

7. Romulus now being left sole commander, laid the foundation of a city, which, in honor of the founder, was called Rome, A. M. 3252, B. C. 752. It was at first only a mile in circumference, and contained about a thousand houses. In order to increase the number of inhabitants, a sanctuary was opened for malefactors and slaves, and such as were desirous of change. These soon flocked to the city in great numbers, and in a short time they began to think of giving a form to their government. Romulus was chosen king, and in order to impress his subjects with an idea of his authority, it was agreed that wherever he went, he should be preceded by twelve officers, called lictors, each armed with an axe, tied up in a bundle of rods.

8. The senate, who were to act as counsellors to the king, was composed of one hundred of the principal citizens of Rome. The patricians, or nobles, who formed a third part of the senate, assumed the power of authorizing those laws passed by the king and the senate. The plebeians, or common people, were to till the land, feed cattle, and follow trades, but were allowed to have no share in the government.

9. The number of inhabitants capable of bearing arms at this time, amounted to no more than three thousand foot, and as many hundred horse. These, Romulus divided into three tribes, to each of which he assigned a different quarter of the city. Each of these tribes was again subdivided into curiae, or companies, with a centurion to command it, a priest, called curio, to offer sacrifices, and two of the principal inhabitants, called duumviri, to distribute justice.

10. Through these judicious regulations, the city ra-