief account of the four most usual methods of compounding words in Sanskrit, selecting examples from the passages to be translated.

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SANSKRIT EXAMINATION.

By MONIER WILLIAMS, M. A.

*To be translated into Sanskrit Prose.*

"Formerly, when Brahmá was desirous of creating the world, beings of the several castes were produced from his mouth, his breast, his thighs, and his feet. The men who were thus created were at first endowed with righteousness. They abode wherever they pleased. Their hearts were free from guile. They were filled with perfect wisdom. After a while Kála infused into created beings Sin, the impediment of the soul's liberation."—(*Vishnu Purána*, VI.)

1. Name the four castes alluded to in the above passage, and state any difference in the account of their origin, as given by Manu. What were the most remarkable features of the Hindú social system, as depicted in the code of Manu? What is the probable date of that code?
2. Mention the most celebrated Indian dramatists. When did they flourish? What plays are ascribed to each?
3. What are the six schools of Hindú philosophy, and how are they distinguished?
4. Write a short account of the three principal deities of Hindú Mythology. How does the religious worship described in the Vedas differ from that which prevailed subsequently in India?

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— 8. —

The Examiners to the President of the India Board.

Sir,

London, 4 August 1855.

We, the undersigned Examiners of the candidates for writerships in the service of the East India Company, have the honour to submit to you the following Report.

In pursuance of your instructions, and in conformity with the regulations issued from your office, we have examined the various candidates, who, on Monday the 16th ultimo, drew lots for the numerical signs by which they were to be designated in the examination, and we find that the twenty candidates whose numerical signs are mentioned in the subjoined list have obtained the greatest number of the marks which we have collectively been authorised to assign.

In drawing up this list, we have adhered to the order of merit, and

We have, &c.

*James Stephen.*

*F. Temple.*

*George Rawlinson.*

*Richard Congreve.*

*Baron.*

*Max Müller.*

*Monier Williams.*

*J. W. J. Ouseley.*

*A. Cayley.*

*G. G. Stokes.*

*G. D. Liveing.*

*Geo. J. Allman.*

*James M'Cosh.*

*Alexander Grant.*

## THE LIST ABOVE REFERRED TO.

66 (sixty-six).	77 (seventy-seven).
4 (four).	90 (ninety).
122 (one hundred and twenty-two).	62 (sixty-two).
16 (sixteen).	19 (nineteen).
6 (six).	89 (eighty-nine).
71 (seventy-one).	105 (one hundred and five).
34 (thirty-four).	76 (seventy-six).
17 (seventeen).	93 (ninety-three).
28 (twenty-eight).	121 (one hundred and twenty-one).
73 (seventy-three).	112 (one hundred and twelve).

— 9. —

The Examiners to the President of the India Board.

Sir,

London, 4 August 1855.

AFTER having signed our accompanying Report to you of this date, No. 1, we have referred to the list of the candidates for writerships in the East India Company's service, which was made out on the 16th ultimo by Mr. Henry Deedes, the gentleman who, in your letter of the 6th ultimo, is mentioned as having been appointed by you to make out that list, and to superintend the drawing of the numerical signs by which the several candidates were to be designated in the examination, and we have now the honour to lay before you the following list of names, which we find to correspond with the list of numerical signs contained in our above-mentioned Report, No. 1.

- 66.—Wells Butler, of University College, London.
- 4.—W. Cornell, of Clare Hall, Cambridge.
- 122.—H. Reynolds, of King's College, Cambridge.
- 16.—W. Heeley, of Trinity College, Cambridge.
- 6.—R. Warrand, of Trinity College, Oxford.
- 71.—C. Aitchison, of the University of Edinburgh.
- 34.—R. Moss King, of Merton College, Oxford.
- 17.—J. Cordery, of Balliol College, Oxford.
- 28.—R. Pomeroy, of Trinity College, Cambridge.
- 73.—J. Peile, of Oriel College, Oxford.
- 77.—T. H. Thornton, of St. John's College, Oxford.
- 90.—Herbert Wilson, of Magdalen College, Cambridge.
- 62.—H. Bell, of Clare Hall, Cambridge.
- 19.—H. Perkins, of King's College School, London.
- 89.—J. D. Sandford, of Trinity College, Oxford.
- 105.—W. Jones, of University College, London.
- 76.—W. Ramsay, of C. C. College, Oxford.
- 93.—J. Peddar, of Exeter College, Oxford.
- 121.—Raymond West, of Queen's College, Galway.
- 112.—C. Daly, of Queen's College, Cork.

We have, &amp;c.

<i>James Stephen.</i>	<i>A. Cayley.</i>
<i>F. Temple.</i>	<i>G. G. Stokes.</i>
<i>George Rawlinson.</i>	<i>G. D. Liveing.</i>
<i>Richard Congreve.</i>	<i>Geo. J. Allman.</i>
<i>Max Müller.</i>	<i>James M'Cosh.</i>
<i>Monier Williams.</i>	<i>Alexander Grant.</i>
<i>J. W. J. Ouseley.</i>	

— 10. —

The Examiners to the President of the India Board.

Sir, London, 4 August 1855.

THE Examiners of the candidates for writerships in the East India Company's Service, after having at their meeting this morning reported to you the results of the examination, desired me, as the chairman chosen by them to preside at that meeting, to lay before you the following List, which exhibits the total number of the marks obtained by each of the twenty successful candidates.

I have, &c.  
*James Stephen.*

1. Wells Butler obtained 2,254 marks.	11. T. Thornton obtained 1,381 marks.
2. W. Cornell " - 1,945 "	12. Herbert Wilson - 1,337 "
3. H. Reynolds - - 1,795 "	13. H. Bell - - 1,281 "
4. W. Heeley - - 1,649 "	14. H. Perkins - - 1,275 "
5. R. Warrand - - 1,555 "	15. J. D. Sandford - 1,258 "
6. C. Aitchison - - 1,522 "	16. W. Jones - - 1,204 "
7. Robert Moss King - 1,481 "	17. W. Ramsay - - 1,183 "
8. J. Cordery - - 1,435 "	18. J. Peddar - - 1,148 "
9. R. Pomeroy - - 1,398 "	19. Raymond West - 1,134 "
10. J. Peile - - 1,396 "	20. C. Daly - - 1,120 "

— 11 —

MEMORANDUM of the Remuneration given to the Examiners.

	£.		£.
In English Literature, &c., each	- 100	Arabic Literature, &c.	- - 25
Classical	" - 100	Sanskrit	" - - 25
French	" - 50	Mathematics,	- each - 100
German	" - 50	Moral Science,	- each - 100
Italian	" - 50	Natural Science,	- each - 75

EAST INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE).

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COPY of the Reports, dated 4th August 1855, made to the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* by the Examiners appointed under the Act of the 16th & 17th of the Queen, c. 95, for the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of *India*; and a Copy of the CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Appointment and Proceedings of the said Examiners.

(*Mr. Vernon Smith.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
11 August 1855.

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