

he was also persuaded that, if he would own he had transgressed and ask pardon, he might obtain his liberty; but, as he had nothing to reproach himself with, he would never take any step that might infer consciousness of guilt. His wife, his father, brother, and friends, all approved this resolution. His sentence, after reciting the several reasons thereof, concludes thus: 'For these causes, the judges appointed to try this affair, administering justice in the name of the states-general, condemn the said Hugo Grotius to perpetual imprisonment, and to be carried to the place appointed by the states-general, there to be guarded with all precaution, and confined the rest of his days; and declare his estate confiscated, Hague,

May 3, 1619.' In pursuance of this sentence, he was carried from the Hague to the fortress of Louvestein near Gorcum in South Holland, June 6, 1619, and twenty four sols a day assigned for his maintenance, and as much for Hoogarbetz; but their wives declared they had enough to support their husbands, and that they chose to be without the allowance, which was looked upon as an affront. Grotius's father asked leave to see his son, but was denied; they consented to admit his wife into Louvestein, but, if she came out, not to be suffered to return. However, in the sequel, it was granted that she might go abroad twice a week.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.

THE Athenians were at war with the Peloponnesians. The oracle had promised the victory to the Athenians, if their king should fall by the hand of a Peloponnesian. The enemies hearing of the oracle gave a general charge to their soldiers not to kill Codrus, who was then king of the Athenians. But, one evening, he advanced beyond the trenches in the habit of a wood gatherer, and began to cut some boughs. Some Peloponnesians happening to be engaged in the same office met him. Coming immediately to blows he wounded several of them with his bill; but being overpowered he falls under their strokes. They went away over-joyed and singing hymns, as if they had performed a glorious exploit. The prophecy being thus fulfilled, the Athenians, inspired with additional strength and courage, march to battle without hesitation, and previously send a herald to demand the body of their king. The Peloponnesians understanding what had happened fled; and the victorious Athenians decreed heroic honours to Codrus, because he had voluntarily sacrificed his life for the good of his country.

MELANTHUS commanded the Athenians, and Xanthus the Boeotians, while they were contending for the possession of Melææ, a fort situated on the confines of Attica and Boeotia. Xanthus having consulted an oracle had received this answer,

By fraud Melanthus shall Melænz gain :
a prediction, which was thus verified. The generals undertake to decide the quarrel by single combat. As they are on the point

of engaging, 'You act unfairly,' says Melanthus, in bringing a second to the field.' Xanthus looking back to see this second was pierced and slain by the dart of his antagonist. The Athenians being victorious by the means of this stratagem instituted an annual festival, which from the deception they called *Apaturia*.

THE Athenians and Megarensians had long fought for the island of Salamis. The Athenians being worsted made a law, which threatened with death any person who should advise them to attempt the conquest of Salamis. Solon regardless of death, breaks the law in this manner. Pretending madness, he runs into the forum, and harrasses the multitude with elegies, which were nothing else but war-songs. The Athenians stirred up to war by these strains could not resist the joint efforts of Mars and the Muses. Weighing anchor therefore with songs and shouts, they surprised the Megarensians and stormed Salamis. The island being thus restored to the Athenians, Solon was greatly admired as well for having by a pretended fit of madness repealed the law, as for having brought the war to a happy conclusion by the power of music.

WHILE the Athenians and Megarensians were contending for the possession of Salamis. Solon steered with his fleet towards Colias, where the Athenians were celebrating the festival of Ceres; but in the midst of his voyage sent a detacher to tell the Megarensians, that, if they failed without delay to Colias, they might take