

The first five hundred miles he never stopped, day nor night, except to change horses. He reached his house to find his son a raving madman, and to learn that his physicians had little hope of his restoration. One of the symptoms of his madness was a most violent antipathy to his father, which banished Howard from his home, until the increasing violence of the malady compelled the removal of the patient to an asylum, where he died at the age of thirty-five.—CYCLOPEDIA OF BIOG., p. 72.

123. AFFECTIIONS, Blighted. *Emanuel Swedenborg.* The attachment [of Swedenborg for Polheim's daughter], however, was not mutual, and the lady would not allow herself to be betrothed. Her father, who deeply loved Swedenborg, caused a written agreement to be drawn up, promising his daughter at some future day. This document, Emerentia, from filial obedience, signed; but, as ladies generally do, when forced to love in this way, took to sighs and sadness, which so affected her brother with sorrow, that he secretly perjured the agreement from Swedenborg. The paper was soon missed, for Swedenborg read it over frequently; and in his grief at its loss besought Polheim to replace it by a new one. But as Swedenborg now discovered the pain which he gave to the object of his affections, he at once relinquished all claim to her hand, and left her father's house. It was his last, as it was his first, endeavor after marriage.—WHITE'S SWEDENBORG, ch. 2.

124. AGE, Depraved. *Introducing Christianity.* The epoch which witnessed the early growth of Christianity was an epoch of which the horror and the degradation have rarely been equalled, and perhaps never exceeded, in the annals of mankind. . . . Abundant proofs of the abnormal wickedness which accompanied the decadence of ancient civilization. . . . are stamped upon its coinage, cut on its gems, painted upon its chamber-walls, sown broadcast over the pages of its poets, satirists, and historians. "Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant!" Is there any age which stands so instantly condemned by the bare mention of its rulers as that which recalls the successive names of Tiberius, Gaius, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, and which after a brief gleam of better examples under Vespasian and Titus, sank at last under the hideous tyranny of a Domitian? Is there any age of which the evil characteristics force themselves so instantaneously upon the mind as that of which we mainly learn the history and moral condition from the relics of Pompeii and Herulanum, the satires of Persius and Juvenal, the epigrams of Martial, and the terrible records of Tacitus, Suetonius, and Dion Cassius? And yet even beneath this lowest deep, there is a lower deep; for not even on their dark pages are the depths of Satan so shamelessly laid bare to human gaze as they are in the sordid fictions of Petronius and of Apuleius.—FAIRBANK'S EARLY DAYS, ch. 1.

125. AGE of Greatness. *National.* It is this period, from the middle of the eighth to the middle of the tenth century, which is to be accounted the most flourishing age of Arabian magnificence. While Haroun Alraschid made Bagdad the seat of a great and polished empire, and cultivated the arts and sciences with high success,

the Moors of Cordova, under Abdalrahman and his successors, vied with their Asiatic brethren in the same honorable pursuits, and were, unquestionably, the most enlightened of the States of Europe at this period. The empire of the Franks indeed, under Charlemagne, exhibited a beautiful picture of order, sprung from confusion and weakness, but terminating with the reign of this illustrious monarch, and leaving no time for the arts introduced by him to make any approach to perfection. The Moors of Spain, under a series of princes, who gave every encouragement to genius and industry, though fond at the same time of military glory, gained the reputation of superiority both in arts and arms to all the nations of the West. The Moorish structures in Spain, which were reared during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, many of which yet remain, convey an idea of opulence and grandeur which almost exceeds belief. The Mosque of Cordova, begun by Abdalrahman the First, and finished about the year 800, is still almost entire.—TYLER'S HIST., Book 6, ch. 4.

126. AGE, An improved. *Evils old.* The more carefully we examine the history of the past, the more reason shall we find to dissent from those who imagine that our age has been fruitful of new social evils. The truth is, that the evils are, with scarcely an exception, old. That which is new is the intelligence which discerns them, and the humanity which remedies them.—MACAULAY'S ENG., vol. 1, ch. 3.

127. AGE, Men for the. *Oliver Cromwell.* Like the patron saint of England, St. George of Cappadocia—he of the dragon—Cromwell seems a strangely mythic character. In an age when real kings were dying or dead, and sham kings were flying from their own weakness beneath the outspread shadowy wings of Right Divine—when, out of the sea and scenery of confusion, beasts rose and reigned, like hydras, seven-headed, seven-horned—when every man sought to do what was right in his own eyes—when the prisons were full of victims, when the churches were full of mummeries, there rose a wraith, unexpected, unprecedented in the history of the nation, perhaps of the world, and said, "Well, then, you must settle your account with me!" That quaint, broad-hatted majesty of our old folio histories was, without a doubt, the Pathfinder of his nation in that age.—HOOD'S CROMWELL, ch. 1.

128. AGE, Memories in. *Cato.* When Cato was drawing near the close of his life, he declared to his friends that the greatest comfort of his old age, and that which gave him the highest satisfaction, was the pleasing remembrance of the many benefits and friendly offices he had done to others. To see them easy and happy by his means made him truly so.

129. AGE, Objections to. *Scipio.* When he was yet a boy, we have seen him a Tribune of the Legions at the age of twenty, assisting to rally the broken remains of the army of Cannæ, and barring the secession of the young nobles after that disastrous day. Three years after we find him offering himself a candidate for the Curule Edileship; and, when it was objected that he was yet too young for the office, promptly answering, "If the people vote for me, that will make me old enough."—LIDDELL'S ROME, p. 352.