

dreamed of money, but found coals in his bed when he awoke.

(144) This is taken from Euripides, *Bellerophon*, 15.

(145) Reference is here made to the story of Zeus and Danaë. See note 106.

(146) Midas was the son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. He having done some service for Bacchus, the latter promised to give him whatever he desired. Midas replied, that he wished to have the power of turning everything he touched into gold. This request was granted him; but he it perceived his folly, for his victuals becoming gold, he looked danger of starving. He requested Bacchus to restore him of this gift, and was directed to wash himself in the river Pactolus, which thus acquired its golden sands.

(147) See note 31.

(148) This refers to the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, in Phocis. Valuable presents were required to be made by those consulting it, so that for riches, splendour, and magnificence, this oracle surpassed all others. It was situated between the two peaks of Mount Parnassus.

(149) The Persian kings were proverbially noted for their wealth and luxuriousness. Compare *Horace*, *Carm.* III. 9, 4.

(150) Pan, said to have been born of Hermes and Penelope, was the god of shepherds, flocks, herds, and everything that related to rural life. He is described with a smiling ruddy face, flat nose, two horns and a beard; the legs, tail, and feet of a goat, and holding a shepherd's crook in his hand. He resided principally in Arcadia. When the Gauls, under their leader Brennus, invaded Greece, and were about to plunder the city of Delphi, Pan is said to have frightened them so much during the night, that they fled without any one pursuing them: hence our word "panic," which means a sudden fright without real cause.

(151) At Athens there was an altar of Mercy.