

the army to be brought over, and which he had drawn up upon dry ground, and the storm kept tossing the ships of burden which had been tied at anchor, nor was any opportunity offered to our men either of managing them or of rendering aid (auxiliare). After very many ships had been shattered, since the rest were useless for sailing, having lost their ropes, anchors, and the rest of their equipments (armamentum), a great alarm (perturbatio) was caused in the whole army, a thing which must necessarily happen. For neither were here any other ships by which they could be carried back, and all things were lacking which were of use for repairing them; and because it was a settled fact in the minds of all (constare) that they ought to winter in Gaul, corn had not been provided in these places for the winter.

II.

The Gauls were gone, and the ruins of Rome were possessed again by the Romans. The Flamen of Quirinus and the vestal virgins returned from Caere; and the eternal fire, unextinguished by the late calamity, was restored to its accustomed place in the temple of Vesta. But the fugitives who had fled to Veii from the rout at the Alia, and who formed a large proportion of the Roman people, were unwilling to leave the city which for several months had been their only country; at Veii they had houses already built, and perhaps they were not sorry to escape from the ascendancy of the patricians, and to settle themselves in a new city of which they would be the original citizens. Thus Rome was threatened anew with such a division of the strength of the commonwealth as must have insured its ruin; for some of the patricians would, no doubt, have removed to Veii, while others, with their clients, would as certainly have remained at Rome. At this period the name and ability of Camillus were most effectual in putting an end to the dissension, and in determining that the proposed secession to Veii should be utterly abandoned; but by what means or at what time his exile was reversed we cannot discover. It may be true, that while the Gauls were in possession of Rome he had encour-

aged the people of Ardea, where he had become a citizen, to take up arms against the Gaulish plundering parties; he may also, in such a time of necessity, have been chosen commander by some of the Romans who had fled from the city, and with them he may have done good service, both in cutting off the enemy's stragglers, and perhaps in harassing their rear after they began to retreat.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

JOHN SEATH, B.A., ST. CATHARINES, EDITOR.

NOTE.—The Editor of this Department will feel obliged if teachers and others send him a statement of such difficulties in English, History, or Moderns, as they may wish to see discussed. He will also be glad to receive Examination Papers in the work of the current year.

ENGLISH.

QUESTIONS ON GOLDSMITH.

Selected by J. Douglas Christie, B.A.,
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1. What are the chief literary merits and defects of Goldsmith?
2. What was the didactic purpose of the "Traveller"?
3. State, quoting the words of Goldsmith, "you can, the 'favourite good,'" and the "peculiar pain" of each of the nations to which Goldsmith refers in the "Traveller."
4. Show to what extent the subsequent history of each of these nations bears out his views.
5. What were Goldsmith's views as to the dangers to which freedom and good government were exposed in England when the "Traveller" was written? Explain these views by referring to the history of the time.
6. What were the literary influences at work in the time of Goldsmith, and show how he was affected by them?
7. Show how far Goldsmith's description of Switzerland is correct.
8. Name the markedly subjective passages in the "Traveller."
9. Give a list of Goldsmith's works, and name his chief contemporaries.
10. "Goldsmith's age was an age of prose." Explain the meaning of the statement.