

train. The whole population thronged around her; and men, women, and children strove to touch her garments, or her banner, or her charger. They poured forth blessings on her, whom they already considered their deliverer. In the words used by two of them afterward before the tribunal which reversed the sentence, but could not restore the life of the virgin-martyr of France, "the people of Orleans, when they first saw her in their city, thought that it was an angel from heaven that had come down to save them." Joan spoke gently in reply to their acclamations and addresses. She told them to fear God, and trust in Him for safety from the fury of their enemies.—DECISIVE BATTLES, § 381.

**229. ANGER, Symptom of.** *Napoleon I.* [At St. Helena Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor, was very offensive to him. After an interview Napoleon said:] "We had a violent scene. I have been thrown quite out of temper. . . . My anger must have been powerfully excited, for I felt a vibration in the calf of my left leg. This is always a sure sign with me, and I have not felt it for a long time before."—ANBERT'S NAPOLEON B., vol. 2, ch. 31.

**230. ANGUISH prolonged.** *Garibaldi.* Once in South America . . . being taken prisoner, he was cruelly beaten with a club, then hung by his hands to a beam for two hours, during which he suffered the anguish of a hundred deaths; and when cut down, fell helpless to the earth.—CYC. OF BIOG., p. 495.

**231. ANIMALS, Allegorical.** *John Dryden.* He composed, with unwonted care and labor, his celebrated poem on the points in dispute between the churches of Rome and England. The Church of Rome he represented under the similitude of a milk-white hind, ever in peril of death, yet fated not to die. The beasts of the field were bent on her destruction. The quaking hare, indeed, observed a timorous neutrality; but the Socinian fox, the Presbyterian wolf, the Independent bear, the Anabaptist boar, glared fiercely at the spotless creature. Yet she could venture to drink with them at the common watering-place under the protection of her friend, the kingly lion. The Church of England was typified by the panther, spotted indeed, but beautiful—too beautiful for a beast of prey. The hind and the panther, equally hated by the ferocious population of the forest, conferred apart on their common danger. They then proceeded to discuss the points on which they differed, and, while wagging their tails and licking their jaws, hold a long dialogue touching the real presence, the authority of popes and councils, the penal laws, the Test Act, Oates's perjuries, Butler's unrequited services to the Cavalier party, Stillfleet's pamphlets, and Burnet's broad shoulders and fortunate matrimonial speculations.—MACAULAY'S ENG., ch. 7.

**232. ANIMALS attracted.** *Sir Walter Scott.* [A grand company of guests were mounted for an expedition.] "The order of march had been all settled, and the sociable was just getting under weigh, when the *Lady Anne* broke from the line, screaming with laughter, and exclaimed, 'Papa! papa! I know you could never think of going without your pet.' Scott looked round, and I rather think there was a blush as

well as a smile upon his face, when he perceived a little black pig frisking about his pony, and evidently a self-elected addition to the party of the day. He tried to look stern, and cracked his whip at the creature, but was in a moment obliged to join in the general cheers. Poor piggy . . . was dragged into the background. . . . This pig had taken, nobody could tell how, a most sentimental attachment to Scott, and was constantly urging its pretension to be admitted a regular member of his *tail*, along with the greyhounds and terriers; but, indeed, I remember him suffering another summer under the same sort of pertinacity on the part of an affectionate hen. I leave the explanation for philosophers."—HUTTON'S SCOTT, ch. 8.

**233. ANIMALS condemned.** *Pet.* When Cæsar happened to see some strangers at Rome carrying young dogs and monkeys in their arms, and fondly caressing them, he asked, "Whether the women in their country never bore any children?" thus reproving with a proper severity those who lavish upon brutes that natural tenderness which is due only to mankind.—PLUTARCH.

**234. ANIMALS honored.** *Geese.* Geese were ever after had in honor at Rome, and a flock of them always kept at the expense of the public. A golden image of a goose was erected in memory of them, and a goose every year [was] carried in triumph upon a soft litter, finely adorned.—LANGHORSE'S NOTES.

**235. ———. Dead.** In the battle with Porus, Bucephalus received several wounds, of which he died some time after. . . . Alexander showed as much regret as if he had lost a faithful friend and companion. He esteemed him, indeed, as such, and built a city near the Hydaspes, in the place where he was buried, which he called, after him, Bucephalia. He is also reported to have built a city and called it Peritas, in memory of a dog of that name, which he had brought up and was very fond of.—PLUTARCH.

**236. ANIMALS, Respect for.** *Buddhists.* Animal life is held sacred, and a Buddhist temple looks like a barnyard, a village pound, and a church combined. Cows, parrots, monkeys, dogs, beggars, children, priests, sight-seers, devotees—all mingle and blend on a footing of friendliness, the animals fearing no harm, the men meaning none. A Buddhist priest will not kill an animal. . . . Before he sits on the ground he will carefully brush it, lest he might unwittingly crush an ant or a worm.—GEN. GRANT'S TRAVELS, p. 353.

**237. ———. Superstition.** [The folly of the crusaders was frequently illustrated.] Some counts and gentlemen, at the head of three thousand horse, attended the motions of the multitude to partake in the spoil; but their genuine leaders . . . were a goose and a goat, who were carried in the front, and to whom these worthy Christians ascribed an infusion of the divine spirit.—GIBBON'S ROME, vol. 5, ch. 58, p. 553.

**238. ANIMALS, Service of.** *Shepherd's Dog.* Without the shepherd's dog the mountainous land in England would not be worth sixpence. [The dog brings the sheep from heights undrained by the foot of man].—KNIGHT'S ENG., vol. 7, c. 2, p. 32.