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ELIJAH AT SAREPTA. (From "Lyra Innocentium.")

"Make me thereof a little cake first, and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and for thy son." Lo, cast at random on the wild sea sand

A child low wailing lies:

Around, with eye forlorn and feeble band,
Scarce heeding its faint cries,
The widowed mother in the wilderness
Gathers dry boughs, their last sad meal to dress.

But who is this that comes with mantle rude

And vigil-wasted air?
Who to the famished cries, "Come give me food,
I with thy child would share?"
She bounteous gives: but hard he seems of heart, Who of such scanty store would crave a part.

Haply the child his little hand holds forth, That all his own may be.—
Nay simple one, thy mother's faith is worth
Healing and life to thee.

That drop of oil shall raise thee from the dead. For in yon haggard form He begs unseen, To Whom for life we kneel: One little cake He asks with lowly mien,

Who blesses every meal.

Lavish for Him, ye poor, your children's store,

So shall your cruse for many a day run o'er.

And thou, dear child, though hungering give glad way

or not one of notices are the awrut way.

Thy name in heaven may read;
So by His touch forever thou mayst live, Who asks our alms, and lends a heart to give.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

The highly interesting Examinations of Candidates for these valuable Scholarships were closed on Thursday, the 14th October. It was a great disappointment to us that absence from the city prevented our attendance; but we have heard from an eye-witness, whose opinion in such matters is excellent authority, that the spirit of the examination was well maintained; the competition very animated; and that all the arrangements were perfectly unexceptionable. In the Portion conducted vivâ voce, as well as in the written Papers, the candidates were examined separately, and precisely the same classical selections and questions were given to each; so that nothing could be more equitable and impartial. We have been furnished with the following list of successful candidates:-

Scholarships. Where Educated. Palmer ...... Wellington District......... U. C. Coll. Barber .....U. C. College......U. C. Coll. We have thought it desirable to publish in our

columns the Examination Papers which are subjoined, as we are desirous of giving to the University and our III.—Translate: readers the benefit of their circulation amongst our Subscribers. Copies of the same Examination Papers, arranged

pamphlet form, will be for sale at Mr. Rowsell's, University Bookseller, King-street.

Matriculation Gramination, 1847.

CANDIDATES FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

LATIN.

[III., IV. and V. of the Classical Department on paper; the others vivâ voce.] I.-Read and construe: From "In somnis" to "voces."

VIRGIL, Eneid, ii. vv. 270-280. 1. Raptatus bigis—by whom?

2. Bigis-of what compounded?

3. 274. From whom is this verse said to have been taken?

4. Exuvias - whence derived?

5. Exuvius indutus Achillis—from whom did Hector take the arms?

6. Why did Achilles lend them to him?

7. What peculiar propriety in the term indutus? 8. Achillis—why is he sometimes called Æacides?

9. Danaum—why called Danai? 10. Phrygios—what had been their name?

11. What distinction between muri, mænia, and

parietes?

12. Ultro—what is the force?

II.—Translate:

From "Instat" to "ignes." vv. 492-502.

was this name derived? 2. Ariete—in scansion what foot?

3. Janua—what is the distinction between janua

and porta? 4. Trucidant—of what compounded?

5. Armenta—what is the proper meaning? 6. Atridas—their names? 7. Hecubam—of whom the daughter according to

Homer and Virgil?

8. What is the meaning of Cynossema? 9. Priamum—whence was the name derived?

10. What produced the Trojan war?

11. What caused its long continuance?

12. Aras—What is the distinction between ara and

altare?

III.—Translate: From "Ad terram" to "in auras."

vv. 781-791. 1. Terram Hesperium—what and why called Hes-

peria?
2. Tybris—why called Lydius?

3. Regia conjux—who?

4. Lacrymas Creüsæ—what is the construction? 5. Creüsæ—what is the meaning of the name and

whence derived? 6. Myrmidonum Dolopunve-under whose com-

mand were they? 7. Magna Deûm genitrix—who?

8. To what species of poetry does the Æneid belong?

9. Name other Latin poems of the same species. 10. Can you name any Greek authors, from whom Virgil may have borrowed the particulars

recorded in the Second Book? 11. How do you explain the occurrence of such

verses as 787?

12. By whom was the Æneid revised? IV.—Translate:

From "At Q. Metellus Celer" to "seque-

retur." SALLUST, Catilin. c. 57. 1. Legionibus—how many men originally in the

legion? 2. What were its subdivisions?

4. Perfugis—what distinction between perfuga

Agro Piceno-where situated?

and transfuga? 5. Qua—what distinction between qua and quo? 6. Utpote to sequeretur—give the different readings

and translate accordingly. 7. In what year was the conspiracy formed and crushed? 8. Who was the principal agent in defeating the plans of Catiline?

9. What evils resulted to him from the active part III.—Translate: which he took? 10. In what public capacity had Catiline been

employed? 11. Can you mention any authors of Roman his-

tory or annalists before the time of Sallust? 12. Write a brief sketch of the life of Sallust,

introducing dates where you can. V .- Translate into Latin prose:

"Homer was the greater genius; Virgil the better artist; in the one we must admire the man, in the other the work. Homer hurries us with a commanding impetuosity; Virgil leads us with an attractive majesty. Homer scatters with a generous profusion; Virgil bestows with a careful magnificence. Homer, like the Nile, pours out his riches with a sudden overflow; Virgil, like a river in its banks, with a constant stream.'

FIRST AFTERNOON.

I .- Read and construe:

From "Romulum" to "Fabriciumque." HORACE, Odes i. 12, vv. 33-40. 1. What are the two species of metre in this ode?

2. Scan the first three lines of the stanza as Epichoriambic. 3. Whome is the spithet?
4. Quietum—why this epithet? name of the

family? 6. Catonis nobile letum-what difficulty as to the

introduction of this theme? 7. Nobile letum—where? 8. Regulum-in what way did he distinguish him-

9. Scauros-who and for what distinguished? 10. Paulum—who was his colleague on the occasion

referred to? 11. Camana—from what derived? 12. Fabriciumque-for what distinguished?

II.—Translate: From "Quod si Threïcio" to "nefas."

24, vv. 13-20. 1. Orpheo - of whom the son?

2. What other person celebrated in mythology for the influence of his music?

3. Why is Orpheus selected here? 4. Virga horrida-what? 5. Levius-why not levius?

6. How do you distinguish levis, light, and levis, smooth? 7. Corrigere—of what compounded?

8. Nefas-what additional force besides that of impossibility? 9. What are the metres of this ode? 10. What other metres of the same species are

used by Horace in the first book? 11. Are you aware of any exception as to the first foot of the metre of the fourth verse?

12. How has it been corrected? From "Africa" to "orbis habet."

Ovid, Fasti, i. vv. 543-550. 1. Victorem-vocat-to whom is the reference?

2. Alter—who? 3. Isauras—describe the position of the Isauri.

4. Aut Cretum, &c .- who? 5. Cretum—what is the nominative?

6. Hunc-to whom is the reference? 7. Illum—to whom is the reference? 8. Messana—where?

9. Ille-who? death?" hat ware the circumstances of his

11. Who was the father of Drusus? 12. State any laws with which you are acquainted, relative to the structure of the pentameter.

From "Nunc est bibendum," to "parabat."

37, vv. 1-8. 1. Give scales of the metres.

2. Give the date of the battle alluded to. 3. Saliaribus—whence derived?

4. Pulvinar-what? 5. What peculiarity in the structure of the first

verse of the second stanza? 6. Cacubum-where produced? 7. Cellis-what is the distinction between the

meaning of this and of our word cellars? 8. Capitolio-by what name was the hill originally known?

9. Regina-state briefly what you know of her relatives. 10. At what battle was Horace present?

11. By whom was he introduced to Mæcenas? 12. What reason for believing that the Epodes

were published before the First Book of the 1. Pyrrhus—by what other name known? whence V.—Translate into Latin Elegiacs: "Ah happy hills, ah pleasing shade, Ah fields beloved in vain,

Where once my careless childhood played, A stranger yet to pain! I feel the gales that from ye blow, A momentary bliss bestow, As waving fresh the gladsome wing,

My weary soul they seem to soothe, And, redolent of joy and youth, To breathe a second spring."

SECOND MORNING.

GREEK.

I .- Read and construe: From ""Ως φάτο Πηλείδης " to "μετέειπεν." Homer, Iliad, i. vv. 245-253.

2. mort-for what? separated from what? and by what figure?

3. πεπαρμένον—parse. 4. Νέστωρ—of whom the son? 5. Πυλίων—describe the position of Pylus. 6. μερόπων—of what compounded?

7. δύο γενεαί—how many years do you understand by this expression? 8.  $'E\phi\theta ia\theta'$ —parse.

9. What is the difference between of and oi? 10. τράφεν—parse. 11. In what year of the war does the action of the

Iliad open? 12. What natural explanation of the deaths caused by Apollo?

II.—Translate: From "'Αλλ' ὅτε δή," to " ἄνακτα." vv. 493-502.

1. Your-parse. 2. Oéris—to whom married? 3. What remarkable mythological event took place

at their nuptials? 4. To whom had he previously been married? 5. λήθετ'—parse. 6. κῦμα—what is the general principle of Greek accentuation, of which this is an example?

7. Οὕλυμπον—what is the grammatical term for introducing an additional letter into a word? 8. Εὖρεν—parse. 9. εὐρύοπα—of what compounded? what two interpretations?

10. γούνων—what other Homeric genitives? 11. σκαιη-what Latin word derived from this? 12. έλοῦσα—parse.

From ""Ως φάτο" to "καλη." vv. 595-604.

1. λευκώλενος —of what compounded? 2. ἐνδέξια-what different interpretations?

3. κρητήρος—how did it differ from κύπελλον? 4. ἐνῶρτο—parse.

5. ποιπνύοντα—what is the force? 6. ctone-what is the meaning? 7. ἀμειβόμεναι-explain.

8. What diversity of opinion as to the authorship of the Iliad? 9. By whom was the poem divided, as we have it?

10. Give examples of the dialectic forms used by Homer in the terminations of the genitive singular of the first and second declensions. 11. What was the digamma? 12. Give examples of its efficacy in explaining some

metrical anomalies in the Homeric verses. From "Ο γάρ Τισσαφέρνης," to "ἐπορεύοντο."

XENOPHON, Anabasis. i. c. 10. 1. Τισσαφέρνης-state briefly what you know of 2. τον ποταμον what? Greek terms for the diffe-

αὐτούς-who? 5. 'Αμφιπολίτης-describe the position of Amphi-

rent kinds of troops.

6. ἀπαλλάγη—parse.
7. βασιλεῖ—who? Give the list of Persian kings from Darius the son of Hystaspes. 8. Distinguish the two persons named Cyrus.

9. Give the titles of other works of Xenophon. 10. What Greek historians before him? 11. With what Latin author is he compared? 12. For what period of history is he the chief

authority? V .- Translate into Latin Prose: "The distribution of oceans, seas, and rivers; the variety of fields, meadows, and groves; the luxuriance of fruits, herbs and flowers; the return of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, not only

regular in their approaches, but bringing with them presents, to make their return desirable the pleasing vicissitudes of day and night; all have a voice, which by telling man, he is constantly receiving favours, reminds him he should be ready to bestow them."

SECOND AFTERNOON.

GREEK. I. Read and construe:

From "Ένθεν δέ," to "ἀνέμοιο." Homer, Odyssey, ix. vv. 62-71. 1. " $E_{\nu}\theta_{\varepsilon\nu}$ —what difference in meaning between

this and "rba? 2. ἀκαχήμενοι—parse. 3. äσμενοι-parse. 4. ἀμφιέλισσαι—of what compounded?

5. ἕκαστον—whence derived? 6. δηωθέντες—parse. 7. Βορέην—what is the Latin term for the north

wind? 8. νεφεληγερέτα—how do you account for this form of the nominative being adopted in Latin? 9. δρώρει—parse.

10. οὐρανόθεν νύξ—give a similar termination of a Latin hexameter. 11. ἐπικάρσιαι—of what compounded? 12. die oxioev parse.

From "Κριέ," to "όλεθρον." vv. 447-455. 1. goovo-parse.

2. υστατος—compare. 3. λελειμμένος-parse. 4. τέρεν - what is the Latin derivative?

5. πρῶτος—compare. 6. ποθέεις—what is the corresponding Latin verb? 7. - έξαλάωσεν -- of what compounded? 8. δαμασσάμενος—parse.

9. πεφυγμένον - parse. 10. Give the names of the cities, which contended for the birth-place of Homer. 11. What derivations have been proposed for his name?

12. Why called Maonides? III.—Translate: From "Ως έφατ'." to "έχοντα."

vv. 522-531. 1. un-what is the ordinary form?

2. our oud -what is the force? 3. γαιήοχε—of what compounded? 4. εὐχεαι—what is the meaning? 5. νίον Λαέρτεω -of what other person was Ulysses

supposed to have been the son? 6. Ἰθάκη—what difficulties as to the position of the Homeric Ithaca? 7. What difference in language between the Iliad and the Odyssey?

8. What in mythology? 9. What in manners? 10. To whom was Ulysses recounting his adventures, and where?

11. In what respect do Virgil and Homer differ as to the Κυκλωπεία? 12. What do you understand by the poems called I .- Read and construe:

νόστοι?

IV.—Translate: From "'EKETVOS," to "Eξοδος." 1. Explain the application of the metaphor.

2. παύσεται-what distinction between the significations of the active and the middle voices of this yerb?

3. κοφίνου—of what was this usually made? 4. εἰσρυῆναι—parse.
5. ἐξαντλῶν—of what compounded, and whence is the primitive substantive derived?

6. φθάσαι—parse. 7. εἰσπεσών—parse. 8. Δαναίδων-which of them spared her husband? 9. ἐκχυθησομένου—parse. 10. κεχηνός—parse.

12. What was originally his profession?

11. Where was Lucian born?

V.—Translate into Latin Lyrics: TO DIANA. Queen and huntress, chaste and fair, Now the sun is laid to sleep; Seated in thy silver car, State in wonted manner keep.

Hesperus entreats thy light, Goddess excellently bright! Earth, let not thy envious shade Dare itself to interpose; Cynthia's shining orb was made Heaven to clear, when day did close; Bless us then with wished sight, Goddess excellently bright!

THIRD MORNING.

I.—Read and construe: From "Erat" to "transtulerant." SALLUST, Catilin. c. 18. 1. Cn. Piso-of what gens? 2. In Capitolio-why there?

3. Kalendis-whence derived?

4. Consules-in place of whom? 5. Why had the others been removed?

Ipsi-what peculiar force? 7. Fascibus-at whose suggestion was the axe

removed? 8. Duas Hispanias-their names? 9. In which of these was Lusitania?

10. Rursus-whence derived? 11. Nonas-whence derived? 12. In what four months of the year were the nones on a different day from that on which they fell in the others?

II .- Translate: From "Sed" to "discesserat."

4. Derivation of the name?

4. Ducibus—to whom?

Roman year?

5. Dea-her name?

c. 49. 1. Q. Catulus -of what gens ? 2. For what distinguished? 3. Ciceronem-where born?

5. Allobroges-where did they live? 6. C. Casar-how related to Augustus? 7. Supplicium-whence derived? 8. Ex petitione pontificatus—how was the office

vacant? 9. What other competitor?

Adoleste dulo of What age : 12. Casare—how had he obtained the favour of the people? THIRD AFTERNOON.

LATIN. I .- Read and construe : From "Ecce tibi" to "templa tuo." Ovid, Fasti, i. vv. 63-70.

Germanice-of whom the son? 2 What were the circumstances of his death? 3. Biceps-of what compounded?

5. Secura-whence derived? 6. Quirini—whence derived? 7. Resera—of what compounded? 8. Resera templa—for what purpose? 9. What were the occasions on which the temple

was shut? 10. Templa-what is the distinction between ades, templum and delubrum? 11. What month was originally the first of the

II.—Read and translate: From "Proxima" to "honos." vv. 411-418

12. By whom were January and February added?

2. Tithono Aurora—their son? 3. Arcadia-describe the position of Arcadia. 4. Pontificale—whence derived?

1. Tithono -of whom the son?

6. Turni soror—her name? 7. Virginea aqua-by whom was this aqueduct restored? 8. Campus—to whom did this originally belong?

9. Quæ nomen habes, &c .- who? 10. What other derivation of her name? 11. By what other names known? 12. What is the meaning of dies intercisus?

FOURTH MORNING.

GREEK. I .- Read and construe: From "Κύρος δὲ ἔχων," to "'Ολυνθίους."

XENOPHON, Anabasis, i. c. 2.

1. Σάρδεων -describe the position of this city. according to Xcnophan and Herodotus? 3. Kal-what peculiarity? 4. Maiaropov -of what the boundary? 5. δύο πλέθρα—how many feet?

6. εζευγμένη—parse. 7. σταθμόν—what is the original meaning? 8. Κολοσσάς—on what river? 9. εὐδαίμονα—what is the meaning? 10. Δόλοπας—from what part of Greece?

11. 'Ολυνθίους-where was Olynthus? 12. Whence was the name Olynthus derived? II .- Read and translate: From "Karaβàs," to "Igoois."

c. 2. 1. Taprovis—the derivation of the name? 2. Κιλικίας—what are the boundaries of Cilicia? 3. How divided? 4. By what names were the passes which led into Cilicia Campestris known?

5. Through which did Cyrus enter? 6. Kibros—what peculiarity of the water of this and the rest at 6 months? river? 7. What other river in this part of Cilicia?

8. έξέλιπον—parse. Σόλοις—by what other name known? 10. What grammatical term is derived from the name of this town and why? 11. Of what poets the birth-place? 12. Ἰσσοις-state in round numbers the interval between the time of Cyrus the younger, and

and Darius. FOURTH AFTERNOON. GREEK. From " Παπαί," to " ἐπὶ πᾶσιν."

the battle at this place between Alexander

LUCIAN, Charon. 1. ὑπωρεία—of what compounded? 2. 'Lωνία-who led the original colonists to Ionia? 3. What islands belonged to Ionia? 4. What were its principal towns on the continent?

What were the boundaries of Lydia? Who was the last king? 7. 'Iraxias-what divisions of Italy on its eastern 8. Σικελίας how named from its shape? 9. κακείθεν or κακείθεν—which would you write,

and why? 10. Κρήτη—what is the modern name? 11. Οίτη—where? 12. Παρνασσός—the names of its two peaks? II.—Translate:

From "Μή μυσαχθῆς," to "πατρίδα." μυσαχθης—parse. 2. What is the difference between the meaning of μη with the optative and subjunctive?

3. ždeiže—parse. 4. τον Δία—what other celebrated work by Phidias? 5. την "Ηραν—what other celebrated work by Polycletus?

7. Μύρων—what celebrated work by Myron?

THIRD MORNING.

8. ἐπηνέθη—parse. 9. Πραξιτέλης—what celebrated work by Praxiteles? 10. έθαυμάσθη—parse. 11. γένοιο—parse.

6. ἐιργάσατο—parse.

12. ἀποφανεῖς—parse.

EUCLID, I, II, & III. [In the Mathematical Department all on paper.] 1. If two triangles have two sides of the one respectively equal to two sides of the other, and if one

of the angles contained by the equal sides be greater than the other, the side opposite to the greater angle is greater than the side, which is opposite to the less.

2. If the square of one side of a triangle be equal

to the sum of the squares of the other two sides, the angle opposite to that side is a right angle. 3. If the base of an isosceles triangle be produced, the vertical angle is the difference between twice the

exterior angle and two right angles. 4. The three lines, joining the angular points of a triangle with the points of bisection of the opposite sides, intersect in one point, trisect the triangle, and are there divided, so that one of the parts is double of

the other. 5. If a right line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle under the unequal parts, together with the square of the in-

termediate part, is equal to the square of half the line.
6. If a right line be divided into any two parts, the sum of the squares of the whole line and either segment is equal to double the rectangle under the whole | number, but if there had been one equation more, he

7. The sum of the squares of the sides of any triangle, is double the sum of the squares of half the base, and of the right line joining its bisection and the he paid for it. 8. If from one of the equal angles of an isoscentriangle, a perpendicular be let fall on the opposite

side, the rectangle contained by that side and the segment of it between the perpendicular and the base is equal to half the square upon the base. 9. In a circle, equal right lines are equally distant from the centre. And right lines, which are equally

distant from the centre, are equal. 10. If from a point without a circle, two right lines be drawn to it, one of which is tangent to the circle, and the other cuts it, the rectangle under the secant, and the external segment is equal to the square of the

11. From the obtuse angle of a given triangle, to draw a right line to the base, the square of which shall already given it as the description of a converted man, be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments, that he has been supernaturally excited to a war with into wich it divides the base. remity of that diameter a perpendicular be let fall on

to half the difference of the sides.

THIRD AFTERNOON.

EUCLID, IV, DEF. V, & VI. 1. About a given triangle to circumscribe a circle. 2. To construct an isosceles triangle, in which each of the argles at the base shall be double of the vertical angle

3. The sum of the sides of a right angled triangle exceeds the hypotenuse by the diameter of the inscribed circle. 4. Explain composition and division of ratios. 5. To find a third proportional to two given right

one and similar to another. 7. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides. 8. To divide a right line into two parts such that

the rectangle contained by them may be equal to the square of their difference. ratio of the other two sides, construct the triangle.

ohe criumglo. 11. If one side of a right-angled triangle be double of the other, the perpendicular from vertex on hypotenuse will cut off parts in the ratio of 1 to 4. 12. Given the difference between a diagonal and a side, describe the square.

FOURTH MORNING.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA. 2. Reduce 14 minutes to the decimal of a day.

4. Extract the square root of 99856. 5. Extract the cube root of 21952.

7. Divide x by x+y. 8. Find the greatest common measure of  $a^2x^3 + a^5 - 2abx^3 + b^2x^3 + a^3b^2 - 2a^4b$ 

 $& 2a^2x^4 - 5a^4x^2 + 3a^6 - 2b^2x^4 + 5a^2b^2x^2 - 3a^4b^2$ 9. Find the least common multiple of  $x^2-y^2$ ,  $(x-y)^2$  and  $x^3+y^3$ . 10. Reduce (a)  $\frac{x^4 + a^2x^2 + a^4}{x^4 + ax^3 - a^3x - a^4}$ 

(β)  $\frac{a^{3n}}{a^n-1} - \frac{a^{3n}}{a^n+1} - \frac{1}{a^n-1} + \frac{1}{a^n+1}$ .

11. Find the cube of  $\frac{a^2 - bc}{a+c}$ . 12. Raise  $a^2 + 3b^2$  to the 5th power. 13. Find the cube root of  $-\frac{8a^3x^6}{27b^3}$ .

14. Find the square root of 1+y.

15. Find the nth root of 6xmyn. Solve the equations-16.  $\frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{x + 2}{x - 2}.$ 17.  $x = \sqrt{4 + x} \sqrt{36 + x^2 - 2}$ .

> 18.  $\frac{(a-b)x}{a+b} + c = \frac{(a+b)x}{a-b}$ . FOURTH AFTERNOON. ALGEBRA.

 $1 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{16x^2} + \frac{9}{x^4}}}.$ 2.  $\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = p. \\ \frac{x}{c} - \frac{y}{d} = q. \end{cases}$ 3.  $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{5}(x+y) - \frac{1}{2}(x-y) = 3. \\ \frac{1}{2}(x-y) + \frac{1}{10}(x+y) = 0. \end{cases}$ 

Solve the equations-

4. 4x-5y+mz=7x-11y+nz=x+y+pz=3.  $5. \frac{b}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - x^2}}{x} = \frac{x}{a}.$ 

8.  $5x^2 - 2x = \sqrt{5x^2 - 2x + 12}$ . 9.  $(x^{2n}-x^n)^2-(x^{2n}-x^n)=6$ . 10. x+y=7.

 $\int 3x + 2y = 22.$  $\int 5x^2 - 3xy + y^2 = 45.$  $\int \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{x+y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{-y}.$  $12. \begin{cases} \frac{x}{y} - \frac{x+y}{x} = \frac{x}{y}. \end{cases}$ 

13. A library contains 3600 volumes distributed three compartments, and 1 of the number in the first is equal to } of that in the second or ‡ of that in

the third-how many volumes in each compartment? 14. Of the passengers who started in a train, 1 stopped at the first station, and three came in-of the number then in the train, & stopped at the next station and 2 came in-of these } stopped at the third station and but 12 remained—how many passengers started in the train?

15. Of the equations in an examination paper, the number solved by a student is such that if he had suc ceeded in one more, he would have solved & of the line and that segment, together with the square of the would have solved but 1 of the number bow many equations in the paper and how many had he solved? 16. A person sold a lot of land for £25, and lost as much per cent. as he paid for it-how much had

17. What two numbers are they, whose sem is whose cubes is 56 ? 100 and the difference of 18. Some persons contracted to grade 175 miles of a road, each taking an equal portion, but in consequence of the failure of two of the party, each of the others was obliged to undertake ten miles in addition -how many contractors were there?

THE GREAT ADVERSARY AND HIS SEED. (From a Sermon by the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D.)

If there be enmity between the serpent and the

hurch generally, of course there is also between the

serpent and each member of that church. We have

the devil. Whilst left in the darkness and alienation 12. If the base of a triangle be bisected by the diameter of the circumscribing circle, and from the ex- evil is his element and he neither strives nor wishes for emancipation. But when the grace of God is introduced into his heart, he will discern quickly the the longer side, it will divide that side into segments, one of which is equal to half the sum, and the other danger and hatefulness of sin, and will yield himself, in a higher strength than his own, to the work of resisting the serpent. Thus enmity is put between the believer and the serpent and his seed. Let a man give himself to the concerns of eternity; let him, in good earnest, set about the business of the soul's salvation; and he will, assuredly, draw upon himself the dislike and opposition of a whole circle of worldly acpaintance, so that his over preciseness and austerity will become subject of ridicule in his village or neighbourhood. We quite mistake the nature both of christianity and of man, if we suppose that opposition to religion can be limited to an age or a country. Persecution, in its most terrible forms, is only the development of a principle which must unavoidably exist intil either christianity or human nature be altered. 6. To construct a rectilinear figure equal to a given There is a necessary repugnance between christianity and human nature. The two cannot be amalgamated: one must be changed before it will combine with the other. And we fear that this is, in a degree, an overlooked truth, and that men are disposed to assign persecution to local or temporary causes. But we wish 9. Given one side, the angle opposite to it, and the you to be clear on the fact, that "the offence of the cross," Gal. v. 11, has not ceased, and cannot cease. 10. If the exterior angle of a triangle be bisected We readily allow that the form, under which the by a line which cuts the base produced, the square of hatred manifests itself, will be sensibly affected by the e line will be equal to the difference of the rectanimperfect refinement and a seanty literature, you will and this haired unisheating the sword, and lighting the pile: out when have polish and knowledge, and the principles of religious toleration are well understood, there is, perhaps, comparatively, small likelihood that savage violence will be the engine employed against godliness. Yet there are a hundred batteries which may and will be opened upon the righteous. The follower of Christ must calculate on many sneers, and much reviling. He must look to meet often with coldness and contempt, harder 1. Find the least common multiple of 8, 12 and 18. of endurance than many forms of martyrdom; for the courage which could march to the stake may be 3. By what fraction of 1 a dollar, would you daunted by a laugh. And, frequently, the opposition express the difference between \( \frac{3}{5} \) of 2s. 1d., and \( \frac{3}{7} \) of assumes a more decided shape. The parent will act harshly towards the child; the superior withdraw his countenance from the dependent; and all because of a giving heed to the directions of Scripture. Religion, 6. At what time should a debt be paid in one pay- as though it were rebellion, alienates the affections, ment, which is to be paid in instalments, as follows: and alters the wills, of fathers and guardians. So that that present, to at 2 months, to at 3 months, 12 at 4 we tell an individual that he blinds himself to plain matters of fact, if he espouse the opinion that the apostle's words applied only to the first ages of Christianity, "all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution." 2 Tim. iii. 12. To "live godly in Christ Jesus," is to have enmity put between yourselves and the seed of the serpent; and you may be assured, that, unless this enmity be merely nominal on your side, it will manifest itself by acts on the other. But what, after all, is the amount of injury which

the serpent and his seed can cause to God's children? Though the believer, like the unbeliever, must submit to the power of death, and tread the dark valley of that curse which still rests on our nature, is there experienced more than a bruising of the heel in the undergoing this dissolution of humanity? It is an injury-for we go not with those who would idolize, or soften down, death-that the soul must be detached from the body, and sent out, a widowed thing, on the broad journeyings of eternity. It is an injury, that this curious framework of matter, as much redeemed by Christ as the giant-guest which it encases, must be taken down, joint by joint, and rafter by rafter, and, resolved into its original elements, lose every trace of having been human. But what, we again say, is the extent of this injury? The foot of the destroyer shall be set upon the body; and he shall stamp till he have ground it into powder, and dispersed it to the winds. But he cannot annihilate a lonely particle. He can put no arrest on that germinating process which shall yet cause the valleys and mountains of this globe to stand thick with a harvest of flesh. He cannot hinder my resurrection. And when the soul, over which he hath had no power, rushes into the body which he shall be forced to resign, and the child of God stands forth a man, yet immortal, compound of flesh and spirit, but each pure, each indestructible; -oh, though Satan may have battered at his peace during a long earthly pilgrimage; though he may have marred his happiness by successful temptation; though he may have detained for centuries his body in corruption; will not the inflicted injury appear to have been so trivial and insignificant, that a braising of the heel, in place of falling short of the matter-offact, shall itself seem almost an over-wrought descrip-And, all the while, though Satan can only bruise

the believer's heel, the believer is bruising Satan's head. If the believer be one who fights the serpent, and finally conquers, by that final conquest the serpent's head is bruised. If he be naturally the slave of the serpent, if he rebel against the tyrant, throw off his chains, and vanquish him, fighting inch by inch the ground to freedom and glory; then he bruises the serpent's head. If two beings are antagonists, he who decisively overcomes bruises the head of his opponent. But the believer and the serpent are antagonists. The believer gains completely the mastery over the serpent. And, therefore, the result of the contest is the fulfilment of the prediction that the seed of the woman

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