

**Preliminary Examination for Apprentices to  
Attorneys.**

DUBLIN, TRINITY TERM, 1864.

FIRST PAPER.

*Writing from Dictation.*

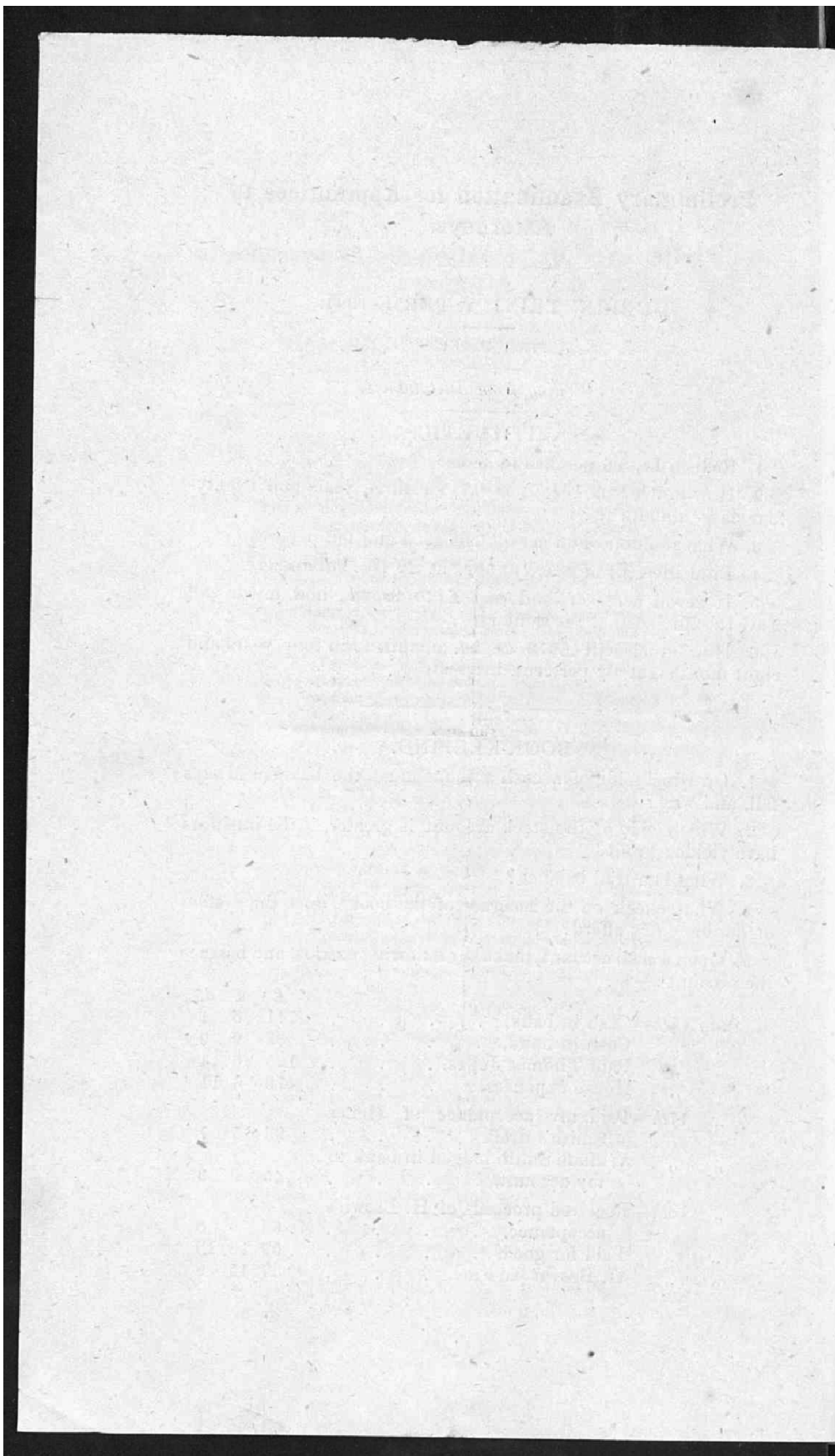
ARITHMETIC.

1. Reduce 17,906 perches to acres.
2. How much will  $10\frac{1}{2}d.$  per day, for three years and twenty-four days, amount to?
3. What fraction of an acre is one rood and ten perches?
4. Find the rent of 98A. 1R. 36P., at £2 10s. 9d. an acre.
5. If seven acres of land cost £120 9s. 2d., how much will 24A. 1R. 20P. cost, at the same rate?
6. How much will £973 4s. 2d. amount to in four years and eight months, at six per cent. interest

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. On which side of a cash account must the balance always fall, and why?
2. Which side of the stock account is greater, if the business have yielded profit?
3. What is a trial balance?
4. What check on the accuracy of the books, does the system of double entry afford?
5. Open a cash account, make the following entries, and balance the account:—

	£	s.	d.
May 15th—Cash in bank, . . . . .	741	6	4
"   "   Cash in hand, . . . . .	83	2	9
"   "   Paid Thomas Jones, . . . . .	125	6	4
"   "   House expenses, . . . . .	76	3	11
"   17th—Paid my acceptance of Henry Smith's draft, . . . . .	93	5	7
"   "   William Smith lodged in bank to my account, . . . . .	45	9	3
"   18th—Received proceeds of H. Brown's acceptance, . . . . .	63	5	8
"   "   Paid for goods, . . . . .	59	18	10
"   "   H. Brown paid me, . . . . .	37	15	8



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SECOND PAPER.

LATIN.

The following passages to be translated into English:—

VIRGIL'S ÆNEID.

Tum Venus: Haud equidem tali me dignor honore:  
Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,  
Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.  
Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;  
Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.  
Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta,  
Germanum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longae  
Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.  
Huic conjux Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri  
Phoenicum et magno miseræ dilectus amore,  
Cui pater intactam dederat primisque jugarat  
Omnibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat  
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.  
Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum  
Impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore  
Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum  
Germanæ, factumque diu celavit et aegram  
Multa malus simulans vana spe lusit amantem.  
Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago  
Conjugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris  
Crudeles aras trajectaque pectora ferro  
Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit.  
Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,  
Auxiliumque viae veteris tellure recludit  
Thesaurus, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.  
His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat.  
Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni  
Aut metus acer erat; naves, quae forte paratae,  
Corrumpunt onerantque auro. Portantur avari  
Pygmalionis opes pelago; dux femina facti.

Omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli  
Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo  
Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes,  
Fatale aggressi sacro avellere templo  
Palladium, caesis summae custodibus arcis,  
Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis  
Virgineas ausi divae contingere vittas:  
Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri  
Spes Danaum, fractae vires, aversa deae mens.  
Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.  
Vix positum castris simulacrum: arsere coruscae  
Luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus  
Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo—mirabile dictu—

Emicuit, parmamque ferens hastamque trementem.  
 Extemplo tentanda fuga canit aequora Calchas,  
 Nec posse Argolicis excindi Pergama telis,  
 Omina ni repetant Argis numenque reducant,  
 Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.  
 Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenae,  
 Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso  
 Improvisi aderunt. Ita digerit omnia Calchas.  
 Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso  
 Effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.  
 Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem  
 Roboribus textis coeloque educere jussit,  
 Ne recipi portis aut duci in moenia possit,  
 Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.

Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus  
 Nereïdum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo,  
 Quam pius Arcitenens oras et litora circum  
 Errantem Mycono celsa Gyaroque revinxit,  
 Immotamque coli dedit et contemnere ventos.  
 Huc feror : haec fessos tuto placidissima portu  
 Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem.  
 Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phoebique sacerdos  
 Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro,  
 Occurrit; veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum.  
 Jungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus.  
 Templi dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto :  
 Da propriam, Thymbraeae, domum ; da moenia fessis  
 Et genus et mansuram urbem ; serva altera Trojae  
 Pergama, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli.  
 Quem sequimur ? quove ire jubes, ubi ponere sedes ?  
 Da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris.

## SALLUST—CATILIN.

His rebus comparatis Catilina nihilo minus in proximum annum consulatum petebat sperans, si designatus foret, facile se ex voluntate Antonio usurum. Neque interea quietus erat, sed omnibus modis insidias parabat Ciceroni. Neque illi tamen ad cavendum dolus aut astutiae deerant. Namque a principio consulatus sui multa pollicendo per Fulviam effecerat, ut Q. Curius, de quo paullo ante memoravi, consilia Catilinae sibi proderet. Ad hoc collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciae perpulserat, ne contra rem publicam sentiret, circum se praesidia amicorum atque clientium occulte habebat. Postquam dies comitorum venit et Catilinae neque petitio neque insidiae, quas Consuli in campo fecerat, prospere cessere, constituit bellum facere et extrema omnia experiri, quoniam quae occulte tentaverat aspera foedaque evenerant.

His rebus ita actis, constituta nocte qua proficiscerentur, Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus L. Valerio Flacco et C. Pomptino Praetoribus imperat, uti in ponte Mulvio per insidias Allobrogum comitatus deprehendant, rem omnem aperit cujus gratia mittebantur, cetera, uti facto opus sit, ita agant, permittit. Illi homines militares sine tumultu praesidiis collocatis, sicuti, praeceptum erat, occulte pontem obsidunt. Postquam ad id loci legati cum Volturcio venerunt et simul utrimque clamor exortus est, Galli cito cognito consilio sine mora Praetoribus se tradunt. Volturcius primo cohortatus ceteros gladio se a multitudine defendit, deinde, ubi a legatis desertus est, multa prius de salute sua Pomptinum obtestatus, quod ei notus erat, postremo timidus ac vitae diffidens velut hostibus sese Praetoribus dedit.

## SALLUST—JUGURTHA.

Ea postquam Cirtae audita sunt, Italici, quorum virtute moenia defensabantur, confisi, deditioe facta, propter magnitudinem populi Romani inviolatos sese fore, Adherbali suadent, uti seque et oppidum Jugurthae tradat, tantum ab eo vitam, paciscatur, de ceteris Senatui curae fore. At ille tametsi omnia potiora fide

Jugurthae rebatur, tamen quia penes eosdem, si advorsaretur, cogendi potestas erat, ita, uti censuerant Italici, deditionem facit. Jugurtha in primis Adherbalem excruciatum necat, deinde omnis puberes Numidas et negotiatores promiscue, uti quisque armatus obvius fuerat, interfecit.

Quod postquam Romae cognitum est, et res in Senatu agitari coepit, idem illi ministri regis interpellando ac saepe gratia, interdum jurgiis, trahendo tempus, atrocitatem facti leniebant. Ac ni C. Memmius, tribunus plebis designatus, vir acer et infestus potentiae nobilitatis, populum Romanum edocuisset, id agi, ut per paucos factiosos Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, profecto omnis invidia prolatandis consultationibus dilapsa foret. Tanta vis gratiae atque pecuniae regis erat. Sed ubi Senatus delicti conscientia populum timet, lege Sempronia provinciae futuris Consulibus Numidia atque Italia decretae; Consules declarati P. Scipio Nasica, L. Bestia Calpurnius; Calpurnio Numidia, Scipioni Italia obvenit, deinde exercitus, qui in Africam portaretur, scribitur, stipendium aliaque, quae bello usui, forent, decernuntur.

#### CAESAR—COMMENTARIES.

His responsis ad Caesarem relatis iterum ad eum Caesar legatos cum his mandatis mittit: Quoniam tanto suo populi Romani beneficio affectus, 'quum in consulatu suo rex atque amicus a senatu appellatus esset,' hanc sibi populoque Romano gratiam referret, ut in colloquium venire invitatus gravaretur, neque de communi re dicendum sibi et cognoscendum putaret; haec esse, quae ab eo postularet; primum, ne quam multitudinem hominum amplius trans Rhenum in Galliam traduceret; deinde obsides, quos haberet ab Aeduis, redderet, Sequanisque permetteret, ut, quos illi haberent, voluntate ejus reddere illis liceret; neve Aeduos injuria lacesseret, neve his sociisque eorum bellum inferret. Si id ita fecisset, sibi populoque Romano perpetuum gratiam atque amicitiam cum eo futuram; si non impetraret, sese, 'quoniam M. Messala, M. Pisone consilibus senatus censuisset, uti, quicumque Galliam provinciam obtineret, quod commodo rei publicae facere posset, Aeduos ceterosque amicos populi Romani defenderet,' sese Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum.

#### GRECIAN HISTORY.

1. What was the constitution, and what were the duties of the Amphictyonic Council? Date and particulars of the conquest of Peloponnesus by the Dorians? What were the reforms of Clisthenes, and with what view introduced? When were Archons first appointed at Athens? What changes were afterwards made in the office? For what is Histiaeus celebrated?
2. With what celebrated event is the revolution in Naxos connected? Date of the invasion of Greece by Xerxes? What battles were fought in that invasion? By what stratagem did Themistocles succeed in fortifying Athens, notwithstanding the opposition of Sparta? How did the acts of Pausanias contribute to the maritime supremacy of Athens?
3. The Peloponnesian war may be divided into three periods. What are the limits of each? For what event is the revolt of Mytilene remarkable? For what is Sphacteria celebrated? Between whom was the battle of Mantinea fought? What Athenian Generals were engaged in the Sicilian Expedition, and what was the fate of each?
4. When and for what reason was the Government of the 400 established at Athens? When did Xenophon flourish?—what celebrated expedition was he engaged in? What battles were fought in the Corinthian war? When and between whom was the peace of Callias concluded? By what stratagem was Thebes captured by the Spartans?
5. By whom was the town of Messene founded, and with what object? What was the cause of the first sacred war, and what was its result? What battle established the Macedonian supremacy? Between whom was the battle of Arbela fought?

#### ROMAN HISTORY.

1. What was the origin of the Roman Plebs? How were they distinguished from the Clientes? What institutions are severally ascribed to Romulus, to Numa, to Servius Tullius? On what occasion was the first Dictator appointed? Relate the legend of the destruction of Alba Longa?

2. Who built the Capitol? Why so called? Mention some of the achievements of Camillus? What was the Lex Canuleia? In what great battle did Caius Pontius defeat the Romans?—what was his fate? Who were the Censors, and with what view was the office instituted?

3. What people induced Pyrrhus to invade Italy? For what is the Censorship of Appius Claudius remarkable? Explain the distinction between the "Cives Romani," "Nomen Latinum," and "Socii." What was the first Roman province?

4. For what is Duilius celebrated? By what General was Regulus defeated in Africa? Between whom was the battle of the Metaurus fought? In what wars was Rome engaged between the first and second Punic wars? Cause of the second Punic war?

5. Give some account of the Numantine war? What city was taken in the same year as Carthage? In what wars was Marius engaged? Who was Spartacus? What were the Leges Cornelia? Between whom was the battle of Pharsalia fought? Who formed the second Triumvirate?

#### ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. What three German tribes invaded Britain? Enumerate the Danish kings of England. How many sons had William I.?—what was the fate of each? What was the title of the House of Plantagenet to the throne? What were the causes and the issue of the quarrel between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket? Who was heir to the throne on the death of Richard I.?

2. When did the first House of Commons meet? Mention the most remarkable events in the reign of Edward I. What celebrated treaty was concluded with France in the reign of Henry V.? When was Calais taken by the English, and when lost? Give some account of the loss of the English dominion in France in the reign of Henry VI. Explain the rival claims of the Houses of York and Lancaster, and enumerate the Sovereigns of each.

3. What pretenders to the throne arose in the reign of Henry VII., and whom did they respectively personate? What was the "Statute of Drogheda?" On what grounds did Lady Jane Grey claim the throne? In whose reign did "Kets' rebellion" occur? Between what powers was the triple alliance formed?

4. What was the "Petition of right?" Give some account of the trial of Strafford: of the trial of Sacheverell. When was the Act of Settlement passed, and what were its provisions? What was the cause of the American War of Independence? By what peace was it concluded?

5. In whose reigns respectively did the following flourish, and for what are they remarkable:—Stephen Langton, Titus Oates, John Hampden, Thomas Cromwell, Algernon Sidney? When and between whom were the following battles fought:—Wakefield, Fontenoy, Pinkie, Minden, Corunna.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain the meaning of the following terms:—"Estuary," "Sahara," "Zenith," "Ecliptic," "Solstice," "Tropic."

2. What is the difference between the Sensible and Rational Horizon? When the sun is vertical over the tropic of Cancer, how far does he shine over the North Pole? Over what part of the earth is the sun vertical during the winter solstice? How can we determine the difference in the time of any places by knowing the difference of the longitude? What is meant by Isothermal lines? What three causes are assigned for the difference in temperature of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres? What are tides caused by? When have we "Spring" and when "Neap" tides?

3. Name the five great powers of Europe, and some of the principal towns in each? What are the principal branches of the Atlantic Ocean on its Eastern side? On what river is Vienna, Antwerp? Describe the course of the Volga, Danube, Rhone, Seine? Where are the following:—Funen, The Naze, Straits of Kaffa, Gulf of Taranto, Valetta, Blenheim, Toledo, Sierra-Leone, Bruges-Chicago, Nicaragua, Pondicherry?

4. What are the six counties of North Wales? The six southern counties of England? In what counties are the following:—St. David's Head, Bridlington Bay, Lough Conn, Mizen Head, Guildford, Winchester, Swansea, Reading, Exeter, Conway, Kilmarnock, Dungarvan, Dromore, Callan?