

have no words of abuse in their language.—AM. CYC., "ALINUS."

**23. ABUSE, Personal.** *Milton, by Salmasius.* If any one thinks that classical studies of themselves cultivate the taste and the sentiments, let him look into Salmasius's *Responsio*. There he will see the first scholar of his age not thinking it unbecoming to taunt Milton with his blindness, in such language as this: "A puppy, once my pretty little man, now bleary-eyed, or rather a blinding; having never had any mental vision, he has now lost his bodily sight; a silly coxcomb, fancying himself a beauty; an uncouth beast, with nothing more human about him than his guttering eyelids; the fittest doom for him would be to hang him on the highest gallows, and set his head on the Tower of London." These are some of the incivilities, not by any means the most revolting, but such as I dare reproduce, of this literary warfare.—PATTISON'S MILTON, ch. 9.

**24. ABUSE, Slanderous.** *Napoleon I.* The English press teemed with . . . abuse. . . . He was a . . . demon in human form. He was a robber and a miser, plundering the treasuries of nations that he might hoard his countless millions; and he was also a profligate and a spendthrift, squandering upon his lusts the wealth of empires. He was wallowing in licentiousness, his camp a harem of pollution, ridding himself, by poison, of his concubines . . . at the same time he was *physically an imbecile*—a monster whom God in His displeasure had deprived of the passions and powers of healthy manhood. He was an idol whom the entranced people . . . worshipped. . . . He was also a sanguinary, heartless, merciless butcher.—AMNOTT'S NAPOLEON B., vol. 1, ch. 9.

**25. ABUSE, Success by.** *Politics.* Some pretty rough politicians used to find the way to Washington from the Western States, fifty or sixty years ago. Matthew Lyon was one of these, a man of great note in his day. Josiah Quincy once asked him how he obtained an election to the House of Representatives so soon after his emigration to Kentucky. He answered, "By establishing myself at a cross-roads, which everybody in the district passed from time to time, and abusing the sitting member."—CYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY, p. 756.

**26. ACCESS, Humble.** *To Rom. Emp. Diocletian.* The sumptuous robes of Diocletian and his successors were of silk and gold; and it is remarked with indignation, that even their shoes were studded with the most precious gems. The access to their sacred person was every day rendered more difficult by the institution of new forms and ceremonies. . . . When a subject was at length admitted to the Imperial presence, he was obliged, whatever might be his rank, to fall prostrate on the ground, and to adore, according to the Eastern fashion, the divinity of his lord and master.—GIBBON'S *ROME*, ch. 13.

**27. ACCIDENT, Destiny by.** *Brand.* [Duchy of Bethlem Gabor.] An unexpected accident had given a singular turn to the dispute as to the succession of Juliers. This duchy was still ruled conjointly by the Electorate House of Brandenburg and the Palatine of Neuburg; and a marriage between the Prince of Neuburg and a Princess of Brandenburg was to have in-

separably united the interests of the two houses. But the whole scheme was upset by a box on the ear, which, in a drunken brawl, the Elector of Brandenburg unfortunately inflicted upon his intended son-in-law. From this moment the good understanding between the two houses was at an end. The Prince of Neuburg embraced popery. The hand of a princess of Bavaria rewarded his apostasy, and the strong support of Bavaria and Spain was the natural result of both. To secure to the Palatine the exclusive possession of Juliers, the Spanish troops from the Netherlands were marched into the Palatinate. To rid himself of these guests, the Elector of Brandenburg called the Flemings to his assistance, whom he sought to propitiate by embracing the Calvinist religion.—THIRTY YEARS' WAR, § 92.

**28. ACCIDENT, Distress by.** *Henry II. of France.* [Henry's daughter Elizabeth was to be married to Philip, and his sister Margaret to the Duke of Savoy.] Magnificent rejoicings took place at Paris during the summer of 1559 in celebration of these royal nuptials. Lists were erected in front of the palace of the Tournelles, and a splendid tournament was held, at which, on the 27th of June, the king himself, supported by the Duke of Guise and two other princes, maintained the field against all antagonists. Henry, who was an admirable cavalier, triumphantly carried off the honors of the day; but toward the close of it, having unfortunately chosen to run a course with Montgomery, captain of his Scottish guards, the lance of the stout knight shivered in the encounter, and the broken truncheon, entering the king's eye, penetrated to the brain. Henry languished eleven days in great suffering, and expired . . . in the forty-first year of his age.—STUDENTS' HIST. OF FRANCE, ch. 15, § 7.

**29. ACCIDENT, Revolution by.** *"Sicilian Vespers."* As the citizens of Palermo flocked to vespers on one of the festivals of Easter week, March 30, 1282, a French soldier grossly insulted a young and beautiful Sicilian maiden in the presence of her betrothed husband; the latter instantly drew his dagger and stabbed the offender to the heart. This was the signal for a violent explosion of popular fury; cries of "Death to the French!" resounded on all sides; upward of two hundred were cut down on the spot, and the massacre was continued in the streets of Palermo through the whole night. From the capital the insurrection spread to Messina, from Messina to the other towns of the island; everywhere the French were ruthlessly butchered, without distinction of age, sex, or condition; the total number of the slain is said to have exceeded eight thousand. Such was the terrible catastrophe of the "Sicilian Vespers."—STUDENTS' HIST. OF FRANCE, ch. 9, § 10.

**30. ACCIDENT, Saved by.** *Thomas Paine.* During the Reign of Terror Thomas Paine was imprisoned, but was saved from the guillotine, apparently by an accident. The door of his room was marked for the executioner, but the sign was made on it while it was open; and at night, when the terrible messenger usually arrived, the mark was on the inside, and, as he himself says, "the destroying angel passed by." STEVENS'S *METHODISM*, Book 7, ch. 1.