

*His
Philippic
Orations.*

*Antony,
Octavianus,
and Lepidus
form the
second
triumvirate.*

*Killed at
Caieta,
B.C. 43.*

Works.

Cicero attacked Antony's character with all the powers of invective. Again he was the idol of the people and the champion of senatorial rights, but his popularity was only the last gasp of the dying liberties of Rome. The second triumvirate was formed, and each member of it sacrificed his friends to glut the vengeance of his colleagues; and to appease the brutal Antony, Cicero was sacrificed by Octavianus. Refusing to seek refuge in exile, he determined to die in the land he had saved, and was slain at Caieta by the emissaries of the bloodthirsty triumvir.

The works of Cicero are:—

(1) *Orations*: Of the eighty speeches composed by him we possess, either entire or in part, fifty-nine. (See list).

(2) *Philosophical works*.

(3) *Correspondence*: Comprising *thirty-six* books, *sixteen* of which are addressed to Athens, *three* to his brother Quintus, *one* to Brutus, and *sixteen* to his different friends.

(4) *Poems*: Consisting of the heroic poems, *Alcyones*, *Marcus*, *Elegy of Tamestis*, and *Translations* of Homer and Aratus.

II.

LIFE OF CATILINE.

Birth.

L. Sergius Catilina was a Roman patrician, born about 108 B.C. From his father he inherited nothing but a noble name. In the turbulent scenes of the Sullan rule, Catiline played a conspicuous part, to which his undoubted ability, his undaunted courage, his iron constitution, his depraved morals, and excessive cruelty notoriously fitted him. He