

239. ANIMOSITY, Fraternal. *Caracalla and Geta.* Their aversion, confirmed by years, and fomented by the arts of their interested favorites, broke out in childish and gradually in more serious competitions; and, at length, divided the theatre, the circus, and the court into two factions, actuated by the hopes and fears of their respective leaders. The prudent emperor [Severus] endeavored, by every expedient of advice and authority, to allay this growing animosity. The unhappy discord of his sons clouded all his prospects, and threatened to overturn a throne raised with so much labor, cemented with so much blood, and guarded with every defence of arms and treasure. With an impartial hand he maintained between them an exact balance of favor, conferred on both the rank of Augustus, with the revered name of Antoninus; and for the first time the Roman world beheld three emperors. Yet even this equal conduct served only to inflame the contest, while the fierce Caracalla asserted the right of primogeniture, and the milder Geta courted the affections of the people and the soldiers. In the anguish of a disappointed father, Severus foretold that the weaker of his sons would fall a sacrifice to the stronger; who, in his turn, would be ruined by his own vices. [See more at No. 1096. It was a true prophecy. He was assassinated.]—GIBBON'S *ROME*, ch. 6.

240. ANIMOSITY of Ignorance. *Reign of Charles II.* It was very seldom that the country gentleman caught glimpses of the great world, and what he saw of it tended rather to confuse than to enlighten his understanding. His opinions respecting religion, government, foreign countries, and former times, having been derived, not from study, from observation, or from conversation with enlightened companions, but from such traditions as were current in his own small circle, were the opinions of a child. He adhered to them, however, with the obstinacy which is generally found in ignorant men accustomed to be fed with flattery. His animosities were numerous and bitter. He hated Frenchmen and Italians, Scotchmen and Irishmen, papists and Presbyterians, Independents and Baptists, Quakers and Jews. Toward London and Londoners he felt an aversion which more than once produced important political effects.—MACAULAY'S *ENG.*, cl. 3.

241. ANIMOSITY, Unreasonable. *Anti-Catholic.* [At the funeral of Godfrey, a Protestant magistrate in 1678, there was great excitement, as the Catholics were supposed to have murdered him to suppress further inquiry concerning the Popish plot against the life of the king.] The crowd was prodigious, and so heated that anything called Popish, were it called cat or dog, had probably gone to pieces in a moment.—KNIGHT'S *ENG.*, vol. 4, ch. 20, p. 334.

242. ANNOUNCEMENT, Appalling. *Richard III.* But if he hated the queer-kindred Hastings was as loyal as the Woodvilles themselves to the children of Edward IV.; and the next step of the two dukes was to remove this obstacle. Little more than a month had passed after the overthrow of the Woodvilles when Richard suddenly entered the council-chamber and charged Hastings with sorcery and attempts upon his life. As he dashed his

hand upon the table the room filled with soldiery. "I will not dine," said the duke, turning to the minister, "till they have brought me your head." Hastings was hurried to execution in the courtyard of the Tower, his fellow-counsellors thrown into prison, and the last check on Richard's ambition was removed.—*HIST. OF ENG. PEOPLE*, § 490.

243. ANTIPATHY of Race. *Ireland.* Though not persecuted as a Roman Catholic, he was oppressed as an Irishman. In his country, the same line of demarcation which separated religions separated races; and he was of the conquered, the subjugated, the degraded race. On the same soil dwelt two populations, locally intermixed, morally and politically sundered. The difference of religion was by no means the only difference, and was, perhaps, not even the chief difference which existed between them. They sprang from different stocks. They spoke different languages. They had different national characters as strongly opposed as any two national characters in Europe. They were in widely different stages of civilization. There could, therefore, be little sympathy between them; and centuries of calamities and wrongs had generated a strong antipathy.—MACAULAY'S *ENG.*, ch. 6.

244. ANTIQUITY, Pride in. *Athenians.* This respectable people was not free from the common vanity of nations, of attributing to itself a measure of antiquity far beyond all bounds of probability. The Athenians . . . seemed to claim for their own nation an antiquity coeval with the formation of the earth; which was just as allowable as the boast of the Arendians, that they were . . . *older than the moon*.—TYTLER'S *HIST.*, Book 1, ch. 6.

245. ANXIETY, Consuming. *Marlborough.* [Duke of Marlborough, after the glorious results of the campaign of 1704, was eager for its renewal the next year; but receiving a cold support and obstinate counsels from his allies, he was unable to do anything, while the French had every opportunity to organize success. He wrote:] I have for these last ten days been so troubled by the many disappointments I have had, that I think if it were possible to vex me so for a fortnight longer, it would make an end of me. In short, I am weary of my life.—KNIGHT'S *ENG.*, vol. 5, ch. 20.

246. ANXIETY, Parental. *Robert Burns's Father.* For the old man, his long struggle with scanty means, barren soil, and bad seasons, was now near its close. Consumption had set in. Early in 1734, when his last hour drew on, the father said that there was one of his children of whose future he could not think without fear. Robert, who was in the room, came up to his bedside and asked, "O father, is it me you mean?" The old man said it was. Robert turned to the window, with tears streaming down his cheeks, and his bosom swelling, from the restraint he put on himself, almost to bursting. The father had early perceived the genius that was in his boy, and even in Mount Oliphant days had said to his wife, "Whoever lives to see it, something extraordinary will come from that boy." He had lived to see and admire his son's earliest poetic efforts. But he had also noted the strong