त्वागः—liberality, giving gifts. वाच्यताम—the state of being censured or talked of with contempt.

प्रतिबद्ध:—bound up with, attached to. सह तेनोदयी व्ययी—
whose rise or fall (lit. expenditure, sinking etc.) depends
upon &c. प्राणेषु &c.—to superintend matters concerning
the person and the exchequer of the king. श्विस:—
tossed about.

यतौ—judiciously regulated, within proper bounds-भन्यवेक्षा—regard, consideration. अनुपेक्षा (v. l.)-absence of disregard or neglect of (the servant's interest). उच्चयापचयौ—rise and fall, prosperity and adversity. अमात्वा इति—with the consideration that they are mere ministers (i. e. subordinate to the king). अवमन्येत् the Parasm. is irregular.

P. 84. स्वलत: →stumbling, sinking.

विषमः—Cf नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेन्द्रमापि कर्षति । स एव प्रच्युतः स्थान। च्छुनापि परिभूयते ॥ योधयेत्–should make his soldiers fight.

सिहायते—i. e. fights as bravely as the lion. Denom verb. उपजाप:—Lit. whispering into the ear, hence secret overtures or negotiations (with the friends of the &c.), treachery etc. चिरारोध:—long blockading on all sides. लङ्घनोपाया:—the ways of taking or eapturing (a fort). सुनिच्नत—what is well planned, a good scheme. सुनिक्चन—a good display of valour. निचारचेत्—should hesitate, pause to think. Mah. Bhár. Vana. XXX. 7. Or सुन्न , सुनिच्न may be taken as adjectives qualifying सुदुद्धं and सुन्ता, चिन्न—fighting or retreating should be well determined upon beforehand, and should de done in a brave manner. मन्द्गति:—मन्दा गतिर्यस्य a Bah. Comp. सारसिंद्रतीय:—सारसिंद्रतीयो यस्य who had the Sårasa for a second, i. e. companion; accompained by. दु:सहम्—दु:खेन सोढुं शक्यम् heart-rending.

मन्मांसाहर — i. e. let the enemy first kill me and then enter etc. The meaning is—'The enemy shall not enter until I am killed etc.'

P. 85. 787-clever, competent, able.

Sl. 142.—is taken fr. the Venî. III. 4, where it is addressed by Asvatthaman to the army of Duryodhana, which was commanded by his father, as it returned from the field of battle af fed his acher's death.