

temple, and the seat of the republic. The impatient crowd rushed at the dawn of day to secure their places, and there were many who passed a sleepless and anxious night in the adjacent porticoes. From the morning to the evening, careless of the sun, or of the rain, the spectators, who sometimes amounted to the number of four hundred thousand, remained in eager attention; their eyes fixed on the horses and charioteers, their minds agitated with hope and fear, for the success of the *colours* which they espoused; and the happiness of Rome appeared to hang on the event of a race.—*Gibbon's Rome*, ch. 31.

222. AMUSEMENTS Interdicted. *Ry Paritank.* Public amusements, from the masques which were exhibited at the mansions of the great down to the wrestling matches and grunting matches on village greens, were vigorously attacked. One ordinance directed that all the May-poles in England should forthwith be hewn down. Another proscribed all theatrical diversions. The play-houses were to be dismantled, the spectators fined, the actors whipped at the cart's tail. Rope-dancing, puppet-shows, bowls, horse-racing, were regarded with no friendly eye. But bear-baiting, then a favorite diversion of high and low, was the abomination which most stirred the wrath of the austere sectaries . . . not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. Indeed, he generally contrived to enjoy the double pleasure of tormenting both the spectators and the bear.—*Macaulay's Hist. of Eng.*, ch. 11.

223. AMUSEMENTS, Sanguinary. *Roman Circus.* By the order of [the emperor] Probus, a great quantity of large trees, torn up by the roots, were transplanted into the midst of the circus. The spacious and shady forest was immediately filled with a thousand ostriches, a thousand stags, a thousand fallow deer, and a thousand wild boars; and all this variety of game was abandoned to the riotous impetuosity of the multitude. The tragedy of the succeeding day consisted in the massacre of a hundred lions, an equal number of lionesses, two hundred leopards, and three hundred bears. The collection prepared by the younger Gordian for his triumph, and which his successor exhibited in the secular games, was less remarkable by the number than by the singularity of the animals. Twenty zebras displayed their elegant forms and variegated beauty to the eyes of the Roman people. Ten elk, and as many camelopards, the loftiest and most harmless creatures that wander over the plains of Sarmatia and Ethiopia, were contrasted with thirty African hyenas and ten Indian tigers, the most implacable savages of the torrid zone. The unoffending strength with which Nature has endowed the greater quadrupeds was admired in the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus of the Nile, and a majestic troop of thirty-two elephants . . . and properties of so many different species, transported from every part of the ancient world into the amphitheatre of Rome. But this accidental benefit, which science might derive from folly, is surely insufficient to justify such a wanton abuse of the public riches.—*Gibbon's Rome*, ch. 12.

224. AMUSEMENTS, Sunday. *Games.* [In 1583.] after the evening service, to shoot at the baths, to play at football, even to see an interlude, were not accounted unchristian occupations. Round the old manor-house the lads and lasses of the village would have their Sunday evening games of barley break and handball, while the squire, and even the parson, would look approvingly on.—*Knight's Esq.*, vol. 3, ch. 16, p. 251.

225. ANCESTRY, Humble. *But Horace.* His father was a Roman slave, who, some years before Horace was born, obtained his freedom. "Everybody has a fling at me," he says in one of his satires (the sixth of book first), "because I am a freedman's son." He owed his name to the fact that his father's master belonged to the Horatian tribe.—*Cyclopædia of Bio.*, p. 373.

226. ANCESTRY ineffective. *Prince Rupert.* He was born at Prague, in 1610; his father had claimed to be, and had got himself and his fair young queen crowned, King and Queen of Bohemia, so that the prince was born with all the assumptions of royalty around him. But his genealogist says, "He began to be illustrious many years before his birth, and we must look back into history, above two thousand years, to discover the first rays of his glory. We may consider," continues the writer, "him very great, being descended from the two most illustrious and ancient houses of Europe, that of England and Palatine of the Rhine." And then the writer goes on to trace up his ancestry to Attila, Charlemagne, and so down through a succession of Ruperts, Louis, Fredericks. The facts after the birth of Rupert are an affecting satire upon all this. [He was headstrong and imprudent.]—*Hood's Cromwell*, ch. 9.

227. ANCESTRY, Unlike. *Orleans Princes.* These Orleans princes became, in the course of four or five generations, immensely rich—the richest family in France, if not in Europe. One Duke of Orleans gave away in charity every year a quarter of a million francs; two others were the scandal of Christendom for extravagance and debauchery, and still their estates increased. It happened, curiously enough, that a virtuous Duke of Orleans usually had a very dissolute son, and a dissolute duke a virtuous son, so that what one squandered the next heir made up by economy. Philippe, brother of Louis XIV., was tolerably steady; his son, Philippe, Regent of France, was one of the most shameless rôtés, gluttons, and wine-bibbers that ever lived; his son, Louis, was a downright devotee and bigot; his son, Louis Philippe, was not what we should call a moral man, but he was very moral for the France of that day, exceedingly charitable, and a most liberal patron of art and literature; his son, Louis Philippe Joseph, was that notorious debauchee and pretended democrat who figured in the first years of the French Revolution as "Egalité."—*Cyclopædia of Bio.*, p. 504.

228. ANGEL, Delivering. *Joan of Arc.* When it was day, the Maid rode in solemn procession through the city, clad in complete armor, and mounted on a white horse. Dunois was by her side, and all the bravest knights of her army and of the garrison followed in her