

the Athenian matrons, engaged in dancing. Giving credit to this deceitful intelligence they set sail. Solon, having commanded the matrons to retire, orders beardless youths dressed in the habit of women, and crowned with garlands, but armed with concealed daggers, to sport and dance by the sea-shore. The Megarensians deceived by the appearance of beardless faces and women's garments disembark, and endeavour to seize the fictitious women, cut the enemies to pieces, board their ships, and storm Salamis.

PISISTRATUS having undertaken an expedition against Attica marched from Eubœa by the way of Pallene, and coming up with the van of the enemies cut them all in pieces. Advancing forward, and meeting with a more numerous party, he ordered his men to put on crowns of garlands, and to kill none of their opponents, but to give out that they had made a league with the van. This imposition having passed, a league was struck, and the city delivered up to Pisistratus, who thus seized upon the tyranny without danger, and entered Athens mounted on a chariot, in which there sat by his side Phrya, a stately and well favoured woman, adorned with the arms of Pallas: a stratagem, by which he hoped to create a belief that his restoration was effected by that goddess.

PISISTRATUS intending to disarm the Athenians desired them to come all armed to the Anaceum. After they had assembled, he advanced to harangue, but began to speak with a low voice. Not being able to hear, they desired him to come into the porch that all might understand his words. Having complied, he still continued his low tone. As they were listening with great attention, his associates coming forth, and taking up the arms, carried them into the temple of Agraulus. The Athenians, being thus left naked, at length understood that by speaking low Pisistratus meant to trick them of their arms.

PISISTRATUS was at variance with Megacles, who headed the faction of the rich, as he himself did that of the poor. Having one day in an assembly of the people loaded Megacles with many reproaches and even threats, he departed. Having given himself several wounds, that were not mortal, he appeared next day in the same place, and displayed them to the people. Enraged at seeing their champion so unworthily treated for espousing their cause, they gave him three hundred guards for the protection of his person. By the help of these club bearers he became ty-

rant of Athens, and left the tyranny to his children.

ARISTOGITON being put to the torture by the officers of justice in order to force him to discover his accomplices, betrayed none of them; but declared that all the friends of Hippias were concerned in the conspiracy. When the tyrant had put them all to death, then Aristogiton upbraided him with the easy credit, which he had given to the stratagem contrived against his friends. His virtue re-kindled the dying flame of patriotism, and restored the liberty of Athens.

WHEN Polycrates infested the Grecian sea, he thought it an excellent stratagem to carry away the effect even of his friends; because if he restored them at their request, they would be still more attached to his interest; and, if he took nothing from them, he could restore them nothing.

WHEN the Samians were going to offer a sacrifice to Juno in a temple, to which they walked in procession armed, Polycrates having under colour of the festival, collected a great quantity of arms, ordered his brothers Syloson and Pantagnotus to join in the ceremony. After the procession was over, most of the Samians going to sacrifice laid down their arms by the altars, and began to prefer their prayers. But Syloson and Pantagnotus, with their accomplices, keeping on their armour, and standing in a compact body, killed them all to a man. In the city Polycrates, having collected the conspirators, seized upon the most convenient places; and, being joined by his brothers and their associates, who ran hastily from the temple with the arms, he fortified the citadel called Aitypalæa. Then receiving auxiliary troops from Lygdamis, tyrant of the Naxians, he became tyrant of the Samians.

HISTÆIUS being at the court of Darius, king of Persia, formed the resolution of making Ionia revolt. But, not daring to send a letter for fear of those who guarded the roads, he shaved off the hair of a faithful domestic, and imprudently on his head these words, 'Histæius to Aristagorus. Make Ionia revolt.' The hair being allowed to grow over the impression, the domestic reached the sea without discovery, and being shaved showed the marks to Aristagorus, who having read them persuaded Ionia to revolt.

PITTACUS and Phrynion having resolved to determine their right to Miceum by single combat, it was stipulated that their