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SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS

OF

1845-46.

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*Hindoo & Co. Esqrs.* *1845-46*

# SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS

OF

1845-46:

CONTAINING

QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, MATHEMATICS,  
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY, GRAMMAR,  
GEOGRAPHY, AND ARITHMETIC;

SUBJECTS FOR

**Essays in English, Latin, and Bengali,**

AND

**PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION:**

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPLIES OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

OF THE

**Hindu and Hooghly Colleges**

IN

LITERATURE,  
HISTORY,

ENGLISH ESSAY,  
BENGALI ESSAY.

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CALCUTTA:

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## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OF 1846.

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The papers on the various subjects were prepared by the undermentioned gentlemen :—

### Senior Scholarships.

ENGLISH ESSAY .....	The Honorable Sir T. H. Maddock,
LITERATURE .....	The Honorable C. H. Cameron.
HISTORY.....	{ The Honorable Sir Henry Seton, Knt and Daniel Elliott, Esq.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.....	Revd. F. Fisher, B. A.
MATHEMATICS .....	Ditto.
VERNACULAR ESSAY.....	The Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

### Junior Scholarships.

GEOGRAPHY .....	E. A. Samuels, Esq.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR .....	C. Beadon, Esq.
HISTORY.....	B. J. Colvin, Esq.
ARITHMETIC .....	Dr. F. J. Mouat.
VERNACULAR TRANSLATIONS .....	Major G. T. Marshall.

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The answers were examined by the gentlemen whose names are appended to each.

### Senior Scholarships.

HISTORY AND LITERATURE ....	{ The Honorable C. H. Cameron, The Honorable Sir Henry Seton, Knt, and Daniel Elliott, Esq.
MATHEMATICS & NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	A. M. W. Christopher, Esq. B. A.
VERNACULAR ESSAY.....	The Revd. K. M. Banerjea.
ENGLISH ESSAY.....	J. W. Colvile, Esq.

### Junior Scholarships.

The Principals and Professors of the Hindu and Hooghly Colleges, and  
Baboo Kissenchunder Dutt.

The following is the manner in which the examinations are conducted :—

1. Sets of questions on the various branches of study in the Senior and Junior Departments are prepared under the direction of the Council of Education.
2. Each member presiding at the examination is furnished with a copy of each of the sets of Scholarship Questions under a sealed cover, with a supercription specifying the subject of the contained paper, and the day on which it is to be opened in the presence of the scholarship candidates.
3. The students are assembled in a room without books, papers, or references of any kind ; are not allowed to communicate with each other during the examination, and on that account are placed at a proper distance from each other.
4. They are required to answer the questions and to write the essays without any assistance whatever ; and to ensure this, one of the members of the Council remains in the room, and superintends the whole examination.
5. Any attempt at, or practice of unfair means subjects the offending party to a fine of 100 Rs. in cases of Senior, and 50 Rs. in cases of Junior Scholarships : non-payment of the fine within one month, subjecting the offender to exclusion from the Institution till payment, and no offender is capable of then, or again competing for any Scholarship.
6. At the hour fixed for the close of each day's examination, every student delivers to the superintending member of the Council his answers or his essays signed by himself. The member immediately puts them into an envelope and seals it up.
7. The Council of Education fix a uniform standard of value for each question according to its importance. A perfectly correct and complete answer obtains the full number of marks attached to the question, an imperfect answer obtains a part only of the full number in proportion to its approximation to correctness and completeness. At least 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks attached to an entire set of examination questions, is necessary to entitle a student either to a Senior or Junior Scholarship.
8. Holders of Junior as well as Senior Scholarships undergo their examination in the Senior Scholarship papers. A Junior Scholar of one year's standing is required to obtain at least 20 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks to enable him to retain his scholarship. A Junior Scholar of two years' standing is required in the like manner to obtain at least 25 per cent., and of three years at least 35 per cent. of the aggregate number.
9. No student is allowed to compete for a Junior Scholarship whom the Principal of the College or the Head Master of the school to which he belongs, does not consider competent to attain the requisite standard.
10. No student is allowed to compete for a Senior who has not already obtained a Junior Scholarship, or proved himself qualified to hold one, had there been a vacancy at the last previous examination.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,  
Secretary.

*Council of Education, January 15, 1847.*

## SCHOLARSHIP QUESTIONS.

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### ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS, 1846.

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#### Literature.

1. " You speak, Lord Mowbray, now you know not what:  
The Earl of Hereford was reputed then  
In England the most valiant gentleman;  
Who knows on whom fortune would then have smiled ?  
But if your father had been victor then  
He ne'er had borne it out of Coventry;  
For all the country in a general voice,  
Cried hate upon him; and all their prayers and love  
Were set on Hereford, whom they doated on,  
And bless'd, and graced indeed more than the King."  
  
Who was the Earl of Hereford ?  
Who was " your father " ?  
Who was the King ?  
Describe the event to which the passage relates. [Coventry] ?  
What is the meaning of " He ne'er had borne it out of

#### *Hastings.*

2. " Hath the Prince John a full commission,  
In very ample virtue of his father,  
To hear and absolutely to determine  
Of what conditions we shall stand upon ?"

#### *Westmoreland.*

" That is intended in the general's name.  
I muse you make so slight a question."

Give a full explanation of Westmoreland's answer.

3. "She bids you on the wanton rushes lay you down,  
 And rest your gentle head upon her lap,  
 And she will sing the song that pleaseth you,  
 And on your eyelids crown the god of sleep.  
 Charming your blood with pleasing heaviness ;  
 Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep,  
 As is the difference betwixt day and night,  
 The hour before the heavenly harness'd team  
 Begins his golden progress in the East."

Explain fully the last four lines.

4. "And what shall be the day whene'er it lights,  
 That this same child of honour and renown,  
 This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised Knight,  
 And your unthought of Harry chance to meet:  
 For every honour sitting on his helm,  
 Would they were multitudes ; and on my head  
 My shame's redoubled ! for the time will come,  
 That I shall make this northern youth exchange  
 His glorious deeds for my indignities.  
 Percy is but my factor, good my lord,  
 To engross up glorious deeds on my behalf,  
 And I will call him to so strict account,  
 That he shall render every glory up,  
 Yea, even the slightest worship of his time,  
 Or I will tear the reckoning from his heart."

Paraphrase this passage in plain prose.

5. "But perhaps  
 The way seems difficult and steep to scale  
 With upright wing against a higher foe.  
 Let *such* bethink them, if the sleepy drench  
 Of that forgetful lake benumb not still,  
 That in our proper motion we ascend  
 Up to our native seat:"

Such as who, or what ?

6. "Besides what hope the never-ending flight  
 Of future days may bring, what chance, what change,  
 Worth waiting ; since our present lot appears  
 For happy, though but ill; for ill, not worst;  
 If we procure not to ourselves more woe."

Explain the last line but one.

7. "As when far off at Sea a fleet descried  
 Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds  
 Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles  
 Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring  
 Their spicy drugs ; they on the trading flood  
 Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape  
 Ply stemming rightly toward the Pole."

Explain the position of this fleet geographically, and with reference to the direction of the wind.

8. "The other shape  
 If shape it might be called that shape had none  
 Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb,  
 Or substance, might be called that shadow seemed,  
 For each seemed either!"

In "for each seemed either ;" substitute for "each," and "either" the things you suppose to be indicated by those words.

9. When Bacon speaks of the end he had in view in the *Novum Organum*, he says it may not be amiss to distinguish three kinds and as it were degrees of ambition in mankind, and then shows that the last of the three can only be gratified by the means which his book was written to explain.

Can you state what the three kinds of ambition are ?

10. "The raising of notions and axioms by legitimate induction is doubtless the proper remedy for removing and driving out the idols of the mind, yet the indication of idols is a thing of great use ; the doctrine of them being to the interpretation of nature, what the doctrine of the confutation of sophisms is to the common logic."

Shew by explanation, or by illustration, or both, that you fully understand how the doctrine of idols bears to the interpretation of nature the same relation as the confutation of sophisms bears to the common logic.

11. "This anticipation has force enough to procure consent; for if all mankind were mad in one and the same manner, they might still agree among themselves."

What inferences does Bacon intend to be drawn from the proposition "if all mankind," &c.?

12. Give the names of the four sorts of idols, and describe and illustrate each as fully as you can.

13. "We may also without much impropriety, divide causes into four sorts; the *material*, *formal*, *efficient*, *final*. But the latter or final cause, is so far from being serviceable, that it corrupts the sciences, unless it be restricted to human actions."

What is a final cause?

Give an example of one with reference to human actions.

Give an example of one which has not reference to human actions, and shew how it may corrupt the sciences.

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## SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1846.

**History.***Grecian History.*

1. Give some account of the Persian invasions of Greece, of the battles fought in each, and of the leaders on both sides. What evidence is there of the Ethiopians having been among the troops of the Persians?

2. From what parts of the East are colonies supposed to have migrated into Greece, and under what leaders? Which of their names became denominations of the Greeks generally, or of any portion of Greece.

What is the most important art said to have been introduced by them, and by whom?

3. What were the earliest colonies established by the Greeks, and by what states, and in what countries. What seas were navigated by the colonists, and what change took place in the name of any sea in consequence, and what was the meaning of it. To which of the colonies did the "Lotus Eaters" described by Homer belong, and by what modern name is the produce of that Lotus known?

*English History.*

4. When and how was the union between England and Scotland effected, and what were the chief conditions; what was the feeling of the Scottish nation on the subject? Have the results of this measure answered the prognostications made of it?

5. Give some account of the several attempts that were made by the house of Stuart to recover the Crown of Great Britain after the death of Queen Anne.

6. State the circumstances which led to the revolt of the British Colonies in North America, and mention the principal events of their contest with the mother country, giving the dates of the Declaration of Independence by the Colonies, and of the acknowledgment of it by Great Britain. Give some account of the chief leader of the Americans, and mention some of the other principal actors in the revolution, noting anything you know of their subsequent history.

7. Give some account of the Coalition Ministry which was formed in 1783, relating briefly the previous history of the principal members, and stating the cause and circumstances of its downfall.

8. Compare the principal heads of Mr. Fox's bill for the Government of British India, with those of Mr. Pitt's bill for the same purpose, which became the law.

*Indian History.*

9. Who was the first Governor General of India under the new Act? describe generally his measures for the settlement of the revenue, and for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice, comparing the new arrangements with those that obtained previously.

10. What according to Mr. Mill were the consequences of the new system of produce?

11. What were the circumstances that led to the war with Tippoo in 1790? Relate the principal events of it, how it was concluded, and what cessions were made by Tippoo.

The same as to the origin, conduct, and issue of the last war with Tippoo.

State the arrangements for the disposal of the country of Mysore, and the other countries under the dominion of Tippoo. Give the character of Tippoo.

12. What were the principal advantages which the Marquis Wellesley conceived to have resulted "from the success of the war with the Mahratta Chiefs in 1803, and from the combined arrangements of the pacifications, including the treaties of peace, of partition, and of defensive alliance and subsidy," and under what two heads does Mr. Mill sum them up? Explain the nature of the subsidiary alliances with the Native States.

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## SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1846.

## Mathematics.

## Arithmetic and Algebra.

1. A person bought 125·125 yards of cloth at the rate of 7 yards for a gold mohur ; and afterwards sold 92·05 yards at the rate of 5 yards for a gold mohur, and the remainder at the rate of 9 yards for a gold mohur. Did he gain or lose ? and how much ? 12

2. What is the present value of Co.'s Rs. 1155-12 due 3 years hence, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, and at what rate will the same sum amount to Co.'s Rs. 1926-4, at compound interest in 4 years. 18

3. Exhibit the square root of 29 in the form of a continued fraction :—and show that

$$\sqrt{\sqrt{8 + 3\sqrt{7}} - \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{7}}} = \sqrt[4]{2} \quad 20$$

4. Find the number of combinations of  $n$  things taken 3 and 3 together (without reference to the general formula).

A B and C are all  $p$  years of age ; and it appears that out of  $m$  persons of that age  $n$  of them arrive at the age of  $p + 3$  ; what is the probability that 2 of them at least will be alive at the end of 3 years. 25

5. Investigate the relation between the co-efficients and the roots of the general equation

$$x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + p_n = 0$$

and in the quadratic equation

$$x^2 - p x + q = 0$$

show that  $\frac{29}{p}$  is an harmonic mean between the two roots. 30

## Geometry, (Euclid.)

6. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side. 15

7. In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle, but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle, and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle. 20

8. In equal circles, angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, have the same ratio which the circumferences on which they stand have to one another: so also have the sectors.

Of what use is this proposition in showing that the fraction  $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{radius}}$  is the measure of the angle subtended by the arc at the centre. .... 25

9. The side of a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle, is equal to the radius. Show also from having an inscribed regular polygon given, how to inscribe another in a circle, having double the number of sides. .... 25

10. To draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point above it. .... 20

*Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.*

11. Prove the following:

$$\sin \alpha = \cos \left( \frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha \right)$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\sin \left( \frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha \right)$$

and show (not by substitution in any other formula, but independently) that

$$\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B. \dots \quad 25$$

12. When two sides of a triangle, and the included angle are given, find the remaining side, and adapt the result to logarithmic computation.

Explain the use of a subsidiary angle, and what method should be used in determining the above side, when the included angle is very small, and one of the sides nearly equal to the other. .... 35

13. In a right angled plane triangle, whose base is equal to  $b$ , altitude equal to  $a$ , and the angle opposite  $a$  equal to  $\alpha$  determine the small error ( $= \delta \alpha$ ) committed in calculating  $a$  by means of the formula  $a = b \tan \alpha$ .

From the result, show that the height of a tower may be most accurately determined when the observation of its angular altitude is taken at a distance from its base, as nearly as possible equal to its height. .... 30

#### 14. Prove the formula of Demoivre

$$(\cos \theta \pm \sqrt{-1} \sin \theta) \frac{m}{n} = \cos \frac{m}{n} \theta \pm \sqrt{-1} \sin \frac{m}{n} \theta$$

15. Find an expression for the area of a spherical triangle in terms of the angles—and if  $E$  be the spherical excess and  $\tan \theta = \sqrt{\frac{\cot \frac{a}{2} \cot \frac{b}{2}}{\cos C}}$  prove that  $\cot \frac{E}{2} = (\sec \theta)^2 \cot C$ . . . . . 40

## **Conic Sections.**

16. In the Parabola, if  $QV$  be parallel to the tangent at  $P$  and  $PV$  parallel to the axis,  $QV^2 = 4 SP \cdot PV$ ..... 25

Total Value, . . . 500

## Natural Philosophy.

## STATICS.

1. What is meant by a *line* representing a *force*? Also, by the resultant of forces: and what is the condition that any number of forces acting upon a particle in the same straight line must satisfy, in order that they may be in equilibrium. . . . . 15

2. If any number of forces whose directions lie in one plane act upon a point, the sum of their moments about any point in the plane, is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point. 20

4. Distinguish between stable and unstable equilibrium, and investigate the conditions of stable equilibrium in the case of a paraboloid resting upon a sphere. .... 30

## DYNAMICS.

5. Explain what is meant by *accelerating force, momentum, and moment of inertia*, and distinguish between the statical and dynamical measure of force. By what arguments and experiments does it appear that gravity near the earth's surface is an uniform force, and the same in all bodies, whatever be their material or magnitude. .... 30

6. Find the number of seconds gained or lost in a day by a second's pendulum when the force of gravity is slightly altered. Apply this to find the height of a mountain, by observing the loss in the number of oscillations of a second's pendulum at the top of the mountain. .... 40

7. Determine the equation to the path of a projectile (in *vacuo*) and state distinctly at what points of the investigation, the first and second laws of motion are applied. .... 35

## HYDROSTATICS.

8. Find the resultant of the pressure of a fluid on the surface of a solid immersed in it: and when a solid floats in a fluid, state the necessary conditions to be fulfilled. .... 25

9. Explain how the pressure of the atmosphere may be measured:—

If specific gravity of Mercury = 13.6, and specific gravity of Sulphuric Acid = 1.84, and the mean height of the Mercury Barometer is 30 inches: find the mean height of an Acid Barometer. 30

10. Describe the siphon and explain its action. .... 20

## OPTICS.

11. When a pencil of rays is reflected successively by two plane mirrors, show that it is made to deviate from its original direction, by an angle double of that at which the mirrors are inclined to each other, and explain how this property is made use of in Hadley's sextant. .... 25

12. Determine the modification which a pencil of rays will undergo in passing through a triangular prism, and the relation between the angle of the prism, and the deviation, when the

angles of incidence and emergence are equal. Explain also the following terms which apply to the passage of light through a prism: *Secondary spectrum—Dispersive power—Irrationality*— and state how total reflexion may take place at the second surface. 40

13. Describe the Gregorian reflecting Telescope, and find its magnifying power. .... 30

#### ASTRONOMY.

14. Give the general reasons for supposing that :

(1.) The earth moves round its own axis.

(2.) The earth moves in an elliptical orbit round the sun.

Also explain in a general manner the change of seasons throughout the year, and the way in which the sun's position may affect the climate of different places. .... 30

15. Explain what is meant by the equation of time, and show that it vanishes four times in the year.... 45

16. Show how to find the longitude of a place by the observed distance of the moon from the sun, (introducing the corrections for parallax and refraction) the necessary observations being taken by three persons at the same moment.

Why is this method of so much service at sea? .... 50

Total Value,.... 500

#### English Essay.

“The duties of man as a subject of the state and as a member of society, with illustrations from History.”

#### Bengalee Essay.

পুর্বতন গ্রীক ও হিন্দুজাতিদের মধ্যে কোন্তাতি সাহিত্য পদ্ধতি ও দর্শনবিদ্যার চালনাতে অধিক কৃতকার্য হইয়াছিল।

Which of the two great nations of antiquity, the Greeks and the Hindus, cultivated Literature, Science and Philosophy with the greatest success?

#### Latin Essay.

Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento  
Hæ tibi erunt artis, pacisque imponere morem  
Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.

## JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

## Grammar.

1. Correct the mis-spelling of the following words :—expence, judgement, exhorbitant, seperate, beleive, attornies, agreeable, harass, priviledge, farther, diphthong, supercession, independant. 3

2. Write down the possessive case of the personal pronouns of every person, number, and gender. When a pronoun has more than one form of possessive case, explain the circumstances under which each is used. .... 8

3. What is the effect of adding the termination *ish* to adjectives, and the terminations *ful*, *less* and *ling* to nouns..... 5

4. Write down the past tense and passive participle of the following verbs :—be, bear, beat, beget, begin, bid, bite, choose, cleave, do, drink, drive, sing, work. .... 8

5. Parse the following sentences :—‘That man is not the one ‘that was so ill that he could hardly walk.’ ‘He was called John.’ 4

6. Point out the inaccuracies in the construction of the following sentences :—‘When we survey nature, either in her ‘animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom, we find her abounding in ‘productions of every variety.’ ..... 6

‘There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, ‘but there is none so useful as discretion.’

7. What are the different sounds of the vowel *a*—write down words in which, severally, they occur. .... 6

8. Write down any instances you may recollect of nouns which have no singular number, and of nouns which have no plural number. .... 5

9. Scan and accentuate the following verses :  
 “Edward, lo! to sudden fate  
 (Weave we the woof. The thread is spun.)  
 Half of thy heart we consecrate.  
 (The web is wove. The work is done.)  
 Stay, oh stay! nor thus forlorn  
 Leave me unbless'd, unpitied, here to mourn :  
 In yon bright track, that fires the western skies,  
 They melt, they vanish from my eyes.” ..... 5

## History.

### INDIA.

1. What languages were spoken in India before the introduction of Sanscrit? To what purpose was that language chiefly applied, and why?
2. Who established the Grecian Bactrian dynasty, and how long did it endure? What part of India did the kings of that dynasty govern, and who was the greatest amongst them? Are any traces found of them in the present day?
3. Who were the Muguda kings? What was the name of the capital of their dominion, and what cities now dispute the honor of having been it?
4. During whose reign did the Portuguese arrive in India? Give a short sketch of their history in connexion with India, till the consolidation of their power by Albuquerque.

### GREECE.

5. What was the date of the first Persian invasion; by whom was it undertaken; at whose instigation; what were the circumstances attending it; and what was its result?
6. Mention the principal philosophers of Greece, and some of their peculiar schools, and the doctrines taught in them. What conclusions may be drawn from the fallacies which existed in the tenets of the wisest of the ancient sages?
7. Which of the Greek states most vigorously resisted the Roman power, and which first fell beneath it? At what period was the subjugation of all Greece effected? What did it become? Who incited the Grecians again to revolt? What was the character and ultimate fate of Mithridates?
8. With what intention did Alexander the Great found the greater part of the towns built by him? and in which two great cities were his designs best carried out?

### ROME.

9. Give an outline of the sedition of the Gracchi, and mention the conclusions you arrive at from reading the circumstances of their lives and conduct.
10. Under what emperor was the Roman empire divided, and the imperial seat transferred? Was this change desirable or not?

What were the consequences, and under what emperor was the empire reunited?

11. Give an account of the contest between Marius and Sylla.
12. What led Syria to become tributary to Rome?

### Geography.

1. Give a rough sketch of the continent of New Holland, with the adjacent islands of Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and New Guinea, noting the situation of the principal towns and the latitudes and longitudes. Describe concisely the general features of these countries, their extent, their climate and productions, and the different races by which they are inhabited. 6
2. State the boundaries of Malaya, and mention the names of the English settlements on its coasts. .... 3
3. Which is the longest river and which the highest mountain in the world? Give the length of the former and the height of the latter, mentioning in what countries and what latitudes they are respectively situated. .... 3
4. State how many degrees of longitude are equal in calculation to one hour of time. Give the difference in time between Calcutta and London. .... 4
5. At what periods of the year have we the highest and at what the least spring tides? When do neap tides occur? Describe the causes of spring tides and neap tides, and state in what latitudes the rise of tide is *least* considerable. .... 4
6. Name the principal volcanoes in the world, with the countries in which they are situated, and enumerate the substances which volcanoes usually eject. .... 4
7. Explain the cause of the phenomenon called the *bore*, and state in what rivers it is most common. .... 4
8. Give the boundaries of the territory of Oregon, and state any facts connected with its political history of which you may be aware. .... 4
9. Describe the situation of Khiva, state what seas lie in its vicinity and by what race it is inhabited, with their religion and form of Government. Mention what you know of any late missions to that country, and any attempts at invasion by a foreign power. 4

10. State the boundaries of Mexico, the nature of its Government, the religion of its inhabitants, and the nation from whence they spring, mentioning shortly the present political state of the country. ....	4
11. State the countries in the world which are most famous for the production of the following ores and precious stones: gold, silver, copper, diamonds, turquoise and pearls. ....	4
12. Mention the locations of the Jains, Jauts, Nairs, Polygars, Lepchas, Khonds and Bheels. ....	3
13. Where are Calicut, Ferghana, Ellora, Paniput, Ararat, Potosi, Idria, Upsal, Saragossa and Waterloo? State concisely for what each of these places is celebrated. ....	3
14. Where are the Gulf of Bothnia, the Levant, the Gulf of Benin, the Gulf of Tonquin, Bass's Straits, Hudson's Bay, and the Caribbean Sea? ....	4

### Mathematics.

#### Arithmetic.

1. Add together 3, 1.305, .592, .08, and .9304 : also  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{10}$ .
2. Extract the square root of 10,3041 and the cube root of 157464.
3. What is the discount upon Co.'s Rs. 1305-12-6 due 15 months hence, at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum simple interest.
4. What fraction of a gold mohur is  $\frac{5}{7}$  of a rupee?

#### Algebra.

$$5. \text{ Divide } x - 7 \text{ by } x - 7^{\frac{5}{2}}.$$

6. Find the greatest common measure of

$$x^3 + 4x^2 - 5, \text{ and } x^3 - 2x + 2.$$

7. Solve the following equations :

$$\frac{4x}{x+3} - \frac{x-3}{2x+5} = 2$$

$$x^2 - 9 + 20 = 0$$

$$5x - 3 \frac{x-1}{x-3} = \frac{7x-6}{2}$$

$$\frac{x+9}{4} - \frac{3x-6}{5} = 3 - \frac{2x}{7}$$

*Geometry.*

8. If two triangles have the sides about equal angles reciprocally proportional, they are equal.
9. Give the area of a triangle, one of its angles, and the ratio of the containing sides, to construct the triangle.
10. State the foundations of Geometry, and recapitulate all the postulates required in the first two books.
11. Describe a rectangle equal to a given triangle upon a given straight line.
12. Show all the process for describing a square equal to an equilateral triangle.

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**Translations.**

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*To be translated into the Vernacular.*

The natives of Cashmere are a stout, well-formed people. They are naturally gay and lively, and eager in the pursuit of wealth. They are accounted much more acute and intriguing than the natives of Hindoostan generally. They are also much addicted to the cultivation of literature and poetry. They have not the slightest resemblance to their Tartarian neighbours, who are an ugly race of people; on the contrary, the Cashmerian females have been celebrated for their beauty and complexion, and on that account much sought after for wives by the Mogul nobility of Delhi. Although fertile, the country is not thickly populated on account of the miserable governments to which it has so long been subjected. The whole number of inhabitants is probably much under half a million, a great proportion of whom are Hindoos. All Cashmere is reckoned holy land by the Hindoos, and abounds with miraculous fountains. The language of Cashmere springs from a Sanskrit stock, and resembles that of the Mahrattas; their songs are composed in the Persic, which they consider less harsh.

*To be Translated into English.*

সৌরাষ্ট্র দেশেতে এক বুদ্ধগবালক পাঠশালাহইতে গৃহে আসিতেছে এ কালে এক চোর তাহাকে পথিমধ্যে পুঁপ্ত হইয়া তাহার শরীরের তাৎক্ষণ্যে অলঙ্কারাদি লইলেক কিন্তু বুদ্ধগবালক জানিয়া বধ না করিয়া বুদ্ধগের বাটীর নিকটে বালককে রাখিয়া প্রস্থান করত গুাম রক্ষককর্তৃক গৃহীত হইয়া অলঙ্কারাদি সহিত রাজার নিকটে আন্তিম হইলে পর রাজা ঐ বালকের পিতাকে দৃত স্বারা আনাইয়া তাৎক্ষণ্যে জাত হইয়া চোরের ঘৰেচিত দণ্ড করণে উদ্যত হইলেন। বুদ্ধগ ঐ রাজাকে নানা প্রকার স্তবস্বারাসম্ভত করিয়া ঐ চোরকে দণ্ডহইতে রক্ষা করিয়া কিঞ্চিৎ পুরস্কার করিয়া বিদায় করিলেন। ইহার কারণ এই যে ঐ বালকের পুণ নষ্ট না করিয়া বাটীর নিকটে ত্যাগ করিয়া গিয়াছিল।

অতএব সাধু লোকেরা অপর ব্যক্তির দোষ সমূহ ত্যাগ করিয়াও শুণমাত্র গৃহণ করে এবং দুষ্ট ব্যক্তি নানা শুণ ত্যাগ করিয়া দোষই গৃহণ করে। ইহার দৃষ্টান্ত যেমন স্তবেতে দুষ্ট ও রক্ত উভয় ধাকাতে বালক রক্ত ত্যাগ করিয়া দুষ্টই পান করে কিন্তু জলীকা ঐ স্তব পুঁপ্ত হইলে দুষ্ট ত্যাগ করিয়া রক্ত পান করে ইতি।

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Library Medal Examination.

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## POTTER'S AESCHYLUS, SOPHOCLES AND EURIPIDES.

1. What is the chief business of the chorus in the Greek plays? Give examples.
2. Name the principal plays of *Aeschylus*. Which of these plays may be considered a continuation of one another?
- Are any of the plays of *Sophocles* and *Euripides* connected in the same manner?

3. Give an analysis of the *Agamemnon* of *Æschylus*.  
On what event does the interest of the play chiefly depend?
4. Name the principal plays of Sophocles.  
Which of them do you admire most?
5. Give an analysis of the *Edipus Tyrannus*.  
Is there anything mysterious in the fate of Edipus?  
Give examples of the same kind of mystery in other Greek tragedies.
6. What are the principal plays of Euripides?
7. In what respects does the narrative of the *Electra* of Euripides differ from that of the *Electra* of Sophocles and the *Cæphoræ* (*Electra*) of *Æschylus*?
8. Are you able, from your perusal of the Greek tragedies, to draw any general conclusions as to the manner in which each author treats his subject?

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#### SIR WALTER SCOTT'S POEMS.

1. Name Scott's poetical works in the order in which they were written.
2. In which of the four larger poems is the narrative most interesting?
3. What parts of the "Lay of the Last Ministrel" are peculiarly beautiful?  
Does the beauty consist chiefly in the narrative, the sentiment, or the language?
4. Trace Marmion's journey to Scotland and back again to England.  
Give an outline of Scott's spirited description of the battle of Flodden Field.
5. Who is the "Lady of the Lake," and when is she first introduced to the reader?  
Who is Roderick Dhu? Who is James Fitz James?
6. In which of Scott's poems do the following lines appear?

"O woman, in our hours of ease,  
Uncertain, coy and hard to please,  
And variable as the shade  
By the light quivering Aspen made,  
When pain and anguish wring the brow  
A ministering angel thou"!

7. Repeat the subject or fable of
  - (1) The "Lady of the Lake."
  - (2) "Marmion."
1. Repeat some of the fine lyrical passages in any of Scott's poems.

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#### TRAGEDY OF DOUGLAS.

1. What is the subject of this tragedy?
2. Name the *Dramatis Personæ* in the order of their importance as *Dramatis Personæ*.
3. Describe the character of Norval and Glenalvon respectively.
4. Trace the progress of the plot as it is developed step by step in the play.  
Is the development of the plot unusually rapid or the reverse?
5. Point out, and repeat if you can, some of the passages in the play most remarkable for pathos.
6. Do you consider the language of the play good; better for example, than that of Addison's *Cato*?

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#### TYTLER'S GENERAL HISTORY.

1. What plan or method does Tytler follow in his *Lectures on History*?  
Does his work consist of a dry detail of facts?  
Does it exhibit events in a strictly chronological order?
2. Whose system of Chronology is followed throughout the work?  
3. Is there any special notice of Geography in the work?  
Do you mean to say that Geography is only incidentally alluded to as in most other historical works?
4. What are those nations at the history of which Tytler glances before entering upon that of the Greeks?
5. Give an abstract of the section which treats of—
  - (1.) The Greek Poets.
  - (2.) The Greek Historians.
6. What do you remember of the historian's views in the chapter headed "Political Reflections arising from the History of the States of Greece?"
7. What observations does the historian make on "The genius and national character of the Romans?"

8. What original sources of information does Tytler recommend to the student of Ancient History ?

9. From what era does Tytler date the commencement of Modern History.

At what point does he take up the History of Britain ?

10. Give an abstract of the section, headed "View of the progress of Literature and Science from the revival of Letters down to the end of the 15th Century."

11. What observations does the historian make on—

(1.) The British Constitution ?

(2.) The Public Revenue of Great Britain ?

12. To what period does Tytler bring down the History of—

(1.) England ?

(2.) France ?

Do you know whether any continuation of this work has been attempted ; bringing down the History of the World to very near our own times ?

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**REPLIES**

**BY**

**THE MOST SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES**

**OF THE**

**Hindu and Hooghly Colleges.**

The replies are printed verbatim from the manuscript of the pupils,  
no alteration of any kind being permitted.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,  
*Secretary.*

*Council of Education,*  
*January 15, 1847.*

R E P L I E S  
BY THE  
MOST SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES  
OF THE  
HINDU AND HOOGHLY COLLEGES.

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**Literature.**

1. The Earl of Hereford was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the third son of King Edward III. He afterwards deposed the king his cousin, and assumed the sovereignty under the title of Henry IV.

The father of Lord Mowbray, was Mowbray the Duke of Norfolk, who was banished for life in the reign of King Richard II.

The King was Richard II., son of the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III.

The events to which the passage relates are these:—Hereford accused the Duke of Norfolk of high treason before the King; Norfolk returned the charge; and both resolved to fight a duel in spite of the solicitations of Gaunt on the one hand and Richard on the other. The lists were prepared at Coventry; every thing was ready; the King was present; when after a short consultation, Richard drew down his warder just as the combatants were rushing to the charge; and banished them out of the country, Hereford for six years and Norfolk for life. Lord Westmoreland says that Hereford was reputed the most valiant in the kingdom, and it is doubtful on whom fortune would have smiled, and he adds, “but though if your father had been successful, he would not have been suffered to carry out his victory out of Coventry, for the people loved Hereford, and cried hate upon Norfolk. They would perhaps have attacked and murdered him.”

2. Hastings asks whether Prince John has full power absolutely to determine and decide upon the conditions which they will propose. Westmoreland answers that he wonders Hastings asks such a question: such a full power of negotiation is intended, absolutely implied in the very name of General; that as Prince John is the general he has *undoubtedly* such a power.

3. Glendower says to Mortimer that his daughter bids him to lay his head upon her lap, and she will sing the song that pleasest him the most, and crown the god of sleep upon his eyelids: but though she will charm him to sleep, she will make such a difference between the sleeping and waking state as exists between day and night when the sun begins his career in the east. Or in other words by her song, she will charm his blood with such heaviness, with such a relaxation of the active powers, as would make him *almost asleep* yet at the same time so much *awake*, as to enjoy the pleasure she will afford, such a "difference" she will make, similar to the difference between day and night at "the spring of day," when the calmness and stillness of *night* remains, undisturbed by the noise and bustle of day; while at the same time the cheerfulness and pleasure diffused by the light of the sun during the *day* is not absent. The powers of nature remain relaxed and still, while at the same time the cheerfulness of the dawn is diffused. And so she will lull him to sleep; sleep that will soothe and ease him, yet at the same time keep him so much awake as to be sensible of pleasure.

4. And what shall be the result of that day, whenever it happens to come, when this gallant Hotspur, this inheritor of universal honour and renown respected and rendered famous through all the land, when this knight praised by all; and your Harry who is never thought of, chance to meet in arms. As for *every* honour that distinguishes him I would wish that they were whole *multitudes*, and the vices that make me infamous, redoubled; for the time will come when I shall, by vanquishing him, force him to crown *me* with all *his* glorious deeds in exchange for the vices and indignities with which I am now loaded. He is nothing but as my *agent* who acts not for *himself* but for *me*, who treasures up glorious deeds for *my* use and advantage. And on the day of battle, I will put him to so severe a proof of his prowess that by being conquered he will, as my factor, give up every thing which he holds for me, every glory he stands possessed of, even the *slightest* worship paid to him by the people. But if he retain any honour though the least I will dispossess him of it by slaying him.

5. *Such as those who might perhaps say that "the way seems difficult and steep to scale with upright wing against a higher foe."* Let such remember "that in our *proper* motion we *ascend*."

6. Our present lot appears for some degree of happiness; though there be ill, i. e. though our condition appears for ill, yet it has some degree of happiness. Our condition appears for *ill* indeed, but not for *worst*, i. e. though it be ill, it is not *worst*, the worst evil that may befall us; if we do not, by our own fault procure more owe\*.

7. The fleet sails from Bengal, or from the Spice Islands, Ternate and Tidora; and passing the Straits ranges the Indian Ocean; and then through the Mozambique proceeds to the south or towards the Southern Pole. The equinoctial winds blow upon the fleet, which "plies stemming" as it proceeds to the south; for the wind blowing towards the *east*, does not very much assist the motion of the fleet whose direction to the Pole is *oblique* to that of the winds.

8. "Each seemed either." "Shape" and "substance" are the words to be substituted for "each;" and "no shape distinguishable in member, &c.," and "shadow" for "either." For he says "if I can call it a shape which had no shape distinguishable in member, joint or limb," or "can it be called a substance which seemed a shadow." He doubts whether he can call it a shape which had no shape, or can call it a substance which appeared to be a shadow. He therefore adds for "the shape *seemed* to be no shape," and "the shadow *seemed* a substance."

10. He says "the indication of idols is of great use;" for though it be of no direct use to know what *the* idols are, which possess the human mind, yet a knowledge of them, greatly *assists* the interpretation of nature. For when a man knows what are the idols of the human mind, what are the errors which he is liable to fall into; he is more cautious in his interpretation of nature; he sees whether in *arriving* at his conclusions he has been influenced by those idols; and when he is going on with the interpretation, keeps an eye on those idols, and tries to have his investigation and conclusion free from their influence. And these are of the same use to the *interpretation*, as the doctrine of the confutation of sophisms is to the common logic; for when one knows what is the nature of the arguments involved in a sophism when he knows in what point the confutation of it lies, he has an idea of the process; and thus, in his own logical deductions, he sees whether he has fallen into like

errors, and tries all in his power to avoid being influenced by the same in his progress. Thus we find that in “interpretations of nature,” and in the “common logic,” the “indication of idols,” and “the theory of the confutations of sophisms” are of the same use respectively. They both serve to point out what are the errors into which men generally fall in those investigations, and to set enquirers on guard to *avoid* them in their enquiries. To illustrate by example. Men generally fall in an error to take *words* in their vulgar acceptation; this Bacon terms an idol of the *market*. Now in his investigations, a man should endeavour to avoid as much as possible being influenced by such an error, he should try to *define* the words he uses, &c. Again when a man sees that the confutation of such a sophism as this, “Food is necessary to life; corn is food; therefore corn is necessary to life,” lies in the point that the major premiss is not generalized; that it says “*some* food is necessary to life,” not that “*all* food is necessary;” where a man thus sees in what point the falsity lies he will try in his deductions to avoid the like errors, to avoid coming at hasty conclusions. And thus in his deductions, he will be on his guard on a knowledge of the confutations of sophisms; as an “*interpreter*” of nature will be on a knowledge of what idols are.

11. This anticipation has force enough to procure consent for all men are influenced in one and the same manner in their views; if all were mad exactly in the same manner, though their views are substantially wrong, they might still *agree among themselves*. The inference he seems to draw from this proposition is that the *consent* or agreement of all, in one process, is no *confirmation* of that process; for all madmen may agree in one view, though that view be not the true one. If all mankind were *thus* to agree it is no confirmation of their view; and therefore though “*anticipation*” forces consent, it might not be the true way of discovering the sciences.

12. There are four sorts of idols; idols of the tribe, idols of the den, idols of the market, and idols of the theatre. (1) Idols of the tribe are those which take their origin from the very nature of humanity; they pervade the species, they are such as arise from the very constitution of the human mind. (2) Idols of the den are those which take their rise from the peculiar and individual constitutions of men. They are such as grow out of education, peculiar habits of mind, trains of thought, &c. Thus, he says, Gilbert was induced to believe that every thing was ruled by magnetic attraction to which he arrived by a peculiar habit of his own mind, education, or method of

reasoning. (3) Idols of the market are those which arise from the mutual intercourse of society. Thus a *word* is used in the vulgar sense; and by *intercourse*, one is so taken with that signification that in his thoughts he can hardly give it any other. (4) Idols of the theatre are those which arise from the influence of those philosophies of ancient times, which were, as he says, but so many stage plays, having no foundation in the true investigation of nature, in facts gathered and arranged by observation; but built upon fiction and imagination. Of these *ancient* philosophies he particularly speaks; but the idols of the theatre take their rise generally from the influence which system of philosophies have on men. The veneration and respect with which the philosophy of Aristotle was looked upon for so many centuries is an instance of this idol.

Of the first sort of idols he says that the mind is so constituted that it cannot receive true knowledge, but that "it is as an *unequal* mirror to the rays of knowledge, and mixing its nature with the nature of things distorts and perverts them."

13. Final causes of things are the *ends* of things; the *objects* which they serve. They are distinguished from other causes as the material, the efficient, the formal, in this respect; that the latter enter into the first formation or production of a thing, whereas the former includes only the ends, the objects, which those things serve, when produced.

An instance of this final cause, in reference to human actions is the fact of a mother's suckling her child. The final cause in this case is the nourishment and growth of the child.

An example of one which has no reference to human actions is the heavenly bodies. The final cause of this is the end for which they have been created. An investigation of such a cause here tends to corrupt the sciences; for that which can here be useful to human knowledge and human power over nature, is at the least an enquiry into the nature of these bodies, whereas the ends for which they have been can be of no advantage to either.

ISSER CHUNDER MITTER, *Hindu College*.

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### Literature.

I. "You speak of Lord Mowbray," &c. &c.

Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, accused each other of high treason before Richard II. He, according to the custom of the times, permitted them to decide who, if any at all, among them was guilty of treason, by single combat.

Such combat to decide judicial cases were not uncommon in those days; the combatant who fell by the hands of his adversary was declared to be the criminal, he having, as was supposed, met a punishment from the hands of God for his crime.

On the present occasion there appeared an uncommon degree of splendour and chivalry among those who came to witness this combat between two of the most valiant and chivalrous noblemen of the land. The king himself was present to decide the cause. We may form some conception of the splendour of the scene at Coventry, where Bolingbroke and Mowbray were to decide their cause if we call to mind Shakspeare's lively and pictureske description of this combat and Gray's lines in the Bard, describing the splendour of the Court of Richard during the first few years of his reign.

At the very moment that Bolingbroke and Mowbray were about to engage in a bloody combat, Richard who was remarkably fickle, threw down his staff which was the signal for them to desist. The Duke of Norfolk he banished for life and the Duke of Hereford for ten years. The former died in Italy: the latter returned, and by the aid of the gentry deposed Richard and took possession of his throne.

There is an allusion to the event above described in the passage, "you speak Lord Mowbray," &c.

The "Earl of Hereford," therefore is, Bolingbroke, "your father," is Thomas Mowbray and the "King" is Richard II.

"He ne'er had borne it out of Coventry."

That is, if your father had been successful, he could not "have borne his victory out of Coventry," the people would have risen against him and possibly taken away his life. For all the country in a general voice cried hate upon him, &c."

5. Let such, *who* think the way is difficult and steep to scale with upright wing against a higher foe, let such as these continue to think in this manner, as for ourselves, if the sleepy drench of that forgetful lake here seen be not still, we in our proper motion ascend up to our native seat, descent and fall to us is adverse.

— " Since our present lot appears  
For happy though but ill, for ill not worst,  
If we procure not to ourselves more woe."

That is, since there is a possibility that in time our lot may become better and happier, though it is at present ill, while there is little chance of its becoming worst, unless we by our own wicked conduct, provoke our enemy to devolve upon us a more terrible punishment, and thus become the authors of our own misery.

## 8. "If shape it might be called," &amp;c.

The words that appear to stand for "each seemed either" in the passage, are shape, substance and shadow.

"If *shape* it might be called," says the poet, "that shape had nothing distinguishable in member, joint or limb; or it might be called *substance* though it seemed a *shadow*. There was no distinct feature which the object presented. For "each seemed either."

9. The three kinds of ambition to which Bacon alludes are, —1. The desire inherent in every man, in a greater or less degree, to raise himself in power and glory above his fellow-creatures. 2. The desire to raise his own tribe or nation to the same high station. 3. The desire to extend the empire of *man*, to raise him to that high station above the other creatures to which the great author of nature appears to have destined him, in short, to make him the Lord of the creation. The last is no doubt the noblest object of human ambition, and this Lord Bacon had in view in composing his invaluable work the *Novum Organum*. And this no doubt that little work has in some measure effected, and will continue to effect to the end of time. For it may be justly said to be the father of all *real* knowledge, and consequently of the power and glory of man.

10. The confutation of sophisms teaches us to distinguish sound or logical reasoning from an illogical or unsound one. To distinguish real reasoning from its counterfeit. The same purpose is answered by the doctrine of idols. It teaches us likewise to distinguish the *interpretation* of nature from its *anticipation*, to distinguish real knowledge from its counterfeit, to distinguish *truth* from *falsehood*.

## 11. "If all mankind, &amp;c."

The inference which Bacon intends to be drawn from this proposition is the following:

The consent of mankind in the "anticipations of nature" is no argument, he says, to suppose them to be "interpretations of nature," or real knowledge, for mankind are, to quote his own expressive words "mad after the same manner." They apply the same mistaken method of discovering truth, namely, the *anticipation* of nature, and judge in the same manner. No wonder therefore that they acquiesce in error.

12. Lord Bacon, in a truly philosophical spirit, a spirit which had even, it may be said, a religiously scrupulous regard for truth, and with an understanding which in the words of Mr. Hazlitt "worked in him like *instinct*" has analyzed and explained with copious illustrations the sources of error, (arising either from its original constitution, or from the circumstances in which

human nature is inevitably placed,) to which the human mind may become subject in its investigation for the discovery of truth of every kind, whether moral, intellectual or physical.

These various *idols*, or sources of error, he reduces into four great classes, and designates them in his expressive though quaint manner. 1. Idols of the tribe. 2. Idols of the den. 3. Idols of the market. 4. Idols of the theatre.

1. The first idols originate from the very constitution of human nature, not that the human mind is incapable of arriving at truth, but, those very principles whose exercise lead to truth have in them, when not kept within due bounds in their exercise, an origin of error. Lord Bacon himself tells us to guard against supposing him to declare that the mind is incapable of discovering truth. "Our method," he says, "though agreeing in the beginning with that of the sceptics, is in the end wide apart. They say nothing is discoverable, we only say nothing can be discovered in the *common way*."

These idols then originating from the very constitution of human nature cannot but be common to the whole *tribe* or race of man, and likewise it is impossible to irradicate them entirely. A few of the most important of the idols included by Lord Bacon within this class are here subjoined: The errors arising from.—1. *Curiosity*. 2. The desire of the mind to observe in nature more resemblances and congruities those are really to be found. 3. The desire to reduce the phenomena of nature into a few principles. 4. The will and the affections. 5. The narrowness of the human mind. 6. Its desire in the investigation of causes to arrive at some cause which is still anterior, and in consequence, its "falling back upon the *final cause* which is *barren*." 7. Its being more affected by *affirmatives* than *negatives*. 8. The pain and impatience felt to pursue the investigations necessary for the discovery of truth, &c. &c.

It is impossible within the compass of this brief reply to illustrate and explain each and all of these idols. Even the explanation and illustration of one may fill a volume. There can be room only for one or two of the most important. As an example we may take the third, as it has given rise to many though not entirely, yet partially, no doubt, false views of the nature of virtue. Adam Smith, in his invaluable work, the theory of Moral Sentiments, has reduced all the systems of morality formed till his time into three divisions.

The systems of—1. Those who affirm that virtue consists in propriety alone, under this head come Plato, Aristotle and Zeno.

2. Those who affirm that virtue consists in benevolence alone, this class includes Hutcheson, Cudworth, &c.

3. Those who affirm that virtue consists in prudence alone, such as Epicurus, David Hume, &c.

These views though no doubt partially true, are each in itself, narrow and contracted; and have arisen from the desire of their founders to reduce moral phenomena into a few principles. There can be little doubt that propriety, prudence, and benevolence all constitute virtue. As another example one may take the seventh: all kinds of superstitious belief, such as the existence of ghosts, the fulfilment of prophecies, dreams, omens, &c. &c., are to be traced to the fact, that affirmative instances are more generally taken into account than the negative ones.

The second class of idols, include those which arise either from the accidental circumstance of an individual mind having originally, or what more commonly occurs, from the circumstances and situation in which the individual happens to have been placed, acquired a peculiar turn of thought and affections.

These idols are therefore the prejudices and errors of an individual or of a particular class. Lord Bacon includes within this class :

Idols arising.—1. From “too much of composition or division,” or from some persons possessing in a greater degree the power of finding analogies in nature than dissimilarities, or the reverse. 2. From the peculiar studies, or pursuits and occupations. 3. From a prejudiced love of antiquity and a proportional hatred of modern times, &c. &c.

13. The *final cause*, is the cause for which, or the object with which, any action is executed. The mother, for example, gives milk to her children and thereby preserves their life. The final cause, here, is the object which the mother has in view in administering her milk to her children, namely, their *preservation*.

What is the final cause of this beautiful creation which God has called to existence? The answer is, the happiness of his creatures. This is an example which has no reference to human actions. We may expatiate upon this topic, but unless we know the means which has put into play to effect that object, all our discourse, eloquent and beautiful as it may be, will not procure us happiness.

GOPAL LAL ROY, *Hindu College, 1st Class.*

### History.

(1.) Darius being incensed against the Athenians and Eretrians on account of the assistance they afforded to Aristagoras in invading the Persian dominions sent an armament under Mardonius to revenge the insult. But his ships being shattered by a tempest when doubling the promontory of Mount Athos, the expedition failed and he was obliged to return. Another armament was sent under Dates and Artaphernes, who directly crossing the *Æ*gean Sea, landed first in Eubea to attack the Eretrians. They next directed their course to Athens, accompanied by Hippias. The Athenians assembled on this occasion an army amounting only to ten thousand men. They encamped on a rising ground artificially and naturally well defended on the plains of Marathon.

Miltiades, who commanded the Athenians, charged the Persians with great bravery and defeated them. This took place in 490 B. C.

Xerxes to retrieve the honor of the Persian arms assembled an army amounting to two millions of infantry, eighty thousand horse, and prepared a vast armament of twelve hundred triremes and several transport vessels, in all amounting to the incredible number of five millions of men, including the camp followers. Leonidas disputed the passage of the Persians into the heart of Greece in the pass of Thermopyle with a handful of men.

The army of Xerxes having overpowered the Greeks under that brave commander directed their course to Athens. The memorable sea fight off Salamis was fought on this occasion, in which the Greeks under Themistocles totally defeated the Persians on this occasion. The Queen of Hallicarnassus on the Persian side fought bravely. Xerxes receiving this severe check fled into Persia, leaving still an army of three hundred thousand men under Mardonius.

The Greeks to drive Mardonius assembled an army of less than one hundred thousand men, defeated him on the memorable plains of Platiæ. The Spartans were commanded by their King Pausanius and the Athenians by Aristides.

The remnant of the Persian gallies under Tigranes were wholly destroyed by the Greek armament under Xantipus and Leshchides on the promontory of Micale.

(2.) Colonists are supposed to have migrated into Greece from Egypt, Phœnicia, Phrygia and several other maritime countries of the East. Cecrops, the founder of Athens, is said to have come from Egypt. Danaus, who is said by some to have

founded the city of Argos, also came. From him a portion of the Greeks were named Danaii.

Pelops migrated into Peloponnesus from Phrygia, and from him the inhabitants of that Peninsula were at one time denominated the Pelopidae.

Cadmus, the founder of Thebes, came from the maritime country of Phænicia. He introduced the art of writing into Greece.

Hellenes at a very remote period are thought to have migrated into Greece from the East. Even before the appearance of this race, the Pelasgians who peopled Greece at the time of their invasion, were looked upon as the same race who overspread the Asiatic coast in the earliest ages.

(3.) The three great migrations that took place in the earliest times of Greece, were the Eolian, the Ionian and the Dorian. Some of the Botians on account of party opposition being joined by the people of the several neighbouring states, migrated into that part of the maritime country of Asia, which they gave the name of Eolia, extending from the foot of Mount Ida to the River Hermes.

The Ionian migration took place under the conduct of two of the younger sons of Codrus.

Some of the Athenians being joined by a portion of the Chaldeans, passed over into that part of the Asiatic coast, South of Eolia, to which they gave the name of Ionia. The Dorians being driven from Peloponnesus by the Heraclidæ migrated into Asia and occupied its South Eastern coast, including Coria and the city of Halicarnassus. The Aægean Sea was consequently navigated by the colonists. The Corinthians at a later period founded Syracuse in the island of Sicily. The gulf on the western coast of Greece from the Ionian migration into Italy, received the name of the Ionian Sea.

(4.) The union between England and Scotland was effected in the year 1707. The people of both countries desired their Queen to choose commissioners for the settling of that important object.

She took care to appoint such as favoured the union. These having met in Whitehall, agreed upon a number of articles which they submitted to the consideration of both parliaments.

It was settled that the protestant and the Hanoverian line should alone succeed to the throne of Britain, that there should be only one and the same parliament: that the people of Scotland should be allowed to enjoy the privileges, and retain the customs as then prevailed in that country: that they should be

allowed to trade to the West Indies, and that the Courts of Judicature then established in that country should not be abolished, that the Scots should be represented in the parliament of Great Britain by 26 Peers and 45 Commoners: that these should occupy a seat next to those of the English Peers then existing, but that they would sit above those who will be created hereafter.

These Scotch Peers, however, will have no liberty to sit in Parliament and to vote in cases of treason.

The Scottish people were generally averse to such an union, especially the nobility. They murmured for the loss of their legislative independence. The merchants regarded the duties which were imposed on their trade as grievous, and considered the privilege of trading to the West Indies as uncertain gain.

The results of such an important measure have fully verified the anticipations of advantage that were formed of it. The countries now by concord are now enabled to hold a permanent place among the nations of Europe.

(5.) In the reign of George I., the Earl of Mar in Scotland rose in defence of the rights of the old Pretender, and engaged with the Duke of Argyle in battle. The Pretender soon after the defeat of Mar came into Scotland with only 6 gentlemen in his train. Having issued proclamations and gratified his vanity by undergoing the ceremony of coronation, he departed for France excusing himself of his incapacity of supporting the war on account of the insufficiency of his means.

In the reign of George II., the young Pretender exhibited some vigor of mind in carrying on the war in the cause of his family. He, having landed in Scotland, and being joined by some of the Scotch nobility marched directly into England, and threw the whole country into consternation. He, however, was obliged to return on account of the unwillingness of the Scotch to march any farther from home. The memorable battle which totally crushed the hopes of the Pretender, was fought on the plains of Culloden, when the Duke of Cumberland defeated. He having fled from the field of battle, roamed about in the forests of Scotland, and escaping detection and being reduced to extreme misery arrived in a small vessel in France.

(6.) In 1764, the Grenville administration proposed to lay taxes on the colonies, in order to meet the charges which England sustained in their defence. This gave rise to a commotion in America: that which gave the colonists the greatest offence was the Stamp Act. Several petitions were forwarded and the proposal was for the present dropt. Lord North modified the bill and passed it as a law by the consent of the army.

Franklin, as the representative of the Americans, humbly petitioned his Majesty for the repeal of the external taxes. The petition was, however, unfortunately neglected.

The Americans refused on this account to make use of any of the articles manufactured in England, and went so far as to throw overboard large quantities of tea that were imported there.

The Americans, the redress of their grievances being refused, declared themselves an independent nation in the year 1775, and began to assemble armies for the defence of their liberties.

The first battle fought between the English and the Americans was Bunkershill. Howe, after a severe loss on his own side and after a brave resistance on the other, took that commanding position. In the North, the English army under Burgoyne were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war at Saratoga to the American General Gates.

This event roused the Americans to a vigorous prosecution of the war. A celebrated battle was fought near Philadelphia between Howe and Washington, which ended in the defeat of the Americans.

Lord Cornwallis, who with a handful of men held for a long time under his subjection the state of South Carolina, was at length by the manœuvre of Washington obliged to surrender himself and his army to him.

It was this misfortune which induced the English to acknowledge the independence of America in the year 1782.

Washington learned the military art under English commanders. In those wars that were waged between the English and the French in America, he made a conspicuous figure, but being mortified on account of receiving no encouragement from the English, he left the military service. Franklin, one of the principal leaders of the Americans, was a philosopher as well as a politician. He made the grand discovery in electricity. Cornwallis, who displayed so much valour in the cause of England, became afterwards the Governor General of India.

(7.) Lord North and Mr. Fox formed what is called the coalition ministry: Lord North was of the Tory faction, while Fox was a Whig. During the long administration of the former, Fox was a vehement and strenuous opposer of all his measures. Solely to gratify his ambition and being alone unable to form a Ministry, he joined himself with North, who differed from him in all the principles of government. The principal cause of the downfall of this Ministry was its unpopularity. The people of all England were wholly dissatisfied with such a coalition.

(8.) Fox produced a bill for the government of India, which had for its object the annihilation of the power of the Court of Directors and Proprietors, and the vesting of all authority in the hands of seven commissioners to be appointed by the Crown.

In his bill, he stated that also a limited number of persons should be appointed subordinate to these for the discharge of minor affairs. The inferior articles in this bill were all framed for the prevention of the occurrence of those evils that so much disturbed the administration of Hastings.

The bill of Mr. Fox being rejected, he resigned, and Mr. Pitt who succeeded, produced a bill which tended to produce the same result that Mr. Fox had in view in his bill. The principal article was the erection of the Board of Control for the discharge of the functions of the government of India; it consisted of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lord Treasurer, and two or three other members of the Privy Council. These persons who held important stations in England were to serve without fee. Another article was that all the servants of the Company should be obliged to give a reckoning in England of the amount of money which they will bring. Another article provided for the communication of all orders to the Ministry, previous to their being sent to India. One other article extended the power of the Governor General of India.

This bill was in effect the same with that of Mr. Fox. It placed all authority in the Board of Control who were dependent on the Ministry. After the lapse of some years the evil was apparent and could no longer be concealed. The power of the Court of Directors and Proprietors was reduced to nothing.

(9.) Lord Cornwallis was the Governor General of India under the new Act. He was a warm advocate for the permanent settlement. The Court of Directors wished him to make enquiries on the advantage of the plan, and in the mean time ordered to let all the lands to a settlement for 10 years.

All the information on the subject was derived from Sir John Shore, who was a man of experience in this business: the Governor being extremely impatient, wrote to the Court of Directors to wait no longer for the benefit to be derived from the perpetual settlement.

He instituted the Provincial Courts for the administration of civil justice, and appointed judges of circuit for the administration of civil justice. Besides these Courts there were the Principal Sudder Dewanee and Nizamut Adaluts in Calcutta, the grand civil and criminal courts for the decision of all appeals from those inferior ones. This arrangement was certainly more

productive of revenue, and consequently more beneficial to the Company. The landholders being now sure of reaping and enjoying the fruits of their labor, they set themselves about for improving the productive powers of the land.

(10.) According to Mr. Mill there were few or no advantages to be derived from this system, for it was not based on experience. Lands ought to have been rated after a full investigation of their capability for production. The zemindars were in a state of extreme misery as before and the ryots were held in oppression by them, yet however the results which he gives of the revenue and charges of this administration, is a convincing proof that the system produced great advantages. The revenue at the end of Cornwallis's administration amounted to eight millions while the charges amounted to six millions, and the enormous debt contracted during the administration of Hastings was reduced to 14 fourteen millions both in England and India.

(11.) Tippoo after the treaty of 1784 attacked the dominions of the Raja of Travancore, who was in alliance with the English. His plea was that a part of his dominions were occupied by that Raja.

This brought on a war with Tippoo. Cornwallis headed the army that invaded his dominions. He reduced the fortress of Bangalore and made it as his depot. Cornwallis directed his course to Seringapatam.

But he was so distressed for want of provisions, and was consequently obliged to make a retreat and quarter at Bangalore, until the arrival of sufficient provisions and a number of bullocks for the carrying of siege train to Seringapatam. He, in his retreat, met with his allies the Mahrattas. The arrival of the Brinjarries with them removed all his difficulties, and he marched directly to Seringapatam. When the fortress was on the point of being taken, Tippoo agreed to a treaty, the articles of which were framed by Cornwallis. Two of his sons were given as hostages to the Governor for the fulfilment of the treaty, and large amounts of money were paid by him for the indemnification of the expenses of the war. He ceded to the Mahrattas all the fortresses that bordered on the Mahratta Kingdom, and to the Nizam those that were on the frontiers of his dominions. He took several fortresses both on the eastern and western coasts of the Peninsula. The last war with Tippoo originated from his harbouring French soldiers within his dominions.

Repaud, master of a French vessel, deluded him into a war with the English by telling him that he might expect great

assistance from the French. General Harris conducted the war against Tippoo and besieged Seringapatam. Tippoo was obliged to agree to a treaty which deprived him almost of all his dominions. As far as Soomboodra was ceded to the Mahrattas and to the Nizam as far as Pennar. The English took the whole coast of Malabar into their possession. All the southern provinces which preserved the communication between their eastern and western possessions of the English and the city of Seringapatam itself, were taken. The ancient line of the Mysore Rajas was restored to the remaining parts of Tippoo's dominion.

Tippoo was violent, superstitious, and wavering in his character.

(12.) The chief advantage he expected from the success of the Mahratta war was the predominating influence of the English power. He hoped that by the alliance with Bajee Roy, Scindia and Holkar will be obliged to make similar subsidiary alliances with him.

The nature of the subsidiary alliance is this. The English stationed certain regiments of their force within the dominions of Native States, in order to assist them in all their enterprises. The Native States were obliged to assign large tracts of land, or annually to give certain amounts of money for the support of this force. It was by subsidiary alliances alone that the English obtained such a pre-eminence in India.

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### English Essay.

*“The duties of man, as a subject of the state, and as a member of society; with illustrations from History.”*

It is the will of the beneficent Author of all, that man should be happy. All nature speaks in support of this assertion. The Great First Cause has ordered every thing for our comfort and felicity. The vicissitudes of day and night and the rotation of the seasons; the alternate succession of the solar heat and the stellar balm, of parching drought and drenching rain, tend in no scant measure to the fecundity of nature. Even the raging tempests, the roaring thunders and the flashing lightnings, that strike terror into the heart, and even cause some havoc and destruction, are destined for our good. These are absolutely necessary for the fertility of nature and the purification of air, and ultimately for the support of life and the preservation of good health. Infinite wisdom and benevolence has also created many things for the gratification of

our senses. The blue vault of heaven, adorned with the infinite host of stars, and the green earth covered with a variety of trees; the ventilation of soft zephyrs and the smell of fragrant flowers; the rustling of trees, the purling of streams, and the music of the sylvan warblers afford no scant measure of delight. What does all this show but that the benevolent Author of being has in view the happiness of his creatures. Since then it is the will of God, that man should be happy, we should exert our heart and soul to promote the happiness of our fellow men. This must be the chief end of all our actions—this is the basis upon which our duties rest.

Those actions then are our duties, both as subjects of the state and as members of society, which can answer this end—the end of promoting the general happiness of man. We proceed now to mention some of these duties.

As subjects of the state, we should be loyal ourselves to a good king and good government, and encourage loyalty in others; for from a good king and good government, a great deal of good results to the people. The laws and institutions which prevail under the auspices of such a king and government cannot but be such as are calculated to advance the welfare of the subjects.

We should omit nothing in our power to support a well-organised government, and to baffle all the attempts to subvert it. We should love our King, as we love ourselves—we should cleave to him to the last, and uphold him in the hour of danger. Such was the renowned Bishop of Carlisle—renowned not for martial achievements, but for loyalty and moral courage. When the English deserted, almost to a man, the unfortunate Richard, Carlisle alone remained firm in allegiance. He even ventured to speak in defence of King Richard, and to utter indignant sentiments on the unjust conduct of Bolingbroke, and that in the presence too of the proud usurper.

We should love our native country. Codrus and Leonidas voluntarily sacrificed their lives to the good of their country. When Themistocles was persecuted by his ungrateful countrymen, he fled to Persia and found refuge with the king. But when the Persian monarch desired him to lead the Persian army to Greece, that Patriot rather than carry arms against the land of his nativity, put an end to his existence by drinking poison. Hannibal in the same manner, though persecuted by his unthankful countrymen, yet took a deep interest in the welfare of Carthage. When he left Carthage he turned himself up to the heavens and exclaimed in the true spirit of patriotism, “Gods, may Carthage never feel my loss.”

But though we should be loyal to good kings, we are by no means bound to pay allegiance to a tyrant. On the contrary it is our duty, I am persuaded, to rid the world of tyrannical monarchs and to subvert despotic governments. Clistheneo who overthrew the tyranny of the Pesistratide in Athens, and Junius Brutus, who effected the abolition of regal sway in Rome, did indeed great services to their countries—services which entitled them to the warmest gratitude of their countrymen and which have embalmed their memories to posterity.

We have hitherto confined ourselves to the duties of man as a subject of the state. We now proceed to his duties as a member of society.

Our duties as members of society consist also in doing good to mankind. Countless benefits have accrued to man from the acquisition of knowledge. Knowledge has given him dominion over "the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field." It has enabled him to control the elements even: the raging tempest hears his call; the boisterous ocean obeys his mandate. In short, all the machines and engines, which contribute immensely to our happiness are the fruits of knowledge. Thus knowledge is one of the most efficient means of human happiness. It is therefore our duty to contribute to the diffusion of knowledge. The English who are so zealously disseminating this blessing far and near, deserve the warmest thanks of mankind.

We should cultivate the sciences. On them, in a great degree depends the happiness of man. By them, we discover causes, and applying these causes, produce effects. Hence the origin of all the works of art—hence the steam-engine, the miner's safety lamp, and the seaman's diving-bell. If the discovering of causes is of so much use to the happiness of mankind, the right method of doing so, is no less. Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, therefore, who has taught mankind the genuine and infallible method of investigating physical truths—the method of *induction*,—has done great service to mankind. He merits our warmest gratitude.

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**History.**

Answers. 1. Darius, King of Persia, after having granted a territory on the river Strymon, to Histœus for the services he rendered to him during his Scythian expedition into Europe, and hearing that he grew very rich, and might by the enjoyment of his high and new fortunes, rise up to be a power too formidable for that of Persia, recalled him to his court, in order to frustrate his ambitious plots which were likely to be entertained by the possession of power and command over pecuniary resources. Aristagoras was left as his deputy in Miletus, and he himself, though participating in the pleasures and confidence of the court, was in reality kept in confinement. On the occasion of a domestic quarrel between the nobles and common people of Naxos, Aristagoras being asked for assistance, accompanied a noble Persian with him to command his expedition for the refugees ; but unhappily a dispute having broke out between the two generals, they were separated ; and Aristagoras having thus lost all hopes of fidelity from the Persian Court, tried to disturb it by exciting a revolt of the Ionians, in which he was encouraged by Histœus, who was impatient to escape from the confinement of the Persian Monarch. In this he succeeded, for the Ionians were pleased to rebel against the *tyranny* of their governors, and especially when reinforced by the privileges and powers which Aristagoras shared in common with them. Aristagoras in order to gather strength from the Greeks, asked the aid of the Lacedemonians, who refusing, he went to the Athenians for succour. Athens was at this time highly enraged with the Persian King, who presumed to espouse the cause of their expelled Hippias, and therefore gladly availed of the opportunity to send some ships to the aid of Ionians who were further assisted by the Eretrians adding five ships more. This joint-armament having sailed for Ephesus, arrived at the coast, and the men taking advantage of the remissness of Artapharnes who remained ignorant of the danger, proceeding to Sardis, his capital, burnt and plundered it ; and were afterwards repelled at Ephesus by the Persian troops who speedily came up.

Darius enraged at this conduct of the Greeks intended to revenge it, and therefore ordering Mardonius, his son-in-law, with an armament, was at last vexed to perceive the shock which his fortune suffered from the losses of Mardonius who returned disgracefully to Persia, because his fleet was dispersed and broken when doubling Mount Athos' waters. He then

sent Datis and Artapharnes with a large fleet, who after plundering and taking in their way some countries and towns with Eretria, arrived at Marathon, where a memorable battle was fought with the Greeks headed by Miltiades, in the year 490 B. C., in which however the Greeks were victorious and the Persians lost about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  thousand men. Darius thus saw his hopes were blasted and his army almost totally destroyed by the bravery of a comparatively few number of Greeks. When his son Xerxes succeeded, he gave his mind up to conquer Greece, and therefore ordering preparations to be made, especially two bridges over the Hellespont, prepared to march at the head of an army consisting of some millions of souls. He carried also a fleet with him. Marching through Thessaly with the army commanded by himself and six generals under him, viz., Mardonius and Masistius; Tritontœchmes and Gergis; Smordomenes and Megabyzus, who by pairs however subsequently separated from him, he arrived near Thermopylœ where a fierce battle was fought with the Greeks under Leonidas a Spartan, in which the Greeks after obstinate resistance were at last defeated, because Ephialtes a Trachinian, betrayed to the Persians the path over the pass. Xerxes' fleet met a contrary fate, for it was severally dispersed and broken and destroyed by the Greeks in the sea-fights of Salamis and Artemesium. At Salamis he suffered such a loss from the discipline of the Greek fleet under Eurybiades and Themistocles, and latterly joined by Aristides, that he was obliged to fly to Persia, leaving Mardonius behind to cover his flight. Mardonius engaged the Greeks under Pausanias, a Spartan, and Aristides at Erythræ and Platea, in which last place he was totally defeated. At Mycale the Persian fleet and land forces in few number, were defeated by Xantippus and Leotychides, and the Persian commander Tigranes was killed. Mardonius lost his life at Platea. Among the whole of the vast army and fleet which Xerxes brought consisting of some millions, only some with Artabazus remained to survive the bloody fields. Thus ended the pride of Persia, and thus was this despotic and fond Xerxes disappointed in the most earnest hopes which excess of power joined to unlimited opulence breathes in every heart congenial to despotism. And thus did the Greeks learn to repel the most formidable invasions of undisciplined barbarians, headed by an arbitrary ruler, by the arms which their patriotism supplied.

2. The Colonies which migrated into Greece, are supposed to have come mostly from Egypt and the parts adjoining

Babylon. Hellen and Ion, and sons of Javan and his ultimate issues, are generally thought to have led the people who inhabited Greece. Hence were the names of Hellenic race, of Pelasgians, Ionians, &c. &c.

Agriculture was the most useful art that was introduced by them, and so was architecture.

3. The important Greek colonies were early settled in the Southern and South-Western parts of Greece. Corcyra was colonized by Corinth. Rhodes, Chios, Lesbos, Tenedos, Teos, Ceos, Samos, Lemnos and Cyprus were the colonies in the Egean principally established by the Greeks, who also founded a colony that was the earliest, viz. Cumna in Italy. Catana was founded by the Athenians in Sicily and Syracuse by Corinth. Messene was settled by the Messenians after their country's woes, and Tarentum in Italy by the deserter Spartans.

4. The parliament of England being all along desirous of effecting an important scheme of political union with Scotland, the ministers of Queen Anne had the good fortune to bring about this connection, if I am allowed to say so, about the year 1706, under the happy auspices of parliamentary and state interference. The articles of the union were that the two kingdoms should thenceforth be united under one name, and be called Great Britain; that the succession to the throne of the United Kingdom should remain to the Princess Sophia and the heirs of her body being protestants; that papists should not be allowed to succeed nor any person marrying a papist; that the two kingdoms should have the freedom of trade and navigation and the reciprocal communication of rights, privileges and advantages; that Scotland should be represented by sixteen peers and forty-five commoners in parliament; that policy, and civil government should be the same throughout Great Britain; that the private rights and advantages of individuals should not be changed unless for the evident utility of the people of Scotland; and that the Court of Session or College of Justice should remain constituted and with powers, the same as before, but under the direction of the parliament; and that the royal boroughs should exist as previous to the Union.

The Scottish people did not much relish this connection, nor could they reconcile their ancient hatred to this beneficial measure, but justifying the remark that "mountains interposed make enemies of nations"—they grew enraged or were offended; but, however, their irreconcilable hatred was of short duration for the ministers of the Queen by judicious plans and arrangements, assuaged their discontentments. Those

who were ready to rebel against this salutary and lawful measure threw down their arms at the call of the advantages likely to result from it.

The happy effects of the union of England with Scotland, which were predicted, are now fully realized by military, manufacturing and other departments of the state. For instead of turbulent neighbours and harassing borderers, she (England) has obtained laborious workmen to work in her manufactures and veteran and hardy soldiers to fight her battles.

In a word, she has secured her liberties which were in danger of being invaded before, and her sovereignty which might have been disturbed previous to the union, by making those liberties and that sovereignty, the common conservation of the two kingdoms. Thus Great Britain owes infinite thanks to the ministerial and parliamentary exertions of the high and noble men during Anne's reign, than to any other for the preservation of her common rights from mutual encroachments.

5. After the death of Queen Anne, the House of Stuart then headed by or rather represented in the Pretender, made several attempts for the recovery of the throne of England. In the early part of the reign of George I. the Pretender landed in Scotland and appointed the Earl of Mar to superintend his affairs. He took many cities of Scotland and made a rapid progress through it. But the Duke of Argyle being sent by the King of England to oppose his career which then was unrestrained, for he took possession of Carlisle and Edinburgh, and was besieging Stirling, he met him at Dunblane near Sheriff-Muir, where the Pretender was totally defeated and obliged to leave Scotland. In the reign of George II. he again appeared in Scotland and defeating Sir John Cope, who was sent against him, at Preston-poms, as also Harley at Falkirk, was himself totally defeated by the Duke of Cumberland the king's son, at Culloden, and left Scotland.

6. The American Colonies being taxed by the mother country—England—refused to pay the taxes. By one Grenville, a stamp duty was ordered to be levied on the Americans, who refused to pay such taxes on the ground that since they were not represented in parliament, they could not suffer themselves to be taxed by others. They were highly enraged with the state, and therefore told their governor through the regular channel of the convention that they would supply the judges with salaries if they did not depend upon the favour of the English Court. The governor signed this declaration for a year, and when it was brought in the next to be renewed, he refused to agree to it. The Americans grew offended and tried every

art of accusation before the ministry, but in vain, for their minds were for money and were consequently prepossessed in favour of the governor and his oppressions. When the stamp tax was repealed, Lord North proposed a tax on tea, and empowered the East India Company to trade to the West Indies; but when the tea was landed in America the colonists according to their covenants in the convention being the result of the oppressions which they suffered, threw a considerable quantity into the water and thus expressed their dissatisfaction. Their fury instead of abating increased and they inviting several cities to send their deputies to Philadelphia, declared themselves independent in a solemn assembly in which Washington was chosen to superintend their affairs. The leaders were after this trying to snatch ammunition and arms from Government officers; and making every preparation for their defence. The British on the other hand sent many military generals with the principal leaders, Generals Burgoyne and Cornwallis. The Americans after few first reverses, defeated Burgoyne at Saratoga and took him prisoner; and finally under the fresh and enlivening exertions of Washington, became victorious at New York over Cornwallis. This last battle secured their independence, for the British were unable to support so expensive and fruitless a war and therefore abandoned the attempt.

The chief actors were Washington and Franklin on the side of the Americans, and Burgoyne and Cornwallis on that of the British. Dr. Franklin is well known for his scientific discoveries, especially on electricity. Burgoyne was an accuser of Warren Hastings in the House of Commons, and Cornwallis who received such a defeat in America that he with difficulty retrieved his reputation in India, where he was appointed Governor General.

7. Pitt, son of the Earl of Chatham and younger of the same name, when appointed minister, brought his friend Fox with him to form what he called the coalition ministry. Pitt was originally serving the state in different capacities, the principal of which related to his being the minister; and Fox was also a servant of the state in the capacity of Secretary at War. They were two famous politicians, and Pitt when separated from Fox by their ultimate mutual jealousies, exerted his signal power to raise the strength of Britain.

8. Fox's bill for the administration of British India was divided into two parts: the one as regarded the administration in England and the other as India herself. He proposed for the first part, that instead of the Court of Directors 7 Commissioners be appointed by the Legislature, in whose hands the

whole of the administration, political, military and financial and judicial, may rest; that for the sake of regulating commercial business of the Company, 9 persons chosen from the Proprietors of East India Stock, of not less than 2000£, be nominated; that the former set be removable by the King at the address of parliament, and that the latter be dismissable at the address of the Directors, by the parliament; that Directors should enquire of any thing that is required within the period of 21 days after the receipt of such requisition; that the Directors institute a search into the circumstance whether against any Indian servant a complaint is pending, before they allow him to return home; that they should come to a decision within 15 days after they receive any suit; and that they should within three months after the receipt of any request for advice from any of the presidencies, give it; and so forth. The second part of his bill consisted in reciting the errors of Hastings' administration, and in preventing the like occurrence, rather than any fixed law: such as that no banyan of a governor be allowed to farm the lands because the banyan of Hastings had done so, &c. &c. and so on.

Pitt's bill was principally founded upon Lord North's propositions, with some amendments. He proposed a Board of Control to be instituted from among the Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Treasury, and such ministerial men who should have the whole power of determining the military, political, and financial business of India over the Court of Directors. That a Secret Committee of the Court of Directors be formed for the Board to transact private business or proceedings which required secrecy, and that such should be its proceedings that it shall be unknown to the Directors. That when a thing had passed the Directors and the Board, the Court of Proprietors had no power to change it. And that a Court be formed for the trial of offences committed in India, as also that another tribunal be established, before which all servants of the Company on their return home were to lay an inventory of their property. The minor regulations of Fox coincided with those of Pitt: such as the prohibition of taking presents from the ryots, which was formerly practised by the zemindars, &c. &c. &c.

The difference in the two bills was but not great, for the one, i. e. of Fox intended to keep the interest in the hands of the legislature, whereas the contents of the other bill were replete with the wishes of keeping that interest in the ministers through the pretence of the Crown.

9. Lord Cornwallis was appointed Governor General of India according to the new Act. In India villages are made of separate communities complete in its parts and headed by presidents. During the Mogul administration each country or province was placed under an officer for the realization of revenue, who as a matter of course, exercised the power of civil and criminal administration with an emolument arising solely from the share paid to them by the cultivators of land. Lord Cornwallis applied the term zemindars and from aristocratical principles, made them the principal proprietors of land. These in their turn leased out portions of land to the *ryots* under invariable or unalterable *pottahs*. This was the decennial settlement, and Cornwallis from an ill-calculated notion of the benefits of permanent settlement, wished to render it permanent; and so were his plans approved by the Directors. The criminal and civil functions of justice had been consigned to the collectors of revenue. Hence this complicated and contradictory business of the collectors, being detrimental to justice, a civil judge and a register were appointed in each zillah, with a cauzie, a mooftee, and a pundit; and native commissioners for trying causes below the rate of 50 rupees. Provincial Courts consisting of 3 judges of 3 grades, with a register and requisite number of cauzies and mooftees and pundits, were established. At Calcutta, the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut was established for trying suits above 1000 rupees, and especially for appeals above the Provincial Courts. This Court was composed of the Governor General as President and the Members of the Council. The establishment of these plans, made the appointment of vakeels necessary, who were therefore nominated, and they lived upon fees. Cornwallis abolished the *choute*, or a 4th part of the litigated sum which was kept for the judge. The judges were to act also as magistrates, and the Court of Circuit composed from the Provincial Court of Appeal, to perform the criminal duties over these judges. An appeal from these Courts of Circuit lay to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta; and these courts were not only to perform their duties officially, but also to report upon the state of the country.

10. Notwithstanding these revenue reforms and plans for the improvement of the finance, Mr. Mill clearly points out the evil effects of it. For in the case of arrears of revenue from zemindars, government ordained for its ownself that a summary proceeding in court be held, but when the case was of the zemindars, i. e. when he was to have any arrears from his *ryots*, he was left to the oppressed system of all the forms of the court and to all delays which legal proceedings admit of.

Thus a want of punctuality was observed on the part of the zemindars whose lands were therefore let to the highest bidder by auction ; and thus the poverty of the landed aristocracy of India was gradually becoming ruined. Nor were the ryots less oppressed for they were also left without protection.

11. The Rajah of Cherica having on account of loans, granted a territory to the English, but after a few days was so arrogant as to take it back by force. He being a tributary of Tippoo this conduct of his was complained of to him but he took no notice of it. This insult provoked the British, who were further enraged to see Tippoo force some of the lines of fortifications raised by the Rajah of Travancore, their ally, round his country, the British therefore declaring war against him, Lord Cornwallis himself took the field, and reinstating the Rajah who was dethroned, attacked and took possession of Bangalore. After this, meeting Tippoo at Arikera he defeated him. Tippoo flying into his capital, Seringapatam was besieged, but Cornwallis suffering much from the loss of his cattle, troops and stores, retired to Bangalore. Sometime after this a treaty was concluded in which Tippoo stipulated to pay 3 crores and 30 laks of rupees to the British, and to give two of his sons as hostages for future good conduct.

The origin of the last war with Tippoo is to be traced to the real truth that Lord Mornington wished to destroy him, being a frequent intruder of the peace of India. His sending for troops and assistance to the Isle of France, was cited as the reason for making war with him, and so was his secret correspondence with Napoleon, urged as an ostensible cause. However Tippoo being accused of treachery and fraud was declared an enemy who was to be extirpated and hence a war was declared. General Harris, with Colonel Wellesley(brother of the Governor) Baird, &c. were appointed to command in and conduct the war, which after the battles of Sedaseer and Mallavilly, and the final taking of Seringapatam, ended in the surrender of Mysore, and in the wished-for-death of the Sultaun.

In this war as the Nizam, the ally of the British, and the Mahrattahs assisted them, the country of Mysore was divided equally among the British and Nizam, because he, according to contract, really assisted them. The British took the southern parts and those near the sea and also those which might serve to communicate their eastern with their western possessions : the Nizam received a half of the whole half, near to his territories. The Mahrattahs got nothing great according to their contract for they were not so much forward as the Nizam ; and moreover temporized at times.

Tippoo was haughty, brave, intrepid, courageous and pious ; but not much learned or educated.

12. The principal advantages which the Marquis Wellesley conceived to result from the success of the war with the Mahrattah Chiefs Scindia and Holkar, were, that 1stly, all India would be no longer liable to the fierce encroachments of the Mahrattahs ; 2ndly, that by the subjugation of one powerful chief he would be able to draw all others to the yoke ; 3rdly, that by uniting all the others and reducing them to the states of pensionee he would be able to obtain their vast possessions and increase the finance of India ; 4thly, that by a pacific policy the evils of war being driven out, the arts of peace will be cultivated and riches flow into the country ; 5thly, that by subsidiary alliances, the troops of the Company being stationed in the courts of foreign Princes, the expenses of Government for the maintenance of the army would be too much retrenched ; and 6thly, that by a defensive alliance, he would not be obliged to precipitate India into a war for the injuries done to one of its petty constituents ; and so forth. Mr. Mill divides them into the heads of the treaty of Bassein concluded with the Peishwa and the results of that treaty upon Indian government. The subsidiary alliances were contracted with the native states, who for return of troops of the Company which they received for the defence of their territories, stipulated to maintain those troops at their own expense, and therefore often granted the revenues of provinces and countries in assignment to the Company.

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*The duties of man as a subject of the state and member of society, with illustrations from History.*

Of all the causes that promote the happiness and fortunes of man upon this earth, his duties as a subject and member of society are the most conspicuous, and as nothing of all the things with which he may be surrounded concerns him so much as his own fortune, they should demand his particular attention. It is more than doubtful whether a bad subject of a state or member of society has ever lived in happiness, or even in safety ; but it can never be denied that a good subject or member of state was ever deprived of that happiness which inseparably accompanies the performance of his duties. The most consummate knave or the ferocious robber who imposes

upon the credulity, or lives upon the lawful property of his fellow creatures, may for a time, or perhaps as long as he lives, practise his frauds or depredations with impunity and escape deserved punishment, yet that great principle within him, his conscience, never fails to tell him that though his guilt remained a secret to his judges on earth, his conduct should meet with its proper reward from the tribunal above. Even if he can disbelieve in the existence of a creator, he can never meditate without horror upon the mischiefs he has brought upon his neighbour, or how he shamefully betrayed his country. On the contrary the good subject or member of society glows with exultation to find that he has never committed an action which the principles of justice or benevolence did not warrant—that he has never disobeyed the laws of his country, or ever passed by an opportunity when he could do some good to his country or to his fellow creatures.

But whatever may be the specific moral qualities of these two propensities of the human mind, namely, that to do good and that to bring evils on others, they cannot both of them be subjected to human laws. The avowed intention of the laws of a country is to prevent and guard against all possible occurrence of evil, but no country has yet witnessed a law that exacted from men the practice of benevolence or humanity. To refrain ourselves from committing an injury to our neighbour is no virtue, whereas the least deviation from this rule is a great crime of which a man can be guilty. Justice is essential to the *existence*, but benevolence to the *prosperity* of a community. Though injustice is the professed principle of robbery, yet even a certain degree of justice is necessary for the preservation of a community of robbers. If every member of a community would prey upon the rights and privileges of his neighbour, surely nothing will deter the injured from returning double injury upon his malefactor. The laws or institutions would soon die away if every subject of the state will suffer himself to be impelled by his own passions. Like Charondas, the legislator of Thurium, every man should rather prefer the loss of his life to opposition to the laws of his country, if he should like to promote its fortunes or keep its laws in full force. A community is a composite whole, and its every member is an unit; and therefore its orderly disposition is destroyed if that unit neglects to perform its specified duties, as the harmony of a musical instrument is lost by the least irregularity in any one of its parts. When a certain subject opposes its institutions he must be corrected for the preservation of the whole, to refrain there-

fore from injuring others is no virtue for which a subject can deserve praise.

Benevolence is on the contrary a positive virtue, and it strikes us accordingly as the motives from which it flows imply greater or less degrees of self-sacrifice. How prosperous is that society whose every member is solicitous to promote each others welfare, and whose conduct is regulated by the rules of the most perfect propriety: on the contrary what a shocking sight is it to behold a community in which every sentiment of benevolence is extinct, and all its members are actuated by the most conflicting interests, and rancorously agitated by party spirit. Surely they are grievously mistaken who deprecate humanity, (though not avowedly) because it does not appear to them to fulfill that criterion by which they measure the specific merits of actions. Surely there is something in our solicitations for the welfare of our fellow creatures that more than compensates all the pains that we might incur in promoting it. If however nothing short of direct and *tangible* interest would satisfy them, let them be assured that our exertions for the promotion of the good of others, and particularly of those who in common with us are the members of the same community are at the same time the best exertions we can make for the advancement of our own private interests. Surely that mind must be too narrow and sordidly selfish that looks after nearest objects for its gratification. The community of affections is so constituted that they never fail to redound with increased strength upon him from whom they flow like money let out on interest, that returns with increased value into the purse of its owner.

A liberal and well constituted mind should need no directions where the duties of a subject or member of society reside, for however crossed by adverse circumstances it shall naturally incline to the best pursuits that are most congenial to it, like water that seeks its own level however it may be agitated. However, it never fails to strike those who want set rules for their conduct, that malevolence is naturally odious while benevolence commands the love and regard of all, and an uncommon degree of self-satisfaction, while the practice of that negative virtue called honesty, does always induce others to be honest towards us. Thus they should learn to regard humanity as a real positive good, and honesty though not a shining quality is not altogether undesirable. They should also observe that not to commit injustice to our neighbour is not a glaring virtue in a good subject, but loyalty or love for the state of which he is the subject must lie next to his heart. A good subject

should learn to know that the government is something which if he should ever come to be its head he should twist to his personal advantages ; but he should touch it with a religious fear as a contrivance that involves the fortunes of a myriad of individuals like himself. If there existed no such distinction between a good or bad subject, surely Washington would never have been termed a good citizen, or Aristides, surnamed the Just. The duties that he was to fulfill as a member of that society in which he was more immediately concerned, called upon the American hero to oppose the unwarrantable measures of England, and he infused his own spirit into the breasts of his countrymen. And it is more than doubtful whether if there were no Washington, the United States would have been reckoned an unit in the community of independent nations. Aristides, when placed at the head of the Athenian commonwealth, guided it not as the storms of the selfish passions might solicit, but as the interest of the government would have it done. It is said he died poor though the treasury of Greece was under his management. The appellation of a *patriot* is also applied to Pitt, who is said to have breathed his patriotism with his life in the council chamber, whilst exhorting his countrymen to the vigorous prosecution of that war for opposing which Washington has been marked out as one of the most conspicuous characters that the world has ever seen. Cowper, alluding to Wolf and Pitt, cries out

“ But those suns are set rise some other such,  
Or all we have seen is mere idle talk.”

The same principle can never produce two contradictory phenomena ; if therefore the meed of hatred of tyranny and love of country be due to Washington, certainly Pitt cannot be denominated a patriot. However it is an instance where the definition of the word loyalty is found. Pitt opposed the American war when it was first set on foot, but howsoever he might have deprecated the war he could not see England disgraced. This has thrown upon him that dazzling halo with which Cowper invests him in his dying moment. Loyalty may not therefore always keep justice in view, but love of ones own country is its essential ingredient. It will not be necessary to enumerate instances where it is observed that the performance of our duties towards the community to which we belong and towards our fellow-members of that community is at once the best recommendation we can procure for our own good. However without introducing new examples let us conclude by saying that Washington was the general of the Americans, because they found him to be their well-

wisher, and Aristides was the treasurer of Greece because he excelled others in honesty and the love of his country.

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### English Essay.

*The duties of man as a subject of the state and as a member of society, with illustrations from History.*

A state bears the same relation to its subjects that a mother does to her children. Every man as a subject of the state he lives under, and as a member of society, is in duty bound to try his utmost to promote its welfare, to contribute to its aggrandizement, and in short to take advantage of every opportunity which may come to his way and which may in the least conduce to the improvement of its morals and of its political importance, the performance of these duties, which a subject owes to his country, is highly necessary to its durability. As a bee hive, by the joint but small labors of the bees, grows daily in magnitude, so a state, by the small contributions of its individual members, obtains its political celebrity.

How little can a man accomplish when left to his own individual resources; as his bodily strength is not sufficient to enable him to defend himself from his foes, his wrongs will remain unrevenged, and he will be obliged to submit patiently to indignities which for want of strength he will be unable to repay. If on the contrary he belong to any community, the injury done to him will be considered an insult done to the whole community of which he is a member, his strength will be the strength of all, and his cause will be the cause of the nation or the state in general. It was a maxim among the Romans, that an insult given to the meanest of them, should be considered an insult given to Rome herself, and *should* be the maxim of all good governments. The modern history furnishes us with a brilliant example in which we see the same principle recognized by the British government, for what gave rise to the Spanish war during the reign of George II.? It was the cause of a single individual—a merchant that was ill-treated by the Spaniards. Again his mental powers are not sufficient to enable to devise all means for the enlargement of the sphere of his pleasures and luxuries. How many thousands of people were employed to bring the art of preparing cloth, one of the most common necessaries of life, to its present state. He could not alone have discovered the fibrousness of cotton, then the art of spinning, then

that of weaving, then that of bleaching, and then that of washing. How capacious, however his mental powers might be, so that it would have been impossible for him to be left to his own ingenuity, to produce one of the common things without the assistance of the other members of society, hence it is evident, that the state to which he belongs, and the community in which he lives, increase his power as well as add to his enjoyment, so that he is highly interested in the efficiency of the one and the improvement of the other.

True it is that every member in the formation of the state is obliged to part with a portion of his immunities, and to sacrifice a number of advantages, which he then possessed, still the benefits which he subsequently reaps from it more than compensates for his former petty losses. When Lycurgus legislated for the Lacedemonians, many of the nobles considered themselves highly injured, but their erroneous notions vanished when they observed the subsequent aggrandizement of their state and of their happiness inherent thereto.

Patriotism has been in ancient and is as well in modern times, talked of as a great virtue, but what is it after all? it is the due performance of the duties which a man owes his native country. Now in proportion as these duties are performed, the state rises to importance. Among the Greeks and the Romans this virtue was held in such high estimation that they cared very little for their lives, when their sacrifice might be attended with benefits to their country. They considered themselves created, as it were, solely for the service for their respective states. As long as this virtue continued to operate with full force in these states, they were able almost to effect miracles in the political world, but when this became extinct, when Greece produced no more a Codrus, a Theseus, a Themistocles, an Aristiades, or a Pericles, and when Rome no more gave birth to a Corilianus, a Decius, a Manlius, or a Brutus, they gradually dwindled into nothingness.

As long as the functions of any government are duly discharged by its officers, and as long as the members are actuated by the feelings of patriotism, and as long as its every member however insignificant, exerts in the cause of his country, there is no probability of the downfall of the state.

Man is naturally a selfish creature, and hesitates to undertake any action where there is any chance of private loss, but when moral cultivation has banished from his mind these puerile considerations, and when his judgment has obtained that degree of polish, which enables him to distinguish his true interest from apparent, he will unscrupulously, nay gladly,

embrace every opportunity of serving his country. A subject commits the same guilt for not serving conscientiously in the cause of his country, which a child does by acting contrary to the orders of its parents, and both are equally punishable, one by the laws of the realm, the other by those of the Almighty. God has created man a social creature, and every one that in the least breaks the rules by which he is bound to society he lives in, infringes the order of God, and thereby becomes sinful.

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### Bengalee Essay.

পূর্বতন গ্রীক ও হিন্দুজাতিদের মধ্যে কোন জাতি সাহিত্য পদার্থ ও দর্শন বিষয়ের চালনাতে অধিক কৃতকার্য হইয়াছিল।

বিষ্ণু বিষয়ে ভারতবর্ষের ঘান্ধ ছুরবস্তু এক্ষণে দর্শন করা হাইতেছে পূর্বকালে তাত্ত্ব ছিলনা, মহামহা পশ্চিতদিগের এককালে এই ভারতভূমি বাসস্থান ছিল, এক সময়ে বাল্মীকি তাস কাঞ্জিনাস সূর্যসিদ্ধান্ত প্রস্তুতি এই ভারতবর্ষে কালঘাপন করিয়া গিয়াছেন এবং তাঁহাদিগের জ্ঞান ও বশঃ প্রভাব ছায়া এককালীন ভারতবর্ষের স্মৃতিশৈলি হইয়াছিল।

প্রাচীন গ্রীক জাতিরা ধাঁহাদিগের সভ্যতা ইন্দোনেসীয় ইউরোপীয় সভ্যতার বীজকল্প হইয়াছিল কোন কোন বিষয়ে তাঁহারাও এতদেশবাসি গণ অপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট ছিলেন না।

সাহিত্য বিষ্ণুর চালনায় বোধ করি গ্রীক দেশীয় এবং এতদেশীয় মহাজ্ঞারা সমরংপে কৃতকার্য হইয়াছিলেন। ঘান্ধ কবিতা বিষয়ে হোমর গ্রীকদিগের আদি এবং রত্ন বিশেষ বাল্মীকি মহামূর্তি আমাদিগের তাত্ত্ব। ইঞ্জিয়েলুছে এমত কোন উৎকৃষ্ট বর্ণনা নাই যাহার তুল্য অথবা উৎকৃষ্ট রামায়ণে প্রাণ্মুক্ত হওয়া ঘায় না। প্রথমাবধি শেষ পর্যন্ত উভয়

এহই স্বচ্ছত হইয়াছে। হিতোপদেশ এবং মীতি বাস্ত উভয়েরই গুহ্যে ছুরিছুরি স্থানে বিস্তৃত আছে। গুৰুক জাতীয় কবিদিগের মধ্যে হিসিয়দ যেন্নপ হিন্দুজাতির মধ্যে মাসও সেই রূপ। বর্ণনা বিষয়ে উভয়েরই সুস্থ ক্ষমতা বরং বোধ করি হিসিয়দ অপেক্ষা মাত্র উৎকৃষ্ট। আমাদিগের কালিদাসের কবিতা স্থানে স্থানে মাহশ স্বকোমল, অহঙ্কার করিয়া বলা যাইতে পারে যে তাহশ স্বকোমল কবিতা অস্ত ভাষায় ছস্ত্রাণ্ড। উভয় পাঠক কৃত্তক কালিদাসের কবিতা পাঠ হইলে শ্রোতা আনন্দে প্রকাশিত হইয়া বোধ করিতে থাকেন যে রুখি কোকিল খনি আমার কর্ণ কুহরে প্রবেশ করিতেছে, আহা বিক্রম উর্বসির এবং শহস্রার মধ্যে কত কত স্থান আছে যাহা শুবণ মাত্রেই শরীর আত্ম হইতে থাকে। রম্বুবণ্ড মধ্যে অজ রাজার বিজাপ বর্ণনা শুবণ করিলে কোন্ত ছান্তির বা ছঃথের উদয় হয় এবং সেই মূহৰ্ত্তে সংসার ধর্ম পরিষ্কাগ করিয়া বৈরাণ্য ধর্ম অবগত্বন করিতে ইচ্ছা না হয়। পুরৰ্বার কালিদাসের কবিতার রসান্বাদন হইলে বোধ হইতে থাকে যে যেত্তকি কবি রুখি তাহার সন্তান “তুচ্ছ বুজ্জপদ”। বিচুষক তত্ত্বিয়া নলোদয় গুহ্যের মামোলেখ করিয়া কহিয়া থাকেন যে যমক কবিতা জিধিয়া ইহাতে যে রূপ বাজকতা প্রকাশ আছে গুৰুক এবং জাটিন কবিয়া তজ্জপ কবিতা রচনা স্থারা বাজকতা প্রকাশ করিতে হয় জ্ঞান করিতেন। এক জন মহা কবির উপর এন্নপ দোষারোপ করিবার পূর্বে বিবেচনা করা উচিত যে নলোদয় গুহ্য রচনা করিবার মূল্যিত্ব কারণ কি?। বরকুচি কতকক্ষণিন যমক কবিতা রচনা করিয়া অহঙ্কারের সহিত কহিয়াছিলেন যে যেত্তকি এন্নপ কবিতা রচনা করিতে পারিবেক তাহাকে আমি এক কোশ পথ স্বত্বে করিয়া আইয়া যাইব ইহা শুবণ করিয়া কালিদাস তাহাকে উভয়ের করিলেন যে নবরসে বজ্জিত যে যমক কবিতা তাহা রচনা করা কবির মুখ্য কর্ম নহে এবং অনায়াস পূর্বক হইতে পারে ইহা বজ্জিয়া তদনন্তর মহাকবি নলোদয় রচনা করিতে প্রস্তুত হইলেন। অবশ্য স্বীকার করি যে সংস্কৃত কবিয়া

গীক অথবা জাটিন কবিদের অপেক্ষা যন্মক কবিতা অধিক রচনা করিয়া থাকেন কিন্তু সে কেবল অপেক্ষাকৃত দোষ এবং সে দোষের পরিশেৰ্ষনাৰ্থ বিষ্ণুর শুণ আছে। এক আধুনিক কবি কহিয়াছেন যে কবিতারপ কথা বাল্লীক কৃত জন্ম প্রাণ হইয়া যাস কৃত পোষিত হইয়াছিলেন কিন্তু তাঁহার বিবাহ কালিদাসের সহিত হইয়াছিল। অল্প বান্ধের মধ্যে কি বিগুঁজ কথা! আপেক্ষা করিয়ে যুক্তি স্বদেশের কবিকে পাইয়া মুক্তখা ছাড়িয়া তাঁহার প্রতি অধিক যন্মোধোগ প্রদান করা হইয়াছে। নাটক রচনায় গীক কবিয়া সংস্কৃত কবিদিগের অপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট বহেন সংস্কৃত বাটকের সংখ্যা অপেক্ষা। তাঁহাদের নাটকের সংখ্যা অধিক বটে। ইউরিপিডিস সফোক্লিস প্রাণ্তির রচিত নাটক যে রূপ রূপ্যাত এবং উত্তম গুহ্যত আমাদিগের শৰ্মস্তুতা রত্নাবলি বিক্রয় উর্বসি বেধি সংহার বাটকও সেইরূপ। গচ্ছ রচনায় গীকদিগের উত্তম উত্তম লেখক আছে সংস্কৃত উত্তম গচ্ছ লেখক প্রায় কেহই নাই কিন্তু সংস্কৃত পুরাণ সকল যাহা পুরাণত বিধায়ে অঙ্গাপি বিধায় নহে কবিতা বিধায়ে আমাদের সাহিত্যের অন্তর্গত গৌরবের অঙ্গ। গীক ভাষা যে রূপ মিষ্টি এবং সংক্ষেপে অধিক ভাব প্রকাশ করিতে পারে সংস্কৃত ভাষারও সেই শুণ বয়ং উভয় ভাষার সুপণ্ডিত কোন কোন গুরুত্ব কহিয়াছেন যে মিষ্টি অঙ্গ এবং সংক্ষেপে ভাব প্রকাশ করণ জন্ম গীক অপেক্ষা সংস্কৃত উৎকৃষ্ট।

পদার্থ বিজ্ঞার চালনাতে গুরুকেয়া কি হিমুরা অধিক কৃতকাৰ্য হইয়াছিল তাহা মীমাংসা করা অতি ছক্টিন যেহেতু হিমুদিগের পদার্থ বিজ্ঞানসম্বৰ্ধীয় অনেক গুরু একেবারে বিবাশকে পাইয়াছে। অধুনা ইউরোপ মহাজৰীপে পদার্থ বিজ্ঞার যেরূপ সুসিদ্ধরূপে চালনা হইয়া থগোল হুগোল পাতাল প্রাণ্তের জ্বাল আত হইয়াছে এবং তাহারা অন্ততো ভয়ে সম্মত পথে গমন হইতেছে এবং মহাত্মের উপকার জন্ম নানা প্রকার যে বিশ্বিত হইতেছে তাহা চিন্তা কৰিলে এই ভাবের উদ্দয় হয় যে

যেরূপ বিড়ালে এবং সিংহে তুলনা গুৰুক কি হিন্দুদিগের পদার্থ বিষ্টা সম্পূর্ণ ইউরোপীয় পদার্থ বিষ্টার সহিত তুলনায় সেইরূপ। পদার্থ বিষ্টার মধ্যে জ্যোতির্বিষ্টা উভয় জাতি অধিক চাখনা করিয়াছিল উভয় জাতিরই এমত ক্ষমতা হইয়াছিল যে চক্রগুহ্য ও সূর্যগুহ্যের কাল নিরূপণ করিতে পারিত এবং আমাদেরও সূর্যসিদ্ধান্ত পৃথিবীর আকার কদম্ব কুসুমের স্থায় বলিয়া ধাহা স্থির করিয়াছিলেন গুৰুক জ্যোতির্বেষ্টারাও অবশেষে সেইরূপ সিদ্ধান্ত করিয়াছিলেন সূর্যসিদ্ধান্তের মতে পৃথিবী অচল টলমি প্রভৃতি গুৰুক জ্যোতির্বেষ্টাদেরও সেই মত। গুৰুকেরা ও হিন্দুরা চক্র সূর্য কত চুর ধাহা গণনা করিয়া স্থির করিয়াছিলেন তাহা উভয়ই কাল্পনিক। এবিধায়ে জ্যোতির্বিষ্টায় রহি জাতিই তুল। পদার্থ বিষ্টার চাখনায় অস্তান্ত অংশে হিন্দুদিগের অপেক্ষা গুৰুকেরা অধিক ক্রতকার্য হইয়াছিল। আকীর্মিডিস প্রভৃতি গুৰুক মহাপুরুষেরা অনেক অনেক বিষয়ের মীমাংসা করিয়াছেন এবং অনেক বিষয়ের নিয়ম নির্দ্বারিত করিয়াছেন সুতরাং পূর্বতন হিন্দুজাতির পদার্থ বিষ্টার অবস্থা যাহা তাঁহাদের গুৰু দর্শন কূরা জান। জাইতেছে বলিতে হইবে যে গুৰুকদিগের পদার্থ বিষ্টার অবস্থা অপেক্ষা অপৰ্যাপ্ত ছিল।

কিন্তু দর্শন বিষ্টায় হিন্দুরা গুৰুক জাতি অপেক্ষা যে উৎকৃষ্ট ছিল তাহার কোন সন্দেহ নাই। বেদান্ত দর্শনের স্থায় গুৰুক শাস্ত্রে কোন দর্শন নাই। আমাদের ষড়দর্শনের অন্ত পঞ্চ দর্শন যষ্টিপিণ্ড উৎকৃষ্টতাতে বেদান্ত দর্শনের তুল্য নহে তথাপি গুৰুকদিগের কোন দর্শন তদপেক্ষণ উৎকৃষ্ট নহে। আহা আমাদের দর্শন শাস্ত্রে যে রূপ পাণ্ডিত্যতা প্রকাশ হইয়াছে তাহা শুনিলে পূর্বকালের প্রতি কি পর্যন্ত অক্ষা জরু। আস্তার অক্ষয়তা গুৰুক ও হিন্দু দর্শন শাস্ত্র উভয়েই প্রমাণ করিয়াছেন। মনের গতির নিয়ম সূক্ষ্মরূপে গুৰুকেরা কি হিন্দুরা কেহই স্থির করিতে পারেন নাই। পরকাল বিষয়ে উভয় দেশীয় দর্শন শাস্ত্রেই গোজযোগ করিয়াছেন। অনন্তর এই বাচ্য যে আমাদের স্বদেশীয় দর্শন শাস্ত্রের ধারণ

কোন প্রশ্নসা করিনা অবশ্যই স্বীকার করিতে হইবেক পূর্বকান্দের কোন দর্শন শান্তিই দর্শন শান্তের নির্ময় করণের বিষয়ে সুজ্ঞানে সিদ্ধান্ত করিতে পারেন নাই।

PROSUNNOOCOMAR SURBADHICAURY,  
1st Class, Hindu College.

## HOOGHLY COLLEGE.

### Bengalee Essay.

পূর্বতন গুুক ও হিন্দু জাতিদের মধ্যে কোন্ত জাতি সাহস্র পদার্থ ও দর্শন  
বিষ্টার চালনাতে অধিক কৃতকার্ত হইয়াছিল।

এই ভারতমণ্ডল পূর্বতন পশ্চিত সমূহ তাঁহারদিগের জন্মস্থিতি  
নানা বিধি মনোরূপ বন উপর গিরি মধ্য মন্দি হৃষি জলা প্রস্তুতি সদাচারণ  
হস্তির চিত্তে সমর্পন করিয়া এবং সুগঁজি ফুল ও মনোহর ফুল  
ইঠানিতে ভারাকুন্ত তরু নিকু হইতে প্রেরিত পৰন হিজোলে উজ্জ্বাসিত  
হইয়া তাঁহারদিগের মানস রাজিৰে প্রফুল্ল জনক পদার্থ সকল বর্ণনার  
মনোযোগ করিতেন এবং এতিয়মিষ্ট কঠোরাজোচনা যে ইতিহাস বিচা-  
চর্চা তাহাতে ষষ্ঠীজ ছিলেন না। সুতরাং এদেশে ইতিহাস এবং মহা-  
অনগণের বাস্তুকালাৰস্থাবৰ্ধি পঞ্চত প্রাণি পর্যন্ত তাঁহারদিগের জীবন  
ষষ্ঠান্ত বিষয়ক গুচ্ছ অতি বিৱৰণ। তবে পূর্বকান্দের অতি মহৎ ষষ্ঠী  
সকলের ষষ্ঠান্ত কিঞ্চিৎ ধাহা রামায়ণাদি গুচ্ছে প্রাণু হওয়া ধায়  
তাহা অতি অল্প এবং সকল স্থানে বিশ্বাস জনক নহে।

গুীক জাতিৱা আমাৰদেৱ অপেক্ষা এই ছই বিষয়ে শুষ্ঠি; তাঁহারা  
তাঁহারদিগের দেশে ষেৱ সকল প্রধানঃ উপন্দিত ও আশ্চর্য ষষ্ঠী  
উপস্থিত হইয়াছিল এবং ষেৱ সকল প্রধানঃ মহাজ্ঞাৱা জন্মিয়াছিলেন

তাহারদের জীবন উত্তোল্প এ সময়ের গুরু মধ্যে জিধিরা রাখিয়াছেন যথে দেখা পাইতেছে পুটার্ক প্রস্তুতি গুরু কারকেরা মহাজন সমূহের জীবনেতিহাস বিষয়ক প্রস্তুত জিধিরাছেন। হিরোডোটাস, জেনোফনাদি জনেরা তাহারদিগের দেশের বর্চনা সকলের উত্তোল্প স্বর্গ গুরু সংগৃহ করিয়াছেন।

গুরুকদের মধ্যে ইতিহাস বিষ্টার এমত চালনা থাকিবার কারণ এই যে গ্রিশ দেশ নানাংশে বিভক্ত ছিল এ অস্ত সর্বদাই পরম্পরার বিবাদ কলহ উপস্থিত হইত রূতরাং সকল শক্তি তাহারদের দেশের উত্তোল্প প্রবণেছুক হইলে গ্রস্তকর্ত্তা এই রূবেগে তৎকালের ইতিহাস গুরু প্রস্তুত করিত।

ধারা হউক হিম্মু কবিয়া গ্রিকদিগ হইতে প্রধান। সংস্কৃত ভাষা হয় ইহার এক স্পষ্ট প্রমাণ। সংস্কৃত ভাষা যে গ্রিক ভাষা হইতে উত্তম তাহা সর্ববাদি সম্মত। কি হিম্মু কি ইংরাজ উভয় জাতীয়েরাই একথা জীৱকার করেন। মহামাহোপাধ্যায় সর্ব বিষ্টানিধি কৃষ্ণ অধ্যুত জোনুস সাহেব ও উইলসন সাহেব ও অস্তান্ত সকলের দ্বারাই উক হইয়াছে যে সংস্কৃত ভাষা মনের ভাব স্পষ্টরূপে প্রকাশ করিতে প্রেমত উপমুক্ত এমত হৃষি-মোপরি আর তাহার ছিতীয় পাওয়া পায় না।

এইক্ষণে ইহা সকলেরি মানিতে হইবেক যে যে শক্তিদিগের ভাষা এরূপ বাহ্য তাহারদের ভাব ও বিষধি বিচিত্র প্রকার ছিল। অধিকস্ত কবিতার উত্তমতা উৎকর্ষ ভাবেতে ও শুলগিত স্মৃতি বাস্ত বিষ্টাসে অধিক নির্ভর করে অতএব ভারতবর্ষের কবি সকল অস্তু দেশীয় কবি বর্গাপেক্ষা অষ্ট ছিল ইহা বিলক্ষণ দুর্বা পাইতেছে।

তর্ক এবং তত্ত্ব শাস্ত্র এবং রাজনীতি বিষয়ক বিষ্টায় উভয়েতেই সমান ছিল।

আরিষ্টটেলের কাটিগোরি কণান এবং গৌতমাদি মহার্থিদিগের পদাৰ্থ নির্ণয় বিষয়ক গুরু এ ছই প্রস্তুত সুকলিত করিয়া পাঠানস্তুর সর্বজনের স্পষ্ট বোধ হইবেক যে এতক্ষণ বিষয় আলোচনায় উভয় জাতীয়েরাই

তুল্যরূপে ক্রমতাপন্ন ছিল তার পাতঙ্গের মীমাংসা প্রতিতি দর্শন শান্তে  
অগামীখরের অস্তিত্ব ও মানা শুণ সহজীয় যে সকল সংকথা আছে  
তাহা গুুকদের প্লেটোর অনুত্ত রচনার সহিত তারতম্য করিবে বড় খাট  
প্রকাশ পাইবেক না ।

গুুকেরা হিন্দুদিগের অপেক্ষা পদার্থ বিজ্ঞান কোনো শাখায় প্রধান ।  
যথা ছুগোল বিজ্ঞা, হিন্দু লোকেরা প্রথমাবধি এই শান্তে নিতান্ত অস্ত  
তাহার কারণ এই স্বদেশ সীমা পরিজ্ঞাগ করত সিজু মদী পার হইতে  
কিম্বা অর্বব্যানারোহণ প্রৱাসের সাগর তটস্থ অগ্রঃ২ দেশ বিদেশ  
সমৰ্পণ করাতে এতদেশস্থ ধর্মশাস্ত্র প্রথমত এক প্রধান বাধা, তত্ত্বজীত  
হিন্দুলোকেরা স্বভাবত অন্তর্বস্তু ভীত এইঃ২ কারণ বশত তাহারা বিদেশ  
উত্তোলন প্রায় কিছুই জানিতেন না । অন্তু গুুকেরা এ বিজ্ঞানে তারতম্য  
রূপে বিঅক্ষণ পারদর্শী ছিল ।

পিথেগোরাস প্রতিতি শ্রীক দেশস্থ বিচক্ষণ বর্গ প্রচুর বিজ্ঞানাশি জাতের  
নিমিত্তে দেশ বিদেশ পর্শ্চটন করিয়াছিলেন । এইরূপে উক্ত জাতিদিগের  
মধ্যে তাহারদের দেশের চতুর্পার্শস্থ প্রদেশের বিবরণ প্রচলিত ছিল ।

অধিকত দেখা দাইতেছে যে অনেকজাতের নামক মাসিডনের সুপতি  
ষৎকালে ভারতস্থি আক্রমণ করিয়াছিলেন তখন তাহার সমভিত্তিহারে  
যে সকল পশ্চিত রন্ধন আগমন করেন তাহারা এখানকার তাৎক্ষণ্যে  
জিথিয়া অহঁয়া থান । অতএব এইরূপে শ্রীক লোকেরা হিন্দু জাতি  
অপেক্ষা বিদেশ উত্তোলন অধিক জ্ঞাত ছিল ।

নতুবা অগ্রঃ২ শান্তে উভয়পক্ষেতেই তুল্যরূপে বিজ্ঞ ছিলেন জ্ঞাতিষ্য  
শান্তে থথিবীর পরিয়াণ মিলপথ মজল রবি আদি নব গুহ পুঁজের ছুর  
ও চৰ্দ সুর্যের গুহণ গণনা ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে উভয়পক্ষেতেই সমানরূপে  
বিপুল ছিলেন ।

জ্ঞাতিষ্য শান্তে বিষয়ক একটা বড় আশচর্ত্ত কথা আছে এহুলে কহা  
কর্ত্ত গুুকদের মধ্যে পেরিপটেটিক উপাধি ধারি এক দল দর্শনিকেরদের

এমত মত হিস যে পৃথিবী গতি বিশিষ্ট এবং সূর্যদেব নিষ্ঠল স্বভাব । হিমুস্থানের অরিয়াভট্ট নামে এক জন জ্যোতিষ শাস্ত্র মহা মহোপন্থিত এমত বলেন যে পৃথিবীর আঙ্কিক গতি আছে । এবং আর একজন হিমু পন্থিত কল্ক উক্ত ইষ্টয়াছে যে পৃথিবী সূর্যাকর্ষণ শক্তিতে থেসে রহিয়াছে । এই সকল বড় চৰঁকার কথা কারণ কোপৰ্চিকস ও নিউটন নামক মহাজ্ঞানিগের এই সকলকে ছুরিঃ প্রমাণিত্বারা সপ্রয়াণ করাতে এতাবধি তাঁহারদের নাম দেনীগুরুনুরপে মহুষ সভাতে প্রকাশ পাইতেছে । জ্যোতির্বিদ্যাতে ধেনিস প্রফুল্ল গুকদের যে মত আছে সূর্যসিদ্ধান্ত সিদ্ধান্ত শিরোমণি প্রফুল্ল আমারনিগেরও আছে ।

শ্রীকান্তিপ্রসৱ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ।