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THE
SYDNEY
UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.
1852—53.



Sydney:
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—
1853.

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INTRODUCTION.

" THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY was established by an Act of the Legislative Council of the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, passed in the session of 1850. The members of the Senate were appointed by proclamation of His Excellency the Governor-General dated 24th December of that year, and met for the first time on the 3rd February, 1851. On the 4th of October, 1852, the first matriculation examinations commenced, and on the 11th of the same month the formal and public inauguration of the institution took place as described in page 29 of this volume.

A few remarks explanatory of the peculiar constitution of the University may not be unacceptable to the general reader.

1. The truly liberal and catholic principles recognized and enforced in the Act of Incorporation will meet with general approval. The benefits of the University are, as stated in the preamble, for "*all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the Colony of New South Wales, without any distinction whatever,*" and it is expressly enacted (section 20) "*that no religious test shall be administered to any person in order to entitle him to be admitted as a student of the said University, or to hold any office therein, &c.*"

2. The government of the University is provided for by the appointment of a Senate of Sixteen Fellows (four of whom may be clergymen). A Provost and

Vice-Provost are to be chosen by the fellows out of their own body. Vacancies in the Senate are to be filled up by the remaining fellows, until there are one hundred graduates entitled as Masters of Arts, &c., to vote, when the vacancies as they occur will be filled up by the graduates themselves, duly convened in convocation.

3. In addition to the entire management of the educational and financial affairs of the University, the Senate has power to make by-laws as to discipline, degrees, honours, &c., which when duly approved of by the Governor and Executive Council, have the force of law. It has also authority to confer the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Laws and Medicine.

4. An endowment of £5000 per annum is provided by the Act of Council; out of this fund provision has been made for Eighteen Scholarships of the annual value of £50 each, to be held for periods not exceeding three years. An additional scholarship of equal value has been founded by the liberality of a public spirited citizen, Thomas Barker, Esq., and is to be granted as the reward of peculiar proficiency in Mathematical and Physical science.

5. Although the University has no Theological Professorship, such an appointment being obviously inexpedient in a community possessing no dominant church, and in which no less than four leading Christian Churches are partially endowed by the state; yet the establishment of suffragan colleges by the several communions will in due time supply this deficiency, without interfering with the unsectarian character of the University.

Sydney University Calendar.

1852.

OCTOBER.

1	F	<i>Act of Incorporation assented to by His Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy, 1850.</i> Seventeenth S. aft. Trinity. Mich ^o Term begins. Matriculation Examination. [Meeting of Senate.]
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	Public Opening of the University. Lectures begin.
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	St. Luke.
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.

NOVEMBER.

1	M	Meeting of Senate
2	Tu	All Souls.
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	s	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	s	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	s	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	s	Advent Sunday.
29	M	
30	Tu	St. Andrew.

DECEMBER.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	s	Second Sunday in Advent.
6	M	Meeting of Senate. Scholarship Exam. begins.
7	Tu	
8	W	Conception B. V. Mary.
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	Michaelmas Term ends.
12	s	Third Sunday in Advent.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	s	Fourth Sunday in Advent.
20	M	
21	Tu	St. Thomas.
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	Appointment of first Fellows of the Senate, 1850.
25	S	Christmas Day.
26	s	First Sunday after Christmas. St. Stephen.
27	M	St. John the Evangelist.
28	Tu	Innocents.
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

JANUARY.

1	S	Circumcision.
2	S	Second Sunday after Christmas Day.
3	M	Meeting of Senate.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	Epiphany.
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	First Sunday after Epiphany.
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	Second Sunday after Epiphany.
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	Septuagesima Sunday.
24	M	
25	Tu	Conversion of St. Paul.
26	W	Foundation of Colony, 1788.
27	Th	Professorial Board Meet.
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	Sexagesima Sunday. King Charles Martyr.
31	M	

FEBRUARY.

1	Tu	
2	W	Purification B. V. Mary.
3	Th	First Meeting of Senate, 1851.
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Sunday.
7	M	Meeting of Senate.
8	Tu	Shrove Tuesday.
9	W	Ash Wednesday.
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	First Sunday in Lent.
14	M	Valentine. Lent Term begins.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Second Sunday in Lent.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	St. Matthias.
25	F	Professorial Board meet.
26	S	
27	S	Third Sunday in Lent.
28	M	

MARCH.

1	Tu	St. David.
2	W	St. Chad.
3	Th	Election of Sir Charles Nicholson first Vice-Pro-
4	F	[vost, 1851
5	S	
6	S	Fourth or Midlent Sunday.
7	M	Meeting of Senate. Election of Edward Ham-
8	Tu	[ilton, Esq., first Provost, 1851
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent:
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	St. Patrick.
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Sunday next before Easter.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	Maunday Thursday.
25	F	Good Friday. Annunc. B.V. Mary. Lady Day.
26	S	
27	S	Easter Day.
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

APRIL.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	First Sunday after Easter.
4	M	Methodist Synod.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	Second Sunday after Easter
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	Third Sunday after Easter.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	St. George.
24	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.
25	M	St. Mark.
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	Professors Board meet.
30	S	

MAY.

1	S	Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.
2	M	Meeting of Senate.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	Ascension. Holy Thursday.
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	Sunday after Ascension.
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	Whit Sunday. Pentecost.
16	M	Whit Monday.
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	Lent Term ends
22	S	Trinity Sunday.
23	M	
24	Tu	Queen Victoria born 1819.
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	Professorial Board meet.
28	S	
29	S	Restoration K. Charles II. 1660.
30	M	
31	Tu	

JUNE.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	First Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	Meeting of Senate.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Second Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	Trinity Term begins.
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	Third Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	St. John Baptist. Professorial Board meet.
25	S	
26	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	
28	Tu	Queen Victoria Crowned 1838.
29	W	St. Peter.
30	Th	

JULY.

1	F	
2	S	Visitation B. V. Mary.
3	s	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
4	M	Meeting of Senate.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	Arrival of Professors Woolley and Pell 1852.
10	s	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	St. Swithin.
16	S	
17	s	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	s	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	Professorial Board meet.
30	S	
31	s	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

AUGUST.

1	M	Meeting of Senate. Lamas Day.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	s	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	s	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	Assumption B. V. Mary. Yearly Examinations
16	Tu	[begin.
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	s	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	St. Bartholomew.
25	Th	
26	F	Professorial Board meet.
27	S	Trinity Term ends.
28	s	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. S. Augustine.
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

SEPTEMBER.

1	Th	St. Giles.
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	Meeting of Senate.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	Nativity B. V. Mary. Arrival of Professor Smith
9	F	[1852.]
10	S	
11	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	St. Matthew.
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	Act of Incorporation passed Legislative Council
25	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. [1850.]
26	M	St. Cyprian.
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	Michaelmas Day.
30	F	Professorial Board Meet.

ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney. [Assented to, 1st October, 1850.]

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient for the better advancement ^{Preamble.} of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the Colony of New South Wales, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, That for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who shall acquire proficiency in literature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and by marks of honor proportioned thereto, a Senate consisting of the number of persons hereinafter mentioned, shall within three months after the passing of this Act be nominated and appointed by the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, by Proclamation, to be duly published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, which Senate shall be and is hereby constituted from the date of such nomination and appointment a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of "The University of Sydney," by which name such Body Politic shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and shall by the same name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto in all Courts of the said Colony, and shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors, all goods, chattels, and personal property whatsoever, and shall also be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors, not only such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions as may from time to time be exclusively used and occupied for the immediate requirements of the said University, but also any other

A body politic and corporate to be named "The University of Sydney," constituted with certain powers.

lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, situate in the said Colony or elsewhere; and that they and their successors shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, real, or personal, belonging to the said University, and also to do all other matters and things incidental to or appertaining to a Body Politic.

Not to have power to alienate or mortgage lands, &c., unless with approval of the Governor and Executive Council.

II. Provided always and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said University to alienate, mortgage, charge, or demise any lands, tenements, or hereditaments to which it may become entitled by grant, purchase, or otherwise, unless with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council of the said Colony for the time being, except by way of lease, for any term not exceeding thirty-one years from the time when such lease shall be made, in and by which there shall be reserved and made payable, during the whole of the term thereby granted, the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten for the same without any fine or foregift.

Governor may issue out of General or Ordinary Revenues yearly a sum not exceeding £5,000 to defray annual expenses.

III. And be it enacted, That by way of permanent endowment for the said University, the said Governor shall be, and is hereby empowered, by Warrant under his hand, to direct to be issued and paid out of the General or Ordinary Revenues of the said Colony, by four equal quarterly payments, on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October, in every year, as a fund for building and for defraying the several stipends which shall be appointed to be paid to the several Professors or Teachers of literature, science, and art, and to such necessary officers and servants as shall be from time to time appointed by the said University, and for defraying the expense of such prizes, scholarships, and exhibitions as shall be awarded for the encouragement of Students in the said University, and for providing, gradually, a library for the same, and for discharging all incidental and necessary charges connected with the current expenditure thereof, or otherwise, the sum of five thousand pounds in each

and every year, the first instalment thereof to become due and payable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said Body Politic and Corporate shall consist of sixteen Fellows, twelve of whom at the least shall be laymen, and all of whom shall be members of and constitute a Senate who shall have power to elect, out of their own body, by a majority of votes, a Provost of the said University for such period as the said Senate shall from time to time appoint; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Provost of the said University, either by death, resignation, or otherwise, to elect, out of their own body, by a majority of votes, a fit and proper person to be the Provost instead of the Provost occasioning such vacancy.

V. And be it enacted, That until there shall be one hundred Graduates of the said University who shall have taken the degree of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, all vacancies which shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise among the Fellows of the said Senate, shall be filled up as they may occur, by the election of such other fit and proper persons as the remaining members of the said Senate shall, at meetings to be duly convened for that purpose, from time to time elect to fill up such vacancies: Provided always, that no such vacancy, unless created by death or resignation, shall occur for any cause whatever, unless such cause shall have been previously specified by some bye-law of the said Body Politic and Corporate, duly passed as hereinafter mentioned.

VI. And be it enacted, That the office of Vice Provost of the said University shall be an annual office, and the said fellows shall, at a meeting to be holden by them within six months after the passing of this Act, elect out of the said Senate a Vice Provost, and on some day before the expiration of the tenure of the said office, of which due notice shall be given, elect one other fit and proper person to be the

Sixteen Fellows to constitute a Senate, with power to elect a Provost for a limited period.

How vacancies to be filled up.

Vice-Provost to be elected annually.

Vice-Provost of the said University, and so from time to time annually ; or in case of the death, resignation, or other avoidance of any such Vice-Provost before the expiration of his year of office, shall, at a meeting to be holden by them for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be, of which due notice shall be given, elect some other fit and proper person to be Vice-Provost for the remainder of the year in which such death, resignation, or other avoidance shall happen, such person to be chosen from among themselves by the major part of the Fellows present at such meeting : Provided always that the Vice-Provost shall be capable of re-election to the same office, as often as shall be deemed meet.

Vice-Provost to be capable of re-election.

Proviso, that when there shall be one hundred graduates all vacancies in Senate to be filled up by them.

VII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That as soon as there shall be not fewer than one hundred Graduates who have taken any or either of the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, all vacancies thereafter occurring in the said Senate shall be from time to time filled up by the majority of such Graduates present and duly convened for that purpose.

Senate to have entire management and superintendence.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the said Senate shall have full power to appoint and dismiss all professors, tutors, officers, and servants belonging to the said University, and also the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University, and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Senate to act in such a manner as shall appear to them to be best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University ; and the said Senate shall have full power from time to time to make, and also to alter any statutes, bye-laws, and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to any existing law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the discipline of the said University, the examinations for scholarships, exhibitions, degrees, or honors, and the granting of the same respectively, and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the said Senate

and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University; and all such statutes, bye-laws, and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members thereof, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same; all such statutes, bye-laws, and regulations having been first submitted to the Governor and Executive Council of the said Colony for the time being, and approved of and countersigned by the said Governor: Provided always, that the production of a verified copy of any such statutes, bye-laws, and regulations, under the seal of the said body politic and corporate, shall be sufficient evidence of the authenticity of the same in all Courts of Justice.

IX. And be it enacted, That all questions which shall come before the said Senate shall be decided by the majority of the members present, and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote; and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote; and that no question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Provost or Vice-Provost and seven Fellows, or in the absence of the Provost and Vice-Provost unless eight Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of such decision.

Questions to be decided by majority of votes.

X. And be it enacted, That at every meeting of the said Senate, the Provost or in his absence the Vice-Provost, shall preside as Chairman, or in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the members present, or the major part of them.

Chairman of meetings.

XI. And whereas it is expedient to extend the benefits of colleges and educational establishments already instituted, or which may be hereafter instituted, for the promotion of literature, science, and art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting, them for such purposes, with the said University: Be it enacted, That all persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor

Students from other colleges and educational establishments may be admitted as candidates for certain degrees

of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University of Sydney, on presenting to the said Senate a certificate from any such colleges or educational establishments, or from the head master thereof, to the effect that such candidate has completed the course of instruction which the said Senate, by regulation in that behalf, shall determine: Provided, that no such certificate shall be received from any educational establishment, unless the said University shall authorize it to issue such certificates: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the said Senate to apply any portion of the said endowment fund to the establishment and maintenance of a college in connexion with and under the supervision of the said University.

As to medical degrees.

XII. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of granting the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine and for the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy, the said Senate shall from time to time report to the Governor and Executive Council for the time being of the said Colony, what appear to them to be the Medical Institutions and Schools, whether corporate or incorporated, in the City of Sydney, from which, either singly or jointly with other Medical Institutions and Schools in the said Colony or in Foreign parts, it may be fit and expedient, in the judgement of the said Senate, to admit candidates for medical degrees, and on approval of such report by the said Governor and Executive Council, shall admit all persons as candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, to be conferred by the said University, on presenting to the said Senate a certificate from any such institution or school to the effect that such candidate has completed the course of instruction which the said Senate, from time to time, by regulation in that behalf, shall prescribe.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the said Senate shall have power after examination to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical Degrees in the four branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy; and that such reasonable fee shall be charged for the degrees so conferred as the said Senate, with the approbation of the said Governor and Executive Council, shall from time to time direct; and such fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of the expenses of the said University; and that a full account of the whole income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, for the purpose of being submitted to the Legislative Council or Assembly of the said Colony, as the case may be, and subjected to such examination and audit as the said Legislative Council or Assembly may direct.

X
Senate may confer degrees; for which fees may be charged.

Accounts of annual income and expenditure to be laid before Legislative Council.

XIV. And be it enacted, That at the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed to be entitled to any of the said degrees, and the departments of knowledge in which his proficiency shall have been evinced, and also his proficiency in relation to that of other candidates, and he shall receive from the said Provost, a certificate under the Seal of the said University of Sydney, and signed by the said Provost, in which the particulars so declared shall be stated.

X
Examiners to declare names of candidates, and their proficiency, certificates of which to be granted by Provost.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all statutes, bye laws, and regulations made from time to time touching the examination of candidates and granting of degrees, shall be submitted for the consideration and approval of the Governor and Executive Council.

Bye-laws &c., to be submitted to Governor and Executive Council for approval.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the Governor of the said Colony for the time being, shall be the Visitor of the said University of Sydney, with authority to do all things which

Governor to be Visitor of the University.

pertain to Visitors, as often as to him shall seem meet.

Professors may demand fees from students, and Treasurer may charge fees for entrance, &c.

XVII. And be it declared and enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Professors or Teachers in the said University, in addition to the stipends with which they shall be so respectively endowed, to demand and receive from the Students of the said University, such reasonable fees for attendance on their lectures, and for the Treasurer of the said University to collect from the said Students, on behalf of the said University, such reasonable fees for entrance, degrees, and other University charges, as shall be from time to time provided by any statutes, bye-laws or regulations of the said University.

Regulations as to where students shall reside

XVIII. And for the better government of the Students in the said University; Be it enacted, That no Student shall be allowed to attend the lectures or classes of the same unless he shall dwell with his parent or guardian, or with some near relative or friend selected by his parent or guardian, and approved by the Provost or Vice-Provost, or in some collegiate or other educational establishment, or with a tutor or master of a boarding house licensed by the Provost or Vice-Provost as hereinafter mentioned.

Regulations as to licensing tutors, with whom students may reside.

XIX. And be it enacted, That every person who is desirous of being licensed as a tutor or master of a boarding house in connexion with the said University, shall apply in writing under his hand to the Provost or Vice-Provost of the said University for his license, and it shall be lawful for the said Provost or Vice-Provost, if he or they shall think fit, to require of any such applicant such testimonials of character and fitness for the office as shall be satisfactory to such Provost or Vice-Provost; and the application shall specify the house or houses belonging to or occupied by the applicant, and intended by him for the reception of Students, and the number of Students who may be conveniently lodged and boarded therein; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Provost or Vice-Provost in their discretion to grant or withhold the license for the academical year then current or then next

ensuing, and every such license shall be registered in the archives of the said University, and shall inure until the end of the academical year in which it shall be registered, and shall then be of no force, unless renewed in like manner, but shall be revocable at any time, and may forthwith be revoked by the Provost or Vice-Provost in case of any misbehaviour of such tutor or master of a boarding house or of the Students under his care, which in the opinion of the Provost or Vice-Provost, and a majority of the Professors of the said University ought to be punished by immediate revocation of such license.

XX. And be it enacted, that no religious test shall be administered to any person in order to entitle him to be admitted as a Student of the said University, or to hold any office therein or to partake of any advantage or privilege thereof: Provided always, that this enactment 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.

As to religious tests.

XXI. And be it enacted, That all statutes, bye-laws, rules, and regulations, which shall be made and approved from time to time by the said Governor and Executive Council, concerning the government and discipline of the said University, which shall be in force at the beginning of every Session of the said Legislative Council, or Legislative Assembly of the said Colony, and which shall not have been before that time laid before the said Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, shall from time to time, within six weeks after the beginning of every such session, be laid before the same by the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

Bye-laws, rules, &c., to be from time to time laid before the Legislative Council.

XXII. And be it enacted, That the said University shall, once at least in every year, and also whenever the pleasure of the Governor for the time being shall be signified in that behalf report their proceedings to the said Governor and Executive Council, and a copy of every such report shall

Proceedings of University shall once at least in every year be reported to the Governor and Executive Council, and copy of Report laid before

the Legislative
Council.

be laid before the said Legislative Council, or Legislative Assembly, within six weeks after the same shall have been made, if such Legislative Council or Assembly be then sitting, or if not, then within six weeks next after the meeting of the same.

Act may be alter-
ed or amended.

XXIII. Provided always and be it declared and enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent the Legislature of the Colony for the time being, from altering, amending, or repealing the provisions of this Act, or any of them, as the public interest may at any time seem to render necessary or expedient.

Not to interfere
with the rights of
Her Majesty.

XXIV. And be it declared and enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect or to interfere with any right, title, or interest of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or in any way to limit the Royal Prerogative.

*Passed the Legislative Council, this
twenty-fourth day of September,
one thousand eight hundred and
fifty.*

CHARLES NICHOLSON,
Speaker.

WM. MACPHERSON, CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty I assent to this Act.

CH^S A. FITZ ROY,
GOVERNOR.

Govt. House, Sydney, 1st October, 1850.

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to
"Incorporate and Endow the 'University of
"Sydney.'" Assented to, 21st December, 1852.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is provided by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, '*An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney*,' that the Senate of the said University shall consist of sixteen Fellows, of whom one shall be elected by them as Provost, and another as Vice-Provost; and that no question shall be decided at any meeting of the Senate unless the Provost or Vice-Provost and seven Fellows, or, in the absence of the Provost and Vice-Provost, unless eight Fellows at the least, shall be present at such decision: And whereas it is expedient that the number of such Quorum be lessened: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

14 Victoria,
No. 31.

Five Members of
the Senate to be
a Quorum, in
stead of seven as
directed by 14
Victoria. No. 31

I. From and after the passing of this Act, all questions which shall come before the Senate of the said University may be decided at any meeting duly convened, where there shall be present five Fellows of the University, of whom the Provost or Vice-Provost shall be one.

*Passed the Legislative Council, this
fourteenth day of December,
one thousand eight hundred
and fifty-two.*

CHARLES NICHOLSON,
Speaker.

WM. MACPHERSON, CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

CH^S A. FITZ ROY,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Govt. House, Sydney, 21st December, 1852.

Copy of a Despatch from THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL
GREY, to HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES A. FITZ ROY.

(No. 152.)

Downing-street,
9th December, 1851.

Sir,

I have received your Despatch No. 108, of the 21st of June last, enclosing certain additional information with regard to the recent Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, No. 31 of 1850, intituled, "*An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney*;" and I have now to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been pleased to confirm and allow that Act.

You will make known Her Majesty's decision on this Act to the Inhabitants of the Colony by a Proclamation to be published in the usual and most authentic manner.

I have at the same time great pleasure in acknowledging the liberal provision which has been made by the Local Legislature for the objects contemplated, and the care which has been bestowed on the subject by those gentlemen who have been entrusted with the task of giving effect to the laws.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

GOVERNOR SIR CHARLES FITZ ROY,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "*An Act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney*," it is amongst other things enacted, that for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination, the persons who shall acquire proficiency in literature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and by marks of honor proportioned thereto, a Senate, consisting of the number of persons in the said Act mentioned shall, within three months after the passing thereof, be nominated and appointed by the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, by Proclamation to be duly published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, which Senate shall be, and by the said Act is constituted from the date of such nomination and appointment, a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of "*The University of Sydney*;" and it is thereby further enacted, that the said Body Politic and Corporate shall consist of sixteen Fellows, twelve of whom, at the least, shall be laymen: Now, therefore, I, SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, as such Governor aforesaid, by this my Proclamation, published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, do notify and proclaim that, with the advice of the said Executive Council, I have nominated and appointed the following persons to be such Senate as aforesaid; that is to say:—

THE REVEREND WILLIAM BINNINGTON BOYCE,
 EDWARD BROADHURST, ESQUIRE,
 JOHN BAYLEY DARVALL, ESQUIRE,
 STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON, ESQUIRE,
 THE RIGHT REVEREND CHARLES HENRY DAVIS,
 ALFRED DENISON, ESQUIRE,

EDWARD HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
 JAMES MACARTHUR, ESQUIRE,
 FRANCIS LEWIS SHAW MEREWETHER, ESQUIRE,
 CHARLES NICHOLSON, ESQUIRE,
 BARTHOLOMEW O'BRIEN, ESQUIRE,
 THE HONORABLE JOHN HUBERT PLUNKETT, ESQUIRE,
 THE REVEREND WILLIAM PURVES,
 HIS HONOR ROGER TERRY, ESQUIRE,
 THE HONORABLE EDWARD DEAS THOMSON, ESQUIRE,
 and
 WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH, ESQUIRE.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Government
 House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of
 December, in the Year of Our Lord one
 thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the
 fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.) CHS. A. FITZ ROY.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. DEAS THOMSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Visitor.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE SENATE.

Provoost.

E. T. HAMILTON, M. A.

Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Vice-Provoost.

THE HONORABLE SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, KNT.

Speaker, L. C.

Fellows.

BOYCE, The Rev. William Binnington

BROADHURST, Edward, B. A. M. L. C.

DARVALL, John Bayley, M. A. M. L. C.

DONALDSON, Stuart Alexander, M. L. C.

DAVIS, The Right Rev. Charles Henry

DENISON, Alfred, M. A.

MACARTHUR, James, M. L. C.

MEREWETHER, The Hon. Francis Lewis Shaw, M. A. M. L. C.

O'BRIEN, Bartholomew, M. D.

PLUNKETT, The Hon. John Hubert; M. A. M. L. C. *pl. Row*

PURVES, The Rev. William

TERRY, His Hon. Mr. Justice

THOMSON, The Hon. Edward Deas, M. L. C. *but*

WENTWORTH, William Charles, M. L. C.

Professors.

CLASSICS.

John Woolley, D. C. L. *Principal.*

Late Fellow of University College, Oxford.

MATHEMATICS.

Morris Birkbeck Pell, B. A.

Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

John Smith, M. D.

Fellow of Chemical Society of London.

Secretary & Registrar.

William Louis Hutton, B. A.

Librarian.

Frederick Hale Forshall,

Late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

University Scholars.

December, 1852.

WENTWORTH, Fitzwilliam

WINDEYER, William Charles

OLIVER, Alexander

MITCHELL, David Scott

SEALY, Robert

CURTIS, William Cyprian.

INAUGURATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The ceremony of Inauguration took place on Monday, the 11th October, 1852, in the great hall of the buildings at present occupied by the University, in the presence of a crowded assembly.

At half-past Twelve o'clock the candidates for Matriculation were introduced, and after their names had been entered in the Album by the Registrar, took their appointed places.

At One o'clock the procession entered the Hall, marshalled by the Chamberlain, Dr. Greenup, in the following order:—the Beadle, Vergers, the Professors, the Fellows of the Senate, two and two, the Vice-Provost, the Governor-General, attended by his staff; the Chief-Justice Sir Alfred Stephen, and Mr. Justice Dickinson, attended by their associates; Lieutenant-General Wynyard, Commander-in-Chief, and the Honourable Campbell Riddell, Colonial-Treasurer; the Staff-Officers of the Commander-in-Chief; Colonel Bloomfield, and the Officers of the 11th Regiment; Captain Gennys and the Officers of H. M. S. Fantome. The procession was also accompanied by the principal Ministers of Religion, of all denominations; by the Members of the Bar, and by the Consuls of Foreign Powers. All were habited in academical or full dress official acostume.

The Fellows present, were the Honourable Sir Charles Nicholson, Vice-Provost, Speaker, L. C. The Honourable E. Deas Thomson, Colonial-Secretary; the Honourable J. H. Plunkett, Attorney-General;

the Right Rev. Bishop Davis; His Honour Mr. Justice Therry; the Honourable F. L. S. Merewether, B. A. (Cambridge) Auditor-General; W. C. Wentworth, Esq., M. L. C.; B. O'Brien, Esq., M. D., T. C. D.; J. B. Darvall, Esq., M. A. (Cambridge) M. L. C.; Edward Broadhurst, Esq., B. A. (Cambridge) M. L. C.; S. A. Donaldson, Esq., M. L. C. J. Macarthur, Esq., M. L. C.; Richard Greenup, Esq., M. D. (Cambridge) officiated as Chamberlain.

The following Fellows were prevented from attending:—The Provost, Edward Hamilton, Esq., M. A. (Cambridge) and Alfred Denison, Esq., by distance; the Rev. W. B. Boyce, by ill-health; the Rev. Wm. Purves was absent in England.

The proceedings were opened by the following address from the Honourable Sir Charles Nicholson, Speaker, L. C., Vice-Provost of the University:—

‘In thus publicly declaring the commencement of the first academic course in our University, I feel that a task has been imposed upon me that would have been more appropriately discharged by our learned Provost,—conscious as I am of his superior ability to do justice in language adequate to the occasion, to an event of so great, so solemn, and so interesting a kind as that which we are this day called upon to celebrate. For it would indeed be difficult to suggest any circumstance connected with the social and intellectual growth of the colony fraught with deeper or more enduring interest than that of the inauguration of an Institution founded for the promotion of all the higher branches of learning—an Institution whose comprehensive design and ample endowment are such as must enlist in its favour the sympathies of every generous mind, and afford a promise that the advantages which it holds forth may continue to be dispensed to the future generations of this colony, to the remotest period.

In the year 1850, the Legislative Council passed an Act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney. The preamble to the Bill declares it expedient for the better advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects resident in the colony of New South Wales, without any distinction whatever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education. To carry out these intentions, provision is made for the appointment of a Senate, consisting of sixteen fellows, to whom are confided the granting of degrees, honours, and rewards of merit and the general conduct and management of the Institution. It can require no argument with those conversant with the previous condition or present state of the colony, or who appreciate the advantages of that high intellectual cultivation which the training of an University can alone afford, to establish the necessity or appropriateness of such a measure. For notwithstanding the extraordinary advances made by the colony in population, wealth, and all material resources, during the last few years—such as indeed have scarcely been paralleled in the history of any other country—no means of education have been open to our youth beyond those afforded by our ordinary every-day schools, which, although conducted by zealous and able teachers, from their nature and constitution cannot undertake, or even pretend to deal with, those higher branches of education which constitute the proper departments of academic training. To a youth emulous of literary honour, and the rewards of scholarship, no institution existed in the colony in which he might meet with kindred spirits imbued with the same love for letters, burning with the same desire for distinction, and ready to join in the same intellectual race with himself. In the ancient seats of learning in our native land were these institutions alone to be found, which afforded the means or incitements to high scholarship. The lengthened voyage from hence to Europe, the absence from parental

control and the guardianship of friends, and the expense attendant upon University education in England, presented difficulties and dangers such as few persons solicitous for the welfare of their children were willing, or, if willing, able to encounter. If any further argument were required illustrative of the necessity of such a foundation as our University, it is afforded in the partial, if not entire failure of every attempt hitherto made for the establishment of Collegiate Institutions throughout the Australian Colonies. The want of success that has attended all such efforts may reasonably be referred to three several causes,—first, the absence of any sufficient endowment; secondly, an incapacity to grant academic honours or degrees; and thirdly, their limitation to some particular religious communion. I advert, without any invidious motive in so doing, to these facts, because I believe that it is by their full recognition that the University of Sydney has been placed upon a foundation at once permanent and comprehensive. The experience of all the nations of the old world has incontrovertibly proved, that the foundations for the higher branches of learning can only be maintained and perpetuated by permanent endowments. In our native land the zeal and the piety of kings, nobles, and statesmen have been testified for a long succession of ages, in the princely endowments made to the two most ancient and renowned seats of learning, Oxford and Cambridge. The humbler, but scarcely less useful, institutions of Scotland have owed their maintenance, and much of their efficiency, to the endowments of former times. Even in the United States of America, where the political temper and habitude of the country is to regard with suspicion, if not dislike, prerogative of every kind, whether founded on rank or fortune, the titular distinctions accorded to letters are recognised; and for the liberality and extent of her endowments of institutions destined to the promotion of learning, America may vie with any country in the world. It was, therefore, we consider, a wise provision on the part of the Legislature, when establishing this University,

that, having regard to its permanent and efficient working, they bestowed upon it the munificent endowment which it now enjoys. Uninfluenced by causes of temporary depression and decay, we may hope the institution thus founded may stand secure and serene, whatever may be the perturbations of the social or political atmosphere that surrounds it. Other institutions, the creation of popular will, the embodiment and expression of some temporary impulse, may rise and fall with the influences to which they owe their origin; but the youth, who for ages to come may issue from the portals of this institution, will be the champions and guardians of rights and privileges, the enjoyment of which has been secured to them by the wisdom of their fathers. The second feature to which I would advert as characteristic of the Sydney University is the high privilege accorded to it by the local Legislature, ratified and confirmed by a most marked expression of the Royal will,—of granting degrees in the several faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine. When such distinctions are the genuine criterion of proficiency in art or science, they possess no inconsiderable value in the eyes of all reflecting persons. It may not be irrelevant to add that my learned associates are deeply impressed with the necessity of establishing such regulations for granting degrees and enjoining the observance of such a course of study as may make those who are the recipients of her honours worthy of the distinctions accorded to them.

A third attribute upon which we would venture to augur success to our infant institution is its comprehensive design and character. Limited to no sect and confined to no class, its sphere of action is calculated to embrace men of every creed and of all ranks. Dispensing mere secular instruction, and leaving the inculcation of religious truth to the spiritual guardians of each denomination of religionists, the University presents the widest possible area for all who are willing to come within her precincts. It has indeed been urged by some persons, as a fatal defect in its organization, that the Institution

is not associated with some one of the great leading divisions of the Christian Church, and that the inculcation of dogmatic Theology, and special religious training, are not made a part of academic discipline. We would however reply, in answer to those who take exceptions on such grounds, that to make revealed religion a special element in our teaching would be at once to destroy the catholic character of the institution, and limit its influence merely to one single class of religionists. Such a proposition would be totally inconsistent with the spirit of an institution established and maintained from public funds, to which all alike contribute, and in the benefits of which all have a right to share. In thus abstaining from blending secular and religious teaching, neither the legislature nor the present conductors of the institution can permit it to be inferred that such a separation is to be held as implying indifference on their part to those higher objects of revealed truth, upon the due perception and practical observance of which the happiness of all, both here and hereafter, must depend. It is not because we abstain from inculcating, that we ignore the existence of dogmatic truth. Rejoicing in the blessing of religious freedom, and believing that religious convictions are the most valuable of all possessions, we leave the guardianship of them to parents and teachers, whose special function it may be to assume and to exercise such a trust. Whilst the University will not fail to enforce, as far as her power extends, a correct deportment amongst her alumni, parents and guardians, or those affiliated institutions which we hope soon to see spring up, and with whom the students may be domiciled, will more effectually provide for their religious training and general behaviour. The establishment of suffragan colleges by some of the great leading denominations of Christians was an event contemplated by the legislature, and would, in its realization, supply all that could be wished in rendering our Academic system complete. In the event of such affiliated institutions being called into existence, their action might be carried on simultaneously and in

perfect harmony with that of the University ;—those multifarious branches of secular instruction, which educated men of whatever creed must know, being communicated by the one institution, the religious training and moral superintendance of the student being entrusted to the other. The elements of grammar, the principles of logic, the laws of physics, of mathematical and chemical science, are universal in their nature, and have no relation to those opinions respecting revealed truth about which men so often differ. Much, it is apprehended, might be urged in favour of a system by which men of different and opposing creeds may be united in objects and pursuits in which no difference can exist,—a system under the influence of which a spirit of toleration, of mutual charity, and good will, may be nourished and maintained. For we are persuaded that those who in their early days have sat on the same benches, imbibed from the same pure fountain the draughts of knowledge, can never be actuated by that spirit of sectarian bitterness by which society often is too unhappily divided and torn in other countries. Indirectly, we believe, but in no small degree, will the secular teaching of the University subserve the cause of religion and of revealed truth. For it may safely be affirmed that a mind disciplined and enlarged by habits of study, and by the acquisition of knowledge, must be better prepared for the reception of divine truth than one that is uncultivated and uninformed. The undevout philosopher is generally the mere sciolist. Whatever tends to enlarge the domain of thought, to make us acquainted with the things that have gone before us, and those that are beyond us, serves but to impress us the more deeply with sentiments of humility and reverence for the Great Author of all things.

There is one point further in connexion with the comprehensive character of our foundation to which I must refer. I allude to the liberal provision which is made for the endowment of eighteen scholarships, of the annual value of fifty pounds each, tenable for three years. These are thrown open to the

competition of the youth of the whole colony. In our Universities at home it is generally the practice to limit the competition for presentations, to those educated in particular foundations, or belonging to some particular county or parish: No such restrictive rule is here applicable. Is there any youth whose ear or whose eye these words may reach, now occupying the forms of any of our schools, eager in all the ardour of youth to acquire honorable distinction in letters, but with whom the "res angusta domi" may be calculated to repress such generous aspirations? To the scholarships in this University I would direct his gaze. Be he poor, or be he friendless, here he may acquire a distinction, the reward of merit only. Knowledge to him will here unfold her ample page, all the spoils of time, all the treasures of thought, and all the bright domain of a glorious future, may here become his. In the fulness and fervour of a youthful spirit, he may realize the dream of the poet, and exclaim—

— juvat integros accedere fontes,
Atque haurire, juvatque novos decerpere flores,
 Insignemque meo capiti petere inde coronam.

I should not have indulged in such a digression were it not to meet an allegation that has, I believe, been made, to the effect that the University has been founded as an institution for the benefit, and as an exclusive possession, of the rich. To meet such a statement it is only necessary to observe, that scarcely any class can be indicated in this community destitute of means for providing elementary education for their offspring, or where, in a case of more than ordinary promise, the means of educating to an extent sufficient to qualify for matriculation do not exist. The terms of admission to our classes and the scholarships we have founded are calculated to afford every facility and encouragement to candidates of whatever degree, who may be desirous of participating in the advantages which are held out to them.

Having thus cursorily glanced at some of the peculiar characteristics of our institution, and endeavoured to combat objections that, in a spirit too often deficient in candour, have been urged against it, I shall briefly detail the steps that have been taken towards the establishment of the several professorships, the duties of which will this day commence. No sooner had the Fellows become invested with the important and responsible functions entrusted to them, than they proceeded to the establishment of chairs in those several branches of literature and science, which are considered of fundamental importance in every system of academic training. Professorships were therefore instituted in Greek and Latin, in Mathematics, and in Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. To secure the services of able and accomplished teachers was an object of earnest solicitude on the part of the Senate. After much and careful reflection, they resolved to entrust the selection of their first professors to a committee of gentlemen in England consisting of Sir John Herschell, Bart. ; Professor Airey, Astronomer Royal ; Professor Malden, of University College, London ; and Henry Denison, Esq., formerly Fellow of All-souls College, Oxford. The trust and duty imposed upon these distinguished individuals were undertaken, and have been discharged with a zeal and a cordiality that demand our most grateful acknowledgments. After a most patient and laborious examination of the credentials of the various candidates who came forward, (and whose numbers amounted to upwards of sixty,) the choice of the Committee was finally fixed upon the Rev. J. Woolley, D. C. L., the Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's School, at Norwich, and formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, as Classical Professor ; on M. B. Pell, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, as Professor of Mathematics ; and on John Smith, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Marischal College, Aberdeen, as Professor of Chemistry and the Philosophy of Physics.

All of these gentlemen have acquired high academic distinction, have had considerable experience in teaching, and possess in the most eminent degree all those high moral qualities essential for the proper discharge of their several duties. Simultaneously with the means adopted for the selection and appointment of the Professors, steps were taken for obtaining books and apparatus from England, for the foundation of a library, and for the necessary illustration of the lectures in Physical Science. The philosophical apparatus, selected by Professor Smith, has already reached the colony, and our first consignment of books, of the value of £500, is daily expected. It is the intention of the Senate to appropriate a fixed sum every year for the establishment and maintenance of a library. The foundations of a system have thus been laid, susceptible of expansion according to the growth and advancing requirements of the Institution. The union of the two chairs of Greek and Latin, of Chemistry and the Philosophy of Physics, is to be regarded as a temporary arrangement. Neither have the Senate lost sight of the necessity of instituting Lectureships on the various branches of Literature and Science, necessary for forming a complete curriculum either in Arts, or the special faculties of Law and Physic. It may be regarded as expedient almost forthwith to supply some of the desiderata thus presented, and the time is probably not far distant when Lectures on Jurisprudence, and the several branches of Medicine, might secure a sufficient number of attendants to justify the institution of chairs in these several faculties. The great and the paramount object to be achieved in any system of academic training at the present moment is the raising the standard of proficiency as regards classics and mathematics. It would be quite out of place on such an occasion as the present to vindicate a system in which the languages of classical antiquity hold the most prominent place. To every educated and reflecting mind the conclusion is irresistible, that no better discipline for the intellect of the young can be found than that

which is afforded by a careful and thorough initiation into the structure and forms of the Greek and Latin languages. Such a process involves with the learner a practical acquaintance with those fundamental principles of logic of which the grammar of every language is more or less an exemplification. To regard a knowledge of the ancient languages as a mere futile exercise of memory is to betray an ignorance or a perverseness which it is scarcely necessary to attempt either to enlighten or to combat. If no other benefit were to accrue from the cultivation of classical literature, this alone would be more than sufficient to justify all that has been said in its behalf,—that it affords an avenue, and gives familiar access to the most glorious and most enduring monuments of human genius. From whom can the poet, the orator, the statesman draw such pure draughts of inspiration as from the immortal literature of Greece and Rome? As the majesty, the unequalled grace, and unapproachable beauty of the Parthenon have been the envy and admiration of all ages, so will the works of Homer and Æschylus; of Demosthenes and Plato, be regarded as the archetypes of all that is sublime in poetry, eloquent in oratory, or profound and original in philosophy.

The circumstances and the occasion under which we are now assembled are suggestive of reflections as connected with those to whom the University owes its origin, as well as with reference to those for whose especial benefit it has been established, of the most deeply interesting kind. To the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and to the administration of His Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy, belong the merit, and the proud distinction, of having originated a measure fraught with so many great and noble ends. It may be doubted whether in the enactment of laws having for their object the general welfare of society, such as have regard to the mere economic well-being of the state constitute the exclusive, or ought to be regarded as the highest objects of legislation. Material advancement; without a corresponding

progression in the moral and intellectual condition of a community, is of small avail in promoting its real happiness or ultimate greatness. Whilst therefore it is the duty of the State to promote elementary education upon the most extended basis, by the establishment of schools throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is not less so to provide those higher means of instruction by which men may be fitted to discharge the duties and offices belonging to the higher grades in society ; to enable her citizens to become enlightened statesmen, useful magistrates, learned and able lawyers, judicious physicians ; to enable each, in fine, to discharge with credit and ability the several duties belonging to the particular station in life in which God's providence has placed him. No epoch could perhaps have been fixed upon more appropriate than the termination of the fifth decade of the present century for the foundation of an University. Already more than one generation born beneath this Southern sky have lived and passed away, leaving as an inheritance to their children a pride in, and a love for, the land of their birth. To those of us whose recollections are linked with that old ancestral land—the land of so many glories, and of such imperishable renown—it may indeed be difficult to realize the earnestness of the affection which every Australian feels for his country. Such a feeling, however, does exist in no slight degree, and every one must admit, that a sentiment so praiseworthy, an impulse from whence a spirit of the purest patriotism may arise, ought to be cherished, and receive a right direction. At a moment, then, when the colony in her onward progress was developing, with unprecedented rapidity, a political and social organization, and assimilating to herself day by day the lineaments of the parent state ; at a period when the necessity was becoming more and more urgent for educating our youth to the duties of the high citizenship many of them will soon be called upon to exercise, was the measure entered upon for founding this great seminary. I think I hear the voice of one honorable and

learned member, on witnessing the achievement of the great design with which his name will be ever associated, saying to the country of his birth, and to the land that will long own him as the most gifted of her sons, 'Behold an institution consecrated to the noblest of purposes, provided for you and your children. Accept, preserve, defend the sacred trust. *Κτῆμα ἐς αἰεὶ*, let it be to you and to them an everlasting inheritance.' And let us carry the mind's eye onward to a period when this colony shall have acquired the form and the proportions of an empire; when the events of this age shall have become obscured by time, and circumstances which belong to our history may have the same relation to the future, which those of the heptarchy have to this era. Then, when all the busy tumult that now agitates us shall have past away and become obliterated in the great gulf of time, *one* event will stand forth in bold relief signalizing the age and the men who now live. As Oxford has been associated for a thousand years with the name of Alfred, so may the names of our illustrious Sovereign, and of her representative, be perpetuated, and remembered, and honoured for ages to come in connexion with that of the University of Sydney.

Lastly, with reference to those for whose especial benefit this Institution has been founded I would say a few words. You, my young friends, are the first to whom have been accorded the advantages of University education in this colony. Prove yourselves worthy of the high privilege you enjoy, by a constant, sedulous, application to your studies. Consider that the honour of this Institution, and its future character and usefulness, will to some extent be determined by your conduct and behaviour. I know that there are some amongst you who are urged by the desire of acquiring honourable distinction in the career upon which you are about to enter, and who are wont to waste the midnight oil in studious labour. To such the language of exhortation is not needed: '*Macti estote virtute.*' Each of you, I hope, is influenced by a firm resolve to employ

his time and opportunity to the best advantage. Some there may be amongst you, not destitute of capacity nor unqualified to achieve honourable distinction, but who may be deficient in those habits of application which are essential to success, whatever be the objects aimed at. And there may be those amongst you prone to habits of listlessness, and who think that occasional and extraordinary exertion will compensate for idleness and past neglect. Be assured that a disposition of this kind will lead to unhappiness and disappointed hopes. On the other hand, a steady application to your duties will carry with it its own immediate reward. The pleasures and advantages which flow from study are infinite. By it you are brought into intimate communion with the greatest minds that ever lived. The noblest creations of the human intellect are the objects of your familiar contemplation. The pursuit of these will open up to you higher objects of ambition than those which captivate the multitude,—fame, not founded on the vulgar attribute of wealth, or any other accidental distinction,—a satisfaction pure and ethereal in its character, the highest reward of every true academian. Australia has no past, but she has a future. Is that future to be one of brightness and glory, or of darkness and humiliation? Is she, the degenerate daughter of an illustrious race, to live upon the traditions of great names only, or is she ‘*patriæ renascentis perenne germen,*’ to produce her Shakespere and Milton, her Locke and her Newton—‘*hearts pregnant with celestial fire, hands fitted to sway the rod of empire?*’ With you, and with that multitudinous band of young spirits who are to follow in your track, must the solution of this question depend. You and they are to be subjects, and the writers of her future history. To give a tone and a character to that future, that it may be distinguished by virtue, piety, moderation, humanity, wisdom, is the object of this foundation. Ah! my young friends, never did I so forcibly feel the want of power to give expression to my feelings as I do at this moment. How

gladly would I bring before you that bright galaxy of great names, of poets, orators, statesmen, philosophers, that have illustrated the annals of that land from whence your fathers sprang. How readily would I quote to you examples of merit struggling with adversity, of triumphant genius, and of immortal renown. Our time will not permit me to enlarge on subjects so fertile of illustration. The circumstances of this day must be of no small moment in your future lives, and will carry with them recollections of pleasure or feelings of remorse. Are you to receive, and, by receiving, to reflect honour on your *alma mater*, who is this day about to adopt you as her first and eldest sons? Are the hopes of friends, the aspirations of your countrymen, to be gratified or humiliated in your career? Are you prepared to sacrifice the idle or vicious fancies of the hour for the lasting gratification of intellectual labour? With you, to all these several questions, must rest the answer. That answer, however, I will anticipate. Full of youthful enthusiasm you will enter upon your appointed career.

Et quasi cursores, vitai lampada tradunt,

So will the sacred torch of learning and science confided to you be cherished, and transmitted to those that are to succeed you in the intellectual race upon which you have this day entered."

The students were then presented for matriculation, Professor Pell officiating as Proctor, and Professor Smith, as Dean.

The following oration was then delivered by the Principal, Dr. Woolley:—

"The ceremony which we have just witnessed is not to be estimated by its impressiveness as a spectacle, nor by its immediate importance, but rather by its moral significance, and by the influence which it is destined to exercise upon the fortunes of this great and daily increasing nation. The past two years have indeed come laden to Australia with the seeds

of vast and momentous change ; the tide which has swelled so rapidly and so high during the last few months can scarcely find a parallel in history. This lately too much neglected colony has, by the special interposition of Providence, risen all at once into the state and consideration of a well-nigh independent people. And amidst the social and political revolution which is going on before our eyes, fraught in many respects with elements of anxiety and alarm, there is no circumstance more suggestive to a patriotic mind of sober exultation and rational hope, than the foundation in the bosom of our society, by the unaided, unsuggested act of that society itself, of the first colonial University in the British Empire. When I reflect on the multiform and far-extending interests which are involved in the work we have begun to-day, when I anticipate the glow of satisfaction or the recoil of disappointment with which we shall in time to come look back upon these proceedings, I shrink from the task imposed by my office, and most reluctantly imperil, by my weakness and inadequacy of speech, even the momentary success of an Institution so fateful to an integral portion of the globe. In one respect alone I seem appropriately to occupy this position : I stand as the representative not only of one of our ancient Universities, but of the oldest collegiate corporation in Christendom, to congratulate this far-off, youngest accession to the sacred sisterhood of learning and science. Nine hundred and eighty years have passed since our glorious Alfred provided, amidst the fens and forests of Oxford, a home of union and of refuge for the poor and scattered scholars who were in those rude and uncertain times, with toil and danger watching before the pale and glimmering lamp of knowledge. What thoughts arose within the King's heart as he stood within his narrow and humble portal, you, sir, the Founder of the University of Sydney, may, perhaps, most easily and justly conceive. Did his prophetic eye discern, rising out from the tangled and untrodden bush, the " stream-like wanderings of that glorious street," glittering with piles of stately

palaces and venerable spires? Did he behold in vision the long array of saints and sages, of philosophers and patriots, who by their wisdom and virtue should make their desert cells world-famous to succeeding ages? Did he anticipate, with a noble pride, the Anglo-Saxon root which he had planted, not merely after a thousand years living and undecayed, but casting off the parasitical growth of prejudice and time, and bursting forth in renewed beauty and more extended usefulness? Did his imagination dare her flight beyond the limits of his island-home, and picture in the remotest corners of the earth the children of his race, nurtured in his own institutions, bearing forth the spirit and the forms which they loved into a yet wilder solitude, and a more inaccessible wilderness? Could this have been—could he in thought have wandered amongst the groves of Magdalen, beneath the shapely tower of Wolsey, or stood in the hall of Christ Church or Trinity, or knelt in sainted Henry's matchless shrine, or in Sheldon's magnificent theatre have witnessed the concourse of the learned and the wise, have seen its galleries crowded by the fairest and noblest of the land, the heroes of thought and action revisiting with grave complacency the scenes of their early glory, and regarding with a sympathising tenderness the image of their own youthful emulation—could he thence have been transported into our unambitious and unarchitectural building—could he have seen in this assembly a nearer representation of that little company which he gathered round his banners at Oxford for a struggle more arduous than against the invading Dane, a conquest more glorious than the subjugation of a kingdom—he would, I am assured, have found in the triumphal commemoration of his own university, a scene not more congenial to his spirit, not more deserving of his sympathy and interest, than the modest inauguration of ours.

I have invoked the spirit of Alfred; and I hope, without presumption or exaggeration; *it is* in his spirit that the founders of this University seek to be partakers of his success.

—in the spirit, first, I will boldly say of his religion ; for true religion and sound learning cannot brook to dwell apart ; the foundation of the faith can never be finally impaired by knowledge ; the effect of science if it be but deep, earnest, comprehensive, and therefore humble, cannot but be to awaken the consciousness of our spiritual nature, the desire to satisfy our spiritual longings, and to enter into our spiritual relations. True, we may not in this place exercise the privilege of manifesting towards sacred truth the open homage which was permitted to Alfred. The passions, but still more, the misconceptions of men have rent the bond of brotherhood asunder : they that worship a common Lord may no longer kneel at a common altar ; and in a national school of learning, theology would now tyrannically usurp that pre-eminence which she blamelessly enjoyed of old.

To require from the students of the liberal sciences a pledge of unity in creed, to enforce upon all the religious convictions of a part would be to widen the breach which separates us, to aggravate our misunderstandings, to embitter the jealousy and heartburnings which political differences sufficiently inflame. This principle, however they may deplore its truth, the most religious men must now consistently affirm ; and in several universities founded during the present century, it has been admitted and *in part* realised ; but because in part, either ineffectually or with offence. Dr. Arnold, excluding from his pale of citizenship all who were not called Christians, attempted to unite the various denominations and churches of Christendom in the hollow treaty of a shadowy and unsubstantial formula ; and the London University itself has made an expiring effort to retain a religious element in her voluntary examinations upon the critical text of the New Testament. It is a matter of just congratulation that in the Sydney University this enunciation has first been made unequivocally and without reserve ; she has first distinctly marked the boundaries of *Education and Secular Instruction* : She neither presumes

to distinguish from its accidents the essence of our common faith, nor degrades theological study to the level of a merely scholastic exercise, nor with profane foot intrudes into the arcana of the sanctuary. Abdicating a function with which she is conscious of her incompetency to deal, she pronounces no judgement upon the place or importance of that function in the general method of education; and those who, as many I trust here do, believe and act upon the belief that secular instruction, unhallowed by the teaching, undisciplined by the principle, unquickenened by the motives of religion, is dangerous and fatal in proportion to its scientific excellence and completeness; may, with undoubting conscience and sincere zeal, co-operate in the work which we are this day commencing. To those indeed who will for the present, perhaps always, form the large majority of our undergraduates, the inhabitants of the city and its neighbourhood, there is neither theoretical nor practical disadvantage; in the teaching, the discipline, and above all in the influence and example of home, they enjoy the purest and safest religious training, the most persuasive inducements to virtue and piety; and the association in our lecture halls of persons professing widely various creeds, without appearance of compromise or temptation to dispute, will, we may reasonably hope, engender and mature a spirit, which all creeds alike inculcate, which all, chiefly for want of mutual intercourse, fail to obtain, of toleration, respect, and good-will towards those whom, however erroneous we may deem their opinions, we have known to be animated by the same truthfulness and honesty of purpose as ourselves. One class, indeed, remains, whose interests require consideration. Already some have left a home in the country to associate themselves with our body; and soon as the rapid progress of civilization shall have peopled our waste and silent prairies as thickly as an English shire, a continually increasing number will seek admission into our walls from agricultural districts. For students of this description the

University has made what provision she could, the same which was originally made in Oxford and Cambridge, before pious munificence had surrounded the public University with those sumptuous private foundations which are the envy and the admiration of Europe. She has done what she could, but not the best that may be effected by others; the lodging house or hostel, however faithfully governed or diligently visited, can never fill up that void which the loss of home associations has left in the imagination and the heart. There needs a more constraining authority, more endearing sympathy, more prevailing inducements than can be furnished by such a dwelling and society. And may it be permitted to one who owes whatever is most cherished in the past, or brightest in the future, to an English College, to indulge the pleasing fancy, that we may see reproduced amongst us the picture of that discipline which the great and good schoolmaster, Thomas Arnold, declared to be the one alone adapted to the nurture of our British youth; that ere this generation has passed away, the waters of the Parramatta river, or the quiet bays of our beautiful harbour, will mirror in their crystal depths many a reverend chapel, and pictured hall, and solemn cloister, and pleasant garden, like those which gem the margin of the Isis and the Cam; whose memory, like some choice perfume, revives the spirit fainting under the cares and business of life; like the rock-spring in the wilderness, follows our toilsome march to freshen and renew those lofty hopes and bright imaginings, the best inheritance of youth, which not by God's providence, but by man's neglect, too often perish without their appointed gratification, when the evening of our age finds us, in the words of our own poet, like a stranded vessel alone upon a dark shore, or in the true and expressive, but melancholy phrase of Aristotle, *τεταπεινωμένους ὑπὸ τοῦ βίου* 'bowed down and humbled by the commerce of the world.'

And not less did our founders require the support of Alfred's faith and confidence in his cause. Ours, indeed, are not the

same difficulties which the royal patriot had to encounter ; yet they are, perhaps, neither fewer nor less formidable. His were the hindrances of a vanquished and retiring barbarism, which every additional facility of intercourse, every amelioration of the social relations, every approach towards settled government tended constantly to mitigate or remove ; ours are those of a rank and luxuriant civilization. The refinements and comforts of life, with their attendant utilitarianism, the general diffusion of information, with its desultory superficialism, are as real impediments to the advancement of science as ignorance, insecurity, and oppression. Now, a University is not the handmaid, but the nursing mother of literature ; her office is not to teach only, but to regulate and guide, sometimes encouraging that which is unduly depreciated, restraining within limits that which is valued beyond its worth. To lay firmly and broadly the foundations of such an Institution requires a clear and impartial view of education, and the requirements of our own age, a forethought which ventures to surrender a present advantage to a distant and prospective good, a courage which, in seeking to convince and persuade, shrinks not, if need be, from misunderstanding and reproach. This wise moderation, neither neglecting nor blindly following popular opinion, a slave neither to authority nor to theory, to prescription nor to novelty, is above all required in those who, like you, meditate the erection, not of a frail and perishable theatre for the amusement of the multitude, but of a monument to endure throughout all generations.

Such we may believe was the spirit which dictated the course of study to which the teaching of the University is at present confined. I can imagine the surprise, not unmixed with disappointment, which this restriction may have occasioned. Three Professors, with four subjects of instruction, are truly inadequate to support the dignity of a University, far less to emulate those home seminaries whose teachers are numbered not by units but by tens. This natural feeling was, I doubt

not, anticipated and shared in by the framers of our constitution ; and to gratify it, had been an easy task. There are living on our own shores men whose acquirements raise them to the highest rank in various departments of knowledge, who will not, we trust, in due time, refuse to be associated in any undertaking for the public good. And the more honour is due to those whose self-denial preferred the less imposing substance to the tempting but as yet delusive shadow, and is content to wait until circumstances prepare and justify the extension of our boundaries. And whilst I also anxiously desire the coming of that time, I look for it the more hopefully and cheerfully, because it has not been anticipated prematurely in a vain pageant. What has been done is our best security for that which yet remains to do. Upon this subject I will entreat your patience, if I offer further explanation.

“The idea of a University,” to adopt the words of a celebrated living authority*, “is two-fold ; it is first, what its name imports, a school of *liberal and general* knowledge, and, secondly a collection of *special schools*, devoted to the learned professions. Of these the former is the University, properly so called ; the second is complementary and ministerial. The former considers the learner as an end in and for himself, his perfection as man simply being the object of his education. The latter proposes an end out of and beyond the learner, his dexterity, namely, as a professional man.” The faculty of arts, which assumes the province of general education, was accordingly considered in the ancient universities as the *mother* of the other faculties ; in some instances, as in Oxford and Paris, it subsisted for a considerable period alone, and still in the majority of learned bodies it occupies a predominant position. Few, indeed, amongst modern Universities preserve unim-

* Sir William Hamilton. “Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education, and University Reform; collected from the Edinburgh Review.” 8vo. 1852. p. 672.

paired the two-fold type of their origin ; in some the special schools have well nigh superseded the general ; in others they have practically disappeared themselves. Whilst either neglect is deeply to be regretted, and if possible, repaired, we may yet derive an instructive lesson from the comparative fortunes of those Universities in which special or general teaching has prevailed. Both have come short of their appointed purpose, but not both equally. In the former, knowledge, however technically and professionally accurate, has failed to preserve to the graduates that estimation which a degree originally claimed, and, in course of time, their narrow and partial requirements have been lowered to a continually decreasing standard. The graduates of the latter, although unhappily compelled to seek their professional education beyond the precincts of the mother University, have yet secured almost a monopoly of credit and success. The soundest lawyers come forth from schools in which law is never taught ; the most accomplished physicians are nurtured where medicine is but a name. Neither of these examples will, we hope, be followed by the University of Sydney ; yet she has done wisely in avoiding for the present the delusive appearance of a perfect type ; and in establishing, after the ancient pattern, first, the faculty of arts, she has consulted, as well for the interests of those sciences which she is contented for a time to want, as of those which she commences by professing. She has escaped a similar disappointment to that which in England has been experienced in the failure of Mechanics' Institutes and People's Colleges. Those well-intended experiments have owed their ill success not to any deficiency of zeal or experience or ability in their governors or teachers, but to a radical and inherent vice in their constitution, or to speak more justly, in the mental condition of those to whom their advantages were proffered, the absence, that is, of a previous disciplinary training, and the consequent incapacity for continuous intellectual exertion. The history of these institutions, is generally the same ; their first erection excites attention, interest, enthusiasm ;

the classes are crowded with eager and delighted auditors ; it is necessary rather to repress than to stimulate application. But soon all is changed : when the intoxication of novelty and the eclat of publicity is succeeded by the daily routine of obscure and laborious diligenece, few indeed are found to whom the fruit of knowledge compensates for the bitterness of its root ; few who are able to devote to the silent laboratory of thought that sustained attention which the mastery of the simplest truth demands.

But, it may be asked, by what right do we arrogate to the chairs already founded amongst us the proud title of the faculty of arts ? By what authority do they claim an exclusive or even pre-eminent value as the disciplinal method of education ? To this question an answer must be returned. It is not enough to plead the suffrage of philosophers and educators throughout the civilized world : not even enough to exhibit the result of these, in comparison with more novel and popular systems. We acknowledge indeed, and accept our position as the youngest daughter of the family of learning : we are not rash to assay weapons other than those whose temper has been proved in many a conflict with ignorance and presumption : we hear with respect the counsels, and follow in the footsteps, of those who have already won the height which we are setting out to climb. But we follow neither implicitly nor as unconvinced. The ceremonies of this day's inauguration, so far as they are retained from ancient academic ritual, the habits which we wear, our statutory and customary observances, are not adopted only because they preserve the traditions of our fathers, because they link us to the venerable procession of scholars in the days of old, because in them we seem to claim the kindred and inherit the spirit of the mighty dead ; but, also, because we believe that the God who, not in vain, has clothed the soul with a body, and made the senses interpreters and ministers of thought, and given to the outward world its mysterious hold and mastery upon our fancy,

has designed and commanded us by the right use of material symbols to bring our souls and bodies into harmony, and attune our faculties to the work in which they are engaged. And thus we vindicate our proposed undergraduate course, not more from authority than common sense ; and in the vindication our only difficulty arises from the abundance and multiplicity of our materials. To enter in detail upon a theme so varied would ill become this place and occasion ; even to indicate in passing the topics of the argument will exercise the patience of my hearers. I will try to do so with all briefness. I say then, generally, that the judgement of our founders in appointing for their disciplinal course the study of philology, especially in the classical languages, with logic and mental philosophy on the one hand, and on the other, mathematics and the elements of physical science, is supported, were the evidence of experience as doubtful as it is decisive, by the *reason of the case*. A liberal education is one which cultivates and develops in their due and harmonious proportion what the Romans called "humanitas," all those faculties and powers which distinguish man from the inferior creatures. This end it accomplishes in two ways ; (1) by the appropriate and healthful exercise of those faculties ; (2) by introducing them to those objects, in the observation of which they will hereafter be engaged ; in other words, a good education must induce a habit of patient, connected, vigorous, independent thinking, and must afford a general prospect of the most important objects of thought, the world within us, and then the world without, both in our relations to our fellow-men, and the constitution of the physical creation. How the second of these purposes, the opening, that is, of an extensive and many-sided range of thought, is effected by the studies you recommend, we need scarcely to be told. We know that mathematical science is the queen and guardian of all those pursuits which investigate or apply the laws of nature ; the progress, nay even the continuance of the meanest among

the latter, ever keeps pace with the cultivation of the former. And to take the lowest ground : the mechanical arts, those which assuming scientific truths, deduce from them discoveries which directly enhance the luxury of life, but indirectly are most powerful agents in promoting the moral and social progress of mankind ; all these, in a thousand ways, are indebted to the abstracted studies of the solitary recluse ; and even the stability of moral and social relations depends not a little upon a Galileo or a Newton. We know, again, that the languages of Greece and Rome are the master-keys which unlock the noblest modern tongues of Europe, and, with the increased power of understanding our brethren's speech, enlarge our sympathies and realise our fraternity ; that as the disunion of the nations was the consequence of misunderstanding, so the growth of fellow-feeling, what the Greeks beautifully call *συγγνώμη*, the thinking with others, the identifying of our minds with theirs, may prepare the restoration of "concord and unity." We know that in their rich and graceful literature, the model of all most perfect since, they provide appropriate nutriment to the noblest faculties of our nature ; poets, historians, philosophers, with their keen and delicate sense of the beautiful, their vigorous and versatile intellect, their life of intense activity and ceaseless energy of thought, not from books and theoretic rules, but fresh from nature's inspiration and the school of experience, created those masterpieces in every kind, to understand and emulate which is daily more and more the noblest exercise of taste, of moral judgment, even of scientific research. We have learnt lastly, that philology is the primary element of sciences, which, like ethnology, trace back the stream of time to its fountain head, and disclose to our view the mysterious cradle of our race and the history of our gradual alienation. These topics, however important and interesting, I the more readily pass over because in the works of one whose name is justly honoured in this University they are doubtless familiar to many here. And

if we pass to the higher purpose of education, if we ask in what manner philology and mathematics conduce to mental vigour and self-relying thought, the reply is not more difficult. Singly powerful, but partial and one-sided, they form, united, a perfect discipline of reflexion. How, except through mathematical habit, should we attain that power of abstraction, of sustained attention, of patient reasoning long drawn out; every link in the chain so essential, that the slightest error invalidates and breaks the whole? Mathematics is the discipline of necessary reasoning; philology of the probable and contingent. Speech is the vehicle and outward form of thought, as the body to the soul; as in the features of the face we love to read the character of the mind, so in the analysis of speech is involved the observation of the facts of thought; and in the marvellous languages of Greece and Rome, with their minutely delicate inflexions, their profound and subtle syntax, their all sufficing apparatus for expressing the variations of ideas, we possess, as it were, an authentic and stereotyped record of mental operations in the most intellectually gifted peoples of the earth. Thus, whether we analyse the formation of words, and, comparing the members of a common family, or tracing the changes of meaning in a single term, investigate the association and connexion of ideas, or, in the laws of syntactical arrangement develop the fundamental principles of inward discourse, we are by healthy but not painful effort practised to turn the mind back upon itself, to learn the rudiments of our internal being, to place our feet upon the threshold of that holy portal which bids us, as the end of all knowledge, to make acquaintance with ourselves.

Time would fail me in endeavouring to trace the connection between philology and the philosophy of the mind. Of the other crown of our academical career, the science of chemistry and experimental physics, it would be equally superfluous and presumptuous to enlarge in this assembly upon the practical

advantages; upon its character, as an element of mental discipline, a character which the University of Sydney has been the first to recognise, I will, in connexion with my subject, take leave to make one observation. You will remark, that metaphysical and physical philosophy are united at the close of our under-graduate course; united, not only as co-ordinate applications of philological and mathematical science, but as presenting in their own nature a mutual check and counterpoise. The science of the laws of thought; that faculty by which alone man is distinguished, is of so plain and palpable an importance, that despite the proverbial disinclination of our English race to purely intellectual pursuits, an explanation must be sought of its long-continued neglect and disrepute in England. And in this explanation is involved the disciplinary import of our experimental teaching. All sciences, as of the outward world, so equally of that within us, can be rightly and safely pursued only by the method of experiment and induction; not the knowledge of nature alone, but of language, of reasoning, of metaphysical truth, must be equally and alike attained by a careful analysis of observed phenomena. But to subject to a real analysis the phenomena of consciousness is of all tasks the most difficult; that partiality which is the inherent vice of the human mind, aggravated by circumstances, and inveterate association, presents a temptation from which few can escape, to a one sided contemplation of our mental states: nor do the conclusions which follow our hypothesis avail to warn us of our error and guide us back to truth. Real and important as is the influence of speculative opinion upon the daily lives of men, it is neither direct nor immediate. Few are the theorists who recognise the ultimate tendency of their favourite principles; by a fortunate inconsistency we daily reconcile practical soberness with theoretic falsehood: generations must elapse before the sensuism of Locke and idealism of Berkeley attain that developement which they always logically involved. Even, therefore, those who acknowledge the induc-

tive character of mental philosophy are in continual danger of falsifying their profession by vague and arbitrary speculation : and of this weakness what corrective can be found more efficacious than the experimental observation of physical facts ? The physical philosopher will not lightly build upon an uncertain or incomplete induction ; he knows by the evidence of his senses the necessity of a scrupulous and thorough analysis ; he has learnt that the minutest error, the most trifling addition, diminution, omission, is enough to render all his labour vain ; he has seen a variation in proportion alone convert a wholesome nutriment into deadly poison, the change of a single element entirely reverse the properties of a compound body. Nor is this less true in mental facts ; not less true, but less readily perceived, less clearly and unequivocally recalled to our attention. Whilst I, therefore, on this occasion pass by, for the time, the consideration of the independent purposes, and intrinsic importance of this science, we cannot but recognise the soundness of that decision which has included in a comprehensive and balanced mental discipline, at least an elementary acquaintance with physical experiment.

Subjected to such training, our undergraduates will not, indeed, embrace in their capacious and indiscriminating memory the whole encyclopædia of literature and art. They will not, like the Hippias of Plato, boast their skill to make their own shoes, weave their own cloth, manufacture the ink and the paper which is to record and perpetuate their own wisdom, and heal alike the disorders of the body and the distempers of the soul. But they will, we may reasonably hope, possess a well-cultivated and vigorous understanding ; they will have formed the habit of thinking at once with modesty and independence ; they will not be in danger of mistaking one branch of science for the whole circle of knowledge ; nor of unduly exaggerating the importance of those studies which they select as their own. Above all, they will have attained the truest and most useful result of human knowledge, the consciousness

and confession of their comparative ignorance. They will learn in place of Hippias' vaunt of omniscience to echo the exclamation "Quam multa nescimus omnes!" and the humble but not dejected conclusion of the Grecian sage: *κινδυνεύει ἡμῶν οὐδείς οὐδὲν καλὸν κ' ἀγαθὸν εἶδέναι σοφώτατος δ' ἐκείνος, ὃς ἂ μὴ οἶδε, οὐδὲ οἶεται εἶδέναι.* "None of us is acquainted with truth absolutely and in its own essence; and he is the wise man who feels and acknowledges how imperfect and limited his knowledge is."

And from this central teaching, too, will spring forth, we trust, ere long schools of applied and professional science, which shall distribute over the surface of society more than their direct and immediate benefits. From these walls, we will dare to hope, will go forth, statesmen, not merely of prescription or expediency, but believing that the practice of life may be regulated by fixed and eternal principles; lawyers, not merely indexes of a statutory code; physicians, whose knowledge is not confined to the constitution of the body and the phenomena of disease; scholars, finally, who will neither neglect nor abuse the sacred gift which they have received; received not for their own pleasure or improvement, but for the enlightening and instruction of all.

Such is the foundation upon which, my dear young friends and fellow-academicians, you are this day invited to erect, each for himself, a superstructure of sound information and sober thought. This call, I am persuaded, will not be made in vain. The excitement of the hour will soon have passed away; the emotions which it may have enkindled, the desires it may have awakened, must be tried hereafter in the balance of calm, deliberate, self-understanding resolution. And surely there are proposed to your ambition two motives most constraining and effectual. The first is found in the interest and sympathy manifested in your behalf by those who most justly claim your respect. You cannot view unmoved the gathering of this concourse to congratulate your entrance

upon your new and untried duties ; you cannot look towards yonder dignified circle, nor upon the kind and earnest faces which all around beam with good wishes for your welfare and success, without a hope that you may not disappoint their expectations, and embitter the memory of this joyous and hopeful festival. It is no passing interest, no languid and unpractical sympathy of which you have been, and are the objects ; in the munificent rewards proposed to your emulation you have a continual memorial of the thoughtful care which not only sets before you the means of improvement, but stimulates your exertions by the noblest of all inducements, the public approval and encouragement of the wisest and the best. Even now I am commissioned to announce a new act of liberality from one whose claim upon our warmest gratitude is second only to that of our noble Wentworth. The Vice-Provost proposes to award two annual medals, each of the value of £20, for the best compositions in Greek Iambic and Latin Hexameter verse ; and I hope that this generous and judiciously directed gift will restore to its proper consideration amongst us, a mental discipline hitherto unduly neglected. And if these distinctions were not enough ; if the consciousness of duty well fulfilled, confirmed and sweetened by public praise did not avail to arouse your diligence and sustain your perseverance, yet surely you could not forget the special and extraordinary claim which the University has upon you, her first adopted children. You are not like those who throng the halls of Cambridge or Oxford ; you cannot pass unnoticed in the crowd ; a whole community is concerned in your steadfastness and well-doing ; of your degeneracy and failure the injury would not be all your own. You are in a real and most important sense associates in this noble undertaking ; you may aspire to be honoured as joint founders of an Institution whose reputation and usefulness, for a time at least, will mainly depend upon your application of her instructions. Members of an ancient and illustrious foundation may, not indeed with less

personal loss, but perhaps with less of public shame and wrong, waste in lethargic idleness the precious and irretrievable seed-time of their youth; the vice and folly of a few cannot deface the glorious blazonry which worthier sons have traced upon her shield: our shield, is yet uncharacterized by symbol of honour, or mark of disgrace. We cannot shelter our own worthlessness by the shadow of our fathers' worth; whatever we desire of praise and glory we must attain by our own exertions. Onward, therefore, in the spirit and the power which once nerved the hand and kindled in the eye of the young aspirant for knightly renown! Onward, with your untarnished but yet undecorated shield, in the proud and high resolve, that whatever has already been achieved by your predecessors in the field of glory, that, by God's blessing, Sydney University shall achieve."

The ceremony was concluded by His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, K. C. H., who in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty accorded his assent to the proceedings, congratulated the assembly on the auspicious occasion which had called them together, and concluded by expressing the interest felt by the Government in the usefulness and prosperity of the University.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

RESPECTING

DISCIPLINE, FINANCE, INSTRUCTION,
SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.

I.

*Report of the Finance Committee, appointed
Monday, March 3, 1851.*

THE Committee of the SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, appointed to report upon a proper system of finance for the conduct of the Money Payments and Receipts of the University, report as follows:—

THEY first recommend, as principles to be undeviatingly adhered to, in the future conduct of the financial affairs of the University, that—

I. There shall be a thorough system of Checks.

II. There shall be a responsible officer appointed, being one of the Senate, and the Vice-Provost is suggested as the proper Fellow of the Senate to be chosen for this purpose, whose duty it shall be to see the system carried out.

III. As a general-rule, all sums received on account of the Senate, whether from the Government in the way of endowment or otherwise; or in the shape of fees from students; or any other income, shall be paid in and carried to the account in one of the Banks, as hereinafter pointed out; and all expenditure, of whatever kind, shall be drawn out by checks, to be signed by the proper officer, as hereinafter suggested; that is, the gross amount of receipts, as well as the gross amount of expenditure, shall correspond with the debtor and creditor account kept at the Bank.

IV. The Books of the Senate shall be kept by double entry, and shall consist of the following at least:—

A DAY BOOK;

A CASH BOOK;

A JOURNAL;

A LEDGER;

A REGISTER OF FEES, whether Matriculation or other Fees, of all kinds.

V. The Cash Account of the Senate shall be kept in one of the Banks to be selected by the Senate, in the name of the Senate of the University of Sydney; and monies shall be drawn out only in accordance with the system hereinafter recommended.

They secondly recommend, as a system under which the Accounts of the Senate shall be kept, that—

I. For the present the Secretary shall act as Treasurer *pro tempore*.

II. When any money is drawn from the Government, on account of the endowment of £5000 a-year, it shall be drawn only upon a warrant, signed by the Vice-Provost, and one at least of the Members of the Senate, and the payment shall be made direct from the Colonial Treasury to the Bank at which the account of the Senate of the University of Sydney is kept, to the credit of that account.

III. There shall be a particular book kept by the Treasurer, called the Register of Fees, in which shall be registered, by the Treasurer, the amounts of all Matriculation or other Fees, and of all monies from whatever source received from time to time by him. This book shall be produced, and the amount received since the last record shall be recorded at the meeting of the Senate; and all amounts received by the Treasurer shall be immediately paid by him into the Bank, at which the account of the Senate shall be kept, to the credit of that account.

IV. The Vice-Provost, as the responsible officer of the ^{Payments.} Senate, shall be the first to make any payment, by signing the Checks on the Bank first.

V. No Check shall pass without the signature of another Member of the Senate, and the counter signature of the Treasurer.

VI. This shall be rigidly adhered to, except in the case of petty cash disbursements: checks for the necessary amount to meet these shall be signed in like manner, and the Treasurer shall be accountable for such petty cash disbursements.

VII. No payment of any kind shall be made, unless upon the authority of a Warrant, passed and recorded at some meeting of the Senate, which warrant shall be signed by at least two of the Senate, one of whom may be the Vice-Provost.

VIII. There shall be two Auditors appointed out of the Senate, who shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer half-yearly, and report that every payment of the Treasurer has been authorized by warrant, as above explained; and that the amounts of warrants and the balances in hand, agree with the amounts paid over by the Colonial Treasury, as provided by Rule II., together with the amount received by the Treasurer from fees, or from any other source, and paid over by him, as provided by Rule III. The Vice-Provost shall not be one of the Auditors.

The Committee respectfully submit, that if the above Regulations be rigidly and carefully carried into effect, any errors in the receipt and disbursement of the funds of the University are almost impossible.

(Signed,)

E. DEAS THOMSON.
STUART A. DONALDSON.

Sydney, 5th April, 1851.

ADDITIONAL RULE, AGREED TO BY THE SENATE,
OCT. 6th, 1851.

IX. At every regular monthly meeting of the Senate, the Treasurer shall lay a Balance Sheet on the table.

II.

BY-LAW.

For regulating the Tenure of a Fellowship

By any Member of the Senate who absents himself from the Colony for a certain period.

That the absence of any Fellow from the Colony for six calendar months, continuously, after this By-Law shall become binding and take effect, without the previous leave of the Senate, shall be deemed tantamount to a resignation of his Fellowship, and thereupon the vacancy so created in the Senate shall be duly filled up.

Passed the Senate, the twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

(L. s.) CHARLES NICHOLSON,
Vice-Provost.

W. LOUIS HUTTON,
Secretary.

III.

REPORT of the Sub-Committee appointed to prepare a digest of the resolutions and By-laws, passed at various times, relative to Instruction, Discipline, &c., by the Senate of the University of Sydney: read and approved 6th and 13th days of December, 1852.

Signed by

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, (Vice-Provost)	} Members	
THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP DAVIS		} of the
THE REVEREND WILLIAM B. BOYCE.		} Sub-Committee.

CHAPTER I.

Senate.

I. All the proceedings of the Senate shall be entered in a journal, and at the opening of each meeting the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read and confirmed, when the signature of the chairman then presiding, shall be attached thereto.

II. The Senate shall meet on the first Monday in every month for the dispatch of business, and may adjourn from time to time, to conclude any unfinished business.

III. At any time in the interval between such monthly meetings, it shall be competent for the Provost or Vice-Provost to call a special meeting of the Senate for the consideration of any business he may wish to submit to them.

IV. The Provost, or Vice-Provost shall convene a special meeting of the Senate, upon the written requisition of any three Fellows, and in the absence of the Provost or Vice-Provost, it shall be obligatory on the Secretary upon any such requisition, to convene such meeting, and such meeting shall be called within nine days after the receipt of any such requisition.

V. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to furnish each member of the Senate with a written specification of the various matters to be considered at the next meeting of the Senate, whether ordinary or special; and such notice shall be given (transmitted by post) at least seven days previously to each meeting.

VI. All notices of motion shall be entered in a book, to be called the Notice of Motion Book, and no Fellow shall make any motion, initiating a subject for discussion, but in pursuance of notice given at least nine days previously.

VII. In all requisitions for special meetings, the objects for which such meetings are convened shall be stated.

VIII. In the event of a quorum of the Senate not being present at any monthly or other meeting within half an hour after the time appointed, the meeting shall stand adjourned until the day of the next monthly or duly convened special meeting.

IX. Any member who may be unable to attend at an ordinary adjourned, or special meeting, shall give notice to the

Secretary to that effect, as early as it may be practicable to do so.*

CHAPTER II.

Seal of the University.

The Seal of the University shall be placed in the charge of the Vice-Provost and Registrar, and shall not be affixed to any document, except by order of the Senate, duly recorded on its minutes.

CHAPTER III.

Terms.

The Academical Year shall be divided into three terms, that is to say:—

Michaelmas Term, from the first Monday in October, to the end of the second week in December.

Lent Term—From the second Monday in February, to the end of the third week in May, with a short recess, not exceeding one fortnight, at Easter.

Trinity Term—From the ~~second~~ Monday in June, to the end of the last week in August.

CHAPTER IV.

Professors and Lecturers.

I. For the present, instruction shall be confined to the

* See also the By-Law, respecting the vacancy occasioned by the absence of a Member of the Senate without leave: page 64.

following departments of knowledge :—

1. The Greek and Latin languages, with Greek and Roman History.

2. Mathematics pure and mixed.

3. Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.

II. For carrying out these objects there shall be appointed :
One Professor, and when required, one Lecturer in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Greek and Roman History.

One Professor, and when required, one Lecturer in pure and mixed Mathematics.

One Professor, and when required, one Lecturer in Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.

III. Each Professor shall receive one-half, and each Lecturer when appointed, one-fourth of the fees arising from the students attending the lectures, excepting the Professor of Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, who shall receive three fourths of the same.

IV. The tenure of office by the Professors shall be *quandiu se bene gesserint*; but in the case of any Professor or Lecturer being incapacitated from age, or any other circumstance, from performing the duties of his office, the Senate shall appoint a substitute *pro tempore*, who shall receive half the fixed salary, and the whole of the portion of the fees accruing to the Professor or Lecturer so incapacitated.

V. ~~The Professors and Lecturers shall not deliver lectures to,~~ nor engage in the tuition of any persons not being Students of the University, without the special sanction of the Senate.

VI. The Professors and Lecturers shall not receive any persons, whether students or not, as boarders in their houses, for the purposes of instruction.

VII. The Professors and Lecturers shall not without the special sanction of the Senate, receive fee or emolument for private instruction given to any students.

CHAPTER V.

Professorial Board.

I. The Professors and Lecturers shall form a Board, of which the Vice-Provost shall be *ex officio* a member, for the consideration of all questions relating to the studies of the University.

II. The Classical Professor shall have the rank and precedence of Senior Professor of the University, and shall consequently act as Chairman at all meetings of the Professorial Board.

III. The Professorial Board shall meet on the last Friday of every month.

CHAPTER VI.

Registrar.

An officer shall be appointed, who shall be styled Registrar of the University, whose duties shall be:—

1. To attend at the office of the University daily, from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 3 o'clock, p. m.

2. To keep all necessary records of the proceedings of the University; to conduct all necessary correspondence; and keep such books of accounts and registers as may be required.

CHAPTER VII.

Matriculation.

I. The Matriculation Fee shall be two pounds.

II. All persons desirous of entering the University must give notice of their intention to do so, and pay the necessary fee at least eight days before the commencement of Michaelmas term.

III. No persons shall be admitted as undergraduates of the University, except on certificate of having satisfactorily passed the examination for Matriculation.

IV. The Matriculation Examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the second day in Michaelmas term, in each year; but it shall be competent to the Senate, under special circumstances, to admit Candidates for Matriculation, at other periods, after due examination.

V. If a candidate fail to pass his examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to any future examination for matriculation, without the payment of any additional fee.

* VI. The examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting any *viva voce* questions.

VII. The names of all candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examinations shall be arranged alphabetically.

VIII. All Students who shall receive their "*testamur*" of having passed the Matriculation Examination shall be admitted as Members of the University, at a Meeting of the Senate, to be held on the second Monday in Michaelmas Term. The admission of Students shall ~~be~~ according to the form Appendix A.

IX. The Examination for Matriculation shall be on the following subjects:—

CLASSICS.

The Greek and Latin Languages.

One Greek, and one Latin subject, to be selected and published one year previously by the Senate, from the works of the undermentioned authors:—

Greek :—

Homer,
Xenophon,
Thucydides,
Herodotus,

Latin :—

Virgil,
Horace,
Sallust,
Cæsar,
Livy,
Cicero. *

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic :—Ordinary rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra :—First four rules of Algebra; Simple Equations.

Geometry :—First Book of Euclid.

CHAPTER VIII.

Lectures, and Fees Payable.

I. The University Lectures shall commence on the second day of term, excepting in the first or Michaelmas term, in which case the lectures shall not commence before the second Monday in October; the first week being reserved for the University Matriculation Examination.

* For the Matriculation Examination in Classics, Michaelmas, 1853, see Appendix B.

N.B

II. One Lecture in Classics, and one in Mathematics shall be given every day in the week, except Sunday, during Term, to the respective students of each year.

III. Not less than three lectures a week shall be given to the Students of each year, by the Professor of Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.

IV. No Lecture shall last less than one hour, and in all ordinary cases the hours for delivering lectures shall be between 9 o'clock, a. m., and 1 o'clock, p. m.

V. The Fee shall be two guineas for each term, for each course of lectures, and shall be paid to the Registrar of the University, before the admission of any student to a course of lectures.

VI. The subjects upon which lectures shall be given to the Students of each year, and the order in which the lectures shall be given, shall be publicly notified by the Registrar of the University, three months before the commencement of Michaelmas term, in each year.

CHAPTER IX.

Scholarships.

I. The Senate have founded eighteen scholarships of the yearly value of £50 each, open to all undergraduates. Nine of these scholarships will be appropriated to the students of each year, to be obtained by examination, in the following way:—

Three in the first term, to be held three years each.

Three in the fourth term, to be held two years each.

Three in the seventh term, to be held one year each.

II. During the years 1852 and 1853, six additional Scholar-

ships, three in each year, will be granted to the students matriculating in those years.

III. Examinations for scholarships will take place during the last week of Michaelmas Term.

IV. Candidates for scholarships in the *first* term, will be examined in the following subjects:—

Classics.—Selections from the following authors:—

Greek:—

Euripides
Xenophon.

Latin:—

Virgil,
Cicero.

(The Subjects to be published annually *)

Roman Antiquities.

Translation from English into Latin.

Questions in Ancient History, connected with the foregoing works.

Mathematics:—Arithmetic and Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations inclusive; first four books of Euclid.

V. Candidates for Scholarships in the *fourth* term, shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Classics.—In addition to the books, &c., enumerated for candidates in their first term, are selections from,

Greek.—

Sophokles,
Æschylus,
Thucydides.

Latin:—

Horace,
Livy,
Ovid,
Juvenal.

* The subjects for Examination for Scholarships in the *first* term, 1853, are to be found in Appendix C.

(The subjects to be published annually. *)

Translations from English and Latin.

Questions in Ancient History, connected with the foregoing works.

Mathematics:—The branches enumerated for candidates in the first term:—

Conic Sections.

Elements of Differential Calculus, as far as Taylor's Theorem.

Fifth and sixth books of Euclid.

Statics,

Algebra, generally,

Algebraic Geometry, of two dimensions,

Plane Trigonometry.

Experimental Philosophy:—Heat.

VI. Candidates for Examination in the *seventh* term shall be examined in the following subjects—

In addition to the books enumerated for the Candidates in their first and fourth terms, are selections from CLASSICS:

Greek:—

Homer,

Herodotus,

Demosthenes.

Latin:—

Tacitus,

Terence,

Plautus,

Lucretius.

Translations into Latin and Greek.

Questions in Ancient History, connected with the foregoing works.

* The subjects for Examination for Scholarships in the *fourth* term, 1853, are to be found in Appendix D.

Mathematics.

In addition to the branches enumerated for candidates in the first and fourth terms, are elementary parts of :—

Dynamics,
Hydrostatics,
Pneumatics,
Optics.

Elementary parts of the integral calculus.

The application of the differential calculus to mechanical philosophy.

Spherical Trigonometry (elementary.)

Algebraic Geometry of three dimensions.

Experimental Philosophy.

Chemistry,
Heat,
Electricity,
Magnetism.

CHAPTER X.

Yearly Examinations.

I. Examinations of the Professors' classes will be held once a year, during the last fortnight of Trinity Term, and no student may absent himself from these examinations, except under medical certificate.

II. The Students of each academical year will be examined separately in all subjects upon which lectures have been given during the year.

III. After examination the students will be arranged in classes of merit, their names appearing in each class alphabetically.

IV. Bound books of about the value of £2, stamped with the University Seal, will be given to each Student of the first class in each year.

V. Such undergraduates as absent themselves from the examination, except under medical certificate, or fail to pass it in a satisfactory manner, shall at the discretion of the Examiners, be required to keep three additional terms, before proceeding to a B. A. degree.

VI. Certificates of having attended lectures, and complied with the regulations, will be signed by the Chairman of the Professorial Board, and Registrar, and granted to the Students on the completion of the academical course,—that is at the end of the third term of the third year.

VII. No such certificate will be given to any Student, who may without sufficient cause have either absented himself more than six times in any one term from lectures, or who may not have passed the yearly examinations.

CHAPTER XI.

Degrees in Arts.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

I. The degree of B. A. shall be conferred after Examination.

II. This Examination shall be of two kinds, according as the Candidates shall desire to take an ordinary degree, or a degree in honors.

III. It shall take place once a year during the first term.

IV. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produce a certificate, as before provided, from the Chairman of the Professorial Board, or from the authorities

of some affiliated institution in connection with the University, to the following effect :—

Of having been a Student during three years at the University, or at one of such affiliated institutions, and of having complied with its regulations.

This certificate shall be transmitted to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

V. No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have completed the full curriculum of three years, as prescribed by the University.

VI. The fee for the degree of B. A., shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass his Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the same degree, without the payment of any additional fee.

VII. The Examination shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, and at the termination of such examination, each candidate shall undergo a *viva voce* examination at the discretion of the examiner.

VIII. The names of successful candidates shall be arranged according to proficiency in all cases.

IX. To obtain the ordinary Degree of B. A., the candidate shall pass a satisfactory examination in Classics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Logic.

I. *Classics.*

One author in Greek verse ; one in Greek prose ; with the History of Greece to Alexander.

One author in Latin verse ; one in Latin prose ; (to be

notified one year beforehand) with the History of Rome to the death of Augustus.

History of England.

2. *Mathematics.*

Arithmetic in all its branches.

Logarithms.

Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations, inclusive.

Geometry. Four books of Euclid.

3. *Chemistry.*

(~~Without the application of Algebra.~~)

4. *Logic.*

X. For a *Degree in Honors*, the Examination shall be either in:—

Classics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Logic; or in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Logic.

1. *Classics.*

The Greek and Latin Classic authors.

Composition in Greek, Latin, and English.

Ancient History, and Modern, to the end of the 18th Century.

2. *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

Algebra in all its branches.

Analytical Geometry.

The Differential and Integral Calculus.

Calculus of finite Differences, and of Variations.

Theory of Probabilities, so far as it can be illustrated by
Simple Algebra.

Statics and Dynamics.

Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

Optics—Geometrical and Physical

Plane Astronomy.

Physical Astronomy, both Algebraic and Geometrical.

Chemistry 3. *Chemistry. Exp. Phys.*

Heat.

Electricity.

Galvanism.

Magnetism.

XI. Candidates for B. A. degrees in honors, need not pass the ordinary Examination, but should any candidate fail to go out in honors, he may be admitted to the ordinary degree at the discretion of the Examiners.

XII. No person shall be admitted to the Examination for B. A. Degree in Honors if more than ten terms have elapsed since he passed his Matriculation Examination, unless he give satisfactory evidence to the Senate, that he has been prevented by ill health from proceeding at the proper time to the Examination for the Degree.

XIII. The Candidates who pass to the satisfaction of the Examiners shall be arranged in order of proficiency; and Candidates shall be bracketed together unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a substantial difference of merit between them.

XIV. If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidate shall possess sufficient merit, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself most in Classics, &c., and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself most in Mathematics, &c., shall each receive a Gold Medal; and if the same Candidate distinguish himself most in both divisions, he shall receive a Gold Medal in right of each division.

XV. Any Candidate who has Graduated in Honours in either of the above-mentioned divisions may be examined with the other division and classed with the other Candidates in order of proficiency, without being examined a second time in the subjects which are common to both divisions.

XVI. The degree of B. A., whether Ordinary or in Honours, shall not be conferred on any Candidate who fails to satisfy the Examiners of his proficiency in the subjects for Examination, but he may be re-examined at any ensuing Examination for the Ordinary Degree of B. A.

XVII. All Examiners for conducting the Examinations shall be appointed for the current academical year.

XVIII. The Examiners shall give notice of the days on which all Examinations shall take place during their year of office.

MASTER OF ARTS.

XIX. The degree of M. A. shall be granted to Bachelors of Arts, at the discretion of the Senate, without further Examination, after the expiration of six terms, provided that they have kept their names on the books of the University, and have paid a yearly fee of two guineas.

XX. The fee payable by the Candidate for the Degree shall be Five Pounds.

XXI. The Degree shall be granted at a Meeting of the Senate, to the M. A. in person.

CHAPTER XII.

Costume.—Discipline.

I. All fellows of the Senate shall, on public occasions, wear a black silk gown, of the description worn by civilians holding degrees from Oxford and Cambridge, with black velvet trencher caps; or shall wear their respective official costume.

The robes of the Provost and Vice-Provost shall be similar to those usually worn by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

II. The Professors, Lecturers, and Students, shall on all occasions, when convened for academical purposes, appear in their Academical Costume.

III. The Academical Costume shall be :—

For Undergraduates not being Scholars—a plain black stuff gown.

For Scholars, the same—with a velvet bar on the sleeve.

For Bachelors of Arts—the same gown, with hoods, similar to those worn by the B. A. at Cambridge.

For Masters of Arts—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge: of silk or bombazine, with black silk hoods, lined with light blue silk.

Bachelors of Medicine and Civil Law—shall wear the black gown worn by the civilians in Oxford and Cambridge, with a hood of blue silk, lined with white fur.

Doctors of Medicine and Civil Law—shall wear the gowns ordinarily worn by Graduates of the same rank in the University of Oxford, with hoods of scarlet cloth, lined with crimson silk.

Trencher caps to be used on all occasions.

IV. The Undergraduates shall on all occasions behave themselves in an orderly and becoming manner, and whenever they

meet the Fellows, Professors, and other Officers of the University shall respectfully salute them.

CHAPTER XIII.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

I. Any persons desirous of attending University Lectures, may do so without Matriculation, upon payment of Two Guineas a term for each course.

II. Such Students are exempt from Examinations, are not required to wear any Academical Costume, and are not qualified to compete for honours, or to proceed to degrees.

APPENDIX A. referred to Page 70.

Form of admission of Undergraduates.

ORDO, &c.

Introducti in Curiam Candidati, togis academicis induti, quum apud eum qui est ab actis publicis (qui Registrarius vocatur) sua nomina professi sunt, et recitatis ab illo nominibus, Decanus eos (Præposito sive Vice-Præposito) in Cathedrâ assidenti, coràm sistet; dextrâque manu proximè astantis dextram tenens, his verbis commendabit.

Honoratissime (Vice) Præposite, amplissimi Senatores, tuque, egregie Procurator, trado vobis hosce literarum humaniorum et disciplinarum mathematicarum et physicarum studiosos; quos testor, utriusque doctrinæ scientiâ tentatâ, nobis examinantibus satisfacisse, dignosque videri qui in numerum Academicorum referantur.

Tum, qui muneri procuratorio præfectus fuerit, candidatorum Principi solemne sponsionis carmen præibit.

Ego M. N. fide mea spondeo huic Universitati, me ad eas doctrinas quæ mihi ex Senatus auctoritate proponantur in quibus elaborem, operam et studium conlaturum; necnon, quum adversus Præpositum, Vice-Præpositum, Socios Academicos, cæteros qui cum imperio sunt, quam par est modestiam et reverentiam adhibiturum, tum leges, jura, instituta, quæcunque sive ab ipsis, sive illis auctoribus, sancita fuerint, diligenter esse observaturum.

Tum Procurator, ad reliquos conversus, idem stipulabitur.

Quod de se spondit M. N. idem vos quoque, de se quisque, spondetis, in vosque recipitis?

Respondebunt omnes, pro se quisque, Spondeo.

Quibus rebus ritè peractis, ipse (Præpositus sive Vice-Præpositus) candidatos in numerum civium Academicorum pro imperio adsciscet.

Quod vobis Matrique Academiae felix faustumque sit: Ego, ex meâ et Senatus auctoritate, vos Universitatis Sidneiensis civitate donatos, et in societatem rite esse adscriptos, pronuntio; ea lege et conditione ut quam hodiè dedistis religiosè præstetis fidem.

Quare macti estote virtute et diligentia, et in bonis artibus perseverate. Ita vobis Deus Optimus Maximus studia et labores fortunet.

APPENDIX B. *referred to Page 71.*

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION FOR 1853.

Greek :—

Xenophon, Anabasis, Bk. 7.

Latin :—

Virgil, Eclogues, Æneid, Bk. 1.

APPENDIX C. *referred to Page 73*

EXAMINATION FOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1853.

1ST TERM.

Greek :—

Euripides, Alkestis.

Latin :—

Cicero, pro lege Manilia.

APPENDIX D. *referred to Page 74.*

EXAMINATION FOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1853.

4TH TERM.

Greek :—

Thucydides, Bks. 6th and 7th.

Æschylus, Persæ.

Latin :—

Horat. Carm. Bk. 4.

Ars Poetica.

Livy, Bk. 1.

REPORT from the Senate of the Sydney University to the Colonial Secretary, for the year ending December 31, 1851.

*University of Sydney,
February 5th, 1852.*

SIR,

I have the honor of transmitting to you a Report of the proceedings of the Senate of the University of Sydney during the past year, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor-General and the Executive Council in accordance with the directions of the 22nd section of the Act of Incorporation.

One of their first acts was to elect Edward Hamilton, Esq., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Provost; and Charles Nicholson, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Council, Vice-Provost.

They have appointed Dr. Greenup their Secretary.

For their guidance as to times of meeting, &c., they have drawn up a series of By-laws which are subjoined in an Appendix marked A.* The management of the pecuniary transactions of the University has been placed upon a clear and satisfactory footing at once by the adoption of the Report of the Finance Committee. This and the By-laws founded upon it are subjoined and marked respectively B and C in the Appendix.* One of the earliest objects which engaged the

attention of the Senate was to establish a College in connexion with the University, in accordance with the final provision of the 11th section of the Act of Incorporation. To carry out this design it was thought expedient that the Classical, Mathematical, and Chemical Professors should be selected in England, while at the same time it was considered probable that competent Classical and Mathematical Lecturers might be found in the Colony, by whose aid the academical course might be at once commenced. Unexpected difficulties however interposed, which led to the relinquishment of this part of the design.

The proceedings of the Senate with reference to these important subjects will be found in the Report of the Committee appointed on the 24th of March, marked D,* and also in the letter addressed to Sir John Herschell and others in England, marked E* in the Appendix.

Under the powers conferred by the third section of the Act of Incorporation the Senate has resolved to appropriate a thousand pounds a year to scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of the Students in the University, the details connected with which appropriation are contained in Appendix F.*

In this Appendix (F) also, are the rules and regulations recommended by the Senate as to University examinations and degrees, under the powers conferred by the eighth section of the Act.

A suitable site has not yet been fixed upon, but the buildings in Hyde Park known as Sydney College have been taken temporarily for the use of the University, and a corporate Seal adopted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD HAMILTON, Provost.

* The appendices A. B. C. D. E. F. are not reprinted, because all that is important is included in the Laws and Regulations respecting Discipline &c., which are printed in the present volume of the University Calendar : page 65.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

BALANCE CREDITOR AS UNDER, DECEMBER 31st, 1851. BALANCE DEBTORS AS UNDER, DECEMBER 31st, 1851.

Led. fo.		£	s.	d.	Led. fo.		£	s.	d.
8	Endowment Fund Account	5,000	0	0	14	Bank of New South Wales... ..	3,051	8	2
					20	London Joint Stock Bank	1,000	0	0
					22	Charges Account	187	15	1
					30	Petty Cash	21	4	9
					40	Salaries Account	113	13	0
					46	Library Account	102	8	6
					50	Donaldson, Lambert, and Co., remitted for payment to H. G. Bohn, for Books	523	10	6
		5,000	0	0			5,000	0	0

(Signed) R. GREENUP,
Treasurer.

We have compared the Statement with the Books of the University, and find the same correct.

(Signed)

STUART A. DONALDSON, }
WILLIAM B. BOYCE. } *Auditors.*

REPORT from the Senate of the Sydney University, to the Colonial Secretary, for the year ending December 31, 1852.

*University of Sydney,
January 3rd, 1853.*

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit you a Report of the proceedings of the Senate of the University, during the past year, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, and the Executive Council, in accordance with the direction of the 22nd Section of the Act of Incorporation.

2. Soon after the transmission of the last Annual Report, the Senate received a communication from Sir J. Herschell, and the other referees in England, advising them of the selection of three Gentlemen as Professors of the University, in the several branches of Classics, Mathematics, and Chemistry.

(This letter is marked A in the Appendix.)

3. The Rev. Dr. Woolley, Principal of the University and Professor of Classics, and Morris B. Pell, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, arrived in Sydney on the 9th of July, 1852; Dr. John Smith, Professor of Chemistry, arrived on the 8th of September, 1852. In consequence of the greatly aug-

mented price of all the necessaries of life, since the arrangements first made by the Senate with reference to Stipends, it was unanimously determined to make a temporary addition of £150 per annum, to the salaries of these gentlemen.

4. The Books and Philosophical Apparatus, to which reference was made in the last Report, arrived in due course.

5. The period between the arrival of the Professors and the Inauguration was employed in a careful revision of the proposed bye laws, especially as relating to the studies and discipline of the University.

6. I beg to call your attention to one incidentally important, though merely verbal alteration, which the Fellows have deemed it advisable to make in our constitution.

7. The Act of Incorporation proposes two objects:—

FIRST—The erection of a true and regular University; i.e. an Institution for the purpose of communicating instruction in the liberal sciences, and in the faculties of law and medicine, by a competent professorial staff.

SECONDLY—The affiliation of similar institutions, which might be erected in various parts of the colony, with the central University, by means of examinations for honors and degrees.

In reference to these anticipated affiliations, the Senate originally proposed to distinguish the educational establishment in Sydney, or University properly so called, by the name of "College." Thus Sydney "College" would have been correlative with Newcastle, Bathurst, Melbourne "Colleges," the whole like the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, together forming the titular "University."

This nomenclature gave rise to a misconception. To English ears, the name of College is associated with the idea of a complete educational organization, including domestic residence, and an intimate moral and tutorial connexion between the superiors and pupils. An impression had thus arisen that the Sydney "College" was to be a model educational estab-

lishment, undertaking not only the secular instruction, but the entire moral training of her students, without the aid of religion; and a representation was made on high authority to the Senate, that the withdrawal of this name would remove the objection entertained towards the University by an important religious interest.

9. The Senate willingly consented to a verbal change, which, whilst it removed so serious a misconception, would make no practical alteration in the government and conduct of the University. The Professors of the University will occupy exactly the same position, and be charged with the same duties which would have devolved upon the Professors of the "College." They will deliver lectures open to all matriculated students, and will constitute a Board, for the purpose of superintending the studies and examinations of the University. The undergraduate students, unattached to any recognized private foundation, will be lodged in the town, under the Proctorial surveillance of the Vice-Provost and his delegates; that theological teaching which the ecclesiastical condition of this country forbids to a national institution, and that moral training and domestic discipline which no University is competent to undertake, the Senate will gladly see supplied by private establishments within the University, after the model of the Oxford and Cambridge "Colleges."

10. This change, whilst it has met with the distinct and continued approbation of the persons before alluded to, has been satisfactory to the Senate, on purely academical grounds; it assimilates our University in name, as in spirit, to those of Europe; and in particular, it brings more clearly to view the very striking resemblance which the constitution proposed amongst us, bears to that which the Royal Commission recommends as the most effective method of removing the deficiencies and abuses of the educational system in Oxford.

11. On the 4th of October, 1852, twenty four students were admitted as undergraduates, having been duly examined

by the Professors, and on the 11th of October the Inauguration of the University took place in the Great Hall of the building at present occupied by the Senate. The Examination for the six scholarships, proposed to be awarded by the Senate at the end of Michaelmas Term, commenced on the 13th of December, and issued in the appointment of six gentlemen, whose names in order of merit have been already officially declared.

12. The Senate have much gratification in reporting that Thomas Barker, Esq., has most liberally endowed a scholarship of £50 annual value, to be conferred as the reward of proficiency in Mathematical and Chemical Science; an act of munificence which it is to be hoped will be imitated by other wealthy and intelligent inhabitants of the colony.

13. A by-law, regulating the tenure of a Fellowship by any Member of the Senate, was passed by the Senate, and subsequently received the approval of His Excellency the Governor General.

(This by-law is marked B in the Appendix.) *

An Act to amend that part of the Act of Incorporation which relates to the number of Fellows of the Senate requisite to form a quorum, was introduced into the Legislative Council at the request of the Senate, and was passed in the last term.

(A copy of the Act is marked C in the Appendix.) †

14. Herewith appended and marked D. ‡ I have the honour to forward a complete digest of the by-laws which have been passed by the Senate, regulating the discipline, &c. of the University, but which have not yet received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General, and are now furnished in order that the requisite confirmation may be obtained.

15. The several instalments of the Endowment Fund have

* See by-law in Laws, &c., page 64.

† See page 23.

‡ See page 65.

been paid. In the subjoined balance sheet and report of the auditors the disposition of this fund may be seen.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES NICHOLSON,

Vice-Provost.

APPENDIX A

(TRIPPLICATE.)

London, January 23rd, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to inform you that on the receipt of your communications to the Astronomer Royal, Professor Malden, Mr. Denison, and myself, requesting and empowering us to select three fitting persons as Professors of Classics, Mathematics, and Chemistry, &c., in the University of Sydney, (the Professor of Classics to be Principal of the New University College) at the salaries, and on the understandings contained in your letter of the 7th May, 1851.

We proceeded without loss of time to make known, publicly, by advertisement and otherwise, the nature of the proposed institution, and the wishes of the authorities; and to invite by every proper means within our power, applications from qualified parties, accompanied by testimonials, to be sent in on or before the 6th of December last.

In consequence of the steps so taken, 63 applications, accompanied with testimonials more or less explicit, were received by us, viz:—twenty four from candidates for the Professorship of Classics and office of Principal; twenty six for that of Mathematics; and, thirteen for that of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy; many of them, in each department, indicating qualifications of a very high order as regards the proficiency of the parties in their several branches of knowledge, their college distinctions, their personal character and competency from ascertained experience to the duties of instruction.

That among so many candidates for each situation, with so great a diversity of pretension, it should have been found practicable to select for each Professorship one possessing all the qualifications, each in the highest degree among them, and combined with those requisites which your letter states you consider desirable, was not to be expected—the more so as no less than thirteen of the offering parties are in Holy Orders, and among these, several of very excellent qualifications. We believe, however, that after much and most anxious deliberation, well weighing all the considerations dwelt on in your letter, and balancing them one against another as applicable to the case of each candidate, we have come to a decision on which we can rest, with full satisfaction in agreeing to select for appointment,

AS CLASSICAL PROFESSOR AND PRINCIPAL :—

The Reverend Dr. Woolley, D. C. L., Graduate of the University of Oxford, in 1836 ; and late Fellow of University College, Oxford ; and now Head Master of Edward VIth Grammar School at Norwich.

FOR MATHEMATICS :—

M. B. Pell, Esq., B. A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge ; the Senior Wrangler of 1849, and therefore entitled to the degree of M. A. in 1852.

FOR CHEMISTRY :—

J. Smith, Esq., M. D. of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Lecturer on Chemistry at that University. (Age 29.)

In recommending as Classical Professor and Principal of the College, a gentleman in Holy Orders, your remarks on that subject have not been absent from our minds, but, besides that this circumstance is declared by you not to operate as a *disqualification* ; we consider the objection almost infinitely diminished by the testimony offered on all hands to the absence in Dr. Woolley's case of every feeling and habit which can tend to render it such, and by the circumstance of his con-

duct as Head Master of the Norwich School having given entire satisfaction to parties of all religious persuasions.

The several gentlemen above named have received notice of their appointment and will be prepared to sail : Dr. Woollèy, and Mr. Pell, at the end of this or in the course of next month ; and Dr. Smith, not later than in May ; so that (unforeseen accidents excepted) they will all arrive at Sydney in ample time to enter on their respective duties in October, as desired by the University.

Their testimonials will accompany them and will be their best credentials and introduction.

I have the honour to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. F. W. HERSCHEL.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1852.

Cr.

Led. fo.		£	s.	d.	Led. fo.		£	s.	d.
14	BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES for Cash in hand	6,136	1	4	8	BY ENDOWMENT FUND ACCOUNT, two years received from the Government in full...	10,000	0	0
22	CHARGES ACCOUNT 1244 3 1								
	Salaries 1334 1 4								
	Amalgamated under the head of charges acct.	2,628	4	5					
46	LIBRARY ACCOUNT for Books in hand	624	8	0					
50	LONDON AGENTS, Donaldson, Lambert, & Co. Balance of Cash in hand		1	11	0				
60	PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS ACCOUNT, for Apparatus in hand	606	8	2					
30	PETTY CASH, balance in Treasurer's hands ...		3	7	1				
		£ 10,000	0	0			£ 10,000	0	0

(Signed) W. LOUIS HUTTON,
Treasurer.

Correct,
(Signed) STUART A. DONALDSON, }
WILLIAM B. BOYCE. } *Auditors.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

—00—

* Fellows of the Senate. † On the Foundation.

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Allen, Charles L.</p> <p>Boyce, Rev. W. B.</p> <p>Broadhurst, Edward, B. A.</p> <p>Burdikin, Marshall</p> <p>Clarke, Thomas B.</p> <p>Coulson, Thomas H.</p> <p>† Curtis, W. Cyprian</p> <p>* Davis, Right. Rev. C. H.</p> <p>* Darvall, John Bayley, M. A.</p> <p>* Denison, Alfred, M. A.</p> <p>* Donaldson, Stuart A.</p> <p>Fitzgerald, T. Marsden</p> <p>† Forshall, W. B.</p> <p>* HAMILTON, EDWARD, M. A.
<i>Provost of the University.</i></p> <p>Hirst, W. H. Abbott</p> <p>† Hutton, William Louis, B. A.</p> <p>Johnson, James W.</p> <p>Kinloch, John</p> <p>Leary, George</p> <p>Leary, Joseph</p> <p>Lee, Edward</p> <p>* Macarthur, James</p> | <p>* Mereweather, the Hon. F. L. S.
B. A.</p> <p>† Mitchell, David Scott</p> <p>Moore, W. Andrew</p> <p>* NICHOLSON, HON. SIR CHARLES
<i>Vice-Provost of the University.</i></p> <p>* O'Brien, Bartholomew, M. D.</p> <p>† Oliver, Alexander</p> <p>† Pell, Morris Birkbeck, B. A.</p> <p>* Plunkett, Hon. J. Hubert</p> <p>* Purves, Rev. William</p> <p>Radford, Henry Wyatt</p> <p>Riddell, Rodney</p> <p>Riley, Alexander Raby</p> <p>† Sealy, Robert</p> <p>† Smith, William, M. D. <i>John</i></p> <p>* Therry, His Honor Roger</p> <p>* Thomson, Hon. E. Deas</p> <p>* Wentworth, William Charles</p> <p>† Wentworth, Fitzwilliam</p> <p>† Windeyer, William Charles</p> <p>Willis, Robert Speir</p> <p>Wilson, James Affriat</p> <p>† Woolley, Rev. John, D. C. L.</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

NON MATRICULATED STUDENTS

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1852.

James Hart, attending lectures on the Classics and Chemistry.

William Wilkins,	}	attending lectures on the Classics and Mathematics.
Henry Milford,		
Thomas Bowden,		
William Stephen,		
Edward Stephen,		
William Fred. McArthey,		

David Dixon, attending lectures on the Classics, Mathematics, and Chemistry.

George Simpson,	}	attending lectures on the Classics.
— Lett,		

Edward Evans, attending lectures in Mathematics.

George Annand,	}	attending lectures in Chemistry.
Donald McIntosh McEwan		
Thomas Andrew Foss,		
Robert A. A. Morehead,		
Herman Milford,		
Gustavus Birch.		

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Monday, October 4, 1852.

SALLUST. BELL. CATILIN.

Translate literally:—

Igitur initio Reges (nam in terris nomen imperi id primum fuit) divorsi pars ingenium, alii corpus exercebant— etiamtum vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, sua cuique satis placebant. Postea vero quam in Asia Cyrus, in Græciâ Lacedæmonii et Athenienses cæpere urbis atque nationes subigere, lubidinem dominandi causam belli habere, maxumam gloriam in maximo imperio putare, tum demum periculo atque negotiis comperitum est in bello plurimum ingenium posse. ~~Quousi regunt atque imperantur animi virtus in pace ita uti~~ in bello valeret, æquabilius atque constantius sese res humanæ haberent, neque aliud, alio ferri, neque mutari ac misceri omnia cerneret. Nam imperium facile his artibus retinetur quibus initio partum est. Verum ubi pro labore desidia, pro continentia et æquitate lubido atque superbia invasere, fortuna simul cum moribus immutatur. Itâ imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transfertur. Quæ homines arant, navigant, ædificant, virtuti omnia parent. Sed multi mortales, dediti ventri atque somno, indocti incultique vitam sicuti peregrinantes transiere—quibus profecto contra naturam corpus

voluptati, anima oneri fuit. Eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta æstumo, quoniam de utroque siletur. Verum enimvero is demum mihi vivere atque frui animâ videtur, qui aliquo negotio intentus præclari facinoris aut artûs bonæ famam quærit. Sed in magna copia rerum aliud alii natura iter ostendit.

1. Distinguish (with derivations) initium, principium—terra, terræ, tellus, regio, mundus—divorsus, devorsus, avorsus, advorsus, pervorsus, revorsus—ingenium, indoles—civitas, urbs, respublica, gens, populus, plebs, natio—anima, animus, mens—desidia, ignavia; segnities, socordia—voluptas, cupiditas, libido, voluntas, desiderium—silere, tacere—aliquis, quisquam, quisquis, quilibet, quisque, quicumque, quispiam—dominatio, magistratus, imperium, potestas, potentia—tempestatas, tempus, calamitas.

2. *In Asia Cyrus, in Græcia Lacedæmonii et Athenienses* give, with dates, some account of the events here alluded to.

3. What is the quantity of the last syllable in *postea*, and why?

4. Give the derivation of *ut, quod, quia*—and examples of the various uses of these words with the indicative and subjunctive moods.

5. *Periculo*—give the derivation—can you support from any other Author the meaning of the word in this passage?

6. *Post Dominationem Lucii Sullæ*—give a short sketch of Sulla's political career—do we learn any part of his history from Sallust?

7. *Ea potestas per Senatum, more Romano magistratui maxima permittitur, exercitum parare, bellum gerere, coercere omnibus modis socios atque civis, domi militiæque imperium, atque judicium summum habere; aliter, sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum consuli jus est.*

Translate—(1) what is the potestas alluded to? did the use which Cicero made of this extraordinary authority pass unquestioned?

(2) explain "socios atque civis" (3) domi militiæ—in what case? give your reason for your answer.

Translate into Latin:—

It is the business of religion and philosophy not to extinguish our passions, but to regulate and direct them to good and well chosen objects; when these have pointed out to us which course we may lawfully steer, it is no harm to spread all our sails: if the storms and tempests of adversity should rise upon us, and not suffer us to make the haven where we would be, it will prove no small consolation to reflect, that we have neither mistaken our course, nor fallen into calamities of our own procuring.

Into English:—

VIRGIL, ÆNEID, I.

Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes
 Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
 Transferet, et longam multa vi muniet Albam.
 Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
 Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina Sacerdos,
 Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
 Inde lupæ fulvo nutricis tegmine lætus
 Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
 Mœnia Rōmānosque suo de nomine dicet.
 His ego nec metas rerum nec tempore pono;
 Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno
 Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit
 Romanos, rerum Dominos, gentemque togatam.

(1) explain by examples the use of the participle in *dus*.

(2) derivation of *quin*—distinguish its various uses. (1) with indicative (2) with subjunctive.

(3) explain the allusion: in reference to what does Cicero use the expression "*cedant arma togæ*"?

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1852,

XENOPHON. ANAB. L. i.

Translate into English—

Ταῦτα εἶπεν· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται, οἱ τε αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι, ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες, ὅτι οὐ φαίη παρὰ βασιλεία πορεύεσθαι, ἐπήγεσαν· παρὰ δὲ Ξενίου καὶ Πασίωνος πλείους ἢ δισχίλιοι λαβόντες τὰ ὄπλα καὶ τὰ σκευοφόρα ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο παρὰ Κλεάρχῳ. Κῦρος δὲ τούτοις ἀπορῶν τὲ καὶ λυπούμενος μετεπέμπετο τὸν Κλεάρχον· ὃ δὲ ἵεναι οὐκ ἤθελε, λάθρα δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν πέμπων αὐτῷ ἄγγελον ἔλεγε θαρρῆν, ὡς καταστησομένων τούτων εἰς τὸ δέον μεταπέμπεσθαι· ὃ ἐκέλευεν αὐτὸν· αὐτὸς δ' οὐκ ἔφη ἵεναι. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συναγαγὼν τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατιώτας καὶ τοὺς προσελθόντας αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὸν βουλόμενον ἐλεξε τοιαυδε·

(a) Ἀκούσαντες—λαβόντες—συναγαγὼν—what is the primary meaning of the aorist participle before a verb—trace the derived usages; and refer these examples to their proper heads.

(b) Οὐ φαίη. Give the Latin equivalent—explain the optative mood—and give the Greek usage with regard to *oratio obliqua*—what is the difference between εἰ οὐ φησί—εἰ μὴ φησί,—ἐάν οὐ φῶ—ἐάν μὴ φῶ—

(c) Παρὰ βασιλεία—παρὰ Ξενίου—παρὰ Κλεάρχῳ—μετὰ ταῦτα, μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ.

Give the derivation and primary meaning of *παρὰ* and *μετὰ*—and explain their usage with the genitive dative, and accusative cases, giving the Latin and French equivalents: explain the force of the preposition in *μετεπέμπετο*.

(d) What is the *middle voice*? trace its meaning in the sentences occurring in this passage—and in the words *χράσμαι*, *φράζομαι*, *πυνθάνομαι*, *οἰχομαι*.

(e) Ὡς καταστησομένων τούτων—explain the use of the *ὥς*—what difference of meaning would be produced by the *accusative*? explain *συλλαμβάνει* Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν.

Turn into Latin from *λάθρα τῶν στρατιωτῶν* τὸ *ἔφη ἵεναι*, and give the rule for *obliqua oratio in Latin*.

2. Meaning of the expressions—*ἐννοικῶς ἔχειν τινί*.—*ὡς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο ἐπικρουπτόμενος*—*ἐπολέμει ἐκ Χερρόνησου ὀρμώμενος*—*δῆλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος*—*μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε τὸ μὴ καταπετρωθῆναι*—*ὃ*

σίγλος δύναται ἕπτα ὀβολοὺς καὶ ἡμισβολιον—ἐν ἑάντῳ γενέσθαι ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόντην. ἐπὶ θανάτῳ—τὴν χώραν ἐπίτρεψε διαρπάσαι τοῖς Ἕλλησι, giving the equivalent expressions in Latin, and (if you can) in French.

3. Distinguish the use of αἰσθάνομαι and ἀκούω with *genitive* and *accusative*.
4. Ξέρξης ἠττηθεὶς τῇ μάχῃ ἀπεχώρει. What battle was this?
5. Distinguish διὰ φιλίας χώρας—διὰ τῆς φιλίας χώρας—διὰ φιλίας τῆς χώρας. How does Xenophon express—he came with 700 horse—he went into battle with his head bare?
6. Explain, with derivations, ἡλίβατος—ἀποδιδράσκειν—ἀποφεύγειν—ὄνος ἀλέτης—ἀπαγορεύω—φοινικιστῆς βασιλείος.
7. ὑποχωρούντων φανερά ἦσαν καὶ ἵππων καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἴχνη πολλά. What is the general rule for the *number of a verb with a plural neuter subject*? Can you explain the exception in this instance?
8. The date of the anabasis; in what degree of descent was this Cyrus from the Founder of the Empire? What was the office which Cyrus held in Asia Minor, and how did it differ from an ordinary Satrapy? How do you account for the ease with which Cyrus raised *Greek mercenaries at this time*?
9. Draw a map of Cilicia, marking the *Cilician Gates*, the *Syrian Gates*, the *Cydnus*, *Issus*; what historical associations are connected with these last two names?

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1852.

1. Explain the different systems of notation with which you are acquainted, and point out the advantages of that now in use. By whom and in what age was this system introduced into Europe?
2. State the rule for finding the greatest common measure of two numbers.

Find the greatest common measure—

(1.) Of 2694 and 14268

(2.) Of 4763 and 94270

3. Add together the fractions—

$$\frac{3}{7} \quad \frac{4}{14} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{5}{21}$$

4. Explain what is meant by a decimal fraction, and state the rules for the multiplication and division of decimals:

5. What decimal of a pound is 3s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$? And how many shillings and pence are there in .765 of a pound?

6. Express $\frac{3}{7}$ as a decimal fraction and shew that the result is recurring.

Express the recurring decimal .4444 in the form of a vulgar fraction.

7. Find the square root of 143641 and the cube of half the result.

8. Explain what is meant by the terms definition, axiom, postulate, proposition.

9. If two angles of a triangle be equal, shew that the triangle is isosceles.

10. Construct an isosceles triangle such, that each of the equal sides shall be double of the other.

11. Shew that two right angled triangles are equal, if the sides about the right angles are equal each to each.

12. Shew that the exterior angle of any triangle, formed by producing one of the sides is equal to the sum of two interior and opposite angles.

13. Multiply together $a-b$, and $c-d$, explaining every step of the process.

14. Shew that $a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$

where (m) and (n) are whole numbers.

15. Divide $a^3 - x^3$ by $a-x$, and find the square of $x-y-z$.

16. Explain what is meant by a simple equation of one unknown quantity and shew generally how such an equation may be solved.

Solve the equations—

$$(1.) \quad ax = bx - c$$

$$(2.) \quad \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} - \frac{5}{7} = 1$$

Interpret the result of (1) when $a = b$.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

MONDAY, DEC. 6. 1852.

Translate, with explanatory notes, Historical and Grammatical.

1. Ti. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, vel regnavit is quidem paucos menses. Num quid simile populus Romanus audierat? Hunc etiam post mortem secuti amici et propinqui quid in P. Scipione effecerint sine lacrimis non queo dicere. Nam Carbonem quoquo modo potuimus propter recentem poenam Ti. Gracchi sustinimus. De C. autem Gracchi tribunatu quid exspectem non libet augurari. Serpit deinde res, quæ proclivius ad perniciem quam semel coepit labitur. Videtis in tabella jam ante quanta facta sit labe, primo Gabinia lege, biennio autem post Cassia. Videre jam videor populum a senatu disjunctum, multitudinis arbitrio res maximas agi. Plures enim discent quemadmodum haec fiant quam quemadmodum his resistatur. Quorsum haec? Quia sine sociis nemo quidquam tale conatur. Praecipendum est igitur bonis ut, si in ejusmodi amicitias ignari casu aliquo inciderint, ne existiment ita se alligatos ut ab amicis in re publica peccantibus non discedant: improbis autem poena statuenda est; nec vero minor iis qui secuti erunt alterum, quam iis qui ipsi fuerint impietatis duces.

2. Haec est, inquam, societas in qua omnia insunt quae putant homines expetenda, honestas, gloria, tranquillitas animi, atque jucunditas; ut et, quum haec adsint beata vita sit, et sine his esse non possit. Quod quum optimum maximumque sit, si id volumus adipisci, virtuti opera danda est, sine qua nec amicitiam neque ullam rem expetendam consequi possumus. Ea vero neglecta, qui se amicos habere arbitrantur, tum se denique errasse sentiunt quum eos gravis aliquis casus experiri cogit. Quocirca, dicendum est enim saepius, quum judicaveris, diligere oportet: non, quum dilexeris, judicare. Sed quum multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, tum maxime in amicis et deligendis et colendis; praeposteris enim utimur consiliis et acta agimus, quod vetamur veteri proverbio. Nam implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis repente in medio cursu amicitias exorta aliqua offensione dirumpimus.

Retranslate.

If the philosopher is subject to pain, and he certainly is, unless we suppose that natural feeling is eradicated from his heart, what ground have we for removing friendship from the commerce of life, to prevent its leading us into some inconveniences? what difference is there, if you do away with the feelings of the heart, I will not say between men and beasts; but between men and stocks and stones or anything of the kind? In fact we must not listen to those philosophers who pretend that virtue is a stern principle, and made, so to say, of iron; she really is, in many respects, and in friendship especially, gentle and soft-hearted, expanding herself so to speak, as a friend's good fortune, and shrinking within herself at his distresses.

Translate, with explanatory notes, historical and grammatical.

Quae quum ita sint, quid est, quod de ejus civitate dubitetis, praesertim quum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit

adscriptus? Etenim quum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte præditis gratuito civitatem in Græcia homines impertiebant, Rheginos credo aut Locrenses aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic, summa ingenii prædito gloria, noluisse. Quid? quum ceteri non modo post civitatem datam, sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas irrepserint, hic qui ne, utitur quidem illis, in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se Heracleensem esse voluit, rejicietur? Census nostros requiris scilicet: est enim obscurum, proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo, apud exercitum fuisse, superioribus cum eodem quæstore fuisse in Asia, primis Julio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed quoniam census non jus civitatis confirmat ac tantummodo indicat, eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, iis temporibus, quæ tu criminaris ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum jure esse versatum, et testamentum sæpe fecit nostris legibus et adiit hereditates civium Romorum et in beneficiis ad ærarium delatus est a L. Lucullo proconsule. Quære argumenta, si qua potes; numquam enim hic neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revincetur.

Retranslate:

If there were not the prospect of this great advantage, and if amusement were all we looked for in these pursuits, still in my opinion you would consider this as a most elegant and liberal employment of the mind. Others are not suitable to all times, nor ages, nor occasions: these pursuits, foster our youth, afford entertainment to our age, in prosperity are an ornament, in adversity a refuge and consolation, are our delight in private, and no hindrance to our public duties; are with us in the vigils of the night, in our travels, in our country retirement.

Translate with notes:—

Sic affatus vestigia pressit.

Observans quæ signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
 Pascentes illæ tantum prodire volando,
 Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum.
 Inde, ubi venere ad fauces grave olentis Avernî,
 Tollunt se celerès; liquidumque per aëra lapsæ,
 Sedibus optatis geminæ super arbore sidunt,
 Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.
 Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum
 Fronde virere nova, quad non sua seminat arbos,
 Et croceo fetu teretes circumdare truncos:
 Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
 Ilice; sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.
 Corripit Æneas extemplo, avidusque refringit
 Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllæ.
 Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
 Matres atque viri, defunctaque copora vita
 Magnanimum heroum, pueri in nuptæque puellæ,
 Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum;
 Quam multa in silvis autumnî frigore primo
 Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
 Quam multæ glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
 Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis.
 Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
 Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore;
 Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos:
 Ast alios longe summos arcet arena.
 Atque hic Æneas; una namque ire videbat
 Egregium forma juvenem et fulgentibus armis,
 Sed frons læta parum, et dejecto lumina vultu:
 Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
 Filius, ane aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?
 Qui strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso est!

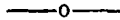
Sed Nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra.
 Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis :
 O nate, ingentem luctum ne quære tuorum ;
 Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
 Esse sinent. Nimum vobis Romana propago
 Visa potens, superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent.
 Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
 Campus agæt gemitus ! vel quæ, Tiberine, videbis
 Funera, quum tumulum præterlabere recentem !
 Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos
 In tantum spe tollet avos ; nec Romula quondam
 Ullo se tantem tellus jactabit alumno.
 Heu, pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
 Dextera ! non illi se quisquam impune fulisset.
 Obvius armato, seu quum pedes iret in hostem,
 Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
 Heu, miserande puer ! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
 Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis :
 Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
 His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
 Munere.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1852.

1. Give a short account of the Tragic Triumvirate, and of their distinguishing peculiarities? How far may these have been affected by the political and social state of Athens when they respectively flourished? Why does Aristotle call Euripides ὁ τραγικώτατος? Can you account for the preference of Euripides to Sophocles by the Delphian Oracle? Give passages from the *Medea* illustrating the poet's *misogyny*.
2. What was a dramatic *trilogy*? Have any trilogies come down to us? *independent of dates*, should you consider the two *Œdipi* and *Antigone* a trilogy? Enumerate the parts of an Attic Tragedy.

3. Make a scheme of the metre commonly used in the dialogue ; (Met. Iamb. Trim. Acat.) and distinguish the two principal Cæsuras.
4. Enumerate Xenophon's expressions for the *divisions of the day and night*, and for *meals*.
5. To how much of Xenophon's work is the name *ἀνάβασις* applicable? What name does he give to the other books? Illustrate by other words this use of the prepositions in question.
6. Make a scheme of conjugations and declensions : and trace, as far as you can, the original terminations.
7. Που—ποτε—ποι—πω—ποθεν—πη—πως. Give the *English* and *Latin* equivalents for these, *accented* and *unaccented*.
8. (a) Explain from *Medeia* Ζηλῶ σε—οὐ δοκῶν κλύειν—τοῦδ' ἐκεῖνο—οὐδένα καιρὸν δύναται—φροῦδα τάδε—ἐξίασι πάντα δὴ κάλων—γέλωτα δεῖ σ' ὀφλεῖν : and distinguish the words—(ἡ) ξυμφορά, τὸ ξυμφέρον, τὰ ξυμφορά, συμφέρουσα.
- (b) Explain from *Antigone*—ἄρ' ἴσθ' ὅτι Ζεὺς ὁποῖον οὐ τελεῖ ;—τοῖς ἔνερθεν ἔντιμον νεκροῖς—δηλοῖς τι χαλχαίνουσι' ἔπος—ἀντιπάλῳ δυσχεῖρωμα δράκοντι—τίνα δὴ μήτιν ἐρέσσω—τούτων οὐδαμοῦ λέγω—δεῦρ' ἐνίκησεν μολεῖν κ' εἰ τὸ μηδὲν ἕξερῶ—ἡ δεινὸν, ᾧ δοκεῖ γέ, καὶ ψευδῆ δοκεῖν—
9. Κεῖ μέλλω θανεῖν (Eur. Med.)
τούτων ἐγὼ οὐκ ἔμελλον δίκην δώσειν. (Soph. Antig.)
μέλλω ἀπεχθῆσθαι Διὶ πατρί. (Hom. Il.)
Give the various meanings of this verb with the *imperf.* and *aor.* or *ful.* infinitive.
10. The meaning of the terminations—ζω, αω, ωω, ενω, σκω—ιδης, μα. σις—ικός, σιμος, οιος, σος.
11. What is the difference of meaning between the *aor.* and *imperf.* tenses, in the *oblique* moods? Into what mood would you translate "Do not steal" (1) with the imperfect (2) with the aorist? Explain this.
12. What is meant by the "*aorist* expressing a general assertion?"
What is the Logical meaning of this use.
13. Θανουμένη ἐξῆδη . . . κεί μὴ σὺ προουκηρύξας.
εἰ καὶ δυνήσει γ'· ἀλλ' ἀμηχάνων ἐράς.
Distinguish εἰ καὶ and καὶ εἰ.

14. Give instances in Greek and Latin (English, &c.) of the interchange of *labial* and *guttural*, and of *labial* and *dental* mutes.
15. Compare the uses of $\delta\eta$ and *jam*.
16. Give the radical meaning (with Latin, English, &c. cognates,) and uses with different cases, and in composition of $\epsilon\pi\iota$, $\pi\rho\delta$, $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$, $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$.
17. Illustrate the *suggestive* character of the classical languages from uses of conjunctions. How do you explain this?



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852.

1. When and under what circumstances was the *Lælius* written? Give a short account of the interlocutors.
2. "Utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, ut in dandis recipiendisque meritis.....
"an esset hoc quidem proprium amicitiae, sed antiquior
"et pulchrior et magis a naturâ profecta alia causa."
Translate; give Cicero's views and arguments upon this subject: give the derivation and various meanings of $\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\varsigma$, and shew how they illustrate this argument.
3. "Maximum est in amicitia superiorem parem esse inferiori."
Explain the meaning of this principle: and illustrate it in the case (1) of parents, (2) of benefactors.
4. "Hoc quidem preceptum, cujuscunque est, ad tollendam
"amicitiam valet."
What maxim is this; and how does Cicero answer it?
5. In what year was the *Oration Pro Archia* spoken; and under what circumstances; mention the provisions of the *Lex Papiria-Plautia*, *Lex Julia*, and *Lex Papia*.
6. "Reductus ad vesperum est a Patribus Conscriptis, Po-
"pulo Romano, Sociis et Latinis." Explain accurately these terms; what change was produced in the state of Italy by the *Social war*?

7. Compare the Latin and Greek method of expressing a condition—

Without expression of uncertainty— uncertain—but probable.	'If he has anything, he gives it.'
Mere condition.	'If he has anything, <i>he will give it.</i> '
Condition implied as false.	'If he should have anything, he would give it.'
	'If he had anything, he would give it (now).'
	'If he <i>had had</i> anything, he <i>would have</i> given it.'

8. What is the meaning of the terminations—*culum, bulum, osus, lentus, ĩlis ĩnus, ĩnus, ānus, ulus, ax, tas (tatis), tus (tutis), ētum, arium,—scere, tāre, urire, bundus, rus,—*explain the formations—*salictum, arbostum, bellus, ullus, homunculus, codicillus, ampulla.*
9. What do you mean by *crude forms*? and of what *practical* value is their investigation? Why cannot a *crude form* occur in a sentence? Mention the original termination of the *cases*, and their locative value. In what case are *humi, domi, vespere, Athenis*? How is this ascertained?
10. Give Latin and Greek cognates of the words, heat, youth, wit, pit, foot, ball, break, wick or quick, water, mud, fire, touch, teach, cheap, tooth, hand, joy, gay, wheel, whack, coo, light (subst.), light (adj.), lean, lithe, reach, askew, same, love, knack, speck, stick, war; and explain, when necessary, the process of identification.
11. Explain the terms *imperfect, perfect, aorist*, tenses: and give a comparative table of English, Latin, and Greek tenses in the indicative mood.
12. Distinguish, *gravitas, auctoritas, amplitudo, nobilitas, dignitas; humanitas, liberalitas, comitas, facilitas; appellare, compellare; temnere, contemnere, fastidire, despiciere, negligere, spernere, adspernari; conspiciere, adspiciere, incpicere, suspicere, suspicari; facundia, facultas, facetiā, ingenium, indoles; incolumis, tutus, sospes, salvus, securus; quiesco, acquiesco, conquiesco, re-*

quiesco; præcipue, præsertim; certé, certó, profecto, omninó; eloquens, disertus, facundus.

13. Distinguish and give the Greek equivalents of *hic*, *iste*, *ille*, *is*.
14. Shew that the uses of "ut" with the subjunctive mood are identical with the general laws of *relative sentences*.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1852.

Translate—

1. Eurip. *Media*, L. 144—186 (inclusive)
2. L. 466—499 (ditto)

Translate—

Xen. *Anab.*

Lib. II. cp. 4. (§21—5)

Lib. III. cp. 5. (§7—13)

Translate—

Sophok. *Antigone*

L. 332—384

L. 473—497

Retranslate.

'Bear him back word that we must fight first; for we have no luncheon: and there is no man so bold as to talk to the Hellenes about a truce, without providing them luncheon.' On hearing this the envoys rode off; and returned quickly: and this proved that the King was somewhere in the neighbourhood, or else some other person, who had been entrusted with the management of this negotiation. They said, that the King thought their demands reasonable, and that they had brought guides, who, if the truce were concluded, would conduct them (the Hellenes) to a place where they would find provisions.

Retranslate.

Why, 'twas not Zeus, I knew, made this decree,
 Nor Right, the assessor of the Gods below ;—
 And *they* determined these laws for men :
 Nor deemed I thy decrees had so much force,
 That the unwritten and unerring sanctions
 Of Heaven, as mortal I might over-pass.
 For not since yesterday, but in all time
 Live they, and none knows when they were reveal'd.
 I was not like,—for fear of no man's pride—
 In the God's court, the doom of breaking these
 To brave. I knew that I must die ; of course.
 Ev'n hadst *thou* not decreed it : and if I
 Must die before my time, *that* I count gain.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1852.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

1. Explain what is meant by a vulgar fraction.

State and prove the rules for the addition and multiplication of vulgar fractions.

Add together the fractions—

$$\frac{1}{7} \quad \frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{4}{9} \quad \frac{5}{36} \quad \frac{7}{84}$$

2. Reduce to their lowest terms the fractions—

$$\begin{array}{r} 5184 \\ 6912 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7631 \\ 26415 \end{array}$$

3. A shilling weighs 3 dwts. 15 grs. of which 3 parts out of 40 are alloy and the rest pure silver. How much per cent. is there of alloy, and what weight of pure silver?

4. Simplify the following expressions—

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{4}{7}}$$

$$\frac{4}{1 + \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$2\frac{1}{2} +$$

$$\frac{5 + \frac{1}{2}}{7 + \frac{1}{3}}$$

5. Show that $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$.

State the rule for dividing one compound algebraical expression by another.

Divide $a^4 + a^3b - 3a^2b^2 - 5ab^3 - 2b^4$ by $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

6. Under what circumstances is $a^m + x^m$ divisible by $a + x$? Show that $a^m - x^m$ is always divisible by $a - x$ when (m) is a positive integer.

7. Find the greatest common measure of $a^2 + ab - 12b^2$ and $a^2 - 5ab + 6b^2$. And of $a^3 - b^3$ and $a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$.

8. Add together the fractions—

$$\frac{x+1}{x^2-1}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+1}$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2-3x+2}$$

And reduce to its simplest form the expression

$$x + \frac{\frac{x}{x^2-1}}{x^2-1}$$

9. Solve the equations—

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} = 4$$

$$\frac{x-1}{2} + \frac{x+3}{5} = \frac{3}{2}$$

10. A number consists of two digits, the second of which is greater by unity than the first. If the number be divided by 4 and multiplied by 7 the result is a number consisting of the same digits inverted. Find the number.

11. Solve the equations—

$$3x_2 + \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 = 13$$

$$x_2 + 2x + 1 = 9$$

$$x_2 + 3x = 4$$

12. Find the two roots of the equation—

$$x^2 + ax + b = 0$$

And shew that their sum is $-a$

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1852.

GEOMETRY.

1. Define a right angle. Prove that all right angles are equal. What extension of the axiom regarding straight lines is requisite in order to prove this?

2. Shew how to bisect a given angle.

3. Make a triangle of which the sides shall be equal to three given lines, any two of which are together greater than the third.

Shew distinctly how and why the construction will fail if this condition be not satisfied.

4. If in two right angled triangles the hypotenuse of the one be equal to that of the other and one side of the one to one side of the other, shew that the triangles are equal, without assuming Prop. 47, B. I.

5. If from any point in the base of an isosceles triangle perpendiculars be let fall upon the equal sides, shew that the sum of these perpendiculars is independent of the position of the point in the base.

Discuss the case when the point lies in the base produced.

6. If the sum of the squares upon two sides of a triangle

be equal to the square upon the remaining side, shew that the angle opposite to this latter side is a right angle.

7. In obtuse angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square of the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares of the sides containing the obtuse angle by twice the rectangle contained by the side, upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

8. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base. Prove this, and thence shew that the angle in a semi circle is a right angle.

9. Two circles intersect in A and B: at A, the tangents A C, A D are drawn to each circle and terminated by the circumference of the other. If B C, B D be joined, shew that A B or A B produced will bisect the angle C B D.

10. Shew that angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.

11. Shew that the three perpendiculars from the angular points of a triangle upon the opposite sides, pass through one point. If the feet of the perpendiculars be joined, shew that the triangle so formed has its angles bisected by the perpendiculars.

12. Under what conditions may a quadrilateral figure be inscribed in a circle?

Under what conditions may a circle be inscribed in a quadrilateral figure?

13. Find the sum of all the angles of a gnomon, explaining the result.

14. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

15. Divide a right angle into 15 equal parts.

The Hon. Sir Charles Nicholson's Prizes.

SUBJECTS FOR 1853.

I. LATIN HEXAMETER VERSE.

Australia.

II. GREEK IAMBIC. (Trim. Acat.)

SHAKSPEARE.—“AS YOU LIKE IT”: Act. II. Scene 3.

Beginning—“*But do not so : I have five hundred crowns.*”

To—“*Not my master's debtor.*”

The Exercises for these prizes must be sent in to the REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY, on Monday, July 11, 1853, in an envelope with a motto, and accompanied by a sealed letter, containing upon the outside, the motto chosen by the writer, and upon the inside *his name*.

ERRATA.

Page 29—line 25 : for " a costume " read " costume . "

40	22	" ro "	" to . "
53	13	" clasiical "	" classical . "
57	last line	" conciousness "	" consciousness . "
60.	10	" sonce "	" once . "

