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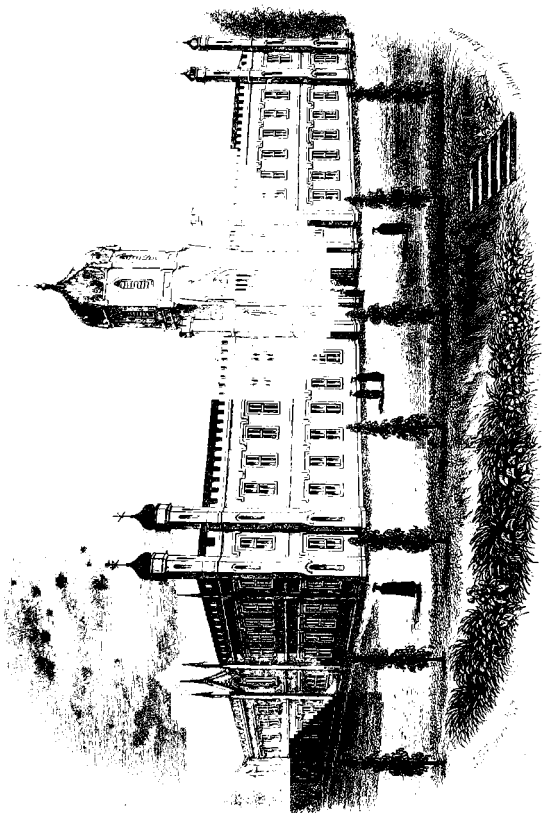
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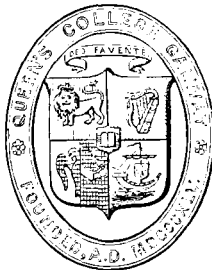
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1	Wednesday	CIRCUMCISION.
2	Thursday	
3	Friday	
4	Saturday	
5	**Sunday**	
6	Monday	EPIPHANY.
7	Tuesday	**Second College Term begins.**
8	Wednesday	Supplemental Matriculation Examination.
9	Thursday	
10	Friday	
11	Saturday	Hilary Term begins.
12	**Sunday**	1st *Sunday after Epiphany.*
13	Monday	
14	Tuesday	
15	Wednesday	
16	Thursday	
17	Friday	
18	Saturday	
19	**Sunday**	2nd *Sunday after Epiphany.*
20	Monday	
21	Tuesday	
22	Wednesday	
23	Thursday	
24	Friday	
25	Saturday	*Conversion of St. Paul.*
26	**Sunday**	3rd *Sunday after Epiphany.*
27	Monday	
28	Tuesday	
29	Wednesday	
30	Thursday	Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
31	Friday	Hilary Term ends.

FEBRUARY, 1851.

1	Saturday	
2	**Sunday**	4th *Sun. after Epiph. Purification B. V. M.*
3	Monday	
4	Tuesday	
5	Wednesday	
6	Thursday	
7	Friday	
8	Saturday	**Exam. for Prizes in Political Economy.**
9	**Sunday**	5th *Sunday after Epiphany.*
10	Monday	
11	Tuesday	
12	Wednesday	
13	Thursday	
14	Friday	
15	Saturday	
16	**Sunday**	*Septuagesima Sunday.*
17	Monday	
18	Tuesday	
19	Wednesday	
20	Thursday	
21	Friday	**Examination for Law Prizes, 2nd Year.**
22	Saturday	**Examination for Law Prizes, 1st Year.**
23	**Sunday**	*Sexagesima Sunday.*
24	Monday	*St. Matthias.*
25	Tuesday	
26	Wednesday	
27	Thursday	
28	Friday	

MARCH, 1851.

1	Saturday	
2	**Sunday**	*Quinquagesima Sunday.*
3	Monday	
4	Tuesday	*Shrove Tuesday.*
5	Wednesday	ASH WEDNESDAY.
6	Thursday	
7	Friday	
8	Saturday	
9	**Sunday**	1st *Sunday in Lent.*
10	Monday	
11	Tuesday	
12	Wednesday	Ember Day.
13	Thursday	
14	Friday	Ember Day.
15	Saturday	Ember Day.
16	**Sunday**	2nd *Sunday in Lent.*
17	Monday	ST. PATRICK.
18	Tuesday	
19	Wednesday	
20	Thursday	
21	Friday	
22	Saturday	
23	**Sunday**	3rd *Sunday in Lent.*
24	Monday	
25	Tuesday	ANNUNCIATION, B. V. M.
26	Wednesday	
27	Thursday	
28	Friday	
29	Saturday	
30	**Sunday**	4th *Sunday in Lent.*
31	Monday	

APRIL, 1851.

1	Tuesday	
2	Wednesday	
3	Thursday	
4	Friday	
5	Saturday	
6	**Sunday**	5th *Sunday in Lent.*
7	Monday	
8	Tuesday	**Second College Term ends.**
9	Wednesday	
10	Thursday	
11	Friday	
12	Saturday	
13	**Sunday**	*Palm Sunday.*
14	Monday	
15	Tuesday	Easter Term begins.
16	Wednesday	
17	Thursday	
18	Friday	GOOD FRIDAY.
19	Saturday	
20	**Sunday**	EASTER SUNDAY.
21	Monday	
22	Tuesday	**Third College Term begins.**
23	Wednesday	*St. George.*
24	Thursday	
25	Friday	
26	Saturday	
27	**Sunday**	1st *Sunday after Easter.*
28	Monday	*St. Mark.*
29	Tuesday	
30	Wednesday	

MAY, 1851.

1	Thursday	*SS. Philip and James.*
2	Friday	
3	Saturday	**Lectures** of Medical Faculty end.
4	**Sunday**	2nd *Sunday after Easter.*
5	Monday	
6	Tuesday	
7	Wednesday	
8	Thursday	
9	Friday	
10	Saturday	
11	**Sunday**	3rd *Sunday after Easter.*
12	Monday	
13	Tuesday	Easter Term ends.
14	Wednesday	
15	Thursday	**Examination for Prizes in Celtic Languages.**
16	Friday	
17	Saturday	
18	**Sunday**	4th *Sunday after Easter.*
19	Monday	
20	Tuesday	
21	Wednesday	
22	Thursday	Trinity Term begins.
23	Friday	
24	Saturday	QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.
25	**Sunday**	5th *Sunday after Easter.*
26	Monday	⎫
27	Tuesday	⎬ Rogation Days.
28	Wednesday	⎭
29	Thursday	ASCENSION.
30	Friday	**Lectures** of the Session end.
31	Saturday	

JUNE, 1851.

1	**Sunday**	1st *Sunday after Ascension.*
2	Monday	
3	Tuesday	**General Sessional Examination commences.**
4	Wednesday	**Sessional Examination continued.**
5	Thursday	**Ex. for Prizes Agricul.; Anatomy, 2nd Year.**
6	Friday	**English Language, and Modern Languages.**
7	Saturday	**Math. 1st Year; Logic; Geology; Mat. Med.;**
8	**Sunday**	*Whit Sunday.* [Physiol., 1st Yr. [Engin. 1st Yr.
9	Monday	**Greek and Latin, 1st Year; Math. 2nd Year;**
10	Tuesday	**Greek and Latin, 1st Year; Chemistry.**
11	Wednesday	**Natural History; Civil Engin. 2nd Year.**
12	Thursday	**Greek and Latin, 2nd Year; Nat. Philos.**
13	Friday	**Greek and Latin, 2nd year; Nat. Philos.**
14	Saturday	**Third College Term ends.** Deans of Fac.
15	**Sunday**	*Trinity Sunday.* [elected for 1851-2.
16	Monday	
17	Tuesday	*St. Barnabas.*
18	Wednesday	
19	Thursday	CORPUS CHRISTI.
20	Friday	
21	Saturday	
22	**Sunday**	1st *Sunday after Trinity.*
23	Monday	
24	Tuesday	*Nativity of St. John the Baptist.*
25	Wednesday	
26	Thursday	
27	Friday	
28	Saturday	[PAUL.
29	**Sunday**	2nd *Sunday after Trinity.* SS. PETER and
30	Monday	

JULY, 1851.

1	Tuesday	
2	Wednesday	*Visitation B. V. M.*
3	Thursday	
4	Friday	
5	Saturday	
6	**Sunday**	3rd *Sunday after Trinity.*
7	Monday	
8	Tuesday	
9	Wednesday	
10	Thursday	
11	Friday	
12	Saturday	
13	**Sunday**	4th *Sunday after Trinity.*
14	Monday	
15	Tuesday	*St. Swithin.*
16	Wednesday	
17	Thursday	
18	Friday	
19	Saturday	
20	**Sunday**	5th *Sunday after Trinity.*
21	Monday	
22	Tuesday	
23	Wednesday	
24	Thursday	
25	Friday	*St. James.*
26	Saturday	*St. Anne.*
27	**Sunday**	6th *Sunday after Trinity.*
28	Monday	
29	Tuesday	
30	Wednesday	
31	Thursday	

AUGUST, 1851.

1	Friday	
2	Saturday	
3	**Sunday**	7th *Sunday after Trinity.*
4	Monday	
5	Tuesday	
6	Wednesday	
7	Thursday	
8	Friday	
9	Saturday	
10	**Sunday**	8th *Sunday after Trinity.*
11	Monday	
12	Tuesday	
13	Wednesday	
14	Thursday	
15	Friday	ASSUMPTION B. V. M.
16	Saturday	
17	**Sunday**	9th *Sunday after Trinity.*
18	Monday	*St. Joachim.*
19	Tuesday	
20	Wednesday	
21	Thursday	
22	Friday	
23	Saturday	
24	**Sunday**	10th *Sunday after Trinity.*
25	Monday	
26	Tuesday	
27	Wednesday	
28	Thursday	*St. Augustine.*
29	Friday	
30	Saturday	
31	**Sunday**	11th *Sunday after Trinity.*

SEPTEMBER, 1851.

1	Monday	
2	Tuesday	
3	Wednesday	Queen's University incorporated, 1850.
4	Thursday	
5	Friday	
6	Saturday	
7	**Sunday**	12th *Sunday after Trinity.*
8	Monday	*Nativity B. V. M.*
9	Tuesday	
10	Wednesday	
11	Thursday	
12	Friday	
13	Saturday	
14	**Sunday**	13th *Sunday after Trinity.*
15	Monday	
16	Tuesday	
17	Wednesday	Ember Day.
18	Thursday	
19	Friday	Ember Day.
20	Saturday	Ember Day.
21	**Sunday**	14th *Sunday after Trinity.*
22	Monday	
23	Tuesday	
24	Wednesday	
25	Thursday	
26	Friday	
27	Saturday	
28	**Sunday**	15th *Sunday after Trinity.*
29	Monday	*Michaelmas Day.*
30	Tuesday	

OCTOBER, 1851.

1	Wednesday	
2	Thursday	
3	Friday	
4	Saturday	
5	**Sunday**	16th *Sunday after Trinity.*
6	Monday	
7	Tuesday	*St. Mark.*
8	Wednesday	
9	Thursday	*St. Denis.*
10	Friday	
11	Saturday	
12	**Sunday**	17th *Sunday after Trinity.*
13	Monday	
14	Tuesday	
15	Wednesday	
16	Thursday	
17	Friday	
18	Saturday	*St. Luke.*
19	**Sunday**	18th *Sunday after Trinity.*
20	Monday	**First College Term begins.**
21	Tuesday	Matric.; Med. Sch. 3rd Yr.; Law Sch. 3rd Yr.
22	Wednesday	Do. Sup. Sess. Ex.; Med. Sc. 2nd Yr.; Law Sc.
23	Thursday	Engin. Sch. 1st Yr.; Law Sch. 1st Yr. [2nd Yr.
24	Friday	Engin. Sch. 2nd Year; Med. Sch. 1st Year.
25	Saturday	
26	**Sunday**	19th *Sunday after Trinity.*
27	Monday	Literary Sch. 2nd Year; Sci. Sch. 1st Year.
28	Tuesday	Literary Sch. 2nd Year; Sci. Sch. 1st Year.
29	Wednesday	Science Sch. 3rd Year.
30	Thursday	Sci. Sch. 3rd Year; Literary Sch. 1st Year.
31	Friday	Sci. Sch. 3rd Year; Literary Sch. 1st Year.

NOVEMBER, 1851.

1	Saturday	ALL SAINTS.
2	**Sunday**	20th *Sunday after Trinity.*
3	Monday	**Agricultural Sch. of 1st and 2nd Year.**
4	Tuesday	**Literary Sch. 3rd Year; Sci. Sch. 2nd Year.**
5	Wednesday	**Literary Sch. 3rd Year; Sci. Sch. 2nd Year.**
6	Thursday	**Scholars declared.**
7	Friday	**Lectures of the Session commence.**
8	Saturday	
9	**Sunday**	21st *Sunday after Trinity.*
10	Monday	
11	Tuesday	
12	Wednesday	
13	Thursday	
14	Friday	
15	Saturday	
16	**Sunday**	22nd *Sunday after Trinity.*
17	Monday	
18	Tuesday	
19	Wednesday	
20	Thursday	
21	Friday	
22	Saturday	
23	**Sunday**	23rd *Sunday after Trinity.*
24	Monday	
25	Tuesday	Michaelmas Term ends.
26	Wednesday	
27	Thursday	
28	Friday	
29	Saturday	
30	**Sunday**	1st *Sunday in Advent.*

DECEMBER, 1851.

1	Monday	*St. Andrew.*
2	Tuesday	
3	Wednesday	
4	Thursday	
5	Friday	
6	Saturday	*St. Nicholas.*
7	**Sunday**	2nd *Sunday in Advent.*
8	Monday	
9	Tuesday	
10	Wednesday	
11	Thursday	
12	Friday	
13	Saturday	
14	**Sunday**	3rd *Sunday in Advent.*
15	Monday	
16	Tuesday	
17	Wednesday	Supplemental Matriculation Examination.
18	Thursday	
19	Friday	**First College Term ends.**
20	Saturday	Ember Day.
21	**Sunday**	4th *Sunday in Advent.*
22	Monday	*St. Thomas.*
23	Tuesday	
24	Wednesday	
25	Thursday	CHRISTMAS DAY.
26	Friday	*St. Stephen*
27	Saturday	*St. John the Evangelist.*
28	**Sunday**	*Holy Innocents.*
29	Monday	
30	Tuesday	Queen's College, Galway, incorporated, 1845.
31	Wednesday	

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

MATRICULATION, for Session 1851–2,		21st and 22nd Oct.
Supplemental Matriculation,*		17th December.
LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS of	First Year,	30th and 31st Oct.
Do.	Second do.,	27th and 28th Oct.
Do.	Third do.,	4th and 5th Nov.
SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS of	First do.,	27th and 28th Oct.
Do.	Second do.,	4th and 5th Nov.
Do.	Third do.,	29th, 30th, and 31st Oct.
ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP of	First do.,	23rd October.
Do.	Second do.,	24th October.
AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS of	First do.,	3rd November.
Do.	Second do.,	3rd November.
MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS of	First do.,	24th October.
Do.	Second do.,	22nd October.
Do.	Third do.,	21st October.
LAW SCHOLARSHIP of	First do.,	23rd October.
Do.	Second do.,	22nd October.
Do.	Third do.,	21st October.
SESSIONAL EXAMINATION,		3rd and 4th June.
SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION, for such students as may not have attended, or may have been disallowed the former examination,		22nd October.

* There will also be a supplemental Matriculation Examination on Wednesday, the 7th January, 1852.

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EXAMINATIONS FOR PRIZES.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES, for Students of	First Year,	9th and 10th June.
Do. „	Second do.,	12th and 13th June.
MODERN LANGUAGES, ...		6th June.
CELTIC LANGUAGES, ...		15th May.
MATHEMATICS, for Students of	First Year,	7th June.
Do. „	Second do.,	9th June.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, ...		12th and 13th June.
CHEMISTRY, ...		10th June.
NATURAL HISTORY, ...		11th June.
LOGIC, ...		7th June.
MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY, ...		7th June.
CIVIL ENGINEERING, for Students of	First Year,	9th June.
Do. „	Second do.,	11th June.
AGRICULTURE, for Students of	First Year,	5th June.
Do. „	Second do.,	5th June.
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, for Students of	First Year,	9th June.
Do. „	Second do.,	5th June.
MATERIA MEDICA, ...		7th June.
JURISPRUDENCE AND ENGLISH LAW, for Students of	First Year,	22nd Feb.
Do. „	Second do.,	21st Feb.
POLITICAL ECONOMY, ...		8th February.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND,

Established by Royal Charter, Aug. 15, 1850.

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Visitor.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Chancellor.

His Excellency GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, Earl of CLARENDON, K. G., K. C. B., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Senate.

Right Hon. MAZIERE BRADY, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Most Rev. RICHARD, Archbishop of Dublin.
Most Rev. Archbishop DANIEL MURRAY.
Right Hon. WILLIAM, Earl of ROSSE, K. St. P., F. R. S., &c.
Right Hon. THOMAS, Baron MONTEAGLE, of Brandon.
Right Hon. FRANCIS BLACKBURNE, Chief Justice, Queen's Bench.
Right Hon. T. B. C. SMITH, Master of the Rolls.
Right Hon. DAVID R. PIGOT, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Right Hon. THOMAS WYSE.
Sir PHILIP CRAMPTON, Bt., M. D., F. R. C. S. I., F. R. S., M. R. I. A.
The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
RICHARD GRIFFITH, Esq., LL. D., F. R. S. E., M. R. I. A.
DOMINICK J. CORRIGAN, Esq., M. D.
Captain THOMAS A. LARCOM, R. E., M. R. I. A.
JAMES GIBSON, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Together with such others, not exceeding twenty in all, as her Majesty, by warrant under her sign manual, shall appoint.

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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND possesses the full power of granting to students who shall have completed the courses of education prescribed and directed for the several degrees in any one or other of the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, or Galway, all such degrees in Arts, Medicine, and Law, as are granted by other Universities or Colleges in their several faculties.

All students who shall have completed their education in any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and shall have obtained degrees from the Queen's University, shall be fully possessed of all such rights and immunities, and shall be entitled to all such rank and precedence, as may belong to similar degrees granted by all other Universities or Colleges.

Candidates for the degree of M.D. may pursue part of their medical course in other schools besides the Queen's Colleges in Ireland; provided such other schools be approved by the Senate of the Queen's University. The Senate may receive as evidence of medical education certificates of attendance upon the lectures or hospital practice of such teachers as may afford sufficient evidence of their competency and means of affording instruction; provided the students who present such certificates shall have attended, in some one of the Queen's Colleges, at least one-third of the medical lectures prescribed for the degree of M.D.

The Queen's Colleges are constituted Colleges of the Queen's University in Ireland, and all the Professors of these Colleges are to be considered Professors of the University; but the Colleges are not in any way under the

jurisdiction or control of the University Senate, further than as regards the regulations for the qualifications of the several degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.

The Chancellor and Senate are empowered to appoint Examiners, and to endow such Scholarships, Prizes, and Exhibitions, for which funds may be by donation or grant hereafter supplied, and to make such regulations for the attainment and tenure of such Scholarships as to them may seem fit. They also shall have the power to demand and receive for the granting of degrees such reasonable fees as the Chancellor and Senate, with the approbation of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall from time to time direct.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

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THIS College, founded by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, bearing date the 30th of December, 1845, according to the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, is a corporation by the style and title of THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, AND PROFESSORS OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY; and consists of a President, Vice-President, and twenty Professors.

The Professors are divided into three FACULTIES, viz., Arts, Medicine, and Law. The Faculty of Arts is further divided into the Literary and Science divisions.

1. THE LITERARY DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS includes the Professors of—1. The Greek Language. 2. The Latin Language. 3. History and English Literature. 4. Modern Languages. 5. The Celtic Languages.

2. THE SCIENCE DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS includes the Professors of—1. Mathematics. 2. Natural Philosophy. 3. Chemistry. 4. Natural History. 5. Logic and Metaphysics. 6. Mineralogy and Geology. 7. Civil Engineering. 8. Agriculture.

3. THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE includes the Professors of—1. Anatomy and Physiology. 2. Practice of Medicine. 3. Practice of Surgery. 4. Materia Medica. 5. Midwifery.

4. The FACULTY OF LAW includes the Professors of—1. English Law. 2. Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

Each of these bodies elects, annually, from among its members, a DEAN OF FACULTY, who presides at its

meetings, and represents his Faculty, or division of Faculty, in the College Council.

THE COUNCIL, which consists of the President, the Vice-President, and the four Deans of Faculty, exercises the general government and administration of the College. It has the power of making regulations for its government in cases not provided for by the Statutes, rules, or ordinances; of arranging the courses of instruction in the College; of making regulations for the maintenance of discipline and good conduct among the students, in cases not provided for by the Statutes; and of affixing penalties and punishments to violations of the same.

The powers and duties of the PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, PROFESSORS, REGISTRAR, BURSAR, LIBRARIAN, and CURATOR of the MUSEUM, are defined by the Statutes, chapters IV.–X.

Students of the College are either matriculated or non-matriculated. MATRICULATED STUDENTS are admitted upon payment of the required fees, and passing the prescribed examinations in their respective Faculties. NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS are permitted, without undergoing a preliminary examination, to attend any separate course or courses of Lectures, but are not permitted to become candidates for scholarships, prizes, or degrees.

THE COLLEGE SESSION commences on the third Tuesday in October, and ends on the second Saturday in June. It consists of three Terms. The FIRST TERM extends from the commencement of the session to the Christmas recess; the SECOND TERM, from the Christmas recess to the Easter recess; and the THIRD TERM from the Easter recess to the end of the session.

MODE OF OBTAINING DEGREES IN ARTS.

CANDIDATES for the degree of A. B., from the Queen's University in Ireland, will be required to pass a MATRICULATION EXAMINATION in the following subjects:

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

Grammar and Composition.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE:

The Candidate may select any two of the following Books :

HOMER—Iliad, books i.–iv.
XENOPHON—Anabasis, books i.–iii.
LUCIAN—Walker's Selections.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

The Candidate may select any two of the following Books :

VIRGIL—Æneid, books i.–v.
HORACE—Odes, book i.; Satires, book i.
SALLUST—The Conspiracy of Catiline and Jugurthine War.
CÆSAR—Gallic War, books v., vi.
Retranslation from English into Latin of portions of Cæsar.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA:

The first four Rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of the Square Root.
Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.
Proportion.
Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY:

EUCLID—books i.–ii.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:

Outlines of Grecian and Roman History.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.*

* Rev. T. K. Arnold's Handbooks are recommended.

After having passed this examination, every candidate must pursue a course of study extending over three sessions, and must attend the prescribed lectures, during at least two terms of each session. He will also be required, at the end of each session, or at the commencement of the following one, to pass an examination in the subjects of instruction of the preceding session. No student can obtain credit for his year who has not both regularly attended the lectures and also passed at the general examination.

The following tables show the courses of instruction settled for the session of 1850–51. All candidates will be required to answer, at the general examination, in the courses prescribed for all students. Candidates for prizes will be examined in the additional courses.*

* In the first session the student may select either the French or German languages; in the second session either the Greek and Latin Languages or the higher Mathematics; in the third session, either Metaphysics or Jurisprudence and Political Economy. In all cases, however, one or other of these courses is indispensable.

FIRST SESSION.

SUBJECTS OF LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.

		FOR ALL STUDENTS.	ADDITIONAL FOR PRIZES.
First Term.	GREEK, . .	HERODOTUS, Book vii.	
	LATIN, . .	LIVY, Books xxi. xxii.	LIVY, Book xxiii.
	FRENCH, . .	Grammar ; Composition ; MIGNET, Revolution Française.	CORNEILLE, Polyeucte; Catechetical examination on the Author, conducted in French.
	GERMAN, . .	Grammar ; Composition ; GOETHE, Iphigenie auf Tauris.	
	MATHEMATICS	EUCLID. Books iii. vi.; and Definitions of Book v.	Elements of Solid Geometry ; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; use of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables.
Second Term.	GREEK, . .	DEMOSTHENES, Olynthiac Orations.	DEMOSTHENES, de Coronâ.
	LATIN, . .	CICERO, Catilinarian Orations.	CICERO, Manilian Law, Archias and Milo.
	ENGLISH, .	Latham on the English Language.	Whately's Rhetoric, Part III.
	FRENCH, . .	As in First Term ; Outline of French Literature.	Original composition in French; VOLTAIRE, Merope ; MOLIERE, Misanthrope.
	GERMAN, . .	As in First Term ; Outline of German Literature.	LIEBIG, Chemische Briefe; SCHILLER, The Minor Poems.
	MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic ; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations, and the nature and use of Logarithms.	Method of Indeterminate Coefficients ; Nature, transformation, and depression of Equations ; Cubic Equations ; Elimination ; Limits of the Roots of Equations.
Third Term.	GREEK, . .	HOMER, Iliad, xviii. xxii. xxiv.	ÆSCHYLUS, Prometheus Vinctus.
	LATIN, . .	VIRGIL, Æneid, vi.-ix.	HORACE, Odes, Book iv.; Epistola ad Pisones.
	FRENCH, . .	As in First Term ; RACINE, Athalie.	Translation from Horace, Odes, Book ii. ; Comparative Grammar.
	GERMAN, . .	As in First Term ; LIEBIG, Chemische Briefe.	Original Composition and Conversation in German ; Comparative Grammar.
	MATHEMATICS	Plane Trigonometry.	Discussion of the Equations of the Right Line and Circle ; Properties of Polars, Centres of Similitude, &c.

SECOND SESSION.

SUBJECTS OF LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.

		FOR ALL STUDENTS.	ADDITIONAL FOR PRIZES.
First Term.	GREEK, . .	THUCYDIDES, Book ii.	THUCYDIDES, Book iii.
	LATIN, . .	TACITUS, Germania and Agricola.	TACITUS, Annals, Book i.
	MATHEMATICS	Spherical Trigonometry; Use of Trigonometrical Tables.	Algebraic Geometry, including the leading properties of Conic Sections.
	CHEMISTRY,	Doctrine of Heat; General Laws of chemical Combination; Chemistry of the non-metallic elementary Substances.	
	NATURAL HISTORY.	Physical Geography; Outlines of human and comparative Anatomy and Physiology.	
	LOGIC, . .	Murray's Logic, by Walker; Easy Lessons on Reasoning.	Thomson's Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought.
Second Term.	GREEK, . .	PLATO, Apology and Crito.	ARISTOTLE, Ethics (Fitzgerald's Selections).
	LATIN, . .	CICERO, de Officiis, Books i. ii.	CICERO, de Oratore, Books i. ii.
	MATHEMATICS	First Principles of Algebraic Geometry and Conic Sections.	Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, including the Differentiation of Functions and Equations, Methods of Development, Maxima and Minima, the Integration of Functions of one variable.
	CHEMISTRY, .	Chemistry of the Metals, and their compounds; Metallurgical Processes, &c.	
	NATURAL HISTORY.	Zoology; Distribution of Animals; Races of Man.	
Third Term.	GREEK, . .	SOPHOCLES, Œdipus Coloneus.	ARISTOPHANES, Knights.
	LATIN, . .	TERENCE, Adelphi and Heautontimoreumenos.	LUCRETIUS, Book i.
	MATHEMATICS	First Principles of the differential and integral Calculus.	First Principles of the general Theory of Curves and Surfaces; Rectification, Quadrature, and Cubature.
	CHEMISTRY, .	Organic Chemistry.	

THIRD SESSION. SUBJECTS OF LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.		
FOR ALL STUDENTS.		**ADDITIONAL FOR PRIZES.**

		FOR ALL STUDENTS	ADDITIONAL FOR PRIZES
First Term.	HISTORY, .	History of Europe, from the Fall of the Roman Empire of the West to the Death of Charlemagne.	
	ENGLISH LITERATURE.	Review of the principal Authors, from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Elizabeth.	
	NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	Elements of Mechanics and Hydrostatics.	Mathematical Theory of Mechanics.
	METAPHYSICS.	Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences; Selections from Lord Bacon; Sir J. Herschell's Natural Philosophy, Part ii. Chaps. 6, 7.	Mill's Logic. Book iii. to end of vol. i.
	JURISPRUDENCE.	Reddie's Inquiries in the Science of Law (2nd edit.)	
	POLITICAL ECONOMY.	Senior's Political Economy; Bastiat's Popular Fallacies, translated by G. R. Porter.	
Second Term.	HISTORY, .	Continuation of the History of Europe to the Taking of Constantinople by the Turks.	
	ENGLISH LITERATURE.	Review of the principal Authors from the Accession of Elizabeth to the Revolution of 1688.	
	NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	Elements of Pneumatics and Heat; the Steam Engine.	Mathematical Theory of Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.
	METAPHYSICS.	History of Mental Philosophy; General Principles of Metaphysics.	
	JURISPRUDENCE.	As in first Term, ...	Sir J. Macintosh's Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations.
	POLITICAL ECONOMY.	Burton's Political and Social Economy; Heron's Lectures on Taxation.	Smith's Wealth of Nations.
Third Term.	HISTORY, .	Continuation of the History of Europe to the Fifteenth Century.	
	ENGLISH LITERATURE.	Review of the principal Authors from the Revolution of 1688 to the present time.	
	NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	Elements of Astronomy, Optics, and Electricity.	Mathemat. Theories of Plane Astron. & Opts.

Students who have pursued part of their education in either of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast or Cork, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in Arts, Law, or Medicine, are permitted, on passing the prescribed Examinations, to take corresponding rank in this College.

After having completed these courses of study, and having passed the required collegiate examinations, students may present themselves for examination for the degree of A.B. from the Queen's University in Ireland.

Candidates for the degree of A.M. shall be admitted to examination one year after having obtained the degree of A.B., provided they shall have attended College Lectures for one Term during that year, and shall have pursued one of the following courses of study:

1. COURSE OF LANGUAGES:

> An extended course of the Greek, Latin, and two modern languages; together with attendance on a course of lectures on one foreign modern language.

2. COURSE OF HISTORY AND METAPHYSICS, OR JURISPRUDENCE:

> An extended course of Logic, and of History and English Literature; together with attendance on a course of lectures on Metaphysics, or on a course of lectures on Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

3. COURSE OF MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE:

> An extended course of Mathematics, and of the physical and natural sciences; together with attendance on a course of lectures on Mineralogy and Geology.

MODE OF OBTAINING THE DIPLOMA OF CIVIL ENGINEER.

CANDIDATES for the diploma of CIVIL ENGINEER will be required to pass a MATRICULATION EXAMINATION in the following subjects:

English Grammar and Composition.
Outlines of Ancient History.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.
Elements of Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the Extraction of the Square Root.
Elements of Algebra, including Simple Equations.
Euclid, books i., ii., iii., vi., with Definitions of book v.

After having passed this examination, every candidate must pursue a course of study extending over two sessions, and must attend the prescribed lectures during, at least two terms in each session. He will also be required, at the end of each session, or at the commencement of the following one, to pass an examination in the subjects of instruction of the preceding session. No student will obtain credit for his year who has not regularly attended the lectures, and also passed at the sessional examination.

The following are the courses of instruction and examinations.

FIRST SESSION.

MATHEMATICS—*Algebra.*—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Elements of Solid Geometry; Practical application of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables; First principles of Algebraic Geometry.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—*Mechanics.*—Force, motion, and inertia; Theory of falling bodies; Projectiles; Pendulums; Centre of gravity; The mechanical powers; Elementary principles of machinery; Steam engine; Strength of materials. *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*— Pressure and equilibrium of fluids; Springs, wells, and water works; Floating bodies; Atmospheric pressure; Air-pump and barometer; Evaporation and ebullition; Steam; Fluids in motion; Machines for raising water. *Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.*—Elementary prin-

ciples. *Optics.*—Reflexion, Refraction, and Dispersion of Light ; Optical instruments. *Astronomy and Meteorology.*—First principles.[*]

CHEMISTRY.—Doctrine and effects of heat ; Atomic theory and law of combination ; Chemistry of the non-metallic elementary substances, and the products of their combinations ; Chemistry of metals, special attention being directed to those metals and metallic compounds which are the objects of chemical manufacture and metallurgical operations ; Chemistry of organic bodies, including the manufacture of beer, wine, starch, sugar, &c., &c.

SURVEYING.—Practice of levelling ; Surveying with the chain and with angular instruments ; Theory, construction, and use of levels, theodolites, and other instruments used in engineering field-work ; Mensuration ; Construction and use of earth-work tables.

DRAWING.—Plotting plans and sections ; Bridge-drawing ; Projection ; Architectural drawing ; Measurement of work from drawings.

SECOND SESSION.

THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, with practical application.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.—A more advanced course of Mathematical Physics, with particular reference to their application in the arts of construction and machinery.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.—Igneous, aqueous, and metamorphic rocks ; Chronological classification of rocks ; Stratification ; Changes of level of the earth's surface ; Geological formations ; Description of vegetable and animal fossils ; Physical geology ; Vegetable origin of coal ; Origin of coal fields. Mineralogy ; Crystallography ; Physical and other characters of minerals ; Description and uses of the principal minerals ; Mineral Veins. Industrial application of Geology and Mineralogy.

CIVIL ENGINEERING —Engineering field-work ; Setting out work from drawings ; Laying down curves, half widths, &c. ; Nature and application of materials in construction ; Draining ; Road-making ; Earth-work ; Bridge-building in stone, brick, timber, and iron ; Mortars and cements ; Preparation of specifications, estimates, &c.

DRAWING.—A more extended course ; Perspective ; Construction of models of ground ; Machine drawing, &c.

[*] The chief applications of the principles enumerated above, in Nature and in the Arts, will be carefully pointed out, and the whole illustrated by proper apparatus.
Besides the above experimental and popular course, students will be required to attend a separate course of lectures in Mathematical Physics.

Every matriculated student who has attended these courses of lectures, and passed the prescribed examinations, shall receive a certificate of being qualified to act as Assistant to an Engineer.   After having been three years practically engaged in engineering, under the direction of a qualified engineer, he shall be admitted to examination for the diploma of CIVIL ENGINEER.

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MODE OF OBTAINING THE DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

CANDIDATES for the Diploma in Agriculture will be required to pass a MATRICULATION EXAMINATION in the following subjects:

> English Grammar and Composition.
> Elements of Arithmetic.

After having passed this examination, every candidate must pursue a course of study extending over two sessions.   The regulations, with respect to attendance on lectures and passing examinations, are the same as those prescribed for obtaining the certificate of Assistant Engineer.

The following are the courses of instruction and examination:

FIRST SESSION.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—A course of experimental and popular Lectures on the principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Heat, Electricity, and general Physics, special reference being made to their practical applications.

CHEMISTRY.— As for students in Engineering ; The character, properties, and relation to agriculture of the several elementary bodies, and of the compound substances produced by their combination ; Chemical laws bearing on the growth of plants, the feeding of animals, and the theory and action of manures in general.

NATURAL HISTORY.—*Botany.*—Structure of Plants ; Phenomena of vegetable life ; Food of plants ; Composition of soils ; Theory of manures, and of the rotation of crops. Important vegetable products, —as flax, cotton, starch, sugar, gum, oils, resins, dyes. Theory of horticulture ; Diseases of plants ; Rust, Smut, &c. ; Potato-disease. Insects injurious to cultivated plants ; Remedies. Classification of plants ; Detailed descriptions of useful plants ; Distribution of plants, especially of the grains ; Nature of soils, as determined by their vegetation. *Zoology.*—Structure of the different tribes of animals, especially of the domestic animals ; Phenomena of life ; Application of principles thence derived to the preservation of health, and prevention of disease, in man, and the domestic animals ; Food ; Ventilation ; Warming ; Clothing ; &c. Natural arrangement of animals ; Special descriptions of useful animals. Breeds of domestic animals ; Theory of breeding. Geographical distribution of animals ; General laws of distribution.

AGRICULTURE.—Comparison of ancient and modern agriculture ; Origin, chemical composition, and constitution of soils ; Effects of permanent improvements ; Influence of natural agents, air, water, heat, light, &c. ; Rotation of crops ; Theory and chemical composition of manures ; Cultivation of farm plants and produce ; their economical application as the food of animals.

N. B. The natural history of farm animals is taught by the Professor of Agriculture, and the natural history of cultivated plants by the Professor of Natural History.

SECOND SESSION.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.—As for engineering students of the second year.

LAND SURVEYING. — Surveying ; Levelling ; Land-measuring ; Construction of farm maps ; Mensuration.

AGRICULTURE.—Draining, fencing, and permanent improvements of land ; Description and uses of farm implements and machinery ; Farm labour and management ; Cultivation of green fallow crops, grain crops, pulse tribe, flax, cultivated and pasture grasses ; Description and classification of farm stock ; Principles and practice of breeding, rearing, feeding, &c.

Upon completing these courses, students will be admissible to examination for the diploma of Agriculture, in the faculty of Arts.

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MODE OF OBTAINING THE DEGREE OF M. D.

CANDIDATES for the degree of M. D. from the Queen's University in Ireland, will be required to pass a MATRICULATION EXAMINATION in the subjects of matriculation prescribed for students in Arts. They must also pursue a course of study extending over four sessions, and attend at least three-fourths of the Lectures throughout the entire of each session. They will also be required to pass a sessional examination in the subjects lectured on during the session.

The following courses of study are prescribed; the order of which, although strongly recommended, is not, however, absolutely imperative.

FIRST SESSION.

FRENCH OR GERMAN.—As prescribed for students in Arts, of the first year.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Elements of *Mechanics*, *Hydrostatics*, *Pneumatics*, *Optics*, *Heat*, and *Electricity*.

CHEMISTRY.—General principles of chemical philosophy ; Laws of combination by weight and volume ; Atomic theory ; Nature of salts, &c.; Chemistry of the non-metallic bodies, and of the metals ; Organic Chemistry.

BOTANY.—(*Three Months.*)—Anatomy and physiology of plants; Morphology ; Principles of classification ; Natural system ; Descriptions of the natural orders ; Geographical distribution of plants.

** Botanical excursions on Saturdays.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—(*Six Months.*)—Structural Anatomy of the human body, including the examination of the physical and vital properties of the various tissues ; Systematic Anatomy and Physiology of the instruments of organic life.

SECOND SESSION.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—(*Three Months.*)

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—(*Three Months.*)—Students will be required to prepare the principal gases, and practically to examine their

properties. Many of the more important chemical preparations of the Pharmacopœia, such as nitric, hydrochloric, and prussic acids, ammonia, potash, ether, &c., salts used in the arts and in medicine, as alum, chloride of zinc, calomel, iodide of potassium, and tests employed in the laboratory, will also be made. The methods of testing in general, and as applied to detect impurities in drugs and commercial chemical products, as well as to the detection of arsenic and other poisons, will form part of the course.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—(*Six Months.*)—General and systematic anatomy of the human body ; Physiology of the functions of animal life.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—(*Six Months.*)—Includes demonstrative lectures upon the special and relative anatomy of the human body, and practice of dissection, under the superintendence of the Professor and of the Demonstrator of Anatomy.

MATERIA MEDICA.—(*Six Months.*)—Natural history and chemical relations of medicines, their physical properties, physiological effects, and therapeutic actions ; Distinction between different articles in the same class of medicaments ; Poisonous actions of medicines and means of counteraction ; Exhibition of chemical and other experiments necessary for elucidation ; Consideration of remedial agents, not included in the British Codex ; Different modes of exhibiting medicines, and the application of each according to particular requirements.

THIRD SESSION.

PRACTICE OF SURGERY.—(*Six Months.*)—Theory of abnormal actions arising from inflammation and its consequences: such as formation of abscesses, ulceration, tumours ; Symptoms, local and constitutional, of surgical diseases ; their diagnosis, prognosis, and medical treatment ; Demonstrations of the surgical operations, and varieties in the methods adopted in each according to authorities, and peculiarities of the case ; Methods of proceeding in other surgical cases, as treatment of fractures, luxations, &c.

MIDWIFERY.—(*Six Months.*)—General view of the reproductive function throughout animated nature ; Anatomy and physiology of the special organs ; Development of the ovum ; Constitutional and local effects of conception ; Evidences and duration of pregnancy ; Natural labour, its signs, stages, and management ; Treatment of the child at birth ; Alteration in its circulation ; Mechanism of parturition ; Measurements of the pelvis ; Variations from natural presentations ; Compound, complicated, and difficult labours ; Use of instruments, of chloroform, of ergot ; Premature confinement ; Morbid states

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of ovum ; Diseases of childbed ; Lactation, choice of a nurse ; Fœtal peculiarities and growth; the occasional defects in the newly born; Suspended animation, its causes and treatment ; Management of infants ; Composition of milk ; Artificial feeding ; Causes of peculiarities in diseases of infancy and childhood ; Dentition ; Diseases affecting the different systems, in their order ; Development of the female system ; its constitutional derangements ; Organic displacements and diseases ; Use of the speculum ; Alterations consequent on age ; Climacteric disease in woman.

CLINICAL SURGERY.*—(*Six Months.*)

FOURTH SESSION.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—(*Six Months.*)—Diseases in general, Causes, extrinsic and intrinsic. Terminations, fatal or favourable. Prevention, treatment ; Inflammation in general ; Inflammation of the organs of respiration and circulation, of the viscera, of the abdomen and pelvis, of the nervous system generally, of the eye and ear, &c. ; Idiopathic fevers, their varieties and symptoms ; Pathology; Structural changes ; Terminations, treatment ; Chronic diseases, functional and organic; Diseases of the skin, and other diseases not referable to the above arrangement.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Nature of medical evidence ; Responsibilities and obligations of medical witnesses ; Injuries to the person, including wounds, infanticide, rape, &c., distinguishing the contingents of accident or malice, and if fatal, whether death was the *result* or only *coincident ;* Classification of poisons; Symptoms peculiar to each class and to each poison ; Lesions of texture or other post mortem evidence of their presence or action ; Tests for poisonous substances possessing chemical reaction, and for blood and other stains ; Death from cold, starvation. lightning, &c. ; Judicial questions arising from pregnancy ; Responsibility and capability of the insane, idiotic, or otherwise diseased in mind. Through the course, short references made to such parts of the criminal code as may be necessary to show the chief points for medical investigation.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.—(*Six Months.*)

Candidates for the degree of M. D. will be also required to give evidence of twenty-four months' attendance in a general hospital, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University; or of eighteen months' attend-

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* Clinical instruction is given at the County Galway Infirmary, by the Professors of the Medical Faculty.

ance in a general hospital, with six months' out practice of an hospital or dispensary; and also a course of practical pharmacy of three months.

Upon completing these courses and attendances candidates will be entitled to present themselves for examination for the degree of M. D. from the Queen's University in Ireland.

Graduates in Arts will be admitted to examination for the degree of M. D. in two years after they shall have obtained the degree of A. B., provided they shall have completed the curriculum prescribed for the second, third, and fourth years of medical study, and the required clinical attendance.

Candidates for the degree of M. D., who have pursued part of their studies in other schools of Medicine or Surgery besides the Queen's Colleges, will be admitted to the degree of M. D. by the Queen's University in Ireland, upon producing authenticated certificates from the professors or lecturers of other medical schools recognised by the University Senate, provided such candidates shall have attended, in some one of the Queen's Colleges, at least one-third of the medical lectures prescribed in the course for the degree of M. D.

MODE OF OBTAINING DEGREES IN LAW.

DIPLOMA OF ELEMENTARY LAW.

CANDIDATES for the diploma of Elementary Law will be required to pass a MATRICULATION EXAMINATION in the subjects of Matriculation prescribed for students in Arts.

After having passed this examination, every candidate must pursue a course of study extending over three sessions, and must attend the lectures of the Professors

of English Law and of Jurisprudence, which are delivered in the first and second Terms of each session. He will also be required, at the close of those lectures, in the second Term, to pass an examination in the subjects lectured upon by the professors of the Faculty of Law during the session.

The following are the courses of instruction:

FIRST SESSION.

The Law of Property and the principles of Conveyancing.
Jurisprudence.

SECOND SESSION.

Equity and Bankruptcy.
Civil Law.

THIRD SESSION.

Common and Criminal Law.

On completing these courses of study candidates will be entitled to present themselves for examination for the diploma of Elementary Law.

DEGREE OF LL. B.

Candidates for the degree of LL. B., from the Queen's University in Ireland, must pursue the same course of study as candidates for the diploma of Elementary Law, and must also obtain the degree of A. B. After obtaining such degree, they will be required to pursue the following course of study:

FOURTH SESSION.

A more extended course of study of the subjects appointed for the elementary courses, together with a course of study of the law of evidence and pleading in the Courts of Common Law and Equity, of Medical Jurisprudence, and of constitutional, colonial, and international law.

Upon completing this course, candidates will be entitled to present themselves for examination for the degree of LL. B. from the Queen's University in Ireland.

DEGREE OF LL. D.

Candidates for the degree of LL. D. will be entitled to present themselves for examination for that degree, before the Queen's University in Ireland, at the expiration of three years after they shall have obtained the degree of LL. B. The subjects of examination for the degree of LL. D. will be appointed by the Senate of the Queen's University.

SPECIAL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

IN addition to the courses required for obtaining the several degrees and diplomas, instruction is also given in the following subjects.

CELTIC LANGUAGES.

This class is open to all students, but chiefly recommended to students of the second year.

The following is the course of instruction and examination:

> Selections from the Gospel of St. Matthew.
> Halliday's edition of Keating's History of Ireland.
> Select portions of O'Donovan's Annals of the Four Masters.
> Selections from Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy.
> Grammar and Composition.

Prizes are awarded to the best answerers, provided they shall have attended the Professor's lectures during two terms of the session.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

The course of practical chemistry prescribed for medical students in the second year· consists of two consecutive hours, given twice a week during one term of the session. It is open to all other students of the College. A prize will be awarded to such matriculated students as shall show most diligence and ability in performing the various processes and testing operations through which the practical course is intended to guide them.

SUPPLEMENTAL COURSE OF LOGIC.

THE PROFESSOR OF LOGIC will deliver a supplemental course of Lectures, during the third Term of the session of 1850–51, in continuation of the subjects lectured on in the course prescribed for students in Arts of the second year. Attendance upon this supplemental course will not be compulsory.

JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THE PROFESSOR OF JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY will deliver a course of twenty-four lectures, during the first and second Terms of the session of ﹐ 1851–52. These Lectures will be open to the public.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

AT the commencement of the session of 1851–2, the College is empowered to confer twenty-four literary scholarships, and twenty-one science scholarships, of the value of £24 each; also six medical scholarships and three law scholarships, of the value of £20 each. These scholarships will be divided in equal proportions amongst matriculated students of the first, second, and third years. Two scholarships in engineering, and four in agriculture, divided in equal proportions amongst matriculated students of the first and second years, will also be awarded.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

EIGHT scholarships will be awarded to the best answerers in the following course:

GREEK:

    HOMER.—Iliad, books i.–vi.
    EURIPIDES.—Hecuba.
    XENOPHON.—Anabasis, books i.–iii.
    LUCIAN.—Walker's Selections.

LATIN:

    VIRGIL.—Æneid, books i.–v.
    HORACE.—Odes, books i., ii.; Satires; Epistles, books i., ii.
    CICERO.—De Senectute, and De Amicitia.
    SALLUST.—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
    CÆSAR.—Gallic War, books v., vi.

    Composition in Greek, Latin, and English Prose.[*]

  * The Rev. T. K. ARNOLD's introductory works on Greek and Latin prose composition are recommended.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:

>   History of Greece to the death of Alexander.
>   History of Rome to the accession of Augustus.*
>   Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

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LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

EIGHT Scholarships will be awarded to the best answerers in the following course:

GREEK:

>   HOMER.—Iliad, books xviii., xxii., xxiv.; Odyssey, ix.–xii
>   ÆSCHYLUS.—Prometheus Vinctus.
>   EURIPIDES.—Medea.
>   HERODOTUS.—Book vii.
>   DEMOSTHENES.—Olynthiac Orations; De Corona.

LATIN:

>   VIRGIL.—Æneid, books vi.–ix.
>   HORACE.—Odes, books iii., iv.; Epistles, book ii.; Epistola ad Pisones.
>   JUVENAL.—Satires iii., x., xiii., xiv.
>   LIVY.—Books xxi.–xxiii.
>   CICERO.—Catilinarian Orations; Manilian Law; Archias; Milo.

ENGLISH:

>   Latham on the English Language.
>   Whateley's Rhetoric, Part iii.
>   MILTON.—Paradise Lost, books i. ii.

FRENCH:†

>   RACINE.—Athalie.
>   MIGNET.—Revolution Française.
>   Outline of French Literature.
>   Grammar and Composition.

* Dr. SCHMITZ's Histories of Greece and Rome are recommended.
† The candidate may select either French or German.

GERMAN:*

> GOETHE.—Iphigenie auf Tauris.
> Outline of German Literature.
> Grammar and Composition.

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LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

EIGHT Scholarships will be awarded to the best answerers in the following course:

GREEK:

> ÆSCHYLUS.—Septem contra Thebas.
> SOPHOCLES.—Œdipus Coloneus.
> ARISTOPHANES.—The Knights.
> THUCYDIDES.—Books i.–iii.
> PLATO.—Apology and Crito.
> ARISTOTLE.—Ethics (Fitzgerald's Selections.)

LATIN:

> TERENCE.—Adelphi ; Heautontimorumenos.
> LUCRETIUS.—Books i., ii.
> CICERO.—De Officiis ; De Oratore.
> TACITUS.—Germania , Agricola ; Annals, book i.†

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SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

SEVEN Scholarships will be awarded to the best answerers in the following course:

·ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA:

> The first four rules of Arithmetic.
> Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
> Extraction of the Square Root.

* The candidate may select either French or German.
† In future years, English and one foreign modern language will form a part of the course of Literary Scholarships of the third year.

Proportion and Progression.
Simple and Quadratic Equations.
Permutations and Combinations.
The Binomial Theorem.

GEOMETRY:

EUCLID.—Books i., ii., iii., iv., and vi., with definitions of book v.

TRIGONOMETRY:

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.—So far as to include the solution of triangles.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

SEVEN Scholarships will be awarded to the best answerers in the following course:

ALGEBRA:

Method of Indeterminate Coefficients.
Nature, transformation, and depression of Equations.
Cubic Equations.
Limits of the Roots of Equations.
Elimination.

GEOMETRY:

Properties of Polars, Centres of Similitude, &c.
Elements of Solid Geometry.

TRIGONOMETRY AND LOGARITHMS:

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Use of Logarithmetic and Trigonometrical Tables.

ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY:

Discussion of the Equations of the Right Line and Circle.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

SEVEN Scholarships will be awarded to the best answerers in the following course:

MATHEMATICS:

Algebraic Geometry, including the leading properties of Conic Sections.

Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, including the differentiation of functions and equations; Methods of development; Maxima and minima, and the integration of functions of one variable.

First principles of the general theory of curves and surfaces; Rectification, quadrature, and cubature.

CHEMISTRY:

General principles of Chemical Philosophy.
Laws of combination by weight and volume.
Atomic Theory.
Nature of salts, &c.
Chemistry of non-metallic bodies.
Chemistry of the metals.
Organic Chemistry.

NATURAL HISTORY:*

Physical Geography.
Human and comparative Anatomy and Physiology.
Zoology.

LOGIC:

Murray's Logic, by Walker.
Easy Lessons on Reasoning.
Thomson's Outlines of the Necessary Laws of Thought.
The subjects discussed in the Professor's lectures.

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* Books recommended:—Carpenter's General and Comparative Physiology; Paterson's Zoology; or "Zoologie, par M. Milne Edwards."

ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FIRST YEAR.

ONE Scholarship will be awarded to the best answerer in the following course:

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA:

Elements of Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square root.
Elements of Algebra, including simple and quadratic equations, arithmetical and geometrical progressions, and the nature and use of logarithms.

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY:

EUCLID.—Books i., ii., iii., iv., vi., with definitions of book v.
Elementary properties of planes, prisms, and pyramids.
Plane Trigonometry, so far as to include the solution of triangles.

GRAMMAR, HISTORY, AND GEOGRAPHY:

English Grammar and Composition.
Outlines of Ancient History.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

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ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.

ONE scholarship will be awarded to the best answerer in the course of MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, and SURVEYING, prescribed for Engineering Students of the first year.

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AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Two scholarships will be awarded to the best answerers in the following course:

English Grammar and Composition.

Elements of Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, simple interest, and the extraction of the square root.

Outlines of modern Geography.

Book-keeping.

EUCLID.—Book i.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Two Scholarships will be awarded to the best answerers in the course of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, NATURAL HISTORY, and AGRICULTURE, prescribed for Agricultural Students of the first year.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Two Scholarships will be awarded to the best answerers in the following course:

GREEK:

HOMER.—Iliad, books i.–iv.

LUCIAN.—Walker's Selections.

LATIN:

HORACE.—Odes, book i. ; Satires, book i.

VIRGIL.—Æneid, books i.–v.

SALLUST.—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.

Latin Composition.

ENGLISH:

Grammar and Composition.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA:

First four rules of Arithmetic.

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Extraction of the Square Root.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Proportion.

Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY:

EUCLID, books i., ii., iii., vi., with denfiitions of book v.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:

Grecian History to the death of Alexander.

Roman History to the accession of Augustus.*

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

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MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Two Scholarships will be awarded tc the best answerers in the following course:

FRENCH :†

RACINE.—Athalie.

MIGNET.—Revolution Française.

Grammar and Composition.

GERMAN :†

GOETHE.—Iphigenie auf Tauris, Acts i., ii.

LIEBIG.—Chemische briefe, to the end of page 50.

Grammar and Composition.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:

Elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Heat, and Electricity.‡

CHEMISTRY:

General principles of chemical philosophy.

Laws of combination by weight and volume.

* Dr. Schmitz's Histories of Greece and Rome are recommended.
† The candidate may select either French or German.
‡ Dr. Golding Bird's Lectures on Natural Philosophy are recommended.

Atomic theory.

Nature of salts, &c.

Chemistry of the non-metallic bodies.

Chemistry of the metals and of the preparations used in medicine.

Organic chemistry.

BOTANY:*

Structural and physiological botany; Principles of classification.†

ANATOMY:

The Osseous System.

The ligaments.

The muscular system.

PHYSIOLOGY:

The organic functions.

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MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

Two Scholarships will be awarded to the best answerers in the following course:

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY,—

Including classification of animals.‡

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY:

Anatomy of the viscera.

Physiology of the animal functions.

* Books recommended:—Balfour's Manual of Botany; Schleiden's Principles of Botany, translated by Lankester; Hooker and Arnott's British Flora.
† Candidates will be required to name some of the common native plants.
‡ Books recommended:—Carpenter's General and Comparative Physiology; Paterson's Zoology.

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MATERIA MEDICA:*

Therapeutic properties of light, heat, and electricity, with examples from practice.

Illustration of the physiological and therapeutic actions of medicaments.

Circumstances and conditions which alter the ordinary actions of medicines on the animal economy.

Modes of exhibiting medicines.

Therapeutic and poisonous actions of Mercury.

Differences in the therapeutic actions of opium and other vegetable narcotics.

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FIRST YEAR.

ONE Scholarship will be awarded to the best answerer in the following course:

Williams's Real Property.

Principles of Law, by R. Jebb, in Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Part 17.

Sir J. Mackintosh's Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations.

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.

ONE Scholarship will be awarded to the best answerer in the following course:

All the business of the preceding session.

Burton on Real Property.

Story's Equity Jurisprudence.

The Bankrupt Act (12 & 13 Vict.)

Williams's Personal Property.

Smith's Lectures on the Law of Contracts.

Smith's Mercantile Law.

Professor Greaves's Roman Law, in Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Part 17.

The Institutes of Justinian.

* Books recommended:—Spillan's Manual of Therapeutics; Medicines, their Uses and Modes of Administration, by Neligan; Manual of Materia Medica, by Forbes Royle; Elements of Materia Medica, by Bellingham and Mitchell; Pereira's Materia Medica; Dublin Pharmacopœia for 1850.

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD YEAR.

ONE Scholarship will be awarded to the best answerer in the following course:

> All the business of the two preceding sessions.
> Smith's Leading Cases.
> Broom's Parties to Actions.
> Selwyn's Nisi Prius.
> Stephen's Commentaries on the Law of England, vol. iv.
> Bowyer's Civil Law.
> Savigny's Treatise on Possession.

The senior Law Scholarship of £40, tenable for one year only, will be awarded, by examination, to the most distinguished student who shall have proceeded to the degree of A. B., and who shall have completed the course of legal study prescribed to candidates for the degree of LL. B.

COURSE.

JURISPRUDENCE.—Reddie's Inquiries, Elementary and Historical, in the Science of Law; Sir J. Mackintosh's Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations; Broom's Legal Maxims.

CIVIL LAW.—The Institutes of Justinian; Bowyer's Civil Law; Von Savigny's Treatise on Possession.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.—Wheaton's Law of Nations; Story's Conflict of Laws.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—Spence's Equitable Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery; Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

LAW OF PROPERTY.—Sugden's Vendors and Purchasers; Furlong's Landlord and Tenant; Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England.

PLEADING AND EVIDENCE.—Taylor on Evidence; Stephen on Pleading; Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases.

Seven senior Scholarships, of the value of £40 a year each, and tenable for one year only, are appropriated to the Faculty of Arts, and will be conferred, in the session of 1852-3, by examination, on the most distinguished students who shall have proceeded to the de-

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gree of A. B., for proficiency in special departments of study, viz.:

> One scholarship in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.
> One scholarship in Modern Languages and Modern History.
> One scholarship in Mathematics.
> One scholarship in Natural Philosophy.
> One scholarship in Metaphysical and Economical Science.
> One scholarship in Chemistry.
> One scholarship in Natural History.

Two senior Scholarships of similar value and tenure are appropriated to the Faculty of Medicine, and will be awarded, by examination, to the most distinguished students who shall have completed, in some one of the Queen's Colleges, the course of study of the first, second, and third years, prescribed to candidates for the degree of M. D., viz.:

> One scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology.
> One scholarship in Therapeutics and Pathology.

The subjects of examination for the several senior Scholarships in Arts and Medicine will be published in the Calendar for the year 1852.

GENERAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS.

No student can present himself as a candidate for a scholarship of the second or third year, unless he shall have attended the lectures and passed the examinations of the preceding year.

Students of the other Queen's Colleges, or of any other University capable of granting degrees in Arts, Law, and Medicine, cannot present themselves as candidates for scholarships of the second or third year, unless they furnish evidence that they have obtained credit for the previous session or sessions from the Colleges or

Universities in which they studied, or unless they pass the prescribed examinations.

If any student shall be placed, at the examinations for junior scholarships in Arts, first on both the lists of candidates for literary and science scholarships, he shall be entitled to hold a scholarship in each division; but in no other case shall two scholarships be held by the same student.

Such Scholars as shall not have attended the required lectures, and fulfilled the other duties attached to their scholarships, shall be deprived of their emoluments by the Council.

PRIZES.

DURING the session of 1850-51, prizes, varying in amount, will be awarded, in case of sufficient merit, to the best answerers in the following subjects:

> The Greek and Latin Languages.
> The English and French Languages.
> The English and German Languages.
> The Celtic Languages.
> Mathematics.
> Natural Philosophy.
> Chemistry.
> Practical Chemistry.
> Logic.
> Political Economy.
> Jurisprudence.
> Natural History.
> Mineralogy and Geology.
> Civil Engineering.
> Agriculture.
> Anatomy and Physiology.
> Comparative Anatomy.
> Materia Medica.
> English Law and Jurisprudence.

Separate prizes will be awarded to each class, in those courses which occupy more than one session.

No student can obtain a prize in any subject unless he has regularly attended the prescribed lectures and passed the sessional examination.

GENERAL SESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE SESSION OF 1849–50.

AT a general sessional examination, held on the 6th and 7th June, 1850, the students of the Faculty of Arts were examined in the subjects appointed for the undergraduate course of study during the first session, and the most distinguished candidates were arranged in the following order:

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
M'Mullen, James A.	Irwin, George.
Evans, George.	M'Mahon, George Y.
Ryan, Dominick D.	Howze, John.
M'Dermott, Dominick.	Fitzgerald, Nicholas.
Finn, Peter Thomas, ⎰ equal.	Johnston, John.
O'Maher, William, ⎱	Norton, Bernard G., ⎰ equal.
Duggan, Charles W., ⎰ equal.	Scott, William, ⎱
Richardson, John, ⎱	Kelly, Patrick I.
Kyle, Christopher.	Ferguson, Robert.
Hughes, Patrick J., ⎫	Keane, Christopher.
Feely, Timothy, ⎬ equal.	Walkingshaw, Robert.
Johnston, William, ⎭	Powell, John.

The other students who were allowed their examination, both at this examination, and at the supplemental examination in October, were not classed in any order of merit.

All students who have passed the general sessional examination are qualified to present themselves for re-examination in the special subjects to which prizes are awarded.

PRIZES FOR THE SESSION OF 1849–50.

The Names are in all cases arranged in Order of Merit.

THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

FIRST RANK.	SECOND RANK.
M'Mullen, James Alex.	Norton, Bernard G.
Richardson, John.	O'Maher, William, ⎫ equal.
Kyle, Christopher.	Hughes, Patrick Joseph, ⎭

LATIN COMPOSITION.

O'Maher, William.
M'Mullen, James A.
M'Dermott, Dominick.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

GERMAN.

FIRST RANK.	SECOND RANK.
M'Mahon, George Y.	Duggan, Charles W., ⎫ equal.
	Finn, Peter Thomas, ⎭

FRENCH.

FIRST RANK.	SECOND RANK.
M'Mahon, George Y.	Richardson, John.
	Duggan, Charles W.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST RANK.	SECOND RANK.
Scott, Patrick, ⎫ equal.	Johnston, John, ⎫ equal.
Powell, John, ⎭	Duggan, Charles W., ⎭
Ryan, Dominick D.	Howze, John.
Ford, Patrick.	

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST RANK.	SECOND RANK.
[No prize awarded.]	O'Hara, John.
	Skilling, Thomas.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST RANK.	SECOND RANK.
O'Hara, John.	[No prize awarded.]
Duggan, Charles W.	

AGRICULTURE.

FIRST RANK.	SECOND RANK.
O'Hara, John.	[No prize awarded.]
Skilling, Thomas.	

JURISPRUDENCE AND ENGLISH LAW.

FIRST RANK.	SECOND RANK.
Ryan, Dominick D.	Finn, Peter Thomas, } equal.
	M'Mahon, George Y., }

SCHOLARS FOR THE YEAR 1850–51.

The Names are arranged in Order of Merit.

SCHOLARS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

FACULTY OF ARTS.—LITERARY DIVISION.

Richardson, John.
M'Dermott, Dominick
Kyle, Christopher.
M'Mahon, George Y.

Murphy, Thadeus.
Johnston, William.
Irwin, George.

FACULTY OF ARTS.—SCIENCE DIVISION.

Scott, Patrick.
Powell, John.
Ryan, Dominick D.
Duggan, Charles W.
Howze, John.
Duggan, Joseph.

Johnston, John.
Evans, John.
Feely, Timothy.
King, William.
Walkingshaw, Robert

ENGINEERING.

Drysdale, Charles.

AGRICULTURE.

Skilling, Thomas.
O'Hara, Thomas.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Eaton, Richard.
O'Leary, John.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Ryan, Dominick D.*

* Resigned, having obtained a scholarship in Arts.

SCHOLARS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

FACULTY OF ARTS.—LITERARY DIVISION.

Elected in October.

M'Gowan, Robert.
Smith, John A.
Magrath, Thomas.

Elected in December.

Montgomery, James, } equal.
Mitchell, John Robert, } equal.
Berwick, John.
Browne, William A.
Kilkelly, Garrett H.
Perrin, Patrick.
Lawlor, James.

FACULTY OF ARTS.—SCIENCE DIVISION.

Elected in October.

Worrell, James.
Stephens, Robert.
Morehead, John.
Jackson, Burton.
Comyns, William.
Hurly, Joseph.
Roche, Edward.
Slator, James.

Elected in December.

Gardiner, Martin.
O'Doherty, John.
Gilmore, Charles.

ENGINEERING.

Eames, Richard F.

AGRICULTURE.

O'Hara, Charles.
Comyns, Patrick.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Skerrett, Peter.
Kelly, Patrick J.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Keane, Christopher.

COLLEGE CHARGES

FOR THE SEVERAL DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS.

Total Amount of Fees payable to the College and to the several Professors for the prescribed Courses.	First Session.			Second Session.			Third Session.			Fourth Session.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For the Degree of A. B., . .	11	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0			
If a Scholar, . . .	7	0	0	6	0	0	4	10	0			
For the Diploma of Civil Engineer, . . .	11	10	0	10	0	0						
If a Scholar, . . .	6	10	0	6	0	0						
For the Diploma in Agriculture, . . .	7	10	0	7	0	0						
If a Scholar, . . .	4	10	0	4	0	0						
For the Degree of M. D., . .	13	10	0	13	10	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
If a Scholar, . . .	8	5	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0
If a Graduate in Arts,	.	.	. .	11	10	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
For the Diploma of Elementary Law, . . .	7	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0			
If a Scholar in Law, .	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0			
For the Degrees of LL. B. and LL. D., . . .	15	0	0	14	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0
If a Scholar in Arts, .	11	0	0	10	0	0	6	10	0	8	0	0
If a Scholar in Law, .	13	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0

The above charges do not include the fees for Diplomas, or Degrees from the Queen's University, nor the stamp duty imposed by Act of Parliament upon each Degree.

The fees for the Degree of M. D. vary according to the course of study pursued. Those which are set down in the above table are calculated according to the order of the course which is specially recommended. Although the amount of fees paid in each year may vary with the order observed by each student, the total amount of fees in the aggregate is the same, whatever course is pursued. The above charges for the Degree of M. D. do not include the fees for Clinical Medicine, nor Clinical Surgery, nor Hospital Attendance.

All fees are payable in two instalments. The first instalment includes the College fee—which is £3 for the first year, and £2 for every subsequent year—and a moiety of the class fees payable to the several professors whose lectures are prescribed in the course. This first

instalment is payable at the commencement of the first Term in which the student enters. The second instalment, including the remaining moiety of the class fees, is payable at the commencement of the second Term after the student's entrance. Scholars are exempted from the payment of this latter moiety. In the case of students of the first year, the College fee only is required before the matriculation examination; and in the event of the candidate failing to pass the examination the fee will be returned. The first moiety of the class fees is required at the commencement of the lectures of the Term at which the student enters.

TABLE OF FEES

Payable by Non-matriculated Students, and by Matriculated Students attending Classes not prescribed in the Courses they are pursuing.

	£	s.	d.	Each subsequent Course. £ s. d.
The Greek Language,	2	0	0	
The Latin Language,	2	0	0	
The English Language,	1	0	0	
History and English Literature,	1	10	0	
French,	2	0	0	
German,	2	0	0	
French and German,	3	0	0	
The Celtic Languages,	1	10	0	
Mathematics,	2	0	0	
Natural Philosophy,	2	0	0	
Practical Mechanics,	2	0	0	
Elementary Physics,	1	10	0	
Chemistry,	2	0	0	1 0 0
Practical Chemistry:—				
For five days in the week during one Term,	5	0	0	
For four do., do.,	4	4	0	
For three do., do.,	3	10	0	
For two do., do.,	2	10	0	
For one do., do.,	1	10	0	
For five do., during one month,	3	3	0	

	£	s.	d.	Each subsequent Course. £	s.	d.
Practical Course of two consecutive hours, given twice a week during one Term,	3	0	0			
Natural History and Physical Geography,	2	0	0			
Ditto of Farm Animals and cultivated Plants,	2	0	0			
Botany,	2	0	0	1	0	0
Logic,	1	0	0			
Metaphysics,	1	10	0			
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	1	10	0			
Mineralogy and Geology,	2	0	0			
Civil Engineering,	2	0	0			
Drawing,	1	10	0			
Surveying,	2	0	0			
Theory of Agriculture,	2	0	0			
Practice of Agriculture,	2	0	0			
Anatomy and Physiology,	3	0	0	2	0	0
Practical Anatomy,	3	0	0			
Comparative Anatomy,	1	10	0			
Practice of Medicine,	2	0	0	1	0	0
Practice of Surgery,	2	0	0	1	0	0
Materia Medica,	2	0	0	1	0	0
Midwifery,	2	0	0	1	0	0
Medical Jurisprudence,	2	0	0	1	0	0
Jurisprudence,	2	0	0			
The Law of Property,	2	0	0			
Equity and Bankruptcy,	2	0	0			
Civil Law,	2	0	0			
Common and Criminal Law,	2	0	0			
Law of Evidence and Pleading,	2	0	0			
Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law,	2	0	0			

In addition to the above class fees, non-matriculated students pay five shillings each session to the College, and fifteen shillings for admission to the privileges of the Library.

RESIDENCES OF STUDENTS.

THE following extract respecting the residences of stu·
dents is taken from the Statutes, Chapter xviii.:

" 1. We will and ordain that every matriculated student, being un·
der the age of twenty-one years, shall be required to reside during the
College Terms with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or
friend, to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or
guardian, and approved of by the President, or in a boarding-house
licensed and arranged for the reception of students in manner herein·
after described.

" 2. That the relation or friend to whose care a student shall have
been committed, shall attend at the matriculation of the student, to
certify to the President the said student's place of residence, and to
accept the charge of his moral and religious conduct.

" 3. That every student intending to reside in a licensed boarding-
house, shall, at matriculation, produce a certificate to the President,
from his parent or guardian, specifying the boarding-house in which
it is proposed he shall reside.

" 4. That the President shall require every person applying for a li-
cense to keep a general boarding-house, to produce a certificate of
moral and religious character from his clergyman or minister; and
shall obtain satisfactory evidence of the suitableness of the proposed
establishment, and of its means of providing for the health and com-
fort of the students.

" 5. That if the Bishop, Moderator, or the constituted authority of
any Church or religious denomination, shall notify to the President his
or their desire that there shall be boarding-houses specially licensed for
the exclusive use of the students of such Church or denomination, and
shall specially recommend persons applying for license to establish the
same, the President shall, in every such case, grant such license, pro-
vided he shall obtain satisfactory evidence of the suitableness of the
proposed establishment, and of its means of providing for the health
and comfort of the students.

" 6. That in the case of collegiate students residing in a seminary or
school which is under the special jurisdiction of the Bishop, Modera-
tor, or the constituted authority of any Church or religious denomina-
tion, the President shall, on receiving a notification from such au-
thority, consider residence in such seminary or school as equivalent to
residence in the house of a parent or guardian, and shall exempt such
seminary or school from license or inspection, but shall require the
same attendance at matriculation as in the case of a student residing
with his parent or guardian."

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS DISCIPLINE.

By the Act of Parliament endowing the Queen's Colleges—8 & 9 Vict. cap. 66, sect. 14—the following provision is made for securing the moral and religious discipline of students:

" For the better enabling every student in the said Colleges to receive religious instruction according to the creed which he professes to hold, be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the President and professors or other governing body of each of the said Colleges which shall be constituted in and by the said Letters Patent, to assign lecture rooms within the precincts of such College, wholly or in part, for the use of such religious teachers as shall be recognised by such governing body, subject in each case to the approval of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors; and also, subject to the like approval, to make rules concerning the days and times when such religious instruction shall be given therein, and for securing that the same shall not interfere with the general discipline of the College : provided always, that no student shall be compelled by any rule of the College to attend any theological lecture or religious instruction other than is approved by his parents or guardians, and that no religious test shall be administered to any person in order to entitle him to be admitted a student of any such College, or to hold any office therein, or to partake of any advantage or privilege thereof ; but this proviso shall not be deemed to prevent the making of regulations for securing the due attendance of the students for divine worship at such church or chapel as shall be approved by their parents or guardians respectively."

In accordance with this provision, Clergymen of the several religious denominations are appointed as Deans of Residences, who have " the moral care and spiritual charge of the students of their respective creeds." The following extract from the Statutes, Chap. xviii., relates to the powers and duties of the Deans of Residences:

" 8. That the Deans of Residences shall have authority to visit the licensed boarding-houses in which students of their respective creeds reside, for the purpose of affording religious instruction to such students, and shall also have power, with the concurrence of the Bishop, Moderator, or other ecclesiastical authority, respectively, to make regulations for the due observance of the religious duties of such stu-

dents, and for securing their regular attendance on divine worship, such regulations, before coming into force, to be laid before the President, and certified by him, as not interfering with the general discipline of the College.   But in case the said President shall find that such rules do interfere with such discipline, in such case he shall have power to send back the same to such Dean for re-consideration and amendment in that respect.

" 9. That no clergyman or minister shall be competent to assume or continue to hold the office of Dean of Residences, unless approved by the Bishop, Moderator, or constituted authority of his Church or religious denomination.

" 10. That the Registrar shall, at the commencement of every collegiate session, furnish each Dean of Residences with a list of the names and residences of the students of his religious persuasion who may reside in the licensed boarding-houses.

" 11. That each Dean of Residences shall, at the termination of every collegiate session, report to the President on the general conduct of the students under his moral care and spiritual charge, in the licensed boarding-houses, and on the manner in which discipline, regarding such students, has been observed in the several licensed boarding-houses in which they reside."

GENERAL COLLEGIATE DISCIPLINE.

THE following regulations respecting the general discipline of the College and the conduct of students have been made by the Council:

" 1. That each Professor shall maintain order in his class, shall enforce regularity of attendance at lecture, and shall report to the President or Vice-President any misconduct or breach of discipline amongst the students which any of them may repeat, after a first admonition.

" 2. That the College Council shall punish such students as may be convicted of any breach of collegiate discipline, or any act of misconduct, either within or without the college walls, by admonition, fine, or suspension for such period as the Council may deem fit.

" 3. That no student shall appear within the College gates, except in academic costume ; and that for every violation of this rule a fine of one shilling be incurred.

" 4. That it shall be the duty of the College porters to report to the Vice-President any cases of disorder or breach of discipline which they may notice amongst the students.

The following Penalties are also enacted by the Statutes, chap. xviii.:

" I. That any student guilty of any of the following offences shall be liable to expulsion from the College; but it shall be competent to the Council, should they deem it more conducive to the discipline of the College, and the reformation of the offender, to impose some lighter punishment for the same :

" 1. Habitual neglect of attendance, for divine worship, at such church or chapel as shall be approved by his parents or guardians.

" 2. Habitual neglect of attendance on the religious instruction provided for students of his Church or denomination, in the licensed boarding-house in which he may reside.

" 3. Immoral or dishonest practices.

" 4. Treasonable or seditious conduct.

" 5. Drunkenness.

" 6. Grievous offences against College rules or discipline.

" 7. Wilful and serious injury to the property of the College.

" II. That for all offences and violations of the statutes, rules, and ordinances of the College, of a less grievous nature than the preceding, the Council shall have power to inflict such fine or other punishment as shall appear to them suitabte to the same.

" III. That no student who has been expelled from any of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland shall be allowed afterwards to enter or pursue his studies in the said Queen's College, Galway."

THE LIBRARY.

A GENERAL supervision and regulation of the Library is intrusted to a committee of Professors appointed annually by the Council. The discipline of the Library is superintended by the Librarian. Those who are privileged to read in the Library are: 1. Professors and officers of the College; 2. Matriculated students; 3 Non-matriculated students, who have paid the Library fee; 4. All who are specially privileged by the Council; which latter class chiefly comprises those who have made donations to the College, and all clergymen residing in the town or neighbourhood.

Besides the provisions contained in the Statutes (Chaps. ix. and xiv.) respecting " the duties of the Librarian," and the " constitution of the Library," the following general regulations respecting the order to be observed in the Library have also been enacted by the College authorities:

" 1. The Library shall be open every day, except Sundays, and such other days as the Council shall direct, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4 o'clock, P. M., from the commencement of the first Term in each session to the 1st of March, and from 10 o'clock, A.M., until 5 o'clock, P. M., during the remainder of the College Terms, and during the Easter recess. It shall also be open from 12 o'clock at noon, until 3 o'clock, P. M., during the summer recess, except from the close of the session to the 1st of August, when it is closed.

" 2. No person privileged to read in the Library, except the officers of the College, or those specially authorized by the Council, shall take down books from the shelves. Any other party who shall infringe this regulation shall forfeit the privilege of admission to the Library, and shall not be re-admitted without special permission from the Council.

" *⁎* Gentlemen who are entitled to remove books from the shelves are particularly requested to replace them in their proper position, or to return them to the Library porter.

" 3. A student requiring a book shall write down its title, with his own name appended, upon a slip of paper provided for that purpose. He shall deliver this slip to the Library porter, who shall procure the required book for him, unless it be already engaged. Upon returning the book, the porter shall return the slip or memorandum. As long as the slip remains in the possession of the Librarian or of his atten-

dants, the student who received the book shall be held responsible for it.

"4. It shall be the duty of the Library Porter to keep a record of the books applied for by students, specifying both the title of each book and the name of the applicant.

"5. No one shall be allowed to retain a book unless he is actually using it. If he has more books than one in his possession, he shall be obliged to give up, within ten minutes, any one of them which may be applied for by another.

"6. Any one who shall mark, turn down the leaves of, write on paper placed upon, hold near the fire, lean upon, or in any way whatsoever soil, deface, or otherwise injure any of the Library Books, shall be liable to such fine as the Library Committee may think proper to inflict; and he shall be excluded from the Library until such fine is paid.

"7. Strict silence is to be observed in the Library. Students are also required to sit at the tables provided for them, and not to remain near the fire, or stand at the windows; and they shall not be premitted to remain in the Library, unless they be actually engaged in reading."

A Lending Library for the use of students is in process of formation, from which they shall be allowed to borrow books, under the following regulations:

1. A student desirous of borrowing books shall deposit with the Bursar £1, which shall be repaid on returning in proper order all the books which had been lent to him.

2. The borrower shall be liable for the full value of any book, which has been injured or lost while intrusted to him.

3. Not more than two books shall be lent to any student; and he shall not be permitted to retain them longer than a week.

4. Applications for books shall be made in a similar manner as in the consulting department of the Library.

Amongst those who have made donations to the Library, the College is specially indebted to the liberality of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, W. R. Wilde, Esq., Robert Collins, M. D., James F. Duncan, M. D., and J. M. O'Ferrall, M. D., of Dublin; Messrs. Chambers, and Messrs. Sutherland and Knox, Edinburgh; R. D. Grainger, F. R. S., and Benjamin Ridge, M. D., London; Bindon Blood, Esq., Ennis; Walter Lawrence, Esq., P. Moran, M. D., E. E. Maunsell, Esq., and Rev. John D'Arcy, Galway; and Professors Blood, Heron, and M'Coy.

THE MUSEUM.

ACCORDING to the Statutes (Chap. xv.), the Museum consists of four departments, containing:

1. Zoological and Botanical Specimens.
2. Geological and Mineralogical Specimens.
3. A Cabinet of Physical and Mechanical Apparatus.
4. Objects of Art and Antiquity.

The Museum is at present in process of arrangement, and it already contains an extensive collection of fossils to illustrate the botany and zoology of the various formations, particularly the carboniferous, permian, and tertiary; and also several specimens of minerals, rocks, shells, and other objects of natural history.

A very valuable collection of casts of fossils from the Siwalik Hills has been presented by the East India Company; a large number of French tertiary fossils, &c., by Baron de Basterot; a collection of recent shells, by John Adamson, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and other interesting objects by various contributors.

Apparatus, diagrams, models, and specimens, illustrative of the lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Physical Geography, Engineering, Anatomy, Pathology, Materia Medica, &c., are in charge of the professors of these departments.

The Museum is open to students. Strangers are also admissible, on the introduction of any officer of the College.

*** Donations of minerals, fossils, shells, or other objects of natural history, models of machinery and agricultural implements, specimens of materials used in manufactures or the arts, antiquarian remains, and objects of Art, will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

LICENSED BOARDING HOUSES.

BOARDING Houses for the reception of College students have been licensed in the Town of Galway, by the President, and are subject to regulations framed by the Council for the preservation of good order and discipline. Amongst these, licenses have been specially issued for the exclusive reception of students of particular religious persuasions.

In all cases the licensed boarding houses are subject to the inspection of the Deans of Residences.

The Council propose to establish a boarding house adjacent to the College, under their own immediate control, by which arrangement they will be enabled most effectually to secure and enforce regularity and good conduct amongst the students residing there, and to afford them accommodation upon the most moderate terms.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY

Visitors:

Appointed 6th September, 1850.

Most Rev. Lord JOHN GEORGE, Archbishop of ARMAGH, and Primate of all Ireland.

Right Hon. MAZIERE BRADY, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Most Rev. Archbishop JOHN MAC HALE.*

His Grace AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Duke of LEINSTER.

Right Hon. ARTHUR JAMES, Earl of FINGALL.

Right Rev. THOMAS, Lord Bishop of TUAM.

Right Rev. Bishop LAURENCE O'DONNELL.

The Chief Secretary of Ireland, for the time being.

Right Hon. NICHOLAS BALL, Justice, Common Pleas.

Right Hon. RICHARD WILSON GREENE.

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M. D.

The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, for the time being.

The President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, for the time being.

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, for the time being.

Council.

President,. . . . . EDWARD BERWICK, A. B.
Vice-President, ... REV. J. P. O'TOOLE, D. D.

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FOR THE SESSION OF 1850-51.

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Faculty of Arts, Science Division, JOHN MULCAHY, LL. D.
Faculty of Medicine, ... JAMES V. BROWNE, A. B., M.D.
Faculty of Law, ... D. CAULFIELD HERON, A. B.

* Archbishop MAC HALE has declined to act in the capacity of Visitor.

Professors.

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The Latin Language, ... WILLIAM NESBITT, A. M.
History and English Literature, . REV. J. P. O'TOOLE, D. D.
Modern Languages, ... AUGUSTUS BENSBACH, M. D.
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Logic and Metaphysics, ... THOS. W. MOFFETT, A. M., LL. B.
Mineralogy and Geology, . . . WILLIAM KING.
Civil Engineering, ... W. BINDON BLOOD, A. B., C. E.
Agriculture, ... THOMAS SKILLING.

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Materia Medica, and Medical }
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   men and Children, ... }   President Dubl. Obstetr. Soc.
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Jurisprudence and Political Eco- } D. CAULFIELD HERON, A. B.
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Browne, William A.
Bunbury, George.

Comyns, Wm. Henry.
Comyns, Martin J.
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Powel, John.
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Ryan, Dominick D.

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Skerrett, Peter.
Skilling, Thomas.
Slator, James.
Smyth, John A.
Stephens, Robert.

Tully, Joseph.

Walkingshaw, Robt.
Worrell, James.

EXAMINATION PAPERS,

1850.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

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LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.

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DEMOSTHENES DE CORONA.

MR. HEARN.

I.—1. In what year and in what Olympiad was the De Coronâ delivered?

2. Mention some of the most remarkable events of that period, in Greece, Asia, and Italy.

3. Another *cause celebre* was tried at Athens in the same year; give some account of it.

4. The "De Coronâ" was not the first case on which Æschines and Demosthenes were opposed?

5. Before what court was this case tried? To what class of actions did it belong?

6. What was the constitution of the Heliæa? Give some account of the advantages and disadvantages thence resulting.

7. What were the charges which Æschines brought against Ctesiphon? Give a short account of the defence made by Demosthenes.

8. Mention in chronological order some of the most distinguished Athenian orators.

9. Demosthenes notices a curious exercise of power on the part of the Areopagus? His version of the story is clearly incorrect? What circumstances induced the Areopagus to adopt this measure?

10. Give a short account of the Amphictyonic council. How may its double meeting be accounted for? What is Dr. Wordsworth's explanation of their meetings near Thermopylæ?

11. Demosthenes notices another Amphictyony? What does the word indicate?

12. What were the functions of the πυλάγοραι and ἱερομνή-μονες? In what other sense does the latter term occur in the De Coronâ?

13. There were four distinct forms of the Trierarchy? On what occasion do we first hear of voluntary trierarchs?

14. Explain the nature of an εἰσαγγελία. Had it any, and, if any, what resemblance to any proceeding in English history?

15. Give a short account of the leading events in the life of Demosthenes.

II.—1. ὅσην εὔνοιαν ἔχων διατελῶ τῇ τε πόλει καὶ πᾶσιν ἡμῖν.—C. 1. There is a peculiar point in the word διατελῶ in this passage?

2. Ἀισχίνης Ἀτρομήτου Κοθωκίδης ἀπήνεγκε πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντα παρανόμων γραφὴν κατὰ Κτησιφῶντος.—C. 17. What is the difficulty here, and how is it explained?

3. Ζώντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ ὄντων.—C. 22. An unnecessary alteration has been here proposed?

4. μὰ τοὺς Μαραθῶνι προκινδυνεύσαντας τῶν προγόνων κ. τ. λ.—C. 60. This idea seems to have been suggested by a passage in Thucydides (Book I.)? A well-known tradition regarding the early studies of Demosthenes confirms the supposition?

Translate the following sentences:

5. ἵνα μηδεὶς ὑμῶν τοῖς ἔξωθεν λόγοις ἠγμένος ἀλλοτριώτερον τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς γραφῆς δικαίων ἀκούῃ μου.—C. 5. How do you account for the use of the double genitive?

6. εἰ δὲ μὴ, καταλαβόντα ἐᾶν ἐν ὑπωμοσίᾳ.—C. 30.

7. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὧν ἔτυχεν, ἦν, ἀλλ᾽ οἷς ὁ δῆμος καταρᾶται—C. 41.

8. τοῖς δὲ μὴ συναντήσασι πανδημεὶ χρησόμεθα, τοῖς δὲ συμβούλοις ἡμῖν μὴ κειμένοις ἐπιζημίοις.—C. 51. Give Bremi's emendation, and translate accordingly.

9. ὅπως ἐνδεχομένως ὁ δῆμος βουλεύσηται· καὶ γὰρ νῦν οὐ κέκρικε βοηθεῖν ἐν οὐδενι τῶν μετρίων.—C. 52.

10. τῆς αὐτῆς ἀγνοίας ὑπεύθυνος εἶ τοῖς ἄλλοις. Point out a similar construction in Horace.

11. εἰ γὰρ ταῦτα προεῖτο ἀκονιτὶ περὶ ὧν οὐδένα κίνδυνον ὄντιν᾽ οὐχ ὑπέμειναν οἱ πρόγονοι, τίς ἂν οὐχὶ κατέπτυσεν ἂν σοῦ.—C. 59. Explain this construction. Under what circumstances is αν repeated? Mark the quantity of κατέπτυσεν.

12. καὶ ταῦτά μοι πάντα πεποίηται, καὶ οὐδεὶς μήποθ᾽ εὕρῃ τὸ κατ᾽ ἐμὲ οὐδὲν ἐλλειφθὲν.—C. 73. Explain this construction.

13. τὸ μὲν τοίνυν προέλεσθαι τὰ κάλλιστα καὶ τὸ τῶν οἰη-θέν-ων ἐκείνων Ἑλλήνων, εἰ πρόειντο ἡμᾶς, ἐν εὐδαιμονίᾳ

διάξειν, τούτων αὐτῶν ἄμεινον πράττειν, τῆς ἀγαθῆς τύχης τῆς πόλεως εἶναι τίθημι.—C. 76.

14. Point out the difference between the following : ἐπιτίμια, ἐπιτιμία—ψήφισμα, προβουλεῦμα, νόμος—χρόνος, προθεσμία —διοικεῖν, διοικίζειν—ἐφ ὑμῖν ποιεῖν, ὑφ' ὑμῖν ποιεῖν.

15. Explain the following words : σπερμολόγος, ὕπουλος, ἀρουραῖος Οἰνόμαος, παρασῆμος ῥήτωρ, βακτηρία καὶ σύμβολος, κατορθόω.

TACITUS.

MR. NESBITT.

I.—1. When did Tacitus flourish? Give a brief sketch of his life.

2. What are his extant works?

3. In what consists the great power of Tacitus as a writer?

4. What are the leading characteristics of his style?

5. A passage in " the Agricola" discovers to us the cause of *his remarkable brevity?*

6. The " biographical method" which Tacitus has adopted in writing history was necessitated by the political condition of the times?

7. We have a glimpse of his *philosophy* in " the Agricola"?

8. He has been ably criticised by a modern essayist?

9. Enumerate the sources whence he derived his materials.

II.—1. State the boundaries of Germany as given by Tacitus. What is the value of " the Germania" in geographical description?

2. Ancient Germany was divided into two parts?

3. Who were the most successful leaders of the Romans in their expeditions beyond the Rhine?

4. When did their army sustain an irrecoverable defeat in this quarter?

5. The destruction of Varus and his legions has been productive of most important results in the history of the world?

III.—Comment briefly upon the following passages, which illustrate some of the leading peculiarities of the style of Tacitus :

nobis nihil comperti affirmare ausim.—Agr. 43.

ludos et inania honoris *moderationis* atque *abundantiæ* duxit. —Agr. 6.

speciem . . gloriæ *vehementius* quam *caute* appetebat.— Agr. 4.

nec unquam per alios gesta *avidus* intercepit.—Agr. 22.

ipsos Germanos indigenas *crediderim,* minimeque aliarum gentium *adventibus* et *hospitiis* mixtos.—Ger. 2.

hi populi *pauca campestrium,* ceterum *saltus* et *vertices* montium *insederunt.*—Ger. 43.

in proximo pignora, unde feminarum ululatus *audiri,* unde vagitus infantium.—Ger. 7.

obstitit oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem *inquiri.*—Ger. 34.

haud semper errat fama; aliquando et *elegit.*—Agr. 9.

ex iracundia nihil supererat; secretum et silentium ejus *non timeres.*—Agr. 22.

nihil arduum aut *invictum* crede.—Agr. 18.

hostes . . . qui *classem,* qui *naves,* qui *mare* expectabant.—Agr. 18.

Germania a Sarmatis Dacisque mutuo *metu* aut *montibus* separatur.—Ger. 1.

quod ego, ut incompertum, *in medium relinquam*—Ger. 46.

Translute into English Prose.

Si quis piorum manibus locus, si, ut sapientibus placet, non cum corpore extinguuntur magnæ animæ, placide quiescas, nosque, domum tuam, ab infirmo desiderio et muliebribus lamentis ad contemplationem virtutum tuarum voces, quas neque lugeri neque plangi fas est : admiratione te potius, et immortalibus laudibus, et, si natura suppeditet, æmulatu decoremus. Is verus honos, ea conjunctissimi cujusque pietas.   Id filiæ quoque uxoriæ præceperim, sic patris, sic mariti memoriam venerari, ut omnia facta dictaque ejus secum revolvant, famamque ac figuram animi magis quam corporis conplectantur : non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus, quæ marmore aut ære finguntur; sed ut vultus hominum, ita simulacra vultus inbecilla ac mortalia sunt, forma mentis æterna ; quam tenere et exprimere, non per alienam materiam et artem, sed tuis ipse moribus possis.   Quidquid ex Agricola amavimus, quidquid mirati sumus, manet mansurumque est in animis hominum, in æternitate temporum, fama rerum.   Nam multos veterum, velut inglorios et ignobiles, oblivio obruet : Agricola, posteritati narratus et traditus, superstes erit.—Agr. 46.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. NESBITT.

To be translated into Latin Elegiac Verse.

Oft in the stilly night,
  Ere slumber's chain hath bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
  Of other days around me:
The smiles, the tears of boyhood's years,
  The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone, now dimmed and gone;
  The cheerful hearts now broken.

When I remember all
  The friends so linked together,
I've seen around me fall,
  Like leaves in wintry weather;
I feel like one who treads alone
  Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
  And all but he departed!

To be translated into Latin Prose.

As Herodotus presents to us the likeness of the epic, so does Tacitus chiefly that of the lyric and dramatic muse, by arranging every event he records after the manner of a tragic poet, and in all things expressing the impulses of his own mind, nay even the inmost feelings of his soul. When, as we read his annals and histories, we see the efforts made by men worthy of a better age against the cruelty of princes and the common corruption of manners falling fruitless to the ground, but yet perceive at the same time that there can be good and brave men even under evil rulers; when we behold fortune, fate, nay the gods themselves, ruling in a wonderful and ever inscrutable manner the divers chances of human events; as we contemplate in his books of annals the fatal extinction of the Julian race, and in his histories the mighty efforts to establish anew an empire already desolate and falling; do we not seem to ourselves to be reading some tragic composition, such as those of Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides? is not the mournful image of a Niobe presented before our eyes? are not our souls pervaded with a kind of horror, as at the sight of a Laocoon attempting in vain to burst the frightful knot of serpents?

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

DR. BENSBACH.

1. From what language is the French principally derived?
2. Are there other languages derived from the same stock? If so, mention them.
3. Mention French words which show this derivation from the ancient stock.
4. What influence had the French language on the formation of the modern English?
5. At what time and in what manner did the French language principally consolidate itself?
6. Mention the principal writers of the age of Louis XIV.
7. What may be the reason of the great abundance of literary men during the reign of this king?
8. What relation does *Racine* bear to *P. Corneille?*
9. What was the first literary production of Racine, and what was his reward?
10. Enumerate his best tragedies.
11. What is the principal character of his works?
12. In what tragedy does he try to follow most closely the ancient tragedians?
13. What may have been the reasons for the rules observed by the ancients in their tragedies, and why may we deviate from these rules?
14. Give an outline of *Phedre*, and develope the character of *Hippolyte*.
15. How did Racine succeed with this tragedy, and what influence had the treatment he received upon his subsequent pursuits?
16. To what do we owe the tragedy *Esther*, and by whom was it first performed?
17. What is stated to have caused, or at least accelerated, the death of Racine?
18. State in French the character of Athalie.
19. Give the character of the high priest *Ioad*, also in French.
20. Translate *Athalie*, act iii. scene 7, beginning with, *Cieux écoutez ma voix*, and ending with, *Et que la terre enfante son Sauveur.*
21. State and exemplify the rules of the past participles.
22. Give the principal rules on the use of the subjunctive mood, and illustrate them by examples.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

DR. BENSBACH.

1. State the principal languages of the Teutonic family.

2. What connexion has modern English with the German? Give some examples in illustration.

3. State the two divisions or principal dialects of the German language. What relative geographical position do they or did they hold in Germany?

4. Does one of the dialects preponderate? and if so, give the probable reason.

5. At what time did the high German become the language of literary Germany?

6. Give an outline of the *Niebelungenlied*, and name its principal personages.

7. What is the meaning of *Minnesænger* and of *Meistersænger?* In what ages did these singers flourish, and who were the most distinguished of them?

8. Mention the principal productions of *Goethe*.

9. Give a short account of the life of *Schiller*.

10. Is the story of *Tell* a true history or a fiction?

11. What is the meaning of the word *Vierwaldstætter-See?* Mention the cantons which surround the lake.

12. Describe the character of Tell, as given by the poet.

13. Give in German a short outline of the first Act of " *Tell.*"

14. Translate into English, Act II. Scene 2, from *Hort, was die alten Hirten*, and ending, *Es gibt das Herz, das Blut sich zu erkennen*.

15. Mention the auxiliary verbs of mood; state their peculiarities, and give an example for each verb.

16. Mention some conjunctions which remove the verb to the end of the sentence, and give some examples.

17. Mention the prepositions which govern both the dative and accusative cases; explain when they govern the one and when the other, and give examples.

18. What is the meaning of the strong declension of substantives, and what of the weak declension? How may we arrange the four declensions, as usually given, under these two forms?

19. What is the meaning of the strong conjugation, and is there a classification of the so-called irregular verbs?

20. Is there any affinity between the German and English irregular verbs? and if so, give some examples.

G

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FIRST YEAR.

MR. HEARN.

A.—1. How does Müller reconcile the rival claims for the birth-place of Homer?

    2. On what grounds does he consider the Catalogue of the Ships to have been an interpolation?

    3. This opinion involves two important inferences?

    4. How do you account for the variety of dialects found in the Homeric poems?

B.—1. Herodotus notices and refutes three theories proposed to account for the inundation of the Nile?

    2. How does he himself attempt to explain it? What is the true cause?

    3. What is Herodotus' statement as to the influence which Homer exercised upon the Grecian religion? How far is this true?

    4. How is the account of Egypt connected with the general subject of his history?

C.—1. Where does the first mention of Xenophon in the Anabasis occur?

    2. In what capacity did he join Cyrus? What objection was there to his taking any part in the expedition? Was this objection well founded?

    3. What was the date of the expedition of Cyrus? Its consequences were of great importance?

    4. Where do we find the latest historical notice of the Cyrean Greek force?

D.—1. What are the principal points of difference between the ancient and the modern Drama?

    2. Give an outline of the plot of the Medea. What Latin poets wrote on the same subject?

    3. What was the place and date of Euripides' birth? Mention some of his most distinguished contemporaries.

    4. When and by whom was Greek Tragedy invented? Mention the various improvements which it subsequently received.

E.—1. Translate the following sentences into Greek:

    a. He appeared of superhuman size.

    b. I knew that I was a philosopher.

    c. I knew that he was a philosopher.

    d. He was secretly grieved at the wealth of his brother.

    e. The trial did not go on in my absence, as the prose-
cutor feared that there was not sufficient evidence.

2. Translate the following passage into English :

> Γρύλλος ὁ Ξενοφῶντος υἱὸς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ περὶ Μαντί-
> νειαν ἰσχυρῶς ἀγωνισάμενος ἐτελεύτησεν. Ἐν ταύτῃ
> τῇ μάχῃ καὶ Ἐπαμινώνδας ἔπεσε. Τηνικαῦτα δὴ καὶ
> τὸν Ξενοφῶντα φασὶ θύειν ἐστεμμένον· ἀπαγγελθέντος
> δὲ αὐτῷ τοῦ θανάτου τοῦ παιδός, ἀποστεφανώσασθαι.
> ἔπειτα μαθόντα ὅτι γενναίως, πάλιν ἐπιθέσθαι τὸν
> στέφανον. Ἔνιοι δὲ οὐδὲ δακρῦσαί φασιν αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ
> γὰρ εἰπεῖν ᾔδειν θνητὸν γεγεννηκώς.

3. Point out the metrical defects in the following lines :

    a. Στρατὸς περᾷ κρυσταλλοπῆγα διὰ πόρον.

    b. Ἔλεξε δ᾽ ὦ θηροκτόν᾽ Ἄρτεμι παῖ Διός.

    c. Ἄτλας ὁ χαλκέοισι νώτοις οὐρανον.

    d. Ἧις ὑπεροπλίῃσι ταχ᾽ ἄν ποτε θυμον ὀλέσσῃ.—Il. I.
      205.

    e. Μηριόνης ἀτάλαντος Ἐνυαλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντῃ.—II.651.

    f. Τῶν αὖθ᾽ ἡγείσθην Ἀσκληπιοῦ δύο παῖδε.—II. 731.

4. State the laws of anapæstic metre. In what other
metre does synapheia occur ?

F.—1. What is the difference between the perfect and aorist
tenses ? How is this difference expressed in English ?

    2. What is the difference between μη κλεπτε and μη
κλεψῃς ? Would μη κλεψον be correct ?

    3. What are the Ionic forms of the following words:
πρᾶγμα, θαῦμα, πρᾶος, βασιλεία, μείζων, πῶς, οὖν,
ὄνομα, δέχομαι.

    4. What are the derivations of the following words:
ἄφνειος, ἀρίζηλος, ἔανος, αὐθάδης, ἐπιθοάζω, αἰέλου-
ρος, ῥηχίη, ἄμπωτις.

LUCIAN.

MR. HEARN.

1. The Dialogues of Lucian may be divided into three
classes ?

2. How would you apply this division to Mr. Walker's Se-
lection ?

3. Where was Lucian born, and at what period did he live ?

4. What information does he give us of himself in the Βιος
Λυκιανου ? What was his subsequent history ?

5. Who was Menippus ? What species of writing was known
by the name of Menippean ?

G 2

6. What motives does Menippus assign for his descent to Hades? The advice given him by Teiresias coincides with some of the opinions expressed by Horace?

7. Lucian appears to have put into the mouth of Charon his own views of human life? A similar sentiment is expressed by Juvenal?

8. Μὴ γένοιτο μὲν οὖν οὕτω ταῦτα· φαίνῃ δ' οὖν ἀμείνω τὸν σίδηρον ὁμολογῶν.—κʹ.

(a) How do you explain the use of the optative to express a wish?

(b) Would οὐ γένοιτο be correct, and if not, why?

(c) Under what circumstances does the attraction of the participle take place?

(d) Instances of this construction occur in Virgil and in Milton?

(e) Translate accurately the latter clause. How would the reading ὁμολογεῖν affect the meaning, and how would you account for this difference?

9. Μὴ καί τις ἡμᾶς γράψηται γραφὴν ἀσεβείας ἐπὶ τοῦ Ῥαδαμάνθυος.—κβʹ.

(a) How do you explain the use of the double accusative? Why is the accusation of the crime in the genitive?

(b) What was the mode of proceeding at Athens on an accusation of impiety? What magistrate does Rhadamanthus here represent?

(c) Lucian elsewhere alludes to a celebrated ἀσεβείας γραφή? What was its history, and what is your opinion of its merits?

10. Ἤδη ποτὲ οὖν, ὦ Κρόνου καὶ Ῥέας υἱὲ, τὸν βαθὺν τοῦτον ὕπνον ἀποσεισάμενος, καὶ νήδυμον (ὑπὲρ τὸν Ἐπιμενίδην γὰρ κεκοίμησαι) καὶ ἀναῤῥιπίσας τὸν κεραυνόν κ. τ. λ.—κδʹ.

(a) Buttmann's account of the word νήδυμος is confirmed by similar phenomena in our own language?

(b) What is the allusion in ὑπὲρ τὸν Ἐπιμενίδην κεκοίμησαι? What seems to have been the meaning of the story?

(c) How does Virgil express the idea conveyed in ἀναῤῥιπίσας?

11. ἐπειδὴ πρώην ἔλαχε τῇ Ἐρεχθηΐδι φυλῇ διανέμειν τὸ θεωρικὸν, καγὼ προσῆλθον αἰτῶν τὸ γιγνόμενον, οὐκ ἔφη γνωρίζειν πολίτην ὄντα με.—κδʹ.

(a) Translate. The last clause has been inaccurately rendered in the Latin translation?

(b) What were the various changes made in the number of the Athenian tribes, and by whom were they effected?

(c) What was the θεωρικον? When and by whom was it established?

(d) τῇ Ἐρεχθηΐδι. What other reading has been here proposed, and why? How else has the difficulty been explained?

(e) Several other instances of inadvertence may be found in Lucian?

12. Quote the passages to which allusion is made in the following sentences:—

(a) ὡστὲ μήδε τὸν Παιήονα ἰήσασθαί σε.—α΄.

(b) οὐδὲν χεῖρον σὺ τοῦ Ὁμήρου εἴκασας, ὦ Χάρων, ὅς φύλλοις τὸ γένος αὐτῶν ὁμοιοῖ.—κ΄.

(c) ἢ, ὅπερ τὸν Ἥφαιστον πρώην ἐποίησε, ῥιψῇ κἀμὲ τεταγὼς τοῦ ποδὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ θεσπεσίου βηλοῦ, ὡς ὑποσκάζων γέλωτα παρέχοιμι καὶ αὐτὸς οἰνοχοῶν.—κ΄.

(d) οὗτοι ἀπόβλητα εἰσι δῶρα τὰ τοῦ Διός.—κδ΄.

(e) ὁ μὲν αὐτῶν ἰᾶται, καὶ ἀνίστησιν ἐκ τῶν νόσων, καὶ ἐστι πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων.—κε΄.

13. Explain fully the historical allusions in the following passages:

(a) τί γὰρ με δεῖ πράγματα ἔχειν τὰ πρὸ Εὐκλείδου πως νῦν ἐξετάζουσαν.—κα.

(b) Ἀργείους ὁρᾷς, ὦ Χάρων, καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τὸν ἡμιθνῆτα ἐκεῖνον στρατηγὸν Ὀθρυάδην τὸν ἐπιγράφοντα τὸ τρόπαιον τῷ αὐτοῦ αἵματι. What was the Greek law of trophies?

(c) καὶ γὰρ καὶ Κλεῖτον ἐκεῖνον ὁρῶ καὶ Καλλισθένη καὶ ἄλλους πολλοὺς ἐπὶ σὲ ὁρμῶντας ὡς διασπάσαιντο καὶ ἀμύναιντό σε ὧν ἔδρασας αὐτούς.—ιε.

(d) Οὗτος δὲ ἐν φυγῇ ὢν παρὰ Προυσίᾳ τῷ Βιθυνῷ καθάπερ ἄξιον ἦν πανουργότατον καὶ ὠμότατον ὄντα.—ιδ. What were the causes of Hannibal's exile?

(e) καὶ τὸ ἐν Ὀξυδράκαις πρῶτον καθάλασθαι εἰς τὸ ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους καὶ τοσαῦτα λαβεῖν τραύματα. An exactly similar mistake occurs in Sallust?

14. παρὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ τοιοῦτόν τι πιστεύσαντες περὶ ἐμοῦ —ιδ΄.

προεδρίας ἠξιώκασιν ἑαυτοὺς παρὰ πάντα τὰ πάτρια.—κε.

How do you account for these opposite meanings of παρὰ?

15. How do you explain the use of the genitive in the following passages:—

(a) Ὦ μακάριε Ζέφυρε τῆς θέας.—θ΄. What is the derivation of Ζέφυρος?

(b) Φεῦ τῆς ἀλλαγῆς.—κδ΄. What is the force of the article in such exclamations?

LATIN GRAMMAR.

MR. NESBITT.

1. Distinguish between the interrogative particles *ne, nonne, num.*

2. What is the derivation of *num ?* Is it ever employed i questions expecting an affirmative answer?

3. What do you understand by the *indirecta quæstio ?* I what mood does the verb stand in " an indirect question"?

4. There are four forms of "double questions"?

5. What is the meaning of *an* standing before a single que: tion?

6. Give the precise meaning of *haud scio* or *nescio an.* Ai there any exceptions?

7. What is the least emphatic of the pronouns?

8. Distinguish between *is qui pugnat,* and *hic* or *ille qui pu[* *nat.*

9. Distinguish between *hic, ille,* and *iste,* referring to differer objects.

10. When employed to discriminate between the differer words which form the subject of discourse, what is the use c *hic* and *ille ?*

11. How are the exceptions to this rule to be explained?

12. The position of *hic* in the sentence varies according t its relation to the context?

13. How has *ille* acquired the meaning of "*the well-known,* "*famous*"?

14. Is it true that *iste* invariably denotes contempt?

15. If *hic* be used as the mere antecedent to a relative, wha is its position in the sentence?

16. Enumerate the various forms of conditional proposition: giving the meaning of each.

17. What are the Greek equivalents?

18. State the idea conveyed in the following proposition:
Cæsar—si peteret per amicitiam patris atque suam, no quidquam proficeret.

19. How is this idea expressed in Greek?

20. What do you understand by "*oratio obliqua*"?

21. In oblique narration in what mood do the principal verb stand?

22. How is the mood of the verbs in the *dependent* clause determined?

23. What were the divisions of the Roman month, and wha their method of computing time?

24. What day in the Roman Calendar corresponds to th eleventh of June?

25. Explain the construction "ante diem sextum Kalenda Apriles"?

26. Derivation of the word *sestertius.*
Explain the abbreviation by which it is denoted.

27. Explain the following phrases:
Septum millibus aedes conduxit—

Sex millia dedit—
In sestertio decies sordide vixit.

28. Probable derivation of *as*?
What are the words used to express the parts into which the *as* was divided?
How was interest computed among the Romans?
Express in Latin " he invested a large sum at 6 per cent."

29. What is the meaning of the negative *ne*?

30. Distinguish it in its use from *non*?

31. Whence arose the mistake that it is equivalent to *ut non*?

32. What are the negatives in Greek corresponding to *ne* and *non* respectively?

33. Illustrate the difference between these particles by an example.

34. What is the derivation of *non*?

CÆSAR.—DE BELLO GALLICO.

MR. NESBITT.

I.—1. When did the Romans first carry their arms into Transalpine Gaul?

2. What was the extent of the region subject to the Romans when Cæsar obtained the provinces of Gaul and Illyricum?

3. What were the circumstances of his appointment?

4. In what year did he commence his career of conquest in Gaul?

5. When was his commission renewed, and under what circumstances?

6. By what achievements did he complete the conquest?

7. How was Gaul subsequently divided?

8. Give a brief sketch of Cæsar's campaigns in Britain?

9. His victories over the Britons seem to have produced a deep impression at Rome?

10. What literary remains of Cæsar do we possess?

11. What is the meaning of the term ' *Commentarii*'? What is the Greek translation?

12. Who is the supposed author of the Supplements to Cæsar's Commentaries?

13. What are the leading characteristics of his style?

14. Enumerate the principal ancient sources for the life of Cæsar?

II.—1. His confectis rebus conventibusque peractis.—v. 2.
What is understood by the term ' *conventus*'?
What is the Greek equivalent to the phrase ' *conventus peragere*'?

2. Duobus *commeatibus* exercitum reportare instituit.—v. 23.
    Translate.   Primitive and derivative meanings of the
        word "commeatus"?
3. Ab *decumana* porta in castra irrumpere conantur.—vi. 37.
    Describe the structure of the Roman camp.
    Where was the "*porta decumana*'?
    Illustrate this use of the preposition *ab*.
4. P. Sextius Baculus, qui *primum pilum* ad Cæsarem *duverat.*
    —vi. 38.
    (*a*) Explain the position of Sextius, according to the ancient
and later constitution of the Roman army.
    (*b*) How were the Centurions chosen?
    (*c*) That their promotion was regular appears from a pas-
sage in Cæsar?
    Cite a parallel to the use of *ad* in this passage?
5. Milites consulis sacramento rogavit.
    Explain the phrase ' *sacramento rogavit.*'
6. Atque eorum ut quisque est genere copiisque amplissimus,
ita plurimos circum se *ambactos* clientesque habent.—vi. 15.
        Translate.—What English word is derived from *am-
            bactus* ?
7. Explain and derive the words *annotinus, perendinus.* Illus-
trate by analogy the formation of the former.
8. Eo anno frumentum in Gallia propter *siccitates* angustius
provenerat.
        Translate.—What are the various modifications of mean-
            ing given to abstract nouns by the use of the plural
            form?
    Cite a parallel to the use of " *siccitates*" in this passage.

Translate into English prose :

Illi (Druides sc.) rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac
privata procurant, religiones interpretantur.   Ad hos magnus
adolescentium numerus disciplinæ causa concurrit, magnoque
ii sunt apud eos honore.   Nam fere de omnibus controversiis
publicis privatisque constituunt ; et si quod est admissum fa-
cinus, si cædes facta, si de hæreditate, si de finibus controver-
sia est, iidem decernunt ; præmia pœnasque constituunt ; si qui
aut privatus aut publicus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis
interdicunt.   Hæc pœna apud eos est gravissima.   Quibus ita
est interdictum, ii numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur ;
iis omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, ne
quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant : neque iis petentibus
jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur.   His autem om-
nibus Druidibus præest unus, qui summam inter eos habet auc-
toritatem.   Hoc mortuo, si qui ex reliquis excellit dignitate,

succedit: at, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum allegitur, nonnumquam etiam armis de principatu contendunt. Hi certo anni tempore in finibus Carnutum, quæ regio totius Galliæ media habetur, considunt in loco consecrato. Huc omnes undique, qui controversias habent, conveniunt eorumque decretis judiciisque parent. Disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur: et nunc, qui diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illo discendi causa proficiscuntur.—B. G. 13.

UNPREPARED GREEK.

To be translated into English.

Οὐ πάντα μοῦ, ὦ φιλοσοφία, κατηγόρησε Διογένης, ἀλλὰ τὰ πλείω, ὅσα ἦν χαλεπώτερα, οὐκ οἶδ᾽ ὅ, παθών, παρέλιπεν. Ἐγὼ δὲ τοσούτου δέω ἔξαρνος γένεσθαι, ὡς οὐκ εἶπον αὐτά, ἢ ἀπολογίαν τινὰ μεμελητηκὼς ἀφῖχθαι, ὥστε καὶ εἴ τινα ἢ αὐτὸς οὗτος ἀπεσιώπησεν, ἢ ἐγὼ μὴ πρότερον ἔφθην εἰρηκώς, νῦν προσθήσειν μοὶ δοκῶ. Οὕτω γὰρ ἂν μάθοις οὕστινας ἀπεκήρυττον, καὶ κακῶς ὑγόρευον, ἀλαζόνας καὶ γόητας ἀποκαλῶν. Καὶ μοι μόνον τοῦτο παραφυλάττετε, εἰ ἀληθῆ περὶ πάντων ἐρῶ. Εἰ δέ τι βλάσφημον ἢ τραχὺ φαίνοιτο ἔχων ὁ λόγος, οὐ τὸν διελέγχοντα ἐμὲ, ἀλλὰ ἐκείνους ἂν οἶμαι δικαιότερον αἰτιᾶσθαι, τὰ τοιαῦτα ποιοῦντας. Ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα ξυνεῖδον ὅποσα τοῖς ῥητορεύουσι τὰ δυσχερῆ ἀναγκαῖον προσεῖναι, ἀπάτην, καὶ ψεῦδος, καὶ θρασύτητα, καὶ βοὴν, καὶ ὠθίσμους, καὶ μύρια ἀλλὰ, ταῦτα μὲν, ὥσπερ εἰκὸς ἦν, ἀπέφυγον· ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ σὰ ὦ Φιλοσοφία, καλὰ ὡρμήσας, ἠξίουν ὅποσον ἔτι μοι λοιπὸν τοῦ βίου, καθάπερ ἐκ ζάλης καὶ κλύδωνος ἐς εὐδιόν τινα λίμενα ἐσπλεύσας, ὑπὸ σοὶ σκεπόμενος καταβιῶναι. Κἀπειδὴ μόνον παρέκυψα ἐς τὰ ὑμέτερα, σὲ μὲν, ὥσπερ ἀναγκαῖον ἦν, καὶ τούσδε ἅπαντας ἐθαύμαζον, ἄριστον βίου νομοθέτας ὄντας, καὶ τοῖς ἐπ᾽ αὐτὸν ἐπειγομένοις χεῖρα ὀρέγοντας, τὰ κάλλιστα καὶ ξυμφορώτατα παραινοῦντας, εἴ τις μὴ παραβαίνοι αὐτά, μηδὲ διολισθάνοι, ἀλλ᾽ ἀτενὲς ἀποβλέπων ἐς τοὺς κανόνας οὕς προτεθείκατε, πρὸς τούτους ῥυνθμίζοι, καὶ ἀπευθοι τὸν ἑαυτοῦ βίον· ὅπερ, νὴ Δία, καὶ τῶν καθ᾽ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ὀλίγοι ποιοῦσιν.—Lucian.

COMPOSITION.

MR. NESBITT.

To be translated into Latin Prose.

Themistocles, having conquered the Persians in a naval fight, said, in an assembly at Athens, that he had a plan in contem-

plation which would be serviceable to the state, but that it w
necessary it shonld not be made public. He, therefore, d
manded a person to whom he might communicate it, ar
Aristides was appointed for that purpose. He then told Ari
tides that the fleet of the Lacedemonians, which had gone in
harbour at Gytheum, might be secretly set on fire, and th
the naval power of the Lacedemonians be destroyed. Aristid
having heard this, returned to the assembly, and told the
that the plan of Themistocles was, indeed, a very useful on
but by no means honourable. The Athenians, judging that
be unprofitable which was not honourable, rejected, on the a
thority of Aristides, a plan which they had not even hear
We are born for justice, nor is right founded in opinion, but
nature. Let it then be a fixed principle with us, that what
dishonourable is never useful.

To be translated into English Prose.

Quid enim vita habit commodi ? quid non potius laboris ? se
habeat sane : habet certe tamen aut satietatem aut modum. Ne
lubet enim mihi deplorare vitam, quod multi et ii docti feceru
sæpe : neque me vixisse pœnitit, quoniam ita vixi ut non fru
tra me natum existimem ; et ex vita ita discedo tanquam e
hospitio, non tanquam ex domo : commorandi enim natura de
versorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit. O præclarum die
quum in illud divinum animorum concilium coetumque pr
ficiscar, quumque ex hac turba et colluvione discedam! prot
ciscar enim non ad eos solum viros de quibus ante dixi, veru
etiam ad Catonem meum, quo nemo vir melior natus est, nen
pietate præstantior : cujus a me corpus crematum est, quo
contra decuit ab illo meum : animus vero non me deserens, se
respectans, in ea profecto loca discessit, quo mihi ipsi cerneba
esse veniendum ; quem ego meum casum fortiter ferre visu
sum, non quo æquo animo ferrem, sed me ipse consolabar ex
istimans non longinquum inter nos digressum et discessu
fore.—DE SENECTUTE, 23, 84.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FIRST YEAR.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

DR. MULCAHY.

1. Extract the square root of 1368852004.
2. Find a mean proportional between ·08 and 1248·2 t
three places of decimals.

3. Express by means of a surd the ratio of the segments of a line cut in extreme and mean ratio.

4. Divide 32163·2 by ·736.

5. Given the logarithms of a, b, c, find that of the number arising from dividing the product of the square root of a^3 and the cube root of b^4, by fifth root of c.

6. A given sum is put out to compound interest, the interest being added to the principal at the end of each year, suppose that after a certain number of years the sum total reaches a given amount, show that, the yearly rate of interest being also given, the number of years may be found by logarithms.

7. Define harmonic proportion, and show from the definition that the reciprocals of three quantities having this relation are themselves in arithmetical proportion.

8. The sum of two numbers is 5, and the sum of their cubes is 35 ; find the numbers.

9. Find a number such that three times it being subtracted from 169, and the remainder divided by the number, the quotient so arising shall be less than three times the original number by 29.

10. Write down and prove any series for the development of the logarithm of a quantity.

11. The forewheel of a carriage makes 6 revolutions more than the hind wheel in going 120 yards; but if the periphery of each wheel be increased one yard it will make only four revolutions more than the hind wheel in going the same distance : required the periphery of each.

12. A hare is 50 of her leaps before a greyhound, and takes 4 leaps to the greyhound's 3 ; but 2 of the greyhound's are as much as 3 of the hare's; how many leaps must the greyhound take to catch the hare ?

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. CROFTON.

1. Divide a given line so that the sum of the squares of the parts may be equal to a given square. When is this impossible ?

2. From a fixed point P on the circumference of a circle, any chord PC is drawn : if a point R be taken on this chord, such that the rectangle under PR and PC be constant, find the locus of R.

3. The square of any line, drawn from the vertex of an isosceles right-angled triangle to the base, is an arithmetical mean between the squares of the segments of the base.

4. Let ABC be a quadrant of a circle whose centre is C ;

on AB, at the side remote from C, describe a semicircle : show that the *lune* AB, included between the two circles, is equal to the triangle ABC.

5. The vertex of a right-angled triangle is fixed, and its corners move along two fixed lines at right angles to each other : find the locus of the foot of its perpendicular.

6. From any point on a given straight line two tangents are drawn to a given circle; the chord joining the points of contact passes through a fixed point.

7. Given the sides *a, b* of a triangle whose vertical angle is 120°, find the base.

8. Prove the formula for the sine of the sum of two angles ; and from it deduce that for the cosine.

9. State what is meant by the *ambiguous case* in the solution of plane triangles ; and explain it both by construction and by trigonometrical formulas.

10. Given in a plane triangle *a, b,* C, find the length of a line drawn from the vertex to the base, and dividing the angle C into two parts, *m, n.*

11. Given *a, b,* the two sides of a triangle, and *m,* the bisector of the vertical angle, find the base.

12. Find the sine and cosine of 15°.

———◆———

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.

DR. MULCAHY.

1. Give Cardan's solution of the equation $x^3 + ax + b = 0$.

2. Find all the roots of the equation $x^6 - 1 = 0$.

3. The equations $x^n - 1 = 0$, and $x^n + 1 = 0$, may be completely solved by means of a trigonometrical table.

4. Find the sum of the fifth powers of the roots of the equation $x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x + 6 = 0$.

5. Take away the second term of the equation $3x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + \frac{1}{3}^6 = 0$, and state the relation between the roots of the new equation and those of the original.

6. Find the sum of $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + $ &c. to *n* terms, by the method of indeterminate coefficients.

7. Find the expression for the cosine of an angle of a spherical triangle in terms of the sides.

8. Prove that the trisection of an angle and the finding of two mean proportionals between two given lines are cases of the same problem.

9. This problem can be solved geometrically when the given point lies on either bisector of the angle.

10. Considering the earth as a sphere, the areas of the various zones are proportional to the corresponding portions of its axis.

11. Write down and prove formulas adapted to logarithms or the solution of a plane triangle in the following cases:

1°. Given the three sides.

2°. Given two sides and the contained angle.

12. Do the same for the like cases in a spherical triangle.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FIRST YEAR.

DR. MULCAHY.

1. Prove the total number of combinations of n things taken one at a time, two at a time, and so on $= 2^n - 1$.

2. The difference of two numbers is 3 and the difference of their cubes is 117; find the numbers.

3. Required two quantities such that their sum, product, and difference of squares shall be equal.

4. If $\cos x + \cos 2x = 1$, find $\cos x$ to four places of decimals.

5. Express the tangent of half an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

6. Express the tangent of the sum of three arcs in terms of the separate tangents.

7. Given the rectangle under two lines and the difference of their squares, find the lines geometrically.

8. Given the sides of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle, find geometrically:

1°. the rectangle under the diagonals.

2°. their ratio.

9. Write down and prove the expressions in terms of the sides of a triangle.

1°. for its area.

2°. for the radius of its inscribed circle.

3°. for the radius of its circumscribed circle.

10. Solve the following equations:

$$\frac{10}{x} - \frac{14 - 2x}{x^2} = \frac{22}{9};$$

$$x^3 - 1 = 0;$$

$$\surd(4a + x) = 2\surd(b + x) - \surd x.$$

11. The first term of an arithmetical series is 1, the common difference is 4, and the sum 120; find the number of terms.

12. Given the base of a triangle in magnitude and position, also the sum or difference of its sides: construct it so that its vertex may be upon a line given in position.

———◆———

PRIZE EXAMINATION.—MATHEMATICS.

DR. MULCAHY.

1. Find the equation whose roots are the squares of the differences of those of the equation,

$$x^3 + qx + r = o.$$

2. Find the relation between the coefficients of a complete cubic in order that two roots may be equal.

3. In a spherical triangle prove

$$\cot A \sin C = \cot a \sin b - \cos b \cos C.$$

4. Prove $\tan \frac{1}{4}$ spherical excess =

$$\sqrt{\left(\tan \frac{s}{2} . \tan \frac{s-a}{2} . \tan \frac{s-b}{2} . \tan \frac{s-c}{2} \right)}.$$

5. If s be the sum of two quantities and p their product, prove sum of their n^{th} powers

$$= s^n - ns^{n-2} p + n . \frac{n-3}{2} . s^{n-4} p^2 - n . \frac{n-4 . n-5}{2 \quad 3} s^{n-6} p^3 + \&c.$$

6. Given two sides of a spherical triangle; find geometrically when the area is a maximum.

7. In the method of elimination, by the process of the common measure, what circumstance indicates that several values of x may correspond to the same value of y?

8. How is the same result indicated in Euler's method of elimination?

9. What are the binomial factors of $\cos (x + x' + x'' + \&c.)$, $+ \sqrt{-1} . \sin (x + x' + x'' + \&c.)$?

10. Hence deduce the general expressions for the sine and cosine of the sum of any number of arcs.

11. Write down and prove Newton's formulas for the sums of the powers of the roots of an equation, and Euler's extension of them.

12. Prove the approximate rule by which the logarithm of a number consisting of six digits may be found from a table containing logarithms of numbers of five digits.

PRIZE EXAMINATION.—CHEMISTRY.

DR. RONALDS.

1. Explain generally the doctrine of latent heat.
2. What are the laws observed by gases when expanded by heat?
3. What is understood by the specific heat of a body?
4. Give a general, physical, and chemical account of the atmosphere (with reference to state, pressure, moisture, composition, mode of analysis, density, how measured, causes of rain, dew, and wind).
5. Give a full description of the circumstances under which carbonic acid is produced, and of its physical and chemical properties generally.
6. Explain, in chemical symbols, the processes for obtaining nitrous oxide; nitric—sulphurous—and hydrochloric acids.
7. State the general laws regulating combination among the elements.
8. If iodine be dissolved in caustic potash, what products will result?
9. What are the specific tests for the presence of sulphuric acid and chlorine, respectively?

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

MR. LAW.

1. What is the earliest and most natural classification of *property* in general?
2. What historical event in England gave greater prominence and importance to this classification?
3. Define the words "messuage," "tenement," "hereditament," "land," and "premises."
4. What estate passes by a grant of lands "to A" simply? What by a devise of lands in similar terms, before and since the late Wills Act respectively?
5. What are "emblements"? and how do the rights of a tenant and undertenant thereto differ?
6. What was the signification of the term "heirs" in early times?

7. What was the effect of a gift "to one and the heirs of his body," before the Statute *de donis conditionalibus?* and what since?

8. What was the difference between a recovery with single and one with double voucher, as to barring estates tail?

9. What was the power of alienation possessed by a tenant in tail *in remainder* before the Fines and Recoveries Abolition Act; and what is the extent of such power now?

10 What powers are now "protectors of settlements," as well by virtue of their estates as by express appointment?

11. What power of alienation has the tenant in tail without the protector's consent?

12. What are "*quasi* estates tail?" and what is the extent of the *quasi* tenant in tail's power of disposition?

13. What effect has a judgment recovered against a tenant *in tail* or *in fee* upon the lands so holden?

14. What is the "rule against perpetuities"?

15. What exceptions are there to the generally absolute right of every person possessed of property to alien his interest therein?

16. On the death, since 1834, of one of two co-parceners, leaving a son, to what portion of the descended estate is such son entitled?

17. What is the meaning of a "purchaser," as defined by the Inheritance Act?

18. Under a gift to "A and B, and the heirs of their bodies," what estate have they?

19. How may joint-owners make partition?

20. Enumerate the modes of conveyance which operate by the common law and those which take effect by the Statute of Uses respectively.

21. What alteration in the effect of a feoffment has been made by the recent Act for the amendment of the law of real property?

22. How has the Statute of Uses facilitated the transfer of estates? and give some instances.

23. If a feoffment be made "unto and to the use of A and his heirs, to the use of B and his heirs," what use is legalized or executed by the Statute, and why?

24. What was the cause and object of the Statute of Enrolments?

25. What are the advantages of a bargain and sale enrolled?

26. Trace the progress of the power of *alienation by will,* and show how this was affected by the *Norman Conquest,* the *Statute of Uses,* the Statute of Wills, the Statute of Frauds, and the Statute 1 Vict. cap. 26.

27. In what respects has the last Statute altered the construction of devises?

28. Define and distinguish a *reversion* and *remainder ;* and a *vested* and *contingent remainder,* and *executory devise.*

29. How many kinds of contingent remainders are there?

30. Why was the estate which was generally limited to trustees to preserve contingent remainders, itself a *vested* and not a contingent remainder?

31. What are the rules as to the creation of contingent remainders, and what is their origin?

32. What is the so-called *cy près* doctrine, and to what cases is it confined?

33. What are " powers," as ordinarily inserted in deeds, and to what do they owe their value in modern conveyancing?

34. Are there any instances of powers at *common law ?*

35. What formalities are required for the due execution of a power by will?

36. Distinguish tenancies "by sufferance," "at will," "from year to year," and for a *determinate number of years.*

37. What is the difference between the liability of the original lessee, and an assignee of the term, in respect of the ordinary covenants?

38. What is "surrender by operation of law," and on what doctrine is it founded?

39. What are the respective right, of mortgagor and mortgagee, before and after default in payment on the day named for the purpose?

40. What is the extent of the covenants for title given by *vendor, mortgagor,* and *trustee,* respectively, and why?

LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

MR. LAW.

1. How many kinds of personal property are there?

2. What may be called *purely incorporeal personalty ?*

3. What is a *chose in action ?* By what means is it indirectly alienable?

4. What *choses in action* are *directly* alienable, and how?

5. What is the leading distinction between *real* and *personal* property?

6. What are "fixtures"? What are the rights of the owner of the *land,* with respect to them, in the cases following :

      a. On the death of owner in fee?
      b. On the death of tenant for life?
      c. As between landlord and tenant?

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7. How may the full and *complete* property in goods be divided, with reference to their *possession?*

8. What is the nature and extent of the right acquired by " trover"?

9. What is a " bailment"? and enumerate its various kinds.

10. What different rights are given by each kind of bailment?

11. What is " lien," and what the extent of right so acquired?

12. What are the different kinds of lien? and explain the nature and limit of each, and how it may be lost.

13. By what different methods may choses in possession be aliened, and what are the requisites of each?

14. How does a gift *inter vivos* differ from a gift *mortis causâ?*

15. What is the difference between a contract for sale of *goods* and a contract for sale of land? Was their effect ever at any time identical?

16. What are the provisions of the Statute of Frauds, section 17, and in what respects was the law thereby altered?

17. What are the meanings of "acceptance" and "actual receipt," respectively, as mentioned in that enactment?

18. Who may be the party's agent for the purpose of *signing*, as there required?

19. What is " stoppage *in transitu*"? and when does this right exist?

20. How does the recovery of judgment and damages in trover affect the right of property in the goods?

21. How may the goods of a debtor be made available for payment of a debt for which judgment has been recovered?

22. What is the leading division of actions of law?

23. What were the limits of the maxim, " actio personalis moritur cum persona," and how has its application been still farther narrowed by legislation?

24. What is the rule for ascertaining whether a sum contracted to be paid as "liquidated damages," is to be considered such, or as a *penalty* merely?

25. What are the different kinds of "contracts"?

26. What are the five cases to which the fourth section of the Statute of Frauds applies ; and what is the meaning of the word, "agreement," there used, and of the word, "signed"?

27. What is there meant by "a promise to answer for the debt, &c., of another," and by " an agreement not to be performed within a year"?

28. What is a " bill of exchange"; what a " promissory note"? and explain the terms, " drawer," "acceptor," " maker," and " endorser," and the respective liabilities of those persons.

29. What is an *annuity* properly so called?

30. What would be the course of devolution of an annuity granted

       a. to A and his heirs;

       b. to A and the heirs of his body; and,

       c. to A for ever; respectively?

31. What was the origin of the "Parliamentary stocks" or "funds;" and how has the nature of this kind of property been altered by Statute?

32. Is this kind of property liable to execution on a judgment, and when was it made so?

33. What two classes of joint stock companies are there; and what are their most important differences?

34. Is a contract for the sale of *stock* or *shares* within the seventeenth section of the Statute of Frauds?

35. What is the nature and extent of the property conferred by "patent;" what of that conferred by "copyright"?

36. If one of several joint covenantees releases the covenantor, what is the result, and why?

37. On what does it depend whether the benefit of a covenant is *joint* or *several?*

38. What exception is there *at law* to the right of survivorship amongst joint owners?

39. If several persons covenant *jointly* and *severally* with A, to, &c., and A releases one of them, what is the result, and why; and by what means may this consequence be avoided?

40. What classes of persons are liable as *partners?*

41. To what extent do the acts of one partner bind the rest, and on what principle?

42. What difference has the Stat. 1 Vict. cap. 26 made in respect to wills of personalty?

43. What are the powers and duties of an "executor"?

       a. What of an administrator?

       b. What of husband of executrix?

44. What is the effect at law of a testator appointing his debtor one of his executors?

45. What acts may an executor do before probate?

46. Distinguish and explain the nature of "specific," "demonstrative," and "general" legacies.

47. When did a legacy not lapse, notwithstanding the legatee's death in the testator's lifetime? In what case is lapse also prevented by the late Wills Act; and in what way does this provision operate?

EQUITY.

MR. LAW.

1. What is the nature of the system of equity, as administered in these countries?

2. Under what heads does Smith consider the subject of equity jurisprudence?

3. Define "accident," as remediable in equity, and give some examples.

4. When will equity give relief in respect of the defective execution of powers?

5. In what cases of "mistake" will relief be given?

6. Why is it sometimes easier to have an agreement wholly *set aside* than to have it *corrected*?

7. In what respect does "actual" differ from "constructive fraud"?

8. In what cases of fraud has equity no jurisdiction?

9. Distinguish "express," "implied," and "constructive" trusts?

10. What is the difference between the liability of trustees and executors, respectively, giving joint receipts for money?

11. What is the difference between the remedies afforded at law and in equity, respectively, as against a party refusing to perform his contract?

12. To what cases is the equitable remedy confined?

13. Distinguish "legal" and "equitable assets," both as to the kinds of property comprised in each, and their mode of distribution respectively?

14. When may a *first* mortgagee be postponed to a *second*?

15. Within what periods may suits for *foreclosore* and *redemption*, respectively, be maintained?

16. Who are entitled to redeem?

17. What is the difference between *mortgage* and *pledge* of personalty?

18. To what is a surety who pays the debt entitled; and how does this differ from the rule of the civil law?

19. What is "election," and when does it arise?

20. What is "satisfaction"? Distinguish the several cases in which it may arise, and mention the limits of its application in each.

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

MR. HERON.

1. Define a law in the widest sense used in jurisprudence.
2. Enumerate the different species of laws.
3. Define the terms "natural," "international," and "positive laws."
4. What is Sir W. Blackstone's definition of municipal law, and show its error?
5. What should be the fundamental object of the Legislature in enacting laws?
6. Show by examples that this object is more regarded in modern than in ancient times.
7. Define the term "property." What are the primary and secondary titles to property?
8. Paley enumerates the chief social advantages of the institution of property?
9. In relation to civil society, what right have paupers to subsistence?
10. Why should the support of the poor not be left to voluntary contributions?
11. Upon what does the efficient working of the laws depend; and what are the principal conditions necessary to accomplish this?
12. State the objections to a community and to an equalization of property?
13. Define the terms, "freedom," and "slavery."
14. Two circumstances concur in diminishing the produce of slave labour.
15. Give the definitions of "justice," according to the institutes of Justinian, and according to Grotius.
16. International law is differently divided by Grotius and Story?
17. Define positive law. Burlamaqui gives three conditions which ought to belong to positive laws?
18. There are two essential characteristics of a private dominion over things.
19. Distinguish between the doctrines of a positive and negative community of things?
20. Define the several functions of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of government. Which of these is it correct to consider as alone supreme?
21. All rights and offences, as regards individuals, may be divided into four classes?
22. Define procedure. What are the properties to be wished

for on the part of an establishment for the administration of justice, and on the part of a judge?

23. Two circumstances concur in causing the necessity for more tribunals than one in a country?

24. What are the advantages of the system of circuits?

25. What are the reasons for establishing one supreme court of appeal in a country?

26. Give Vattel's definition of the law of nations. What is the difference between the terms, "law of nations," and "international law"?

27. What is the great desideratum in international law?

28. What is the ordinary function of government?

29. What are the portions of the civil law of a country which are of most importance to its prosperity; and what are those of the next importance?

30. Define the terms, "contract," and "promise."

31. What rule should be adopted by the Legislature in reference to interference with the making of contracts?

CIVIL LAW.

MR. HERON.

1. Professor Graves examines the Roman law as a type of the blending of two elements?

2. That part of the Roman law which is derived from the Etruscans possesses a certain element?

3. The Saxon dynasty in England effaced the traces of Roman jurisprudence there, with some exceptions?

4. In whose reign, and by whom, were the Pandects brought to England?

5. Early writers on the laws of England borrowed from the Civil Law?

6. Three principal reasons influenced the exclusion of the Civil Law from England?

7. From whom did the historical cultivation of the Civil Law receive its first great impulse in modern times?

8. The authorities from which the materials of the Roman law are taken are twofold?

9. The Roman legislative enactments and legal works are known to us from few sources?

10. Niebuhr thinks that the laws of the kings are not, as we have them now, earlier than the restoration of the city after the invasion of the Gauls?

11. After the establishment of the consular constitution,

three principal causes rendered the Plebs anxious to obtain a body of revised and written laws?

12. In what year, and by whom, was the first attempt made to restrain the consular power?

13. Cicero mentions a particular law as a novel hardship passed by the last of the Twelve Tables?

14. Explain the term "partis secanto." Dr. Taylor and Dr. Arnold differ as to its meaning?

15. Supposing Dr. Arnold's explanation to be correct, this extreme cruelty may have arisen from a similar cause to that which gave origin to the "peine forte et dure"?

16. What was the jus honorarium?

17. The method of Gaius is based upon a threefold division of law?

18. State in their order the subjects of which the Institutes treat.

19. When did the Institutes receive the Imperial sanction?

20. What is the first printed edition of the Institutes?

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FIRST YEAR.

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

MR. LAW.

1. Mention the different classifications under which all property may be considered, and the principles of such division respectively?

2. To what class, considering property as divided into real or personal, do the following belong respectively:

(a) Shares in railways and canals?
(b) £3 per cent. consols, &c.?
(c) Peerage or title of honour?
(d) Lease for years?—And why?

3. What are the different kinds of "estates of freehold"?

4. What was "general occupancy," and to what class of property was it confined?

5. Who are "special occupants"?

6. Explain "waste," and mention its kind, and their remedies.

7. Define an "estate tail," and explain its origin.

8. Trace historically the power of alienating a feud; and

show why the heir's right of succession was sooner and more easily invaded than the lord's right of reversion.

9. Explain fines and recoveries as modes of barring estates tail, distinguishing the operation of each ; and mention the methods now available since the abolition of fines and recoveries.

10. What were the provisions of the Statute of Quia Emptores ?

11. Trace historically the progressive liability of fee-simple estates to the payment of the owners' debts.

12. To what debts are estates tail subject ?

13. What are the chief rules which now regulate the "descent" of fee-simple estates ? and point out the differences between these and the former canons.

14. Enumerate and distinguish the four different kinds of joint ownership which may exist in lands.

15. Define and distinguish "estate" and "seisin," respectively.

16. Define "deed," and explain its "delivery as an escrow" ?

17. What is a "feoffment"; what "livery of seisin"?

18. What is a "grant," and to what classes of real property were it and a feoffment, respectively, properly applicable ?

19. What did the Statute of Uses enact ? and explain its objects.

20. Were those objects thus attained ? Why ?

21. In what form have the old uses still survived, and how ?

22. In what respects do the "trusts" of modern times differ from "uses" or "trusts" before the Statute ?

23. Has the Statute of Frauds made any difference in the mode by which *trust estates* may be created and transferred ? and mention precisely what the Statute requires.

24. To what extent were trust estates affected by judgments before and after the Statute of Frauds ? What alteration in this respect has been effected by the legislation of the present reign ?

25. Explain the mode of conveyance by "lease and release."

26. How did the Statute of Uses facilitate this process?

27. Why was it necessary that the lease *for a year* should be in writing ?

28. When was its actual existence dispensed with in Ireland? and in what way was this done ?

29. Describe the form of an ordinary modern purchase deed, and mention its parts consecutively.

30. What formalities were prescribed for the making a valid will of land by the *Statute of Wills, of Frauds,* and 1 *Vict.* c. 26, respectively ?

31. How may a will be revoked, and in what respect is this different from the law as existing before the late Wills Act ?

32. What difference has the late Act made in the operation of a general devise of land?

33. What is "lapse"? and in what cases is it prevented by the recent Statute?

34. How does a "reversion" differ from a "remainder"?

35. What difference was there between a reversion expectant in a lease for years, and one expectant on a lease for lives, as to the modes of transferring them?

36. What is the right of "distress"?

37. How was the right of *rent-service* often lost by dealing with the reversion; and how has this been remedied?

38. What is the "rule in Shelley's case"? and explain its origin.

39. Define a *contingent*, as distinguished from a *vested remainder*.

40. Did the common law allow contingent remainders to be transferred by the ordinary mode of conveyance? How were they transferable, and how may they be now transferred?

41. Could they be devised or released formerly?

42. How were they often destroyed? What means were adopted to prevent it; and how is this now unnecessary?

43. How do *executory interests* differ from *contingent remainders*?

44. Within what period must the former be limited to arise?

45. What is an "interesse termini"?

46. What covenants run with the land?

47. What are the relative rights of a landlord and the assignees of his bankrupt or insolvent lessee?

48. What are the rights of husband and wife respectively in the wife's term of years?

49. What is a mortgage? and distinguish its effects at law and in equity.

50. What are the rights of the mortgagee to rent reserved on leases made by the mortgagor *before* and *after* the mortgage respectively?

51. What is "foreclosure of the equity of redemption"? and how does the practice here differ from that in England?

52. What is an equitable mortgage by deposit of title deeds? What is essential to its validity?

53. What is a "vendor's lien"? and how is it discharged?

54. On the mortgagor's death, out of what fund is the mortgage debt payable?

55. What is "tacking;" and why does this right rarely exist in Ireland?

56. For what length of time is a purchaser entitled to have the vendor's title deduced?

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57. What are the provisions of the Statute of Limitations (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27), with respect to estates in land and charges thereupon respectively?

HISTORY OF JURISPRUDENCE.

MR. HERON.

1. Lord Bacon censures the manner in which previous writers have written of laws?

2. He characterizes briefly the writings of ancient philosophers?

3. Who were the principal Greek jurists, and what are the names of their works?

4. Name the age in which Roman jurisprudence most flourished, the reigning emperor, and the most distinguished lawyers.

5. Name the principal lawyers at the head of the commissions that arranged the compilations of Justinian.

6. The *Corpus Juris Civilis* consisted of four distinct compilations?

7. When the study of the civil law declined, in consequence of the invasion of the northern barbarians, two other great systems arose?

8. When did the feudal law acquire a systematic form?

9. The history of jurisprudence is divisible into two great periods?

10. Who were the principal civilians of the Italian school?

11. When did the canon law obtain its principal influence?

12. State the founders and principal civilians of the French, Dutch, and German schools.

13. One system of law has arisen entirely in modern times?

14. State the principal writers on international law, the ages and countries in which they flourished, and the names of their works.

15. In modern political philosophy, what celebrated writers appear in France and England, and what are the names of their works?

16. At the close of the last century two distinguished political writers appear in Italy.

17. What immediate result did the publication of Beccaria's essay produce?

THE END.