

(e). What "virtues" are meant? Why does the bard say "even thy virtues," "secret soul" and "nightly fears?" [10]

(f). Give the meaning of "Cambria" as used here. [3]

(g). What feelings should we express when reading the stanza? [3]

2. A little after midnight, the joyful sound of *Land! Land!* was heard from the *Pinta*, which kept always ahead of the other ships. As soon as morning dawned, all doubts and fears were dispelled. From every ship an island was seen about two leagues to the north, whose flat and verdant fields, well stored with wood, and watered with many rivulets, presented the aspects of a delightful country. The crew of the *Pinta* instantly began the *Te Deum* as a hymn of thanksgiving to God, and were joined by those of the other ships with tears of joy and transports of congratulation. They threw themselves at the feet of Columbus, with feelings of self-condemnation, mingled with reverence. They implored him to pardon their ignorance, incredulity and insolence, which had created him so much unnecessary disquiet, and had so often obstructed the prosecution of his well-concerted plan; and passing in the warmth of their admiration from one extreme to another, they now pronounced the man whom they had so lately reviled and threatened, to be a person inspired by heaven with sagacity and fortitude more than human, in order to accomplish a design so far beyond the conceptions of all former ages.

(a). Give for each of the following a meaning which may be put for it in the foregoing passage: "as soon as morning dawned," "aspects of a delightful country," "transports of congratulation," "obstructed the prosecution of his well-concerted plan," "sagacity and fortitude more than human," "in order to accomplish a design." [16]

(b). What had caused these doubts and fears? [6]

(c). How had the crews shown their "ignorance," their "incredulity," and their "insolence?" Why did they now revere Columbus? [8]

(d). State in your own words how the foregoing passage explains "from one extreme to another." [6]

3. Under the following heads give an account of the destruction of Pompeii: The appearance of the city before its destruction; The sudden calamity; What excavators have discovered. [17]

CANADIAN READERS.

1. There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered there
Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and
brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily; and
when
Music aroise with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake
again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell.
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a
rising knell!

(a). Under what circumstances did the events here narrated take place? [5]

(b). Explain the meaning of "Beauty" and "Chivalry." Why are "Beauty" and "Chivalry" spelt with capitals? What is meant by saying that Belgium's Capital *had gathered*, etc.? [12]

(c). Explain "thousand," "voluptuous swell," "spake" and "again," as used here. [8]

(d). Why is "strikes" present tense while the verbs in what goes before are past? [4]

(e). What different feelings should we express when reading lines 1-8 and line 9? [4]

2. The Duke of Wellington left to his countrymen a great legacy,—greater even than his glory. He left them the contemplation of his character. I will not say his conduct revived the sense of duty in England. I would not say that of our country. But that his conduct inspired public life with a purer and more masculine tone I cannot doubt. His character rebukes restless vanity, and reprimands the irregular ebullitions of a morbid egotism. I doubt not that, among all orders of Englishmen, from those with the highest responsibilities of our society to those who perform the humblest duties—I dare say there is not a man who in his toil and his perplexity has not some-