

the Macedonian King. From these, and many other examples which I might adduce, it will be seen that the Prisoner is indeed of ancient days; and you, gentlemen, will discover what has been the business of the Prisoner at the Bar, where he has found admittance.

During his long career, he has been the companion of the great men of every age, as also of the poor and miserable—for he has one great characteristic, he is no respecter of persons. Philip of Macedonia, one of the most subtle politicians of the day, was at times completely subdued by the Prisoner at the Bar. It was under his influence that he so conducted himself as to call forth, from Alexander, his own son, the cutting sarcasm—"Men of Macedonia, see there the man who was preparing to pass from Europe into Asia; he is not able to pass from one table to the other without falling." It was at a feast, when irritated by indulgence in strong liquors, that the quarrel arose which caused Philip, in the midst of his splendour, to fall by the hand of an assassin.

Alexander the Great, whose fame has been sounded far and wide, the conqueror of the world—a man who, in the early part of his career, was so temperate and abstemious, that he is said to have remarked, when the Queen of Caria sent him some choice dishes, accompanied by some excellent bakers and cooks, that he had been supplied with better cooks by his tutor, Leonides, viz., a march before day to dress his dinner, and a light dinner to prepare his supper. This mighty monarch, I say, was afterwards so completely subdued by the Prisoner at the Bar, as at one time to attempt to burn the ancient palace of Xerxes. It was under his influence that he murdered his bosom friend, Cletes, and, afterwards, from grief, would have put an end to his own existence, had he not been closely watched by his attendants. And it was under his influence that he was laid in a drunkard's grave, at the early age of 33. Seneca, in speaking of the death of Alexander, says—"Here is this hero, invincible by all the toils of prodigious marches, by all the dangers of sieges and combats, by the most violent extremes of heat and cold—here he lies conquered by his intemperance, and struck to the earth by the fatal cup of Hercules."

It was under the influence of the Prisoner at the Bar that Aurelius, chief magistrate of Thebes, was assassinated, with all his guests, at the banquet table. Although he had been warned of his danger, so infatuated was he with wine, that he exclaimed, when pressed to ascend the Telbers sent to him, "Send those things to-morrow," but the delay proved fatal. Vitellus obtained possession of the Roman throne by means of notorious vices—by pandering to the vicious propensities of preceding Emperors, he was elevated to those high positions in the State which enabled him to accomplish his object; but so disgusted did the people become with the intemperance of this obnoxious tyrant, that they conspired against him, and put him to a disgraceful death. Attila, King of Hungary, on his marriage feast, indulged so freely in intoxicating liquors, that he was found at night suffocated—and thus, through the influence of the Prisoner at the Bar, terminated the important Empire of the Huns.