

## The London Gazette.

## Bublished by Authority.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1862.

Foreign Office, September 15, 1862.

REGULATIONS FOR HER MAJESTY'S DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

1. Nomination, qualification, and examination of candidates for Unpaid Attachéships.

CANDIDATES for the situation of Attaché in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service will continue to be nominated by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and they must be prepared to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners within six months after their nomination if they elect to undergo only one examination (which single examination will, in that case, exempt them from any further examination previously to their receiving Commissions as Secretaries) or within three months if they prefer to undergo two examinations as heretofore. In the latter case the second examination may be deferred until the candidate is prepared to undergo it.

Candidates on presenting themselves for examination on their nomination must have completed the twenty-first year of their age, and not

have exceeded the twenty-sixth.

In the case of candidates electing to undergo only one examination, such examination will comprise the following matters:—

a. Orthography and handwriting.

b. General intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which the candidate acquits himself, and specifically by the quickness he may show in seizing the points in papers read to him, or read over by him, once or twice.

c. Précis.

d. The candidate must satisfy the Examiners that he is thoroughly well grounded in the Latin grammar, and that he is able to construe and parse a portion of some good classical Latin author, and to give the derivations of words.

e. An accurate knowledge of French grammar, fluency in French conversation, correctness of translation from French into English, and from English into French, and French composition.

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f. An accurate knowledge of German grammar, a tolerable degree of fluency in German conversation, and correctness of translation from German into English, and from English into German.

g. A fair knowledge of the political history of Europe, and of North and South America, from the year 1660 to 1860 inclusive, and of the most important international transactions during that period.

h. A general knowledge of geography.

i. The first four rules of arithmetic and decimal fractions as given with examples in Colenso's Arithmetic.

j. The first book of Euclid.

k. A general knowledge of maritime and international law, to be acquired from Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," and the first volume of Kent's "Commentary."

1. Candidates will be allowed, at their option, to be examined in Spanish and Italian in addition

to the above subjects.

In the case of candidates electing to undergo two examinations, the first examination will comprise the following subjects:—

1. Orthography; 2. Handwriting; 3. Précis; 4. Latin; 5. Arithmetic; 6. Geography.

7. General intelligence, except as regards

specific tests.

- 8. An accurate knowledge of French grammar, correctness of translation from French into English, and such a facility of speaking French as may show aptitude for acquiring fluency after a residence abroad.
- 9. An accurate knowledge of German gram-
- 10. A general knowledge of the political history of Europe, and of North and South America, from 1790 to 1815, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions of that period.

In either case, candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland, will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

Candidates who shall have elected to undergo two examinations must be prepared to satisfy the examiners, if required to do so, as to their acquaintance with the various matters which come within the single examination (except as regards Latin, geography, and arithmetic, in which such candidates are exempted from being re-examined); and they will, moreover, be required, for their second examination, to draw up a report on the general commercial and political relations of the several countries in which they may have resided; and on the internal polity and administration, the