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A list of authorities quoted in this volume may be found on another page.
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## HISTORICAL LIGHTS.

1. ABANDONMENT, Inhuman. Mostems. The rapine of the Carmathians [a fanatical Turkish sect] was sanctified by their aversion to the worship of Mecca; they robbed a caravan of pilgrims, and twenty thousand devout Moslems were abandoned on the burning sands to a death of hunger and thirst.-Gimbon's Rone, ch. 52.
2. ABANDONMENT, A mortifying. Bp. T. Hall. The infamons Timothy liall, who had distinguished himself among the elergy of London by reading the declaretion [issued by James II. to zupplant the Protestant faith], was rewarded with the bishopric of Oxford. . . . Hall came to his sec ; but the canons of his cathedrul refused to attend his installation ; the university refused to create him in doctor; not a single one of the academic youth applied to him for holy orders; so cap was touched to him; and in his palace he found himself alone.-Macaulay's History of England, ch. 9.
3. ABIIITIES misapplied. Frederick $I I$. and Voltaire. [France sent Voltaire to negotiate a difficult alliance. $]$ The negotiation was of an extraordinary description. Nothing ean be conceived mone whimsical than the conferences which took place between the first literary man and the first practical man of the age, whom a strange weakness had induced to exchange their parts. The great poet would tair of nothing but treaties and guaranties, and the great king of nothing but metaphore and rhymes. On one occasion Voltaire put into his Majesty's hand a paper on the state of Europe, and received it back with verses scrawled on the margin. In secret they both laughed at each other. Voltaire did not spare the king's poems; and the king has left on record his opinion of Voltaire's diplomacy.Macaulay's Frederick the Great, p. 39.

- 4. ABILITIEs, Numerous. Roman Emp. Justinian. The emperor professed himself a musician and architect, a poet and philosopher, a lawyer and thonlogian ; and if he failed in the enterprise of reconciling the Christian sects, the review of the Roman jurisprudence is a noble monument of his spirit and industry.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 43.

5. ABILITILES overrated. Pompey. Unfortunately he had accuired a position by his negative virtues which was above his natural level, and misled him into overrating his capabilities. So long as he stood by Caesar he had maintained bis honor and his authority. He aliowed men
more cunning than himself to play upon his vanity, and Pompey fell-fell amid the ruins of a Constitution which had been undermined by the villainies of its representatives. His end was piteous, but scarecly tragic, for the cause to which he was sacrifieed was too slightly removed from being ignominious. He was no Phobus Apollo sinking into the ocem, surrounded with glory. He was not even a brillinnt meteor. Ihe was a weak, good man, whom uceident had thrust into $n$ place to which he was unequal ; ind ignorant of himself, and unwilling to part with his imaginary greatness, he was flung down with careless cruelty by the forees which were dividing the world.-Froude's Cesait, ch. 23.
6. ABILITIES shown. In Youth. When Phjlonieus, the Thessalian, offered the horse named Bucephalus in sale to Philip, at the price of thirteen talents, the king, with the prince and many others, went into the field to sec some trial made of him. The horse appeared extremely vicious and unmanageable, and was so far from suffering himself to be mounted, that he would not bear to be spoken to, but turned fiercely upon all the grooms. Philip was displeased, and bade them take him away. But Alexander, who had observed him well, said, "What a horse are they losing, for want of skill and spirit to manage him !" Philip at first took no notice of this; but, upon the prince's often repeating the same expression, and showing great uneasiness, he said, "Young man, you find fault with your elders, as if you knew more than tiey, or could manage the horse better." "And I certainly could," answered the prince. "If you should not be able to ride him, what forfeiture will you submit to for your rashness ?" "I will pay the price of the horse." Upon this all the company laughed, but the king and prince agrecing as to the forfeiture, Aloxander ran to the horse, and, laying hold on the bridle, turned him to the sun; for he had observed, it scems, that the shadow which fell before the horse, and continually moved as he moved, greatly disturbed him. While his fierceness and fury lasted, he kept speaking to him softly and stroking him ; after which he gently let fall his mantle, leaped iightly upon his back, and got his seat very safe. Then, without pulling the reins too hard, or using either whip or spur, he set him a going. As soon as he perceived his uneasiness abated, and that he wanted
only to ren, he put him in a full gallop, and pushed him on both with the voice and spur. Phillp and all his court were in great distress for him at first, and a profound silence took place. Bat when the prince had turned him and hrought him straight hack, they ull recelved him with loud ucclamations, except his father, who wept for joy, and, kissing him, suid, "Seek mother kingelom, my sam, that may be worthy of thy ubilities ; for Macedonia is too small for thee."-l'a'tall\%.
$\because$ AbILITIES, Useless. Ji/n Iry/ton. Redgn of James II. The help of Dryden was welcome to those Romun ('ntholic: divines who were pminfully sustaining in contlict against all that was most illustrions in the Esablishaed Church.
The first service which he was repuired io perform, in return for his pernsion, was to defend his [Catholic] ('hurch in prose against Stillingfieet. But the art of stying things well is uscless to a man wo has nothing to say; and this was Iryilen's case. Ite soon found himself unequally puired with an antugonist whose whole life had been one long training for controversy. The vetermanghintor disarmed the novice, inflicted a few contemptuons scrutehes, and turned away to encounter more formidable combatants.-Macaulay's Evg., ch. 7.
7. ABNEGATION of Self. Mertin Luther. A.D. L518. [He journeyed on foot to meet the papal umbassador ut Augshorg.] "My thoughts," , id he afterwarl, "on the journey were these : Now I must die: and often did I remmer, What a reproach will I be to my parents!" When in the neighborhood of Augshurg lather was overcome by bodily wearimess. Faint-hearted friends had often warnel him on the way not to cuter Augsburg. But in reply to them he sadd, "In Augshurg, even in the midst of mine enemies, Jesus Christ also reigns. May Christ live, even if Martin should dic."-Rein's Life of Li". theit, ch. 5.
8. ABSENCE condemnod. Kiny Gicorye IT. A.D. 1736. People of all ranks were indigmant at the king's long stay in Germany [during all the summer and tutumn]. On the gate of st. James' palace this notice was stuck up': ' ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Lost or strayed out of this house a man who has left a wife and six children on the parish. Whoever will give uny tidings of him to the church-wardens of St. James' parish, so as he may le got ugain, shall receive four shillings and sixpence re-ward.-N.B. This reward will not be increased, noboly judging him to deserve a crown."Kniont's Ente, ch, 6.
9. ABSENCE, Reasonablo. Trial of Churles II. The judges assembled in the vast Gothic hall of Westminster, the palace of the Commons. At the first calling over of the lise of members designed to compose the tribun: [to try the king], when the name of Fairfax $w$ pronounced without response, in voice from the crowd of spectators cried out, "IIe has too much sense to be here." When the act of accusation against the king was read, in the name of the people of Entland, the same voice again replied, "Not one tenth of them !" The offier commanding the guard ordered the soldiers to fire upon the gallery from whence these rebellious words proceeded, when it was diseovered that they had heen
uttered by Lady Fairfax, the wife of the lord-generml-Lamintine's Chomweid., p. 48.
10. ABSOLUTION in Advance. Filceation of Fulius II. We understand from Burcard, that it was at this time un established custom for every new pope, immedintely ufter his eiection, nud as the flrst net of his npostolical function, th give a full absolution to all the cardinals of all The erimesthey might thereafter commit of what-- ver nature ind degree.-Tyrien's Hier., vol. $\therefore$ ch. 14.
11. ABSOLUTION, Costly. Inlaologus (Mi chace!), the usurper of Constantinople, was ax communiented from the Greek Chureh becanse of eruelty. [See No. 1333.] The Christian who had heen scparated from God und the Church beceme an oliject of horror ; and in a turbulent. and funatical capital, that horror might arm the hand of an assussin or intlame a sedition of the prople. Paleologus felt his danger, confessed his guilt, and deprecated his julge ; the act was irretrievable ; the prive [a kingdom] was obtained; and the most rigorons penance which he solicited would have raised the sinner to the reputation of a suint. The unrelenting patriarch [Arsenius] refused to amounce any means of atoncment or any hopes of mercy ; and condescended only to pronomec, that for so great a (rime, great inded must be the satisfaction. " Do you require," said Michael, " that I should abdicnte the empire ?" and at these words he offredor secmed to offer the sword of state. Arsenius [the patriar $h$ ] eagerly grasped this pledge of sovereignty ; but when he perceived that the emperor whs unwilling to purclanse absolution at so dear a rate, he indigmantly eseaped to his coll, nud left the royal sinner kneeling and wereping at the door. The danger and scandal of this excommunieation subsisted ulove three years, till the popalar chamor was busuaged by time and repentanace. . . Arsenius . . . denied with his last breath the pardon which was im-plored.-Ghamos's Rome, ch. 62.
12. ABSOLUTION desired. Deuth of Charles II. a.d. 168i5. [The French nmbassador] Barillon hastened to the bed-chamber [of Charles II.], took the duke [of York] nside, und delivered the mossage of the mistress [of Charles-the Duehriss of Portsmouth, who cintreated that a priest be called, as the king was a Catholic at lecart]. The conscience of James [the Duke of York] smote him. . . . Several schemes were discussed and rejected. At last the duke commanded the crowd to stamb nloof, went to the bed and stooped down, and whispered something which none of the spectators could hear, but which they supposed to be some guestion of State. Charles answered in in audible voice, "Yes, yes, with all my heart." None of the hystanders, except the French ambnssador, guessed that. The king was declaring his wish to be admitted into the losom of the Church of Rome. "Shall I bring a priest :" said the duke. "Do, brother," saidl the sick man. "For God's sake do, and lose no time. But no ; you will get into trouble." "If it costs me my life," said the duke, "I will fetch a priest." [The priest was secretly brought and the king absolved.]-Macaulay's Hist. of Ena., ch, 4.
13. ABSTINENCE, Certainty by. Ir . Stomuel Johnnan. 1.D. 17Ts. Talking of drinking wine,
be sald: " 1 did not leave off wine because I could not bear it. I have drunk three bootles of port without being the worse for it. University College has witnessed this." Bosweha: " Why, then, sir, did you lenve it off ?" Jonsson : "'Why, sir, because it is so much ietter for a man to be sure that he is never to be intoxicated, never to lose the power over himself. I whall not begin to drink wine till I grow old and want it." Boswell, " I think, sir, you once said to me that not to drink wine was a great deduction from life." Joinson : "It is a diminutlon of pleasure, to be sure; hut I do not say a diminution of happiness. There is more hajpiness in being rational."-Bowwhli's Jonnson, p. 366.
14. ABSTInENCE, Limit of. Dinerme. Fóleré states that some workmen boried in a damp (guarry wero extricated alive after a period of fourteen days; while ufter the wreek of the Medusa, the sufferers on the rait, exposed to $n$ high temperature and constant exertion, at the end of three days, nlthough they stlll had a small quantity of wine, were so fumished that they commenced devouring the dend bodies of their companions. Dr. Willun has recorded a case in which, under the influence of religious delusion, a young man lived sixty days, taking during that time nothing bit a little water flavored with orange juice. 11. n'Naughton, of Albany, gives a similur instance, during which a young man lived fifty-four days on water alone. -American Cyc., "Ahstinence."
15. ABSTITENCE, Prudential. Dr. Namucl Johnton. A.d. 1776. Finding him still persevering in his abstinence from wine, I ventured to speak to him of it., Joinnson : "Sir, I have no objection to a man's drinking wine, if he can do it in moderation. I found myself apt to go to excess in it, and therefore, after having been for some time without it, on account of illness, I thought it better not to return to it. Every man is to judge for himself, according to the effects which he experiences. One of the Fathcrs tells us that, he found fasting made him so peevish, that he did not practise it." - Boswele's Jounson, p. 275.
16. ABSTINENCE, Twofold. Greek Ehnp. Andronicus. [Being deposed by his grandson] his calamitics were embittered by the gradual extinction of sight; his confinement was rendered each day more rigorous; and during the absence and sickness of his grandson, his inhurman keepers, by threats of instant death, compelled him to exchange the purple for the monastic halit and profession. The monk Antony [iss he was now called] had renounced the pomp of the world; yet he had occasion for a coarse fur in the winter season, and as wint was forbidden by his confessor, and water by his physician, the sherbet of Egypt was his common drink.-Gibion's Rome, ch. 63.
17. Abstinence, Urconscious. The Poet Shelley. Mrs. Shelley used to send him something to eat into the room where he habitually studied; but the plate frequently remained untouched for heurs upon a bookshelf, and at the end of the day he might be heard asking, "Mary, Lave I dined ?"-Symonds's Shfiliey, ch. 4.
18. Abstraction, Art of, "Waistcoat Button." He had long desired to get above a school-
fellow in his class, who defted all his efforts, till Scott noticed that whenever a question was usked of his rivil, the lad's fingers grasped " particular button on his waisteoat, while his mind went in seareh of the answer. Scott necordingly anticipnted that if he could remove this huton, the hoy wonld be thrown out, and so it proved. The button was eut off, and the next time the lad was guestioned, his fingers leing umable to tind the button, and his eyer going in perplexed senreh after his fingras, he stood confounded, and seott mastered hy strategy the phace he rould not gain by mere industry. "Often in after-life," said seott, in marrating the manouvre to Jegers, "has the sight of him smote me as I passed by him; and often have I resolved to make him some reparation, but it ended in good resolutions.- HivrTon's Lafe of Silt W. Heotr, ch. 1.
19. Abstraction, Blundere by. Sir $I$. Neir. ton. Several mecdotes are preserved of his ahtsence of mind. On one oceasion, when he was giving a dinaer to some friends, he left the table to get them a bottle of wine; but on his way to the cellar he fell into retlection, forgot hls errand and his company, went to his chamber, put on his surplice, and procected to the ehapel. Someti nes he would go into the street half dressed, and, on discovering his condition, run back in great haste, much abashed. Often while strolling in his garden be would suddenly stop, and then rum rapidly to his room, and begin to write, standing, on the first piece of paper that preseuted itself. Intending to dine in the public hall, he would go out in a brown study, take the wrong turn, walk awhile, and then return to his room, having totally forgotten the dinner . . . Inving dismounted from his horse to lead him up a hill, the horse slipped his head out of the bridle; but Newton, oblivious, never discovered it, till, on reaching a toll-gate at the top of the hill, he turned to remount, he perceived that the bridle which he held in his hand had no horse attached to it. His secretary records that his forgetfuluess of his dinner was an excellent thing for his old housekeeper, who "sometimes found both dinner and supper scarcely tasted of, which the old woman has very ,pleasantly azd mumpingly gone awny with." On getting out of bed in the morning. he has been observed to sit on his bedside for hours, without dressing himself, utterly ab. sorbed in thought.-Cycloradia or Biogin. pity, p. 257.
20. Abstraction, Dangerous, Archimeden. [When the Rommens captured Syracuse] Archimedes was in his study, engaged iu some mathematical researehes; and his mind, as well as his cye, whs so intent upon his diagram, that he neither heard the tumultuous noise of the Romans, nor perceived that the city was taken. A soldier suddenly entered his room, and orderel him to follow him to Marcellus; and Archime des refusing to do it, until he had finished his problem, and brought his demonstration to bear, the soldier, in a passion, drew his sword and killed him.-Pletarcir.
21. ABUBE, Absence of. Savages. It is said of the Ainus savages, who are inhabitants of the North Pacific, that they give striking proof of their amiability of disposition, in that they
have no words of abuse ia hacir harnuge. - An. Cyc., " Ainum."
22. ABUEE, Pernonal. Millou, by Sulmuniux. If any one thinks that classlent studies of themselves cultivate the taste mid the suntiments, let him look into Sulmashin's Rexpmoxio. There he will see the first selolar of his nge not thinking it unheroming to tanm Miloon with his blindness, in such limguage as this: " A puppy, once my pretty little man, now hermeryd, or mather ablindling; laving never had any mentul vislon, he las now lost his bodily sight ; a silly
 beast, widn nothing more haman about him than his guttering eyolids; the tittest doom for him would he to lang him on the highest gallows, and set his ham on the Tower of London." These are sonse of the incivilities, bot ly my means the most revolting, but suel as I dire reproduce, of this literary warfare.-Patmenes Milton, ch. 9.
23. ABUSE, Slanderous. Ninpilewn I. Tlie English press teemed with . . . "hose. . . . Il' was a . . demon in hmman form. lie was a robber and a miser, phmbering the treasuries of nations that he might hoard lis conmiless millions; and he was also a profligate and a spendthrift, squandering upon his lusts the wenth of empires. He was wallowing in licentionsness, his camp a harem of pollution, ridding himself, by poison, of his concubines. . . at the same time he was physically an imberile-a monster whom God in His displeasure had deprived of the passions nud powers of bantliy manbood. He was un idol whom the entranced people . . . worshipped. . . . He was nlso " sanguinary, henrtless, merciless butcher.-Amotre's NinoLeon B., vol. 1, ch. 9 .
24. ABUSE, Success by, Politizs. Some pretty rough politicians used to find the way to Wasliington from the Western States, fifty or sixty years ago. Matthew Lyon was one of these, a man of great note in his day. Josinh Quincy once asked him how he obtained an election to the Honse , f Representatives so soon after his emigration to Kentucky. He answered, "By establishing myself at a cross-roads, which everybody in the distriet pussed from time to time, and abusing the sitting member."-Cyclobetin of Biograpity, p. 756.
25. ACGESS, Humble. To Rom. Eimp. 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 iength admitted to the Imperial presence, he was obliged, whatever might be his rank, to fall prostrate on the ground, and to adore, necording to the Eastern fashion, the divinity of his lord and master.-Gibuon's Rome, ch. 13.
27. ACCIDENT, Destiny by. Bracol. [Duchy of Bethlem Gabor.] An unexpected aceident had given ? singular turn to the dispute as to the successic $n$ 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 Brimdesburg was to have in-
sepmrably united the interests of the two houses. But the whole scheme was upset hy a box on the car, which, in a drunken brawl, the Elector of Brandenlourg unfortumately intlicted upon his intended som-in-law. From this moment the grond understanding liet we ern the two houmes was at an rad. The Prisure of Neuhbrg embraced popery. The hand of a prineress of lavaria rewarded his apostasy, and the stromg support of Bavariat ambl spail was the natural result of loth. 'To seeme to the Palatime the exclusive possession of Juliers, the Spmish troops from the Netherlands were marehed into the Pilatimite. To rid himself' of these guasts, the Elector of Brandenburg colled the Flemings to his nssistnuce, whom lie sought to propitiate ly embracing the Culvinist religion.-Tuntry Yeaba' War, $\div 82$
2W. ACCIDENT, Distress by. II'm'y II. of Framer. [ILemry's daughter blizabeth was to be marricd to Plitip, und his sister Margaret to the Duke of savoy.] Magnificent rejoicings took place at Paris daring the summer of 1550 la celebration of these royal muptials. iists were erected in front of the julace of the Tournelles, and a splemidid tourmment was held, at which, on the 2fth of 'June, the king himself', supported ly the buke of Guise und two other princes, mainained the field against all autagonists. Henry, who was an admimble cavalier, triumplantly earried off the honors of the day; lit toward the close of it, laving unfortunately chosen to ith a course with Montgonery, captain of his sicottish ghards, the lance of the stont knight slivered in the encomer, and the broken truncheon. entering the king's cye, penetrated to the brain. Henry languished eleven days in great suffering, and expired . . in the forty-first yem of his uge.-Students' IInt. of Firance, (h. 15. $5 \%$
29. ACCIDENT, Revolation by. "Sicilian Vespers." As the cilizens of Palermo flocked to vespors on one of the festivals of Easter week, Murch 30, 1282, a French soldier grossly insulted a young and beatutiful Sicilim maiden in the presence of her betrothed husland : the latter instantly drew his dugger and stabbed the offender to the lecart. This was the signal for a violent explosion of popular fury; cries of "Death to the French !" resounded on all sides; upward of two lundred 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 jsland; everywhere the French were ruthlessly butchered, without distinction of age, sex, or condition ; the total number of the slain is said to have execeded eight thonsand. Such was the terrible catastrophe of the "Sicilian Vespers."-Students' Hist. of Fhanee, (b. 9, S. 10.
30. ACCIDENT, saved by. Thomas Painc. Daring 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 exceutioner, 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 Metiodism, Book 7, eh. 1 .
31. ACCIDENT, significant. Noman Duhe William. [Battle of Instings.] When he propared to arm himself, he culled flrat for his gome hauberk, and a man brought it on his arm, and placed it before him ; but in putting his hemi in, to get it on, he unawares turned it the wrong way, with the lack part in front. We soon changed it ; but when he saw those who stood by were sorely alarmed, he sadd, "I have sern many a man who, if such a thing had happened to hin, would not lave borne arms, or entered the field the same day; but I never believed in omens, und I never will. I trust in God, for Me does in all things IIfs pleasure, and orduins what is to come to pass necording to Itis will. I have never liked fortmac-tellers, nor bolieved in diviners; but I commend myself to Our Lady. Let not this mischaneo give you tronble. The hauberk which was turned wrong, and then set right by me, slgnities that a change will arise out of the matter which we are now stirring. You shall see the n me of the duke changed into king. Yea, a king shill I be, who hitherto have been but duke." [He was unharmed in battle.] -Decinive Battikes, § 309.
32. ACCIDENT utllized. Son of Ali. A familiar story is related of the lonevolence of one of the sons of Ali. In serving at table, a slave had inadvertently dropped a dish of sealding broth on his master ; the heedless wretch fell prostrate, to deprecate his punishment, and repeated a verse of the Kormn: " Paradise is for those who command their anger:"-"I am not angry:"-"and for those who pardon of -fences:"-"I pardon your offence:"-"and for those who return good for evil :"-"I give you your liberty, und four bundred pieces of silver."-Gibion's Roms, ch. 50.
33. $\qquad$ Norman Invasion. When Duke Willium himself landed, as he stepped on the shore he slipped, and fell forward upon his two hands. Forthwith all raised a loud cry of distress. "An evil sign," said they, " is here." But he cried out lustily, "See, my lords, by the splendor of God, I have taken possession of England with both my hands. It is now mine, and what is mine is yours."-Decisive BatTles, § 297.
34. ACCOMPLISHMENTS, Worthy. Themistocles. [The prudent Athenian general] was laughed at, in company where free scope was given to raillery, by persons who passed as more accomplished in what was called gentle brecding; he was obliged to answer them with some asperity : "'Tis true I never learned how to tune a harp or play upon a lute, but I know how to raise a small and inconsiderable city to glory and greatuess."-Plutarcir.
35. ACKNOWLEDGMENT, slender. Postage. The only acknowledgment of his twenty-five years' services which John Adams carried with him in his unwelcome and mortifying retirement, was the privilege which had been granted to Washington on his withdrawal from the presidency, and after his death to his widow, and bestowed likewise upon all subsequent ex-presidents and their widows, of receiving his letters free of postage for the remainder of his life.Am. Cyc., "John Adams."
36. ACQUAINTANCE, Brief.

Am. Indians. The English [colonists] received a friendly wel-
come . . . on the isiand of Roanoke. . "The people were most gentle and loving and faithful, void of all guile and treasom, and such as livo ufter the manner of the Golden Age." [They afterward learned] the practice of inviting men to a fenst, thut they miglat be murdered in the hour of confidence--Bancuopr's Ihes. of U. S., ch. 3.
37. ACQUAINTANCE, Unweloome. Semuel Johnson. He gave us an entertuining account of Bet Hlint, it woman of the town, who, with some eceentrie talents and much effrontery, forced herself upon his acquaintance. "Bet (suld he) wrote her own life in verse, which she brought to me, wishing that I would furnish her with it preface to ft. (Laughing.) I used to say of her, that she wus generally slat and drunkard-occasiomally, whore and thef. Sho had, however, gented lodgings, a spinnet on which she played, and a boy that walked lefore her chair."-Bunsela's Joinson, p. 461.
38. ACROSTIC, Political. Reign of Charles II. It happened by a whimsical eoincidence that, in 1671, the cabinet consisted of five persons, the inithal letters of whose names made up the word Cabal: Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, mud Lauderdale.-Macaulay's Hist. of ENa., eli. 2.
39. ACTIVITY, Roman. Roman Navy. In the first Punic war the republic had exerted such incredible diligence, that within sixty days after the first stroke of the axe had been given in the forest $a$ fleet of one hundred and sixty galleys proudly rode at anchor in the sea.Gibhon's Rome, ch. 3.
40. ACTION, Decisive. Colonel Gordon. [Lord George Gordon was a contemptible demagogue, who brought a clamorous mob of sixty thousand persons to the House of Parliament; he reported for their vengeance the names of the members who spoke against the petition in their behalf which he had presented, while they wated in palace yard with many threatening demonstrations. His crowd twice attempted to foree the doors. Expostulation with the fanatic was in vain.] At last, Colonel Gordon, a near relative, went up to him and said: "My Lord George, do you intend to bring your rascally adherents into the House of Commons? If you do, the first man of them that enters-I will plange, my sword, not into him, but into your body." $X$ party of horse-guards at length arrived, and the rabble went home. - Kniart's Ena., vol. 6, ch. 26.
41. ACTIONS spaak. Declaring Witr. [Ancus, one of the early kings of Rome, 1 created a college of sucred Heralds, called Fetiales, whose business it was to demand reparation for injuries in a regular and formal manner, and in case of refusal to declare war by hurling a spear into the enemy's land.-Liddell's Rome.
42. - - " Gutting off . . . tallest Poppies." The only Latin town that defied Tarquin's power was Gabii; and Sextus, the king's youngest son, promised to win this place also for his father. So be fled from Rome and presented himself at Gabii; and there he made complaints of his father's tyranny' and prayed for protection. The Gabians believed him, and took him into their city, and they
truated him, so that in time lie was male commander of their urmy. Now, his father suffered hla $h_{1}$ to conquer in many small lattles, and the Gabians trusted him more and more. Then ho sent privately to his father, and asked what he should do to make the Gubians submit. Then King Targuin gave no answer to the messenger, but, as he walked up and down his garden, he kept cutting of the heads of the tallest perppies with hisstaif. At last the messenger was firen, and went lack to sextus and told him what had jossed. But Sextus understood what his futher mennt, and he began to arcose falsely all the chief men, mat some of them he put to death and some he hunished. So at last the city of Gubli was left defenceless, and Soxtus delivred it up to his futher.- Lambeha's Rome.
43. ACTORs and Actrosses. Origin of. This rruft dates its existence lonck to some renturies inefore Christ. The earliest menton we flad of it in history is i.s the time of solon in Greers. It was then attached to the religions rites, mad its applinnces and influenees nased to clothe with greater solemnity and effect the sacred eelebrafiens of the Greeks. So high a place hat the profession at this period, that actors were all trained and paid at the expense of the State. . . . From the time of the Casars the stage degenerated rapilly, from being disconnected from those religions rites from which it drew its chief distinetion, and was flatly lost altogether during the dark ages.-An. Cyc., " Actons."
44. ACTORS dishonored. Romat Latic. The laws of Rome expressly prohibited the murriuge of a senator with any female who hat been dishonored ly a servile origin or thentrienl profes-sion.-Ghibon's Rome, ch. 4.
45. ACTORS, Reapect for. Dr. Simuel John*mi. Sil Josilua Reynolds: "I do not perceive why the profession of a player should be despised ; for the great and ultimnte end of all the cmploy ments of mankind is to produce amusement. Garrick produces more amusement than anybody." Boswell: "You say, Dr. Johuson, Himi Garrick exhibits himself for a shilling. In this respect he is only on a footing with a lawyer, who exhibits himself for his fee, and even will muintain any nonsense or absurlity, if the case require it. Garrick refuses a play or a part which he does not like; a lawyer never refuses." Joinsson : "Why, sir, what does this prove? only that " lawyer is worse. Boswell is now like Jack in 'The Tule of a Tub,' who, when he is puzzled by an argument, langs limself. Ite thinks I shall cut him down, but I'll let him hang" (laughing vociferonsly). Stic Josma Reynolds: "Mr. Boswell thinks, that the profassion of a lawyer being unquestionably honorable, if he can show the profession of a player to he more honorable, he proves lis argument."Boswell'e Johnson, p. 211.
46. ADDRESS, spectacular. Antouy. [At the funeral of Cassar, when] the body was brought into the forum, and Antony spoke the usual funeral enloginm, as he percelved the people affectal by his speceh, he endeavored still more to work upon their passions, by unfolding the bloody garment of Czesar, showing them in how many places it was pierced, and pointing out the number of his wounds. This threw everything Into ronfusion. Some called aloud to kill the
murderers ; others, ins was formerly done in the cose of that reditione demagogue Clodios; suatchad the benches mend tubles from the nelghboring shops, nud erected in pile for the loody of Casar, in the midst of conserrated places and surroundling temples. As soon as the pile was in flamer, the pople, erowding from all phrts, snateled the half-hurned brands, and rum round the city to tire the honses of the conspirators; but they were on thrir guard against such an assault, and prowinted the affecte.- ]horearen.
47. ADDREss, succonatul. Eithoard JV. Whild Warwick was winning trinmphs on battlefield after battiofledd the young king seemed to abandom himself to a voluptuous indolence, to revels with the elty wiwrs of London, und to the caresses of mistressus like June Nhore. Tall in stature and of singular benuty, lis winning manners and gay carelessumss of benring secored Edward a popularity which had been denied to nobler kings. When he askerd a rich old lady for ten pounds towarla a war with Frunce, sho answered, "For thy comely face thom simlt have twenty." The king thanked and klased her, and the old woman made her twenty forty.-II Is'r. of Ena. P'EOLLE, S. 497.
48. ADDRESS, Theatrical. Sumud Johnoon. IIIs ungualifted ridicuie of rinetorical gesture or urtion is not, surely, a test of truth ; yet we cannot help admiring how well it is adupted to produce the rffeet which he wished. "Neither the juiges of our laws, nor the representatives of our people, would be much affected by labored gestienlations, or brlieve any man the more because he rolled his ryes, or puffed his cheeks, or spread abrond his arms, or stamped the ground, or thumped his brenst ; or turned his eyes sometimes to the reiling, and sometimes to the floor."Boswela's folnmon, p. 80.
49. 4 DDRESS, Trickster's. Edmund Burke. It was in the December of 1792 that Burke had emacted that fumous bit of melocirama out of place, known as the Dagger Scene. The government had brought in an Alien Bill, imposingcertain painsand restrictious on foreigners coming to this country. . . . Burke began to storm as usual against murderous atheists. Then, with. out due preparation, he begran to fumble in his losom, suddenly drew out a dagger, and with an extravagant gesture threw it on the floor of the llouse, crying that this was what they had to expeet from their silliance with France. The stroke missed its mark, and there was a general inclination to titter, mitil Burke, collecting himself for an effort, ralleal upon them with a vehememe to which his listeners could not choose but respond, to keep French principles from their heads and French daggers from their hearts; to preserve all their blandishments in life, and all their consolatious in death; all the blessings of time, and all the hopes of eternity.-MOnley's Burke, ch. 9.
50. ADMINISTRATION, Responaibility of. Reign of Charles, II. To the roynl office and royal person they [the commons] londly and sinrerely professed the strongest attachment. But to [Lord Chaneellor] Clarendon they owed no allegiance, and they fell on him as furiously as their predecessors harl fallen on Strafford. The minister's virtues and vices alike contributed to his ruin. He was the ostensible hend of the admin-
intration, and was therefore held responsible aven for those acts whith he hand strongly, but vainly, opposed in comedi.-Macaulay'silist. of ENa., ch. 2.

S1. ADMINISTRATION, An unfortunate. Pres. Martin Van Burricis. The ndministration of Van Buren has generally been reckoned as unsuccessful und inglorions. But he aud his times were unfortmante rather thon bad. He was the victim of all the evils which followed hard upon the relaxation of the Jacksomian methods of government. Ile land neither the will nor the disposition to rule us lis predecessor [Andrew Jackson] had done; nor were the people and their representatives any longer in the hamor to suffer that sort of government. The period was unherole; it was the eblo-tide between the belligerent excitements of 1832 and the war with Mexfoo. The financiai panic alded opprobrium to the popular estimate of imbecility in the goverument. "The ndminat ration of Vun Buren," suid a satirist, "is like a parenthesis; it may be read in it low tone of voice, or ultogether omitted, rithout injuring the sense! " But the sutire lacked one cesential quality-truth.-IIst. U. S., Rinpati, ch. 55.
52. ADMINISTRATION united. A. Iincolu. Judgo Bakdwin, of Chlifornia . . . solicited a pass outaide of our lines to see a brother in Virginin. [Being refused by the communding general und Secretary of War] . . . timully he obtained an interview with Mr: lincoln, and stuted his case. " Have you upplied to Genernl Muliock?" "Yes, and met with a that refusal." . . . "The"i you must see Stanton." ". "I have, and with the same result." . . "Well, then," said Mr. Lincoln, with a smile, "I can do nothing ; for you must know I hate very litke iufluence aith this Administrution."- 'ymond's Lincoln, p. 748.
53. ADMIRATLON ohanged. Martin Luther. As a reverent pilgrim lie arrived nt lome, after a six weeks' journey. Seeing the city from afar, he fell upon the enrth and cried out, " Hail! thou sacred Rome !" And yet he foumd many things different from what he had expected. His experience there made a lasting impression upon him. "I would not have taken one hundred thousand florins not to have seen Rome. Among other coarse talk, I heard one reading mass, and when he came to the words of consecration, he said, 'Thou art bread and shalt remain bread, thou art wine and slaut remain wine.' What was I to think of this ? And, moreover, I was disgusted at the manner in which they could 'rattle off' a mass as if it had been a piece of jugglery, for long before I reached the Gospel lesson my neighbor had finished his mass and (ried out to me, 'Enough! enough! hurry up and come away,' etc.!"-Rein's Lutirer, ch. 4.
54. ADMIRATION, Objectionable. Oliver Gold*inith. In the summer of 1762 he was one of the thousands who went to see the Cherokee chiel's, whom he mentions in one of his writings. The Indians made their appearance in grand costume, hideously painted and besmeared. In the course of the visit Goldsmith made one of the chiefs a present, who, in the ecstasy of his gratitude, gave him an embrace that left his face well bedaubed with oil and red ochre.Irving's Goldsmitif, ch. 13.
55. ADMIRATION, Bupreme. Colonel C'ropper. This worthy veterun, like hls general [Wash. ington], had but one bast, whid he gave every day and to ull compunles; it was, "God bless General Wishingtom."-C'vatis' Wasilinaton, vol. 1, ch. 2.
56. ADMONITION dieregarded. General it. Clair: A.d. 1761 . Generni St. Chnir, with an urmy of two thousmadi men, set out from Fort Washington to break the pewer of the Miani confederacy. In what is now Mercer County, Ohio, . . his canm was suddenly ussulled by more than wo thousund warriors, led by Little Turtle and severul American renegades who hud joined the Indians. Atter a terrible battle of three hours' duration, St. (lair was completely defented, with a loss of fully one land of his men. . . 'The news of the disustor spread gloom throughont the land . . . the govermment was for awhile in consternation. For once the benignant spirit of Washington gave way to wrath. "Here," sald lie, "in it tempent of indignation. "here in this vary room . . I said to him, 'You have cureful instructions from the Secretary of War, mad I myself will add one word-newane: of a schimas!!' Ile went off with that my last warning ringing in his cars. Yet he hassuffered that army to be cut to pieces, hacked, hutchered. tumahnwked by a surprise-the very thing i guarded him ngainst! How can he nnswer to his country? The blood of the sluin is upont him-the curse of widows and orphens!" [After a period of silence he solemnly added :] II lookedi at the desputches hastily, nad did not note all the particulars. General St. Clair shall have justice. I will receive him without dis:-plensure-he shall have full juatice."-Ridpatio's IInt. of U. S., ch. 46.
57. ADOPTION of Captives. American Indians. Sometimes a captive was saved, to be adopted in :lace of a warrior who had fallen . . . the alleginnce and, as it were, the ldentity of the captive . . became changed. [His] . . children nud the wife . . . left ut home are to be blotted from his memory; he is to be the departed chieftain resuscitated. . . to cherish those whom he cherished ; to liate those whom he hated ... the foreigner thus adopted is esteemed to stind in the same relations of consanguinity. Banchoft's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
58. ADOPTION by the state. Napoleon 1. [Aiter the battle of Ansterlitz.] He inmmediately adopted all the children of those [soldiers] who had fallen. They were supported and educated ut the expense of the State. They all, as the children of the emperor, were permitted to attach the name of Napoleon to their own.-Anbott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 31.
59. Adoration, Human. Greek Empenors. The most lofty titles, and the most humble postures, which devotion lus applied to the Supreme Being, have been prostituted by flattery and fear to creatures of the same nature with ourselves. The mode of adoration, of falling prostrate on the ground, and kissing the feet of th; emperor, was borrowed by Diocletian from Persian servitude; but it was continued and aggravated till the last age of the Greek monarchy. Excepting only on Sundays, when it was waived, from a motive of religious pride, this humiliating reverence was exacted from all who entered the
royal presence, from the princen invested with the diadem and purple, and from the ambussadors who represented their independent sovereigns, the calijphs of Asia, Eqypt, or Spain, the kings of France and laiy, and the Latin emperors of 'anclent Rome. - (hinmon's donst, chi. 63.
60. adulation, offioial. Of Chartex I. The pleasant words with which the Lord Kereprer Finch opened the Parlhment [of 1640]: " lif Majesty's kingiy resolutions are seated in the ark of his sacred breast, and it were a presumption of too high a miture for any Uzzith uncalled to tonch it; yet his Majesty is now pieased to lay by the shining lomms of majesty, as Phobos did to Phacton, that the distance hetween soverdifnty and subjection should not har you of that thlind freedom of access to his person mod commsels." But the tho had come when this styie of linguage was no longer to le endured by the commons.-IIood'н Chomwhla, ch. 16, p. 20;i.
61. ADULATION robaked. of Jitnes $I$. [James I., dining with Bishops Nelle mind Andrews, asked their opinion] whether he might not take his sulojects' money without the fuss of Parlhment? Neile replied, "God forbid you should not, for you are the brenth of our nostrils." Andrews la upon an answer ; he said: "Why, then, I think your Majesty may luwfully take my brother Neile's money, for he offers it."-Knigut's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 23, p. 364.
62. ADULATION, Ridiculous. Red Beard. When IIenry VIlI, met Fruncis I. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520, a Venetinn observer described the heard of Henry as "being somewhat red, has at present the uppenrance of leing gold."-Knioht's IIstr. of Ena., ch. 17.
63. ADULTERY excused. Muhomet's. In his adventules with Zeinil, the wife of Zeid, and with Mary, an Egyptian captive, the moorons prophet forgot the interest of his reputation. At the house of Zeid, his freedman and adopted son, he beheld, in a loose undress, the beanty of Zeinib, and burst forth into av, ejneulation of devotion and desire. The servile, or grateful, freedman understood the hint, and yielded without hesitation to the love of his benefactor. But as the filial rehation had excited some donlt and seandal, the angel Gabriel descended from heaven to ritify the deed, to annul the adoption, and gently to reprove the proplet for distrusting the indulgence of his God. One of his wives, Hafna, snrprised him on her own bed, in the embraces of his Egyptian captive ; she promised secrecy and forgiveness; he swore that he would renounce the possession of Mary. Both parties forgot their engagements; and Gabriel again descended with a chepter of the Koran, to absolve him from his onth, and to exhort him freely to enjoy his captives aud concubines, without listening to the elamors of his wives. In a solitary retreat of thirty days, he labored, alone with Mary, to fulfil the commands of the angel. . . . Perhaps the incontinence of Mahomet may be palliated by the tradition of his natural o: preternatural gift ; be united the manly virtue of thlrty of the children of Adam; and the apostle might rival the thirteenth labor of the Grecian Hercules,-Gibbon's Mahomet, p. 56.
64. ADULTERY, Punishmeat for. Roman Lair. The celge of the Julian law was sharpened by the incessment illigence of the emperors. The lleentious commerce of the sexes may he tolernted us un impulse of nature, or forhidden on a source of disorder and corruption; but the fame, the fortunes, the family of the hushand, are serionsly injured hy the aduitery of the wife. The wishoin of Augustus, after curbing the freedom of revenge, applied to this domestic offence the animadversion of the laws; and the guilty parties, ufter the payment of heavy forfeltures, and thues, were condemned to long or propertuai exile in two separate islands.-Gnihon's liome, ch. 44.
65. ADULTERY, shamoless. Fifteenth Gentu$r y$ Prineres set the example. Charles VII. received Agnes Sorel us a present from his wife's mother, the old Queen of Sieily ; and mother, wife, nud mistress, he takes them all with him as he marches niong the Loire, the happiest understanding sulsisting letween the three. Tho English, more serious, seek love in marriage only. Gloncester marries Jucqueline; among Juequeline's hulies his regards fall on one equally lovely and witty, and he marries her too. But in this respect, as in all others, Frunce and England are far outstripped by Flanders, by the Count of Flanders, hy the grent Duke of Burgundy. The legend expressive of the Low Countries is that of the famous countess who brought into the world three hundred and sixtytive children. The prinees of the land, without going (quite so far, seem at the lemst to endeavor to approach her. A Count of Cleves has sixiythree lustards. John of Burgundy, Bishop of Cambrai, offleiates pontifically with his thirtysix bastards und sons of bastards ministering with him at the altar. Philippe-le-Bon had only sixteen bastards, but he had no fewer than tweaty-seven wives, three lawful ones and twen-ty-four mistresses.-Michelet's Joan of Ahw p. 26.
66. ADULTERY, Vengeance for, John $X I I$. John . . XII. land the uddress to excite an insurrection of the people, who dethroned his rival Leo VIII, and reinstated him in the pontifical clanir. But John did not live to enjoy his triumph; three days after his reinstatement he met the reward of his crimes, and perished by the hand of an indigmant husband, who detected him in the arms of his wife.-Tytlen's Hist., Book 6, ch. 4, p. 101.
67. ADULTERY, Viotim of. Pevedeus a Lombard Champion. [Rosumond, the Queen of Italy, desired his nssistance in a plot to assassinate her royal hasband,] but no more than n promise of secrecy could be dirawn from the gallant Peredens, and the mode of seduction employed by Rosamond betrays her shameless insensibility looth to honor and love. She supplied the place of one of her female attendants who was beloved by Pereleas, and contrived some excuse for darkness and sileace, till she could inform her companion that he had enjoyed the Queen of the Lombards, and that his own death, or the death of Alboin [her royal husband] must be the consequence of such treasonable udultery. In this alternative he chose rather to be the accomplice than the victim of Rosamond, whose undaunted spirit was incapa-
the of fear or remorse.-(hmmen's Dectine and FAlic, ch. 45.
6N. ADPANOE by Battle. N'rot's t'impuign i" Mrxion. [ln 1847] Gen. 'Twiggs, in commund of' the American advance, Net ont [from Vera Crua] on the 12th of the month [of April]. Twiggs came upon Santa Anma, who, with un army of fifteen thousand then, had taken possession of the hofights and rocky phas of Cerro Gordo. The position, thongh seemingly 1 m pregnable, must be carried, or further advance was lmpossible. On the morning of the 18th the American army was arranged for an assault which, necoriling to the rules of war, promised only disnster and ruin. But to trocpss of the United States nothing now seemed too uriduons, no deed too full of prill. Before noonday every position of the Mexicrans had heen יureressfully stormed and themselves drlven in " preclpitate rout. Nearly three thousumd prisoneris were taken, with forty-three pieses of bronzen'thllery, five thousund muskets, und accoutroments enough to supply un army. The Americin loss amonnted to four hundred and thirty-one, that of the enemy fuliy a thousand. Santa Anna escaped with his life, but left behind his privise pupers und his wooden leg.-Rinpations Hist, of U. S., di. 57.
69. ADVANCE, Heroio. Buttle of Foutinoy. A.D. 1745. Willime of c'umberhand formed $n$ column of fourteen thousand British infantry, thirty or forty nbreast ; and with measured tread, regardless of every olstacle, undismayed by the canmonale left and rlght, which mowed down their ranks, this terrible column strode on through the enemy's lines, carrying all before them. But where was their support? A column of infantry, without in horse, withont a gom, now reduced probnbity to ten thousmed, could not win a battle against sixty thousundi. merely through the supremacy of physical strength and moral enduranee. Slowly the compact mass moved lanck, stild facing the enemy. lts ranks were not broken, not a man tled. [Loss about six thomsimal.]-Kxithit's Hist, of Ent., ch. 7.
70. ADVANCE, Opporsunity for an. Gen. Sherman's March to the sin. [Began November 14, 1864.] His army of veterans numbered sixty thousand men. Believing that Hood's army would be destroyed in Tennessec, and knowing that no Confederate force could withstand him in front, he cut his commennications with the North, nbundoned his buse of supplies, and struck out boldly for the sea-coast, more than two hundred and fifty miles away. As had been foreseen, the Confederates could offor no successful resistance. . . . On the 10th of December he arrived in the vicinity of Savannah . . . he had lost only five hundred and sixty men.-Ridpatir's Hist. of U. S., ch. 66.
71. ADVANCE or suffer. Buttle of Gettyshurg. I remember seeing a general (Pettigrew, I think it was) come up to him [Confederate' Genern] Longstrect] and report that " he was unable to bring his men up again" [to charge the Federals]. Longstreet turned upon him and replied, with some sarcasm : "Very ucell; never mind, then, General; just let them remain where they are; the enemy's going to advance, and will spare you the trouble." [British officer's diary, quoted
in.]-Pohdabin Second Yeall of the Wall, 1. Bhe.
75. ADVENT seasonable, The. .iveded-Reculy. A thorough arepuintuace with the history of the worid nud the state of mankind at the the of Our Saviour's hirth has lefi the wisest and most
 mighty, laving diesigneri to illumimate the world by a revelation, lhere was no period at which it was more cortalnly rerpuired than that in which it was uctually sent ; mor could any concurrence: of drenmstances have berou more favornble for its extensive dissembation than that which towk place at the time of our suviour's mission. A great purt of the known world was it this tinuundier the dominton of the laomans, und subject to all those grievinces which are the inevitable result of a systeon of arlidrury power. Yet this dremmstance of the union of so many nations into one grate cmpire was of conslderable ulvantage for the propngation and advancement of ('hrishianity.-Tythein's Univelmal. Mist., Book 5, ch. 4.
78. ADVENTURE, Courageous. Witr for thic Union. The control of Albemarle Sound had beren secured loy a daring exploit of Deutenant Cuahing, of the Foderal Navy. These waters were commanded by a tremendons iron ram called the Aliemarle. In order to destroy the drended vessel, a number of daring volunteers, led by Cushing, embarked on an small steamer, find on the night of the 27th of Octoler [1804] enteref the Romoke. The rimn was discovered lylng at the harbor of Plymouth. Cantiously: nppronching, the lientemat, with his on it hands, sank in terrible torpedo under the confederate ship, exploded it, und left the ram in ruin. The adventure cost the lives or cupture of all of Cushing's purty except himself amd one other, who esenpeit.-Rimparis's IIsus. of L'. s., ch. 66.
74. ADVENTURE, Daring. Vitulion $I$. [IIa"ing esenped from his exile at Ellan, his littlarmy arrived near (annes.] In the course of : frw hours this essort of six hundred men, with t wo or three small pieces of cemmon, were safely landed. . . . They were nhout to mureh seven hundred miles, hrough a kingdom containing thirty millions of inhabitants, to eapture thi strongest capital in Europe. . . . An army of nearly two hundred thousand men, under Bourbon leaders, were stationed in impregnable fortresses by the way.-Abnotr's Napolison B., vol. 2, ch. 24.
75. adVEnture, Passion for. Comquest of Florida. Adventurers assembled as voluntcers. many of them people of noble birth and good estates. Houses and vincyards, lands and tillage, and rows of olive trees in the Ajurrafe of Seville were sold, as in the times of the critsades, to obtain the monns of military equipments. . . . Many . . . who had sold estates for their equipments were obliged to remuin be-hind.-Banchort's Hist. of U. S., ch. 2.
 ington. [Washington's return from a conference with the French commander St. Pierre, at Le Beuf, near Lake Erie. A.D. 1753.] It was now the dead of winter. . . . With [Christopher] Gist [the guide] as his sole companion, he left the river, and struck into the woods. It was one of
the mont molitary marelsen evor mulo by mum. There, In the slewolate wildernems, was the fiture
 Indlan, witli gun in landi, uad kmajack straj. ped to his shamblers; struggling through intorminable snows ; shereilug wili frown rlothes on a bed of plum-lirushi lireakling through the (rascherons leo of ruphe stremus : puldid by day
 Sure, meen it interviles thromgh the lanlews treos; tlred at hy atrowling Navige from his covert not fifteen stopis uway ; thrown from a ruft Intu tho rushing Alleghniay e escobling to un ishand uad lodging there ubisil tho river was frowen over; plunging nguln luta the forest; renchligg Wint's aettlemenst and then tho l'otonnme-the
 wound or mear to the capital of Virghala.--1<1]I'גTH'н Jintr. U. S., ch. 30.
77. ADVESTURE, Apirit of. Nir Willium I'upry. In 1817, In a letter to ini intimute friemb, ho hupponed to writo: n good deal alrout inn expealition, then much talked of, for ixploring the river Congo, lin Africn, mide expressed a strong dexire to make one of the party. Whaen the letter was ilnishod, lint lnefore fit was jut in the
 nowspuper, stating that tho govermatent were about to semd versels in gurst of a passuge romind the Northern coust of North Amorlin which would shorten the voyage from Enghmel to India from sixtern thonsand miles to nont seven thousund. Inery reopened lifs letter, mind, miontioning tho parigraphi, concinded a slart postserijet with these words: "Jlot or cold is all one t) me-Afriea or the l'ole." IVis correspmolent alowed this lettor to a friond, who was the man In bingland most devoted to the projeet in guess-tion-Mr. Burrow, seceretary to the ulmirulty. Within a week from tlant time Licutenumt Pury was thrown luto un eestasy of astonlshiment amil delight by ruceiving the apjohintment to cominand one of the two ships preparing for the cu-terprise.-Cycloihian of 13wo., p. 380.
78. ADVENTURER, A born. Herninalo Cor. tae. In the yenr 1502, it the sumall country town of Medellin, in Spain, there lived an idle, dissolute youth of seventeren, who was the torment of his parents and the lemer of all the mischisef going In that neighborhood. . . . Inving left Tho college of Sabamman without permission, [he] was passing his time in love intrignes and dissipation, regardiess of the remonstranees of his father and mother. When, therefore, he declared his intention of joining un expedition about to suil for Americit, the good people of Medellin, especially those who hand dunghters, were not sorry to henr It. . . . No enreer nttracted him, except one of adventure in the New Worid, which had been discovered ten years inefore-Cycionedia of Biog., j). 317.
78. ADVENTURERS disappointed, Theoloric the Ostrogoth. [He nttempted the renguest of Italy.] As he advanced into Thrnce [Theotorie] found an inhospitable solitude, nur! his Gothic followers, with a lienvy train of horses, of mules, and of wagons, were butrayed by their guides among the rocks and precipices of Mount Sondis, where he was nssanlted by the urms nnd invectives of [another] Theodoric, the son of Triarius. From a neighboring height his art-
fal rival haranguod the canap of the Walamira, and hrumbed their lember with the opprobirleus mames of child, of mulmin, of porjured traltor, ther anemy of hids hloud amel mation. "Are yon buarant," explaimed the mom of Triarlas, "that it is the constant priligy of the liomimes to dentroy the' (antis liy ench other's swords? Are you lii selusible that the vlator in this umatioral contest will lio exposed, and jumtly exposed, to their larpharible revengey Whare are thone warriors, my klanmon nal thy own, whose whows now lainont that thelr lives were sucritleed to thy rash umbltan? Whare is the wenlth whilels thy soldhers passessed when they ware flent allurid from their mintive bumes to conilat under thy stamdurd? latel of them was then master of threre or four larsex ; they now follow there on fort, liks slaves, throngh the deserts of Thrace ; those men who were tempted by the hope of mensuring fold with in lashal, those brave men who are as free and an noible as thyself." A languige so woll sulted to the temper of the Gothas excileal clamor and discontent ; and the son of 「locoslemir, u!proheosive of lielng left alome, was culsjobled to embruce his hrethron, und to Jmigato the cxtomple of Roman pertlely. - (itumen'x Rusuc, ch. 30.
*O. ADVENTURES, Numerous. ('ipt. Jiht" Suith. The mew presillont, thongh not thirty veurs of ugre, was a veteran in every kind of valumble lanman experlemere. Borman Eaglish man ; trained as a soldier la the wars of Holland; a traveller in Framee, Italy, uad Egypt; ugaln u soldler In I Inngary ; ('ingtured liy tho 'lurks nnd sold us 11 slave; sent from Constantinople to a prison in the ('rimon; kllling a taskmanter who loat him, and then esenping through the worals of Itussia to Western Europe ; golng with un urmy of alventurers against Moroceco ; finally returning to Englamd and foining the Jondon C'ompnay fufterward rescuing the colony In VIrgmin]. John Smith was altogether the most moted mun in tho eqrly Jistory of Amerion. Rideation IIntony of U. \&., (bl. 9 .
81. ADVERSITY, Benefte of. Bunyan in Beal ford Juil. Bunynn's contlaement . . was otherwise of inestlmable value to hifm. It gave blan leisure to read and retlect. Thongh he preacked often, yet there must lave been lintervals, perlums bong intervals, of compulsory silence. The excitement of propethal speceh-making is fatal to the exercise of the higher gualitios. The pernods of calm embled him to diseover powers in himaelf of which he might otherwise have never known the exlstence. of books ho had lint few; for a time only the lBible nnd Fox's " Martyrs." But the Bible thoronghly known is a liternture of teself-the rarest and richest in all dopmrtments of thonght or imagimation which exists.-Fuotide's Bi'NyAN, (ll. 6 .
\$2. ADVERSITY deplored, Sndden. Charles of $f^{\prime}$ lujou. [Ile experienced a reversal of his good fortume by the revolt in Nicily.] In the first agomy of grief amd devotion, lie was heard to "xchim, "O Gorl! if 'lhou hust ileerced to lumble me, grant me at lenst a gentle und: grulunl descent from the pinnacle of greatness!" -Gimmon's Romes, ch. 69.
83. ADVERSITY, Eminence by. A. Lincoln. Ile had plenty ol employment as a surveyor, and won a good reputntion in this new line of busi-
nown ; but the thanclal crosh of 1s:17 destroyed hils businems, und his listruments wore tinally sold under 11 sherift's axceution. This reverse again theew him huck fino politicul life, und, us the beat prepuraton for It, he vlgoromaly parsuad his legal studles. [Ilfe had privionaly falled as a country store-keeper. Ills gowis wero hought on eredit.]-Raymonio's lineotin, ch. 1, p. $2 l$.

M4. ADVEREITY, Inatruoted by. Fruderick $I$. [Elector Puhathe of the Bohominns. $]$ Frederick was sented at table in Prague, whille hisarmy was thas cut to plecers. . . A mesaenger summoned him from tuble to show him from the walles the whole frightfui secone. We repuested a cessa: ion of howtllith for twenty four hours for deiberation: but elght was all the Duke of Bavarla wondd allow him. Frederlek availed bimself of these to fly hy night from the capital, with his wife nud the elilef oftlecers of his army. Phes tlight was so hurried that the Prince of Anhalt left behind him his most private papers, and Frederlek his crown. "I know now what I am," suid this unfortunate prince to those who endenvored to comfort him; " there are virtues which misfortune only con touch us, und it is in adversity alone that prlocees larn to know them-solves."-Tinhty Yeaha' Wait, 条 138.
©6. ADVERSITY, Lemons of. Siege of Rome by the Goths. In the last months of the slege the people were exposed to the miserles of scurcity, unwholesome food. and contagious disorders. Belisarius saw and pitied their sufferings; but he had foreseen, and he watched the decay of their loyalty, and the progress of their diseontent. Alversty had awakened the Romans from the Ireams of grandeur and freedom, and taught them the humiliating lesson that it was of smull moment to their real hify piness whether the name of their master was derived from the Gothic or the Latin lingunge.-Grimon's Rome, ch. 41.
86. ADVERSITY, Manhood throagh. Sir ILumphry Davy. The death of his father, an intelligent, speculative mun, who left his affulrs in great disorder, comsigned his mother to a milliner's shop, und changed him from a sehoolboy fato un apotherary's apprentice. A shade of seriousness gathered over him. He had become a man. Ilis privatenote-hooks of the first two years of his apprenticeship have been preserved, and they show us, that when his day's work of compounding drugs was done, and In the morning before it legun, he was a hard student. He went through a complete course of arithmetic, algehra, geometry, and trigonometry, besides reading the metaphysical works of Locke, Hartley, Berkeley, Hume, Helvetius, Condorcet, and Reitl. Ile nso learned the French hangunge. - Cyclopheta of Biog., p. 302.
87. ADVERSITY, National. Reign of Eitunerd III. Only fourteen years had gone by since the treaty of Bretigny raised England to a relght of glory such as it had never known before. But the years had been years of a shame and suffering which stung the people to madness. Never had England fullen so low. IIer conquests were lost, her shores insulted, her eommerce swept from the seas. Within she was drained by the tuxation and bloodshed of the war. Its popularity had wholly died away.

When the eommous where ankerd la 13st whether they would asment to a trenty of perpetual peace if they mblit have it, "the said erommona reeponded uli, and altogether, 'Yes, yes 1'" Tho popilation was thinned by the ravages of pestlconcre, for till limin, whiclisaw its last visitution, tho black denth returmed agan and again.IItat. of Enci. Dbobici, \& !ime.
M. ADVERSITY overruled, Eli Whitury.
 kere, who had come to Georglas to tench, and, laving been lakern rick, land been Inviaed hy this hompitable lady tor reside in har house tili be shonid reeover. Ile wits the som of a peor farmer, and had worked hila way through college withont assistunce-is linnkere boys of en do. From curly boyhood he had exhilhited wonder fill skill in merchnics, und in colloge he used to repair the plilosephicul apmaratus with remarknhle niecty-to the great mbiniration of pro. fessors und students. During his realdenco with Mrs. Greene he had maile for har an lagentons tumbour-frume, of a new princlple, us well as many eurlous toys for her children. Hence her ndvice: "Apply to my young friend, Mr. Whilncy ; he can make mything." [Ho there invented the cotton-gin muchine.]-Cychorbena of Brog., p. 160.
G9. ADVERSITY preceden suocese. Timour the Torther. [In his twenty-iffth yenr he stomal forth us the dellverer of his country.] The chlefs of lie law and of the army had pledged thedr salvation to support him with thelr lives und fortumes ; but in the hour of danger they were silent and nfraid: und, ufter wating seven days on the hills of Simareand, he retrea mi una desert with only sixty horsemen. The fugitlves were overtaken by a thousund Getes, whom ha repulsed with lneredible slaughter, and his eneniles were forced to exclaim, "Timour is a wonderful man: fortune and the Divine favor are with him." But in his bloody netion his. own followers were reduced to ten, 10 number which was soon diminished by the dexertion of three Carizmians. He wandered in the deswert with his wife, seven companions, and four lorses; ind sixty-two days was he plunged In a lonthsome dungeon, from whence he escaped by his own courage and the renorse of the oppressor. [Greatness followed.]-Gimmon's Rome. ch. 65.

DO. ADVERBITY, Struggle with. "An old sitrugyler." Whenhe [Sir Walter scott] was in Ireland . . a poor woman who had offered to sell him gooseberries, but whose offer had not been uecepted, remurked, on seeing his dnughter give some pence to it beggar, that they might as well give her an alms, too, as she was "an old struggler." Sir Walter was struck with the expression, and said that it deserved to become classical, as a name for those who take uparms ugainst a нea of troubles, instead of yielding to the waves.-IIUtTon's Scott, ch. 15.
91. ADVERSITY a Tonic. Sir W. Scott. [1Ic lost a great property, was fearfully in debt, and his fumily distressed.] On the 22d he says: "I feel nelther dishonored nor broken down by the bad, now truly bad, news I have received. I have walked my last in the domains I have. phanted-sat the last time in the halls I have huilt. But death would have taken them from
me, If misfortume had npured them. My peore people whonII loved we well! There is juat another die to turn inp againat mo in this run of ill- luck, $i$. r., if I mhoridf break my makic wand In the find from thils aloplont, and lowe my pupularity with my fortune. Then Winumatord: and Boner" [his life of Napoleon! " may both go to the pmper-maker, mad I may take to smokling clgars mad drlaklag arog, or turn devotee nuld hatoxiente the brain nother why." Ite adds that when ho mets to work doggesily, he in ex. netly the same man he ever was, " nelther low. spirited nor reintrait"-may, that nelversity in to hime "a tomile and brucer." [Hee Now, de nul 84. - Iletton'm Acott, ih. 15.

D2. ADVERBITY, Onaflooted by. Sir W. Nott. [He had become a hankrupt by laviah ex. penditures on his enstle, rete.] The henvient blow was, I think, the blow to his pride. Vary carly the begins to mote painfully the different way in whifh different frlende grent him, to remark that mome simile as if to may, "think nothing ahout it, my lad, it is fulte out of our thonglits:" that others mopt an alfected gravIty, "mach as one sees and desplises at a fumernl." und the best-bred " just shook hunds and went on." Ho writes to Mr. Morritt with it prond indifferriner, elenrly to mome extent shmilated: "My womenkind will be the grenter sufferers, yet even they look cheerily; mad, for myself, the blowing off of my lut on " stormy day has given me more unenshess." To Lady Davy he writes truly enough: "I beg my lumblest compliments to Sir Iumphry, and tell him, Ill Latek, that direful chemist, never put into hla cructble a more indissoluble phere of stuIf than your affectonate consin und sincere well-wisher, Walter Seott." [See Nos. 01 and 04.]-IIutron's Scotr, eli. 15 .
98. ADVERSITY utilized. Lether hitden in Warlbury Cuatle. Not long had he been on the burg when he occopped himser: with the trunslation of the Seriptures, as well is with other writings. In a few wreks several works were ready for the press. A tre tlise " Abont Confesslon, and whether the Popr is rutitled to eommand the same," he dedichted to his partienlar friend and firm patron, Franciseo von Slekingen. Besides eommenting upon selected portions of Inoly Seripture intenided to instruct, comfort, und edify Cluristinn people. Lather mit out many a leavy controversing article from the Wartburg. -Rein'm Lurtier, eli. 10.
QA. ADPERBITY, Viotim of. Sir W. Nott. As Scott had always forestalled his income - spending the purelase-money of his poems and novels hefore they were writtensuch a fallure as this, ut the age of Afty-flve, when all the freshness of his youtl was gone out of him, when he saw his son's prospects blighted as well us his own, und knew perfectly that James Ballantyne, nonssisted by him, could never hope to pry miny fraction of the deltt worth mentioning, woulid have been paralyaing, had he not been aman of iron nerve, and of a pride and coorage hardly ever equilled. Domestic calamity, too, whs not firr off. For two years he had been whtehing the fallure oi his wlfe's health with inercasing unsiety, and as calamities seldom come single, her jlluess took a most serious form at the very time when
the blow fell, und whe died i thita foar monthas of the failure. Ning, Heott was himmelf unwell int the critionl moment, and wis baklige redis-
 01 and de. - Hoturos'n Notetr, ch. 16.
95. ADversity in War, suertuna. The Spartums raised two considiornhlo armion, and commenecd howtilition by entering the kerritory of Plocin. They were defented; Lysander. one of their generials, belog kllled in lmithe, nini Pamsumas, the other, condemmed to denth for his miseominct. Mich about the sume time the Bersian thect under the command of Conon vimulumed that of Nportu, nener Condow, a city of Carli. This dofent deprevel the lavedienonlans of the command of the sen. 'Tlueir allios took the sipportunity of thife turn of affairs to throw of their yoke, und spirth, ilmont In a slugle campalgn, sal hersedf without nilles. without pawer, mid withont renobress. The reverve of fortune experienced by the republis: was truly remarkable. Twenty yeurs hum not clapsed sinee whe was nhsolite mistrens of Greece, and hodel the whole of her states efther Ins trimatarios or allies, who fomad it their high. ent interest to comrt her fiver and protecthon. Nochanged was har present altuation, that the most inconsiderable of the states of peloponmesus npurned it ber muthority, and left her slagly to oppose the united power of Persia und the lengie of Greece. - Unis ehanal Ilistony, TYTLEA, ch. 2, lbook 2.
D6. ADVERTISEMENTA, $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{i}}$ netimonions, Ridiruled. Ailvertisemunts in mugnaines manomesing no ellgible residemer in a nelghborhood whare the grospel is prenched in three places within half an mile : and of a merlous mon-servant wantel who rall shave: salich annomerements ans thate: were mew and stringe objecets of

D7. ADVICE disdained. Brudhuck's Defeat. A selert force of tive himatrod math was thrown forward to npen the ronds in the direetion of Fort Du Quesne. . . . Thar army, marching in a slender column, was extended for four miles nlong the marrow nud broken rond. It was in vinin that Washington pointed out the danger of ambiseades nud sugrested the employment of seouting-parties. Braddock was self-willed, arrormt, and pround thoroughly skilted in the tucties of European warfure, he could not benr to be ndviseri by an inferior. The sugacious Fromklin had advised him to move with cantion ; but he only replied that it was impossible for savages to make any impression on his Majesty's regulars. Now, when Washington ventural to repent the advies, Braddock tlew into a passion, strode up and down in his tent, and said that it was high times when col. Buckskin could teach a British, general how to tlght. [The army was surprised and nearly drsfroyed by the Frondh and Indians. The feneral was severely wounded, and the troops thrown into a panic. " What shall we do now, rolonel ?" said he to Washingtom. . . " "IRetreat, sir-retreat by all means,"-Ribisitis's Hist. U. S., ch. 31 .

D8. ADVICE ignored. By King , James IT. Clarendon [the Lord Lientemant of Ircland] was soon informed, by a concise despatch from sunderland, that it had been resolved to make
without delay a complete change in Inith thet divil und the millitary gevernment of I relanil. und to brling alarge momber of Roman ('ulhosHesk funtantly lito villere. Illim Majesty, it was minat ungractonsly ndided, huil tuken coninsel on these matters with permone more comperent to ulvine him thun his lnexpertenced lored lientenunt combla posmbly me.-Macaulay'm llont. of bina., ch. b.

DR. ADVICE, Ill-timed. d. Jiucoln, [some Western gentemern were exclted abont the combmisalones and omiswione of the Ailmbinatrition.) " Gentlemen, suppose nll the property yom were wortit was in gold, und youl lind pit it in the hunde of Blonilin to cinriy neroses the Nhiguri River on a rope, wonld you manke the cuble, or keep shonthing to him-" Islondlo, stanil nje " little strughter-iblomilin, stowp alithe morego a little faster-lemu a little more to the morth -lemin $n$ little more to the sonth' $\%$ No. you would hold your bremth, us well in your tongae.

The govermanent ure carrylug an lmomense welght. Untold trensures are bathelr hames. They are dohig the very' leewt they con. Jon't muiger them."-Raymonis's Lincoln, p. \%ise.
100. ADVICE, Legacy of, liy Auguatus ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ the Romatas. On the denth of thint emperor, his trestument wis publiely remb in the senute. Ile bergucathed, ise it viluable leguey to his sinecessors, the udvice of conthing the emple within these limits which minture seconed to louve phaced ns its permunent loulwarks and boundaries: on the west, the Athatle: Ocemin; the khine und Dambe on the north; the Euplorates on the enst ; und toward the south, the sandy deseris of Araling und Afrian. . . Inppily for the repose of manklnel, the moderatesywteni recommended by the wisdom of Aurustus was adopted by the fears nund vices of his lmmedinte suceressors. -Ghinon'a Rome, ch. 1.
101. ADVOCATE, A porbonal. Not by Prory. An old leglomary anked Aligustus to asslat him III a cause which was about to be tried. Sugistus deputed one of his friende to speak for the veteran, who, however, repudiated the vicarious patron:] "It wis not by proxy tlunt I fought for you at the luttle of Actinn." Augustus acknowledged the ohligution, and pleaded the cause in person.
102. EETHETICISI, Bratality of. Giludictore, The Lanistue, whose husiness it was to instruct These gladiators in their profession, tunght them not only the use of their urms, but likewise the most gracefna postures of finling and the finest nttitudes of dying in. The food. . . preseribed to them was of such in miture as to enrich and thicken the blood, so that it might flow more leisurely through their wounds, und thus the spectators might be the longer gratilled with the sight of their agonies. . . . [They took the following onth:] "We sweme that we will suffer ourselves to be boumd, scourged, burned, or killed hy the sword, or whatever Eumolpus orduins, and thas, like frecborn gladiators, we religionsly devote both our soul and our body to our master."-Tytler's Hist., Book 4, eh. 4.
108. ESTHETICISM, Realistic. Romans. [Nero's reign.] The specific itrocity of such speetacles - unknown to the surlier ages whichthey called barbarous-was due to the cold-
 thed, dedlente, wathetie: nge, Tos hemese them " Ifsphig haw whorn-huls," thene de-bmacheel and muguhary dundlew, Art, formooth, must know mothing of mornlity: minat mecept mad rojole e In " "houlthy minimilisin:" must esshmate lifo by the mumber of lt: fiew wildext pulations: minst reekon thint life is worthless whinint the most thrilling experiancer of horror or dellgha! Comeily most be metmal whime, and trugedy gemaine hoodsherd. When the phy of Afrumher culleel "I'he Conthagration" was put on the stuge, a homse must be really lourit, abd lis furniture remlly plumbered. In the milne colled "Laurcolus," nut netor must really lue cructiond and mangled by a beotr, and rently thing himself down und deluge the stage with blowid. When the herolan of Muelies Sedevola was repremented. arend criminal mast thrist lits hand withont a grenn finto the llunue, und stand mothonlexs whilo It is beligg burnt. Promethens mist be really chained to his rock, and Diree in very fuet la assed und gored by the wild hall: mulorpheins be torn to piberes by arral hear ; mad learins minst renlly lly, evell thongh he fill num he dashed to denth; und Herrules must useremd the funcral pyre, and there be verituhly burntalive: mud slaves mul crimimals must play their purts licrobently in gold and purple till the Hamen (יIvelop them. It was the niltimute combine of a degrided mad brutulized soxdety. - Fabibaits Eailiy l)ayn, b. 40.
194. AFPECTION, Conjugal. donephine. [The night following the exerentom of the deed of divoree, Josephlae appronched with hesitatem the bed and the sponase from whence she had beren e jeeted.] Forgetilng everything in the falnews of her angulsh, she threw herself upon the bed. clasped Napoleon's meek in her arms, und ex. chatming. "My hosimand ! my lonsbund!" sobbed us thongh her luent were breaking. The imperial spirit of Napoleon was entlrely vaupuished. lle also wept convilsively. He ansured Josephine of his love-at his ardent, undylng love. [It was their last private interview.]-Anbotry's Napobdeon 13., vol. 2, ch. 10.
105. $\qquad$ . Andrew Jachson, The people of Nushville, proud of the succeres of their favorite, resolved to celebrate the event by " grent bunquet on the $2 x d$ of I December, the mmiversary of the day on which the general hual tirst defented the British below New Orleans. . . . Six days hefore the day appoint. ed for the celebration, Mrs. Jackson . . . sudidenly slaricked, placed her hands upon her hemit, sunk apon $n$ chair. . . . For the space of sixty hours she suffered extreme ugony. She recovered the use of her tongue . . . to implore . . . her exlumaterl hasband to recruit his strengti for the bunfuet. Ile wonld not leave her, but lay npon the sofn und slepe a little. The evening of the 2ad she appeared so mach better that the general consented, ufter much persuasion, to sleep in the next room. When he had been gone five minutes . . . Mrs. Jackson gave a loud, inarticulate cry, which was immediately followed by the death. rattle in her thront. Alt night long he sat in the room, occasionally looking into her face, and feeling if there was any pulsation in her heart. The next morning, when one of his
friends arrived just before daylight, he was nearly specehless and utterly inconsolable, looking twenty yours older. There was no bumpuet that day in Nashrille. . . . Andrew Jackson was never the sume man mgain,-Cymoredia of Brom., p. 539.
106. AFFECCION, Deatitnte of. Fiulk the Black. He was without natural uffection. In lis youth he burned a wife at the stake, and tegend toli how he led her to her doom deeked ont in his gayest attire. In his old age he wared his bitterest war against his son, and exacted Erom him when vanguished in hamilintion which men reserved for the deadiest of their fors. "You are conquered, you are conguered!" shouted the oid man in fir ce exultation, ns Gooffry, bric.ad and saddlent like in leenst of burden, eruwled for pardon to his father's feet. In Fulk first appenred that low type of superstition which startled even superstitious arges in the early Phantagenets. Robber as he was of chureh lands, and contemptueas of ecelesiastical censures, the fenr of the end o' the world drove Fulk to the holy sepulelire. Burefoot and with the strokes of the scourge falting heavily on his shoulders, the coment had himself dragged by a halter through the streets of Jerusalem, and courted the doom of martyrdom hy his wild onteries of penitence. He rewnrded the fidelity of Iterbert of Le Mans, whose nidl saved him from utter ruin, by entrupping him into captivity and robbing him of his hands. He secured the terrified friendship of the French king by desputehing twelve assassins to cut down before his eyes the minster who had troubled it. Familiar as the age was with treason nud rupine and blood, it recoiled from the cool cynicism of lis crimes, and believed the wrath of henven to have been reveshed against the union of the worst forms of evil in Fulk the Black. Fut neither the wrath of heaven aor the curses of men broke with a single mishap the fifty years of his success.-IIbt. or Ena. Peorle, $\leq 123$.
107. AFFECTION, Display or. Comjuy, [Cinto the Censor] expelled Manlias. a semator. whom the genenul opinion lual marked out for Consul, because he hial given his wife a kiss in the day-time, in the sight of his daughter. "For his own part," he said, " his wife never embraced him but when it thundered dreadfully," adding, by way of joke, "That he was happy when Supiter pletised to thunder."-Pısralici.
108. AFFECTION, Enduring. Sir Isutur Sitrton. The benutiful danghter of a physician, who resided nenr his schoor, won his boyisi affections, and he paid court to her hy making dolls and doll-furniture for her. Itis affection was returned by the young lady, and notiongr prevented their carly marriage but Newtom's poverty. . . . When at length he was in leitter cirenmstances, the object of his youthful love was married, and he himself was wedded to science. Never, however, did he return to the home of his fathers withont visiting the lady; and when both had reached fourscore he had the pleasure of relieving the necessities of her old age.-Parton's Sir 1. Newton, p. 86.
109. AFFECTION, Fickle. Countexs of Carlishe. The beautiful Countess of Curlisle, a kind of English Cleopatra, of whom Strafford in the
season of his greatness hat been the favored lover, used every effort with the Parliament to ohtain the life of the man whose love hand becon her pride. The fascinating countess failed to softell their hearts. As if it were the fate of Strafford to suffer at the same tlme the loss of hoh love and fricmdship, thls versatile beauty, more utthehed to the power than the persons of her edmirers, trunsfurred her affections quickly from Strafford to Pym, nud becme the misreses of the murlerer, who succeeded to the vidim.-Lamahtine's Chomweia, p. 14.
110. Affection, flial. Willatm Cropkr. When Cowper was six yeurs old his mother died ; and seldom has nchild, even such a chdd, lost more, even in a mother. Fifty years after her denth he still thinks of her, he suys, with love and tenderness every day. Late In his lifelis cousin, Mrs. Ame Bedham, recalled hersell to his remembranee hy sending him his mother's picture. "Every creature," he writes, " that has any affinity to my mother is dear to me, mud you, the danghter of her brother, are but one remove distant from her : Ilove you, therefore, and love you much, both lor her sake and for your own."-Smitas Cowien, ch. 1.
111. - Sir Walter Sentt. His executors, in lifting up his desk, the evening after his burinl, fonnd "arrmaged in carcful order a series of little oldjects, which had obvionsly been so phaced there hant his cye might rest on them every morning betore he began his tasks. These were the old-fashioned boxes that had garnished hi" mother's toilet, when he, " sickly child, slept in her dressing-room-the silver tuper-stand, which the young advocate had bought for her with his first fiveguinem fee; a row of small packets inseribed with her hand, and contnining the hair of those of her offspring that had died before her; his father's snufforex mal etui-rase; and more things of the sort."-H1 rmon's Lafe of Scorve. (in. 1.
112. - - - tiains Merrins Coriohams. Mareius iursued glory hecranse the ncquisition of it delighted his mother. For when she was witness to the mplanse he received, where she saw him crowned, when she embraced him with tears of joy, then it was that he reckoned himself at the hecight of homor and felicity. Epmminondas had the same sentiments, and declared it the chiof happimess of his life, that his father and mother lived to see the generalship he exerted and the vietory le won at Lenctra.Рıетини.
113. - . - - This love of his commtry is said to have been in some mensure owing to the ultachment he had to his mother. His father died in his infancy, und he had his celucation wholly from her; conseguently his affections centred in her. His Spanisli friends wanted to constitutrhim supreme governor; but having information at that time of the death of his mother, he gave himself up to the most nlarming grief. For seven whole days he neither gave the word. nor would be seen by any of his friends. Piotahelit.
114. - Alerander the Great. [Olympias was his mother.] He made her many magnificent presents ; but he would not suffet
her busy genius to exert itself in Stute affuirs, or in the least to control the proceedings of government. She complained of this us " hardship, and he bore her ill-lumor with great mildness. Antipater once wrote him a long letter full of heavy complaints againet her ; and when he had read it, he said, "Antiputer knows not that one tear of a mother can blot out athousand such complaints."-Pıutarea.
115. $\qquad$ Napolion I. [During the war between France and Enghund an Euglish prisoner escaped, and reaching the eonst seeretly prepared a fragile skiff of the lark und brunches of trees. He was about to venture the channel when he was arrested.] "Do you really intend," suld Napoleon, "to bruve the terrors of the ocean in so frull a skiff $\mathrm{y}^{\prime}$ " "If you will but grant me permission," said the young man, "I will embark immediately." "You must doubtless, then, have some mistress to revisit."
"I wish," replied the noble suilor, " to see my mother. She is aged, poor, and infirm." The heart of Napoteon was touched. "You shall see her," he energetically replied, "and present to her from me this purse of gold. She must be no common mother who can have truined up so affectionate and dutiful a son."

Sent in a cruiser with 14 flag of truce.Ambott's Nafoleon, vol. 1, ch. 26.
116. AFFECTION of Friendship. A. Lincoln. A few days before the President's death Secr.tary Stanton tendered his resigmation of the War Depurtment . . . saying that he . . had accepted the position to hold it only until the war should end, and thut now he felt his work was done. Mr. Lincoln was grently moved by the secretary's words, and tearing in piecess the paper that contained the resignation, and throwing his arms about the secertary, he suid, "Stanton, you have been a good friend and a fuithful public servant, and it is not for youto say when you will be no longer necded here." Several friends of both parties were present, and there wis not a dry eye that witnessed the scene.Raymond's Lincoln, p. 757.
117. Afrection, Impartial. Mr. Dustin. A.D. 1697. Seven days ifter her confinement Indian prowlers rased their shouts near the house of Hammah Dustin, of Haverhill [N. II.]; her husbund rode home from the field, but too late to provide for her rescue. Ile must fly, even if he would save one of his seven children, who had hurried before him into the forest. But, from the cowering flock, how could a father make a choice? [Which one take? which leave to the Indinns ?] With gun in hand he now repels the assault, now cheers on the innocent group of little ones, as they rustle through the dried leaves and bushes, till all reach a shelter. The Indians burned his home and dashed his infunt against in tree. [IIIs wife was taken into cuptivity.]-Bancuort's U. S., ch. 21.
118. APFECTION outraged, Maternal. Indian Wars. [The French , und Indians mude captives of women after burning the settlement of Silmon Falls in 1690.] The prisoners were laden by the victors with spoils from their own homes.
Mehetabel Godwin would linger apart in the snow to lull her infant to sleep, lest its cries should provoke the savages; angry at the delay,
her [Indian] masier struck the child against a tree, and hung it nmong the branches.-BAncrort's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 21.
119. AFFECTION, Parental. Samuel Wealey. [The house of Rev. Sumuel Wesley, the father of John Wesley, was fired it night by the rabble, and totally conammed.] The family barely escuped with their night gurments upon them. Mrs. Wesley was in ferble henitih; unable w eling with the rest threngh the windows, she was thrice beaten back fron the front door by the flumes. Committing herself to God, she at last waded throngh the fire to the street, scorching her face and hands. It wus fomd thut oncchild was missing. The father atempted to pass up the stairs to rescue him, but the consuming steps couki not bear his weight. He returned in despuir, und, kneeling down upon the earth. resigned to God the soul of his child. Meanwhile, the latter waking from his sleep, and finding his chumber and hed on fire, flew to the window, benenth which two peasants placed themselves, one on the shoulders of the other. and saved him at the moment when the roof fell in and crushed the chamber to the ground. "Come, neighbors," said the father, as he receiverl his son, "let us kneel down und give thank. to God; He 1ms given me all my eight children: let the house go, I am rich enongh." A few moments more and the founder of Methodism would have been lost to the world.-Stevens's Methodism, ch. 1, p. 59.
120. $\qquad$ Iord Straffords Trial. "My lords, I have trcubled you longer than I should lave done, were it not for the interest of these dear pledges a saint in heaver hath left me." [Here he stooped, letting fall some tears, and then resumed.] "What I forfeit myself is nothing ; but that my indiscretion should extend to my posterity woundeth me to the very soul. You will pardon my infimity : something I should lave added, hut am not able. therefore iet it pass. And now, my lords, for myself I have been, by the blessing of Almighty God, taught the aftlictions of this present lifeare not to be compared to the eternal weight of glory which shall be reveuled hereafter. And so, my lords . . I freely submit myself to your judgment; and whether that judgment be for life or death-"Te Deum Laudamus!" Sentence of denth was the reply to this eloquencand virtue.-Lamaitine's Chomwele, p. 12.
121. AFFECTION, strong. William, Irince of Orange. Ilis nffection wus as impetuous as his wrath. Where he loved, he loved with the whole energy of his strong mind. When death separited him from what he loved, the few who witnessed his agonies trembled for his reason and his lifr. To a very small circle of intimate friends, on whose fidelity and serrecy he could absolutely depend, he was a different man from the reserved and stoisal William whom the multitude supposed to be destitute of human feclings. - Macaulay's Mint. of Eve., vol. 2, eh. 7.
122. AFFECTION, Zeal of. John Iloward. Howard wns in the south of Europe when first his friends ventured to inform him of his son's condition. "I have a melancholy letter," he wrote, "relative to my unhappy young man. It is in. deed a bitter affliction-a son, an only son !" [A dissipated young man.] He hurried bnme.

The tirst five hundred miles he never stopped, day nor night, except to chmage horses. Ile renched his house to find his son a raving matman, and to learn that his physiciams had little. hope of his restoration. One of the symptoms of his malness was a most violent antipathy to his father, which bunished Howird from his heme, until the incrensing violence of the malady compelled the removal of the patient to an thylum, where he died nt the age of thirty-five. - Cychophima of Biog., p. 72.
123. AFFECTIONS, Blighted. Einunuel sicedeubory. The uttachuncht fof swedenborg for Polheim's danghter], however, was not mutual, :and the lady would not allow herself to be betroth d. Iler father, who deeply loved Swedenborg, eansed a written ngreement to be drawn ap, promising his daughter at some future day. This locument, Emerentia, from tilial ohedience, signed; but, ins ladies generally do, when fored to love in this way, took to sighs and smmess, which so affected her brother with sorrow, that he secretly purlohed the agreement from 'Swetenhorg. The paper was soon missed, forswedenborg read it over frequently ; and in his gricf at its loss besought Potheim to rephace it by a new one. But as Swedenliorg now diseovered the pain which he gave to the oljject 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.-Wimre's Sifedenborg, ch. 2.
124. AGE, Depraved. Introduring Christianity. The epoch which witnessed the early growth of Christiandty was an epoch of which the hiurror and the degradation have rarely been equalled, and perhaps never exceeded, in the annals of mankind. . . . Almment proofs of the albnormal wiekedness which areompanied the decadence of ancient civilization . . . are stamped upon its coinage, cut on its gems, painted upon its chamber-walls, sown brondenst over the pages of its poets, satirists, and historians. "Out of thine own month will I judge thee, thon wieked servant l" 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, Gains, Claudins, Nero, Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, and which after a brief gleam of better examples under Vespasian and Titus, sank at hast under the hideous tyrmny 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 listory and moral condition from the relics of Pompeii and Her, ulanemm, the satires of Persins and Juvenal, the epigrims of Martial, and the terrible records of Theitus, Sutonius, and Dion Cassius? And yeteven beneath this lowest deep, there is a lower deep; for not even on their dark pages me the depths of Satan so shmmelessly laid bare to humangaze as they are in the sordid fictions of Petronius and of Apuleius.Farlar'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 nge of Arabian magnificence. While Haroun Alraschid made Bagdad the seat of a great and polished empire, and cultivi ted the arts and seiences with high success,
the Mocrs of C'ordown, under Aistalraliman and his suceessors, viryl with thelr Asiatie brethren in the same honorable pursults, nud were, unquestionably, the most enlightened of the States of Europe it this prriol. The empire of the Franks inded, under Charlemagne, exhibited a beautiful pirture of order, spring from confusion and wenkness, but terminating with the reign of this illustrious momarch, und leaving no time for the arts introdued by him to make my apprometh to perfection. The Hoors of Spain, under a series of prinees, who gave every renouragement to genius and industry, thoagh, fond at the same time of mulitary glory, gadned the reputation of superiority both in arts and arms to all the nutions of the West. The Moorish structures in spain, which were reared during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, many of which yet remain, convey midea of opulence and grandeur which almost execeds helief. The Mosque of Cordova, 'regm by Abdairnhmn the First, and finished nbout the year 800, is still almosi entire.-Tvilien's Hist., Book 6, ch. 4.

126 AGE, An improved. E'cils olf. The more carefully we examine the history of the past, the more renson shall we flnd to dissent from those who imagine that our nge has been fruitful of new social evils. The trith is, that the evils are, with scarcely an exception, old. That which is new is the intelligence which discerns them, and the humnity which remedies them.-Macavlay's Eng., yol. 1, ch. 3.
127. $\mathbf{A G E}, \mathrm{Men}$ for the Oliver Cromwell. Like the patron saint of England, st. George of Cappadocin-he of the dragon-Cromwell seems a strangely mythic character. In an age when real kings were dying or dend, and shan kings were fiying from their own weakness beneath the outspread shadowy wings of Right Divinewhen, out of the sea and seenery 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 vietims, 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, brond-hatted majesty of our old folio histories was, without a doubt, the Pathfinder of his nation in that age.-Hoon's Cronwell, ch. 1.
125. 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. Seipio. 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 ufter that disastrous day. Three years ifter 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."-Liddelis's Rome, p. 352.
130. $\triangle G E$ criticised, OLD. Dr. Samucl Johnson. He observed: "There is a wieked inelinution in most people to suppose an old man decayed in his intellects. If a young or middleaged man, when leaving a company, does not recollect where he laid his hat, it is nothing ; hut if the same inattention is discovered in an old man, people will shrug up their shoulders, and say, 'Ilis memory is going.' "-Boswelli's Joinhon, Bond's Ed., p. 486.
131. $4 G E$, Exaitement in OLD. Death of I'res. Harrison. He was inaugurated President ou the 4th of Murch, 1841 . . . Daniel Webster . . . Secretary of State. Everything promised well for the new Whig administration; but before Congress could convene, the vencrable President, bending under the weight of sixty-cight years, fell sick, and died just one month after his in-auguration.-Ridpati's Hist. of U. S., ch. 56.
132. $A G E$ Health in OLD. Dr. Samuel Johnson. One of the company mentioned his having seen \& noble person driving in his carriage, and looking exceedingly well, notwithstanding his great age. Johnson : "Ah, sir, that is nothing. Bacon observes that a stout, healthy old man is like a tower undermined."-Boswell's Johnson, p. 517.
133. $\mathbf{A G E}$, Labor in OLD. Martin Luther. Luther had reached his sixty-third year. Frequent attacks of sickness had scriously wcakened his bodily frame. Added to this was the anxiety that he felt on account of the course of ecclesiastical affairs, so that at times a weariness of life overcame him. Thus he writes a few months before his death : "I, an aged, used-up, idle, tired, and unimpressive man, write to yon. And though I had hoped that they would grant me, decrepit man that I am, a little rest, I am nevertheless overwhelmed with writing and speaking, acting and performing, as ii I had never transacted, written, spoken, or done any-thing."-Rein's Lutier, ch. 25.
134. - - Herschel. Sir William Herschel was still pursuing his observations at the age of cighty. . . . Ile discovered the planet Uranus in 1781. It has been said of him, that " no one individual ever added so much to the facts on which our knowledge of the solar system is founded."-Knioht's Ena., vol. 8, ch. 7, p. 129.
135. AGE, Literature in OLD. John Milton. The usual explanation of the frigidity of " Paradise Regained" is the suggestion which is nearest at hand-viz., that it is the effect of age. Like Ben Jonson's "New Inn," it hetrays the feebleness of senility, and has one of the most certain marks of that stage of authorship, the attempt to imitate himself in those points in which he was once strong.-Pattison's Milton, ch. 13.
136. AGE, Success in OLD. CPsar. As a general, Ceesar was probably no less inferior to Pompey than Sylin to Marius. Yet his successes in war, achieved by a man who, in his forty-ninth year, had hardly seen a camp, add to our conviction of his real genius.-Liddelle's Rome, p. 702.

13\%. AGE, Vigor in OLD. Warrion. Masinissa, King of Numidia, when past ninety years of age, charged like a boy of nineteen at the head
of his wild horsemen against the Curthaginians, and overcame them.-Liddeli's Rome, p. 482.
138. $\qquad$ John Wealey. John Wesley was elghty-six years old before he became conscions of the intirnities of many years. He lived till he was cighty-eight years of agr. This unusual vigor he ascribed to the hlessingr of God, wrought chictly by his constant exercise, his early rising, and his habit of daily preaching morning and evening. . . . Enterinir his cightieth year, he says . . . he travels from four to five thousand miles every year; has a perfect command of sleep, night or day, whenever ho needs it; he is an early riser at a fixed hour. In his elghty-second yeur he writes: "It is now eleven years since I felt any such thing as weariness." . . . His associates could not at thils thme percelve in him any signs of intellectual decay, nor can tue critic detect it in his writings.

He records beautiful impresslons of nature and books more frequently ; h. compares and criticises Ariosto and Tasso; beindulges occasionally in dramatic reading and criticism. . . . He is described as still fresh in color, with a brilliant eye and vivacions spirits.

IIe was careful of his physical hatits; his natural constitution was feeble; he said he never felt lowness of spirits for a quarter of an hour since he was born, and before his seventieth year he never lost a night's sleep. He preached forty-two thousand five hundred sermons.Stevens' Methodism, Book 5, ch. 12.
139. $\qquad$ Cato the Censor. IIe retained his bodily strength to a very great age. When he was past eighty years he called onmorning upon it man who had formerly been his secretary, and asked him whether he had yet provided a husband for his daughter. "1 have not," was the reply ; "nor shall I without consulting my best friend." "Why, then," said Cato, "I have found out a very fit husband for her, if she can put up with an old man who,: in other respects, is a very good matel for her." "I leave the disposal of her," said the father. "entirely to you. She is under your protection, and depends wholly upon your bounty.". "Then," said Cato, "I will be your son-in-law." The astonished parent gave his consent, and Cato annonnced his intention to his son, who was himself a married man. "Why, what have I done," said the son, " that I should have a mother-in-law put upon me "'" "I am only desirous," replicd Cato, "of having more such sons as you, and leaving more such citizens to my country." By this wife, who was little more than a girl, he actually land a son, who himself became consul of Rome, and was the father of the other famous Cato, the enemy of Clesar.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 423.
140. - - Lord Palmerston. When he was past seventy, he thought no more of a thirty-mile gallop of an afternoon than a New York merchant does of walking home from Broad Strect to Union Square. Often, when Parliament was expected to sit late, he would dismiss his carriage, and, coming ont of the house after midnight, would walk home alone, a distance of two miles, and "do" the distance in thirty minutes. There never was a brisker old gentleman. In the hunting season he usually went into the country, where he
would follow the hounds as vigorously and as long as the youngest burk of them all.-Cver.o. pedia of Bron., p. 500).
141. AGE, Protected by. LIgrd Solon. Many of his friends. . . Wold hin the tyrunt would iertuinly put hin to death. . . and asked him what he trusted to, that he wenc such imprudent lengths; he answered, "To oldage." However, when Pisistratus had fully established himself, he made his court to Solon, and trented hinn with so much kinduess anel respeed, that Solon became, ass it were, his commellor, und gave sanction to many of his proveedings.-Pideratecis.
142. AGE, A romarkable. Thirteenth Centary. [Here we] seck the origin of our freedom, our prosperity, and our glory. 'Then it was that the great English people whs formed. . . . Then Iirsit appeared with distinc:Iness that Constitution which has ever since, throngh all changes, pre-served its identity : that Constitution of which all the other free constitutions in the world are copies, and which, in spite of some defects, deerves to be regarded as the best under which :my great society has ever yet existed during many ages. Then it was that the House of Commons, the archetype of all the representative assemblies which now meet, cither in the Old or in the New World, held its first sittings. Then it was that the common haw rose to the dignity of a science, and rupidly becmme a not unworthy rivul of the imperial jurisprudence. Then it was that the courage of those sailors who manned the rude larks of the Cinque Ports first made the flag of Enghand terrible on the seas. Then it was that the most ancient eolleges which still exist at both the great national seats of learning were founded. Then was formed that langrage, less masical, indeed, than the languages of the Sonth, but in force, in richness, in uptitude for ull the highest purposes of the poet, the philosopher, and the orator, inferior to that of Grecec alone. Then, 1oo, appeared the first faint dawn of that noble literature, the most splendid and the most slurable of the many glories of England.-Macidlay's Hist. of Enca., vol. 1, ch. 1.
143. - - Reformation. The age of Tharles V. is the cra of great events and inportant revolntions in the history of Europe. It is the era of the Reformation in religion in Germany, in the northern kingdoms of Denmark and Sweden, and in Britain. It is the era of the discovery of America; and, lastly, it is the period of the highest splendor of the tine arts in Italy and in the south of Europe.'TVTLELR's IIIST., Book 6, ch. 20.
144. $\triangle G E$, Satisfactory. Intimidated. Crasow was taken, and the whole country gave way to the conqueror [Churles XII.]. The perfidious primate [Cardinal lajouski], in an assembly ef the States at Warsaw, now openly took purt against the king [of Poland], his master, and in the year 1704 the throne of Pohnd was declared vacant. The vietorious Charles signified to the States of the kingdom his desire that Stanislaus Leckzinski, a young nobleman of Posuania, should be elected king. The electors made some hesitation on account of his youth. "If I am not mistaken," said Charles, "he is as old is I am" [twenty years]. It is almost needless
to add that Leckzinski was clected King of Poland.-Tytienta Hist, lbook 6, eli 85.

145 AGED, Blessing of the, John Honourd. The Pope was one of the monarehs with whom he conversed on this grent sulbject. He was received at the papal jalace with unusual distinction, and he was dispensed from the ceremony of kisslag the toe of the pontilf. When he was about to retire, after a long conversation on the prisons of ltuly, the Pope said to him, laying his hand upon his very Protestant head: "I know you Engrlishmen do not inind thesse things. but the blessing of an old man can do you no harm."-('yclor'ebli of Bio4., p. 58.
1.16. agitation, Perils of. (ircat IReformation. "Luther's te"chings," writes a contemporury, "have uroused so murd strife, dissenslon. and disturbance among the people, that there is samre a country or a city, a village or a family, that has not been divided hand agitated even unto blows."-IEEin'h Lethen, ch. 1.
147. AgItation, Perseverance in. Abolition iste. The Abolitionists were a proseribed and persecuted class, denomeced with unsparing severity by both of the great political parties, condemned by nany of the leading churches, libelled in the public press, and maltreated by furious mobs. In no part of the country did they constitute more than " handful of the population.

They were largely recruited from the Socicty of Friends. . . Caring nothing for prejudice, meeting opprobrium with silence, shaming the nuthors of violence by meek non-resistance, relying on moral agencies alone, appealing simply to the reasen and the conscience of men, they arrested the uttention of the mation by arruigning it before the public opinion of the world, and proclaiming its responsibility to the judgment of God.-Blaine's Twenty Years of Conoress, p. 23.

14s. AGONY of the Cross, Christ. The agony of Christ upon the cross, dying a slow death from rabid violence among the Jews, and barbarous wounds inflicted by Roman soldiers, to drain away the blood of life, and torture all the nerves of sense, and all the feelings of the soul within the body, is the highest illustration of the weaning of the word.-As. Cyc., "Aaony."
149. AGRARIANISM, Difficulties of. Romans. The people might rertainly have prevailed in obtaining the fayorite measure of an agrarian law. But the truth is, this measure was nothing more tham a political engine, occasionally employed by the popular magistrates for exciting commotions, and weakening the power of the patricians. It was a measure attended necessarily with so much difficulty in the exceution, that few even of the people themselves had a sincere desire of secing it accomplished. The extensive disorder it must have introduced in the territorial possessions of the citizens, by a new distribution of all the lands acquired by concuest to the republic since the time of Romulus-the affection which even the poorest feel for a small patrimoninl inheritance, the phace of their nativity, and the repository of the bones of their forefo-thers-and that most admiruble and most salutary persuasion that it is an act of impicty to alter or remove ancient landmarks-all these were strong obstacles.-TYyler's Ilist., Book 3, ch. 5.
150. AGGRESSION, Required. Romans. [Afler the recapture of Capua by Appius Claulius and Fulvius Fluecus,] when the Consuls returmed home, they were refused a trinmph. No Roman general, it was said, deserved a triumph foi merely recovering what once belongel to the Rupublic.-Ladmeatí Rome, p. 334.
151. $\triangle$ GRICULTURE, Anolent. Romans. In the early times of leome the work of the farm was the only kind of manal labor deemed worthy of a free citizen. This fecling long survived, as may be seen from the praise bestowed on agrienlture by Cicero, whose enthasiasm was raught from one of his favorite heroes, old Cato the Censor. The taste for books of farming continued. Varro the astipmarian, a friend of (:ieero, lats left an expellent tratise on the subjuect. A little later tame the fanous Georgices of Virgil, followed at no long interval by Pliny's notices, ant then by the claborate Dissertations of Columella, who refers to a great number of Roman writers on the same sulbject. It is manifest that the subjeet of agriculture possessed a strong and enduring charm for the Roman mind. But, from the times of the IIannibalic War, agrienlture lost gromod in Italy. When Cato was asked what was the most profitable kind of farming, he said, "Good grazing." What next " "Tolerable grazing." What next? "Bad grazing." What next? "Corn-growing." Later writers, with one accord, teplored the diminished productiveness of land.-Laddela's lonme, p. 497.
152. AGRICULTURE, Anti-monopoly in. $R_{i}$, mans. A high ajpreciation of agriculture appears to have been a fundamental iden among the early Romans. A tract of land was allotted to every citizen by the State itself, and each one was carefully restricted to the tumatity granted. It was saill by the orator Carius, that " he was not to be counted a good citizen, but rather a dangerous man to the state, who could not content himself with seven acres of land." The Roman nere being nbout one sixth less than ours, the law netually limited the possession to about six acres. As the nation beeame more powerful and extented its dominions by conquest, the citizen was allowed to hold fifty aeres, and still later he could be the holder of five hundred.-Am. ('yc., "Agriculture."
153. AGRICULTURE, Attractions of. The Pr, et Horace. When eloyed with the pleasures of the imperial city, he had but to mount his mule $p=d$ ride fifteen minutes, to reach his farm. Ifis land, well covered with forest, and lying on, both sides of a sparkling river, was tilled by tive free families and ciglat slaves. and produced grain, wine, and olives. It abounded in pleasant, seeluded scenes, fit for a poet's leisure; and there, too, he delighted to receive his friends from Rome; Mecienas himself being glad to repose there from the tcils of government. To this day, Horace's farm is continually visited by travellers residing in Rome, especially by English and Americans. - Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 376.
154. AGRICULTURE, Burdens of, By $A r$ taxerxes, King of the Persialus. Several of his sayings are preserved. One of them in particular discovers a deep insight into the consti-
tution of government. . The anthority of the prince" suid Artaxerxes, "must be defendcid by a military foree; that force can only be maintained by 'axes; all taxe's must, at last, fall upon agriculture ; and agriculture can never flourish except under the protection of justice and moderution."-Grmon's lrome, ch. 8 .
155. AGRICULTURE burdened. Reign of Iamix YII. The progress of agrienlture wis still lurdened ly the servitudes of the soll. Each little farm was in bombage under a complieated system of irredecmable duas, to romis and camals; to the bakehouse mat the brewery of the lord of the manor; to his winepress and his mill ; to his tolls at the river, the market, or the fair ; to gromed rents and quit rents, and thes on thicmation. The gume laws let in the wild beasts and birds to fatten on the growth of the poor man's tields ; and after his harvests provincial enstom-housess blocked donnestic commeree; the export of com, and evell its fre circulation within the realm, was prohithited; so that one provinee might waste from famine and another want a market.-Banchort's U. S.. vul. 7, el. 7.
156. AGRICULTURE exalted. "Nirarer Heaven." The great employment of France was the tillage of land, thatu which no method of guin is more grateful in itself or more worthy of frecmen, or more lappy in rendering servic• to the whole human race. No oecupntion is nearer henven.-Banchorits U. S., vol. 5 , ch. 2.
157. AGRICULTURE honored. Cincinnatus. Dictutor of Rome. A successor was chosen to Valerius in the consulate, L. Quintius Cincinnatus, a man of great resolution and intrepidity, who, though himself so indigent as to cultivate with his own hands his paternal fields, and to be called from the plough to put on the robe of the consul, had yet the high spirit of an ancient patrician, which was ill-disposed to brook the insolence of the popular magistrates or aequiesce in the daily inereasing pretensions of the infarior order.-Tytlen's Hist., Book 3, ch. 6.
158. - - Edmund Burke. [Edmund Burke] was an agricultural improver. Young saw him experimenting on carrots at his farm at Beaconsfield, and says, " Buckinghamshire will be much indebted to the attention this manly genius gives to husbandry."-Knight's Eng., vol. 7, ch. 1.
159. AGRICUL'TURE, Pursuit of. Noblest Romans. The picture of the Roman people during the first five conturies is so perfectly distinct, so widely different from what we find it in the latter ages of the republic, that we might at first be induced to think that some very extraordinary causes must have eo-operated to produce so total an alteration. Yet the transition was easy and natural, and was in the Roman people the necessary and inevitable consequence of that rich and lixurious situation in which the virtuous and heroic temper of the carlier times had conduced to place the republic. $A$ spirit of temperance, of frugality, and of industry must le the characteristics of every infant colony. The poverty of the first Romans, the narrow territory to which they were limited, made it necessary for every citizen to labor for
his subsistence. In the first ages, the patricians, when in the country, forgot all the distlnctions of rank, und toiled duily in the fields like the lowert plebeian. Cincinnatus we have seen numed dictator by the voice of his country, while at the plough. M. Curins, after expelling Pyrrhus from Italy, retired to the possession of 3 small farm, which the ustiduonsly cultivuted. The elder Cato was fond of this spot, und revered it on necount of its former master. It Was in emulation of the example of this nncient Roman that Cato betook himself to ugricultare. Scipio Africanus also. after the conquest of Hannibal and the reduction of Carthage, retired to his paternml fields, and with his own hand reared and grufted his fruit trees.-TypLen's MIET., Book 4, ch. 4.
160. AaRICULTURE, Religiona, Persian Morality. To eultivate an untilled field, to plant fruit trees, to destroy noxious animuls, to bring water to a dry and barren hand, were ull actions beneticial to mankind, and therefore most agrecable to the divinity, who wills perpetually the highent happiness of his creatures.-Tytlen's HIst., Book 1, ch. 11.
161. AGRICULTURE, Scientifio, Reign of Charles II. Deeply impressed with these great truths, the professors of the new philosoply applied themselves to their task, and before it quarter of a century had expired they had given ample carnest of what has since been achieved. Already a reform of agriculture had been commenced. New vegetables were cultivated. New implements of hasbandry were employed. New manures were upplied to the soil. Evelyn had, under the formnl sunction of the Royal Society, given instruction to lis countrymen in planting. Temple, in his intervals of leisure, had tried many experiments in horticulture, and had proved that many delicate fruits, the natives of more favored climates, might, with the help of art, be grown on English ground.-Macaulay's Eno., vol. 1, ch. 3 .
162. AGRICULTURE, Superiority of, Romans. Many of the carly haws of the Romans were the necessary result of their sitmation. Such, for example, was that law which confined the practice of all mechanic arts to the slaves; for all the free citizens must either have been employed in warfare or in the culture of their fields.Tytler's Hist., Book 3, ch. 1.
163. AGRICULTURE, Unsuccessful. Einglant in A.D. 1390 . The averuge prodnce of wheat per acre was less than six lonshels.-Knigit's Hist. of Eng., vol. 1, ch. 30.
164. AGRICULTURISTS crippled. By Throdoric. [The King of the Goths.] This . . . faithful servant [of the Eastern Empire] was suddr aly converted into a formidable enemy, who spread the flames of war from Constantinople to the Adriatic; many flonrishing cities were rednced to ashes, and the agriculture of Thrace was almost extirpated by the wunton crucliy of the Goths, who deprived their captive peassunts of the right hand that guided the plongh.-Grisnon's Rome, ch. 39, p. 6.
165. ALARM, Needless. Pertinax, Prefect of Rome. [Commodus, the Roman tyrant, had been assassinated. The conspirators sought noble Pertinax to fill the vacant throne.] Ile
now remuined slmost alone of the friends and ministers of Marcus; and when, at a late hour of the night, he was awakened with the news thent the chamberhin and the prefect were at his door, he received them wih intrepid resig. mation, and desired they wonld execute their muster's orders. Instead of death, they offered him the throne of the Roman world. During some moments he distrusted thelr intentions and assurances. Convinced at length of the death of Commodus, he aecepted the purple with a sincere reluctance.-Ginnon's Rome, vol. 1, ch. 4.
166. ALARM, Religlous. Martin Luther. A1ready, in his elghteenth yeur, he surpassed all his fellow-students in knowledge of the Latin chassics, and in power of composition and of eloquence. His mind took more and more a deeply religious turn; but it was not till he had been for two years studying at Eisenach that he discovered un entire Bible, having until then only known the ecclesiastical extracts from the sacred volume, and the history of Hannuh and Samuel. He now determined to study Greek and Hebrew, the two original languages of the Bible. A dangerous illness brought lim within the near prospect of death; lut he recovered, and prosecuted his study of phllosophy and law, and tried hard to gain inward peace by a pious life and the greutest strictness in all external observances. His natural cheerfulness disappeared ; and after experiencing the shoek of the death of one of his friends by assassination in the summer of 1505, und soon after 'hat being sturtled by a thunderbolt striking the carth by his side, he determined to give up the world and retire into the convent of the Augustinians at Erfurt. Bunsen's Luther, p. 7.
167. ALIENS, Expulsion of. Adums' Aelministration. Much of the recent legislation of Congress had heen unwise and unpopular. The ahien law, by which the President was authorized to send ont of the country uny foreigners whose presence should be eonsidered prejudicial to the United States, was sperially odions. . . . Partisan excitement ram high.-Ridpati's U. S., ch. 47.
168. ALLEGORIST, The best. John Bunyicu. The "Pilgrim's Progress" was, in his own lifetime, transluted into severai forcigu languages. It was, however, scarcely known to the learned and polite, and had been, during near a century, the delight of pions cottagers and artisans before it was publicly commended by any man of high literary eminence. At length cfitics condeseended to inquire where the secret of so wide and so durable popularity lay. They were conipelled to own that the ignorant multitude had judged more correctly than the learned, and that the despised little book was really a masterpiece. Banynu is indeed as clecidedly the tirst of allegorists, as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakespeare the tirst of dramatists. Other allegorists have shown equal ingenuity, but no other allegorist has ever been able io tonch the heart and to make abstractions objects of terror, pity, and of love.-Macaulay's IIsst. of Enc., ch. 7.
169. ALLIANCE, Degrading. Charks II. with Louis XIV. [Charles sought aid, that he might he independent of Parliument.] Lonis promised large nid. He from time to time doled out
such aid as might serve to keep hope alive, and us he could without risk or inconvenience spare. In this way, at an expense very much less than liut which he lacurred in building and decorating Versailles or Marli, he succeeded in muking England, during nearly twenty yeurs, almosi as insignificant a member of the political system of Europe as the republie of San Marino.-Macaulay'b Itist. of Eno., ch. 2.
170. ALLIANCE demanded. By Frunce of C. S. [John Admms was President.] Adet, the French minister, made inflammatory appeals to the people, and urged the goverument to conclude a treaty with France against Great Britain. When the President and Congress stood firmly on the doctrine of neutrality, the French Directory grew insolent, and begqu to demand an alliance. . . . On the 10th of Mareh the Directory issued instructions to French men-of-war to assail the commerce of the United States. . . . American minister was ordered to leave the territory of France. [War followed.] -Ridpatio's IIst. U. S., eli. 47.
171. alliance, 4 just. American Indians. Friendly relations .. . were established with the Wampanoags. Massasolt, the great sachem of the nation, was invited to visit the settlement, and came, attended by a few of his warriors. The pilgrims received them with as much parade and ceremony as the colony could provide; Captain Standish ordered out his soldiers. . . then and there was ratified the first treaty made in New England. The terms were few and simple. There should be peace and friendship . . . no injury should be done by either party. All offenders slould be given up to te punished. If the English engaged in war, Massasoit should help them; if the Wampanoags were attacked unjustly, the English should give aid. . . . Mark the word unjustly ; it contains the essen se of Puritanism.-Ridfatio's Hist. of U. S., ch. 13.
172. $4 L L I A N C E$ of Self-interest. "We give Ourselves. . . to the Romans." Capua was the principal city of Campania, one of the finest and most fertile countries of Itnly. This city, then, was extremely opulent and luxarious. The Samnites, a poor but warlike people, were allured by the riches of their neightors, und invaded Campania. The inhabitants of Capua, after some feeble attempts to resist the invaders, implored aid from the Romans. The Senate answered, that their alliance with the Samnites prevented them from giving anything else than their compassion. "If, then," said the Capunns, "you will not defend us, you will, at least, defend yourselves; and from this moment we give ourselves, our cities, our fields, and our gods to the Romans, and become their subjects." The Senate accepted the donation, and ordered the samnites immediately to quit their territories. The necessary consequence was a war. The Samnites were glad to conclude a peace.Tytler's Hist., ch. 7.
173. ALLIES, Dangerous. Turkish Triles. [Mahmud encouraged emigration of many tribes within his territory.] Malımud the Gaznevide was admonished of his error by a chief of the race of Selijuk, who dwelt in the territory of Bochara. The sultan had inquired what supply of men he could furnish for military
scrvice. "If you send," replied Ismaci, " one of thene arrows Into our camp, fifty thousand of your servants will mount on horselnack." "And If that number," contianed Mahmud, "should not be sufficient Y" "Send this second arrow to the horde of Balik, and you will find fifty thousumd more." "But," said the Gaznevide, dissentbling his muxicty, "if I should stand in need of the whole force of your kimired tribes ?" "Despateh my low," was the last reply of Ismael ; "and us it is circulated around, the summons will be obeyed by two lumdred thonsand horse." The apprehension of such formidable friendship induced Mahmud to transport the most obmoxious tribes into the heart of Chorasan, where they would le separated from their brethren by the river Oxus, and enclosed on all sides by the walls of ohedlent clties.-Ginnon's Rome, vol. 6. ch. 63 .
174. $\qquad$ Lions. [Chassins made comphaint against Cusar that] the lions which he had procured when he was nominated adile, and whieh he had sent to Megara, Casar had taken and converted to his own use, laving found them there when that city was taken by Calanus. Those lions, it is said, were very fatal the indabitants; for as soon as their city was taken, they opened their dens and unchained them in the streets, that they might stop the irruption of the enemy; but instead of that they fell upon the citizens, and tore them in such a manner that their very enemies were struck with horror.-P1uTABME.
175. ALLIES, Invisible. Mathomet's Angels. [The Koreish had one hundred horse and eight laundred foot.] " O God," he exclamed, as the numbers of the Koreish deseended from the hills, "O God, if these are destroyed, by whom wilt Thou be worshipped on the earth? Courage, my children ; close your ranks ; diselarge your arrows, und the day is your own." At these words he placed himself, with Abubeker, on a throne or pulpit, and instantly demanded the suceor of Gabriel and three thousand angels. His eye was fixed on the field of buttle; the Mussilmans fainted and were pressed ; in that decisive moment the prophet started from his throne, mounted his horse, and cast a handful of sand into the air: "Let their fuces be covered with confusion." Both armies heard the thunder of his voice; their fancy beheld the angelic warriors; the Koreish trembled and fled; seventy of the bravest were slain ; and seventy captives adorned the first vietory of the faithful. -Gıbво's Rome, ch. 50.
176. ALLIES rejected. Lafayet'e-Kalb. July, 1777. Kalb and Lafayette arriving at Philadelphia. . met a rude repulse. When it was told that Lafayette desired no more than leave to risk his life in the cause of liberty, without pension or allowance, Congress gave him the rank of major-general ; but at first the services of Kalb, the ablest European officer who had come over-master of English and familiar with the country-were reiected.-Bancrort's U. S., vol. 9, ch. 23.
177. ALLY, Volunteer. Agrarian Law. LProposed for relief of the poor and for returned Roman soldiers. Large tracts belonging to the State were to be donated.] Pompey was the idol of every soldier in the State, and at Cesar's in-.
vitation he adidrewed the amembly, He spokic for his veterans. He spoke for the poor citizens. Ho said that he neproved the law to the last letter of it. "Will yom then," auked Cesar. "support the liw if it he illegniy opposed ?" "since," replied Pompey, "you counsel, und you, my fellow-citizens, ask nid of me, n poor Individual without oflice and without nuthorIty, who nevertheless has dome some service to the state, I say that I, will hear the shiedd if others draw the sword." Applause rang ont from a hundred thousind thromes.-Frobise's Cassar, ch. 13.

17世. Ambition ve. Affection. Napoleon 1 . Josephine knew that many were urglag upou hilm the necessity of a divorce that he might have an helr, and thas secure the future of the State.] Once day when Napoleon was husy in his cablinet Josephine entered softly hy a side door, manl seating herself niffectiomately upon his knee, and? passing her hand gently through his hair, suid to him, with at hurst of tenderness, "I entreat you, my love, do not make yourself king. It is lacien who urges you to ft. Do not listen to liim." Napoleon sumilded ирои, her kindly, and sald," Why, my poor Josephiac, are you mul ?". . . She knew the intensity of her husband's love. She also knew the boundhessuress of his ambition.-Amurtr's nafoleon I., vol. 1, ch. 24.
179. Ambition, Awakened. Sir I. Newton. It is n question with English teachers whether schoolthys ought or ought not to be permitted to settle iheir quarrels ly a fair fight with fists. In the great sehools of Eton, Westminster, Harrow, and others, flghting is tacitly allowed; but in the smaller sehools, especially those under the charge of dissenters, it is forbidden.
The greatness of Sir Isane Newton dntes from a fight which he had with one of his schoolfellows when he was thirteen years of age. At that time, according to liis own confession, he was very idle at sehool, and stood hast in the howest class but one. One morning, as he was going to school, the boy who was first in the same class kiekel him in the stomach with so muel violence as to cause him severe pain during the day. When the selool was dismissed, he chullenged the boy to fight him. The challenge being accepted, a ring was formed in the churchyard, the usial place of combat, and the fight legun. Newton, a wenkly boy from his birth, was inferior to his antagonist in size nud strength; but, smarting uuder a sense of the indignity he hall reecived, he fouglit with so much spirit and resolution as to compel his, adversary to cry, Enough. The schoolmaster's son, whos had been clapping one of them on the brek nuid winking at the other, to urge on the contest, and who acted as a kind of umpire, informed the victor that it was necessary to crown his triumph by rubbing the other boy's nose agninst the wall. Little Nawion seized him by the cars, thrust his face agninst the rough side of the church, and walked home exulting in lis victory. The next inorning, however, lie hadd ngain the mortification of seeing his enemy at the head of the class, while he occupied his usual place at the foot. He began to reflect. Conld he regard himself in the light of a victor while his foe lorded it over him in the schoolroom?

The upplauding shonts of hily mechoolfellows had been grateful to hils cars, but his enemy enjoyed the approval of the tencher. The hatrels of the playgromed seemed to fade in comparison with the nobler trlumplis of the mind. The result of hils rellections wis, that he determined to conquer lils adversury again hy getting to the hend of his clase.-Crelormana or Biod., p. 244.

1so. ambition, Cruelty of. Irene. Comstantinc, surmuned Copronymus, . . . dylug lefi thls prince [his son Leo], then mine years old, to the government of his mother Irene, whor ruled the empire [of the East] rather as a sovercign than as a regent. She was an able womme, and foresaw the danger to the e"ulife from the ambbition and power of Clartomagne. To nvert my lostile purposes, till shes shombed be in a cemalition to oplpase them with effeet, she brourht about a negotiation for the murriage of her son with the dhayhter of Charlemagne ; but it was far from her intention that this phatelis sloould ever be ac(complishlewl. Ireme, on the contrary, was tow fond of power herself to consent to anything that might deprive her of the reins of government. She kept the young Constantine in the most nbsolute denendence and sulmission; ausI when at hast he endeavored to assume that diguity which helonged to him, she, on pretenceof treasomalle designs, threw him into prison, deprivel him of his eyes, and put him to death. -Tytien's Hist., Book ti, ch. 3.
181. AMbition in the Church. Schimme. Ambition is a weed of yuick und enrly vegelntion In the vineyard of Christ. Under the first Christian princes the chair of St. Peter was disputed ly the votes, the venality, the violencer. of a popular election; the sanctuaries of Rome were polluted with bloosl; and from the third to the twelfih century the church was distracted ly the misellief of frequent schisms.-Grbbos's Rome, wh 69.
182. Ambition cursed. Gen. Fraser. A.b. 17\%7. [Gen. Fruser, one of Gen. Burgoyne's major-generals, fell nt the batte of Saratoga.] He questioned the surgeon eagerly as to his wound, nud when he found that he must go from wife and clididren, that fame and promotion and life were gliding from lefore his eyes, he cried out ip his agotiy: "Damned am-bitionl"-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 9, ch. 24.
183. AMBITION, Delusive. Roman Emperor Maciemus. The imprudent Maximus . . gratified his resentment and ambition; he saw the bleeding eorpse of Valentiminn at his feet ; and he heard himself snluted Emperor ly the unanimous voice of the Senate anil people. But the day of his inauguration was the last day of his liuppiness. Ife was imprisoned (sucht is the lively expression of Sidenius) in the pulaee ; and after passing a sleeploss night, he sighed that he had attuined the summit of his wishes, and nspired only to dessenend from the dangerous elevation. Oppressed by the wright of the diadem, he communicatel his anxious thoughts to his friend and quastor Fulgentius; and when he looked back with mavailing regret on the secure pleasures of his former life, the emperor exclaimed, " $O$ fortunte Damoecles, thy reign began and ended with the sume dinner ;" "t well-known allusion. . . . The reign of Maximus continued about threc months. His hours, of
which he hate lowt the command, were olistarbed by remorse, or gulli, or terror, and his throne was shaken by the serlitions of the soldieres, the people, und the ronfedernte burbarimes.-(theion's lome, di. :Hf.
184. AMBITION, Destractive. Axatrainution, of Julive Chenre: The prinedpait thing that pxcited the publice hatred, nowl at hast cransed his death, was his passion for the title of king. It was the first thing that rave olfence to the mulHtude, and it afforded his inveterate curmbes a very phasible plen.-Piveanio.

1w.s. AmBITION, Determination of. Alerrin. dier Ilmmiltom. Ills mother, while he wis yet a child, had left him an orplan and poor. A father's care he see mos never to have known. . . . [When a elerk in his mative West Indla.|... To a friemed of his own yeurs [he] comfesserl his amblition. "I would willingly risk my llfe." satid be, "though not my charmeter, to exalt my station. I menn to prepare the way for litheri. ty; we have seph surb sehemes suceresuful when the projector is comsthnt."-Banchopr's $\mathbb{V}$. S., vol. 7, ili. 6.
186. AMBITION differs, Itemuder the Great and Parmenio. Darias hand kent a second emhassy to Alexander, while he was engaged in the siege of Tyr". The Persian now assumed " himbler tome. He offered ten thousand talents for the ransom of his mother und his gueen, mud he agreed to give Alexnader his dhughter Siatim In marriage, with all the $A$ siatir provincere to the westward of the Euphrates for her pertion. When these terms wore mule known to thi Macedonime oblirers, larmenio could not belp, remarking, that, were he Alexander, he would not hesitate a moment to acrept of them. "And I," replled the king, " might think so too, if I were Pirmenio."-Tythen's Hisis., Book 2, ch. 4, p. 188.
ist. Ambition, Diverse. Nitpolem $I_{\text {. }- \text { Prem- }}$ unt. When Napoleon was crossing the Alps with his army, a young pensant was his galde, and anconsciots of the rank of his companion. Napoleon] drew from his young and artless guide the secrots of his henrt. The young peasint was sincere and virthons. He loved a fuir maid among the mountains. She loved him. It, was his great desire to have her for his own. He wha poor, and had neither house nor land to support a family. Napoleon struggling . . . against England and Anstrin. . to meet ome hundred and twenty thousand foes.. . [remembered his guide and gratified his ambition in the possession of a home.]-Amotris Nimeleon B., vol. 1, ch. 19.
188. AMBITION, Dream of. Count de Broq. lie. A.D. 1776. While Wushington was toiling under difficulties without [pecuniary] reward, a rival in Europe nspired to his place. The Connt de Broglie, diselaiming the ambition of becoming the sovereign of the United States, insinnated his willingness to be for a period of years its William of Orange, provided he could be assured of a large grant of money before embarkation, an anple revenue, the highest millitary rank, and the direction of foreign relations during his command, and a princely annutty for life after his return. . . . The poverty of the new republic scattered the great man's shortlived dream.-Bancroft's U. S., wol. 9, ch. 16.

1NO. AyBition, Envious. Themisturtes tha Athenitn statexman annd tiencral. Ihemisto ches was so currided away with the love of plory. so immoderately desfroms of allathguishing himself by mome great artlon, that, though he was very young when the hatele of Mlara thon was fonght. and when the gencralship of Millades was werewhere extolled, yet evell then he was observed to krep much alone, to twe very penslve, to watch whole nights, nod not to attend the usiml enterthinments. When he was asked the renson by his friculs, who wonkered at the change, he salid, "The rophies of Miltiandes

190. AMBITION, Fallure of. sir W. scetf. There is something of trony in such a result of the herevenon labors of siott to found and radow a new brand of the clan of Serott. When Dfteen yeme after hils denath the estate was at longhth frem from debt, all hiv own elbildren and the eldest of his grandelildren were demel: and now forty-six yous have olnped, and there only remains one girl of lis descendants to lorrow his name und live in the halls of which he was so promed. And yet his, mad this only, was wanting to give something of the grandenr of trugedy to the cond of Scott's great conterprise. Ife valued his works little comparad with the house and hads which they were to be the means of gaining for his descomants; yet every (and for which he struggled so gullantly is ali but lost, while his works buve sabed more of mided lustre from the losing lmatlo which he foughe sol long, than they rould ever have gainal from his shecess. - Il ortos's Scotr, ch. 17.
191. ambition, Field of. Soung finight. II went lorth, if we are to believe literally the rhroniclers of those ares, with the determinerl parpose of provoking to combat homes other knight of establisherl remown: and torffert this a pretence was nevir wanting. Ile had only to assert boldy that the lady whom it was his himp piness to serve and obey exirlled every other fomale in benuty and in virtue, as much as the moon surpassed the stars in splondor, and to insist 11 pon every knight he met making the same wrknowledgment. The high ratrem of the frmale sex we have before remarked to have bern charaeteristic of the Gothic mamers.- -T'yTLEL's His'r., Book 6, ch. 10.
192. AMBITION, Inhuman. The Triumviri. Octavius, Mark Antony, and lapidus held a conference in a small island in the middle of the river Po. They agreed that, under the title of Triumviri, they should possess themselves of absolute anthority ; and they made a partition on the spot of all the provinces, and divided between them the command of the legions.
The Eastern provinces were as yet possessed by Bratus and the other conspirators, against whom it was determined that Antony and Octavius should immediately mareh with a large army. Before entering, however, upon this expedition, it was resolved to clenr the way hy a proseription of all that were obnoxious to nny one of the Triumviri ; a dreadful resolution, since the firmest friends of any one of the three had necessarily been the enemies of the others. What souls must these men have possessed, who could advise or consent to so horrible a scheme! Ir-pidus agreed to sacrifice his brother Paulus:

## AMHITION.

Gumedian Torranius and Comar: Octavion his 198. araivional. Ifint., Brok 4, chicero.A great surgeon is fremonibility of, nuere loveor his art frequantly tempent "rymons. atrictly necessery
 nurgeonasked hermere. . . 1 moth helli this hin perform him one day if he weoleraterd liaris Would rivememorigian opreation. "Nethane The Frenchomare phosume," whimed Nothing Rald: "llawan mased a monerent br. Mott. mationt in the hospien I think of it, that then No mater, my hospital who has thet there is mo
 nanyhedy clase. What is of now use to poor devil Ill operate hapatif if yon'll comace to himself or sald that Dr. Moifully m him." It nemorrow, tration of a crite derflined to withese need not be of Bron, is crime so utrorions. - Cycioperpo-

## 19A A B is

diuring his residen, Literary. Niltou mombition was rencre in Italy thutom. It was his youth he had mern, From in curly hiterary
 showerd to his to which her corrind to Ituly Latin siruck with worned friemels there. They and Empland should wor that a man fromey were the Latin langumare attalued suchem mastortant tomished that gure, mad they were monserry of perc, It was therton shonlia be so excrellent asof his Jothers, that hemrty graise, he salys in ant a of drevoting hats first sugeresteni to hings in one thater it was his life to lifecuture the iden that ' boy has, he tells us, that he be Then and haps, produces and intent study" hegnn to think would not let it dis thing no written that powt perwas the object to wice A grome christinn pontrelty to do for Enghand what he uspired. He droem Greece, Virgil fose what homer had He desired Camocas for por Rome, Dante had done for he saw those rollagal. It was in for Italy, und temptation of religions dramas, representine that puences, which Alam and Eve arresenting the the iden of his r"Papposed to mave its conseof Brod., p. 168 . aradise Lost."- Cuven him

## 195. AMBITION, Lofty. <br> lane. The concuren, Lofty,

Was the first conguest and momarely or or Tamer. To live in the memect of the ambition of the world was the seeond wemory and cstecmon of Timour. -Gunon's Rome, eh his magnanimous fure nges

## 196. AMBITIONT 65.

Nero. On the acca, Maternal.
Was restored to hecssion of Chaudinu Wer of Emp. more undertook the rank and fortune agrippina Ife was, as we see fromnagement of har onee of exquisite we see from his early of her child. an object of beauty. Ifis healy busts, a child this time forspecial pride to hivury made him desire to clevarird it seems to have berr. From In vain didevate the boy to the rave been her one tion inin did the astrologers warn link of Enperor. the future she her murder. To such that his elevaimperet?" "Lhe had but one reply - "Occidats of [He did slay het him slay me, so he -" Occidat dum ch. 2. slay her.] Fanhan's Edut reign!"
197. AMBITION mortifled despair of rivalling Lord Byron, as well II in I
mind theres is ing ohnere with whom it is worth doultt wh Ollis. in lxit), he worth con. contenu arther I shall write more" wrote: "I puetry: cither whith the laell more the I could be ine, witht the torments of ifs purpacise of



 followed, daring where than a hamalred years Engllash was to which ther chlef object of the kreat empire an thathath, hy force of arman arest of the on the confinent of arms, a Honry V. was tosses of Edwarl iit. The a brovince of thake Frauer for and of whimh in of Enghand. The for at the,
 Was mow retorted by land regurded the indanders of the Conelnemd by the ishandery cue ishanders, Northumberhand. Every yeoman from jeople: born for victory valued himself as one kent to With morore oury and domintome and one of a raco tors had tremble natlon befori whin looked down
 of gharrel 'Ther lost night of the orfor thene our an-
 Enghand. - Ma mere uppenduge to the erowno
189. Ambiciotiven Hist, of Encerown of If the AMBITION, Paruiateat eina., ch. I. years, this pur of a ploriens reitu of femagne. at cong, thes prince, who, has more rifn of forty flve tended the dencrved the sumamepects than as Dinube, su limits of his cmpmere of Great, exconture, sabelued Dacha, Duppire heyond the all the bur and rembervil tributiry, and Istria; Weser: marous antions as far asy to his erown. part of Itade himself master of the Vistula or pire of the sund aharmed the fer the of greatest Was that witharens. The lomarars of the em. hefore be with the saxons. It of his wars und wart reduced to subibection thirty years hate war ou people. The motive of ferocions a peoplo on the part of Churle of this obstiavarlee who possessed nothinemagne, ngainst maness we "1 congueror, was andiuring to the ing prosel hath supprese that the arrloe for mone; whose geat for had its weight with for makwas a remark the propagation of a a prinee, zenl, however we fenture in his eharistinnity the boundser, which carried him faracter-a signed to it which humanity onm far beyond the alternat. Charlemague ought to have as. the Weser. - Trive being baptizerl or saxons but 200. a After this ination proolaimed. Sor ch. 3.
himself, "By the gration [as dake] Robert Guiscard. Duke of Apuline grace of God Robert styled Sieily:" and it Calabria, and and St. Peter, to deserve and was the labor of twerafter of -Gmbon's and realize these lofty twenty years 201. A Rome, ch. 56. lofty appellations. TION restrain
rare and The life of Theodoric Theodoric the $O_{8}$. Who sheatheritorious examplic represents the and the vigor of sword in the pride barbarian, thirty years wis his age. 4 reipho of victory eivil government conseerated to the throe and he was sometint, and the hostilitie duties of minated byetimes involved were in which discipline of the conduet of his lie speedily terapinc of his troops, the arms of his ailies
worth coun wrote: "I I oould te paradime of gatory vex ithelently to symonon'凶
ental $P_{r m}$ dreyl years deet of the of игми,

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II. and of or a time, dhin with onquerors islanders, the jesople 4 Kent to of a ract keve down his aness. 10 our nice crown trown of : ch. 1.
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802. AMBITION, sleeplens. M, Momit $/ I$. FForing the brilues of bis rinemiex, ber went for his prime viaider ut miluigh1, who emme with murh ularm to learo Mahomet's mixiely to posHexp ('omstantimoplo. | "Laln" (or preceptor), con-
 the night, In my ugttation, I have pulled on oute alde or theother ; I laverisen from my lowd agnin linve I hind down; yet slecp has not vished theses weary ayes. Deware of llog gold and silver of the ikomans. . . with the ald of (Gend mat the prayers of the prophet, we shall speredlly her. come mastors of Comstanthople:"-Chmios's


20:8. AMBITION, Spurred. Cifueval ishayler.
 polit himself to supererde Selanyler fa command at Allany and Tieonderogn.I Itis monsy and ambitions wife let her vole be hand: "If yon give up one kota, and condescend to he adjutintgrueral. I may forgive it, bitt never will forget it." [IIe wis unfle for cither position, but pained his pmint.]-Bisicuoris [E. S., vol. 0 , elt. 19.
20.4. AMBITION, Subordinated. INirer ('rommell. Mucnuluy... suys: "The ambition of Oliver was of no vulgar kind. Ite never serms to have coveted despotie power. Ite, at tirst, fought sincerely and manafully for the Parlinment, and never deserted it till it had deserted its daty. But even when thus placed hy violencent the hend of affars, he did not nssume unimited power. He gnve the comery $n$ eonstitution far more perfect than any which hat, at that thes, been known to the world. For himself, he demmaded bided the thrst place in the Commonwenth, bit with powers searedy so grent as those of a Dateh stadiliolder or nin Anericm president. He gave to Purimment a voice in the appointment of ministers, mud lelit it to the whole legislativo nuthority, not even reserving to himself a veto on its ennctments: and he did not reguire that the chief magistracy should le hereditary in his fumily. Thus fur, if the circumstances of the time and the opportunities which he had for ngerandizing himself be fairly considered, he will not dose by comparison with Washington and Bolivar. "-l'ood's Chomwell, ch. 1.
205. AMBITION, Unhappy. Timonr the Tintar. [The muptials of his six grandsons were celebrated for two months.] The historian of Timour may remark, that, after devoting fifty years to the athinment of empire, the only happy period of his life were the two months in which he censed to exerrise his power. But he was soon nwakened to the enres of govermment and war. - Ghabos's Rome, ch. 85.
206. AMBITION unsatisfied. Roman Emperor Severus. The ascent to greatness, however steep and dangerous, may eutertain an aetive spirit with the consciousness und exercise of its own powers ; but the possession of a throne conld never yet afford a lasting satisfaction to an ambitious mind. This melaneholy truth was felt and acknowledged by Severus. Fortune and merit had, from an humble station, elevated him to the first plaee among mankind. "lie
had heen ull things," ne he salil himelf, " med all was of lithe value," bisatrated wifla thas

 of fanus, mind satherd whit piwer, ull his pros.
 mathug the greuntiess of lide finuily was the only rematulage wish of his mabithon and putermal

207. AMBITION, Unmorupuloun. Netple't A.
 like so many other publite mell who speni thelr whaters fin Washlagton, lee lived too freely mind drank too mach. If he was a skllinl poll.
 and sipporited measimes for gary remsons whidela he onght to limve opposad for hamme nud patriotle obas. Te said himself' that P'resldent Polk commilted the gigmale crlme of "predibitatlar the comatry lato the Mextemen war to avoid the ruln of the Demorrable prote" mud knowher this, he supperted ham la it. Gils rapla ami mil. form sucress as a politichan inflamed his mmbithon, und he made pash aftur pmah for the Iresideney, and thmily promitted his party to be divided ruther thim powtpone his hopers. Ito Was in too minch of a hurry to be President. -

208. AMBITION, War of. "Sirret Ierrs' Hitr." [Frederick the (ireat professed tricmiship mad support to the young ruler of Anstrin.] "Het the King of Prussin, the " Anti-Muchavel," had alrendy fully determined to commit the grent erime of volating his plighted fath. of robling the ally whom he was bonad to deliond, and of planging all Europe lito 11 long, bloody, and desolating war, und all this for no end whintever except thint he might extrod his dominions nud see his mane in the gazettes. We determined to assemblen great army with spered and sererecy to Invade Sileria lafore Matin Theresan should lag npprised of his design, und tondd that rich province to his kingrdon! $\qquad$ To duote his own words: "Anhbition, interest, the desire of nuklag people talk ahoot me, mirrich the day, and I derided for war."-Macaviar's Fuedemu'k the Ghent, p. 2 Z .
209. AMERICA for Americans. "Monroe Inetrine." The British and Frourh ministers proposed to the Amerian Goverument to enter into a Tripurtite Treaty-so malled-in which moh of the contracting mations was to dischim then and forever all intention of possessing Cubn. To this proposal Mr. [Alex. II.] Everett replied in one of the most masterly state papers on record. Great Britain and France were informed . . . that the Federal Government did not recognize in any Europenn power the right to meddle with nffinirs purely American, and that, in necordance with the docetrine set forth by lresident Momroe, any such interference would be resented as an affront to the sover. eignty of the Luited States,-Rididatio's U. S., cll. 5
210. AMERICA, Future of. Lafayptte. Ile received the order of the king [of France] to give up his expedition [in aid of the Americans] . . he braved the order and . . embarked for America. . .. To his young wife. he wrote on board the Vietory, at sea; "From love to me become a good American;
lie welfare of Amerter is eloaely bound up with, the welfare of ull manklud; it is alomit to beo come the mafe nsylum of virtuce therature. erpmally, mol pencophl liberty."-IIsnemort's U. H., vol. D, ch. III.
911. AMERICA, Mision of, , $H / / h$ Alloms.
 settlemonit of Amerien with reverence and womder, as lloe oproblag of agrand meete abled deskg In I'rovideace for the Ilfunhatlon of the ignosrant mad the cumandiullon of tle mavish purt
 U, S., vol. $\quad$, cli. 11.
212. AMERIOA, Prophecy of. Ni(brmont (1) Grorge III. [ln A.J. ITis lie prodleted if :he colonles gained independence :| They might comguer both your ishunds and ours. . . In process of thmo nilvane to tho sonthern contlane of Amerlera, and elther sululae thedr libabitanis, or enrry thems along whll them, und in the cmil mot leaver $n$ font of that hemispla re in the possonsalon of un buroperan powar. . . heing remote they ure not the lesssate.-IJ.incuontia U. N., vol. 8 , ch. 51.
218. AMERIOA, Tranoformation In, " fountrin of Fouth." ()n tho diseovery of the new hemilsphere, the truditlon was whidely spread throughout the old, that it concealsa fountaln whose ever. Howing waters have power to remaimatonge und restore its prime. Ihe thaltion wis trug; int the youth fo lie renewed wis the youth of soclaty; the llfe to blomin nfresh was the llfe of the race. - Banemorr's S. S., vol. 5, ch. 13.
21.1. AMERICAvs despised. Ir. Stemurl, Johnaon. Ho land recently milished it pumphlet, entitled "'Tuxation nu 'I'yrumay; "un Answer to the Resolitions and Ailelress of the Amerlean Congrasa,". . As early as 1700. . De land sadd of them, "Str, they ure a race of convlets, and ought to be thankful for naything we nilow them short of hanghag."-Bosiwehi's JoninSON, J. 237.

91\%. AMERICANS hated. I $r$. N $\quad 1 m m \cdot l$, Johnson. He salil: "I nm willing to love ull mankind, except an American;" nud his inthmmable corruption bursting into loortid fire, he " breathed out threatenings and slaughter," calling them, " lasenls, robbers, pirates;" "ud excladming, hed "burn mad destroy tli:"," Miss Sewird, looking to him with intti is .t stendy astonimbment, sadid: "Sir, this is :1" 11 stance that we are always most volent ng anst those whom we have injured." lle was irritated still more by this delicente nid keen repronch. Boswelfi's Jonnmon, p. 380.
216. AMUSEMENT, Captivated by. Lomin Plilippe. [The 1)nke of Orlenns truvelled in the United Sintes incog. $]$ At a tuvern the dake remons nted with the landlady for not nttending to their wants. She replied that there was a slow in the village, the first show ever scen in that comtry, and she was not going to stay at home herself, nor require any one else to stny, to whit on anybody ; not she, indeed l-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 509.
217. AMUSEMCENT, Disappointed in. Monks. In England $\cdot$. the Gray Friars of Francis [arrived] in 1224. They had hardly landed at Dover before they made straight for London and Oxford. In their ignorance of the road the first two
gray brothers lont thelr way la the wouls leet ween Oxford and lidilon, ame, fonafinl of night and of theo tleseds, tiormel instio ton grange of thos monks of Ablugdom. 'I'loltr raged clothes and forelgn gonturas, as thig prayad for liospilalliy, lod tho pertor ta take lluetu for jouglemers, tho jesters and fogghers of the days, mill the mews of this brak In the momoteny of thelr lives bromght prior, surerist, nat erelhier to the dower to welcome them mad whoces their trick.s. 'The disuppointmont
 tho lirothers waro kicked roughly firom the gale (1) !lan! thele nifht's lexlgings imaler a trec.-

21母. AMUSEMENTS, Brutal, Drontlaromide. Diaring thes tlrat luif of the ciphterenth rontury, "ll ranks цathered to sere" a trinl ol skIll lectwer"! two masters of the motle welenere of dafonco." I'loe thghts of the ring lave lowen brutaliaing
 other with broadswords, till one was disaliled ly severo womeds on tho forchumdinal the lege, wasit brutality that was at lis lefght in the Nugustan

910. AMUSEMENTS of Combat. Roman The atce: lominey dodlented a mew thatre, nud dellghted the mol, with ganes and races. Flvo himelred lions were consimmed in live duys of combat. As a spedal novilty, ilghteen eleflants wero made to thelit with soldlers ; and, us a yot more extraordinary planomenom, the sangilmary Romani spectators showed signs of compunction at. their sulferings. The poor homsis were quict nud harmiess. When wommled with the haners they thrned nwity, threw up thelr trunk.3, nad trotted round the cirens, crying, as if in protest, ngainat wanton crnelty. "The story went that they wore half" human; that they had been seduced on bonrd the Africun tranaports by a promise that they shonld not be Ill-used, and they were supposed to be appeniling to the goals. -Frovde's Ceisait, ch. 15.
220. AMUSEMENTS, Degraded by, Romans. The drmmm, even in Hornce's days, had degenerated into a vehtele for the exhibition of seenie splendor or ingenions maehinery. Dlagity, wit, pathos, were no longer expeeted on the stage, for the dramatist was eclipsed by tho swordsman or the rope-dancer. The netors who absorbed the greatest part of popular favor ware pantomimists, whose insolent prosperity was genernlly in direet proportion to the infamy of their character. Ami while the shmmelessness of the theatre corrupted the purity of all chasses from the earliest uge, the hemrts of the montitude were mado lard ns tho nether millstone with lirutal insensibility, by the fury of the cirens, the atrocities of the amplitheatre, and the eruel orgries of the grames. Augustus, in the document annexed to his will, mentioned that ho had exhibited cight thousand gladiators and three thousand five homdred and ten wild beasts. -Faman's Eamey Days, eli. 1.
291. AMUSEMENTS, Delight in. Circus. The most lively and splendid nmusement of the idlo multitude depended on the frequent exhibition ot public games and spectacles. The plety of Christian princes had suppressed the Inhuman combats of gladiators ; lut the Roman people still considered the circus as their bome, their
temple, and the sent of the republic. The Einpatent crowd rusbed it the dinwn of day to securo their phases, and there were many who phesed aslecpless and maxions night in the ndfarcut prorthos. From the morning to the eventage curclese of the sum, or of the rain, the ngerentors, who sometimes amomented to the bumDer of four humdreid homsani, remalned in rager nttemition; their eves tixed on the horses thid charloterers, thele minds ugitated with hope and feur. for the sureress of ther colurs whideh they esporasel: mad the happhess of Rome appurerid to hang on the event of a race.- Ghanosin Rosus: ch. 31.
22s. AMUBEMENTS Interdicted. $B!/$ Irnifreme. Publie umbesements, tron the minselues which were exhihited at the manslons of the great down to the wrestling matehes and grlaning matehes on village greens, were vhgoronsly utthe ked. One ordmanere direreted that all the May golen la England shombd torthwith he hewn down. Another proseribed add thentrical diversions. The play homses were to be dismmtled, the spee thtors thend, the netors whipped at the cart's thil. Ropedanclag, puppetsows, bowls, horserne ing, were regnerded with no frendly eye. But bear-miting, then a favorite: dlversion of high and bow, was the alvomination which most stlrred the wrath of the nustere seeturles. . . not becmuse it gave pain to the bear, hot hecanse it gave plensire to the spectators. Indeed, he generally contrived to cinjoy the double plensure of tormenting both lhe speretators and the bear.-Mncauiay's IIser. of Ena., ch. 11.
228. AMUBEMENTS, Sanguinary, Irmon (ir. ous. By the order of' [timemperor] Prolns, it great dimntity of large trees, torn up hy the roots, were transphanted into the midst of the clrcus. The spucious nul shady forest wns inmedintely filled with a thonsmind ostriches, n thonsand stags, a thousanil fatlow decr, und a thousand wild boars: mad all this vartety of game was abmaloned to the riotons impetuosity of the multitude. The trugedy of the succert. fing day consisted in the massucre of a humdred lions, in equal number of lionesses, two hundred leopurds, and three hundred benrs. The collection prepured by the younger Gordinn for his trimmph, and which his successor exhibiterd in the secular games, was less remarkuble by the number than by the singularity of the animals. Twenty zeliras displayed their elegant forms and variegated benuty to the cyes of the Roman people. Ten clks, and us many comelopards, the loftiest nud most linrmless creatures that wander over the plains of Sarmatia and Ethiopin, were contrusted with thirty African hyems nom ten Indinn tigers, the most implacible savages of the torrid zone. The unoffending strength with which Nuture has endowed the greater ghadrupeds 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 anclent world into the amphitheatre of Rome. But this accidental beneft, which science might derive from folly, is surely insufficient to justify such a wanton abuse of the public riches. Glbbon's Rome, ch. 12.

 mothes, to play ut fisethati, "ven to sere an inter. luble, wewe mot neromated machristhan werapathons. Renmed the old munor-honser the lats med laseses of the vilhge would have thelre Simday ceventig games of burley lrowk will hand. bult, while the suluite, and even the parson,
 vol. at, ch. 16, 1). 251.

 before llormer was bern, obtationd his free dom. "Eiverybuly has a tling it me." her
 Arst). "brecillise I 1 mm in frechinmis som." |1. owed his mane to the fact that his father's master belongerit to the lloratan tribe.-('ve'so. rema of Bunt. p. Riti.
R2B, ANCESTRY ineffective, lrimer li"jut. In was lorro at Prague, in 1010; his father hail clatmed to ho, and hatigot himself and his finir
 inth, so that the prince was horn with all the: assumptions of royalty aromad him. Mat his gromalogise says, " lle began to be: Blastrions many yours bulore his birth, nud we must look back into hastory, nlove two thonsand sars, to diseover the Ifret rays of his ghory. S"o may consider," conthames the wrfter, "him very grent, being deserended from the two most illuw. trions mad mocient homses of Emope, that of England and Palatine of the Rhlace." And then the writer goes on to truce up, his muesstry to Atilla, Charlemagne, and so down through a succession of Ruperts, Lanis, Fredericks. The fures after the lirth of Rupert are an aifecting sintire ugm nll thls. [lle was hendstrong mad imprudem.]-ILood's Chosweha, ch. $\mathfrak{G}$.
227. ANCESTRY, Unlike. Orleans Princts. These Orlems priners beenme, in the conse of four or tive generntions, immensely rich-the richest family in France, if not in Europe. One Duke of Oriems gave away in chari'y every yenr a quarter of $n$ million fruncs; tw' others were the senadal of Christendom for extravagance nadd dehnuchery, mad still their estates incrensed. It happanci, curbously enourh, that n virtuons Duke of Orlenns usinally had a vary dissolute som, nad a dissolute duke a virtuous son, so that what one sequandered the next heir made up by eronomy. Philippe, brother of Lonis XlV., was tolermbly steady; his som. Philippe, Regent of France, was one of the most shameless roués, gluttons, and wine-hibbers that ever lived; his som, Lonis, wasn downright devoter nud higot; his son, Loulis Plilippre, was not what we should call a mornl man, bat he was very mornl for the France of that day: excecedingly claritable, und a most liberal patron of art nad literature; his son, Louis Philippe Joseph, was that notorious debauchere and pretended democrat who flgured in the first years of the French Revohntion as "Egalité." -Cyclopenta of Bioo., p. 504.
228. ANGEL, Delivoring. Joutn of Arc. When it was day, the Mndd 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
trata. The whole popalation thronged around hur ; and men, women, and chiblen strove to touch her garmems, or har hanacr, or har charger. They pourell forth hassings of here, whom they atranty ronsidered harir deliverere. In the words used ly two of then afterward before the tribumal whide reversed the sintenere. but rould not restore the lite of the virgin martyr of Frames, "the people of Orloms, when they first suw har in their city, thonght that it was an angel from heaven that haw mane down ta save them." Jomen spoke gently in repiy to their actamations and addreseses. She tolid them th, fear Gool, and trust in Uim for safely from the fary of thair memies.-Deande Batrles, S 381 .
228. ANGER, Bymptom of. Tiazeleon $I$. [At St. Helema Sir Indson Lowe, the governor, was very offensive to him. After an interview Sinpoleon said:] "We had a violent seconc. I have been thrown quite oit of temper. My anger must have beron powerfully excitad, for I felt a vibration in the calf of my left leg. This is always a sure sign with me, and l have not felt it for a long time before:"-Ansort's Napoleon $13 .$, vol. ${ }^{2}$, ch. 31.
230. ANOUIBH prolonged. Girribraldi. Once in South America . . . being taken prisomer, he was remelly beaten with a ilub, then hung ly his hauds to a bum for two hours, during whieh he suffered the anguisl: of a lumdred deaths; and when cut down. lell heipless to the earth.-Cye. of Bum.. p. 49.).
231. ANIMALs, Allegorical. Johtn Dryden. He composed, with unwonted care and labor, his celebrated poem on the points in dispute between the charches of Rome and England. The Church of Rome he represented under the similitude of a milk-white hime, ever in peril of death, yet, fated not to dic. The bensts of the field were bent on her dest:uetion. The quaking hare, inderd, observed a timorous nentraity; but the socinian fox, the Presbyterian wolf, the Independent bear, the Analaptist boar, glared fiercely at the spotless crature. Yet she eould venture to drink with them at the common water-ing-place under the protertion of her friend, the kingly lion. The Churrh of England was typified by the panther, spotted indeed, but beanti-ful-toobeautiful for a bast of prey. The hind and the panther, equally hated by the ferocious popuation of the forest. confirred apact on their common danger. They then prorverled to discuss the points on which they differed, and, while wagging their tails and lic-king thair jaws, hold a long dialogne touching the real presence. the authority of popes and comeila, the penal laws, the Test Act, Oates's perjuries, Butler's unrerpuited services to the Cavalier party, Stiliingtleet's pamphets, and Burnet's broad shoulders and fortumate matrimonial speculations.Macaulay's Eng., ch. 7.
232. AMIMALS attracted, Nir Wialter Scott. [A grand company of guests were mounted for un expedition $\quad "$ The order of mareh had been all settied, and the sociable was just getting under weigh, when the Iady Anne broke from the line, screaming with luugliter, and exclaimed, ‘Papa ! papa! I know you could never think of going without your pet.' Scott looked round, and I rather think there was a blush as
woll as a smilo upon his face, when he perceived a little blark pig frisking aluont his pony, and evidently a splf-rerted addition to the party of the day. He tried to look stren, and cracked his whip at the crature, but was in a moment obliged to join in the, gemeral chaers. Poor pigey, . Was dragered iato the background.

This pig lad lakim, nobody could tell bow, a most semtimental atarloment to Scott, and was constantly maing its pretension to be aldmitted a rugalar member of his tail, along with tha greyhomads and brriars; lout, indeed, I remumber him suthering another summer under the sames sort of pretinacity on the part of an affertiomate hern. I leave ile explamation for


2:38. animals condemned. $l^{\prime} t$. When Cesar happerned to see some strangers at Rome carrying young dogs and monkeys in their arms, anit fondly carrssing them, he asked, "Whether the women in their comitry never bore ay children?" thas reproving with a proper soyerity those who havisha umon hrutes that natural tenderness which is due only to mankind. Photshent.
234. Animals honored. Giers. Geese were ever after had in homor at Rome, and a tlock of them ulways kept at the expense of the public. A golden image of a goose was erected in memory of them, and a goose every year [was] carried in trimmph mpon a soft litter, tincly adomed.Lavmionse's Noten.
235. $\qquad$ Dratr. In the battle with Porus, Bucephalas rereived several wounds, of which he died some time after. . . Alexander slowed as murl ragret as if he ham lost a faithful friend and companion. He extecmed him, indeed, us surh, and built a city near the Hydaspes, in the phare where he was buriod, which he called, ufter him, Bucephalia. He is also reported to have lmilt a city and called it Peritas, in memory of a doge of that name, which he hat bronght up and was very fond of.-PLutancis.
236. ANIMAL: Respect for. Buddhists. Animal life is held sacred, and a Buddhist temple looks like a barnyarl, a village pound, and a chureh combined. Cows, pirrots, monkeys, dogs, weggars, children, priests, sight-seers, dev-otees-all mingle amd blend on it footing of friendliness, the animals furing no harn, the men meaning none. A Budilhist priest will not kill an animal. . Before he sits on the ground he will carefully brush it, lest he might unwittingly erush an ant or a worm.-Gen. Grant's Travels, p. 35:3.
237. Superstition. [The folly of the crusaders was frecucatiy illustrated.] Some counts and gentlemen, at the head of three thousand horse, attended the motions of the multitude to partake in the spoil; but their genuine iedders. . . were a goose and a goat, who were carried in the front, and to whom these worthy Christians aseribed an infusion of the divine spirit.-Gubson's lRome, vol. 5, eh. 58, p. 5.3.
238. ANIMALS, Service of. Shepherd'e Dog. Without the shepherd's dog the mountainous land in Fngland would not be worth sixpence. [TF' dog brings the sheep from heights untroddc - 1 y the foot of mm]. -Knigirts Eng., vol. 7, c. 2, p. 32.
239. ANIMOSITY, Fratornal. C'eracalla ithe Gete. Their aversion, confirmed by yenrs, and fomented by the arts of their interested favorltes, broke out in childisha and gradually in more serious competitions; and, nt length, divided the theatre, the circus, and the court into two factions, actunted by the hopes and fears of their respective lenders. The prident emperor [Severus] cudenvored, hy every expedient of ndvice and authority, to allay this growing animosity. The unhappy diseorl of his sons clouded all his prospects, and threatenced to overturn a ilirone raised with so much habor, eemented with so much blood, and grurded with every defence of arms and trensure. With an impurtial hand he mantained between them an exact bulance of liavor, cenferred on both the rank of Augustus, with the revered name of Antoninus; and for the first time the Rommn world beheld three amperors. Yet even this equal conduct served only to inflame the contest, while the fieree Curacalla asserted the right of primogeniture, mad the milder Getn courted the affections of the people und the soldiers. In the unguish of u disuppointed father, Severus foretold that the weaker of his sons would fall a sacrifice to the stronger ; who, in his turn, would be ruined by his own vices. [See more at No. 1096. It was $\mathfrak{n}$ true prophecy. Ile was ussussinated.]-Gishon's Rome, ch. 6.
240. ANIMOSITY of Ignorance. Reign of Charles II. It was very seldom that the country gentleman caught glimpses of the grent world, and what he saw of it tended rather to confuse than to enlighten his understanding. IIis opinions respecting religion, government, forelgn countries, and former times, having been derived, not from study, from observation, or from conversation with enlightened companions, but from such traditions as were current in his own small circle, were the opinions of a child. He irahered to them, however, with the obstinucy which is generally found in ignorant men accustomed to be fed with flattery. Ilis animosities were numerons and bitter. He hated Frenchmen and Italians, Scotchmen and Irishmen, papists and Presbyterians, Independents and Baptists, Quakers and Jews. Toward London and londoners he felt an aversion which more than once produced important political effects.-Macaulay's Eng., el. 3.
241. ANIMOSITY, Unreasonable. Anti-Catholic. [At the funeral of Godfrey, $\Omega$ Protestant magistrate in 1678, there was great excitement, as the Catholies were supposed to have murdered him to suppress further inquiry concerning the Popish plot against the life of the king.] The crowd was prodigious, and so heated that anything called Popish, were it called cat or dog, had probably gone to pieces in a moment.Knigitr's Eng., vol. 4, ch. 20, p. 334.
242. ANHOUNCEMENT, Appalling. Richard III. But if he hated the queer's kindred Hastings was as loyal as the Woodvilles themselves to the children of Edward IV.; and the next step of the two dukes was to remove this obstacle. Little more than a month had passed after the overthrow of the Woodvilles when Richard suddenly entered the coun-cil-chamber and charged Hastings with sorcery and attempts upon his life. As he dashed his
hand upou the tuble the room tilled with soldiery. "I will not dine," suid the duke, turning to the ministar, " till they lave bronght me your hend." Hastings was hurried to excention in the conrtyard of the Tower, his fellow-comsellors thrown into prison, and the last check on Richard's ambition was removed.-Hist. of Enci. Prorlat, S 490.

24B. ANTIPATHY of Race. Irdinnt. Thouga not persecuted as a Rommn (atholic, he was oppressed as an Irishmm. Jo his comntry, the same line of demmenation which separated religions separated ruces; and he was of the congnered, the subjuguted, the degraded race. On the sume soil dwelt two populations, locully intermixed, monally and politically sumdered. The difference of religion was by no means the only diffirence, and was, perhaps, not even the chief difference which existed between them. They spring from different stocks. They spoke different languages. They hud different national characters as strongly opposed as any two national characters in Europe. They were in widely different stages of civilization. There could, therefore, be little sympathy between them ; and centuries of calamities and wrongs had generated a strong untipathy.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 6.
244. ANTIQUItx, Pride in. Athenians. This respectable people was not free from the common vanity of nations, of attributing to itself a measure of antiquity far beyond all bounds of probability. The Xthenimns . . . seemed to chaim for their own nation an nntiquity coeval with the formation of the earth ; which was just as allowable as the boast of the Areadians, that they were . . . older than the moon.-TyTLen's Hist., Book 1, ch. 6.
245. ANXIETY, Consuming. Marlborough. [Duke of Marlborongh, after the glorious results of the campaign of $1 \mathbf{1} 04$, was eager for its renewal the next year; but receiving in cold suppert and obstinate counsels from lis allies, he was unable to do anything, while the French had every opportunity to organize success. He wrote:] I have for these last ten days been so troubled by the many disuppointments I have had, that I think if it were possible to vex me so for a fortnight longer, it would make an end of me. In shurt, I am weary of my life.Knioit's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 20.
246. ANXIETY, Parental. Robert Burns's Futher. For the old man, his long struggle with seanty means, barren soil, and bad seasons, was now near its close. Consumption had set in. Early in 1734, when his last hour drew on, the father suid that there was one of his children of whose future he could not think without fear. Robert, who was in the roon, came up to his bedside and asked, " $口$ father, is it me you mean ?" The old man satd it was. Robert turned to the window, with tears streaming down his cheeks, and his hosom swelling, from the restruint he put on himself, almost to bursting. The father had early perceived the genius that was ir his boy, and even in Mount Oliphant days had said to his wife, "Whoever lives to see it, something extraordinary will come from that boy." He had lived to see and admire his son's carliest poetic efforts. But he had also noted the strong
phssione, with the wenk will, which might drive.
 ch. 1.
2.17. ANXIETY of Reaponsibllity. $A b r a h c m$ Linmeln. [JIon. Schuyler (olfax.] " One morningr I fouml him tooking more than usually pale and worn, and intuired the reason. Ite replied, with the had news he had received at a late hour the previons nirht, which hal not yet been given to the press-he had not closerl his ryess nor bratakfinsted; und with an expression I shall nevor forget, he exchaimed, ' Jlow willingly would I exchange places to-day with the soldier who sleeps on the ground in the Army of the Poto-mac!'"-Raymond's I, incoln, j. $72 \%$.
248. APOLOGY, Dograding. Rrign of Itomes II. [IIe had illegally forred upon the fedlows of Magdalene College: a Romman Catholic Pres., for whom they rafused to vote, bint whon they decided to recognize: as president de facto.] While the fellows, hitterly monoyed by the public censure, were regretting the moditied submission Which they lum consented to make, they learnord that this submission was by no memns satisfactory to the king. It wis not raough, he said, that they offered to obey the Bishop of Oxford [the cundidate] as prowident in fact. They must distinetly udmit the commission, and all that had been done under it, to be legal ; they must ucknowledge that they had acted undutifully: they mast dechare themselves penitent; they must promise to belave better in future, must implore his Majesty's pardon, and lay themselves at his feet. Twe fellows, of whonn the king had no complaint to make, Charnock and smith, were excused from the obligation of making these degrading apologies. Even James never committed a grosser crror. The fellows, already angry with themselves for having conceded so nuch, and galled by the censure of the world, engerly caught at the opportunity which was now offered them of regrining the public esteem. With one voice they declared that they would never ask pardon for being in the right, or admit that the visitation of their college and the deprivation of their president had been legal.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 8.
249. APOLOGY, Humiliating, Innocent I. The French ambassudor [for Louis XIV.] latving been insulted by sone of the Pope's Corsionan guard, Innocent $X$. was compelled to offer an apology, to disband his guard, and to erect an ohelisk at Rome with an inseription recording the offence and its punishment.-STedents' France, ch. 21, § $93,1.429$.
250. APOLOGY, Ironicsl. Goths. The vicant fortifications of the river were instantly occupied by these barbarimos; their standards were planted on the walls of Sirmium and Bel grade; and the ironical tone of their apology aggravated this insult on the majesty of the empire. "So extensive, 3 Ciesar, are your dominions, so numerous are your cities, that you are continually secking for mations to whom, either in peace or war, you muy relinquish these useless possessions. The Gepide are your brave and faithful alies; and if they lave anticipated your gifts, they huve shown a just confidence in your bounty."-Gibibon's Reas, ch. 62.
251. APOSTASY, Open. Romitms. Atwer Cisled [the lemer of the Mohnmmedans] had fmposed the trans of servitude mad tribnte, the apostate or convert avowed in the assembly of the people his meritorious treason: "I renounce your socid•y," suid lkomanus, "both in this world and the world to come. And I deny IIin that was ecmeitied, and whosoever worships IIm. And I rhoose God for my Lord, Islum for my faith. Mecer for my tumple, the Moslems for my brethren, and Malomet for my prophet ; who was sent to lead us into the right way, und to watit the true religion in spite of those who join parthers with God."-Gishon's IRome, ch. 51.
2522. APOSTASY, Primitive. Persecution. In avery persecution there were rreat numbers of umworthy Christians who publicly disowned or renounced the fuitli which they had professed; and who rontirmed the sinererity of their adjuration by the learal acts of burning incense or of offuring sticritices. Some of these ajostates had yielided on the first menace or exhortation of the magistrate, while the jationee of others had been subdued by the length and repetition of tortures. The itfrighted fountenances of some betrayed thair inwaml remorse, while others advaneed with rontidence and nlacrit: to h altars of the grods. But the disgnise $v$. . 1 : .... had imposed sulasisted no longer than the present danger. $A s$ soon as the severity of tho persecution was abated, the doors of the churches were assailed by the returning multitude of penitents, who detested their idolatrous submission, and who solicited with equal ardor, but with various suceess, their readmission into the socicty of Christians.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 16.
253. APOSTATES forgiven, Primitive Church. The gates of reconciliation and of heaven were seldom shut against the raturning penitent; but a severe and solemn form of discipline was instituted, which, while it served to expiate his crime: might powerfully deter the spectators from the imitation of his example. Humbled by a pulalic conlession, emaciated by fasting, and clothed in snckeloth, the penitent lay prostrate at the door of the assembly, imploring with tears the pardon of his offences, and soliciting the prayers of the faithful. If the fanlt was of a very heinous nature, whole years of penance were esteemed an inadequate satisfaction to the divine justice; and it was always by slow and painful gradations that the sinner, the beretic, or the apostate was readmittell into the bosom of the church.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 15.
254. APPARITION, False, "Three Finights." [The Crusnders were besieged hy the Turks in Antioch. By a ruse the "Holy Lance" had just heen diseovered.] The influence of his relic or trophy was felt by the servants, and perhaps by the enemies, of Chist ; and its potent energy was heightened by an accident, a stratagem, or a runor, of a miraculous complexion. Three knights, in whi e garments and resplendent arms, cither issued, or seemed to issue, from the hills; the voice of Adhemar, the Pope's legate, proclained them as the martyrs St. George, St. Theodore, and St. Mrarice ; the tumult of battle allowed no time for Coubt or scrutiny ; and the welcome apparition das
aled the eyes or the imagination of a famatic army.-Gimion's Rome, ch. 58.
255. APPARITION, Fanded. Theseus. [The Athenians honored] Theseus as a domi-god, induced to it as well by other reass , as becmuse, when they were fighting the Medes at Murathon, a considerable part of the army thought they saw the apparition of Theseus completely armed and bearing down before them upon the barba-rians.- Pautareis's Lives.
256. APPARITIONS, Belief In. Simuml Johnson. Of apparitions, he observed: "A total disbelief of them is adverse to the opinion of the existence of the soul between death and the last day; the question simply is, whether departed spirits ever have the power of making themselves perceptible to us; a man who thinks he has seen an apparition can only be convinced himself; his uuthority will not convince another; and lis conviction, if rational, must be founded on leing told something which cannot be known but by supermatural menns." IIe mentioned a thing as not unf requent, of which I had never heard before-being called-that is, hearing one's name pronounced by the voice of a known person at a great distunce, far beyond the possibility of being reacbed by any sound uttered by human organs. "An acquaintance, on whose veracity I can depend, told me, that walking home one evening to Kilmarnock, he heard himself called from a wood by the voice of a brother who had gone to Amerien; and the next packet brought accounts of that brother's death." Macbean asserted that this inexplicable calling was a thing very well known. Dr. Johnson said, that one dey at Oxford, as he was turning the key of his chamber, he heard his mother distinctly call-Sim. She was then at Lichfield; but nothing ensued.-Boswend's Johnson, p. 459.
257. APPEAL, The only. At Augsburg. The cardinal threatened with bnn and interdict, and dismissed Luther, saying, "Go, and do not show your face again to me, unless it be to recant." Thus was Luther sent away by the cardinal, who is suid to have added this remark: "I will not confer with this beast agnin, for it has deep eyes and wonderful speculations in its head.". . The latter remained silent, even after Luther had written again in a humble spirit asking forgiveness for his exhibited violence, promising to remain silent if his opponents would do the same, and professing himself as willing to recant, provided he were better instructed. But although he made all these concessions, he received no answer. And after he had drawn up another declaration, appealing from "the badly iniormed Pope to the better-to-be-instructed Pope," he sent it to Cajetan, and nailed a copy of it to the door of the cathedral. He then left the city on the 20th of October.-Rein's Lutieri, ch. 5.
258. APPEARANCES, Deceptive. Deformity. [Plilopœmen, called the last of the Grecks, was mistaken by] his hostess at Megara, owing to his easiness of hehavior and the simplicity of his garb. She having word brought that the general of the Achreans was coming to her house, was in great care and hurry to provide his supper, her hushand happening to be out of the way. In the mean time Philopomen came, and,
as his habit was ordinary, she took him for one of his own servants, or for a larbinger, and desired him to assist her in the business of tho kitchen. Ite presently threw off his clonk, and legan to cleave some wood; when the master of the house returning, and seeing him so employed, said, "What is the meaning of this, Philopo:men ?" Ite replied in broad Doric, "I am paylng the fine of my deformity."-Plutarien.
259. $\qquad$ Miser. A man of the name of Guyot lived and died in the town of Marseilles, in France. He amassed a large fortume by laborious industry and severe habits of abstinence and privation. His neighbors considered him a miser, and thought that he was hoarding up money from mean and avaricious motives. The populace pursued him, whenever he appeared, with hootings and execrations, and the boys sometimes threw stones at him. IIe at length died, and in his will were found the following words: "Having observed from my infancy that the poor of Marseilles are ill supplied with water, which onn only be purchased at a great price, I have cheerfully labored the whole of my life to procure for them this great blessing ; and I direct that the whole of my property shall he laid out in building an aqueduct for their use."
260. APPEARANCES displeasing. Olicer Cromwell. Ilis gait was clownish, his dress ill-made and slovenly, his manners coarse and abrupt, and face such as men look on with a vague feeling of admiration and dislike! The features cut, as it were, out of a plece of gnarled and knotty oak; the nose large and red; the cheeks coarse, warted, wrinkled, and sallow ; the eyebrows huge and shaggy, but, glistening from beneath them, eyes full of depth and meaning, and, when turned to the gaze, pierced thiough and through the gazer ; above these, again, a noble forehead, whence, on either side, an open flow of hnir "round from his parted forelock manly hangs," elustering ; and over all, and pervading all, that undefinable aspect of greatness, alluded to by the poet Dryden when he spoke of the face of Cromwell as one that
..." did imprint an awe,
And naturally all souls to his did bow, As wands of divination downward draw, And point to beds where sovereign gold doth grow."

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261. APPEARANCES, False، Samuel Johnson. Dr. Adams told me that Johnson, while he was at Pembroke College, "was careless and loved by all about him ; was a gay and frolicsome fellow, and passed there the happiest part of his life."'. . The truth is, that he was then distressed by poverty and irritated by disease. When it mentioned to him this account, as given me by Dr. Adams, he said: "Ah, sir, I was mad and violent. It was bitterness which they mistook for frolic. I was miserably poor, and I thought to fight my way by my literature and my wit ; so 1 disregarded all power and nall authority."-Boswell's Joinsson, p. 14.
262. APPEARANCES, Misjudged. Olicer Cromwell. "' It was in November, 1640," says a royalist spectator [Sir Philip Warwick], "that I ... beheld on entering the house a person speaking. I knew him not ; he was dressed in the
most ordinary munner, in a plain cloth suit which appeared to have been cut hy some vilage tallor. IIis linen, too, was conisse and sollod. I recolle t also observing a speck or two of blood upon his little hand, which was not much harger than his collhr. Ifis hat was without a hathand; his stature was of a groxd size; his sword stuck flose to his sitle; his comntemance swollen and reddish; his voice sharp and untunable ; and his elogumence full of fervor, for the subject-matter would not bear much of renson, it being in belalf of a libeller in the hands of the exreutioner. I must avow that the attention bestowed hy the assembly on the discourse of this gehtleman has much diminished my respect for the Honse of Commons."Lamartine's Cromwela, j. is.
263. APPEARANCES, Suspiclous. "Lcin." Cessar had some suspicion of Cassius, and he even said one day to his friends, "What thini, you of Cassius? I tho not like his pale looks." A nother time, when Antony and I Dolabella were aceused of some designs aguinst his person und government, he suid, "I have no npprehensions from those fat and sleek men : I rather fear the pale and lean ones"- meaning Cassius and Brutus.-Plutarch.
264. APPEARANCES, Unpromising. Bixhnp George. [Philip Cox, one of the early Methodist itinerants, found a young man, named George, and brought him to Bishop Asbury,] and said, "I have brought you a hoy, and if you have anything for him to do you may set him at work." Asbury looked at the youth for some time, and stroking the young man's hair said: "Why, he is a benrdless boy, and can do nothing." The next day Asbury appointed him to a circuit [and the boy became an eminent Bishop in his denomination].-Stevens' M. E. Church, vol. 2, p. 71.
265. APPETITE, Fastidious. Antony. Philotas . . being acquainted with one of Antony's cooks, he was invited to see the preparations for supper. When he came into the kitchen, beside an innlnite variety of other provisions, he observed eight wild boars roasting whole, and expressed lis surprise at the number of the company for whom this enormous provision must have been made. The cook laughed, and said that the company did not exceed twelve, but that, as every dish was to be roasted to a single turn, and as Antony was uncertain as to the time when he would sup, particularly if an extraordinary bottle or an extraordinary vein of conversation was going round, it was necessary to have a succession of suppers.-Pletarcir.
266. APPETITE, Perils of. Cuto the Censor. When the Romans were clamoring, at a time of scarcity, for a distribution of corn at the public expense, he began a speech in opposition to it thus: "It is hard, fellow-citizens, to address the stomach, because it has no ears." Rebuking the Romans for their luxury, he said: "It is difficult to save a city from ruin where a fish brings a higher price than an ox." Pointing to a man who had squandered an estute near the sea, he pretended to admire him, saying: "What the sea could not swallow without great difficulty, this man has gulped down with perfect ease."-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 421.
267. APPETITE, Protest of. Frasmus suid, "All the wortd is agreed umong us in commendIng his" [Luther's] "' moral charucter. Ife hath given us goosl adivice on certain points: and God grant hat his success may be equal to the liberty which he hath taken. Lather hath committed two mpardonable crimes: he hath toucherl the Pope upon the erown, and the monks ujon the belly."-Rens's Lutinen, ch. 26.
268. APPETITE, Ruled by. Epirure. When an rpicure desired to be selmitted into Cato's friendship, he aid, " lle condd not live with a man whose pabate had quicker semsations than his heart."-P1,ctabun.
269. APPETITES, Indalgence of. Flemish Gentry. Cuder thene forms of ehivalry, awkwardly imitated from romanese, the history of Funders at this period is nevertheless one liery, joyous, brutal, bucelanalian revel. Under color of tournays, fents of arms, and fensts of the Round Table, ihere is one wild whirl of light and common gallantries, low intrigues, and interminable junketings. The true device of the epoeh is that presumptuonsly taken by the sire de Ternunt at the lists of Arras: "Que juie de mes désirs assonvissance, et jatmeis d"autre bien," "Let my desires be satistied, I wish no other good."Michelet's Joan of Abc, p. 27.
270. APPLAUSE, Anclent. Germans. It was the practice to signify by a hollow murmur their dislike of such timid counsels. But whenever a more popular orator proposed to vindicate the meanest citizen from either foreign or domestic injury, whenever he ralled upon his fellow-countrymen to assert the national honor, or to pursue some enterprise full of danger and glory, a loud clashing of shiclds and spears express the eager applause of the assembly. For the Germuns always met in arms, and it was constantly to be dreaded, lest an irregular multitude, inflamed with faction and strong liquors, should use those arms to enforce, as well as to declare, their furious resolves. Gibron's Rome, ch. 9.
271. APPLAUSE, Consequence of, Samuel Johnson. ": The applause of a single human being is of great consequence.' This he said to me with great earnestness of manncr, very near the time of his deccase, on occasion of having desired me to read a letter addressed to him from some person in the North of England. $\qquad$ as I thought heing particular upon it might fatigue him, it being of great length, I only told him in gencral that it was highly in his praise; and then he exprossed himself as above."-Boswell's Joinson, p. 439.
272. APPLAUSE, Indifferenoe to. Napoleon $I$. [Returning in $n$ coach from his successful wars with Italy and Austria.] Illuminations, processions, bonfires, the ringing of bells, the explosions of artillery, the huzzas of the people necompanied him ull the way. . . . He but slightly regurded the apphnuse of the populace. "It must be delightful," said Bourrienne, "to be greeted with such demonstrations of enthusiastic admiration." "Bah 1" Napoleon replied, "this same unthinking crowd, under a slight change of circumstances, would follow me just as eagerly to the scaffold." - Abbott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 9.
273. APPLICATION neglected. Magnetic Nie. dle. The property of the murnitic meedle, in turning constantly to the Northern Pole, was known in Europe as curly as the thirtenth century ; but it was not till above a century ufter that uny one attemped to apply it to the purposes of navigution. That most ancient mation, the Chinese, are, indeal, said to lave known the property of the magnet for a thousand yeurs hefore us; yet it is believed that till our seventeenth century, when European cxample had renched them, they liad never thought of using it in suiling. The English, in the reign of Edward III., are satid to lave first employed the compass in their ships, hot the world owed to the Portugnese the first great experiments of the value of this invention in the mivancement of navigation. -TyTLELi's IILST., Book 6, ch. 18.
274. APPOINTMENT, Embarrassment by. Minister Adams. There was excitement in the great world of London on the 1st of June, 1785 ; for on that day a minister representing the United States wis to be presented, for the first time, to a king of Enghund. And who shonld that minister be but John Adams, the man who hind taken the lead ln urging on the revolted colonies to dechare themselves an independent nation 1. . In a few minutes the Secretary of State came to conduct him to the king. The royal closet whs merely nn ordinary parlor. The king was seated in an arm-chair at the end opposite the door-a portly gentleman, with a red face, white eyebrows, and white hair, wearing upon his breast the star indicative of lis rank. Upon entering the room, Mr. Adams bowed low to the king; then, advancing to the middle of the room, he bowed a second time; and, upon reaching the immerliate presence of the king, he made a third deep reverence. This was the prescribed custom of the Court at that day. The only persons present at the interview were the king, Mr. Adums, and the Secretary of State, all of whom were visibly emburrassed. It was, indeed, a scene without a parallel in the whole history of diplomacy. Mr. Adams was the least moved of them all, though he afterward confessed that he was much agitated, and spoke with a voice that was sometimes tremulous.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 181.
275. APPOINTMENT, Humiliating. Casar. For the moment they [the opposing Senators] appeared to have thought thit with Bibulus's help they might defy Cæesar and reduce his office to a nullity. Immediately on the elections of the consuls, it was usual to determine the provinces to which they were to be appointed when their consulate should expire. The regulation lay with the Senate, and, either in mere spleen or to prevent Cæsar from having the command of an army, they allotted him the department of the "Woods and Forests." A very tew weeks had to pass before they discovered that they had to do with a man who was not to be turned aside so slightingly.-Froude's Cesar, ch. 12.
276. APPOINTMENT, Partisan. Polk's Administration. The Administration had obviously endeavored from the first to crente a Democratic hero out of the [Mexican] war. Authorized to appoint a large number of officers in the increased military force raised directly by the United States, an unjust discrimination was made in favor of Democràts. . . . Not one

Whig was included [among the ten major and brigatier generals. The lieroes of the war were Generals 'laylar and scott, both of whont were Whigs]. - Mbaine's 'Twenty Yeales of Conalless, p. 75.
277. APPRECIATION, Defective. Iouin NVI. The Assembly sent in deputation to the king to request him to dismiss the tromps ; this louis declined, but offered, if the members felt nlarmed, to transfer their sittings to Soissons, and to proreed himself to Compligne. When the Duke de Liancourt enme to announce to him the fall of the Bastile, the king exelnimed, "This is a revolt!" "sire," replied the duke, " it is a IRevolution."Students' Fliance, ch. 26, s. 2, p 531.
278. APPRECLATION, Without. ('rin. The various trunsuctions of pence and war had introduced some Roman colus (chielly silver) among the borderers of the Rhine and Danube; but the more distant tribes were absolutely unacfluminted with the use of money, carried on their confined tralle liy the exehange of commodities, and prized their rude carthen vessels as of cqual vilue witli the silver vases, the presents of liome to their princes and umbassudors. To a mind capuble of reflection, such leading facts convey more instruction than a tedious detail of subordinate circumstances.-Gibbon, vol. 1, p. 260.
279. ARBITRATION rejected, Napoleon $I$. [When the bitter and terrible war opened letween France and England, A.d. 1803,] Alexander of Russia entered a remonstrance against again kindling the horrid flames of war throughout Europe, and offered his mediation. Napoleon promptly replied: "I an ready to refer the question to the arbitration of the Emperor Alexander, and will pledge myself by a bond to submit to the award, whatever it may be." England declined the pacific offer.-Abвotits Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 26.
280. ARCHITECT, A great English. Christopher Wren. Wren was the first Englishman who for centuries could put in a claim that could not be gainsaid to the title of architect, as, later, Hogarth was the first to prove that an Englishman might become a great painter. [St. Paul's was thirty-five years in construction, by Wren, who was paid £200 a year.] It occupies the very first rank of architectural works of modern times. [See more at No. 289.]Kniait's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 29, p. 4 厄̃1.
281. ARCHITECTURE, Beanty in. Ionic. As the beautiful is more congeninl to some tastes than the sublime, the lightness and elegance of the Ionic order will, perhaps, find more admirers than the chastened severity of the Doric. The latter has been compared to the robust and muscular proportions of a man. while the former has been likened to the finer, more slender, and delicate proportions of a woman. Yet the character of this order is likewise simplicity, which is as essential a requisite to true beauty as it is to grandeur and sublimity. But the simplicity of beauty is not inconsistent with that degree of ornament which would derogate from the simplicity of the sublime.
Of this order were . . the temple of Apollo at Miletus, that of the Delphic oracle, and the superb temple of Diana at Ephesus, classed
among the wonders of the word.-TyThein's Hist., Book 2, cli. 7.
289. ARCHITECTURE, Composite. Norelty. The Composite order, likewhe of lailina extrac:tion, was unknown in the are of the perfeetion of Greek arehitecture. Vitrushis makes mo mention of it. It seems to have been the production of some conceited artist, who wanted to strike out something new in that way, or to evince his superiority to the nucient masters: but it serves only to show that the Greeks had exhnusted all the principles of united grandeur and beanty in the three orders before meationed, and to prove that it is mot possible to frame a new order muless ly combining and slightly varying theold, - TYricen's IIss'., Book 2 , eh. $\dot{7}$.
253. ARCHITECTURE, Defective. L'yyption. It mast be allowed that those momiments which remain to usof the works of art among the Egyptians, though venerable on account of their miticuity, and sometimes exhibiting on grand and sublime appearance from their immensity, are extremely defective in hematy and elegance. Ilow intinitely inferior, in point of taste, are the pyr cmids, the obelisks, the sphins and colossal statues, the pillurs of Lavor, to the simplest remains of the ancient temples in Grece I In arehitecture, one of the most obvious inventions, and one of the grentest improvements, both in point of utility and benuty, the construction of an arch, was quite unknown to the Egyptians. This defect gives an nwkward and heavy appearance to their buildings, and must have occasioned a vast expense of lalor, which might otherwise have been spared. -Tytuer's Mist., Book 1, eh. 4.
234. ARCHITECTURE, Excellence of. Greeks. The Greeks are universally acknowledged as the parents of architecture, or at least of that peeuliar style of whieh nll after ages have confessed the superior excellence. The Grecimn architecture consisted of three different munners, or what artists lave termed the three distinct orders: the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. The Doric was probably the first regular order among the Greeks. It has a masculine grandeur, and ia superior air of strength to both the others. It is, therefore, the best adapted to works where magnitude and sublimity are the principal objects. Some of the most ancient temples of Greece were of this order, particularly that of Theseusat Athens, built . . . four hundred and eighty-one years before the Christian cra.Tytlen's IIIst., Book 2, ch. 7.
285. ARCHITECTURE, Gilded, Romun Cippitol. The profusion of Catulus, the first who gilt the [bronze] roof of the Capitol, was not universally approved; but it was far excecded by the emperor's, and the external gilding of the temple cost Domitian 12,000 talents ( $£ 2,400,000$ ). -Gibhon's Rone, ch. 36.
286. ARCHITECTURE improved. Roman. It is natural to suppose that the grentest number, as well as the most considerable of the Roman edifices, were raised by the emperors, who possessed so unbounded a command both of men and money. Augustus was accustomed to boast that he had found his capital of brick, and that he had left it of marble,-Gibion's Rome, ch. 2.
285. AROEITECTURE, Instration by, Ruins. Travellers to whom Livy and Snllust were unintelligible might gain from tho Roman aqueducts und trmples some faint notion of Roman history. The dome of $\Lambda$ grippa, still glittering with bronze - the mansoleum of Adrian, not vet deprived of its columns and satues-the Flavian amphitheatre, not yet degraded into a puarry, told to the Mercian and Forthmmbina pilgrimssome part of the story of that grent civilized world which had pussed away. The ishmalers returned, with awe deeply im? reverel on their hatf-opened minds, and told the wombering inhabitants of the hovels of London and loork that, near the grave of Saint Peter, a mighty race, now extinct, had piled up huildings which would never be dissolved till the judgment diy.-Macavlay's Ena., ch. 1.

## 2we. ARCHITECTURE, Magnificent. Timple

 of Ifrernis. The migniticence of the temple of If reales at 'lyre is celehnated by Herodoths, who saw it, and who was particularly struck with two cohumns, one of molten gold and the other of emerald, which in the nighttime shone with great splendor. The hatter was probably of rolored glass. . .. M. Coquet conjectures, with some plausibility, that the column was lollow, and was lighted by a hamp pht within it. - Ty'tlen's Hist., Book 1, eh. 6 .289. ARCHITECTURE, Opportunity in, Iondon Fire. It is not very emsy to explain why the nation which was so far before its neighbors in seidence should in art have been far behind them all ; yet such was the fact. It is true that in architecture-an art which is half a seience; an art in which none but a geometrician can excel; an art which las no standard of grace but what is directly or indirectly dependent on utility; an art of which the ereations derive a part, at least, of their majesty from mere bulk -our country could hoast of one truly great man, Christopher Wren; and the fire which laid London in ruins had given him an opportunity, unprecedented in moxlern history, of displaying his powers. The mustere beanty of the Athenian portico, the gloomy sublimity of the Gothic areade, he was, like almost all his contemporaries, incapable of cmulating, and, perhaps, incapable of appreciating; but no man, born on our side of the Alps, has imitated with so much suceess the magnifieence of the palace-like churehes of Italy. Even the superb Louis has left to posterity no work whieh can bear a comparison -i.ith st. Paul's.-Macaulay's Evg.. ch. 3.
290. ARCHITECTURE, Preservation of. Gothic. The Gothic kings, so injuriously aceused of the ruin of antiquity, were anxious to preserve the monuments of the nation whom they had subducd. The royal ediets were framed to prevent the abuses, the neglect, or the depredations of the citizens themselves; and a professed architect, the annual sum of two hundred pounds of gold, twenty-five thousand tiles, and the receipt of customs from the Lucrine port, were assigned for the ordinary repairs of the walls and public edifices.-Gilbon's Rome, ch. 39.
291. ARCHITECTURE, Prophecy in. Coliseum. Reduced to its maked majesty, the Flavian am-
phitheatre was contemplated with awe and mlminntion by the pilgimes of the North; ind thelr rude unthusinsm hroke forth in $n$ sublime proverhial expression, which is recorded in the elghth century, in the frugments of the Vinarable Bede: "As long us the Colismom stames, Rome shall stand; when the Collsemm fulls. lRome will fall; when liome falls, the world will full." - (inums's lRoste, ch. 61.
292. ARCHITECTURE, Religion in. Jiverw. Islamism sprang up from the soil, like all religions newly nerepterl, with its peculiar architectwre ; the modes of arehitereture are the dinghters of religions. It wond seem that every other ithen hat that of God is insithleriont to move thosi musses of stone wherely men indite the name of their (God upon the soil. The ludians, the Egyptians, the Greoks, the Rommas, the Goths, the Byzantines, eroated all of them arehitectures necoriding with the genins of their satered creeds. Some of them, pantheism whirlandores the whole and prays in opera air ; others, the seceret doctrines which bury traths benenth the pyramids to hide them from the prople ; others still, the fianciful theogonies that maltiply gols by all the extravagunces of the imagrantion, and crate Olympuses peopled with stathes in their Parthemons; a fourth creed solects caverns of rocks and subtermoneons vimits in citics, to alore the arisen from the tomb; in fifth, the cupohis simple form, tlooded with daylight, to turn the idols pale and comment the word of the inspired of Nlhal. The traces of these different divine ideas, effaced by ench other, olten superimposed upon one another, is nowhere on emrth to be better read thinn in the provinces of the Ottommene pire. From the pyramid of Egypt to the ruins of Ephesus or of Athens-f rom the ruins of the Parthenon along to the catarombs of Jerusalemfrom the massi ve domes of Saint Sophia of Constantinople to the mospues of Broussa and of Adrianople, we reai in their edifices the genins of the different religions that have disputed with each other the dominion of the earth.Lamaitine's Tulekey, p. ist
293. ARCHITECTURE, Roman. T'uscon. 'The Tuscan order is of Italiun origin. . . . The Etruscon architecture appears to he nearly allied to the Grecian, but to possess an inferior degree of elegance. The more ancient buildings of Rome were probably of this sperie of architecture, though the proper Greck orders came afterwards to be in more genernl estimation. A respect, however, for antiguity prevented the Romans from ever entirely abmiloning the Tuscan mode. The Trajan pilhar is of this order of architecture. This magniticent column has braved the injuries of time, ant is entire at the present diny. Its excellenec consists less in the form and proportions of the pillar than in the beautiful sculpture which decorntes it. Of this tine seulpture, which represents the victories of Trijan over the Dacians, a very ulequate idea may be formed from the engravings of the "Columna Trajuna" hy Bartoli.-TyTlen's IIstr., Book 2, eh. 7.
294. ARCHITECTURE, Simplicity in, Doric. One observation may here be made which is applicable to all the works of taste. The character of sublimity is chaste and simple. In the arts dependent on design, if the urtist aim at
this character, he mast disrerard nll trivial deesorntions, nor mast the eye be distmated by a multipllaty of parts. In architereture there must be few divlsions of the principal members of the building, and the parts must be large and of momple relicf; there must he a modesty of decorntion, contembing all minuteness of ormament, which dist racts the eye, that ourht to be flled with the genemb mass and with the proporthons of the erreater jarts to each other. In this resperet the Dorice is confowedly superior to all the other orders of urehitecinire, us it mates strengtl aml majosty with a beroming simplicity. mid the utmost symmetry of propertions. - 'Yutivis llist., Book ᄅ, ch. \%.
295. ARCHITECTURE, Stupendous. ('hinive Hille. Among the most remarkable of the works of arehiterture in China is the great wall built to protert the empire against the inroats of the Tartars. It extemds five handred leagues, and is fortytive feot in hright mol rightern in thickness-it most singular momament both of lmman industry and of haman folly. The Tartars against whom it whs momat as a defance, foumd (hina 'rually acressible as belfore its formation. They were not at pains to atanck and make a breare in this rumpart, which, from the impossibility of defembing suc! a siretch of fortithention, timat have been excoedingly rasy; they had only to trivel a little to the east ward, to abont furty dererees of latitude, where Chim was totally elefenceless. Tration's IIist., Book 5 , ch. $\underset{\sim}{4} 4$.
296. ARCHITECTURE, Sublime. Gothir. The effect produced by the Gothic architecture is not to be accounted for on the same principle of conformity to the rules of symmetry or harmony, in the proportions observed between the several parts; lut depends on a certain idea of vastness, gloominess, and solemnity, which we know to be powerful ingredients in the sublime.

The Cathedral of Milan is one of the noblest structures in the world. . . . Its column is of a magnitude that nobly fills the eye ; the sualden clevation of the arelh has something bold and aspiring; and while we contemphate the grent and striking members of the buiding, the minuteness of ormment on its parts is but trunsiently remmrked, or noticed only us a superticial acorortion, which aletructs nothing from the grand effect of the whole mass.-Trither's Ilis'r., Book 2, (h. 7.
297. ARDOR, A Soldier's. Butlle of' Crecy. The Engrish lowmenand men-at-arms held their gromed stontly, while the Welshmen stabbed the French horses in the mêlée and brought knight after knight to the ground. Soon the Frenel host was wavering in in futal confusion. "You are my vassals, my friends," cried the blind John of Bohemia to the German nobles around him: "I pray and besecch yout to lead me so far into the fight that I may strike one good blow with this sword of mine!" Linking their bridles together, the little company plunged into the thick of the combat to finll as their fellows were falling. The battle went steadily against the French. At last Plilip himself hurried from the ficld, and the defoat became a ront. Twelve hundred kniglits and thirty thousand footmena number equal to the whole English force-lay dead upon the ground.-His'r. of Eng. Peorlf, § 329 .
298. ARGUMENT, Ponslble. Ntcrliug. Nir, there is mothing for whirh yon may mot tumstor up more phansibie urgumants than thome whic. $l_{1}$ are urged against waililimd othor extermal mivantuges. Why, now, there is stembling: why chould it be thought in crime ? When we comsider ly whint unjust mothode proporty has beren often uequired, mind that what was migustly got It must be unjust to koep, where in the lurim in one mun's taking the preporty of another from him thesides, sir, when we conslder the Ind uso that many prople make of their propesty. and how much lretter use the thiof may make of It, it may le: defended us a very ullowibli practice. Virt, sir, the experience of mankind lints discovered stoaling to be so very had $n$ thing, that thry make no soruple to hang atan for it. - Bonivkila's Joinnon, j). $1 \geqslant 2$.

20D. ARGUMENT, The reserve. D) St Sminel Tohnam. [Wornted in debnte, ] he hat recourse to the rlevice which Goldsmith imputed to him In the witty words of ome of Cibler's comedies: "There is no arguing with Johnson ; for when his pistol mosses tlre, he knorks youl down with the butt end of it. "- Boambilis's , bonsmon, p. 167.
300. ARGUMENT, Useless. Irign of Jumes II. [.fames commanded the clergy to reud his proclamation, which aimed at ther overtirow of the Protestant faith.] The London clerigy, then universally neknowledged to be the flower of their profession, ledd a meeting. Fifteen doctors of divinity were present. .. The general feeling of the assembly secmed to be that it was, on the whole, advisuble to obey the order in conneil. The dispute legan to win warm, and might save prodaced fatal consequences, if it had not leen brought to a close by the firmess and wisdom of Doctor Edward Fowler, viear of St. Giles's, Cripplegnte, one of a small but remurknble chass of divines who inited that love of civil liberty which belongred to the school of Culvin with the theology of the school of Ar minius. Stunding up, Fowler spoke thas: "I must be plain. The question is so simple that argument can throw no new light on it, and cm only heget lient. Jet every min suy Yes or No. But I cannot consent to be bound by the vote of the mujority. I shall be sorry to canse a breach of unity. But this clecharation I cammot in conseience rend." Tillotson, Patrick, Sherlock, and Stillingtieet declared that they were of the sume mind. The majority yielded to the anthority of a minority so respectable. A resolution by which all present pledged themselves to one another not to read the declaration was then drawn up. Patrick was the first to set his hand to it; Fowler was the second. The paper was sent roind the city, and was speedily subseribed by eighty-flve incimbents. - Macauiay's Eng., ch. 8 .
301. ARISTOCRACY in Battle, Romun. The buttle of Pharsalia . . A tequired a special place in history, because it was a battle fought by the Romnn aristocrucy in their own persons in defence of their own supremacy. Senators and the sons of senators, the heirs of the names and fortunes of the ancient Roman families, the leaders of socicty in Rommen saloons, and the chiefs of the political party of the optimntes in the Curia and Forum, were here present on the
deld; ropreseratatives in person and in principle of the tralitions of Nylla hromght fuce to face with the representative of Marias. . . . Itere were the linughty Patribinu (Aumel, who luad driwn their swomles on him in the semute-lionse, young lorids whose thoory of lifo was to loninge through it in patrichan insomeiancre. Jhe other grest uctions wore fought by the jgmohle multiturde whose domethe ware of less signithemere. The platas of labsatha were wateral by the prectoms hlond of the clect of the aurth. The latile: there matked an rewh like no other fin the histary of the wordd. . . Pompey had fortyseven thonsand Rommen infantry, inot inclading his allies, and seven thonsand cavalry. ('tesur' hut but twenty-two thousumd, ind of horse only "thousambl. [Ho wom the victory.] - Fimode's ('ABAR, ch. de.
302. ARISTOCRACY, Expense of. Roman. AII these provincial gencrals ware therefore duhers ; but no more than ten nmong them were dignitiod witl the rank of conuts or companions, atitle of homor, or rather of favor, which had benn reeently invented in the comrt of Constantine. A gold belt was the ensign whirla distingrished the oflce of the conntsind dukes; and besides their pay, they recelved a liberal allowince, sudheient to maintain one hundred und ninety servants, and one hundred und tlifycight horses.-Ginmon's Rome, ch. 17.
303. ARISTOCRACY, Reaction for. Puritaus. The Purit'u masterity drove to the kingr's fuction nll who made plensure their business, who af-, fected galluntry, splendor of dress, or taste in' the lighter urts. With these went hll who live by annasing the lelsure of others, from the puinter and comic poet down to the rope-dancer und the Merry Andrew; for these artists well knew that they might thrive under a superb and luxurious despotism, but must starvo under the rigrid rule of the precisians. - Macaulay's Eng., ch. 1.
304. ARISTOCRACY, Ruin of. Greeks. The narrow policy of preserving, withont any foreign mixture, the pure blood of the ancient citizens, hal checked the fortune and himstened the ruin of Athens and Spurta. The aspiring genius of Rome sucrifleed vanity to ambition, and deemed it more prudent, is well as honorable, to adopt virtue and merit for her own wheresoever they were found, among sheses or strangers, enemies or barbarians. During the most tlourishing er of the Athenian conmonwealth, the mumber of citizens gradually decreased from about thirty to twenty-one thousand. If, on the contrary, we stndy the growth of the Roman republic, we nuy discover that, notwithstanding the incessant demands of wars and colonies, the citizens, who, in the first census of Servius Tnllius, amonnted to no more than eighty-three thousind, were multiplied, before the commencement of the social war, to the number of four hundred and sixty-three thousand men, uble to bear nrms in the service of their country. -Gimbos's Rome, ch. 2.
305. ARMY; Dangerous. Standing. By a dangerous exception to the ancient maxims, he [Augistus] was authorized to preserve his military command, supported by a numerous body of guards, even in time of peace, and in the heart of the cnpitul. Ilis command, indeed,
was contherel to those citiznas who were cugared in the service ly the milliary onth; hat sulh was the propensity of the Rumans to servitulde. that the outh wis volumarlly taken by the mar. istrates, the semators, mad the cupuestrime oriter, till the homage of thatery was insernsilly comverted buto an manuil and solemin protestation of tidelly - - Gimmos's Rome, ch. 3 .
306. ARMY disguated. fimes $V$. The Ehis lish army, after an lurond upon Srothanl, being ohliged, from scareity of provisions, to ratire ugraln beyond the borders, ma obvions manantate was offered to the seots, who, hy pursuing them, might have cat them off in their retrent. James gave his orders for that pirpose, hat the disaifected baronsstermly and olstimately refinsed to advance one step) beyond the limits of the kingdon. Stung to the heart with this ulfrom, fames, in in transport of rage and indigantion, instantly disimaded his army, and returucel alsruptly to his caplan. From that moment his temper and disposition anderwent a total change: One measure more was wanting on the part of the nobility to complete thelr base revenge and to drive their sovereign to frenzy and despair. ILis ministers lad again prevailed on some of the aobles to assemble their followers, and to mtempt an inrond on the western border ; hat the elief commmad was given to one of the king's favorites, who was to them particularly obnoxions. So great was their resentment, that a general muthy instuntly took place, and a resolation was formed unparalleled in history: The Scottish army, consisting of ten thousand men, surrendered themselves prisoners to a body of five hundred of the English without attempting to strike a blow. On the news of this disgraceful event the spirit of James totally sunk under the tumult of contending passions, und, overcome with melancholy and despair, he died of it broken heart in the thirty-third yeur of his uge.-Tytlen's Mist., Book 6, eli. $1 \%$.
307. Army, A Great, Nipolion's. The numbers of the confederated army which, on the 24 th and 25th of June, passed the Niemen, the boundary of the Rassian Empire, have been variously stated. The lowest estimate phaces them at lanf a million of men. A detailed return, extant in the French war-office, gives the numbers as, 651,358 infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers; 187,121 horses, and 1372 pieces of ordnance. . . . Of four hundred thousamd Frenchmen who crossed the Niemen in Mny . . . not twenty thousand had returned to Vistula.Knight's Eng., vol. 7, ch. 30, p. 558.
308. ARMY, A great. Moyut. Our European battles, suys a philosophic writer, ne petty skirmishes, if compared to the numbers that have fought and fallen in the fields of Asin. Seven hundred thousand Moguls and Tartars are said to have marched under the standard of Zingis and his four sons. In the vast plains that extend to the north of the Sihon or Jixartes, they were encountered by four hundred thousand soldiers of the sultan ; and in the first battle, which was suspended by the night, one hundred and sixty thousand Carizmians were slain.Gibbon's Rome, ch. 64.
309. ARMY, A great. Tartars. [The reign of Timour the Tartar was but a] succession of campaigns which made subject to him, with

Kharism, Kaptechak, (icorgh, IItodostan, Parsin, Irak, Syrin, mul A sia Mhan, two hundred aldithonal intlions of smibjerts. lasteme of the forte thonsand suldiers of Alexamder, the army
 men, and a million of slavers who driod up the arth on their ronte. 'The maguiterener of this nomande court refuilled the matitude of the combatants. Never did liorope se this mamer. this Ashatie parade, cither lin the migration of Atila, or those of the Aratis, or the campaigns of Doscow, where a modern compuror had so many brave men to conthgration and the frosts.

310. ARMY, An industrious. Rommen. When [Emperor] I'robus commanded in ELyph, he executed many consideratile works for the sijlendor and benctit of that rich country. 'The mavigntion of the Nille, so lapportant to Rome itself, was improved; anil temples, buildings, porticos. and palaces were constructed by the hands of the soldlers, whon anted hy turns as architects, as engineers, und as hasbandmen. It was reported of llanibal, that, in order to preserve his troops from the dangerons temptations of idlleness, he had obliged them to form harge phatations of olive trees along the const of Africn. From e similar princlple. Prohns exercised his la gions in covering witli rich vineyurds the hills of Gand and lamonia. [Ite was afterward killod by revolting soldiers.]-Gembon's Rome, chi. 12.
sil. ARMY purtied. (romucell's. The Earl of Essex, Lord Fairfax, Waller, Hampalen, und Fulkhan, fought, ylelded, or died, some for their prince, mul others for their commery and their finth; Crom all alone never sustained indefeat. Elevated by the Parliument to the rank of genemb, he strengthened his own division by weeding and purifying it. He cared little for numbers, provided his ranks were filled witl funatics. By sanctifying thins the cmuse. cond, und motives of the war, he raised his soldiers above common hamanity, and prepared them to perform impossibilities. The historims of both sides agree in ullowing that this religions enthusitusm inspired by Cromwell in the minds of his troops transfornied a body of factionarios into anarmy of saints. Victory invariably attended his encounters with the king's forces.-Lamathtine's Chomwela, j. 31.
312. ARMY, A sectarian. Jtumes $1 I$. [Tyrconned, a Roman Catholie, was appointed commamer of the troops in lreland preparatory to the socinl and religious revolution.] The ranks were completely broken up and recomposed. Four or five hundred soldiers were turned out of a single regiment chiefly on the ground that they were below the proper stature ; yet the most unpractised eye at once perceived that they were taller and better-made men than their suecessors. whose wild and squalid appearance disgusted the beholders. Orders were given to the new officers that no man of the Protestant religion was to be suffered to enlist. The recruiting parties, instead of beating their drums for volunteers at fairs and markets, as had been the old practice, repaired to places to which the Roman Catholics were in the labit of making pilgrimages for purposes of devotion. In a few weeks the general had introduced more than two thonsand natives into the ranks, and the people . . . nf-
firmed that by christmas day not on min of line lish ruce would be left in the whole army.Macaulay'h lino., ch. II.
 white ther colomists were appremponive of the had fums. In Fobrumy [liti| Miles Standish was serne out with his suldiers to gather hatormatom of the manheres and disposition al the matheres. The urmy of New Enelami consisted of dix men bevilose the gemeral. TThe Iadians had berndere

31.1. ARMY, strong. Romint. The regular force of the conpiry had once manomed to six hundred mad forty flye thonsamed ment it wasmedaced, it the time of Justinian, to one humdred and thty thonsand; mod this mumber, harge as it may sem, was thing seattered over the watand lamilin Spmin and ltaly, In Afrim nad Eirypl, on the maks of the bimube the comst of the Euxine, mid the frontlers of Persia.-Gumon's ROME, ch. 42.
315. ARMY subverted, The, Jfimes If. [simm moned to chforre submission to Roman Catholle hmovations,] the king was resolved not to yied. He formed a ramp on Hommslow Itenh, and collected there, within a circomference of ubout two miles nud a half, fourtern lattulions of foot and thirty-t wo spuadrons of holse, amounting to thirteon thousumd thghing men. Twenty-six pleces of artillery, and many wains laden with arms and mominition, were drugged from the Tower through the city to Hounslow. The Londoners suw this grat force nssembled in their neighborhood will a terror which familiarity soon diminished. A visit to Hounslow beenme their favorite amusement on holidays. The eamp presented the appenrance of a vist fair. Mingled with the mosketeers nad dragons, a multitude of fine gentlemen and ladies from soho square, sharpers and painted women from Whitefriars, invalids in sechans, monks in hoods and gowns, hackeys in rich livcries, predders, orange girls, mischievous apprentices, mad raping elowns, were constantly pmssing and repassing through the long lames of tents. . . . The king, as was amply proved two yenrs hater, had greatly miscoleulated [when he was a fugitive from England]. He hal forgotton that vicinity operates in more ways than one. He had hoped that his army would overawe London; but the result of his policy was, that the feelings and opinions of London tork complete prossession of his army. - Macaulay's Eno., ch. 6.
316. ARMY, support of the. Cherelts $I I$. The only army which the law recognized was the milifin. That force had been remodelled by two acts of Parliament passed shortly after the Kestoration. Every mm who posiessed five hundred pounds a year derived from land, or six thousmal pounds of personal estate. was bount to provide, equip, and pay, at his own charge, one horseman. Every man who had tifty pounds a vear derived from land, or six humdred pounds of personal estate, was charged, in like manner, with one pikemun or musketeer. Smaller proprictors were joined together in a kind of society, for which our language does not afford a speeial name, but which an Athenimn would have called a Syntelein; und each society was required to furnish, according to its means, a horse soldier or a foot soldier, The whole
mumber. . was popularly estmated nt a handired mal hirry housami men.-Macaulay's Divn.. di. :3.
B17, ARMY, Teat in the, frimes $I T$. [Thon king mondrai to oppress the lrotestmats la Ireland mul promote foman Cablabildam. I Many othiars of the urmy were arbitrarily deprived of thaid commissions mad of thelr hrend. It was to in) purpose that the hord-lientenant pleaded the ranse of some whom he knew to be goorl soldiers and loval subjerets. Among them ware ohd Cavaliore, who had foughat brucely lor momarchy, uad who bore the marks of homomble wounds. The ir phaces wre supplled hy men who had no recommendation but their religion. Ot the new (ap,tains mul licutemants, it was satid, some hand leen rowheris, somo foothern, some noted maranders; mome had leren so used to weme brogues that they stumbled and shailled nbout strongely in their militury jack-hoots. Not n frw of the oflecers who were diveraridel took refuge in tho Duteh service, and enjoyed four years later the phensure of driving their sucerssors before thems in Ignominious ront through the waters of the Boync.- Dacavtay's Ena., cli. 6.
318. ARREST, Undeserved, John Bunyan. Ite was the flrst Nonconformist who lad been marked for urrest. If he tlimeloed nfter he had been singled ont by mane, the whole borly of his congregation wouid be disconmged. Go to chured he would not, or promise 10 go to rhurelt; lout he was willing to sulfer whatever ponishment the law might orler. Thus, at the time and place which had been ngri ed on, he was in the room nt samsell, with his lible in his hand, and was about to begin his address, when the constables entered and arrested him. Ife made no resistince. Ite desired only to be ullowed to say a few words, which the constables permitted.-Filoume's Bunyan, ch. $\overline{\text { on }}$.
319. ARROGANCE answored, chtitles $V$. When France was invaled hy Charles V., he inçuired of 14 prisoner, how many duy/s Paris might be distant from the fronticr. "Perhaps tiedee but they will be days of battle;" such was the galhat answer which cheeked the arrogance of that ambitious prince. - Gubnon's Rome, ch. 30.
320. arrogance, Childish. Yerres. The imputience of Xerxes could not brook the delay that would have attended the transportation of this immense body of land forees in his fleet across the Egean, which is a very dangerous mavigation, or even by the marrower sea of tha Hellespont. He ordered a bridge of bonts to be constructed between Sestos and Abydos, a distance of seven furlongs (seven eighths of a mile). This structure was no sooner completed than it was demolished by a tempest. In revenge of this insult to his power, the directors of the work were beheaded, and the outrageous clement itself was punished, by throwing into it a pair of iron fetters, nad bestowing three hundred lashes upon the water.-Tytler's Hist., Book 2, eh. 1.
321. ARROGANCE, InsultIng, Attila. [The Roman Emperor Marcian refused the tribute demanded.] He threatened to chastise the rash successor of Theodosius ; but he hesitated whether he should first direct his invincible arms against the Eastern or the Western empire.

While mankinul nwated his devivion with awful

 ters malated the $t w o$ emperors with the same lanughty derluraton. "Atila, my loril, mai thy lorif, commands the to provilde a patace for
 ch. 3 in .
;b2y. Arrogance, Lofty. Altiln. Whin Attila first gave muilemer to the thoman mondessuldors on the lmaks of the Damithe, his tem" was
 buatareh hamsadf was mated in a woolen rhair. His stern commtemmere, nugry gextinros, mind imputient tome nstonisha the thmmes of Maximin. . . . The barmatian arrogantly terdard, that he appreheraded only the disgrace of contending with his fugltive slaves, siare he ilespised their intpotent aforts to dofend the prowinces which Theodeskias had hatrustenl to their arms: "For what fortrose" (added Attila), "what city, In the whe extent of the kommin impire, can hope to exist, secure mid lapregimble, if it is our plensure that it shoulat lee ernsed from the earth ?"-Gibion's liome, ch. is.
:338. ARROGANCE, National. E'nglund. The conduct of Grent Brituin townril the United Ntates became as arrognat ins that of Frimee wis impudent. In November of 1agas deorge liI. issued secret instructions to Hritlsh privatevers to seize all nentrul vessels that might be foumd truding in the West lndies. The Unlted States hat no notiflention of thishigh-handed measure ; nud American commeree to the value of many millions of dollars was swept from the sem, by a process differing in nothing from highwny robbery. But for the temperate spirit of the government the comatry would lave been at once planged into war. [Redress wis demanderl, and titrenty signed.]-limentios U. i., di. 47.'
324. ARSON, Destruction by. Chosrowe. After the reduction of Gulilee mad the region beyond the Jordan, whose rosistunce npeners to have delnyed the fate of the mpital, Jerusulem itself was taken by assault. The vepulehre of Christ and the stately churches of Helena and Constantine were consumed, or at least dumsaged, by the flames; the devout offerings of three hundred years were rithol in one satribegious day; the Patrinrch Zarchuriah and the true cross were transported into Persia; and the massacre of nincty thousand Christinns is imputed to the Jews and Arals, who swelled the disorider of the Persian march.-Gimbon's Roves, ch. 46.
325. ART, Age of Fine. Givere. The arts broke out at once with prodigions lustre at Athens, under the luxurious ndministration of Pericles. In arehitecture and stoupture, Phidias nt that time dintinguished himself by such superior ability, that his works were regarded us wonders by the meients, as long as my knowledge or taste remained anong then. His brother ['aneus . . . is himself distinguished as the artist who painted the famous picture in the Poeile at Athens, representing the battle of Marathon, whieh is described by Pansanias and Pliny as so perfect a picture, that it presented striking portraits of the leaders on both sides. It was from the designs of Phidias that many of the noblest buildings of Athens were reared; and from the exam-
 lerture mona diffusell liself over all Greero. Philines hail muny diselphes; nul uftor his tham urose a nucersalon of cminent architerets, semidptores, and pimiters, whos malntained thowe mistir mits in high perferton for alowe a century, till after the donth of Alexmider the Grent. 'Itids. therefore may lave termed tho golden me of the arts in Greme: while in thome depnerthents the contemperary milons wore yet in ller ralest lg.

;B26. ART, Conquent 'ry. (irwitr. By the viofory over the Nervil the biphinn roufederm'y was nomost extinguinhool. Tloe Girmme Ahanluid remulaed only to be bronght to submissiom. They had been on thelr way to joln their cometrsmen; they were too late for the bithe, sut reburned mal whit thomselves ip In Namur, tho atrongest gonition in the L.ow Comertes. Ciesar,
 their walls. The Aifmatuel were a ruce of gimats, enil werent tirst cleflant. When they saw thas Ibomms' slege-towers in prepmention, they conlal not bedleve that men no stmall condd move such vast mulhines. When tha towers brgan to appronelh, they lont hart und sued for terms. Fhoude's Casali, ch. 14.
3287. ART corrupted. Romatn. Art wha partly cormpted by the fondmess for glare, expenaiveness, mad size, unt prity sank into mimerabla triviality, or immoril pretthomeses, such as thoses which cleconited the walls of Pompell in the flest century, and the pare nux (erfs in ine cighteenth. Greek stathes of the days of Phalias were ruthlessly deempitated, that their homds might be rephesed by the scowling or imberile fentures of $n$ Ghins or a Clandius. Nero, professing to be a comoisseur, thought that he improved the Alexander of Lysimachus liy gilding it from head to foot.-Fahbafis Eamiy Dayn, p. 5.

BSH. ART, Doformity in. Chinese. The Chinese have long practised the nrt of painting; yet, instend of $n$ literal art, it has ever been whth them a mere mechnic drudgery. Their paintings, with a aplendor of coloring, and the most minnte necuracy of pencilling, hatye neither grace, beanty, nor justacss of proportion. They have not the smallest notion of perspective. Instend of $n$ gricefulness of attitude, the thate of the Chinese pninter delights itself with the expression of distortion and deformity. Let us here remark the contrast between these Asiaties and the Grecinu artists. In the images of the gods, which it is to be presumed men would n]ways choose to picture necording to their most exilted intens of bemity and majesty, the Grecks have given a eharncter and expression noble nlmost beyond imgimation. The illols of the Chinese are deformed, hideons, and disgusting beyond measure. - Tytlen's 1lat., book 5, ch. 24.
329. ART, Destruction of. Nero. If Nero was indeed guity, then the net of a wretched buffoon, mad with the diseased sensibility of a depraved nature, has robbed the world of works of art, and memorinls, and records, priceless and irrecoverable. We can rather imagine than describe the anguish with which the Romans, bitterly conscious of their own degeneracy, contemplated the destruction of the relies of their national glory in the days when Rome was free.

What could over replace for them or thetr chill drens much monuments an tho Temple of Lana, tuilt by Aervhun Tuillis: and the Ara Miarima, whieh the Arcudhan Eivander had reared to Itercules; nud the 'fumple of Jupiter Shator, hailt in accordance with the vow of Itomulus; and the iftie humble palue of Numa; and theshrine of Vesta with the I 'rmates of tho dom ma peopio and the apoils of compuered kings * What atruc. turat magnithcence comid atoner for the lowe of momorinds which the somg of Virgil mud of Hor. nee had rendered silli more doury Thee chy might rise more regular from its andues, und whil, bromiter atreets, but tis artithelai miformity was a questionable home. Old tuen dechared lint lla
 of their more seorehing glare, and they multered monog themselven that many an oljoert of mational laterest had beron wantonly sacritioed to gratify the womanish freak of a miserable actor: -Fahiaith Eabliy Daye, p. 31.
330. $\qquad$ P'uritans. The Purlinment resolved that ult pietures in the roynd collection which contained representations of Jesus or of the Virglin Mother should be burned. Sculpture fured us ili us pulnting. Nymphs and Graces, the work of Ionlan chimels, were delivared over to Puritan stonemnsous to the made elecent.-Macaulay'a Ena., eli. 2.
381. -_. Ruin of Iuganimm. We luve suen how the rising clity was miorned hy the vanity and despotimm of the Imperial founeler; in the ruins of puganism, some goole nud leroes were mated from the axo of superstiIton; and the forum and hippodrome were dig. nifted with the relies of n better age. Severnl of those are described by Nicetas in a florid and affected style; und from his descriptions I shull select some interesting purticulurs: 1. . . . victorious chariotecrs. ... 2. The splinx, riverhorse and crocodile. korkling Itomulus and jremus. . . . 4. An engle holding and tearing aserpent. . . . 5 . An ass and his driver. . . . 6. An equestrinu statue. . . Bellerophon and Pegasus. . . . 7. A brass obelisk. . . 8. The Plaryginn shep)Jerd presenting to Venus the prize of benuty, the apple of diseort. . . . 9. The statue of Helen. . . 10. The manly form of Hercules. - . . 11. Statue of Juno. . . . 12. Another colossus of Pallas or Minerva.-Ginnon's Rome, ch. 81 .
332. ART dentruotive to Life. Earthquake. In the disusters ocensioned by earthourkes, the architect becomes the enemy of mankind. The Thut of a savage or the tent of an Arab may be thrown down without injurv to the inhabitant; and the Peruvians had reason to deride the folly of their Spanish conquerors, who with so much cost and labor crected their own sepulchres. The rich marbles of a patrician are dashed on his own head; a whole people is buried under the ruins of public and private edifices, and the conflagration is kindled and propagated by the innumerable fres which are necessary for the subsistence and manufactures of a great city.Gibbon's Rome, ch. 43.
333. ART, Edacated in. Romans. Whatever were their [the Etruscans] attainments in the fine arts in those remote ages, their successors, the Romans, inherited none of that knowledge
from then ; for at the period of the conquent of (irvece, the lommen lud not a tincture of tasto in thone arts, till they caught the infection from the precious aposils which the sole love of plundier Chen importenl tuto Itnly. . . Even when thoo had brought the arts to the highest perfeesHon they ever attalued miong the Romans, this people never censed tom-knowletgo the high suin riority of the (irocks, of whileh we have this comvincing proof, that when the fommanathers celobrate nay expminte prestuction of art, It isever tios work of a Phidias, Pruxiteles, Lysippua, Alyaom. Zouxis, A pelles, Parrhusius, or, in the, of seme artist whondurned that apiondid periest, mind not of thowe who had worked at Rome, or who had iived nemer to their own times than the age of
 ch. 7.
BBBA. ART, Low entlmate of. Somurl ,Johname Johnsem expressed his disapprohation of ormamental architerture, wifl iss mugniticent columms sujperting a portico, or expensive pilanters sulpportheg merely their own capitals, " became it consimmes inhor disproportionate to its utility." For the mane renson las sutirized stathury. " L'ulating," suld he, "consimes labor not disproportlomite to its affect; liat a fellow will fack half a year at a biock of marble, to make something in stone that lardly resembles a mun The value of statuary is owhig to its diffleulty. You wonid not vaine the flnest head ent upon a carrot." Here ho seemed to me to the atrungely deticlent in tasto: for, surely, statuary is a muljo

333. ART, Frivolous. I'hluce of $\mathbf{C}$ 'inophe. The long series of the upmrtments mp-
ed to the seasons, nand decornted witu murblo and porphyry ; with painting, sculpture and mosaies; witi th profusion of gold, silver, and precious stones. His [Theophilus] fanciful murnilleence cmployed the skill nind patlence of such artists as the thines could afford ; but the taste of Athens would have despised their frivolous and costly labors; a golden tree, with its leaves and brunches, which sheltered in multitude of birds warbling their artifichal notes, and two lions of massy gold, und of natural size, who looked und ronred like their brethren of the forest.-Gusmon'm Rome, ch. 63, p. 351.
326. ART, Inapiration in. Italians. What trensures may we suppose yet remain in Greece und . . . Italy I To the discovery of some of those remmats of ancient art has been attributed the revival of puinting and sculpture, after their total extinction during the Middle Ages. This. at least, is certain: that, till Michacl Angelo and Raphael, feeling the beauties of the antique. began to emulate their noble manner, and introduced into their works, the one a grandeur, and the other a beauty, unknown to the age in which they lived, the manner of their predecessors had been harsh, constrained, and utterly deficient in grace.-TyTler's Hist., Book 2, ch. 7.
337. ART, Origin of. Necersity. We may presume, with some reason, that in the carly ages the priests were among the first who cultivated the sciences. The useful arts are the immediate offspring of necessity ; and in the infancy of society every individual, according as he feels his wants, is put to the necessity of exercising his talerts in some rude contrivances to supply
them，＇l＇he akill tir eonmtriet inmerimments for the engiture or destruction of minimin，or for of：


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83：W．Linghtions．It is highly pro－ buble，fow，that from this people，an from a
 thos lave，by ila matiral jorograns of kmowlenlene， recoived a grent part of their lasiruction looth in the arts and in the selences．＇I hes Figyptinns la structed and enlightemed the Greeks ；ihe（treekn proformed the same beneflefat oflle to the Ifo－ imans，who，in their turn fastrueting the mations whom they compured or colonlzed，lanve trins－ mitted the rudlments of that knowledge which the indintry and the gernins of the monlerus nre： continunlly extemding and advascing to perfec－


383D．ART，Periods In，Afluity in．After the defent of Xerxes tho Greeks，secure for some time from forelgin invalers，and In full posserssion of their liberty，nehieved with distinguished glory，may certainly be considered as at the sum． mit of their grandene as a nation．They main－ tained for n consdacrable lime their power and fudependemer，midelistingulshed themselves dur． fing that period by an univernal y of genfas unknown to other ages nud malomes．The thae arts bear a newr aillitity to ench other；nod it lus seldom been known in my nge whileh prodned or encouraged artists in one department，that there were wanting others who dinplayed similar excellence in the rest．（of this，both unelont and mondery history affords muple proof，in the ages of Pertelem，of Leo X．，nad of Lomis XIV．－ I＇צ＇Lakis IInst．，Book＇z，ch． 7.

340．ART，Poriode of，Remuen．In the period of ancient history，we haveneen that remarkabla． splendor to whith the fine arts arose fin the nge of $\mathrm{l}^{3}$ crieles．In modern thmes the uge of Ied X．is an era equally distinguished．The art of pulne－ ing lay long buried in the west，under the ruins of the Roman Empire．It deelined in the latter ages，with the miversal decay of taste and genius， and needed not an irruption of the Goths to lay it in the dust．The Ostrogothes，who suidueil Italy，that people who were barbarinns only in name，had they found it in splentor，would liave industriously cherished and preserved it，as they did every monument of ancient granileur or of beauty；but painting and seulpture were never high among the ancient IRomans；and that the tuste and genius for the imitative arts underwent a regular and natural decay，we have the strong－ est proof in examining the series of the coins of the lower empire．－＇Tytien＇a IIst．，Book 6， ch． 22.
341．ART，Pleanures of，Irefirred．A very fashionable baronet［Sir Michael Le Fleming］ in the brilliant world，who，on his attention being called to the fragrance of a May evening In tho country，observed：＂This may be very well；but，for my part，I prefer the smell of a flambears at the playhouse．＂－Boswell＇s Jours－ SON，1． 127 ．

38⿻日土 ART protected．liy（limulf．It serims



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is 138．ART，Protected by，Nyminner，M：red． lun．．．Mesiogmi Nrmense＇．．＇I＇lu＇gemins of
 to wiflistami for a great lengili af than the ut most ciforts of all chemy by nedt and latil．
The dity was twouty－two milen far compus．
Marcellias comand cighit galleys to be jolneri fos． gether laternlly by iron clains，and on thoir
 erocted，whose belght overtepleded the walls of the cily．This hage marhine，which Marreellins called his Nambura，or Dulcioure，Was mlowly advanciag，rowed by a grent momber of men， when Archinneden diselingred from one of his en－ ghownstome of twelve lamired and tifty jonmis weight，then a mecomd，and immmelintely after－ ward athirel，with adirection sis sure as to latter the galloys mad the tower tos pheres in in fow min－ utes．An limmense artillery of darts，stomes，laros． ing lorehes，and evary materlal of annoynuce，was incessuntly lamebed upon the beslogers from every guirter of the walls；while the muchimes from which they issued were mitogrether beyond their reach，and even ont of their sight．It was of mos avill whether they made their atinck from a distance or close to the walls．If within the shot of a bow，the congines of Archimedes assuiled the galleys with stones of surla weight as contirely to domolish them；if they nppronched the walls． they were seizel hy ernines and grappling－iroms， suspemeled in the nir，and suddenly let fall will a force that sumk them．Taking uivantage of a meridian sum，und eoncentrating the rays by $n$ combination of polished metal，this wonderful engincer hurnt the vessels of the enemy ut a fur－ long＇s elistance，thus．．．making even the tire of henven obedient to his commands．－TyTLen＇s IIINT．，Book 3，ch 9.

3A4．ART，Revival of．Itely．The the arts are sadid to lanve leen revived in Italy by artists from Greece；mad it secms hifhly probnhbe that in that country，which hal been eminently dis－ tinguished by their splembor und perfection，the taste should have been less entirely lost than in any other．The most common motion is，that， ahout the end of the thirtcenth century，Cimabue， a Florentine，olsserving the works of two Grecimn artists，who had been sent for to paint one of the churches at Florence，began to uttempt some－ thing of the same kind，and soca conceived that it would not be difficult to surpass such rude performances．His works were the adiniration of his time；ho had his scholars and his imitat－ ors ；among these were Ghiotto，Gaddi，Tasi Cavallini，and Stephano Florentino；and the number of artists continued so to increase，that an aralemy for painting was instituted at Flor－
ence in the ycar 1350. Still, however, the art whs extremely low, and the artists, with great industry, seem to have had no spurk of genius. Tytlek's Ifist., Book 6, ch. 22.
345. $\qquad$ Fifteenth Century. The suc. cessors of Cimabue and of Ghiotto seem all to have palated in one manner. Their works are distinguishacd by a hard and ricrid outline, sharp angles of tin !ambs, and stiff folds in the drapery; a contour, in short, in which there is not the smallest. grace or elegance. Such, with little variation or improvement, was the manner of painting for abovo two centuries. The best artists valued themselves on the most serupulous and servile imitution of nature, without any cupacity of distinguishing her beauties and deformities. In painting a head, it was the highest pitch of excellence that all the wrinkles of the skin shouhd bo most distinetly marked, and that the spectator should be able to count every hair on the beard. Such was the state of painting till toward the end of the fifteenth century, when all at once, as if by some supernatural influence, it attained at a single step to the summit of perfection. Notining can more clearly demonstrate that the splendor to wbich the fine arts sll at once attained, at the period of which we now speak, was owing entirely to natural genius, nnd not to accidental causes, than this circumstance, that though many remains of the finest sculpture of the anclents existed, and were known in Italy for some centuries preceding this ern, it was not till this time that they legan to serve as morels of imitation.-Tytler's IIIst., Book 6, ch. 22.
346. ART, Sohools of. Three. These three -the Florentine, the Roman, and the Venetianare the chicf of the Italian sehools of painting. The Florentine is distinguished by grandeur and sublimity, ad great excellence of design ; but a want of grace, of beauty of coloring, and skill in the chiaro-ascuro. The character of the Roman is equal excellenco of design, a grandeur, tempered with moderation and simplicity, a high degree of grace and elegance, and a superior knowledge, though not an excellence in coloring. The characteristic of the Venetian is the perfection of coloring and the utmost force of the chiaro-oscuro, with an inferiority in every other particular.-Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 22.
347. ART, Superiority in. Masters. Michael Angelo was so smitten with the beanties of the antique, that he occupied himself in drawing numberless sketches of a mutilated trunk of a statue of IIercules, still to be seen at Rome, and from him called the Torso of Nichacl Angelo. Raphael, whose works have entitled him to the same epithet which the Greeks lestowed on Apelles, The Dicine-Raphael confessed the excellence of the antique by borrowing from it many of his noolest airs and attitudes; and his enemies (for merit will ever have its enemies) have asserted, that of those gems and basso-relievos which he had been at pains to collect and copy, he had destroyed not a few, in order that the beauties he lad thence borrowed might pass for his own. The practice of those urtists, whose names are the first among the moderns, affords sufficient argument of the supcriority of the ancients. Their works remain the highest models of the art; and we who, in the imitation of the
human flgure, have not nature, as they had, constantly before our eyes undisguised, and in her most graceful and sublimest aspects, can find no means so short and so sure to attain to excellence us by imitatlng the antique.-Tytuer's Hist., Book 2, ch. 7.
348. -- Raphacl. Ilis invention and composition are admirable, his attitules grand and sublime, his female figures in the highest degree beautiful. IIe unterstood the amitomy of the human figure as well as Michael Angelo. but he never offends by a harsh delineation of the museles. IIf skill in the chiaro-oscuro, or in the effect of light and shade. is beyond that of Michacl Angelo, and his coloring very far saperior to him. In the netion of his flgures there is nothing volent and constralned, but all is moderate, simple, and gracefully majestic. Many painters there are, excellent in different departnents, and several that, in one single department, may be found to exceed even laphael; but in that supreme excellence which consists in the union of all the various merits of the art, he stands unrivalled, and far removed from all competition. In representing female beauty, Raphael has gone beyond every other artist, and even beyond the antique itself. In his Madonaas, in his St. Cecilia, and in his Galatea, imagination cannct reach a finer conformation of features. In painting the Gulatea, he says himself, in one of his letters, that, unable to find among the most beautiful women that exce!'ence which he aimed at, he made use of a certain divine form or idea, which presented itself ta his imagination. In his portraits he seems ta have confined himself to the perfect imitation of nature, without desire to raise or embellish, but without that minute and servile accuracy which distinguishes the works in that style of some of the Flemish masters. The union of all thescexcel. lences, which has placed Raphael at the head of all the painters that ever the world produced. was attained by a youth who never reached the middle period of life. Raphael died at the age of thirty-seven. What may we suppose he would have been had he lived to the age of Titian or Leonardo da Vincl 2-Tytler's IIIst., Book 2, ch. 7.
349. ART, Treasures of. Napoleon I. [The victorious] Napolcon . . . demanded twenty of the choicest pietures of the duke [of Parna] to be sent to the Museum of Paris. To save one of these works of art-the celebrated picture of St. Jerome-the duke offered two hundred thousand dollars. Napoleon declined the money, stating to the army," The sum which he offers will soon be spent; but the possession of such a masterpiece at Paris will adorn that capital for ages, and give birth to similar exertions of genius."Abeett's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 5 .
350. ART, Value of. Cannon. This epoch was signalized by one of the most important discoveries that has ever been made-the invention of artillery. Some pieces of cannon, which, it is said, Edward had placed in the front of his army, contributed much to throw the enemy into confusion, and to give victory to the English. This invention, apparently a most destructive one, has certainly, upon the whole, proved beneficial to society. Nations are more upon a level, as less depends upon frantic excrtions of
comrago ; mod, consequantly, from a considerntion of an equality of strength, the prace of kingloms is luetter preserval. 'The virtory of Cressy [A.D. 1340] wis followed by the singe and reduction of ('uluis. - T'yTheit's I'Inst., Book 6, ch. 12.
351. ARTTPANS, Capture of. Silk-mearers. Two citios of Numin, Slmeria nad Lisbon, were fumous for the numufacture . . . of silk. It was first introluced into Sicily by the Normuns: nml this emigration of tradedistigguishes the victory of LRoger from the uniform and fruitless hostilities of every are. After the suck of Corinth. Athens, und Thebes, his lieutenant emburked with a coptive $\mathrm{r}^{\text {rain of }}$ of wers und artificers of both sexes, a trophy glorious to their muster, and disermecful to the Greek emperor. The King of Sicily was not insensible of the value of the present.-Gimuon's IRone, ch. 53.
352. ARTISANS, Wages of. England. The remunerntion of workmen employed in mantfuctures has always been higher than that of the tillers of the soil. In the year 1680 n member of the House of Commons remarked that the high wages pnid in this country male it impossible for our textures to maintain a competition with the produce of the Indimn looms. An English mechanic, ire sadd, instend of slaving like unative of Bengal for a piece of copper, exneted a shilling a duy. Other evidence is extunt, which proves that a shilling a day wns the puy to which the English manufneturer then thought himself entitled, but that he was often forced to work for less.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 3.
353. ARTISANS, Ancient. W'rr. A trudition has prevailed that the IRommen lleet was reduced to ashes in the port of syracuse, by the burningglasses of Archimenles [see No. 342]; and it is asserted that a similar expedient was employed by Proclus to destroy the Gothic vessels in the harbor of Constantinople, and to protect his benefnetor Anustasius agninst the bold enterprise of Vitalian, $A$ machine was fixed on the walls of the city, consisting of a hexngon mirror of polished brass, with muny smaller nud novable polygons to receive and reflect the rays of the meridian sun; and $n$ consuming flame was durted to the distance, perhips, of two humired feet. ... Proclusapplied sulphur to the destruction of the Gothic fleet ; in a modern imagination, the name of sulphur is instantly comnected with the suspicion of gunpowder, and that suspicion is propagnted by the seeret arts of his alisciphe Anthemius.-Gubbon's Rome, ch. 40.
354. ARTS encouraged. Constientine. [Constantine the Great] diseovered that in the decline of the arts the skill as well as mumbers of his architects bore a very unequal! proportion to the greatness of his designs [in the building of Constantinople]. The magistrates of the most distant provinces were therefore directed io institute schools, to appoint professors, and, hy the hopes of rewards and privileges, to engage in the study and practice of architecture $n$ sufficient number of ingenious youths who had received a liberal education.-Gibbon's Rome, vol. 2, ch. 17, p. 95.
355. ARTS, Obsolete. By Inrentions. The endowment in 1626 of $n$ free-sciosol nt Grent Marlow, to tench twenty-four girls to knit, spin,
and make bone-lnce, had become a provision, for the continume of olisolete arts, umi umprothtnble labor [early in the cighteenth century]. KNight's ENo., vol. 5, (h. 2, p. 20.
356. ARTS, Subsidized, Martin Luther. For religion.] In the yent 1504 there uppeared in Wittenbereg the tirst Germman hymm-look, consisting of eight hymms, among them the one le-grinning, "Now, rejoice, ye Christian people." In the piefnce he remurks: "I mm not of the opinion that all the arts should be suppressed by the gospel, and should perish, as severul high ecelesiastics muintain; but I would rather that oll the arts, esperially music, should be enlisted in the service of Him who has crated them nnd bestowal them upon us." And he was forced to view with depp regret the arts nand sciences endangered by those intemperate fanaties who, in their fulse zeal, would have destroyed all the external decorntion of the churches.- Rens's LuTIEER, eli. 13.
357. ASCETICISM, Exercise of. Asintieq. The opinion und practice of the monnsteries of Alount Athos will be hest represented in the words of an nbhot, who thourished in the eleventh century. "When thon art none in thy cell," suys the ascetic tencher, "shut thy door, and sent thyself in a corner; mise thy mind above all things vain nud transitory ; recline thy leurd and chin on thy breast; turn thy eyes nud thy thoughts towards the middle of thy belly, the region of the navel; and search the place of the heart, the sent of the soun. At first, all will be dark and comfortless; but if you persevere day and night, you will feel an incffinble joy ; nid no sooner las the soul discovered the place of the henrt than it is involved in $n$ mystic nmd ethereal light." This light, the production of a distempered fancy, the crenture of an empty stomach und an empty brain, was adored by the Quictists as the pure ind perfect essence of God. llimself.-Ginnon's Rome, ch. 42.
358. ASCETICISM, Escape from, John Wesley. [John Wesley before his conversion was anxiousIy seeking rest for his soul, und] proposed to, himself in solitury life in the "Forkshire dales;" "it is the decided temper of his sonl." His wise mother interposes, adaronishing him prophetically, "thint God hand better work for him to do." IIe travels some miles to consult "a serious man." "The Bible knows nothing of a solitury region," says this good man, and Wesley turns hoout his face toward that great carcer which was to make his history a part of the history of his country and of the world.Stevens' M. E. Cumben, vol. 1, p. $3:$
359. AsCETICS, Early, Romat!. Prosperity and peace introduced the distinction of the vulfor and the Ascetic Christians. The loose and imperfect practise of religion satisfied the conscience of the multitude. The prince or magistrate, the soldier or merchant, reconciled their fervent zenl and implicit faith with the exercise of their profession, tine pursuit of their interest, and the indulgence of their passions ; but the Ascetics, who obeyed and abused the rigid precepts of the gospel, were inspired by the savage enthusinsm which represents man as a criminal and God as a tyrant. They scriously renounced the business and the pleasures of the uge ; abjured the use of wine, of flesh, und of
marriage ; chastised their body, mortifled their uffections, and embruced a life of misery, as the price of etermal happiness. In the reign of Constanthe the Aseeties thed from a prolia' and degenerate world to perpetime solithe or religious society.-Gmaron's Rame, ch. $3 i$.
360. ASSASSINATION attempted. $L$ Inuis $1 / h i$ lipes. In 1833 ) Louis Philippe and his three anns and a splendid suite of militury ofle ers were ridlag through the line of the National Guard, elrawn up on the Boulevard din Temple, when an explosion resemt:ling a diselarge of masketry took place from the window of a honse overlooking the road. Fourteen persons were killed on the spot. A shower of hullets had been discharged by a machine consisting of twenty-five barrels, which, arranged side by side horizontully upon in frume, could be fired at once by atrain of gumpowder. The king was unhurt. [The Corsiesm who attempted this wholesale massacre was wounded by the bursting of one of the barrels, and arrested.] Another attempt was made on the life of Lonis Philippe in 1836 by a man by the name of Alibutud, who fircd into the king's carriage, the queen and his sister being with him. X thirll attempt was made in the same year ly another desperado named Meunier. . . . There is nothing more remarkable than the extraordinury escapec of Lonis Philippe, as if he bore a charmed life.-Kiviourts Eng., vol. 8, ch. 21, p. 374.
361. $\qquad$ - -

Queen Victorio. [In 1840, the year of her marringe, she was riding up Constitution Hill in an open carriage, with Prince Albert, when a pistol was fired at them, and in about half a minute there was a diseharge of a second pistol. Neither of the royal conple were injured.] The youth mamed Oxford, who had committed this atrocious crime, was a harman at a public house.-Knionit's Eng., vol. 8, ch. 24.
362. -- Queen Victoria. On the 30th of May [1842] John Francis, 4 young man ander twenty years of age, fired a pistol at the queen as she was coming down Constitution Hill, in a barouche and four, accompanied by Prince Albert. Her Majesty, thinking of others rather than herself, desired that none of the ladies in waiting should aceompany her in her ride, which she would not forego for ambiguous threats that had reached the cars of the police. Francis was found guilty of high treason, and received the usual capital sentence, which was commuted into transportation for life. On the $3 d$ of July a deformed youth, named John William Bean, presented a pistol at her Majesty, but being seized by a bystander, was prevented from firing it. TThis was the third attempt within two years.]-Knight's Eng., vol. 8, ch. 27, p. 497.
363. ASSASSINATION, Conspiracy for. British Cabinet. [In 1820 twenty-four persons entered into a conspiracy to ussissinate all the members of the British Cabinet while at a Cabinet dinner. Hand grenades were to le thrown under the table, and any who esciped from them were to be despatched with the sword. The plot was betrayed, and five of its memhers arrested and exceuted.]-Knigirt's Eng., vol. 8, ch. 9, p. 161.
364. Assassination, Deliveranoe by. ITenry III. of Hrance. This cruel and dissolute ty-
rant continuer to rigu for fiftern years. His kingiom was at length delivered from him by the hand of a famatice (nthusiast. Jucyues Clemcont, a Jacobin monk, actuated by the belief that he whs doing an act of consummate piety, insinuated himself into the palace, amd stabhed the king with a knife in the belly. The assassin was pit to denth on the spot by the king's guards, and Itenry died in a few days of the wound.-T'YTLEA' M Mist., Book 6, chi. খi.
365. ASSASSINATION, Escape from. Abraham Liaroln. [On the 22d of Folbrumy he reached llarrisburg, on his way to Washington, where he was to be inaugurated.] The next moruing the whole country was surprised to learn that he had arrived in Washington twelve hours sooner than he had origimally intended.$a$ a small gang of assassins, under the leadership of un Italian who assmmed the nume of Orsini, had arranged to take his life during his passage through Bultimore.-Rinmond's Lincoln, ch. $5, \mathrm{p} .158$.
366. ASSASSINATION, Fear of. Cromirell. Cromwell hand himself thought for some years that he should perish by assassination. He wore a cuirnss under his clothes, and carried defensive arms within reach of his hand. He never slept long in the same room in the palace, continually changing his hedchmmber, to mislead domestic trenson and military plots. A despot, he suffered the punisiment of tyranny. The unseen weight of the hatred which he had aceumulated weighed upon his imagination and disturbed his sleep. The least murmuring in the army appeared to him like the presage of a rebellion against his power. Sometimes he punished, sometimes he curessed those of his lientemants whom he suspected would revolt.-LAmartine's Cbomwell, p. 67.
367. Assassination, General. Ireland. The Irish Roman Catholies had judged these turbulent times a fit season for asserting the independency of their country, and shaking off the English yoke. From a detestable abuse of the two best of motives, religion and liberty, they were incited to one of the most horrible attempts recorded in the annals of history. They conspired to assassinate, in one day, all the Protestants in Ireland, and the design was hardly surmised in England till above forty thousand had been put to the sword.-Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 19.
368. Assassination, Justified. Philip of Greece. While engnged in celebrating a magnificent festival on the marriage of his daughter Cleopatra with the King of Epirus, and walking in solemn procession to the temple, he was struck to the heart with a dagger by Pausanins, a noble youth who had been brutilly injured by Attalus, the brother-in-law of Philip, and to whom that prince had refused to do justice. Philip had in the latter period of his reign degraded himself by some strong acts of tyranny, the fruit of in uncontrolled indulgence of vicious appetites.-T'ytler's Hist., Book 2, ch. 4.
369. Assassination, Patriotio. Casar. Brutus had been prochnimed Prextor of the city, with the promise of the Consulship. But the discontented remnants of the Senatorial party assailed him with constant reproaches. The
name of Brutus, dear to all Roman patriots, was made a rebuke to him. " Ilis mocestor expelled the Tarquins; could he sit quietly muler a klug's rule ?" At the foot of the statue of that aneestor, or on his own prictorian trimamal. notes were phaced eomataining phrases such as these: "Thon mit not Brutus: would thon wert." "Brutus, thou sleepent." " Awake, Brutus." Gradually he was hrought to think that it was his duty as a patriot to put an end to Ciesar's rule, even hy taking his life. - Laddeblis Rome, p. 700.
370. Assassination, Peril of. Crominell. "Fet is their strength latorr anel somron;" this, ufter all, mast be said even of this grent and most surcessful mum. Our conception of him is such that we can well believe le longed to be nt rest. It was an mazing work, that in which he was the netor ; but with what toil and endurance and sleepless energy had he to travail day and night 1 The honor of knighthood and $£ 500$ a year forever was offered ly a proclamation, by Charles Stuart, from his vile and filthy court in Paris, to any one who would take the life of the Protector; and three were many in England who longed to see the mighty monareh dethroned. In his palace chambers lived his noble mother, nearly ninety, now trembling at every sound, lest it be some ill to her noble and royni son.-Hood's Chomwehi, ch. 17.
371 . ASSASSINATION, Remarkable. Cipar. Antony, who wis in attendance, was detained, as had been arranged, by Trebonins. Ciesar entered, and took his seat. His presence awed men, in spite of themselves, und the conspimtors had determined to act ist once, lest they should lose courage to act at all. Ile was fumiliar and easy of aceess. They gathered round him. He knew them all. There was not one from whom he had not a right to expect some sort of gratitude, and the movement suggested no suspicion. One had a story to tell him; nnother some favor to ask. Tullius Cimber, whom he had just made governor of Bitlyynia, then came close to him, with some rerguest which he was unwilling to grant. Cimber canght his gown, as if in entrenty, and dragged it from his shonlders. Cassius, who was standing behind, stabbed him in the throat. He started up with a cry, and eaught Cassius's arm. Another poniard entered his breast, giving in mortal wound. He looked round, and seeing not one friendly face, but only a ring of daggers pointing at him, he drew his gown over his hend, gathered the folds about him that he might fall decently, and sank down without uttering another word.Froude's Cesar, ch. 26.
372. assassins, Hatred of. Cipsur's. Antony, as Consul, rose to prononnce the funeral oration. He ran through the chief acts of Casar's life, recited his will, und then spoke of the death which had rewurded him. To make this more vividly present to the excitable Italians, he displayed a waxen image murked with the three-and-twenty wounds, and produced the very robe which he had worn all rent and blood-stained. Soul-stirring dirges added to the solemn horror of the scene. That impression was instantaneous. The senator friends of the Liberators who had attended the reremony looked on in mooly silence.

Soon the menacing gestures of the crowd make them look to their safety. They fled; and the multitude insisted on burning the body, as they had burut the hoty of Clodins. in the sacred prerincts of the Forum. Some of the veterans who attended the funeral set tire to the bier; benches and firevoml heaped round it soon made in sufleient pile. From the blazing pyre the crowd malad, eager for vengemace, to the houses of the conspirators. But all had thed letimes. One poor wretch fell a vietim to the firy of the moll-lIelvias Cima, a poet who had devoted his net to the service of the Dictator. Ile was mistaken for L. Cornclins Cimm the Prator, and torn to pieces before the mistake rould le explained.-Lidelle's Rome, p. $30 \%$.
378. Assassins, Infamous. Bonth's Conapiracy. Three days after the evacuation of Richmond by Lee's army the President visited that city, conferred with the anthorities, mad then returned to Washington. On the evening of the 14th of April he attended Ford's Thentre with his wife and a party of friends. As the play drew near its close a disreputahle actor, named John Wilkes Booth, stole mmoticed into the President's box, levelled a pistol at his head, and shot him through the brain. Mr. Lincoln fell forward in his seat, was borne from the building, lingered in in unconseions state until the following morning, and died. It was the greatest tragedy of modern times-the most wieked, atrocions, and diabolical murder known in American history. . . . At the same hour another murderer, named Lewis Payne Powell, burst into the bed-chamber of Scerctary Sewird, sprang upon the couch of the sick mun, stahbed him nigh unto leath, and made his escupe into the night.

On the 26 th of April Booth was found
refusing to surrender, he was shot. . . Poweli was cuught, convicted, and hanged. Ilis fellowconspirators, David E. IIerrold and George A. Atzerott, together with Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, at whose house the plot whs formed, were also condemned and executed. Michael O'Laughlin, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, and Sumucl Arnold were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and Edward Spangler for a term of six years.-Ridpatios U. S., eh. 66.
374. Assassins, Religious. Presic. Theextirpation of the Assassins or Ismatians of Persia may be considered as a service to mankind. Among the hills to the south of the Caspian these odious sectariey had reigned with impunity above a hundred and sixty vears. . . . With the fanaticism of the Korm, the Ismaelinns had blended the Indian transmigration and the visions of their own prophets ; and it was their first. duty to devote their souls and hodies in blind obedience to the vicar of God. The daggers of his missionaries were felt both in the East and West ; the Christians and the Moslems enumerate and persons multiply the illustrious victims that were sacrificed to the zeal, nvarice, or resentment of the old man (as he was corruptly styled) of the mountain. But these daggers, his only arms, were broken by the sword of Holagou, and not a vestige is left of the enemies of mankind, except the word assassin, which, in the most odions sense, has been adopted in the lanquages of Earope.-Gimion's Rome, ch. 64.
375. As8EMBLIES interdioted, Religioun. Enylund, [During the reign of Charles II., in 1604, Purllument enacted] that If five or more persons besides the household were present at any nasembly, under color or pretence of any exercise of religion, in other manner than is allowed by the Liturgy or practice of the Charels of England, every person so present shomble be liable to certain fines, imprisonment, or transporiation. [Some dared not proy in their familics when several visitors were prement, on even ask grace at the table.]-Kinmir's Evit., vol. 4, ch. 10, p. 267.
376. ASSESSMENTs, Political. Rom. Eimp. Marentins. The weath of Rome supplicel an inexhaustible fumb for his vainand prodigal expenses, mul the ministers of his revenae wore skilled in the arts of rapine. It was muler his reign that the methon of exacting a free gift from the semators was first invented; and as the sum was insensibly incransed, the pretences ol levving it -a victory, a birth, a marringe, or mimperial ronsulship-were proportionathly multiplied.Gumon's Rowne, ch. 14.
377. ASSISTANCE, Energetio. Pompey. I3ibulus opposed Ciesar, and Cato pripured to support Bibulus in the most strenuons manner; when Clesar placed Pompey by him upon the tribunal, and asked him, before the whole assembly, "Whether he approved his laws?" aud upon his naswering in the affirmative, he put this further question: " Then, if any one shath with violence oppose these laws, will you come to the assistance of the people?" Pompey answered, "I will certainly come; and against those that threaten to take the sword, I will bring both sword and buekler."-Plutarcif.
378. ASSOCIATES, Dangerous. John IIomrard's Son. The immediate cause of the ruin of young Howard was the servant who necompanied luis father on his philanthropic journeys. This servint, by his assiduous attention to his master, had won his complete eonfidence, and he was the constant playmate of his son during his vacations. The two young fellows were egunlly averse to IIoward's precise and rigid ways, and combined their ingenuity in evading the rules of his house. The servant early initiated the lad into the low vices of London, und accompanied him on many a midnight prowl. The youth took to vicious pleasures with fatal readiness, and he was ruined past remedy before his father suspected that he had gone astray. Diseases contricted in the lowest dens of infamy were treated with remedies so powerful as to impair his constitution and plant within him the seeds of insanity. Ilis college career was one of wild riot and debauchery. [1fe died while young.]-Cyclopedia of Brog., p. 71.
379. Associates, Impure. sir I. Nerton. His most intimate friend at the university was a foreign chemist of much note and skill. Newton enjoyed his conversation exceedingly, until one day the Italian told him a "loose story of a nun," which so much offended his sense of decency that he would never associate with him agrain.-Pariton's Newton, p. 89.
380. Associates, Infiuence of. Peter the Great. An acquaintance with a young foreigner of the name of Le Fort, by birt a a Swiss and a
man of penetrating genhus, infused those first inleas of improvement linto the mind of the czar, and gave birth to a varicty of designs for the cultivation and reflament of his people. The first objects of his nttenthon were the army and the mb-rine.-Tytten's llist., Book 6, ch. $3 \overline{5}$.

3W1. Association, Guild of. Einglemel, 12141216. The meredant-guild was the outcome of $n$ tembency to closir association, which found support in these princlples of motual aid and mutual restraint that hay at the base of our ohl institutions. Guilds or clabs for religions, charitable, or sochal patpose were common thronghout the country, and experially common in torougles, where ment chastered more thickly together. Each formed a sort of artiticial family. An oath of matual Hdelity among its members was substituted for the tie of bood, while the guikd-fomst, helle once a month in the common hall, replaced the gathering of the kinsfolk round their family hearth. But within this new lamily the aim of the guild was to cistahlish at muthal responsibility as close as that of the old. "Lat all share the same lot," ran its law : "if any mision, let all bear it." $\boldsymbol{A}$ member conld look for aid from his guild-brothers in atoning for guilt incurred ly mishnp. IIe conld call on them for assistance in case of violence or wrong. If falsuly aceused, they nppeared in court as his compurgators; if poor, they supported, and when deal, they buried him. On the other hand, be was responisible to then, as they were to the State, for order and obedience to the laws. A wrong of brother against brother was alson wrong against the genernl body of the guild, and was pumished by tine or in the last resort by an expulsion, which left the offendir a "Jawless" man and an onteast.-IIst. Eng. Peorle,
382. Association, Beneficial. Nitrens Au. relius. "The wisest of the pagans." IIe wam not horn heir to the imperial throne, but was the son of private persons of patrician rank, who were rehated to the Emperor Adrian. Ilis father dying when he was only a cliih, he was alopted by lis grandfather, mid this brought him into nearer intimacy with the emperor, who became warmly attarhed to lim, greatly admiring his good-nature, his docility, and his nrtless candor. His early ellueation uppears to have been conducted with equal care and wisdom. "To the gords," he says, "I am imdebted for having lad good grandfathers, good parents, a good sister, goorl teachers, good associates, good kinsmen and friends-nearly everything good."-Cyclopedia of Brog., p. 541.
383. Associations, Protective. Anglo-Saxons. Many of the inferior rank of citizens entered into associations, and subseribed a bond, obliging themselves to be faithful to each other in all cases of danger to any one of the confederates; to protect his person, to revenge his wrongs, to pay the fines which he might incur through aceident, and to contribute to his funeral eharges. This last practice, as well as the connection of client and patron, are strong proof of the imperfection of laws, and of a weak administration. Only to remedy sucls evils would men have reeurred to these connections and as-sociations.-Tytler's IIst., Book 6, ch. 6.
384. A8SUMPTION, Boastful. Disabul the Turk. If I coudescend to mareh against those
contemptible slaves [the Romans], they will tremble at the sound of our whips; they will he trampled, llke a nest of ants, under the feet of my innumerable cavalry. . . . From the rising to the setting sun, the eurth is my inheritance. . . . The pride of the great khan survived hals resentment; and when he amounced an hmportunt conguest to his friend the Emperor Manrice, he styled himself the master of the seven races, and the lord of the seven climates of the worla. Ghmon's Romes, ch. 42.
385. Astrology, Regard for. Omens. The vices which degrade the momil rharmeter of the Romans ure mixed with a puerile suporstition that disgraces their understunding. They listen with contdenee to the predictions of haruspices, who pretend to read, in the entrails of victims, the signs of future greatness and prosperity; and there are many who do not presume either to bathe, or to dine, or to appear in public, till they have diligently eonsulted, according to the rules of astrology, the situation of Mercary and the aspect of the moon.-Gibmon's Rome, ch. 31.
386. ASTRONOMY, Anticipations in. n.c. 640. Thales made some bold and fortumate conjectures in the science of astronomy. He conjectured the earth to be a sphere, ind that it revolved round the sun. He believed the fixed stars to be so many suns encireled with other planets like our earth; he believed the moon's light to be a reflection of the sun's from a solid surface ; and if we may trust the testimony of ancient authors, he was able to calculate eclipses, and actually predicted that famous eclipse of the sun six hundred and one years before the birth of Christ, which separated the armies of the Medes and Lydians at the moment of an en-gagement.-Tytler's Hist., Book 2, ch. 9.
387. ASYLUM of Refuge. Rome. As soon as the foundation of the city was laid, they opened a place of refuge for fugitives, which they called the Temple of the Asylean god. Here they received all that came, and would neither deliver up the slave to his master, the debtor to his creditor, nor the murderer to the magistrate, declaring that they were directed by the oracle of Apollo to preserve the asylum from all violntion. Thus the city was soon peopled.-PléTatent.
388. athlete, Remarkable, Thraciun. The Emperor Severus . . . hatted in Thrace to celebrate, with military games, the birthday of his younger son, Geta. The country flocked in crowds to behold their sovereign, and a young barbarian of gigantic stature earnestly solieited, in his rude dialect, that he might be allowed to contend for the prize of wrestling. ... IIc was matehed with the stontest followers of the camp, sixteen of whom he successively laid on the ground. His vietory was rewarded by some trifling gifts, and a permission to enlist in the troops. . . . As soon as he perceived that he had attracted the emperor's notice, he instantly ran up to his horse, and followed him on foot, without the least appearance of fatigue, in a long and rapid career. "Thracian," said Severus, with astonishment, "art thou disposed to wrestle after thy race?" "Most willingly, sir," replied the unwearied youth; and, almost in a breath,
overthrew seven of the strongest soldlers in the urny. A gold eollur was the prize of his matelsless vigor und netivity, and he was hmmediately nppointed to serve in the horse-guards who ahwys attended on the person of the sovereign. -Gimon's Rome, ch. 7.
389. ATHLETE, Royal. Hewry IT. of France. Henry 11. ascended the throne in the twentyninth year of his age . . . his sole accomplishment consisted in a remarknble expertness in hodily exercises.-S'tcdents' Funce, ch. 15, 51.

390, ATTACK, Inoonsiderate. ('rusiflers. Gotfrey of Bonllon creeted his standard on the tirst swell of Mount Calvary ; to the left, as far as St. Stephen's rate, the line of attack was continned by Tancerd and the two Rolorts; and Coment Raymond established his quarter's from the citadel to the foot of Moment Sion, which was bo longer included within the precincts of the eity. On the tifth day the (rusuders mate a general inssualt, in the funntic hope of linttering down the walls without engines, and of scaling them withont ladders. By the dint of brutal force they burst the ftrst barrier; but they were driven back with shame and slaughter to the camp.-Ghbon's Rone, ch. 58.
391. ATTACK, Unexpected. From abore. [At the battle of IIastings] the Norman allies with their bows shot quiekly upon the English; but they covered tuemselves with their shieds. Then the Normans determined to shoot their arrows upward into the air, so that they might fall on their enemies' heals, and strike their faces. The arehers adopted this scheme. . and the arrows, in falling, struck their heads and faces, and put out the eyes of many ; and all feared to open their eyes, or leave their faces unguarded. The arrows now hew thicker than rain, . . . Then it was that an arrow, that had thus shot upward, struck limold above his right eye, and put it out. In his agony he drew the arrow and threw it away, breaking it with his hands ; mnd the pain to his head was so great that he leaned upon his shield.-1)ecisive Battles, 今气 330 .
392. AUDACITY, Brazen. Catiline. We are astonished when we read that animated oration of Cicero [denouncing the conspirncy of Citiline], the first against Catiline ; and know that the traitor had the andacity to sit in the Semate-house while it was delivered, and while every man of worth or regard for character leserted ine bench on which he sat, and left him a spectacle to the whole assembly. - Tytlen's Ihst., Book 4, ch. 1.
393. AUDACITY, Deceived by. Nippoleon I. A.d. 1796. [In the ltalian campaign Najoleon suddenly found himself and one thousand soldiers in the presence of a detached body of four thousand Austrians. A blindfolded flag of truce demanded immediate surrender. Napoleon mounted his staff. The bandage was removed.] "What means this insult?" exclaimed Napoleon, in tones of affected indignation. "Have you the insolence to bring a summons of surrender to the French commander-in-chief, in the middle of his Army! Say to those who sent you that in less than five minutes they lay down their arms, or every man shall be put to death." The bewildered officer stammered out an apology. "Go !" said Napoleon, sternly. . . . The

Austrians threw down their arms. . . missed making [Napoleon] prisoner.-Anaort's Napoleon I., vol. 1, ch. 6.
394. AUDACITY of Desperation. F'loridh Inclitens. [Jackson's ndministration proposed to remove then from their Floridh homes to a resservation beyond the Mississippi.] Oseeoln, with a band of warriors, prowling arouad Fort Kiag. on the Oeklawalia, surroundeal a storehouse where Geacrat Thompson was dining with a company of friends. The savages poured in a marderous fire, and then rushed forward and sealped the dend before the garrison of the fort ouly two hualred and fifty yards awny, could bring assistance. Thompson's body was piereced by fifteen balls, aud four of his nime companions were killed.-IRidiatis's U. S., ch. 53.
395. AUGURY, Book of. Ohinese. The oldest and most respectable in peint of authority is the book or taible of Yking. This Yking, which has been held as a mysterious receptacle of the most profound knowledge, and is on that account allowed in China to be consulted only by the sect of the learned, is now known to be nothing else than a superstitious and childisla device for fortune-telling or divination. It is a table on which there are sixty-four marks or lines, one half short, and the other half long, pheed at regular iutervals. The person who consults the Yking for divining some future event takes a number of small pieces of rod, and, throwing them down at madom, observes carefully how their accidental position corresponds to the marks on the table, from which, nceording to certuin established rules, he predicts either good or bad fortune. These rules, it is said, were laid down by the great Confucius, the chicf of the Chinese philosophers-a circumstance which does not tend to inerease his reputation. The Jesuit missionaries, who could not root out these prejudices, thonght it their best policy to turn them to advantage; and in endeavoring to propagate the doctrines of Christianity, they pretended that Confucius had actually predieted the coming of the Messinh by this table of the Yking.-Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 24.
396. AUGURY, Building by. City of Rome. While [Romuliss and lemus] were intent upon building, a dispute soon arose about the place. Romulus having built a square, which he called Rome, would have the city there; but Remus marked out a more secure situation on Mount Aventine, which, from him, was called Remonium. . . . The dispute was referred to the decision of augury; and ior this purpose they sat down in the open air, when Remus, as they tell us, saw six vultures, and Romulus twiee as many. -. Hence the Rommens, in their divination by the flight of birds, ehiefly regard the vulture; though Herodotus of Pontus relates, that Hercules used to rejoice when a vulture appeared to him when he was going upon any great action. This was, probably, because it is a creature the least mischievons of any, pernicious neither to corn, plants, nor cattle. It only feeds upon dead carcasses; but neither kills nor preys upon anything that has life. As for birds, it does not touch them, even when dead, because they are of its own nature ; while eagles, owls, and hawks tear and kill their own kind. - Phutanch's Lives.
307. AUS1 ERITY, Example of. Younger Cato. Cato saw that a great reformation was wanting in the mamers and customs of his country, and for that renson he determined to go contmary to the corrupt fashions which then obtainet. Ite observed that the richest and most lively purple was the thing most worn, and therefore be went in black. Nay, he often appeared in public ufter dimer barefooted and without his gown. Not that he affected to be talked of for that slagularity ; but he did it by way of lamming to be ashmmed of nothing but what was really shameful, and not to regard what depended only on the estimation of the world.-l'lutancon.
393. AUSTERITY, Monkish. In Eigyt. Every seasation that is olfensive to man was thought acceptable to God; and the angelic rute of Tabenae condemned the salutary costom of hathing the limbs in water and of anointing them with oil. The austere monks slept on the ground, on a lard mat or a rough blanket; and the sume bundle of palm-leaves scrved them as a seat in the day and a pillow in the night. Their original cells were low, narrow hats, binilt of the sllightest materials. [A.D. 3\%0.]-Gibion's Rome, ch. 37, p. 531.
399. AUSTERITY vs. Profilgaoy. Stuarts Restored. Many, too, who had been disgusted by the austerity and hypoerisy of the Pharisees of the Commonwenlti, began to be still more disgusted liy the open profligacy of the court and of the Cavaliers, and were disposed to doubt whether the sullen preciseness of Praise God Barebones might not be preferable to the ontrageous profaneness and licentiousness of the Buckinghams and Sedleys. Even immoral men, who were not utterly destitute of sense and public spirit, complained that the government treated the most serious matters as trifles, and made trifles its serious business.-Macaulay's Ena., ch. 2.
400. AUSTERITY, Religious. Rev. John Nemton. [William Cowper advised with him.] Newton would not inave sanctioned any poetry which had not a distinctly religious oliject, and he received an assurance from the poet that the lively passages were introduced only as honcy on the rim of the medicianl cup, to commend its healing contents to the lips of a giddy world. The Rev. John Newton must have been exceedingly austere if he thought that the quantity of honcy used was excessive.-Smith's Cowper. ch. 4.
401. - Priscillianists. [Reign of Theodosius the Great.] If the Priscillianists violated the laws of nature, it was not by the licentiousness, but by the austerity, of their lives. They absolutely condemned the use of the mar-riage-bed; and the peace of families was often disturbed by indisereet separations. They enjoyed, or recommended, a total abstinence from all animal food; and their continunl prayers, fasts, and vigils inculcated a rule of strict and perfect devotion. The speculative tenets of the sect concerning the person of Christ and the nature of the human soul were derived from the Gnostic and Manichæan system. . . . The obseure disciples of Priscillian suffered, languished, and gradually disappeared; his tenets were re-
ferted by the clergy and people. -Ginnos's Rome, ch. 27.
102. -_ Momks. A.D. 870. They wrapped their hems in a rowl, to eseape the Nght of profime ohjects: thair loges and fect wore maked, except in the extremo cold of winter; and their slow and ferlice steps were supported by a long statf. The nspect of a gromine anclioret whs horrid mud dlagnsting; wery sensation that is offensive to man was thought acceptalile to God; and the angelic rule of. Tabenne condemach the salutary castom of buthing the limbs in water. . . . 'flacyslept on the ground, on a hard mat or a rough blanket. . . . Their original cells were low, narrow lants. ... Pleasure and guilt were synonymons terms.Gibbon's Rome, ch. 37.
403. $\triangle$ ITHOR, Humiliated. Freterick the Great. He had sent a large quantity of verses to Voltaire, and requested thint they might be returned with remarks and eorrection. "See," exclaimed Voltaire, " what a quantity of his dirty linen the king las sent me to wash !" Talebearers were not wanting to carry the sarcasm to the royal ear, and Frederick was much incensed.Macaulay's Fredemck the Great, p. 6.
404. AUTHOR, Rapid. Somuel Johnson. The rapidity with which this work wns composed is a wonderful circumstance. Johnson has been heard to say: "I wrote forty-eight of the printed octavo puges of the Life of Savage at a sitting ; but then I sat up all night."-BosweLL's Johnson, p. 41.
405. AUTHOR, The unnoticed. Samuel Johnson. He said he expected to be attacked on uccount of his "Lives of the Pocts." "However," said he, "I would rather be attucked than unnoticed. For the worst thing you can do to an author is to be silent as to his works. An assault upon a town is a bad cling, but starving it is still worse ; an assault may be unsuccessful-you may have more men killed than you kill-but if you starve the town, you are sure of victory."Boswell's Joilnson, p. 407.
406. AUTHORITY, Absolute. Military. Experience has fully proved that in war every operation, from the greatest to the smallest, ought to be under the absolute direction of one mind, and that every subordinate agent, in his degree, ought to obey implicitly, strenuously, and with the show of cheerfulness, orders which he distpproves, or of which the reasons are kept secret from him. IRepresentative assemblies, public diseussions, and all the other checks by which, in civil affairs, rulers are restrained from abusing power, ure out of place in a camp. - Machinvel justly imputed many of the disasters of Venice and Florence to the jenlousy which led those republics to interfere with every act of their generals. The Dutch prnctice of sending to an army deputies, without whose consent no great blow could be struck, was almost equally pernicious.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 5.
407. - F. Early Romans. The children imbibed from their infancy the highest veneration for their parents, who, from the extent of the paternal power among the Romans, had an unlimited authority over their wives, their offspring, and their slaves. It is far from natural to the human mind thet the possession of power and authority should form a ty rannical dis-
position. Where that anthority, thdeed, has been usurped hy violence, tis ponséssor may, perhaps, be tempted to malntain it ly tyrimny; but where it is either a right dietated hy mature, or the may effect of circumstances anil sithation, the very consciousness of anthority is upt to inspire a beneticence and hommity in the manner of exercising it. Thus we find the meient lRomans, ulthough absoluto soveroigns in their fumilies, with the jus ritur et uecis, the right of life anel deuth over their children and their slaves, were yet excellent lusbunds, kind and uffectiomate parents, limmue and indulgent masters. Nor was it until luxury harl corrupted the virtnous sinplicity of the ancient manners, that this patermal nuthority, degenerating into tyrannical abmses, required to he abridged in its power nud restrained in its exercise ly the enactiment of laws. By an apparent contrudiction, so long as the puternnl authority was absolute, the slaves and children were happy; when it hecame wenkened and abridged, then it was lhat its terrors were, from the excessive corrulition of munners, most severcly felt.-TyTLen's Hist., Book 4, ch. 13.
408.

Turks. It is a part of the policy of the empire that a certain mumber of young men should be educuted in the seraglio, onit. of whom the sultan chooses his principul ofticers. But what is a very extrnordinary piece of policy, if we may believe Rycunt, it is necessary that these youths should be of Cliristian purents. . . . He says that the Christian slaves, strangers in the empire, will necessurily have fewer connections or dependents on their interest, and be the better disposed to an absolute submission to the will of their master. One thing is certain, it is a fundamental maxim of the Turkish polity, that the servants of the prince sloould be such as he can entirely command, und can at any time destroy without danger to himself.-Tytler's Hist., Book 5, ch. 13 .
409. AUTHORITY acknowledged. Franks in Gaul. The king lad no more than a single suffrage, equally with the meanest soldier ; and it was only when actually in the field, or when it was necessary to enforce military diseipline, that he ventured to excreise anything like authority. This is strongly exemplified in a story which is recorded of Clovis I. After the battle of Soissons, a large vessel of siver was part of the booty; Clovis, being informed that it had been earried off from the church of Rheims, asked permission of the army to take it, that he might restore it to the church. A soldier, standing by, struck the vessel with his buttle-nxe, and with great rudeness desired the king to rest satisfied with the share that should fall to his lot. Clovis durst not, at the time, resent this insolence, for all were then upon an equal footing; but he knew the privilege which he had when military discipline was to be enforced, and took advantage of it; for some time afterward observing the sume soldier to be negligent in the care of his arms, he called him out of his rank, and charging him with his offence, cut him down with his battle-axe. There was not a murmur heard, for Clovis had not exceeded the limits of his author-ity.-Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 2.
410. AUTHORITY assumed. Cromwell. [His dissolution of Parliament.] The President, wor-
thy of his offlee loy his courage, commanded him [Cromwell] to be sllent. Wentworth, one of the wost lllustrions and influential of the extreme party by his personal character, demaniled that he should be called to order. "This language," said he, "fs as extroordinary as criminal in the month of a [Cromwell] man who yesterlay possessed our cotire conthlence, whom we have honored with the highest functlons of the republic of " man who-" Cromwell would not suffer him to conchade. "Go tol go to!" exclaimed he in a voice of thunder ; " we have had enough of words like these. It ls time to put an end to all this, and to silence these labbhers I" Then, advancing to the middle of the labl, and placing his hat on his head with a gesture of dethace, he stamped upon the floor, and : ried aloud, " Yom are nolonger a Parlinment ! Youslanll not sit here a single hour longer! Make romn for letter men than yourselves!" At these words IInrrison, Instrueted ly a glance from the genern, disaphemed, and returned in a moment after at the head of tharty soldiers, veterans of the long rivil wars, who surrounded Cromwell with their naked wenpons. These men, hired by the Parliament, hesitated not at the command of their leader to turn their arms against those who had phaced them in their lunds, and furnished nother example, following the Rubicon of Casar, to prove the incompatibility of freedom with standing armies. "Sliserable wretches !" resumed Cromwell, as if violence without insult was insullcient for his anger, " you call yourselves a Parliament! You!-no, you are nothing but a mass of tipplers and libertines ! Thou," he continued, pointing with his finger to the most notorious protligates in the assembly, as they passed him in their endeavors to escape from the hall, "thou art a drunkard! Thou art an adulterer ! And thou art a hireling, pald for thy speeches I You are all seandalous sinners, who bring shame on the gospel! And you fancied yourselves a fitting Purliament for God's people I No, no, begone ! let me hear no more of you ! The Lord rejects you!" During these apostrophes the members, forced by the soldiers, were driven or dragged from the hall. -Lamaitine's Chomwell, p. 61.
411. AUTHORITY, Dependence on. Uncise. [John Howard's only son becume a dissolute man.] [See No. 378.] Howard was exceedingly particular with regard to the diet of the boy, and careful to inure him to hardship. This, too, was an excellent thing, but he did not carry it out wisely. He purposely forbore all explanation of his rules and denials. He never thought it right to say to the child," My son, these pears will make you sick if you cat many of them, or eat them at improper times." Ife merely said, "Jack, never touch a pear unless I give it to you." If the boy yielded to the temptation afforded by a garden full of fruit, he would place him in a seat und command him not to stir or speak untii he should give him permission. Such was his ascendency over the child, that once when he had given him such an order and had forgotten all about it, he found the child, four hours after, in the precise spot where he had placed him, fast aslecp.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 69.
412. AUTHORITY by Gentleness. Joon of Arc. For this great force to met with efficieney,
the one essenthat and ludispensable requisite. unity of action, was wanthig. Had skill and inteiligence suillocyl to lmpurt it, the want would lave baen supplied by bunols; but there was something more reguirel-anthority, and more than roynd authority, too, for the king's cuptalns were little in the labit of olveying the king ; to subjort these savage, untamable spirits, God's muthority wiss ealled for. Now, the God of this are was the Virgin mach more than Clirist: and it brhooved that the Virgius should descend upon earth, be a popular Virgin, young, beanteous, rentle, boh. . . It wus at once arrsble and a touching sight to sce the sudden conversion of the old Xruagmac lorlgands. They did not reform by halves. [General] La IItre darst no longer swear; and the Pacelle [Jonn] took compassion on the violence he dil himsolf, and allowed him toswerr " hy his haton." The devlls fonnd themselves all of a sudden turned into little saints.Micielefts Joan of Auc, p. 12.
418. AUTHORITY, Imprudenoe with. Charles $I$. The Commons found a considerable opposition to the extreme violence of their measures from the IIonse of Peers.

The Commons frumed min impenchment of the whole bench of bishops, as endeavoring to subvert the constitution of Parlinment, and they were all committed to custody. These measures had the effect for which, it is presmmable, they were intended. The patlence of Charles was entirely exhausted, and he was impelled to a violent excrtion of authority. The attorney-general, by the king's commund, impenched tive members of the IIouse of Conmons, among whom were John Hampden, Pym, and IIolles, the chiefs of the popular party. A sergenut being sent, without effect, to demand them of the Commons, the king, to the surprise of everybody, went i: person to the House to seize them. They had notice of his intention, and had withdrawn. The Commons justly proclaimed this attempt a breach of privilege. The streets re-echoed with the clamors of the populace, and a general insurrection was prognosticated. The king acknowledged his error by a humiliating message to the llouse; but the submission was as ineffectual as the violence had heen imprudent.-Tytlen's Hist., Book 6, ch. 29.
414. AUTHORITY, Necomsary. Military. [The Scots invited the return of Charles II., and were defented by the army of Cromwell.] It certainly does appear that David Leslie, the commander of the Scots at Dunbar, found his hands tied by a committee; and any kind of battle anywhere may be lost, but, probably, no battle of any kind was ever gained by a committec. The English army reached Dumbar. . . . the 1st of September, 1650.- Hood's Cromwell, ch. 12.
415. AUTYORITY, Personal. American Indians. The Indian chief has no crown. . . . The bounds of his authority tioat witl the current opinion of the tribe; he is not so natuch obeyed as followed with the alacrity of free volition; and therefore the extent of his power depends on his personal character.-Bancrort's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
416. AUTHORITY, Popular. Charles $I$. [During the agitation which resulted in the overthrow of the king and the establishment of the

Commonwenlth] the insoldence of several members of the Ifoise of Commons, whilh hurst forth in evident violation of hils dignity nod royal prerogntive, loft him no choice hetwern the shameful abmadonment of his title as king or an energetic vindiention of his rights. He went down himself to the Honse, to cunse the arrest of those members who were gulty of high trasom, and culled upon the prasident to point them ont. "sire," replied he, kneeling, "in the place thit I occupy I have only eyes to sere and a tongue to spank necording to the will of the honse I serve. I therefore humbly erave your Majesty's purdon for venturing to disolvey you." Charles, humilfated, retired with lils gumeds.-Lamantine's Chomweli, p. 27.
417. AUTHORITY, Supreme. Jmen of Arr. The two anthoritics, the patermal and the celestinl, enfoined her two opposite communds. The one ordered her to remain obsenre, modest, and Jaboring: the other to set out nud suve the king. dom. The angel bude her arm herself. Dler father, rough ind honest peasunt as he was, swore that, rather than his daughter should go away with men-at-arms, he would drown her with his own hands. One or other, disobey she mast. Beyond a doubt this was the greatest battle she was called upon to tight ; those ngainst the English were phy in comparison.-Micheletys Joan of Anc, p. 6 .
418. AUTHORSHIP, Anxietien of, Samual Johnson. My bosk [the dictiomury] is now coming in luminis oras. What will le its fate I know not, nor think much, beenuse thinking is to no purpose. It must stand the censure of the great vulgar and the small; of those that understand it, and that understand it not. But in all this, I suffer not alone; every writer has the same diffleulties, and, perhaps, every writer talks of them more than he thinks.-Boswell's JoinsBON, p. 75.
419. AUTHORSHIPImputed. Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson. Hogg found him one duy busily engaged in correcting proofs of some original poems. Shelley asked his friend what he thonght of them, and Hogg answered that it might bo possible by a little nhterntion to turn them into capital burlesques. This Idea took the young poct's fancy; and the friends between them soon effected a metamorphosis in Shelley's ser:ous verses, by which they became unmistakably ridiculous. Ilaving achieved their purpose, they now bethought them of the proper means of publication. Upon whom should the poems, a medley of tyrannicide and revolutiomary raving, be fathered? Peg Nicholson, a mad washerwoman, had recently attempted George the Third's life with a carving. knife. No more fitting anthor could be found. They would give their pumphlet to the world ns her work, edited ly un udmiring nephew. The printer apprecinted the joke no less than the authors of it. IIc provided splendid paper and magniflcent type; and before long the book of nonsense was in the hunds of Oxford readers. It sold for the high price of half a crown a copy; and, what is hardly credible, the gownsmen received it as a gemine production. "1t was indeed a kind of fashion to be seen reading it in public, as a mark of nice discernment, of a delicate and fastidious taste in poetry, and the
beat criterion of a cholee spirit."-Simonos' SILELLEY, ch. 2.
420. AUTHORSHIP, Originality in. Thman Jefferson. From the fulness of his own mind, whiout consulting one slugle book, Jefferson [thirty-three yours old] drufted the Decharntion (of Americun Indepentencel, submitted it sepmrately to Franklin und to dohn Adams, aceepted from euch of them one or two verlail, nnimpartant corrections. . on the twenty-ejghth of June reported it to Congress.-B.anchore's U. S., ve 8 , ch. 70.

42I. AUTHORSHIP, Quallifed, The Stremp Art. Who was the nuthor of the Amoricine stamp tux? At a hater day Jenkinson [tirst Decretury of the Tronsury) assured the llonse of Commons that. "If the Stamp Act wisagood memsure, the merit was not due to Grenvillo; if it was a lad one, the ill poliey died not belong to him;" but he never confessed to the Honse where the bhame or the merit could rest more justly. In his late ohd ure he delighted to converse freely save only on the one subject of the contose with Americn. [George Grenville] brought this seheme into form.-B.anchorm's U. S., vol. 5, ch. 8.
422, AUTHORSHIP, Reward of. John Witton. The ngreement, still preserved in the Natiomal Musenm, hetween the unthor, "John Milton, gent. of the one purte, und Simuel Symons, printer, of the other parte," is mong the curiosities of our literary history. The curiosity consists not so much in the illustrious name uppended (not in autograph) to the deed, as in the contrast vetween the present fame of the look and the waste-paper price at whieh the eopyright is being valued. The author received et down; whs to receive a second $£ 5$ when the first edition shonld be sold; a third $£ 5$ when the second; a fourth 85 when the third edlition shonld be gone. Milton lived to receive the second $£ 5$. and no more-£10, in all, for " Purudise Lost." I cannot bring myself to join in the lamentations of the biographers over this bargain. Surely, it is better so; better to know that the noblest monument of English letters had no money value, than to think of it as having been paid for at a pound the line.- Pattison's Militun, ch. 12.
423. AUTOCRAT, Military. Pompey. When Pompey commanded in the East, he rewarded hir soldiers und allies, dethroned prinees, divided kingloms, founded colonies, and distributed the treasmres of Mithridates. On his return to Rome he obtained, by a single net of the Senute and people, the universal ratification of all lis.s proceedings. Such was the power over the soldiers and over the enemies of Rome, which wis either granted to or ussumed by the generals of the republic. They were, it the sume time, the governors, or rather monarehs, of the conquered provinces, united the civil with the military churncter, udministered justice as well as the timances, and exercised both the execntive mad legislative power of the State.-Gibison's Rome, eli. 3.
424. autocrat, Royal. Ifenry ITII. From 1515 to 1523 no Parliament was summoned. IIenry [VIIL.] and his great minister [Cardinal Wolsey] governed the kingdom at their sole will.- Knioht's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 17, p. 275.
495. AVARICE mequired. simuil ,H/w, win. It wis ohorerved, fhat avarieo wise lahereat lia

 semplon. Every min in lurn cupielun-ilowiroms

 Adan malntaln, witl much ingenulty, thut 1 crimplete miser is 16 lutply mu! - miser whos given himself wholly to the ono jussion of miv. fug." Jennenes : "Tlunt is flying in the fure of all the world, who luve ralled an avaridelons man a mixere, horatuse: lue is miserublo. No, sir ; a Hun! who both mpouds und saves unomey is the;
 - Benwelid'n Johinan, j. :mo.
428. AVARICE of the Clergy. Hoftra $/ 1$ ("и. tury. [A. w. 1450-1.18i. 'The ('hure't had vilut the momilis of tho lodidest complatmats.] 'J'he abheys might more mat more mproprinte the revonues Glat onght to be the reward of the parish-jriest ; tho bisheip might neghect his sutared functions, to mid to his revenues tho fores of the grent ofllees of Stuto, mad, like Curdinul Beninfort, procire laws to be minde aguinst commerchal freedom, mal then receive large mame for Ilcenses to viohite them. Grent spiritual lorids might Imad themedves with grent temporal lords to wltadraw the funds of hospituls from their proper uses, nud lanve the old, the lazar, the lunutic, and the jregnant woman, for whose bencflt those hospitals were endowarl, to perish ut their utmost need.-Kinialit's ENa., vol. 2, ch. 8, p. 124.
427. AVARICE, Contempt for. Rufinus. [This Romnn prefeet wis ussussinnted.] [lis avirice, which seems to have prevailed in has corrupt mind over every other sentiment, attrieted the wealth of the Eist, by the various nuts of purtial and gencrul extortion, oppressive tuxes, scandalous bribery, immoderuto flmes, unjust conflscatlons, forecd or fictitions testnments, by which the tyrant elespolled of their lawful inheritance the children of strangers or encmics; mad the public sule of justlec, ins well ins of favor, which he instituted in the pulace of Constan' thople. . Mis nungred body was almandoned to the brutal fury of tho populace of either sex, who hastened in crowds, from every quartar of the city, $t 0$ trample on the remains of the haughty minister, it whose frown they lad so Jately trembled. His right hand was cut off and carried throngh the streets of Constantinople, in eruel inockery, to exiort contributions for the avaricious tyrant, whose leme was publicly exposed, borne alofi on the point of a long lance.-Ginnon's Rome, ch. 29 .
498. AVARICE, Corrupted by. Romums. When the passion of uvariee lint, ns ut this line, pervaded all the ranks of the State, it is not wonderful that the publie monsures should be in the greatest degree mean and disgraceful. The ambition of conquest was now little else than the desire of rapine and plunder. If the allies of the State were opulent, the Romans considered their wealth as a sufficient reason for dissolving all treaties between them, and holding them ns it lawful object of conquest. Thus the kingrloms of Numidia, of Pergamus, of Cappadorin, of Bithynia, separate sovereignties bound to the allegiance of the Romans by the most solemn

Prention, worr invoderi as if they luad twon aucient and matural ememies, and raflicent to the condl. thon of compurarei provinces. 'I'le Simate made a klai of tralle of thromen and povernments, welling them urenty to tho hilghent hidider. [1Phader wis iloe motiva for war, mad pretexts ware invented.| The kommes engaging nlong

 intorforence in this prarial, thon that ther Acor-

 -whileh wns, thut they loud johneid the olhor (irocelnn Stutes in semeliuse tronjes los the nivge of


4थD. AVARICE, Criminal, Iomion. [In 18:I; Hee matsicr-tailors were the mose noterions for
 ployers. Soma of llam] wombla huddle wixty or cighty worknuen elose togrether, wenty knee to knee, lit in roun tily fied ly twonty feret hromel, lighted from ubove, where the tempernlure in summur was thirly degrees highor than the temperature ontside. Vonng men from the country fulnted when they wore tlrat contlond in antel in life -destroying prisem; the maturet oness sustained themselves by gin till they prorished of consumption, of typlins, or delirinm tremens. The werworked clans of milliners and dressmakers employed in the lurger workshops of Landon, ill-ventilnted, and rendered douhly injurious by the corrtunt hanit of night-workthis class of young women was leding constantly renewed, more thin one hinlf dying of ling disrines brofor they had attained the nvernge nge of twentyeright.-Kniaft's Esia., vol. 8, ch. ©2, [. 392.
430. AVARICE, Decoption of. Henry VII. In October, 1491 [Ilewry VIII.], proclnined his intention of punishang the French king. . . . Employing the pretence of war for extorting meney under the nystem of "Bencvolences". . he obtaned a linge gront from his faithful Tords and Commons, ind procured several laws. to be passed which gave encourngement to the prosecution of $n$ war, which had become a nattionml object. Inat having got the money, nnd encouraged many kniglits and nobles in raising men, he still deluyed uny active measures of lustility, throngh the spring, summer, and anttumn of 1492. At length, in Ortober, he lunded nt Culais with in well-uppointed army.
But for three monthes previons to this costly farade the wily king land been negotinting it pence with churles of France; and it appenars in the highest degree probnble that the trenty was actunlly signed when the English forces landed,-KNign'r's Ena., vol. 2, ch. 13, p. 218.
431. AVARICE, Demands of, Henry VII. In March, 1496, he granted letters-patent to John Cibbot and his two sons, to satil it their own cost und charges, with five ships, for the discovery of new countries, upon condition that the king should lave aflfth of the profits. [In 1497 he gave $£ 10]$ to hin that found the new isle of Newfoundland. - KNiatit's Ena., vol. 2, ch. 15, 1). 236.
432. AVARICE, Glory in. Cuto the Censor. In his old nge he hecame exceedingly avaricions, and gained ularge fortune by methods which were legal, but not very honorable. Ite even.
nttered this wenthment: " That basn traly wolt
 liste of glary, is lie by whome mocount-hanks it shall uprater, ifter lif domils, that lee hat more than dombed what be lame reodved fiom his



 from the Vumbals, I the trenim wore natels diveme markerl on the Messintan cmant, to re'pese them-
 this pllace they expurlencoll law avarioe inventorl with enthority may mort with the lives of thenstands whitel nires limvely exposed for the publite service. According to military pradtioe, tho bread or hisenit of the le,hmans wins twhere prejnied la the oven, and tho dindantion of ons. fonith was cheorfinly allowed for tho lome of weipht. To gron this miserable protle, mail to sove the expense of woekt, the prof fere, Jolan of (Bupabocina, lual given ordors that flar flome shontel be slightly bakid by the same the which warmed the hanlis of Constantimente: mad when the marks were oprened, a suft and mombly pinate was dishibimed to the army. Surli unwholesome food, insisted by tha latat of the climate: antil sensen, noon produreal un phetemianl divensar. which swept uway flve handred sohlicers.-Gin-


4i3.t. AVARICE punlshed. If $1 / 8 * \| x$. The Parthinas having comuluerid the l bounangerneral Crassus, whos invaded their eomatry, the Parthhan king is suid to lanve poured buto his mouth melted golil, waying, "Now berntiated with what thou covetedst through life."

4B5. AVARICE, Royal. H'nry ITII. [.
 ('arilinal Wolsey. Tho lying man lam beern pressad to necomit for the moncy. Ile said lae hum borrowed it to distribute dinong his servants, and for his-burial, and hal phaced it in the hands of un bonest mun.] The chinef business of this magmainons king, with Cavendish, was to obtain the knowledge whare this treasure was hidden; and Covendish tolal hinn. "Well then'," (unoth the king, " let me nlone, and kery) this gear seeret beween yourself mud me, and let no man be privy thereof." He had broken the great heart of his faithful servant ; but he thonght only of the contents of the money-bigs, to be appropriated to jewels for Laly Anne and to wagers with Dominso.-KNiant's Evg., vol. 2, ch. 20.
4386. Willium the Conqueror. One great end lie never lost sight of, whether he worked by clementy or terron-the plunder of the land. "ITe had fillen into avarjee, and greediness he loved withal." . i. It is fearful and a disgusting history. - Kinant's ENG., vol. 1, ch. 14, p. 191.
437. $\qquad$ George II: The unkingly passion of avmice was pretominmm in his most trivial disbursements.-KNıime's Eag., vol. 6, ch. 4, p. 50.
438. AVARICE, Ruled by. Rom. Emp. Commoclus. Avarice was the reigning passion of his soul and the great principle of his administration. The rank of Consul, of Patrician, of ScDator, was exposed to public sale; and it

 anid divgracefal lomore with the greateme part of


 tha laws was verual had arhitrary. I wealtiy

 tut might llkewise lathirt whulever panishanent



ABS. AVARICE, Bhemeful. Firign of'Jumte IT. 'The proprerty lmoll of the robely |modre thes [Jnke of Jinmonth| who lume miffered demth, umb of those mare mafortmate mens whon wore whowriag maler the tropiond sim /by bantish. ment, Was fonght for and torn in pieces by a erowd of grecedy informers. lly law, $n$ mblojert athanterl of trenison forfoles all him sulostance: and this law was enforced ufler the bloondy Avizes with a rigor at onse ermel and haliarous. The broken-hemeterl widows and destitute orphans of the latroring men whose corpmes hang th the eross-romis were callod mum by the ugente of' the 'Transury to explain what huil he come of a lasket, of a gorese, of a tlle hof Imeon,
 of hay,-Micimiay's Eng., (hl. it.
4.10. AVARICE, Supremacy of. rimferlirutes. It is a mulbjert of extmorilimary rimark, flat. the etruggle for our indeyendence shombl lanve In'an witended by the irnoble riremmenners of $u$ remmereinl merendafion for the South un-
 War invarinbly excites avarice and specailation; it is the active promotar of rapid fortunes and corrupt commercin] pructices. . . [Thls.] the only serious blot which defined our struggle for independenes, was, nt lenst to some extent, the crenture of ciremmstances; aml lant is lost ili in the lastre of arms and virtues shed on He South in the most subline trinds of the war.
 ch, 9, p. $23 \%$.
44. AWE, Effect of. Promion Hing Sispor ... as lue pased buder the walls of Ampla, resolval to try whother the majesty of his presence would not awe the garrison into immodinte submission. The sucrilegrous insult of a rauloma dart, which ghanerd ngainst the roynd tara, convinced him of his error. - Cibmon's Rome, ch. 19.
442. AWE, sllence of. Buttle of the Nile. [At the batlle of the Nile the l'orient, of one hundreal and iwenty guns, nftor lurning inn hour, blew ups.] When the explosion came, there was an uwful silence. For ten minntes not is gun was fired on cither side. The instinct of self-preservation, as well as the sudalen awe on this sublime event, prolluced this panse in the luttle.-KNiarr's ENa., vol. 7, clı. 20.
443. AWKWARDNESS and Agility. The Poet Shelley. Hogg gives some detuils $\therefore$. . of Shelley's personnl nppearance. . . . "There were many striking contrnsts in the character and belavior of Shelley-of the clumsy with the graceful. IIe woulid stumble in stepping across the floor of a drawing-room; he would trip himself up on a smooth-shaven grass-plot, and





 kure of a well lared fontman: on the cont mors he wenlil ofterl gilide whloult rollivion themigh 4 crowded assembly, tremil with meriong dov.

 Ways."-NyMonom" Nublisix, ilf. D.

AB. BACHELORS dinoarded. firmeh berelle. tion. A.b. 1704. T'ies Nutlonnd ('onventlen now jropmred mosther eonsiltathon for the mbopifon

 United Ntates. Tha Ilrat, correspumalligg to the United Sintes Sumite, whes to lus rimleal the (innuril of the durionta. It whato comalat of twa hondred and lifty members, mall of whom was to be nt logat forty yemte of ugo, und n murried man or widower. Su untmuried mant was thot comaldered worthy of a just of such reaponsilif. Ity In the vervice if the State. - I sinerra's Ninot. Lkow 13., vol. 1, ch. is.

AS6. BACHELORS forced to marry, limme. [Cmmillus was enllet the seromil fommler at teome. He wis for athe renvor, mothce of qrent dignity.] flare is upon recoril a vory Finidable net of his, that took phace during his offlee:. As the wars lund mule many widows, bo ohliged such of the men as lived single, partly by persinmion, and purlly liy threntening then whin fleses, to murry those widown.- I lat TABCII.
446. BACHELORS punished. Spurta. [lycurgus tho lnwgiver. 1 To rmeonruge murringe, some marks of Infamy were net ipon those that continucd bachelors. For they were not permitted to sec the exerelses of the maked virgins ; and the magiatrutes commanded them to mareh maked romid the market-place In the whoter, und to sing a song composcel ngalist thomedres, which expresued how justly they werd punished for their disobedience to the liws. They were also deprived of that honor and respect which the younger people paid to the old. . . [Note.] The time of marringe whe flxed; and if a man did not marry when he was of fall nge, he was linble to aprosecution, as were such niso who murried nosve or below themselves. Such ns lud three ehildren had grent immunities; nud those that had four were free from all taxes. Virgins were marred without porsions, becnuse neither want should hinder a man, nor riches induce him, to marry contrary to his incllantions. -Plutancit's Livies.
447. BALDNESS, Illustrated by. E'mp. Carus. His mmbnsandors entered the enmp abont shaset, at the time when the troops were sutisf ying their hunger with a frugnl rephet. The Persinns expressed their desire of being introduced to the presence of the lRoman emperor. They were at length condreted to a soldier, who was sented on the grass. A picce of stale bacon and a few hard peas composed his supper. A coarse woollen garment of purple was the only circumstance that announced his dignity. The conference was conducted with the same disregard of courtly elegance. Carus, taking off a cap which





A.A. BANISHMENT, Inhuman, Ircuelif. In "'amjuiku of lowa thon a month, mind whot a
 lhemselven mastire of the whole conintry enst of tho Nt. ('rols. 'foce war lin Aromila was nt nin "and; lint whin shanill In donne with the people?








flie mext atep on tho purt of the linglish
 manal the surrember of all thedr threarms mad buats. To this meusure the hroken-luenrted jers-

 rofinsell, they minst now take the comscopereres. Tho Ibritinh vessals wore immie rendy, med thes work of forcilile embmiknlion legna. Tho comatry around the fishtums wis rovered with priacefind hambers. 'These were now lind waste, num the people diriven finco tho lirger owns on the const. Othors were falured hy urtithee nud Irenchery to put themselves fn the power of tho English. Whercever asntlleident number of the French could be getien togethir they were divivin on shipoonral. They were allowed to take their wives and chaldren mad as much property us would not be inconveniant on the vesmala. That estates of the province were contlisented, mal what cond not be npproprinted was givin to the thanes. The wails of thousambes of bleeding henrts were wafted to herven with the smoke of "rning homas. At the village of (irmal l'e Nova Sootin] four hundred nind eighteen men were called together nad slat wj) in o (hureh. Then came the wives nind chidren, the ohd men mind the mothers, the sick mind the intlrm, to share the common fute. The whole compminy numbercel more than ninoteen hundred souls. The poor creatures were driven down to tho shore, foreed into the bonts at the point of the biyonet, and earifed to the vessels in the bny. Xs the moaning fugitives cast a last book nt thoir plensant town, 1 eolumn of bluck smoke llonting senward told the atory of desshation. More than three thousand of the lapless Areatimas were corrien awny ly the British sfundron nod sentared, helpless, malf-starval, and dyiag, nmong the English colonies. The listory of civilized mations furnishes an parallel to this wnnton, wieked destruction of m inoifensive colony.-RIDPATI's U. S., ch. 32.
44. BANKERS plunder. Jercs. The share tnken by the Jews in the business of bunking wis one strong canse why it continued so long to be in disestecm. To trade in money was considered as little else than to cheat, and accordingly we find that many of the princes of Europe looked upon the fortunes amassed by the Jews as a sort of lawful plinder, and made no scrupie to despoil them of their property whenever a public
cmergency reanitral a speraly supply of money. Thum, In Einglund, Kilng John linprisonoed the Jowa, fit orilar to forco is alseoviery of thelr wenth; nud many of thomennfortumate wrotelom, whos would not revenl their trensuren, ware jintsinlied whth tho lome of thedr eyow. Bhit theme grliev.
 for reprose the apirit of cont nereo, cemtributent lin this fintanco very materinlly to its mivnomernent.
 minde on their property, the Jows lavinited bilis

 lalnlag everywhere its grommal ; fur morehonits conlil now ronvert thelr efferts fito pujer, intil thum easily trunaport them wherever they thoughit projer. - Ty'tien'n IIfat., Book ty, ch. 17.
450. BANKERS, Projudioed agalnat. Iticlion Morchinte. [Called lambintile fin varlonde dites
 merchants for tho importation ind exelange of commoditles, lint ns binkers or money denders ; thoughin this lust brunch of busluexs they fomid H lienvy restralat in tho lilens of the thases. I'lio cnnon lnw, procecdlng tpon in atrlet interprotathon of thone passigen of Nerlptura whileh dondemn the taking of usiory, was mlverses to the constom of deminding even tho most monderute interent for tho une of money ; and henco the bunking trmbo of these Lombind merchants, whos very inturnlly thonght themselves entitloil lon prembin for the loan of thelr money, fell nineler the consure of the ebureh, und began to be deemed unlnwfinl. They were obliged, therefore, to corry on thelr buslness as Innkers to great disadvintage. Thedr burgains wero mecessurily keps prlvite, and consequently thelr exnetlons, being arblitary, were ofton mont exorbithnt and frubdulent.-'TYTLER's llist., Book 6, cl. 17.
461. BANERUPTCY predicted. Great Britain. Lord Iyttelton, in 1739 ; Iord Bolinghoroke, in 1745 ; David Inme, in 1761 ; Adam Smith, in 1776; Dr. Price, in 1777; Lord Stair, in 1783 ; each honestly belleved that England was fast appronching the condition of inevitable lnankruptey. In 1784 Marshall Conwny wrote: "The sums spent in losfing Amerlenare a blow we shall never recover."-KNignt's Eng., vol. 7, ch. 1, p. 2.
452. BANQUET, Extravagant, Court of $R \prime \prime s$ sia. [Nnpoleon's ambassador arrived from Frunce.] Every day brought new fêtes . . . I will mentlon one. . . At a mupper given ufter a Imall int the Embinssy, a plate of the pears cost five hundreal and iffty dollurs. On nother oecosion cherries, whili had been purchased at the price of eighty conts, were served as abundintly as thougli they had cost not more thinn twenty cents the pound. [Such was the comperition in extravagnnee between the two courts. Nnpoleon said when he heard of it :] "Such extruvngninces are only to be expected of nadmen or fools." Abbott's Napoleon B., vol. 2, ch. 2.
453. BAPTISM proorastinated, Conrerts. Among the proselytes of Christinnity, there were many who judged it imprudent to precipitate n salutary rite, which could not be repeated; to throw away an inestimable privilege, which could never be recovered. By the delay of their baptism, they could venture freely to indulge
thele pasmons In the enjoymenta of thle worla, while thoy still rotulnod la thoir own hamles tho
 Itomb, clı. : 0 .
431. BAPTIST, Pioneor, Ilmer Willioma, \|! prer Willinms lwilanged to that mant riblicul Tunly of diswontars rolloul Ambingista, By thoma thu: villility of liffunt lupilamin wis donied. Wil.

 hanl mulergonn at change during lils minial ry in sulous. Nuw that he lind froed hinmedf fromin ill forelgn nuthority loith of Chureh ame Ntita, has
 tistis. But who should perforin the crorconomy? Wineklel Ifolliman, a layman, wis melertal for tho

 hlan und ten other exlles of tho colony. Sionli Was the urgankation of the flrme lhatiat charch

455. BARBARITY to Animaln. Hore'w. fll
 us it muy uperir, the "tharburons "ustum" of plonghlug, burrowing, drawing, mad worklng, with hormes hy the lill was mot explodelol tit Cinsthobur amel ohber places.- livioutr's Fixa., vol. 7, eh. 2, 1) 12.

A56. BARBER8, Surgical. E"uglionfl. [Ja 154\% tho murgeons mejurited from the burbuer-wir-
 troth, ind bleal, nind ntfetoptend cures. . . In 15.10 the I wo compunles were multed tyy statute. -KNuartin ENo., vol, 2, eh. 20, j. 408.

A57. BARGAIN, Foolioh. Nt. Thomuts Thtian. [Colimbins tirst voynge.] On one ocrommin un Indinn gave lanf n lumelfing of gold-dant In ex. ehminge for one of these toys, mind mo moener was he fin pessessalon of It t'unt he hemmaled awny tor the wools, looking often hehind hin, fenring the Spmainrels maght repent of having purteal sw cherply with such nul inesthmble jewel.-Inv. ing'n Columine, Book 4, ch. 6.

45母. BASENE8s, Matrlmonial. II'nry JTII. [Henry VIII, murvied Jume Seymonr tho next thy nfter the olllifal marder of Anme Boleyn. Me looked upon matrimony ns in indifferent oftheinl net which hisduty reanired nt the moment. This is the apology of the politicul philosepher.] - Knight's Eingiand, vol. 2, ch. 23, 1. 3is.

AB9. BATH8, Common. Romen. Fullowing the liomuns through the urdinury ocenputions of the dny, it whe customary for them to go from the porticos or the thantre to lake the Inth. Water, which in the more frigul days of the republie was uned only for the mecessary purposes of life, was not bronght to Rome by urpueducts till the 441 st yemp of therity. . . . It soon lecernse one of the clisef articles of laxury, to supply as well the pullice an the private biths, and many aqueducts wore nceorlingrly built und publie resservoirs and fomntains renred in every fuarter of the eity. This luxury increased to such a degree that, under Angustus, there were seven hanitred lasins, a hondred and five fountains, and a hundred nad thirty public reservoirs, all adornell in the most sumptuous manner, with columns, statues, and basso-relievos. To superintend these became an oftlee of considerable dignity and emolument, and under the emperors was filled
mostly by men of the tirst rank.--TvTlen's Hist., leek 4, ch. 4.
460. BATHS, Magnificent. Romma. Thestupendous apuednets, so juxtly cedromated hy the praises of Augustus himself, replenishod the Therme, or baths, which had berol construrted In every part of the rity, with inmorial magniticence. 'The baths of Antomims Camana, which were open, at stated hou", for the indiseriminate service of the semators and the people, contained above sixteren hundred seats of mirble, and more than three thonsand were reckoned in the taths of Diocletian. The walls of the lofty npartments were covered with eurions mosaics, that imitated the art of the pencil in the elemance of design and the variety of colors. The Egyptian granite was beantifully incrusted with the precions green murble of Numidia ; the perpetimal strem of hot water was poured into the rapacious basins, through so many wide months of bright and massy silver; und the mennest Roman could parchase, with a small copper coin, the daily enjoyment of a seene of pomp and haxary which might excite the en'y of the kings of $\Lambda$ sin. From these stately palares issuch a swarm of dirty and ragged plebeians, without shoes and without a mante, who loitered away whole days in the strect or Forum to hear news and to hold disputes; who dissipated, in extravia rant gaming, the miscrable pittanse of their wives and children, and spent the hours of the night in obseure averns and brothels, ith the indulgence of grows and vulgar sensuality,-G1bmox's Rome, ch. 31, p. 262.
461. BATtLE, Bloodless, In Armor. [ $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{i}} 1119$ the battle of Noyon, or Bremeville, was fought in France] The battle was not a sanguinary one, and was remarkable for the comparative safety widh whith the horsemen in complete harness encountered ench other. Ordericus says: "In the battle between the two kings, in which nearly nine humbied knights were enguged, I hatve ascertained that only three were slain. This arose from their being entirely covered with steed armor, and mutually sparing each other for the fear of God mid out of regard for the fraternity of ams. Kinigit's Evg., vol. 1, ch. 17, p. 211 .
462. $\qquad$ Fort simter. [After a vig. orons bombardment for two days by the Confederates, the harracks took fire.] Major Anderson agreed to an unconditional surrender . . . on leaving the fort he was permitted to salute his llag with fifty gims, the performance of which was attended with the melancholy occurrence of mortal injuries to four of his men by the bursting of 1 wo camon. There was no other life lost ia the whole affair. . . . It was estimated two thous:mad shots had been fired in all. . . yet not a life had been lost nor a limb) injured. - Pos-

493. Battle, Bloody, Buttle of Torton. When Margaret [of Anjou], who had now set her husband at liberty, prepared to enter London in trimmph, she fomid the gates of the city shat against her. Young Edward, the eldest son of the late Duke of York, had begun to repair the losses of his party. Londen had declared in his favor, and proclaimed him king by the title of Edward IV. Margaret of Anjou, whose gleatness of eunl was superior to all of her misfort-

Wes, retrented to the north of England, where she found memens to assemble un army of $\mathbf{6 0 , 0 0 0}$ men. Warwiek met her nt the heme of 40,0000 , at Towtom, on the lorders of Yorkshire. An ringugement ensmed-one of the boodiest and most desprate that is recorded in the English history. Thirty-six thousmad men were left dead upon the ficli; Warwiek gained a complete victory, ly which the young Edwarl was fixed upon the throne, and the vampuished Margaret, with her hashuad [1temry VI.] and infant som, took refuge in Flamlers.-'TyThen's IIsst., Book b, (d. 14, p. 20.
464. Battle, Cry in. Bittle of Niosoby. If any ficld could have been won hy passion ulone, Rupert would have won not only Naseby, but many another field ; bat we know that, as passion is one of the most frail elements of our nature, so Rupert was one of the most frail of men. At the head of his Cavaliers, in white sash and phane, he indeed flamed in billiant gallantry over the fichl, shouting, "Queen Mary 1 Queen Mary !" while the more rongh, unknightly soldiers thmadered, "God is with us! God is with us!". . "God is with us !" struck like light over his soldiars' hents, like lightning over his enemics. What was there in the poor cry, "Queen May!" (and surch a Mary!) to kindle feelings like that!-Hoom's Chomwlis, ch. 10 .
465. BATTLE, Decisive. Buttle of Charonea. The Macerlonian army amounted to 30,000 foot and 2000 horse ; that of the A thenians and their allies was nearly copad in number. The left wing of the Macedonians was commanded by the young Alexander, and it was his fortune to be opposed by that body of the Thebans called the sacred bund; the courage of the combatints on both side was, therefore, influmed by at high princijple of Lonor. The attack of Atexander was impethous bryond all description, but was sustained with the most determined bravery on the part of the Thehans; and had the courage and conduct of their allies given them an adenfate support, the fortune of the day would probably have been fatal to the Macedonians; but, unaided by the timely ro-operation of the: main borly of the Greeks, the sucered band were left alone to sustain this desperate assanlt, and they fonght till the whole of these noble Thebans lay dead upon the fiedd. The Athenians, bowever, on their part, had made a most vigorons attack ou the eentre of the Macedonian army, and broke and jut to tighit a great body of the enemy. Philip, it the head of his formidable phalinx, was not engaged in the fight. but coolly withhed his attack till he sulw the Grecks parsning their success against the centre with a tummlnoms impethosity. He then charged them in the rear with the whole strength and solidity of his phalime opposed to their deranged and disorderly battations. The aspect of affairs was now guite clanged, and the Gredian army, after a desperate contlict, was broken and entirely put to flight. . . . This decisive engagement, which, in its immediate conseruences, put an end to the liberties of Grece, was fought in the year 338 before Christ.-Tytler's IIst., Book 2, ch. 3.
466. BATTLE, Disparity in. Battle of Arbela. Alexander . . . passing the Tigris and Euphrates without opposition, (ame $u_{p}$ ) with the Persian
monareh [Darius] at the head ci 700,000 men, near to the village of Arbela. . the Macelonan army did aot exceed 40,000 men. It was towarl the close of the day when they came in sight of the prodigious host of the Persians, which extended over an immense plain to the utmost distance that the eye could reach. Even some of Alexander's bravest offeers were uppalled with this sight.

The attack was made at daybreak with ar. ardor uad impetussity on the part of the Groels which, in the first onset, threw the foremosi ramks of the Persian army back in confusion upon the main body, und completely restrained amb remalered ineffectual its operations. Disorder, once begun, was propagated like an electrical shoek through the whole mass, and the decisive victory wats purchased [with it loss not exereding 1200 Macedonians. The l'ersian loss wasestimated at 300,00 )]. - TyTheen's II Lst., Book 2, ch. 4.
467. Battle, A Famous. Mrerathon. The Spartans delayed to mareli, from an absurd superstition of leginning no enterprise till after the full moon. The Xthenians, therefore, may be said to have stood alone to repel this torrent. The amount of their whole army was only 10,000 men; the army of the Persians [under Darius] consisted of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse-n vast inequality. Miltiades drew up his little army at the foot of a hill, which covered both the flanks, and frustrated all attempts to surround him. They knew the alternative was victory or death, and that all depended on a vigorous effort to be made in one moment; for a lengthened conflict was sure destruction. The Greeks, therefore, laying aside all missile weapons, trusted everything to the sword. At the word of command, instead of the usual diveharge of javelins, they rusbed at once upon the enemy with the most desperate impetuosity. The disorder of the Persians, from this furious and unexpected assault, was instantly perceived by Miliades, and improved to their destruction ly a charge male by both the wings of the Athenian army, in which with great judgment he had placed the best of his troops. The army of the Persians was broken in a moment; their immense numbers increased their confusion, and the whole were put to flight. A great enrnage ensued. Six thousand three hundred were left dead on the field of Marathon. The Athenians, in this day of glory, lost only 190 men. The Spartans canc the day after the battle to witness the triumph of their rival State.-Tythea's IIst., Book 2 , ch. 1.
468. - Mantinea. The Spartan troops had been suddenly called off from Mantinca to defend their city. Epmminondas now attempted, by a rapid march, to surprise and seize Mantinen; but in the mean time its garrison hat been re-enforced by an Athenian army, which met the Thebans in front, on their ap;proach to the town, while the Spartans, aware of their clesign, were following close upon their rear. An engagement now ensued, one of the most celebrated in the Grecian history. The army of the Thelans amounted to 30,000 foot and 3000 horse ; that of the Lacedremonians and their allies to 20,000 foot and 2000 horse. The baitle was fought with the most desperate cournge on both sides. [The Thebans were victorious,
but were undone by the death of Epaminondas, whom ancient historians ranked]. . . among the greatest heroes und most illustrions characters of mitiquity.-TyTLEn's IHsT., Book 2 , ch. 3.
469. battle, A great. Austerlitz. [On December 2d, 1805, between nearly 100,000 French under Bonaparte und quite us many Austrians and Russians under their emperors. It has been considered Bonaparte's most glorions vietory. He took 40,000 prisoners, and the allies left from 12,000 to 15,000 on the tield.]-KNight's Ena., vol. 7, ch. 25, p. 450.
470.

- Buttle of Cressy. [Ellward HI., King of England, damed the vacant throne of France by inheritance in right of his mother, the sister of Churles the 'a!? Edward, lanting in France with the is... , the nobility of England, and his son, "tit" from the color of his armor, the Blatk iart. then a youth of tifteen years of age, ran a caw.re che most glorions exploits. The opulent city of Caen in Normandy was taken and plandered, and the English were extemeling their depredations almost to the gates of Paris, whee Philip appeared in their tront with an army of 100,0040 men. $\qquad$ ment which Enghish archers began the engag to whom they were opposed into the utmost con fusion, the Prince of Wales, taking advantage of their tismny, attarked them with irresistible impetuosity. The king, who commmuled a body of reserve, was determined to allow his intrepid son the honor of the day ; he kept aloof from the fight, which was matintained on hoth sides with the most desperate courage. [The French were defented.] Thirty thousama were left dead on the spot. Among these were John, King of Bohemia; Ralph, Huke of Lorraine, and a great part of the nobillty of France.-TyTLekis IInst., Book 6, ch. 12.

471.     -         - Ayincourt. On pretence of recovering the ancient patrimony of the crown of Enghand, Henry [IV.] made a deseent on Normanly with marmy of 50,000 men. He took the tower of Harlleur, and carried devastation into the country. A contagious distemper arrested his progress and destroyed three fourths of his army, and in this deplorable condition, with about 9000 effective troops, he was met ly the Constable D'Albret, at the head of 60,000 men. In this situntion a retreat was attempted by the English, but they were harassed by the enemy, anil compelled to come to an engagement on the phain of $A$ gincourt. On that day the English arms obtained a signal triumph. The French were so contident of success, that they made a proposal to the English about sirrendering, and begran to trat for the ransom of their prisoners. Henry observed in their immense army the remissness and relaxation which commonly attend a grent superiority of numbers. He led on his little hand to meet them in order of battle. The French stood for a considerable space of time, and beleld this fecble foe with indignation and contem: ${ }^{-}$. "Come on, my friends," said Henry ; "since they seorn to attack us, it is ours to show them the example. Come on, and the blessed Trinity be our protection.". . The French were broken, dispersed, and entirely eut to pieces. The mumber of the slain amounted to 10,000 , and 14,000 were taken prisoners. The loss
of the English in the victory of Apincourt is said not to have exceeded 40 men-a fact bordering upon the Incredible.-Tythen's IIsst., Book 6, ch. 13 .
472.     - Blenhein. A.n. 1704. Fiftysix thousand Allies under the Dake of Marlhorough and Prince Eugene, nud 60,000 French and Buvarians under Marshal Tallard, nided hy his fellow-general Marsin. The Allies won the battle, tuking 12,000 prisoners. They lost 11,000 killed and wounded, Total loss of Freneh and Bavarians, in killed. wounded, prisoners, and deserters, 40,000 .-Knight's Eixa., vol. ©, ch. 18, p. 285.
473. $\qquad$ Jena. [On the 14th of Ortober, $1806,250,000$ men were engaged, with 700 pieces of camon. Bonaparte defented the Prussians, 20,000 being killed or wounded and above 30,000 taken prisoners. Their king, Frederick Willian III., thed from the tielal. J-Kinuat's Eng., vol. 7, ch. 27.
474.     - With Enthen. [Frederick II. of Prussia, with 30,000 men, attacked 80,000 Austrinns.] The Austrians fought bravely, but the genius of the Prussian leader gave him a mighty victory, which Nipoleon satid was of itself suffleient to place Frederick in the rank of the greatest generals. [Fought at Leuthen, 1757.]-Kniout's Enc., vol. 6, ch. 15, p. 231.
475. $\qquad$ Navarino. [The British, French, und Russian fleets met the Turkish and Egyptian tleets in the port of Navarino, and after four hours' lattle one half of the 120 men-of-war and transports were sunk, burnt, or driven on shore.]-Knight's Eva., vol. 8, eh. 12, 1. 227.
476.     -         - The Nile. [Battle of the Nile, fought on August 1, 1798. The number of the ships in the two fleets was nearly equal. The French lost the battle; nine sail of the line were taken and two burned. Only two French line-of-battle ships and two frigntes escaped.]Kniait's Eng., vol. 7, ch. 20, p. 357.
477.     - with Rossbach. [Frederick II. of Prassia, with 22,000 men, at Rosslach met 40,000 French and 20,000 Gernans.] Never was victory more complete. The French and the Imperial troops vied with ench other in the swiftness of their flight. They left 7000 prisoners, guns, colors, baggage-all that could manifest the extent of their humiliation.Knigit's Eng., vol. 6, ch. 15, p. 230.
478. --. Trafalyar. [Under Admiral Lord Nelson was a British tleet of twenty-seven ships-of-the-line and four frigates. The French and Spaniards had opposed to him thirty-three ships-of-the-line and seven frigates, twenty of which struck their colors. Nelson was killed in the baltle.]-Kivigut's Eng., vol. 7, ch. 25.
479.     - At Ulm. On the 20th of October [1805] 30,000 [Austrians], with 60 pieces of camnon, marched out of the fortress and laid down their arms [to Bonaparte].Knight's Eng., vol. 7, ch. 25.
480. $\qquad$ Victoria. [Fought by 20,000 Spanish and 70,000 British and Portuguese under the Duke of Wellington against the French. Wellington described the result in his despatches.] I have taken from them 151 pieces of cannon, 415 wagons of ammunition, all their
baggage provisions, matte, trasmre, ete., and n considerable mumber of prisoners.-KNignt's Eva., vol. 7, ch. 31, p. 562.
481. $\qquad$ Wiagram. [Between 300,000 and 400,000 troops chagaged on the 6th of July, 1809. Twenty-four thousand Anstrians and 18,000 French are sad to lave been killed and wounded.] - Kivion't's Exa., vol. 7, ch. 29, p. 516 .
482.     - Winterioo. [Fought June 18, 181:; ; ahout $1: 00,0,00$ men, nearly equally divided, were in the two armies. Wellington commanded the Allies und gave Napoleon his flmal defeat. 'Tle Allies lost 24,679. The French lost 18,500 killed or womnded, and 7800 prisoners. - KNight's Ena., vol. 8, ch. 2, p. 37.
483. battle, Ineffective. Island No. 10. The bombardmeut. . . eommenced on the 1ith of March [1862] . . . General Beauregard tolegraphed to the War Department at Richmond ... on the 1st of April . . . that the bombardment had continued for fifteen days, in which time the enemy had thrown 3000 shells, expending about 100,000 pounds of powder, with the result onourside of one man killed and none seriously wounded... that our batteries were intact-Poliahd's Fhest Year of the War, ch. 12, p. 291.
484. Battle, Preparation for, Battle of Hastings. The 13th of October was occupied in these negotiations, urd at night the duke [William] amounced to his men the next day would be the day of buttle. That night is said to have been passed by the two armies in very different manners. The Sixon soldiers spent it in joviality, singing their national songs and draining huge horns of ale and wine around their campfires. The Normans, when they had looked to their arms and horses, confessed themselves to the priests, with whom their camp was thronged, and received the sacmment by thousands at a time. On Saturday, the 14 th of October, was fought the great bittle. [The English were de-feated.]-Decisive Batties, § 306.
485. BATTLE, Religion in. Siege of Damascus. At the principal gate, in the sight of both armies, a lofty crucifix was erected; the bishop, with his clergy, accompanied the march, and laid the volume of the New Testament before the image of Jesus; and the contending parties were scandalized of edified by a prayer that the Son of Goll would defend His servants and vindicate II is truth. The hattle raged with incessant fury. [The city was taken.]-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 51.
486. battle, Terrific. Ifobile Bay. In the beginniug of August, 1864, Admimal Farragut bore down with in powerful spuadron upon the defences of Molile. The entrance to the harbor of this city was commanded on the left by Fort Gaines and on the right hy Fort Morgan. The harbor was defended by a Confederate nleet and the monster iron-clad ram Tennessee. On the 5th of August Farragut prepared for lattle, and ran past the forts into the harbor. In order to direct the movements of his vessels, the brave old admiral mounted to the maintop of his flag. ship, the Hartford, lashed himself to the rigging, and from that high perch gave his commands during the battle. One of the Union ships
struck a torpedo and went to the botom. The rest ittacked and dispersed the Confederate spiandron; but just as the lmy seemed won, the terrible Tennessec came down int full speed to strike and sink the Hartford. The latter avoided the blow ; and then followed one of the tiereest uttacks of the war. The irom-clats closed around their black antagonist, and battered her with their beaks and tifteen-ineln bolts of iron until she surrembered. Two days afterward Fort Gaines was taken, and on the 2:3d of the month Fort Morgan was obliged to eapitulate.Ridpatios U. S., ch. 66.
487. BATTLE, A useless. Néo Orlerens. [The battle of New Orlemes was fought after the trenty of peace had been signed at Ghent, the news of which arrived soon after.]-KNioure's Everland, vol. 8 , ch. 1 .
488. BATTLEFIELD, Fruliful. "Blwel fitte'led." [The battletiedd where Marius destroyed the Tentones was ruriched with the blood of the burbarians.] The Massilians walled in their vineyards with the bones they foumd in the field; and . . . the rain which fell the winter following, soaking in the moisture of the pitrefied bodies, the ground was so enriched by it, that it produced the next season a prodigions crop. Thus the opinion of Archilochus is confirmed, that fields dere fiattened rith bleoth.-Pıe. tarcie's Maries.
489. Batti is, Decisive. F'ifteen. [Mamthon, Syracuse, Arbela, Metaurus, victory of Arminius over the Roman legrions under Varus, Chalons, Tours, IIastings, Orleans, defeat of the Spanish Armada. Blenheim, Pultowa, Saratogn, Valma, Waterloo.]-See Creasy's Fifteen Dec. Battien.
490. BEARD, A significant. Walter $S c$ ot $t$. About the middle of the sisteenth century lived Sir Walter's great-grandfather, Walter Scott, generally known in Teviotala by the surmame of Beardic, becanse he wond never cut his beard after the banishment of the Stharts, and who tooh arms in their cause and lost by his intrigues on their behalf almost all that he had, besides running the grea st risk of being hanged as a traitor.-Hutton's Life of Scott, ch. 1.
491. BEARDS, Characteristic, Lombards. Inst d of asserting the rights of a sovereign for the rotection of his subjects, the emperor invited strange people to invade and possess the Ron 1 provinces between the Danube and the Alps and the ambition of the Gepidie was checked by the rising power and fame of the Lombards. This corrupt appellation had been ditfused in the thirteenth century by the merchants and bankers, the Italian posterity of these savage warriors ; but the origimal name of fanyobards is expressive only of the peculiar length and fashion of their beards.-Gibbos's Rome, ch. 42 .
492. BEAUTY, Common, Jetrine. The county of Flanders was. . . amexed to the rrown of France. A few months later Philip [IV.] and his consort, attended by a brilliant court, made a sumptuous progress through the chief cities of the conquered provinee. The Flemings . . . welcomed their new sovereign with lively demonstrations of joy. . .. An entertainment given at Bruges was especially distinguished by the radiani beauty and rich attire of the female nobil-
ity: "I thought I was the only quern here," exclamed the rovions Jemme of Navare: "bat I tind myself surroumed on all sides by queens." -S'redents' Fuance, ch. 9, s. 14, p. 151.

49B. BEAUTY, Personal. Matomet. Decord. ing to the tradition of his companions, Mahomet was distingrished by the benuty of his person, an out ward gitt which is sehdom ilespised, except by those to whom it has been relised. IBefore he spoke, he omator engaged on his side the affortions of " pablic or private audience. Thoy applanded his commanding preseme, his majestic aspect, his piercing eyr, his gracions smile, his flowing brath, his cointemance that painted every sensution of the somb, and his gevtures that enfored each expression of the tongue-Giabus's ROME, (Ch. 50.
49.1. BEAUTY, Promoted by. (icorye lillieis. [The first introduction of George Villiers to Inmes l. was purely from the bematy of his person. The history of Englame to the enid of this reign is in great part the persomal history of George Villiers, the mbenturer.] First the cop-hemer ; in a fus werks knirhted; without any other qualification he was at the same time made Gentheman of the Bedehamber and Knight of the Orter of the Gartar ; mad in a short time he was made a baron, a viscount, an carl, a martuis, and became Lord IIigh-Admirn of Enghand, Lord Warden of the (in : we ports, Master of the LIorse, and entirely disposed of all the graces of the king. in conferring all the honors nad all the oftices of three kingroms, withont it rival.Knight's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 23, p. $36+$.
495. BEAUTY, Self-asserted. Syllic. Lucullus tells us when Sylla was sent at the head of an army ugainst the confederates, the earth opened on a sudden near Laverna; and . . . a vast quantity of fire and a flame. . . shot up to the heavens. The soothsayers being consulted upon it, made answer, "That a person of courage and superior beauty should take the reins of government into his hands and suppress the tumults with which Rome was then agitated." Sylla siys he was the man; for his locks of gold were sutlicient proof of his beauty, and that he needed not hesitate after so many great artions to avow himself a man of courage.-Plutaincits Srifal.
496. BEER, Antiquity of. Germuns. Strong beer, a lipuor extracted with very little art from wheat or harley, and corrupted (as it is strongly expressed by Tacitus) into a certain semblance of wine, was sufficient for the gross purposes of German debanchery. But those who hiad tasted the rich wines of Italy, and afterward of (iaml, sigher for that more delicious species of intoxi-cation.-Gimbon's Roms, ch. 9.
197. BEGGAR, An honorable, Mreti, luther. life relatives, one of whom was sexton of the church of St. Nicholas, were prombly not in the position to assist him for any great length of time. He was therefore obliged, as a charity scholar, to appeal to the common sympathy of all men, as he hal already done in Magilelourg. In later years he himself says: " Do not despise the boys that go from house to house asking bread for the sake of God and singing the 'breadchorus.' I also was one of those 'bread-colts,' and begged bread at the doors, especially in Eisenach, that dear city."-Rein's Lu"'iner, ch. 2.

19*. BEGGAR, A literary. Reign of Charlis II. The recompense which the wits of that age could ohtain from the public was so suabl, that they were under the neressity of cking out their incomes hy levying contributions on the great. Every rich mud grod-matured tord was pestered by muthors with amomdicancy so importumate, mad a flattery sor nlojert, as may in our time seem incerelible. The patron to whom a work was inscribed was expected to reward the writer with a purse of gold. The fee paid for the dediention of a hook was ofteln much larerer than the sam which any bookveller would give for the copyright. Books ware therefore often printed merely that they might he dealiented. This tratlice in praise completed the degradation of the literary charncter. Adubation pushed to the verge, sometimes of monsense, mad somotimes of impieiy, was not thought to disgrace a port. Independence, veracity, self-respert, were things not expected by the world from him. In trith, he was in morals something bet weren a pander and a beggar.-Macavhay's line., ch. is.
499. BEGGARS, Malicious. E'ugltucl. [In 1545 the wandering begegars cut off the pars of people, burnt frames of timber prepared for the erection of ithuiding, cut the heads of ponds and conduits ; bumt carts laden with chareoal ; set tire to heaps of felled woul ; barked npple mul pear trees, and cut ont the tongues of eatile.] —KNigir's ENa., vol. 2, ch. 2s, p, 47t.
500. BEGGARS, Professional. Mohlis. In the first century of their institution, the inficlel Zosimms has maliciously olnse ved, that. for the benetit of the poor, the Christim, monks lad reduced a great part of mankind to at stute of beggary.-Gibuon's Rome, ch. BJ.
501. BEGGARS punished. Whippet. [Those who solicited alms without liconse were to be whipped und set in the stocks.] [3ut if any person being whole in body and able to labor was found begging, every sineh idle person was to a ohipped at the end of a cart, and anjoined to return to the place where he was born, or where he last dwelt for three yours, and there put himself to labor ns a true man owcth to do. He was to beg his way home ; but if he wandered from the preseribed way, or waceded the preseribed times in his perilois journey, he was in every place to loe taken and whipped. Jinuin's ENa., vol. 2, ch. ${ }_{2} 1$, 1. 342.
502. - Sharery. [From 1384 to the whip was added to the stocks. Theres. Then the whip was added to the stocks. In 1036 the whip was amild punishment, to whieh mutilation and death were supplemented. But cren the eart's tail, the buteher's knif(e, mal the hamer man's noose inspired no alequate alread. . . . In $1545 .$. it is provided that every man or woman, not being prevented from work by old nge, lameness, or disease, who shall be foind loitering or Wandering, and not seeking work during three days, or who shall leave work when engraged, mity be lawfully apprehended and be brought before two justices of the peace; who, upon confession, or the proof of two witnesses, shall immediately canse the said loiterer to be marked with a loot iron in the breast, the mark of $V$, and adjudge the suid person, living so idly, to be his slave. The presentor, as he is called, is to have and hold the slave for iwo years; and, only
giving him bread and water and refuse food, to "amse the sad slave to work, hy benthing, chaning, or otherwise." [If he runs uway, after couviction, he slatl lue branded on the forehead or bull of the choek with :a hot fron, making an $S$; he is then to be aslave for lifo. If he runs away the secome time, he is to sulfur death as a felon. Infant begrgars may he honnd to the service of any person who will take them-the males till they are twonty-fome and the females till they
 (l). $2 \alpha_{1}$ p, 4 4 ).
5083. BEGGARS, Scheme for. ('ı" $1 /$ R"mpind. Bavaria was then infested with leeggurs, vagabonds, and thieves, mative and foreign. These mondieant tramps were in the main stont, henthy, mul able-bodied fellows, who found in life of thievish imboleme pleasanter than a lifo of honest work. "These detestable vermin had recourse to the most diaboliand urts and the most horrial crimes in the proserntion of their infumous trude." They robbed, they stole, nuimed mad exposed little children, so as to extruct money from the tender-hemert. All this must be put an end to. Fomr regiments of cavalry wore so eantoned that cerery vilage had its patrol. This disposition of the cavalry was anteredent to seizing, as a begrinning, all the beggars in the capital. [At Munich he established a patuper workhouse, well ordered, clean, and gave inst ruction and encommarment. It paid expenses. and relieved the govermment and helped the poor.]-TyNDALi's Col'Nt Rramond.
504. BEGINNING, Discouragement at the, Pilgrims. On Momlay, the 11 th of Decemberold style 1620 -the liligrim Fathers landed at the Rock of Plymouth. It was now the deal of winter. There was an incessunt storm of sleet and snow, and the houseless immigrints, already enfeebled ly their sufferings, fell n-dying of honger, cold, and exposine. After a fow days spent in explonations about the const, a site was selected near the first lambing, some trees were felled, the snowdrifts were clared away, and on the 9th of January the heroie toilers begran to build New Plymouth. Every man took on himself the work of making his own honse; but the ravages of disease grew daily worse, strong arms fell powerless, lung fevers and consumptions wasted every family. At one time only seven men were able to work on the sheds which were building for shelter from the storms ; and if an early spring had not brought relief, the colony must have perished to a man- - Ridiratics $\mathrm{L}^{\circ}$. S. (lh. 7.
503. BEGINNING, A pious. Reformetion. Thes theses of Dr. Martin Lhther were read all over Germany. Numerous strangers who attended the amiversary festival of consecration at Wittenheres, in order that they might adore the many relics amd other sacred treasmes of the church, carried the news with them to their homes. Up) to this time no one had been willing to bell the eat! Great as was the discontent at the shameless proceedings of the traders in indulgences, equally great was the fear of opposing the Pope and the Chureh. But Inther said: "Whoever will berin anything good, let him see to it that he begin and venture it in reliance upon the favor of God, and never upon human comfort or assistance; let him not fear any mmon-no, not
the whole world!" Everywhere Tather's theses fonnd prepared gromad. Everywhere they were spoken of, and with muxious conern was he regarded who had ventired upon so lood a step! Thas the mame of the fearless Aughatinian monk passed rapidly from mation to mation, nud many an inquiry was hemed nbout the anteredemis and the experiences of the man who had presmand to tuke issue with the Pope and his motherents. -Rein's Lathen, eli. 1.
500. BEGINNING, A small. Amerieran Repolte-
 a war that eost $\in(00), 000,000$. . . " What mighty contents rise from trivinl things!"-KNuntr's Exg., vol. 6, cli. 16, p. $2 \pi 1$.
507. -_- Romans. [A revolution from a bow. 1 Amid the ruins of thaly the famous Marozin invited one of the usurpers to assume the character of her thial hasband ; und I lagh, King of Burgundy, was introduced by her fiaction into the mole of Itadrian or castle of St. Angelo, which eommonds the principal loridge and enrance of Rome. IVer son by the timst marriage, Alberic, was eompelled to nttend at the nuptiad lompuet ; but his reluetant and ungraceful service was clanstised with a blow hy his new father. The blow wis produetive of a revolution. " IRomans," exchaimed the youth, "onec yon were the masters of the world, and these Burgundians the most abject of your slaves. They now reign, these voracious and brutal savages, and my injury is the commencement of your servitude." The ulamu bell rang to arms in every efurter of the city; the Burgundinns retreated with haste and shame; Marozia was imprisoned by her victorious son, amb his brother, Pope John XI., was reduced to the exercise of his sjiritual functions.-Ginbon's Rome, cli. 49.
$50 \mathrm{~g} .-$ - - Wher. [The Duke of Guise left] his chatem of Joinville with a retinue of two hundred well-armed gentlemen; the dake lanted, on the 1 st of March, 1562, at the little town of Vassy in Champagne, where, the day being Sumbla, the Protestants were assembleal for divine service. The duke's attendants, by his orders, interrupted and tried to stop the heretical worship; the sectaries resisted, and $n$ tieree brawl ensued. The iluke, followed by his officers, hurried to the spot, and was assuiled by th shower of stones, one of which struek him on the cheek. His enraged soldiers now fired upon the unarmed multitude ; the carmane was farful ; 60 persons were slain ontright, and upward of 200 more grievously wounded. Sueh was the " massacre of Vassy," whieh, whether premeditated or accidental, was the first act of the civil and religions wars of France. - Students France, cli. 16, 它 5, p. 33t.
509. BELLS, Impressive. Nipulion $I$. One day when this matter [of religion] was under earnest diseussion in the council of State, Nitpoleon said: " Last evening I was walking alone in the woods, amid the solitude of nature. The tones of a distant chureh bell fell upon my ear. Involuntarily I felt elecp emotions-so powerfil is the influence of early habits and associations. I said to myself, If I feel thas, what must be the influence of such impressions upon the popular mind? Let your philosophers answer that if they can. It is absolutely indispensable to have a religion for the people." . . . Says Bourri-
enne, "I have boen twenty times withess to the singular effert which the sound of a hell had on Napoleon."-Anmotr's Naroneon I3., vol. 1, ch. 23.
510. BELLS mubstituted. IInman Tovicr. [Mahomet established] the usage which subsists still, of calling the fithful to praver by a sigmal which mites the people, at the same looms, in the same aspiration. It was litst proposed him to employ the trumpet whish used to call the Jews to the temple ; then the craker that convokad the Christims before the invention of hells. He preferred, ufter long hesitations, the haman voice that living signal, that "preal from soul to sonl, which gives to somads the aceent of intelligence and piety. He instituted the murain, who are survitors of the mosethe, selected for the amplitule and sonority of their voise, to mount. the summit of the minarets mad chant from on high mon rity and upon romutry the hour of prayer--LAmintine's Tthew, p. 10t.
511. BENEFACTOR, Praise of. Abraham Lincoln. Their masters hed upon the apronely of our soldiers, and this gave the slaves a conception of a power greater than their mosters exercised. This power they called "Mnssa Liukum." Colond McKaye said . . . on a certain day, when there was guite a large gathering of the prople [in their praise house], considerable confusion was erented hy different persons attempting to trll who and what "Massin Linkim" was.
" Brederin," said he [their white-huired leade $\cdot \vec{r}$ ];
"Jon don't know nosen" what you'se talkin" bout. Now, you just listen to me. Massa Linkum, he ehervwhar. He know eberyt'ing." Then solemonly looking uj, he added: " IIe ralk de earf like de Iord?".". Mr. Lincoln was very much affected by this aceount. He did not smile, as another might lave done, lut got up from his chair and walked in silence two or three times across the floor. As he resumed his sent, he said, very impressively: "It is a momentons thing to be the instrument, unter Providence, of the liberation of a race."- haymond's Lincoln, p. 734.

51\%. BENEFACTORS opposed. Jomes Hargreates. [The inventor of the eotton rarding machine.] 1 man was about to be exreuted at Cork for stcaling. On the mpointed day the weavers, who were short of work, and attributed the hard times to cotton, gathered about the gallows, and dressed both the criminal and the executioner in cotton cloth, to mark their contempt and ahhorrence of it, and to make the wearing of it disgraceful. The criminal, sympathizing with the objeet, delivered the followiug aldress just before being turned off: "Give ear, 0 good people, to the words of a dying sinner. I confess I have been guilty of what necessity compelled me to commit; which starving condition I was in, I am well assured, was oceasioned ly the searcity of moms, that has procceded from the great discouragenicut of our woollen manufactures. Therefore gool Claristians, consider that, if you ge on to suppress your own goods by wearing sucli cottons as I am now clothed in, you will bring your comotry into misery which will consequently swarm with such unhappy malefactors as your jresent object is, nud the blood of every misemble felon that will hang after this warning will lay at your
door." [Legishation followed unfrimally to pot-

513. BENEVOLENCE, Acoess by. John Itome ard. After attempting in vain to pain ancoses to other prisons in Paris, he was so fortmate as to discover an ancient royal deeme, which directed jailers to mimit to prisons nuder their charge all persons desirous of giving alms to prisomers, nud to permit them to give their alms into the prisoners' own hands. Armed with this decree, he oltained access to all the prisons of Paris, except the impenetrable Bastile.-Cyclapredin of Bueahisi'hy, j. 48.
514. BENEVOLENCE, Beauty of. Abraham Lincoln. ILon. Thaddens Stevens ralled withan elderly lady in great trouble, whose son had been in the army, hut for some offence had then courtmartialed ind sentenced either to death or imprisonment. $\qquad$ After a full hearing, the Presinlent . . . proceded to excente the paprer [granting pardon]. The gratitude of the monler was too derp) for expression, save by her tears, tund not a word was said between herand Mr. Stevens until they were half way down the stairs when she sudtenly broke forth in an excited manner with the words, "I knew it was a copperhead lie !" "What do you refer to, madhm?" :isked Mr. Stevens. "Why, they told me he was an ugly-looking man," she replied, with vehemence. "He is the handsomest man I ever saw in my life! "-Raymond's Lincoln, p. Tibs.
515. BENEVOLENCE, Blessing on. Owiall. [The Northumbrian king.] For after-times the memory of Oswald's greatness was lost in the memory of his piety. "By reason of his constant halit of praying or giving thanks to the Lord, he was wont wherever he sat to hold his hunds upturned on his knees." As he fensted with Bishop Aidan by his side, the thegn or noble of his war-band, whom he had sent to give nlms to the poor at his gate, told him of a multitude that still waited fasting without. The king at once bade the untasted meat before him to be carried to the poor, and his silver dish be purted piecemeal among them. Aidan seized the royal hand and blessed it., "May this hand," he cried, " never grow old."-IIsst. of Exi. PeoPLE, 冬 50.
516. Benevolence a Business, John Itomeard. From 1773 to 1776 Howard's chicf employment was to pursue his investigations into the conditions of the prisons of Great Briain. In the coarse of those three years he personally and most thoroughly inspected every prison in the three kingdoms that offered any peculiarity. He travelled len thousand miles at his own expense, and delivered from prison a large number of poor debtors by piying their debts. Wherever he went he hrought some alleviation to the lot of the prisoners ly gifts of money, bread, meat, or tea, and ly remonstrating with jailers, surgeons, chaplains, and magistrates. Several prisons underwent a remplete renovation and reformation solely in consequence of his conversations with comity magist rates and circuit judges.-C'YClopedia of Biof., p. 4 .
517. BENEVOLENCE, Christian. Reign of James II. [The Duke of Mommonth was ilefeated and his adherents imprisoned.] The jails of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire were filled with
thousmads of captives, The chiof friend and protector of these umbuppy men in their extremity was one who ahhorved their religions and folitical opinlons, one whose order they linted, nud to whom they had done improvoke wrong, Bishop Ken. That good prehte used all his influme to soften the jailers, and retrenched from his own eppropml state that he might be able to make some addition to the coarse nud scmenty fare of those who lund definced his beloved cathedmal. Ilis conduct on this orcasion was of a piece with his whole life. Nis intellect was indeed darkeurd by many superstitions und prejudices; but his moral chntreter, when impartially reviewed, sustuins a comparison with any in ceclesinstical history, and seems to approuch as near as human intirmity permits to the ideal perfection of Christime virtue. - Macadlay's Eng., (h. 5.
518. BENEVOLENCE, Conscientious, John Wesley. It is estimated that he gave away in the course of his life more than $\$ 10^{0} 0,000$. [Prineipully the income from lis literary works. When the Commissioners of Excise wrote him,] "Wo camot douldt that you lave pate, for which you have hitherto neglected to make an entry," his haconic reply was. "I have two silver teaspoons at London, and two at Bristol ; this is all the plate which I have at present, and I shall not buy any more while so muny around mo want bread."-Stevens' Methodism, vol. 1, 1. 267.
519. - - Jfary Fltcher. [The widow of Rev. Johm Fleteher was as economical as she was bene tolent. Iter expenses never amountad to $£ 5$ a year. During the last year of her life a friend who made up her accounts reports,] that her whole expenditure, on her own apparel, amounted to 19s, $6 d$. Her "poor account" for the same year amounted to nearly $£ 182$. - Stevens' Methodism, vol. 3, p. $2 \vee 8$.
520. - -. Lady IIuntingdon. Lady Huntingdon . . . gave nway, for religious purposes, more thin $\$ 500,000$. She sold all her jewels, and by the proceeds crected chapels for the poor. She relinquished her aristocratic equipage, er expensive residences and liveried servants, that her means of usefulness might be more ample. She purchased theatres, halls. and dilapidated chapels in London, Bristol, and Dublin, and fitted them up for public worship. New chapels were erected by her aid in many places in England, Wales, and Ireland.-Ste'ens' Methodism, vol. 1, p. 168.
521. BENEVOLENCE, Disinterested. Samuel Johnson. A literary lady, of large fortune, was mentioned as one who did grood to many, but by no means " by stealth ;" and instead of "blushing to find it fame," acted evidently from vanity. Jorinson: "l have seen no being who do as mach good from benevolence as she does from whatever motive. If there are such under the earth, or in the clouds, I wish they would come up, or come down. . . . No. sir ; to act from pure henevolence is not possiblide for finite beings. Ituman benevolence is mingled with vanity, interest, or some other motive."-Boswell's Johinson, p. 301.
522. BENEVOLENCE displayed. Curthaginians. The Bishop of Carthuge, from a society less opulent than that of Pome, collected 100,000 sesterces (above £850 sterling) on a sudden call
of eharity to rederen the bretheren of Numidin, who hud been currled awny cmptives by the harbarinns of the desert. Abont a limedred years hefore the relgn of Dedus, the Romme chureh had ${ }^{\text {recelved, in } n \text { single donation, the sum of }}$ 200,000 sesterces from $n$ stranger of Pontus, who proposed to flx his residence in the cupitul. -Ginbon's Rone, ch. 15.
523. BENEVOLENCE, Enforced, By Fine. [Jnmes $I$. songht tinnuchil rellef by a " Benevolence," as it was called-the solleitation of gilts.] Mr. Oliver St. John declined to contribute, and wrote a letter setting forth his rensons for refusal. He was brought into the Star-Chamber, and fined in the sum of $£ 5000$. - Knignt's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 23, p. 303.
524. Benevolence, Example of. Mihomet. IIe hid up no trensure ; he distributed the whole produce of the tithe, which the estublished upon general property and the spoils of war, between his soldiers and the poor. He had made, for his own part, a vow of poverty. He gave nll that he received to the hands and hearts of the poor, to keep for him, as depositaries, elarged to give all buek in henven. The appurtemances of his house, the porticos aljacent to the mosque, the courts of the edifiee, were one vast hospital, where the poor, the widows, the orphans, the infirm, could be seen waiting for nourishment or medicine. They were enlled the "guests of the bench," because they pussed their life seated or lying on the benches of the prophet's house Every night the prophet visited them, comforted them, elad them, fed them with his barley bread and dates. He brought daily a certain number of them into the honse, to tuke their repast with him. He distributed the others, as guests of God, among the wealthiest of his disciples.-Lamantine's Turkey, p. 152.
525. BENEVOLENCE, Excessive, Newing Girl. George Müller then pruyed for a house, for suitable helpers to instruct und tuke care of the children, and that $£ 1000$ sterling might be given him. On the very next day, December 6,1835 , the first donation whs received-namely, 18.-from a poor missionary then visiting at his house.

A few days afterward a poor young woman, who earned about 4 s. weekly by her needlework, contributed $£ 100$, but her donition was courteously declined. When sent for and spoken to on the subjeet, she stated that this money was part of a little property recently left her by her grandfather, who had died ; and that, feeling deeply interested in the contemplated Orphan Work, it wis her desire to give this $£ 100$ toward the Orphan Fund ; but Mr. Müller still refused to accept the contribution. "You are weak and siekly," stid he, "and may need this money for yourself. I fear yon have acted hastily, and may regret the step hereafter." Her reply, however, was, "I have well weighed the matter; the Lord Jesus freely shed IIis precions blood for me, a poor, lost sinner, and slunll I not in return show my love and gratitude to ILim by giving Him this little sum:? Rather than this Orphan Work should not come to puss, I would give every penny I possess toward it." After reasoning further with her on the subject, nad finding she was thoronghly deeided, he at length reluctantly accepted the £100.-Life of Geores MÜцLER, p. 27.
526. BENEVOLENCE by Faith. Grorge Maller. [In his Orphan Work.] Ite hegam withone day:school, but on May 2H, I882, we hud seventy-two, of which thirteen were in Spaln, uttended by neurly one thousand Cutholic chlldren; one was in Italy, flve were in the Einst Indies, six in Demermat anll Essequibo, nnd the others were scittered throughout Enghand and Wales. Ite began with one Sunday-school; on Muy 20, 1882, there were thirty-eight connected with the instlution. One adult sehool only was founded it its commencement, but on May 20, 1882, there were six. There were then ulso in all the various schools nine thousund slx humdred and seventy-ona pupils, and from the formution of the institution up to that time, eighty-elght thousand one hundreal und nineteen children or grown-up persons have heen thught in these one hundred und sixteen sehools. All of them were established simply through the instrumentality of pruyer and faith; and though the annum expenditure connceted with them has for mony yenrs been t 950 , no one has ever been nsked to contribute toward their support, nud every shilling continues to be obtulined in the same minner.-Life of George MUlleia, p. P4.
527. BENEVOLENCE, Forced. Altars of the Churches. [When the Duke of Guise cuptured Cuhis from the English, he nade a proclamition, elarging the inlubitants, in the name of the Frenell king, that] all and every person that were inhabitants of the town of Calnis, having nbont them nny money, plate, or jewels to the value of one gront, to bring the sume forthwith, to hy down upon the high altars of the churches, upon pain of death ; bearing them in hand also that they should be scarelied. IBy renson of which proclamation there wis made igreat and sorrowful offertory.-Knigur's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 7. p. 104.
528. Benevolence, Frustrated. James II. The king was bitterly mortified by the large amount of the collection [for the persecuted IIuguenots] which had been made in obedience to his own call. Ite knew, he said, what all this liberality meant. It was mere Whiggish spite to himself and his roligion. He had alrendy resolved that the money should be of no use to those whom the donors wished to benefit.
. The refugees were zealous for the Calvinistic discipline und worship. James therefore gave orders that none should receive a crust of bread or $n$ busket of conls who did not tirst take the sacrament according to the Anglican ritual. It is strange that this inhospitable aet shonld have been devised by a prince who affected to consider the Test X et as an ontrage on the rights of conscience; for nowever unreasonable it may be to establish a sacramerital test for the purpose of ascertaining whether men are fit for civil or military olifee, it is surely much more unrensonable to establish a sacramental test for the purpose of aseertaining whether in extreme distress they are fit objects of charity.-Macadlay's Enis., ch. 6.
529. BENEVOLENCE, Generous. Cimon. [An Athenian general und statesman.] Cimon. . had necquired a great fortune, and what he had gninedgloriously in the war from the enemy he laid out with ns much reputation upon his fellow-citizens. He ordered the fences of his fields and gardens to
be thrown down, that stringers, ins well us his own comitrymen, might frecly partake of his frult. He had a supper provided at his house every day. in whide the dishes were phain, but sumflent for ammititude of gueals. Every poor ditzen repaired to it it plensure, and lad his diet without care or tromble: by which memes he was cmabled to give proper atemiton to public affairs. Aristotle, bullecd, siges this supper was not pro. vided for all the ritizens in gramem, hat only for those of his own tribe, whild was that of Latin. When he walked ont he used to lave ar retinue of young men, well clothed; and if he luppened to meet un uged ditian in a memn dress, he ordered some one of them to change clothes with him. This was great ant noble. But bexide this, the sume nttembats carried witia them ng gantity of money; and when they met in the market-phace with any necessitons person of tolernble appeneance, they took care to slip some pieces into his hand us privately ne possibile.-Pbutancit.
530. BENEVOLENCE, GGuuing. Ifr. Wilkom. The benevolent IV. Wilson once discovered a clergyman at Bath who, he was informed, was sick, poor, mad had a mumerous family. In the evening he gave $n$ limend diso, reguesting him to deliver it in the most delicate manner, and as from minnkown person. The friend suid, "I will wait upon him early in the morning." "You will oblife me, sir, hy ealling directly. Think of what importunce a good night's rest may be to that poor man.'
531. $\qquad$ . Catherine IThinson. In 1832, when the cholera ilrst uppeared in Eughand, there was a poor woman maned Catherine Wilkinson, who was so impressed with the necessity of clemnliness as a preventive to the disease, that she encouraged her neighbors to come to her comparatively better house, which eomprised a kitchen, a parlor, three small bed-chambers, and a yard, for the purpose of wasling and drying their clothes. The good that was manifest induced some benevolent persons to aid her in extending her operations. The large amount of washing done in one week in a cellar, under the superintendence of this excellent woman, represented the amount of disense and discomfort kept down by her energetie desire to do good without pecuniary reward. Sucll was the origin of public buths and wash-honses, which Cotherine Wilkinson had the satisfaction of seeing matured in Liverpool in 1846, in a large establishment under the corporation, to the superintendence of which she and her loushmad were appointed. Kniait's Eng., vol. 8, ch. 22, p. 393.
532. BENEVOLENCE, Incorporated for. Celomy of Georgiu. [James Oglethorpe plamed the colony as an asylu:n for the poor, for imprisoned debtors, and for persecuted Protestants.] A charter . . . phaced it, for twenty-one yeurs, under the guardianship of a corporation, "in trust for the poor." The common senl of the corporation, having on one side a group of silk-worms at their toils, with the motto, Son sibi, sed aliis-" Not for themselves, hut for others"-expressed the disinterested purpose of the patrons.-Bancrofi's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 24.
533. BENEVOLENCE injarious. Constantinople. [Constantine the Great encournged emigration to Constantinople by his great liberality.] The frequent und regular distributions of wine
and oil, of corn or hremd, of money or provishons, had almost exempter the porese citizen of Romo from the neressaty of habor. The mapnithecone of the tirst Cusars was la some mensure imitnted is the fommer of ('onstanthon) ; lint his Illeerality, howevar it misht exelte the apphase of the perople, lins incurred the censure of posterity. The annual tribute of corn imposed npon Eigypt was upplied to ferid a hazy mad tusolent people. - Ghams's Ronse, ch. 17.
53.1. BENEVOLENCE insulted, Abraham
 vivit Mr. Lincoln twice to argue adefone. By his own showing he proved the justier of his pmaishment. He took much prectons thae nt earla interviow. Ihr forecel his way the third the before the President, and went over the same argument. Mr. Lincoln made no repls.] Turning very ubruptly, loe sudal: "Wedl, Str. President, I see that yourare fully determined not to do me justice." "This was too aggravating for Mr. Lincoln. Manifesting, however, no more feeling than that indicated by a slight compression of the lips, he very quicily arose, . . . .tad then suddenly seizing the defunct offarer by the cont-colhar, he marched him forcibly to the door, suving, as be cjected him, . . . "Sir, I qive yom fuir warning never to show yourself in this room ngain. I cim benr censure, but not insult !"Raymond'a Lincolen, p. 743.
535. BENEVOLENCE an Investment. Spinners. [Samael (rompton endenvored to concenl his secret after inventing the "mule," which ufterward revolutionized the manufacture of cotton. But his superior yarn nwakened suspicion. Manufacturers sought admission to his house; they climbed up to the windows to look in. So great washis embarrassment, that he whs obliged to destroy the mathine or give it to the public.] The manufacturers made a subseription "as a reward for his improvement in spinning." .. The whole sum subseribed was £67, 6s. Bul. The list is curionsly interesting, as containing among the lumf-guinea subseribers the names of many Bolton firms now of great wenth and eminence as mule-spimers, whose colossal fortunes may be said to have been based upon this singularly small investment.Kniaht's Ena., vol. 7, ch. 3.
536. BENEVOLENCE, Joy of. Abrahrm Lincoln. One night Schuyler Colfax left all other business to ask him to respite the son of a constituent who whs sentenced to be shot . . . for desertion. He heard the story, though he was wearied out with incessunt calls, . . . and then replied: "Some of our generals complain that 1 impair diseipline and subordination in the army by my pardons and respites; but it makes me rested after a hard day's work, if I cmn find some good excuse for saving a man's life, and I go to bed happy as I think how joyous the signing of my name will make him and his family and his friends." And with a happy smile beaming over that care-furrowed face, he signed the name that saved that life.-Raymond's Lincoln, p. fal
537.
ichael Faraday. When Faradiay began to be famous in England as a chemist, he was frequently applied to by men of business to analyze substances and perform other operations in what is called con-
mercind chemistry. This kind of business ins. creased to sulela inf extent that an immense fort. une wis whthin his rench, mind ho foumd that ho
 grating selence. Ihaving no childrein, and being blessed witha wife whos sympathized whth hís persules, it was not dimbenli for him to choose the mohler part. "This son of a hacksmith," says lis friend 'lymdall, " and upprentiecel to n luookbinder. had to derejle hetwern a fortune of Elato, (nte) on the one wide, mad his undowered
 died a poor mam. but his was the glory of bobiling aloft umong the mations the seichitite name of Laghand for a periond of thiley yans." Ame this glory he anjoyed ; lint liar dearar to him was the love which his surress in extemdiner the aren of knowledge hronght him. "Tymhall," sald be onee, taking his friemd hy the lumd-the hand that had just written a review of Finmday's works-" Tyndall, the sweretest reward of my work is the sympathy nniderol-will which it has cansed to tlow in upon me from nll quaters of the world." Of all the sons of men, those who lemctit mankind most and get from monkind lonst (thent is, considering the servires they remider), are gembine men of science. The silary uttarehed to this professorship of chemistry, mule forever ilhastrious by Furulay's having held it, was $\mathrm{E}^{\prime}$ (G) n yenr, the use of three rooms, with furd mind conilles enough to warm mid light thein.-CyclolesDIA OF BIOG., p. 785.
538. BENEVCLENCE, Large, For IIugupnots. [James II. had announced that a collertion would the taken in every church in the kingidom for the persechted Inguenots. It was designed for political ends.] It had leen expected that, aecording to the pructice usual on such occasions, the people would be exhorted to libernatity from the pulpits. But James was determined not to tolerate declamutions aganst his religion and his ally. The Archbishop of Canterhury was therefore commanded to hinform the clergy that they must merely rend the brief, and must not presume to preach on the sufferings of the French Protestants. Nevertheless, the contributions were so large, that, after all dedluctions, the sum of $£ 40,000$ was pald into the chamber at London. Perhnps none of the munificent subscriptions of our own age has borne so great a proportion to the menns of the mation. [James frustruted its npplicition. See No. 527.]-Macaulay's Enc., ch. 6.
539. BENEVOLENCE, Ministerial. Thomas Coke. [Rev. Thomins Coke, 1.L.I)., the first Bishop of the Methodist Church, won the title of the "Foreign Ninister of Methodism." He crossed the Athantic eightern times, drfraying himself the expenses. He represented] in his own person, down to his death, the whold missionary operations of Methorlism, as their ollichal and sole director, lavishing upon them his affluent fortune, and giving more money to religion than any other Methodist, if not any other Protestant, of his times. Dying at last a veteran of nearly seventy years, $n$ missiomary himself, on his way to the East, he was luried beneath the waters of the Indian Ocean. - Stevens' M. E. Cir., vol. 2, p. 154.
540. BENEVOLENCE misconstrued. Dr. Bateman. When Oates, after his scourging, was car-
ried lito Newgate lisemsible, mbd, asall thought. in tho last agons, . . . he had bern hiled, nud his wommds had heren dressed hy Batemme. 'This was inn olfomer not to le forgiven. Bateman wise nrrested mud halicted. The withessess agalast hlm were moll of infmons elmaractermon, too, who wero nworting away thelr own liver. None of them hud yet got his parilon: and it was a pojular sayligg, that they thatird for prey, like tame cormoriants, whth ropen round their mecks. The primencr, stupetled hy illoess, was muble tonriculate or to moderstand what passed. Ilis son mod dhughtar stourl liy him itt the lar. They remd as wall as they eomith mome notes which hie had sot down, and iexmmed his whthesses. It was to lifle purpose. Ile was eonvicted, hamged, mid quartered.-Macadiay's ENa., ch. 5 .

SEI. BENEVOLENCE, Power of. Jwh IItmard. Nomun, perhaps, hus (lever had such power ovor crimimals as John lloward. 'There was a tervible rebrellion in ome of the Lomelon prisons, when two humberd ruthnis, driven mud hy ernOlty, ware gnthered in the prison-yurd, threntening danth tonny mun who should npproneh them. Hownrd insistal on grohag in mong them, and dlad mo, in spite of the atilece of the juilers and the contronties of hls friomis. Ilis very appenrunce disnrmed thom, mal they listemed to his quiet und remonable remonstrances in respectfal sllence. He listencel putiently in his turn to a recitnl of their grievances, after which he pointed out the folly of their nttempthing to resist the anthorities, ailvised them at once to submit, and promised to make their complaints known. They took his ndvice at lengeh, and wemt pencefully to their cells. - Cycloi'edia of Biot., p. 57.
642. BENEVOLENCE, Premature. Goldamith's Futher. We were told that untversal benevolenee was what first cemented society; we were taught to ronsider all the wants of munkind as our own; to regard the human face dirine with: affection and esteem; he wonnd us up to be mere machines of pity, and rendered us incapnble of withstanding the slightest impulse made either by real or fictitious distress. In a word, we were perfectly instructed in the art of giving away thousands lefore we were taught the neeessury qualiflemtions of getting a farthing.-InVing's Goldmuith, ch. $\stackrel{2}{2}$.
543. BENEVOLENCE, Pure. Goldamith. IIe was enghged to break finst with a college inmate one rlay, but failed to make his appenrance. His friond repaired to his room, knocked at the door, and was bidden to enter. To his surprise he found Goldsmith in his hetl, immersed to his chin in fenthers. A serio-comie story exphined the cireumstance. In the course of the preceding evening's stroll he had mat with a woman with five children who implored his charity. IIer husband was in the hospital ; she was just from the country, a strmiger, und destitute, without food or shelter for her helpless off:pring. This was too mueh for the kind hrart of Goldsmith. Ite was almost as poor as herself, it is true, und had no money in his pocket; but he brought her to the college gate, gave her the blankets from his bed to cover her little brood, and part of his clothes he gave for her to sell and purchase food; and, finding himself cold during the night, had cut open his bed and buried him-
 ch. 2.

SAA. BENETOLENCE, Religioun. Mhthmot, The elurity of the Aohammedans dearvolv to the minmid remilon; und the Korna repentedly in-
 pensable daty, the relle of the hatlgent and un. forthate: Shatomet, protham, is the only lawgiver who has dethat the precise masiare of charlty; the mandard may vary whith the degree mat hature of property, ins it consmas cither ha money, in corn or ratile, in fruits or merrhandise: but the Naswalman den's not necomplinh the law maless be hestows a tuth of his revemue; mad it his romsedence areroses ham of Trand or extortion, the tenth, amber the blen of restintion, is endarged to a fifth. Beansolenere is the fommdathon of justice, since we are forhin to injure those whom wrave boume to aswist, - (immon'm Matometr, p. 品.
545. - Bishop) Acterins. [Roman history mentions the charity of a bikhel, Satclas of Amidn, whose mane might have dignifled the suintly malemar, slall not be lost in obsIlvion. Bohdly decharing that vises of gold and silver nre useless to a Gex who mether cates mor drinks, the generons prehate sold the plate of the churs of Amidn ; employed the price in the raclemption of seven thousman Perwian captives; supplied their wants withalfertiomate librality ; and dismissed them to thrir malse comatry to inform their king of the trae spirit of the relierlon which he pursechted. - Ghimox's Rome: ch. $3 ?$.
5.46. -Lulty Ifurtimylon. One day at eonert the then Prinere of Wabes anked Lady Charlotte E-, "Where is my Lady Ithmingdon, that she is so seldom here?" The lady of fashion replica, with a sucer, "I suppose praying with her heggars." 'The prine shook his head, nud said: "Paty ('harlote, when I am dying I think I shall tue hap py to serme the skirt of Laty llaming don's mante, to carry me up with her to hemven."
5.17. BENEVOLENCE, Royal. E'mp. Trujan. He whe like ral in his domations to the peophe, lint they were not, tike those of other emperers, the mean bribes of a despot; they were the largessise of a bationt priace, for the suppert of the wretcherl and indigent. The chiddren of the poor were edurated at his expense and it was computed that two millions of destitute persoms were manamed from his private parse. These charges weresuppliol hy a wadiordered ecomomy in his own fortume, and a reruhambinistration of the pmblie timares. He lived himself always with ancient simplicity, and he emriched the state by a carefal attention to the minutest artieless of publie: expenditure. [udar hain excellent mende of governmem ererything enjoyed its dhe con-sideration.-TyTusits Bist., Book 5 , ch. 1 .
548. BENEVOLENCE, Self-sacrifting. John Horard. [hemer sent for,] he was determined togo. The rain was falling in torrouts-n roll Decmber rain-and the wiad was howing a gale. Ashe could not, without much dehy, procure a vehicle, he momated an old dray horse amd rode the twenty-four miles through the tempest. IIt arrived to tind his patient dying [of hospital feverj. Ie wied, however, some powerfalmedi-
rinem 11 кon her, with a vew to exple merspiration ; mal, In erder tonsererthin whe ther they werg probluchag the wishere for dfeet, he lif terd the bedclothere mal fritt ol' her arm. As he dides so, than ethavia from har horly was no offonsue that has conde mentrely embare 1 . She died somen after. and her retminel to (hersom. 'Fhree days hater
 tion of hif loger and palafill ride, and the show
 of demh, had remdered has astem Mable to then rontaghon, wheh had serack him, us he beliowed, at the momen a' hiv hifing the bedelothes. -

519. BENEVOLENCE, systematio. ,foh" W'sley. Whan his own income wan hat £30) n bar,


 allowanc!, and gave away eles. 'The hast haser. tion in his private jourmil, written with a trembing lamal, reade lias: "For upwarl of dighty six yame I have hept my meromats cancly: I will not attompu it mat lomgrir, heing satistherl with the rontinual conviction that I satwe all! (ann, and giveall I call-that is, all I have." stoveas Metmonesm, vol. 1, p. Mis.
S5O. BENEVOLENCE a Test. " Giving-lirints." A poor ('hrivthan woman living at some dictance from Bristol, a cripple, who hegan by
ing one promy fur weck ona of her linlo earn-
futa the work on Ashley [own, was so blessed and prospereet by the Lorl, that in time she whe ahle to atford a workly contribution of six whil lings for the orphans. L'pon sue or mason har gift was wrapped up in a little piece of parar, inside which these words were writholl " Give; give; give; he exergiving. If you are living, you raill be gieng. These arha are mut gicing are not living."-Lıfe or Geohar Müılen, p. 43.
551. BENEVOLENCE, Troasure of. E'pituph. The epituph of Elwarl, surmmel, from his misfortune, the blind, from his virtues, the givel. earl, haculcates with mach ingenaity a nornd sentence, whish may, however, be ahased by thoughtless gentrosity. After a grateful commemoration of the tifty-five vears of union mat happiness which he enjoyed with Mabel his wile, the good ent thas speaks from the tomb:
"What wo gave, wo lave ;
What we spent, we hat ;
What we liff, we lost."
-(inmиs's Rome, rit. 61.
5.52. BENEVOLENCE, Unwise, Lequ!). [A hady wrues: " Mrs. Willimus whs blind before she was nequained with ler. Johnson. She had many resourees, though nonm very great. With the Sliss Wilkiasons she gemerally passed a juat of the vear, mad reroived from them presents, and from the tirst who died a lequey of rothes and money. The last of them, Nr , Jame, left herm anmal rent ; but from the blomberine manner of the will, I fear she never reaped the benetit of it. That haly left money to erert :m hospital for anrient mads; hut the mamber she had alloted being toogreat for the domution, the Dottor [Johnsthi] suid it would be better to expunge the word muintrin, and put in to starce suth a number of old mails. They asked him, What mame should begiven it? He replied, 'Let it be called Jenny's Whim'-the name of a well-ktown tavern near

Chelsen, fit former duyn." matwhai'm Jolls. mon, DP IDN.
 Firmin, a Iandon rithan, wis ond of the land
 [100s], "for mething the yor low work "- that is. lay providing the lator ont of a common pabll. shork, which could not be provided ly commer-
 whome reforene to the demmed of the cosmanmars, or making more peor he monderdlag the prohiners lat were prevonty in her marke.

55.t. BEQUESTS for Spiritual Benefita. Nirw sinstiret. [3.1. 1the-1N角] The will at the pr-

 rys berpmothed to lore high altar of the whery or



 cear burning ; the chmes ha the stepple to be res pared; a pridest to hase a losuae to dwell in, amd at every meal to repent he mane of the testator, that they that heme it may sas," "fod have mere' $y$ on his som," which greatly may relieve him.

It was this undoubted conthlemen in the prayers of the priesthood that mate the charela
 (1.). 4, P. 120 .
D.55. BEREAVEMENT, Comfort in, "'mmin,l" buring the perlouls herween the parostime of the fever, be ofreupied the time whin livining to passages from the sacred volume, or be a re signed or despairing reference, to the diath of hifs datughter. "henem to me," he said to his Whfe in ome of thome intervals, "har lifisth of st. Panl to the Ihilippians." she real the se words: "I know bath how to be abmsed, nat I know how to thomel: worvohere and in all thinges I mom instructed both tio be full and to be lungry, hoth to abomad and to mulfer hoed. I can do ill ithings through Christ, which strongtheneth me." The reader puasd. "That verse," mind Cromwell, "once sated my life when the death of my aldest born, the infant Oliver, piereed my heart like the harp) blade of a pon-

556. BEREAVEMENT, Depression by. swithe/f. [llis som Iterhert died when nine yoms odid.] From his marly disclphime in the stoical philosophy some help now was gatard; from his active mot elastio mind the grain was more: but these would have been insulthe ient 60 suppon him whont a heartielt and ever-presemt fath hay what he had lest was not lose furever. A great chunge had inderel comer bum him. Ite set his bouse in order, mul mate arrangements as if his. own death were at hand. He resolved not to be
 hand recicived i's death-wombl; he felt ans if ho hat passed at ence from beyberel to the dectine of life. Ite trierl dutifully fo make head agmanst his drpression, but at times with poor suchess. -Dowden's Soltury, ch. 6.

## 557. BEREAVEMENT, Distress of. Abrchiom

 Lincoln. In the spring of 1862 the President spent several chays at Fortress Mouroe, awaiting military operations on the P'eninsula. favorite diversion was reading Shakespear.One day . . oproning to kilue Jolon, lue reme from
 "ails ber hoprivened lay: . . . Dr: Dinerala said: "(ollomel, didyon ever dremin of a low I riend, mal feil that yon werr lowling swert commombon

 *i my bey Willie." oncomer whl "mothon.
 alond -lhymosim liacons, p. Bisi.

Biv. BEREAVEMENT, Flotitious. $\quad$ "ren |When quern Amme lowi lir hablamil,
 wemed, in the erye of tho warlal, to lee pertis.

 day he died she whe bher vary heren and lamity
 ment in the romble where he lowal to it, lant it Was aftorward dimernerel that h Wia owing whe rombuiene which it gave for comer in-



Bing. BEREAVEMENT, Forgetitigg, tiphs.
 Thame, cill the death of her wom. I vial it womled be very divaresing to 'Thatle, hat she womld soon forpet it, is she hall so many himge to think of. Jonssos: "No, sir ; Thate will formet it thst. She has mane things blat she muty thimh ot: Je lus many thinge that he minat think of," This was a wery just romark umen the ditheront elferen
 and ensy mind, and those serions aignemems


560. BEREAVEMENT, Memory of, l'pot Howlarorth. "Reforring once," suys hi pricmil Mr. Aubrey de Vire, "\$o two young children of his who hamd diod about forty yours previons. 1 , he described the detnils of their ilmense with an exaroness mad an imperansito of tromblen ex. citeonemt and an might have torn expecterl if the herenvement had taken phace but a few werks before. The hase of time seremed to have heft the sorrow submereed indeed, but still in all its tirst freshaces. Divers Woblsworm, ch. \&.

Sill. BEREAVEMENT, Tears of. Int, in I Wrll atcr. ha dhe timu a datugher was bern to them. the little Girace Wraniter who was wo wherfally precocions mat ngrecable. Inhappily the inherited her mother" delisathe constitition, and she died in chidelowal. There time in his lift, it is satil, Damied Whaster wept commbively. One of these oreasioms was when la land "inn the hed this darding girl, who hat diod in his trms, and bumed awiy from the sipht of her

562. BEREAVEMENT, Weakness in, , himes Hittr. [His wife died when he was ahsent trom home.] She had strugghed with him through powery: had often checered his fanting sprit when Jxene down by doubt, jurplexth, and dis. appointment; and iften afterwarll har pansed on the threshold of his honse, untble to summon courage to enter the room where he was newer more to meet "the comfort of his life."-Smbes' Braef Btotiraplites, p. 38 .
568. BETROTHMENT, Early. First Robert Ped. Willimm Y'utes' chlest chid was a girl,

 mirnlag from lils linrd day's work, lice wonld lake the lithe girl upon his kure, und suy to hur:
 to whlich the chilal womble ratily maswar, "E'e." Its suls chilil womlal do. "'lyen l'll walt lor there, Nolly ; I'll wall there, smil imsur rlase." Sud






 (1) liona., p. Fill.
54.2. BIBLE, Adaptation of the (inlumial ('inf.

 laking the lives at their friments. Whan the

 lard, light 'Thon ngalast them lant lgat ngmiast
 us dual luefore the whod. l.omi, who is like nuto There, whodeliverest the peor from him that is too strong for him: Lami, how long wilt Thon look 'on?: Awnke, and staml up to julge my paarrel; avenge 'Thon my entase, my God anil my larel. Ami ns lor my tomgue it slatl be talking of Thy righteonsmess mat of 'lhy praise all the day long." After this the | Eplocepme minister, Kav. Durhéf mexpeetudly lmars Luto un exlempore prayer for Ameriea, for Comgress, for Massachusetis, and espectially for lbosfon, wilh the earnestaces of the best divines of Now Eng-laml.-Isancuront's U. S., vol. T, ill. 11.
565. BIBLE, Comfort from the, lBuming of' Dererficle, Dfows. A.D. 1 oft). On the hast night fin Febrmary . . at the nppronth of morning the wnfathfol sentinels retired. . . [the Freneln nud Indians som followed within flimpalisules]. The village was burnt. . . but few esemped : forty-seven were killed; one limultod and fwolve, finchuling the minister amd his fumbly, were mate conptives. One homr aftur sumpe the party began its return to ('anadia. But who womld know the loorrors of that winter mareh throngh the widelerness " 'Two man starved to death. Dial a young child werp from fatigur, or a ferhle woman tottur from maruish whler the burden of hor own offsprines, the tomalmwe stilled eomplaint, or The helphes infant was east onf "pon the smow. Ennice Willians, He wifeof the ministere, had not forgotfen her lsible: and when lhey rexted by the wayside, or ut night matulheir comidh of hourhes of evergreen strewn on the show. lle savages allowed lar to read it. Insing bur roerontly recovered frem continement, lier strengeth failed
she commenderl her dive cophive childrem, numer (fod, to their father's ante : mand then one bow from atommhat earled her sorrows. Bancroort's L'. S., vol. 3, ch. ¿21.
548. BIBLE, DIffusion of the. T'yurlale. Tyndale passed from Oxford to Combridge to feel the full impulse given liy the appermane there of the Ne w Testament of Emamus. From that moment one thought was at his henrt. He " perceived by experience bow that it was impossible to estublish the liy peopla in my truth exerpt the Seripture were phanly hid hefore hadr eyes in


 shatl know mone of Hae Sorlptare thon thom doas." Ibit ho was it limen of forty luefore hils dremon In'came fred. . . it was monon medfal (1) guil línghand if' hia purimen wis to loble. "I umberateral at the lise now only that there was no





50\%. BIBLE, Dlacoveries in the. Martin Ifuther. Jllomigh ho lani Inew a jowinl roung follow, ho

 H10 $16=0$ spent considemblas of his time In the


 ed, he notieed that bare were many more texts, 'pistles, mad gosprels than he hand romd for the prifogne of the charela or heard ceplatned in the pulpit. And as be turned over the pmgen of the Old Trestament, hls attention was arrested by Hac story of Sammel :and Itamath, which he larrietly rend with great joy,-REAN'N Jatilitt, 11. 28.

5**. BIBLE diaplaoed. /By Glores. [At the wolemin entry of ['lilip and Jary into Lomelon,
 other alecorntions of the publle pheces, the consdult in Graee Chured fireet whe pminted with devices of the linn worthies, und of llenry VIII. [the father of the quecon] nad Edward VI. Thenry was represented with a iblble in his hand, on whilh was written Verlom Dei. The Bishop of Winchester, noting the book in Itenry VIll's hand, shortly ufterwnrd ablled the painter before hins, und with vile worels, calling him trinitor, anked why, and who bude him describe Khis Ilenry with $n$ book in his lnmel, as is nforesaid, threntening him therefore to go to the Fleet. The puinter limmbly mpologizad. nud saded he thought be had dane well. "Nny"," suid the bishop," "it is ngainst the queen's Contholice proceedings." And so he painted him slortly nfter, itastemil of the book of Verlmun Dei, to linve in his handsa new pair of gloves.-K Natat's Eng., vol. 3, (h, i, p. it.
569. BIBLE doubted. John Buny/m. [hefore his conversiond Bungan whs larelly diatt with. "Whole tlonels of bhasphemins," lie says, "ngrainst Gobl, Christ, und the Seriptures, were poured upon my wirit ; plestions agatust the very being of (God amd of lis maly leloved Son, as whether there was in trubh a Cool or Charist or no, and whether the Iloly Scriptures were not railier a fible and comaing story than the holy nud pure Werd of Genl." " llow can you tell," the tempter whispered, " but hant the Tiarks have as good a seripture to prove their Mahamat the Saviour, us we have to prove our desiss is? Could I think that so many tens of thousinds, in se many countries and kingiloms, shoulal be withont the knowledge of the right way to heavenif there were indeed a heaven-and that we who lie in neorner of the anth shomblat no be blessed llecewith? Every one doth think his own religien the rightest-both Jews, Moors, mad Pagims ; and low if all omr failh, und C'brist, and

Horiphira mbonld lue but '"thlak wo' (ow:"-

570. BIBLE, The Arst. Fliot'*, Alwift bulf a erontury uftor King Jammé (ramslathon of the
 Imdimat-the firest Bilide prliled in Amerion. NTEVA, Nx' M. F. ('II., vol, 1, I. :21.

历71. BIBLE, The best Glft. ('oronution. [When Quern lilizalueth manlo lure coronulion


 riedsly rowarel, was lot down unto her, by usilk
 both har lamela shar rereiverel it: thesi sho klased 1t, afturward applled it to hor loremat ; ind hatly hold it up, thaskling the city experchally for this gift, ned jromishag tolne ulilggent remberthereof. -KNiturt's ENo., vol. it, (h. K, j. 111.
579. BIBLE, Imperilled by the. Richafl
 fore the liskioj) of lathlon, charged with herosy. II $0^{-}$] wiss terrified inforn mimlssion of some of the erlmes of whirli he wat meressed, one of whlels wis that be hat in his posmession the (opistles mel gospents in Eaglishi, und "Wyollifice dammabo Works." Ila was sebt Intck lo prisen, und two days nfter was lomal hangiag in hív cell. A roroner's laguest charged the hisbog's chatsorilar and othare ollterers will morilor, hut it was matn-
 suliclde. The hishop end clereg hal the farredlhe folly to lregin a uew procerss of luresy ugainst the dime body, which wiss mijulgent ginity, und, aceorling to the semence, hurnt in Nimithticle.


57:3. BIBLE, An incendiary, Riqu of Jomes II. The elergy ware stricily charged not tor refleet on the IRoman Catholie religion in their diweourses. The chanerollor took on hinsself to semi the macers of the Privy Commeil romme to the few printers mad booksellers who combld then the fonnd in Edinhorgh, elmeging them not to pablish any work without his licronse. It was well understond that this order was intomeded to prevent the circulation of Protestant trentises. One honest stationer told the mossengers that he had in his shop it book whiteh refleeted, in very comrse torms, on popery, and begered formiy whether he: might sell it. 'They naked to see it, und he showed them n coply of the Bible. - Ms: cathay's ENu., cils. 6.
574. BIBLE indestruatible, Priscution. The phalosophacrs. . ham diligently studied the mature nme genins of tho (liristian redigion ; mod ns they were not ignorant that the specolative doetrines of the faith wore supposed to be contained in the writings of the prophets, of the evangrisists. and of the mpostles, they inost prolmbly suggested the order that the bishops mad presbyters shond deliver all their sucred books into the hands of the magistrutes, who were commanded, umler the severest penalties, to lum then in a public und solemn manner. By the same edict the property of the chureh was at once confiseated, and the severnl parts of whieh it might consist were either sold to the highest bidder, unjted to the Inmperial domain, bestowed on the cities and corporations, or granted to the solicitntions of rapacious courtlers. . . . The Christians, thongh
they cheerfully ramigneal the ornamenta of thatr charchas, ramolveil bot lolincroupt their rolighons



57\%. BIBLE, Influence of the. fromirell. I kront imm is evor the geranilitulton ol the spitit












 (1) han: hiv religions bins comethatiol the lualf of

576. BIBLE, Monopoly in the, lritish Ifonopr
 lhat dide mot cherlali, and did not passerss, ílies linglivh lsibla: And yet ter print llat bible in

 was server printerl there till the hand beremas:

577. BIBLE omitted. (inrmation of , Iames II. James hat orderal Nimeroft to abrialere the ritunl. 'J'her remsion pmblicely usslemed was that. Her day was for short for alf that was to les done ; hat whevere examinesthe changer which Were inmer will see that the real objeet was la remowe sobuc things highly ollamive tollor relig-

Ther cremony of presweting the sowropign with a rlehly-bomad copy of the Eaglish Bihlo. mal of cohorting lim to prize nhove all enrthly treasaros a volame whirla ho had bera tatght to regard ns monlterated wilh fiase doctrime, was


57 . BIBLE, A people's. W"yrliffe. With thr tacit approval of the primate of $a$ charrh which, from lie time of Wyeliffe. had held the trmaslation and reading of the Bible in the common tongue to be larexy and a crime pmishable with fira, Erammas boblly avowed his wish for a Bible open and intrilig gible to all. "I wish that even tho wankest womm might ram tho goxpels and the cpistles of St. Panl. I wish that they wore trmashaled into all limgunges, so as to be read amil understood not only by sioots nad Irishmen, hat even by Surucomeand Torks. But the tirst step to their being read is to manke them intelligible to the ronder. I long for the clay when the lashandman shatl sing portions of then to himsedf ns loe follows the plough; when the weaver shall ham them to the tune of his shatthe; when the traveller shall while away with their stories the watiness of his journey."-

578. BIBLE, Prohibition of the, Inqland. In 1543 an act whs pussed which limited the renting of the Bible and the Now 'restument in the English tongue to noblemen and gentlemen, and forbarle the reating of the same to "the lower sort" - to artifleers, prentices, journeymen, serving-men, husbmilmen, und laborers,
nnd to wornti, muler pain of imprisomment. -

560. $\qquad$
 tions, in liblo.] There was at (mombinge friar,
 wion demenmed the reading of the bible by the vulatr: fur the baker, Jue sid, who fomind it written that a litt, leamen would arrint the whoie homp, would givo us had lireat; and the plowelman womld he afraid to hatwer. when he learmed that io he looked back from his plomer In. were mutit for the kingdom of heaven. -

.5WI. BIBLE, Protected by the. Joh"l himer. The yommer puern [. Mary], feeling the mecessity of serouring the grood-will of such a man, succreded in attracting hime the pmace. II 0 upperarec! in his ('nlvinistic drese, a short cloak thrown over his shouleler, the Bihle moler his arm. "Satan," satil he, "cammot prevail againat a man whose left hamd bears a light to illmmine his right, when he semrelnes the lloly Sropiptures in the homes of night." - LamidiTINE's MARy StUART, eh. 7.

5 52. BIBLE, Searching the "Bill $1 / 1$ the." There was wihd enthusiasm enomgh in some of the followars: of Whitetiedd and Wesley,
but tisese carnest men left $n$ mark. . . The obsemre voming stments. . were libst alled "Siaramentarians", then "Bibla Moths," and finally " Mchodists."-Knmar's ENa., vol. ${ }^{2}$, ch.
583. BIBLE, Three Senzes in. Sirchenlurg. The Wiret does not beloner 10 nuen alome, hit is the posersion likewise of the angeds of heaven, to whom it weals different forms, aceording to their lowe and intelligence. In general it may Ine said fo have three senses or meanings: Firsi, a celestial sonse, apprebanded by the celestial or highest ancels; scoondly, a spifitual semse, apprehended ly a lower range of angelic minds, lace spiritual ; and thirdly, a natural sense, with which we are all familiar, writen down to the comprehernsion of the lowest, most worlelly, and semsiat of men- He Jews. - Whates Sivenex3BOR6: P. NO).
 son. [Buiner a victime to tha prerserution of James II. arainat Protestants ho was sentenced to lre thored for publishing a tract against the overthrow of Protestantism by the wse of the army. ble sulfored with most combarooms (11-
 afterwami to one of his mose intimate friomels, that thi lext of sicripture, which amme sudment ly into his mind, He endural har aross, amb
 portal him in his bitter jommer that lae comble have sumer at palm while the exerenioner was doing his ollice, with as murde comporate and
 thongh. at the same time, lu hat a quick seme of everv tripe whirll was erivell him, with a whip of nime corche knottet, to the momber of three
 4, (h. 95. 1). 411 .
58.5. BIBLE and Superstition, The. C'ifolime Thdiens. The ludians revered the volmo rathor than its doctrines : abd, with a fond superitition, ther embraced the lrook, kissed it, amd heli
it to their bromsts amel hemds, as if it had been an amblet. . . As the colonists . . . had no Whaner with thein, there were some among the ludians whos inmanined the English wrote not bora of woman, and therefore mot mortat; that they were men of ath ohateration rivern to im-
 (ll. 3.

5*6. BIBLE-READING forbidden. Ejuglitul.

 mons mot daly mpointed reading the Bibla alomd in my charib. The man who sthent to know the truth might mase over the chatmed volume, but be was not to read any poriton of it to the lese instructed bystanders. Noblemen and genthemen might reid the Bible atoud to the it families. Jadiow might omly rad it privately, and so also might merelants. "The qualitien perenission to read the Suriptites [was] . . . extemded toall hut artiticers, jrentices, journcymen, and serv-ing-men. - KNunt"s Exa., vol. ¿، (h. 29, p. 492.
587. BIGOTRY disclaimed. I'rayer. In tha Continental Congress, Mr. Jay, a member from New York, spoke against oproning the procedings with jriyer, on the gromme that as there were in that lindy Episeopaliams, Quakers, Amahaptists, Prosbyterians, mind ('omgregationalists, they would haidly be able to join in the same at of worship. Therenpor Mr. Sammel Alams, a strict Congregationatist, arose and said he was no bigot, and could lewar a prayer from a gentleman of piety and viatue who was, at the same time, a frionid to his country. He then mover that Mr. Duché, ata Episcopalian dergyman, rend pravers to the Congress. The motion was calriad, and the prayers were read.- An. Civ., "ふinttef AndMs."

5**. BIGOTBY, Papal. Pilns I. [lie had distinguished himself as an incuisitor.] A more furious bigot never sat on the papal throme; and his bigrotry was more terrible from the circumstance that it was consciontions. When he sent at foree to the aid of the French Catholies, he told their leater " to take mo IIngumot prisomer, but instantly to kill every one that fell intolis hamds." When the savage Drave of Nla was bitchering without remorse in the Notherlands, the Holy Father semt liam at consecrated latt and sword, in admiration of his Christian provecelings.-


5®D. BIGOTRY, Protestant. Miry sturt. [The evoning belore her exereution Hary Stuart, Quern of Leots, desired the preselue of her prest and almoner : hat she was refosed, amd Wits informed that in the phace of her conferssor whe might have the spitinalal asoistance of the bean of Pehorboromah. 大he neressarily de-

-9O. BIGOTRY, Puritanic. I" I'r!!" $r$. TWhan the beriy of thandes l. was deperitedin the vanlt for lumial. the envernor of st. (irorge's (astlel forbade the rhareh-service to la performed, thromgh his biguted revolve that, the Common Prayce having lewn put down, he wonld not sulfer it io be read in the garrizon where he: rommamderl-Kivmints Jivi., vol. 4, ©h. S, 1). 11.
691. BIGOTRY, Strange. Pil!rime. It at ses. sion of the gemeral court of the colony [af Das.
sachusetty. held in 16:31, a haw was passed restricting the right of suffrate. It was cmated that none but members of the chureh shonid be permitted to vote at the colonial eltertions. The choice of governor, deputy-governor, and assistant comacillors - es thas phaced in the hands of a small minori Nearly three fomeths of the people were exchated from exerefing the rights of fremen. Taxes were levied for the suppert of the grospel ; oathe of ohedience to the magis. trates were rectuirel; attendane upon poblite worship was antored by lan; nome hat elaterhmembers were eligible to oflecers of trust. It is strange that the very men that had so reconty, through perils bey sea and hand, (sanaped with only their lives to find religions freedom in mather continent, sbould have bermen their career with intoldame and proseription. Fhe only excuse that can be fonnd for the pross inconsistency and injustice of such legishation is, that bigotry was the vice of the age rather than of the Puritans.-Rompatio \& L. S., ch. 13.
592. BIRTH, Accident of. Bomaparte. [Born] on the 15th of Angust, 1769 . . . [at A jacerio, Corsica, reecntly won to France by arms]. Had the young Napoleon seed the light two months earlier, he would have leven by birth an Italian, not a Frenchman.-Abuorts Niroleon B., vol. 1, ch. 1.
593. BIRTH concealed. Abrahim. The Ishmatlite Arabs. a call in their hooks their father Abranam El Khalit-Allah, or the friend of God. His father Ahor, say they, was one of the great vassals of Nimrot, a sort of fublous Jupiter of the Babylonian Olympus. Nimrod, frightened by a prophecy which monomeed to him the birth of an infant superior to other men and to himself, forbade all int reourse between the sexes in his dominiens. Abraham was bern through a breach of this order. Dis parents, to elude the anger of Nimrod, concealed his birth. They had him hid and momed in a caverr ontside the city.-Lamantineis Tunker.
59.4. EIRTH, Humble. Gebrini. In a ugarter of the city [Rome] whieh was inhabited only by mechanies and Jews, the marriage of an innkeeper and a washerwoman produced the future deliverer of Rome. From such parents Nicholas Rienzi Gabrini could inherit noither dignity nor fortune; and the gift of a liberal education, which they painfully bestowed, was the canse of his glory and untimely end.-Gnamox's Rome, ch. $73, \mathrm{p} .4$ T1.
$595 .-$ Rem. Emp. Diorlt tion. As the reign of Diodetian was more illustrious than that of any of his predecessors, so was his 'Lirth more abject and obseure The strong clams of merit and of violence land frequenty superseded the itleal prerogatives of nohility ; but a distinet line of separation was hitherto preserved between the free and the servile part of mankind. The parents of Diodetian had been slaves in the homse of Ambinus, a Roman senator, nor was he himself disinguished by :any other name than that which he derived from a small town in Dalmatia, from whence his mother detuced her origin.-Gubos's Rome, chi. 13.
596. BIRTH, Superior to. Burns. Born in an are the most promic Britain had yet scen, and in a condition the most advantageons, where his mind, if it aecomplished anght, must accom-
plish it under the pressure of continual bodily teil-may, of pemory mal desponding apprehension of the worst evils-and with no furtherance thet such kowleolge as dwells in a poor man's hut, and the rbymes of a Ferguson or Ramsay for his standari of beanty, he sinks not under all these impediments. Through the fogs and darkness of that oherme region, his emgle aye disecrus the true relations of the worth and hatman life ; he grows into intellectual strength, and trains himself into intellectual expertuess. Inpelled hy the irr pressible movement of his inward spirit, he shuggles forward into the gemaral wiow, and with haughty modesty lays down trefore us, as the fruit of his labor, a gift whieh Time has now pronemuced imperishable.-Canhyle's Bunss, p. 1is.
D9\%. BIRTH, A welcome. "The King of Rome." [Naphleon's serond wife gave hirth to a boy Mareh 20 , 1811.] If the child were a prinress, twenty-one gruns were to be fired; if a prince, one hundred. At six oclock in the morning . . all Paris wats aroused ty the deep booming of [eamom]. . . . Every window was thrown open. Every ear was on the alert. . . Viast taromgs stood motionless to count the tidings, which those explosions were thundering, in their ears. . . The twenty-first gun was fired. The interest was now intense leyond conception. For in moment the gumners delayed the next discharge, and Paris"stood waiting in breathless suspense. The heary loaded guns then, with redouhled voice, pealed forth the mnouncement. From the entire city one miversal roar of nechamation rose, and blended with their thunders. . . Who could then have imagined . . . that this child, the object of a nation's love and expectation would linger through a few short years of $n$ ghect and sorrow, and then sink into a forgoten grave !-Abnott's Naroleon B., vol. 2, ch. 11 .
59*. BISHOP corrupted, Theornsius. In A.D. 389 the archiepiscopa! throne of Alexandria was filled by Theodssins, the perpethal enemy of virtue-a bold, bad min, whose hands were alternately pollated with grold and blood. When a sentence of destruction agrainst the idols of Alexandria was pronounced, the Christians sent up a shout of joy. . . Theophilas procorted to demolish the temple of Seralis, without any other difliculties than those which he found in the weight and solidity of the materiats; but these obstaches prowd so insuperable, that he was obtiged to leave the fombat tions, and to content himself with ralacing the editice itself to a heap) of rubhinh, a part of which was sem alterward belled away, tomake room for a charela crected in honor of the Christiam matyes. The valuable libre y of Aldexambria was pillager or desiroved; and nearle twenty vears alterwarl the apeanance of the empty -hedees exated the rexret and indignation of crey bertator, whom mind was not totally darkened by reibion prejulier. - Gemox's Rome, ch. 离.
„99. BISHOPS, Honored. (i, rmitus. The ancient Gormans had the highest vemeration for their priests. It was, therefore, natural for the Franks, after their conversion, to preserve the sime rex crence for the ministers of their new religion. We tind that the bishops heh the first
place in the national nssemblies. They were employed under Clotarins I. worreet the Salicand Ripurian laws, and they had :a sort of superintendence over the judicial tribmats. In the absenere of the king, it was competiont to aplual to the lishops from the scraconces of the dukes and counts.-TyThere's Ihser., Book 6, ch, 2.
600. BLESSSING, A diabolical. durtin Luther. After this interview [with the famate Kartstadt] Luther continued on his journey . . to Odamande, hemdenarters of kiadstadt. But he arcomplished nothing here; he marowly eseaped bodily violence. He himself narrates this experience: "When I reached Orhmiunde I soon diseovered vhat kind of seed Karlstadt hand sown; for I was grected with shed a bessing as this: - Depart in the mame of a thousimal devils, and may you brak your neek before you leave the riay y'"-Ren's Lether, dh. If.
601. BLESSING disdained. Ragn of tam a II. [Seven lishops had bern imprisoned becanse they refused to aid the king in the overthrow of the Protestant fathe.| Lond acelamaitions were raised. The sterples of the churehes sent forth joyous peils. The bishops tomnd it difticult to :seape from the importmate crowd of their wellwishers. W y was deta'ned in labace Yath hy admirers who struggled to tomelh his hamdsand to kiss the skirt of his rohe, till Claremdon, with some dille enty, resened him and rinveyed him home hy a by path. Cartwright, it is said, was so unwise as to mingle with the arowd. Some person who saw his episeopal hathit asked andre erived his blessing. A bystander cried out, " Do you know who hessed yon ?" "Surely," said he who had just been bonored by the benediction, "it was one of the severn." $\therefore$ No," satid the other, "it $\mathbf{i}$ the peppis's Bishop of ('hester." "Popish dog." eried the erarued Prolen, ant,
 Evir., ch. 8 .
602. BLISSING, A disguised. Ameriouth formlution. During his retreat arrosis Now of rasy, Washington hat sent repeated deppathes io General Lee, in remmand of tive detarthent at North Castla, to jain the main army as som as pessible. Lee was a proud, insubordina" man and virtually desobeyed his orders. Mardhag leisurdy into Now derses, her reached Morts. fown. Whe he tarrich, and took up his gurters at an inn at baskingridge. On the 13th of December a seguad of biaifish cavaly dashed up to the tavern, seized Lere, and hurial him off to New sork. (icmeral sutlivim, who had recently been exchangeol, bow tok command of Las: division, and hatemad to join Washington.-

60:3. BLINDNESS, Disqualified by. Pravin. The erown of Persia is herditary, with the exrhasion of femalos from the sureresion: but the sons of a dangher are allowed to inherit the sowerdignty. By the lase of Persial the blind are exduded in in the throme. Hence it is, a customary polier of the reigning prince to put wut the eves of alf thase of the hiood royal et whom he has any jealousy.-Tytuer's Ilist., Book 6, ch. 23.
601. BLINDNESS by Study, John Miltom. His eyesight, though quick, as he was a proficient with the rapier, had never been strong. His constant headaches, his late study, and
(thinks Phillips) his perpetual tampering with physic to preserve his sight, concurred to bring the calamity ujon him. It had heen steadily coming on for : dozen years before, and about 16 ato the sirht of the lefle ere was gone. He wate warned by his doctor that if he persisted in using the remaining cere for book-work, he would lose that too. "The dovere lay before me," Milton writes in the "Serond befinere" "between tereliction of asmpreme duty und loss of cersiaht; in suchatase l comblat listen to the physician, not if Ascolanpins himself had spoken from his smathary ; I coubd not but ohey that inward monitor: I know not what, that spaki to me from haven." - MHron, By M. P.ATtisun, (h. 9:
605. BLOCKADE by Chains. Mathemet IT. Ite: laid siege to Constantinople . While the indo lent Grecks mate a very feelle preparation for defencre, trusting to an immense barricade of strong elanins, which blocked up the emry to the port, and prevented all arecss to the chemy's ships. The qemins of Mahomet very soon overeame this obstacte. ILe laida channel of smooth platiks fer the lengeth of six miles, resembling the frames whi, a are echastructed for the hanching of ships. Jin one night's time be drew eighty grabeys ont of the water upen these planks, and next morning, to the utter astomishment of the besicegel, an entire there desesended at once into the bosem of the ir harlor. . . . Constantine, the emperor, was killed in the assamb, and Mahomet

 Whatmanedinn tumpue. Thus ended the empire of the East, in, the year 1453 , flewen hundred and th. At - there fers from the bilding of constantion le hy Constantine the Great.-TvTram: Hest. Book fi, ch. 13.
woti. BLOCKADE of Death. By C'vatr. TThirty thousands sohliers hand fathern.] Numba was it ance blockaded, the inclosing wall-savare evi dence of the temper of the rompurer:- - beiner built of dead bodies pimmed torather wioh lances. and on the tops of it a fingere of heals on cwords: print: with the faces turned toward the town.-

607. BLOT, Shameful. Willi,m Penn. [Young yirls, wy orter of the ir srhommintress, had presented it standird to the erthe] Duke of Monmouth.] The queen's maids of honor aked the royal permission to wring money out of the pirents of the prore chiblren, and the permission was tranted. . . The matids of homor would not andure delay; they were determined to prosecute to outhavry, mandes a reasonable sum were forthcomingr : and by a reasonable sum was meant ezoov. Warre excused himself from taking ally part in a transadion so scandalons. The midids of honor then requested Willime Pem 10 act for them, and Pem arespted the commission: yet it should seem that a little of the pertinawious serujulosity which he had often show, about taking off his hat would not have been altogether out of place on this oceasion. He probably silenced the remonstranees of his conscience by repeating to himself that none of the moncy which he extorted would go into his own pocket ; that if he refused to he the agent of the liadies, they would find agrents less humane ; that hy complying he should incrase his influence at the court, and that his inthence at the court hat
alrendy cmabled him, and might still coable hime, to rember qreat werviees to his oppressed
 ENG., elt. it.
60*. BLOT of the Times. f'estry. The frillls
 ers taken in thatter, who wore sold to the shave


 'Tow ereat Pomponits Atticus himsedf was a deater in haman chantels. That prisoners of war shomald he sold as slates was the law of the
 and the rrowtes of libertini who assisted at
 as the ramey of these malortimates, hot an the it

609. BLUNDER by Inattention. fioldsmith. Lord Clare and the Duse of Northomberland hat homes next fo each other, of similar aredifertmre. Retaminer home one morning from an early walk, Golesmith, in one of his freepuent fits of absence, mistook the house, und walked up into the duke's dining-room, where lee and the duchess were about to sit down to breakfast. Goldsmith, still shpposingr himself in the homse of Lord C'lare, and that they were visitors, mad. them an edsy salntation, being acepatinted with them, and hlirew himself on asofit in the lountrinir manner of a man pertectly at loones. 'The duke and dueluss soon pereeived his mistake, and, while tley smiled internally, endenvored, with the eonsideriteness of woll-ired people. to prevent any awkward embarrasement.-. lis. 1NG's (GOLDsMITII, dI. 30 .
 I. The French cmigrant priests were quite a burden on the convents of laly, where thes had taken refnge [from Jacohin finve], aml the Italian priests were quite rady, uporithe arrival of the Fremele army, to drive them away, on the pretext that by harboring the emigrants thes Sherald flativ eipeon themselves the bengeance of the Republican army. Napoleon issued a deerere commanding the convents it) . . . furnish them everything necessity for their apport and com fort. In . . A vein of latent hamor, he en joined that the Fremeh priests should make re mumeration for this hospitality in pravers and
 Nivoteon B., vol. 1, (h. \%.
611. BOASTING of Pride. Rijuzt $I$. In the batale of Nieopolis, Bajazet [the Turk] /refeatelat eonfederate army of athumbed thomsimel ('hristians, who had proudly boasted fhat if the sky should fill, they coubd uphold it on that bances. The far greiter part were sain or driven into the Damube; and Sigismond. (seaping to Constantinople ber tho river and tho lalak Seat retmrned after a long aircoit to his exhansterl kingedom. In the pride of victory, Banjazet threatened that he would besioge Budai; that loe would subdue the adjacent combties of G (ermany and Italy ; and that he would feed his horse with a busbed of oats on the nltar of st Peter at Rome. Ilis progress was checkerl, not by the miraculous interposition of the apostle, not ly a rruside of the Christian powers, hut by a long and prinful fit of the gont. Thedisordaris of the moral are sometimes corrected by those
of tho physioal world; and an arrimonions bamer falling on a singre fibre of one man may prevent or saspead the misery of mations. fimuon's Rosme, rli. th.
612. BOASTING, Ridiculous. Imm'иtar. Once. when elneking my boastiug tow fretulently of myself in compmay, he said to me: "Joswell,

 in the kitehen of atl inn with his batek to the fire.

 - I have nof that alvantage.' 'sir,' said la. • i :Int the great Tiralmhey, who inverited the Now Flonelerale lron.'" | Note.| lt was n ither more nor las that at kimd of box-iron for smonthing

(118. BOASTING, Senseless. Iér Iorl. A.ル. 17 (fis. $\quad$ l will rame the stampes down their throats with the end of ney sword," eried the hriargate James, major of artillery, ns he lamied himselt with bringing into the fort more fieldpiones, as well as powder, shot, and shells. "ll they attempt to rise, I," he qupe ont, "will drive them all out ol town for a park of raseals, with
 $\therefore$ ih. 17 .
(i11. BOASTING, Vain. Prwiens. Tho Mirrames of I'resia advaneed, with 40,000 of her best, troops, for raze the fortifications of 1 atar, and signitied the day ant the hour on which the
 ment, alter the foils of victory. Jiecmeomerer an adrersary erfal to limasdf, by the new title "f (Xeneral of the East ; his siperior in the wience of war, hut mull inferior in the momber amel ghality of his troopses, which amomated empy to 2s) 0000 lisomans and stranser's relaxed in theit disciplines, and humbled hy reeme disussers. ( )n the level phain of Dida the stamdard of Persiat lifll; the immortals thed, the infantry threw away thoir burklers, ame sooto of the vampuished fell lefore the Roman sworls [under Belisarins] on the ticlal of hattle. -Gimbox's Rome, ch. 41.
615. BODY, Crippled. Timomer the Tirtar. The fame of Timona has pervaded the East and Wres-his postrerty is still invested with the intpreval tetle-and the admimation of his sabjects, who revered him almost as a deity, may be jus. litied in some dequere by the graise or confession of his hiterest cuemies. Although he was lame of al hamd and foot, his form and stature wert not momorthy of his rank; und his vigoroms health, so essential to himself and to the world. was corrolonated by temperance athd expreise. (ibmon's ROME (di. 6.).
616. BODY, Perfect. Amerían Indimms. Ilow rare is it to find the redeman sumint-ryed, or with a diseased spine, hatt or himel, or with any deficiency or cxeres in the organs ! . . The boost retimed mation is most liable to produce
 L. S., vol. B, (M, Ne.
617. BOLDNESS, Verbal. (ioldsmith. Goldsmith one day bronght lo the elab a printed ale, which he with others, had leen homring read by its author in a publie room, at the rate. of tive shillings each for admission. One of the company having read it aloud, Dr. Jolunsolt said: "IBolder words and more timorous mean-
ing, I think, never were bronght wether."BONWELL'S JOLANON, p. 4:33

6\|木. BOMBAST rebuked. "Jupitre." Mrice. rrmes, the physician, having sucererled in somes desperate cases, got the smamma of dapiter. Ami he was so vatu of the ajpellation, that he mate wee of it in a letter to the king. . . Nean(rates .lupiler to King Igresilans, healoh." Ilis


619. BOMEAST, Ridiculous, Jrmis $I$. [dimmes told hiv disul celient Partinne:t : My intrentity is like the whiteness of my robe my pirity like iha metal of erold in my rown, nit firniness and
 my athections natural. like the remberse of my

620. BONDS inflated. $L$ ouis $X / 1$. The kiner Wished to give one more of his frame fustivals at Vermilles. and ordered his Minister of Finame 10) provide the money-4, 000,000 limuses. Jhe treasury was empty, and the aredit of the gow ermment was gone. A royal bond of 100 franess was worth sif frnmes. One day when the minister was pacing his antechambor, consial(ring low lie shonld raise the sum repuire d, he percejved, theongrl an opern door, two of his servinats looking over the papets on his desk. An iden darted into his mind. De drew mp the stleme of a grand lottery, whieh he pratemded was designed to pay off a certain deseription of homels. Thas seheme, hati written out, he left upon his desk, and remained alosent for a considerable time. It is two lackeys were, as he supposed. employed by stock jobleres to discover the intentions of the govermment with regard to the jssue and redempfion of its bonds. They did their work, and at once the bonds began to rise in price, and went wf in a lew dars from thirty-five to eighty-fue. When they had reached the jurec last named, and wre in active demand, the minister issued amd slipped mpon the market new bomols conongh to furnish him with the needful 4,000,000 franes. The trick was soon diseovered, amd the bonds dropped to twemtyeight.-C'ycuoredon of Binc. 1). 46.5.
621. B00K, A great Gift. Petrerrh. [The first of Latin scholars in his day.] The manifold a vociations of Petrarch, loweimul friemshap, his varions correspondence and frequent jomer neys, the laman lamel, amd his claborate compositions in prose and verve, in lation and Italiam, diverted him from a foredzan idiom ; and as he idvanced in life the atainment of the Greek fongrage was theobjert of his wishes rather than of his hopes. When le was absut fifly years of agre, a Byantine ambassaddor, his friend, mind a master of hota tongues, preswhed him whia a eopy of Homer ; and the answer of I'etrareh is at ance rxpresive ol his cootherne, gratitude: and regret. dfler celdhrating the gramesity of the doner, and the value of a gift mone preremos in his extimation than gold or ruties, he thas proceds: "Sour present of the gentaine and original text of the divine peet, the Guntain of all invention, is worthy of yourself sum of me; You have fultilled your promise, and satistied my desires. Yet :our liberality is still imperfocep; wita Ilomer you shoald have given me yourself -it grade who cond leard me into the tields of light, and diselose to my wonderintr eves the
specious miraceles of the llind and Odyssey. J3nt, alas: IJomer ls dimul), or I unn deaf; nor is it in my power to ajoy thr beanty which I possess. I have seated him hy the sisle of Plato, the prince of peots nemr the prine of philosephers ; and I ghary in the sight of my illasidious ghests.-GinHosis JRombe, eli. dit.
(i622. B00K, Undelivered. Sirmin $l$, fohtusen. I Ie this year resumed his sclache of riving ans adition of síhakesperare with notes. Jfe jswad propeosals of comsinlerable lengrti, . . . but his indolence prevented him from pursuing it with that diliarcace which ilome rall collect those sattored farts, that gemins, howerer delte. penctrating, and luminoms, ammon discover hy its own force.

Fot nine yours clapsed before it saw the light. Jlis throis in hringing it forth lad been severe and remittent ; and at last we may almost concelade that the Ciesurean operation was performed by the knife of Chmerdill, whose upbrading satire, I dare say, mude dohnson's iriends urire him to desputeh.
" ITe for subseribers laits his hook,
And takes your cashlithe wheres the lrook? No matter where; wise fear, yon know,
Forbids the roblinite of a foe ;
But what, to serve onf privato ends,
Forbids the cheating of our friends ?"

> — lुowWELI'א JoسNson, p. 8:).
623. B00Ks burned. B!/ Ilanqmin. [During the reign of James Il. and Wrinlimen III.] seditious, treasomahle, imm molicensed hooks and pamplilets [were burned by the hamginan at Charing Cross, by ordor of Parlimment].KNight's Exi., vol. it, el. 10, p. 158.
624. B00Ks, Dearth of, Englamd. An eaquire passed nmong his meighbors for a preat scholar if Iludibras and Baker's Chronicle, Tartton's Jests and the Seven ('hampions of Christendom lay in his hall window mong the fishingrods and fowling-pioces. No circulating library, no look society then existed even in the capital; but in the capital those students who could not afford to purchase largely had a resouree. The shops of the great hooksellerss. near Saint Panl's Churchyard, were roowded evory day and all day long with readers, and a known customer wis often permitted to ranry a vohme home.

As to tlee latdy of the manor and her damenters, their literary stores generally consisted of a prayer-book ind a receipt-book.
But during the latter part of the seventeenth contury, the conture of the femule mind seems to have berem almost entirely neglected. If a damsel hat the least smatioring of literature, she was regirfled as a prodigy.-Macatlay's ENa., ch. 3.
625. BCOXS, Divine. Zinderesta. To the first Zoroaster $i$ : attributed the composition of the "Zendavest, " ac collertion of books whirln he pretended, ike the Roman Noma, of have roeave' from heaven. These bosks he presenter to his sovereign Gustashp, the King of Batctriana; and confirmed their anthority, " . vine mission, by performirir.
 a convert, and abjured, along y $:$ the iburt of his subjects the wors? ; 13. "at


termed Siabrism.-TYuthea's Hist., Book 1 , ch. 11.
626. B00KS, Enchanted by. Washington $I_{r}$ ving. From his eleventh yar he was passiomately fond of remeling vogages and travels, a litte libary of which was within his remed; and he used to sererete andides to entalde him to read these transporting works in holl. The permsal of such books gave him it strong desire to go to sea. and at fourteron low had almost made up his mind to rin away and be a sailor. But there was a difleculty in the way. LI Chad a partionlar aversion to salt pork, which he endeavored to overcome by eating it at every opportunity. Jleation endeavored to aredistom himself to a hard bed by sleeping on the thoor of his room. Fortmately for the infant literature of his country, the pork grew more disernsting instead of less, and the hard floor became harder, until he gave up his purpose of trying a sailors life.-Cychoredis of Bioc., p. 719 .
627. B00ks, Forbidden, Reign of Elizetheth. "Whereas divers books," ran in royil proclambtion, "filled with heresy, sedition, and treasom, lave of hate and be daily bromght into the realm out of foreign countries and places beyond seas, and some also covertly printed within this realm and cast abroad in sumdry parts thereof, whereby not only God is dishonored but also cacouragement is, given to disobey lawful princes and governors," any person possessing suth books "shall be reported and taken for a reled, and shall without delay be execoted for that offence according to the order of martial law."-lhast. of Eng. Peophe, ś 686.
628. B00Ks, Passion for. Dr'. Itrrey. [The famous Dr. Harvey was attending physician to Charles I. During the fight at Edgehill, at the commencement of the Revolution, he withdrew under a hedge, took a book out of his pureket and bergan to read ; but he hat not read long before in bullet grazed the ground near him, and ransed him to remove.]-KNigntr's Eng., vol. 4, ch. 1, p. 6.
629. B00KS, Publicatinn of. Restricted. [In 1662] the number of master printers in london was limited to twenty; no books were allowed to be printed out of London, except it the two universities and at York; and all manticensed books were to be seized. and the publisher punished with heavy penalties.-KNightr's Exg., vol. 4, ch. 1\%.
6SO. BOOKS rejected, By Publishers. Milton conld with difliculty find a publisher for his "Paradise Lost ;" Crabie's "Library" and other poems were refused by Dodsley, Berkett, and other London publishers, though Mr. Murmy many years after purchased the eopyright of then for exsoon. Keats could only get it publisher by the aid of his friends. . TRobinson Crusoe" was refinsel by one publisher alter another, and at last sold to an ohsere bookseller for a tritle. . . . Bulwer's " Petham" was at first rejected. . . . The "Vestiges of Creation" was repeatedly refused. Thackeray's"Vanity Fuir" was rejected by a, manaine. "Mary Burton" and "Jane Eyre" went the round of the trade. Howard offered his "Book of the Seasons" to successive publishers. . . "Uncle Tom's (albin" could searecly tind a publisher in Londom. Smileg' Binef Biograbilese, p. 5its.
681. B00Ks, Religious. Simmi Johnsom. I fell into an inaterntion to religion, or an indiffer. ence about it, in my ninth year. The chureh at Lichtield, in which we had a seat, wanted reparation, so 1 was ${ }^{(1)}$ go and thad a sent in other dhure hes : and thaing Imal eyes, and being awkward about this, 1 used to go and read in the ficlds on sumday. This halbit continued till my fourterenth year, and still 1 tind a grent relne: tance to go to charch. I then berame a sort of hax telker against religion, for 1 did not murh thimb against it ; mul this lasted till 1 went to OXford, where it would not ber suffered. When at Oxford I took up haw's "'surious ('all to al Holy Life," experting 10 thad it a dull book (as such books generally are), and jurhapes to langh at it. But I fomd Law quite un overmatel for me; and this was the tirst occasion of my thinking in carnest of religion, after 1 becance capable of rational inquiry.-Bosweha's Jonnson, p. 13.
6822. B00Ks, Scarcity of, Aff of Charlemaque. The low state of literature may be tigured from the extreme seareity of looks, the sulbjerts on which they were written, and the very high estimation which was put upon them hy those who possessed them. The gift of a trifling manaseript to a monastery of the life of a saint was suflleient to entitle the donor to the perpetunl prayers of the brotherhood, and a mass to le celebrated forever for the salvation of his somb. I complete copy of the saterel scriptures given to a city or State was esteemed a prinecly donation. The reputation of learning was then acquired at a very casy rate. Extrats from the different works of the Fathers literadly transeribed, and often patehed together withont order or connestion, compose the valuable works of those hamimaries and instructors of the age; nothing was more conam than those commentaries, ralled "Catene," which were illustrations of some of the books of scripture, by horrowing sentences successively from hati a dozen of the Fathers, making ench to illustrate a verse in his tum. Typiek's Hint., Book 6, ch. 3.
633. B00TY, Division of. Trojan Wrar. The troops had no regular pay; they served at their own charges alone. The levies were made by a general haw obliging each family to furnish a soldier, under a certain penalty. The only reeompense for the service of individunls was their rated share of the booty, for none were allowed to plunder for themselves; everything was brought into a common stock, and the division was made by the chiefs, who had a larger proportion for their share.-Truther's Masi., Book 1, ch. 8.
63.1. BOY, An enchanted. Dutiel C'rorkett. [At Ballimere he saw a ship for the first time.] Is he stood on the dock, gazing at the ship with opern eyes and mouth, bewidered at the sight, one of the sailors accosted him and asked him if he would not like to go to Liverpool. Forgetting his engagement with the wagoner, he joyfully consented, and rushed off to the wagon to gett his clothes, although ten mimutes before he did not know that there wis such $a$ thing as a ship in the workd. The wagener prositively refused to let him go. Watching his chance, however, he bundled up his clothes and started for the wharf ; but it so chanced that, in turning the eor ner of a crowded street, he came full upon his
nanstra，whorollared him amd brought him hank．


635：5．BOY，A precocious．Themisforles．［The－ mistarem，tho prudent wemembl，when a bey， was fall of spirit and tlre，guick of apjor Incosion，maturally inclined to bold attempts，and likedy to make a great atatesman．Jis homes of
 in idfomess and play ；but he was always invain－ ing athd composinge derelanations，the sibjoeres of which were either the impenchement or defermer of some of his seloon－fellows ；se that his mater would often say：＂Boy，you will la nothing rommon or indifferent；yon will rither bre a Ilessing or a rurse to the commmaty．＂－－I＇s．－ TABCII．
 fifteren who wrole pieres for jts hamble collumms． worked in composing the typers，as well as in printing off the sheats，and limself，as rat－ riar，distributed the papers to comstomers．－B．an－ CHopr＇s U．S．，vol．3，rll．：3：3．

687．BOY，A reformed．Inrial（roclistt．［llo ran away from home，alld aftrr two vears＂ab－ sence he returned on a winter eve．He had a joyful welcome．］He low set at work in carnest to assist his old linther，for whom he hat not given mach hedp or comfort hitherto．IS six meths＇ bard work he paid one of his latheres（i bts， which hatd ratused the old man mumb anaict？ Then he worked six months more to enared a mote of su3 whifel his lather had given，and bronght it to his father as a present．Noxt he Went to work for sumbly other months，until he had provided himself with a supply of deecent clothes．He was now nearly wenty years of are， and being mud mortitied with lije inability 10 read or write，be made：a bargain with a（quaker sedmommaster，agreeing to work two days on the Quakers farm for every three that he attender his selool．He picked up knowledge rapidly， and after sis months of this armangement fie combl read．write，and cipher sulliciently well for the ofdinary purpeses of life on the frontior．－


6：3＊．BOY，Runaway．Ismjamin Fituklin． A．1．1\％e3．Vexed with the arbitrary proceedings
 his brother＇s japer to be superviserl］．．．indig－ nint also at the ty ramy of a brother who，as a passionale master，ofteri beat his aplerentier ． but seventern years old，sailed elandestinely for New Fork；aind，tinding there no（＇mployment， eressed to Amboy；weit on fort to the Ibela－ Ware ；for want of a wimd rowed in a boat from Burliugton to Philadelphia；and bearing the marks of his labor at the oar，weary，hangry， having ：．a single dollar ．．the runaway ＂prentiere－rreatest of the some of Nuw Engrand of that gerncration ．．．stelperal on share to serk food，occupation，sladter，and fortume．－B．aN－


683．BOY，A＂scientific．＂Rolurt staphenson． Oecasionally leobert experimented ．．．upon the cows in Wigham＇s enclosure，which he clec－ trified hy means of his eleetric kito，making them： run abont the field with their tails on emd．－ Smiles＇Bhef Bioghaplifes，p． 57.

640．BOYHOOD，Dall．Oliver Golekmith．OI－ iver＇s alueation begrn when he was abmut
three yenre old－that is t．siy，he was gathered materthe wings of one lmine erond old mother－ ly dames．foumd in ${ }^{\text {a }}$ derether the whode callon und ot the netighbor－ villure，who roluck houed．to tanch them thoir lethow and kerp them out of harm＇s way．．．．Aparemily he did not murele protit hy it for she confemed he was ane al the dallest boys she had ever dealt with，in－ sommelh that she had sometimes dombed whethere it was possible to make anvthing of him：$a$ common rase with imagimative chitdren，who
 al clementary mudy by the pictibings of the

 mer times the farmers of spain lat their pias roam in laree droves in the forests，atternded liy ＂boy，who kept them from wamberiner too far， and hrowe them at night to an condosure near home．Pizatro，the eotiqueror of Prom，was one of these bitio tenders when（ohmohns diacovered Ameriat in flas．Jo was then seventeren yeirs of ago－a rude，tough，wilful lad，ignorant of everyhing exoret the mammers and costoms of the innimuls lee drowe．To his dyiner day he could not write his mome or reata sentenere．．．． loere was a strange pieco of timber to make a
 ignor ant，livitur in aseluded region，and re－



612．BOYYOOD，Ingenulty in．Sï $/ \mathrm{st} / 1 /$ Ver－ tom．liaz fiat rite paythings were littlo sums． hatmmers，chicels，and hateleqs，with which he matr many rupions and ingenions machines． There was is wimbaill in courec of ereetion near lis homer，He watehed tha workmen with the greatest interest，and conatrueted small morded of the mill，where，one of his friends satid，was ＂as elean and rurions a piere of workmanship as the oriarimal．＂He was dis⿻atisfied，hawerer＂ with his mill，beramse it womld not work when Hhere was mow wind ；and therefore he added to it a contrivance loy which it cond low kept in motion by a monse．lle mate a water－clock， the motive－power of which on the dropping of water on $n$ wherl．．．．He romstuctad also a four－wherled carriage，propelled by the person sitting in it．To ammes his seloolfellows，he made very ingronious kites，to the tails of which heatached hanterus of rimpled preper．which， being lighted by a candle，and sent up in the evening，alarmed the rusties of the parish．（Oh－ servinir the shadows of the stan，le marked the hours and hatf hours hy＇driviner in peese on the sale of the house，and at lengili pertereded the sun－dial which je still shown．－I＇shros＇s NE： Tos，p．75．

6．43．BRAVERY in Battle．Prwialw．［When the Romams lresiogred and cippured Pettan they were met by valiant men．］Of the I＇ersian gar－ rison， 700 perished in the siege， 2300 survived to defend the brench．One thonsand and seventy were destroyed with fire and sword in the？last assalits ；and if 730 were made prisoncers，only 18 tmong them were fommd without the marks of honorable wounds．The remaining 500 es－ caped into the eitadel，which they maintuined without any hopes of relief，rejer ling the fairest terms of eapitulation nnd servier till they were lost in the flames．＇They died in obedience to the
 ch．4：．

64．1． $\qquad$ 20，000）affatiast 4（1），1400． ［When the Fromel and Vemetian erusators had Laken the suburbs ot Constuntinople，their zen］ was then for greater heroisar．I By these daringe achievements，a remmant of 20,0 ont Latins wolide al the lirense of laveinging a eapital which com－
 not willing，tobeararms in defenceol their conat Hy．－Gimuon＇s Rowk，ch．bo．
（615）．BRAVERY，Brilliant．I＇tul，Jomes．［．II
 At daybrak，with fwo boats and thirtyone men，foe landed on a whati of the lown，pro． vided with a lantern and lwo tar－barrels．Ila went alone to a fort difending the town．sumb． tholing it deserted，climbed over the wadi，and spiked rvary gim，without alarming the gar－
 nea：by．Then he surrombled the gimurd－homse， and look every matn prisoner．Next，he spramer into the only other fort remaminge，and spiked fteg gims．All this，whill was the work of tra minutes，was arommplislued without moise ambl withont resistamor The ships bering then at his merey，be mate a bontire in the sterernge of one of them，which hated up throngle the hatchway，while Jonmes and his mon stood by， pisten in hame，to kerep off the prophle，whom the thames had alarmed，and who now ramo run－ ning down to the shore in hmalreds．＇To the forts！was the arg．But the forts wore harm－ foss．When the ifre had made such hadwaly that the destruction of the whole floet secmeal certain，（＇uptain Jones gave the order to embark． He was the last to take his place in the boms． He moved off leisurely from the shore，and re－ gained his ship withoitt the loss of a mam．The people，however，suceerded in confining the tire to two or three ships．But the whole coast was panirestricken．Every ablo－bodied man joined the rempanios of patrolmen．It was mathy a month before the imhabitants of that shore went tos sherp）at night withont a cervain dreatl of lanal


646．BRAVERY in Death．（olouel Frathk Mr－ C＇ullonth．［This（＇onfolerate gnerrilla was capt－ ured in Missouri by the［non army．］A court－ martial was held，amel he was sentenced lo lo shot．．．N De recerived the information of his fate with preffect composure bont protested agrienst it． Leanime against the fone he wrote a fow lines to his wife．These，with his wate h，he delivered to the ollieer to be given to her．［pon the way to his execution，har rapuested the privilege to give the command to tire．whirh was grantom． All beingr reaty．he salid：＂What I have tome． I have done an a principin of right．Aim at tha heart．Fire＂．＂－Polstatio＇s secoxb Yfitk of THE WAに，rh，B，p． 173 ．

617．BRAVERY，Example of．Hinimelemi $I$ ． ［In the lorrible raverses whirlh followed Napm－ leon，he met the Allies at Aeris）A live shell having fallen in fromt of eme of his yomng lat－ talions，which reeoiled and waveral ion expereta－ tion of an explosion．Napoleon，te masenre them， spurred his charger toward the inserwisent of do－ struction，made him smatll the burating matroh． wated malaken for the explosion，and was blown um．Rolline in the dnst with hiv matilatal
stard，und rising without a woumd amid the phat dits of his sohlifres，he calmly called for amollar horse，mal continned to hrave the armpe－shot，and （o）Ily into the thirekost of the Inttle．－Anmorr＇s Nindokos 13．，vol．：rh．シ0．


 lesaness and despemation，spurred his maddened larse into the very midst of the Austrime ranks， and grasjexl a bunar．At that momont his horse licll flead bemeath hime and half a dozan swords slittered above his hemed．With harculean aromath and ugility，bu extriated himself from the fallen staed，lemperl unon the horve of an Sustrian onlarer brlind the rither，planged his wworl through the looly of the ollherer，and hurled him from his samble；laking his seat le lomght his why back to his followers，moving shan in the melee six of the Austrintes with his own hamil．．．．Napoleon promoted Jammes om the spot．－Inmor＇s Nimobion If．，vol．1，（lh． 5.

6．19．BRAVERY，Fearless．William．II．In 109：Willian was homting in the Now Forest， when ha rereived at messame that Hulie hat do－ fated the Normans mad surprisel the dity of Mans．Without alrawing bit loc arallopad to tho const，and jumpal into a rossel lying at anchor． ＇The day was stormy，and the salors ware mwill－ ingto（mbark．＂Nail instamtly ！＂（ried the bold man ；＂kings are never drowned．＂．．．Ite was sumat tha ham of histronps．－Ki Nmor＇s ENG．， vol．1，wh．14，p．230．
（350）． $\qquad$ （＇ulmul Voultrié，s，м． 1 \％r6． ［The British，mathr Admiral Loral Itowe，were preparing to bombard the battery on Sullivan＇s Ishal in（＇harlaston harbor，alterward indled Fort Monltrie．Tenguns ugainst ono．（＇aptain Lemprier［said to the commander ：］＂\rall，eol－ onel，what do yout think of it now ？＂＂We shall beat them，＂sitid Moultric．＂The men－of－var，＂ rojoined the enptain，＂will knock your fort down in balf mo homr．＂＂Then，＂snid Moultria， ＂we will lie bedind the ruins and prevent their mon from lambing．＂［IIe drove the British awhy with is loss of only rleven men．］－B．as－ chofr＇s U．太．，vol． 8 ，（＇i）， 66.

6i51．BRAVERY，Heroic．Rubert Devereur． ［Jt the taking of（＇adiz by the English in S59t， form time the result sermed dombtiol ；but at the arition momant the Eat of Exsex threw his own stambard ovire the wall．＇To save the homor of the ensign，cach soldier trial tole first in follow－ iner it by lemping down from the wall，sworl in hame．The lown was takenl by their vitor．］-

$6.5 \cdot 2$. $\qquad$ Richard Viremrille． ［ $\ln 1503$ Víe Almiral Richard（irenville，with grat odds against him，fought the Imlian the of of sain from three in the aftermon to daybreak the next morninge．He］was three times wounderd duringe tha action，in whirl he arain and agiain repulsed the（rmenty，who constantly assaliled him with fresh vosisils．At length the goon！ship liy mpon the waturs like so log．Her captain propeosed to bow her up rather than surrender；but the ma－ jority of the crew compellod him to yield him－ self al prisonur．He dicd in a few days，and his lant wordy were：＂Here die I，Riclonral Gren－ ville，with ：＂juyful and quide mind；for that
 do, flamilig lor his country, quern, rillgion, hud

4353. BRAVERY, Pro-eminence by, Jutt if

 ple whth enthosiasm. 'J'he great sereret of ber sureress was the Ioblduess of her nefuclise when







855. BRAVERY rewarded, $I_{1}$ mothlive. |lluring a flowe batho with the Khoroishitess Mahomot was sojocel with a sudelen fitinting which teprived hime of his semses. [IC semen reeovered] from the swoon with a face nll meliant with hoper. "I have sern the Stpirit of (iod," satil he, "with his war-horse brhand hine. He was prephating to rombat on our side. Whocever shall have fonght bravely to-day and diod of wemonds recorved in
 KlF, p. ItK.
(65). BRAVERY, Youthful, Roign of Jomms I/. Guce of tha fromeribell ('overantors, over conar ly sickness, land fonmel shelter in the homse dif a rexpertable widow, mom hat diad there. 'The corpe was discowered ly the latid of Wresorlatl, a petty tymat. . . . This nunt palled down the homse of the poor woman, ratr ricel away hor furniture, aml, low vine hav and her yominger ehildren to wamber in the ficles. dragigen her son Andrew, whon wils still a lad, bedori ('laverhouse, who litppemad to be marols inis lhatorh that part of tho rommity. ('lisver. house was hat days stomgely lamont. . But Wes
 forted a sulhen consent. Ther gens wore bated, and the youlh was lohi to pull his bonot ower
 murderers with the Bible in his hand. "I ran book you in the face," he sitid; "I have dome mothing of which I nered bre ashanmel. But how will you look in that day when yon shatl bu julped by what is writion in this "bomk?" IJu
 LAY'S ENG., (ll. 4.
657. BREAD, Public Provision of. R(mmetw. [1)wrine the decline of hhe Roman Empire, ] for the convenionee of the laty julderiams, the monthly distributioms of corn ware convertal into a daily allowance of bread ; a great mamber al' owens were comatraded amd mantained at the publice exproses ; and at the apperinted hour catch eitizen, who wias furnished with a tickel, asremeal the flaght of stops, which hate beren assigned to his pecouliar quater or division, and received, either as a gift or at a very low price. a loaf of bread of the weight of there penmals, for thr hase ol his lamily.-Gimbonis Rome, (1). 31.

65\%. BREAD Question, The. Jorectrince to. [IMring the French Revolution humdreds of marktewomen, attended by an armed mob of mom, wont to Verstilles, to demand hrend of the National Asemily, there being a ereat destitution in paris They entered the hall.] There

Was a disenssionupon the crimimal laws. A Ass. womma cried wit, "silop) that babbler" ; that is mot the ghastlon; the queation is atmat brime."

650. BREVITY, Famous. Itlius (irxats. In the mecomet la gave Amintins, one of his friemis in IRome, of the rapinlay mad dexpmeth with whide he gainel his vietory, he mate use only. of threr words. " I smme, I sim, I rompurard." 'Their haviner all the same form and tormimation
 ('is.

6(3). BRIBERY, Contemned, Siir Istiti Nitr-
 him|in the roynl mind| will siemalability ami pu-




 and said, at length, that the offor cance lion " a
 $\therefore 1$ decire yon to tell the !n! that if she was


 mon's Niwnon, p. Kis.
 [Tha Marma Charta| put ant vind to that rmarHons rorruption by whirl justice wis sold, mot. by more fremonal bribury of corropt minintors oi the ('rown, but ly heibing the ('mwn thromer therir lames. 'The rolls of the lixeloctumernernt



(i)(i2. BRIBERY, Disguised. Ew, matily whe nover carriod farther. Mr. Hathan
 other transperable properts. is mever mentioned
 cirtiou thto that habo." Bribury in the approved form of sclling a pair of jark buens lier : ats, and a pair of wath-lather homehes for diso,
 I)r. Johnam lald that $\cdot$ if he viere a gentleman of landed property, lewondil torn it all histenants who diel mol votr lom the tambidate whom
 1. $24 \%$
 [la the lrish Parliament, in lsoll, there was at groat rontest in biturey Land ('anthrangh writes to lla Dake ol Pordian : We have mar doubterl proofs, thourd not surh as we can dischose, that they are cibabled to alfer ats high as Éjon) for an individaal vole, and I lament to sbate that there arm imbivibutls rematiming mmong us that are likely to yidd to this tomp

64.1. $\qquad$ ('ommmmis. |In 164:3 Edmumal Wallar, omere al lamoun juxt amd mamber of Parliament, was arrested as a mblepibator in a plot to bring the kinges tromps into the aphital during the civil war, Aularey stys:] Ile had much ado to save his lile; and in order to do it sold his estate in Bedfordshirre worth £I300 per anomm, to Dr. Wright, for E'1t),000) (much maler valur), whirh was prooured in twonty-four hours' time, or alse he hat here

Innged. Whth this money be hribed the Honse, whill wis the tirst thene a House of commons wan ever bribeal. - Kinaliter Exa., vol. 4, ch. 1.
6355. $\qquad$ Sicotch Prarliament. [In 17̃1: Lort Oxford madit the Sooteh lopds ware grown so extravagant la their etemmals, that it was hightime to let them see they ware not no manh wanted ne they lmagined, for they wore now eonte to expert a reward for every vote
 1. 380.
 John Trevor, being a 'Tory in princible, naderbok to manage that party, provided he was lurnished will such sums of monery us might pur-- hase some sotes ; and thy him began the paction of buying off men. The king [William [ll.] sadid lie haterd the practlen as mund ns any man conld do; lunt he saw it was not possible, comsingering the corrighion of ble age to avoid it. unless The would ratanger the whole.-Kinanter Evor, vol. it, (f). 't, p. 10)
667. $\qquad$ - Duher of Nimeratlé. ['Tlac Duke of Newonsthe, one of the rhidel adviners of (feorge JI. In 1747, ] wis the most adroit and axperianced traflocker for seats in the Jomse of ('ommons. Ite bourdit lemoughes with in profuse employment of his own wealth, that made his fanily fower mbost inresistible. Ile bought members with the secret-servide moner: Ile rajoled; he promised; and if whedling and lying were in vain, he frecly puial. This was Newcastle's pecoular hatent. He hugged the dirty work of his busom as if were the great ghary of his life. De would share with no man the distinction of hribhg for voles. - Kindarrs


6(3W. BRIBERY of the Needy. for Limpror. [la lind, when the clectors dit Gromany voted for mat ampror in pare of Maximilim, deCeased, Ilemry V'll. of Englamul, Frameis I. of Framere and ('harles of Nomin worn all matitious madidates for the varant theome. | Eanch ol these monarehs had bribed the needy chertome princes to ant rommous extent. 'Tllu skilall management of Chates serumed his manimons

(309. BRIBERY, Occasion for. S'mull P'ay. 'The romptroller of the mint (who was a priest) was usmally a joblure of the makest eharatere. And all the ejvitotheres were underpaid in their sedaries. They all bor lsed to promts and lensess for their reward; and they all lived upons something evem bether than expechaney, for they all were bribed. 'The serondary oflices wore openty bomght. There was small jay, bat harge jeritlation. It was in vain that Latimer eriod out to the yomig King Edwarl, "Such as be meet to hear ofllece, seek them out : hare them; give them rompetent and literal fres, that they slatl mot need to take any hribes." . . . The high phaces of the law were those in which the bribe was most regularly administered. When Bacon fell in the next hall eentury, for receiving bribes, he followed the most aprowed precedents, aceording to which chamerellors and rhief justices hefore him manamed their state amblemobled their posterity. . . . The bribery of juries was so common, that a mon-killer with rird friends cond escape for a rown propery administared to each guest-monger: for so the vembor of a
 ENa, vol. 2, ©l. 24, p. Hi,
670. BRIBERY, Papal. Aldrmitr 1\%. Ap. plication was mate fo lare Jope for a divorce lof ('harles XII. from demme his wifel: und Nexmoder, who was not a manto hesitate at any liffamy, prowhed he obtalued his priere, rendily ngred to pronomace the desired wenteme in re



 rvel war had now lasted nbout len yan- : and
 power to the daring mad the politic Misedomi m. The Atheniams, timeling no adrantuge an their fart, and hematy tired of homilitias which gata

 Philip with instrucilons to mextiald a acheral
 out the nergotialions, and in the mean time bro.
 wir. 'This comblat might have apoluad the syes of the Athenimas, had mot their cormped orntors. the pensionces of Philip, latomed andiduonsly to lonter their blind serority. . . . P’ilip porrad town like 11 toment and carried all befor him. . . Philip berame the arhiter of


67\%. BRIBERY, Reproach of, $1 / \mathrm{mmax} / \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{mox}$. Ilargalas hat the elarge of Mexamber: tratswe in Bhbylon, and, Hattering himself that he would mever relurn from his Imbian expedition, le gave jato all manater of erimes and exeresome. At last, when he fommel that Alexamder was ratly reburning, mot that he lowk 11 werere ace
 ar to mareh ofle, with foted talcuts and biono min, into Ditien. LNote. ]. As he applied th the perople of $I$ thens for sladter, amblesind protere-
 [roll, amd sumported his ajpligation with all their
 (her Jarpalus ofl immediately, and lo be jurtical-

 days after, when they were taking an ancomb of the treasure, harimbes, pereving that bemosthemes was mon pleased with ond of the
 shig and fashion, dosired him to take it in his hamal, and feed the wodght of the gold. Demosthemes being surprised at the weight, amt:akiner Darpalus how mand it mioht bring, he smiled. and saill, " It will hinge you lwenty talents." Ant as soon as it was hight, be setht hita the (Inp with that sum. For harpalus kinew well enomgh low to distingrish a man's pasion for gohl by his pleasure at the sight and the keen lowk he rast mon it. Demosthems comblat me sist the temptation . . herererved hate money. . . and went over to the interest of Itapalas. Next day he came into the assombly wida a dabatity of wool and handages about his neek: and when the people called upon him to get up and speak, he made signs that he hat lost his voice. Cpon Which some that were by said, "it was no common homrsenoss that he got in the night: it was a homeseness ocerasioned ly swallowing gold and silver." Afterwimal, whan all the peojle were
appraised of his tuking the brile , und he wanterl (1) sjuak ith his own defence, they would tom sulfer him, but ralsed a clathor and expressed their hadigmation. It the shme lime semelobuly
 yon mot listen th the man with the cup $\because-1$ Pla「гинен.

 nere of gered mul avil, I belleve thut he was an heroruplible man, though no oure ever hand
 fally. Once when be was contherl to his rown by in ahseress. he was wated upon by a millionoire, who oltered to give hime a deal for two and a half million arrew of hand, mow worth

 Domghas lased to say in tolling the story: "he ran from the rown, unc' I gave him n parther
 13. :llt.
67.4. BRIBERY, Rojal. ('herliv II. The longr prorogation of the larlf:anout in November, 115\%, was a mocrithe arrangromat betwern Churles [1L.] and Lonis [XIV.], for which the unworthy king of England recelved Sha, ofs) crowns ['rom the King of France.] - K vatar's J.wa., vol. 4, ch. $\dot{\sim} 0$.
675. BRIBERY, Seeming. Reigu uf ''hurlis $I I$. [Lanls XIV. sent corrupion moncy w Eughand. ] The most upright member of the vountry party, William, Lard lassell, son of the Earl of Bedforil. did not seruple to concert with a forcign mhsion selhemes for embmrassing his own sovercign. This was the whole extront of Russell's offence. Hos principles mad his fortune alike raised him abovo nll tomptations of a sordid kind: lut there is too much reason to befieve that some of his associates were less sermpulons. It would be unjust to impate to than the extreme wickedness of taking hrihes to injure thoir comatry. On the $w$ ntrary, they ment to serve her; bint it is impossible to deny that they were mem and indelicate enomgh to let a foreign prince pay them for serving her.-Macaulay's Ena., ch. O .
 "Why," nsked one of the Eurrlish Torios of the Tory governor of Massurbusittis-" why hath not Mr. Adams heren taken off from his oppowition hy an oflice?" 'To which the governor re. plied: "Such is the ohstinary and intlexible disposition of the man, that he never would be conciliated by any allice whatever." This was indeced the trith. His danghter, who long sinrived him, and with whom living persons have conversed, used to say that her father once refinsed a pension forin the British Government of $x 2000 n$ year. Once, when $n$ speret messenger from (ionoral Gage threatened hinn with a trial for treason if he persisted in his opposition to the qovernment, mad promiserd him honors and wealth if he workd desist, Adams rose to his feet, and grave him this inswer: "Sir, I trust I have long since made my peare with the King of kings. No personal consideration shall induce me to atmundon the righteons eanse of my comory. Toll tiovemor Ghge it is the adviere of Simmed Adams to him
no langer to linalt the forlinger of 101 canture.

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 hond sodent, that in bether commonly mas the
 vellage and hiv pertis. 'There are wo heggars namger them, wo latherless chidhom unprovided for: The famblies that dwell together, hut tos. Ether. 10 mim together, thene together. conatitute


H7凶. BROTHERs, Division between. Romulu* amel himux. In the lounding of lomue the | wo hroblure tirst differed nbuat the phare where thair nuw city was to be milt, mad riforrlug the matter to thedr gramdfinther, le mivised them to have it derided by mughry. In this mugnry
 former prevailed that the city should be built "pon Momen Palutiar, the huilders, being divided luto two rompanies, were no better than two factoms. At last, Remms, in romempt, lenperd over the work, mind suld, "Just so will the enomy lemp over it !' wherempon ('eler gave him a dotilly how, and maswerod, "In this manmer will min ditizons repulse the encmy." Some say that Ramulas whs sor nitle ted at the death of his heother, that he wonld have hide violent hands upon himself If he had not been pre-vented.- lenetallon's Rombles.
(679. BRUTALITY of Persecutors, Inr: Lime. lend Theyldor: [At the stake] he would havo spoken to them, hut the gimuld thrust a tipstaff into his month. As they were plling the figrols. a brutal man cast a fagot nt him, which wommded him so that the bood ran down his fiace. "O friend," said he, "I have harm rnough; what need that ?" Lat us draw a veil over his sulferings, and sie only the por womin [his wife] who knelt it the stake to join in his prnyers, and wond nent he driven awny.Kximbita Evo., vol. 3, ch. 6.
6NO. BRUTEE, Immortality of. Simuel, Johnsom. An essaty, writeon ly Mr. Demen, a allvine of the Clomrit of Englimel, maintaining the future life of brutes, liy an explication of certain parts of the Se riptures, was mentioned, and the dontrine insisted on by a gentlemme who seemed fond of curions speculation. . . When the poor speculatist, with a serions metaphysiral pensive face, addressed him, "But romsly, sir, when we sue a very sensille dog, we don't know what to think of him." Johnson. rolling with joy at the thought which bemmed in his eye, turned quickly round, and replied, "'True, sir; and when we see a very foolish fellow, we don't know what to think of him."Bosweldis Jonnson, p. 1in.
681. BUILDING, Colossal. Colnsyenm. The amphithentre of Titus, which so well deserved the epithet of colossal, . . . Was a hailding of an elliptic figure, five handred and sixty form foet in length, and four handred and sisty-seven in breadth, fomded on fourseome arches, and rising, with four successive orders of arehitecture, to the height of one humdred and forty feet. The outside of the editice was incrusted with marble, and decornted with statues. The slopes of the vast concave which formed the inside wre filled :and surrounded with sixty or eighty rows of
sentes of murhle likewise, movered whh cumblous, mul capable of recelving will ense nbout fomr--rore themsand spectators. Sixty fomer momiturios f lor loy that mame din demers were vely bitly dia.
 and the entrances, pasumes, and shatrases wer comerleal with shelh "xpluixite skill, that ench

 whenoit tronbla or coufusion. Nohbing was
 with to the romernionee and plomsura if the spertators. 'They wore proterted froble then
 drawn overy thatig lamis. 'The sir was cemtimisally wereshod loy the playinge of lommana mand profusely impregrated by the gratel sesent of aromathes. In the centere of the enlis. . the ureme, or stage, was strewed with the thand wal. anil sucersuively assiomed the most difteroll forms. At one inoment it sememed 10 rise ont of the enth, like the garden of the Hesperiders. and was afterward broken into the rocks mod caverns of Thrmet. The subteramemes pipes conveyed minexhamstible supply of water ; mod what land just beforo appeated a level phain might be suddenly converted inton wide lake covered whith armed vesseds and replenishad with monsters of the dep. [Forniture of silver, and of gold, and of amber.]-Gimon's liont: ch. 12.
682. BUILDING opposed. Reign of James $1 /$. [I Hering the Duke of Nommouth's rebellion in the West the emmons authorized the king to rulse an (xtruordinary sum of $\mathbf{E} 460.000$ for his present meressities.

The seheme of taxing homas hately buit in the cupital was revived and armaly ously supported by the country gentrmon. was resolved, not only that such houses shomal be taxed, but that a bili should be brought in prohibiting the laying of any new fonnditions within the bills of mortatity. The resolution, however, was mot earried into elfore Powerfulmen who had hund in the suburbs and who hoped to see new streetes and sultares rise on their estates. exertednll their influ-face against the project.-

## Macaulay's Eng., clo. 5.

653. BUILDING, Ruined by. Marrus ('ressuıs. Crassus observed how liable the city was or tires, and how frequently lomses fell down; which misfortunes wore owing to the weight of the louidings, amd their standing so close together. In consequence of this, he provided himself with slaves who werc carpenters and masons, and went on collecting them matil he had upward of tive humdred. Then he made it his bisiness to buy honses that were on tire, and others that joined upon them; and he commonly had them at a low price, by reason of the fears ind distress the owners were in about the eveut. Hener, in time, he became master of a great part of lame. But though he had so many worknen, he built no more for himself than one house in which he lived. For he used to say, "That those who love building will soon ruin themselves, and need no other enemies."-Phe raken's Chasses.
654. BURIAL, Companions in. White IItus. Gorgo, which, under the appellation of Carizme, Las since enjoyed a temporary splendor, was tha, residence of the king, who exercised a legal authority over:m obedient people. . . . Theonly






 where they hand butiad blake und the I'romen hir's
 burlies were mbell up and hariad at 'lyburn.


 Abley wa- him body. In a rare chll volumbe wo

 ef 'romwedt, that be was privalely buried by night in the Thumes, in order to aver the lis. dignilies which it was forseren world lap wranked on his beel! ; m. I this hy hiscowndires. tion. Ohur ramers assign monher apot to his burial. It will ! it matters lithe. If: know wher his work is, and how far that is harimed. Wrener him ating there, whering in an new
 $22:$.

6W6. BURIAL, Bespect by. lintfleficte. Nieine
 who werp misend in carrying off the 小: ald. lhat as som as he kllew it, heroperel his wares, and sent a herald to the ememy, wank hase to ake away those lowlies. This bre did, though there whs a haw and custom subsisting by which these who desire a trenty for carrying off the
 to erext a trophy. Ambl, indeed, those who aro sofar masters of the fichi, dant the enomy canmot bary their dead windout permission, uppent to be conguerors, hercanse the man would ask that as 16 from which le combld command. Nicias, bow :cre clase rather to lose hiv lanels than to have two of hiv commrymen unburied. - Pietalicir.
687. BURIAL, Secreted. Alarie. The fero. cions charmeter of the Imarbanans / who invaded Italy] whs displayed in the fumeral of a laro whase valor and fortune they celchrated with mournful upphase. By the labor of a emptivo maltitude, they forcibly diverted the course of the Busminus, a shani! river that washes the walls of Conscontin. The royal sephichre, ndorned with the splendid spoils and trophiesof Rome, was constructed in the varmat bed; the waters were then restored to their maturn channel; mad the seret spot where the remains of Alarid had ween deposited was forever concenterl by the inhuman massucre of the priseners who hind been cmployed to exechte the work. - Gmbos: Rone. ch. 33.

6Ew. BURIAL, A Tyrant's. Attila. [l fediol suddenily, from the lousting of am artery:] tis borly wis solemaly expeseri in the midet of the: phan, under a silken pavilion; and the chosen sofualrons of the llmas, whecling round in mensared evolations, chanted a funcral soner to the: memory of a thero. glorions in his life, invincible in his drath, the fither of his prople, the seourge of his enemies, and the terror of the word. According to their mational castom, the harbarims rut off a purt of their lair, gashed their faces with maseomly wounds, and bewailed their va-


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Hant leader as he deserved, not with the tears of women, but with the blood of warriors. The remuins of Attila were cnelosed within timee comins-of gold, of silver, and of iron-and privately buried in the night ; the spoils of nations were thrown into his grave ; the captives who had opened the gromed were inhmmanly massacred; and the same Ilmes, who had indulged auch excessive gricf, feasted, with dissolute and intemperate mirth, about the recent sepulchre of their king.-Gimms's Romr, ch. 35.
689. BJSINEES detested, Jurmis lintt. lite was timid and reserved . . . he hated higghing, and dechared that he would rather "face a loaded canoon than settle an neconnt or make a bergain."-Smiles' Bhef Biochaphiles, p. 33.
690. BUSINESS, Joys of. ('herutrey ferome. [Ti:e famous lrass clockmaher was made a]most dizzy, early in his carcer, | hy an oriar from South Carolina for twelve clocks. When he tinished his clocks and was conveying them to the appointed place in a farmer's wagon, he was perfectly bewiddered at the iden of having so im. mense asum as $\$ 144$ all at oure, and all his own. He could not believe that such good fortune was in store for him. He thought something would be sure to happen to prevent his receiving the money. But no ; his customer was ready, and slowly counted out the sum in silver, and the clockmaker took it with trembling hands, and caried it home, drading lest some robbers might have heard of his vast wealth, and were in ambush to rob and murder him.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 213 .
691. BUSINESS, Nobility in. Eugleend. In an age of loose morality among the higher classes, Burnet writes, in 17C8: "As for the men of trade and business, they are, generally speaking, the best body in the nation- gencrous, soher, chari-table."-Knigit's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 3, p. 41.
692. BUSINESS prevented. Boycotting. Boston Putriots. A.d. 1769. The people of Boston were impatient that a son of [Tory Governor] Bernard, two sons of [Lientemant-Governor] Hutchinson, and about tive others would not accede to the agreement [not to import tea while it was taxed]. At a great publie meeting of merchants in Faneuil Hall, . . as the best means of coercion it was voted not to purchase anything of the recusunts ; subseription papers to that effect were carried round from honse to house, and everybody complied.-Banchoft's U. S., vol. 6, ch. 42.
693. Calamities combined. Reign of Churles II. London suffered two great disisters, wuch as never, in so short a time, befell one city. A jestilence, surpassing in horror any that during three conturies had visited the island, swept away, in six months, more than a hundred thousand loman beings; and searcely had the deadcart ceased to go its romuds, when a fire, such as had not heen known in Europe since the conflagration of Rome under Nero, haid in ruins the whole city, from the Tower to the Temple, and from the river to the purlicus of Smithtield. Macallay's Eng., ch. 2.
694. Calamities desired. Pugans. After the fall of Serapis by the attack of the Christians, in which the dismembered image was drag-
ged harough the streets of Alexandria] some hopers were entertained by the pugans that the indigaation of the gods would be expressed by the refusil of the Nile's ammal inumdation ; but the waterss began to swell with most masual rapidity. They now comforted themselves with the thonght that the same indignation was to be expressed by a deluge ; hit wre mortithed to find $\mathrm{a}^{+}$last that the immdation bronglat with it no other than its usimal salutary and fertilizing effects, TvTrente Hist., Budk 5, ch. 4.
695. Calamities, Effect of, National. Enghund was now incolved in a war hoth with Franco and Ilollind. After several desprate but indecisive engagements, Faghand began to perecive that this war promised nothing lut expense and hoodshed. A phague which was then raging in Loudon consumed above a hundred thousand of its inhunitants; a most deadful tire, happening almost at the same time, had reduced almost the whole of the city to ashes; and amid so muny cahamitics it was not wonderful that the warlike ardor of the nation should he considerably abnted. A nergotiation was carricd on at Breda, and a peace was roncluded beiween the belligerent pewers in 1667. R? the treaty of Breda, New York was secured to the English, the Iste of Polerone, in the East Iudies, to the Dutch, and Acadin, in North Ameriea, to the French.-TytLER'S HIst., Book 6, ch. 30.
696. CALENDAR corrected. Julius Cessar. One remarkable and durable reform was undertaken and carried through amid the jests of Cicero and the other wits of the time-the revision of the Roman calendar. The distribution of the year had been governed hitherto by the motions of the moon. The twelve annual moons hat fixed at twelve the number of the months, and the number of days required to bring the lunar year into eorrespondence with the solar had been supplicd by irregular interealations, at the direction of the Sacred College. But the Sacred College during the last distracted century had neglected iheir office. The lunar year was now sixtyfive days in auvance of the sun. The so-called winter was really the autumn, the spring the winter. The summer solstice fell at the beginning of the legal September.-Froude's Casale, ch. 25.
697. - - Roger Bacom. [The distinguished Fruncisean monk.] Te observed at error in the calendar with regard to the duration of the solar year, which had been increasing from the time that it was regulated by Julius Casar. He proposed a plan for the correction of this er:or to Pope Clement IV., and has treated of it at large in the fourth book of his "Opus Majus." Dr. Jebb, his editor and commentator, is of opinion that this was one of the noblest diseoveries ever made by the human mind. In his optical works he has very plainly deseribed the construction and use of tolescopic glasses, an invention which Galiloo, four humdred years afterward, attributed to himself.-TyTlér's Hist., Book 6. ch. 16 .
698. CALMNESS, Chrlstian. John Wesley. [When the mob were pulling down the house of his lay preacher, John Nelson, in the town of Bristol, he and lis companions approached it singing hymns, and the mob fled before them.] Some of his tinest lyries were composed during
the tumults so freguently experienced. He often recited and sometimes sung them among the raging arowds. Four of them wore written " to be sung in a tumult," and one was " a prayer for the flrst martyr."-Stevens' Mimodism, vol. 1, p. 203.
699. CALMNESS of Discipline. Nipultom $I$. [Itis enemies exploded a barred of powder in the streets of Paris, hoping to destroy him. But his carriage had just passed it.] The carriage rocked as on the hillows of the sea, and the windows were shattered to fragments. . . . "Ma!" said he, with perfect composure, "we are blown up." One of his companions, greatly territied, thrust lis head through the demolished window nad called loudly for the driver to stop. "No, nol" said Napolpon: "drive on,".

More than thirty of these conspiractes were deterted by the police.- Ab bote's Napoleon 13., vol. 1, th. 21.
700. CALMNESS, Exasperating. sirmetra. The populace, whom their demagogues had strongly prejudiced against this great and good man, were affected by his defence, and showed marks of a favorable disposition; when Anytus and several others, men of high consideration in the republie, now openly stood forth and joined the party of his aceusers. The weak and inconstant rablite were drawn along by their intluence, and a mujority of thiry suffrages dechared Socrates guilty. The punisliment was still undetermined, and he himself had the right of choosing it. "It is my choice," said he, "that since my past life has been employed in the service of the pulbic, that public should for the future be at the charge of my support." This tranquillity of mind, which could sport with the danger of his situation, served only to exasperate his judges. -TyTher's Hist., loook 2, ch. 2, p. 156.
701. CALOMNY, Instigated. Mutrimus Fubius. [Whel he was defending the Romans against the Carthaginian general.] Hamnibal, to incense the Romans against him, when lo came to his lands, ordered them to be spared, and set a gunrd upon them to prevent the committing of the least injury there, while he was ravaging all the country around him, and laying it waste with fire. An aceount of these things lieing brought to Rome, havvy complaints were made therenpon. The tribunes alleged many articles of accusation against him, before the people.-Plutarcits Famies.
702. CALUMNY, Opposition by. Chertes Wesley. Mobs destroyed the honses and injured the persons of early Methodists in Cork.
Twenty-eight depositions were presented to the grand jury at the assizes ugainst these disgraceful proceedings, but they were all thrown out; and the jury made a "remarkable presentment," which still stands on the city records, and which declares that " we find and present Charles Wesley to le a person of ill-fame, a vagabond, and a common disturber of his Majesty's peate and we pray that he may be transported."-Stevens' Methodisn, vol. 1, p. $28^{2}$.
703. CANDIDATE, A dead, Demiil Wehster. It is stated as a fact that many persons in Georgia, and including Robert Toombsand Alexander II. Stephens, showed their respect for the great expounder of the Constitution by voting for him
after he was dead.-Nonton's Lafe of Ste phens, p. 12.
70.1. CANDIDATE, A dignified. Thomas Jif. ferson. As Mr. Ieflerson then held the ofllee of viereprosident, he presided daily over the Semate, and thus lived in the midst of the strife and intrigue. Coming ont of the Semate chamber one day, he was stopped by Gouvirneur Morris, a leader of the Federalists, who began to converse: with him on the alarming state of things around them. "The reasous," said Morris, "why the minority of the states are so opposed to your being elected is this: they apprebend that, first, you will turn all Federalists ont of othee ; sece: ondly, put down the navy; thirdly, wipe off tha pulilie debt. Now, you only need to dechare, or muthorize your friends to decdare, that you will not take these steps, and instantly the event of ther election will be fixed." Mr. Jefferson replichl. . . that he should lemve the world to judge of the course he menut to pursue by that which he had pursued hitherto, believing it to be his duty to be passive and silent during the present scene. "I shall certainls," rontinued Mr. Jefferson, " make no terms ; I shall never go into the office of President by rapitulation, nor with my hands tied by any conditions which would hinder me from pursiing the mensures which I deem for the public gool."-Cycloredia of Biou., 1. 3 3. 1.
705. CANDOR, Caristian. Discussion. [At the first Wesleyan Conference] it was asked, Should they be fearful of thoroughly debating every question which might arise? "' What are wo af raid of? Of overturning our first principles ? If they are false, the sooner they are overturned the hetter. If they are true they will bear the strictent examination. Let us all pray for a willingness to receive light to know every doctrine, whether it be of God."-Stevens' Methodism, vol. 1, p. 212.
706. CANNIBALISM, Christian, Crusaters. They consumerl, with heedless prodigality, their stores of water and provision; their numbers exhausted the inland country; the sea was remote, the Greeks were unfriendly, and the Christians of every sect fleal before the voracions and cruel rapine of their brethren. In the dire necessity of famine they sometimes roasted and devoured the flesh of theirinfant or adult captives. Among the Turks and Sarucens the idolaters of Europe were rendered more odious by the name and reputation of cannibals; the spies, who introduced themselves into the kitehen of Bobemond, wero shown several human bodies turniug on spits.Gibbox's Rome, ch. 58.
707. CANON, A great. Lrben the Founder. [Cast for Mahomet IL., in siege of Constantinople.] A foundry was established at Adrianople ; the metal was prepared ; and at the end of three mouths Urban produced a piece of brass ordanace of stupendous and almost incredible magnitude ; a measure of twelve palms is assigned to the bore ; and the stone bullet weighed ahove six handred pounds. A vacant place before the nev palace was chosen for the first experiment; but to prevent the sudden and misehievous effects of astonishment and fear, a prochamation was issued, that the eannon would be discharged the elusuing day. The explosion was felt or heard in a circuit of a hundred fur-
longs ; the ball, by the force of ganpowiler, was elriven ubove a mile; mad on the senot where it fell, it buried itself a fathomderp in the ground. For the conveyance of this destiuctive enginc, it frame or carriage of thirty wagons was linked together and drawn nlong by a terint of sixty oxen ; two handred men on both sides wrere stat tioned to poise mud support the rolling wardet two homdred mad thly workmen matrehod before to smootle the way mad repair the
 in a laborions jontmey of one humbed and tilty miles. . We may discern the infiney of tha new seience. Under n mumater who coumted the moments, the great eamon could be londed und fired no more than seven times in one day. The hented metal unfortunately burst ; several workmen were destroyed; and the skill of an urtist whs udmired who bethongrlat himself of preventing the danger nud the necident by jonding ail. after each explosion, into the month of the a an-non.-Gibums's liome, ch. 68 .
708. CANT, Political. Kemiel Johmaon. BosWELL: "Perligjes, sir, I slombl be ilte less lutpy for being in Parlimment. 1 never would sell my vote, and I slould he vexed if things went wrong." Jounson : "That's cant, sir. It would not vex you more in the house than in the gatlery ; public affairs vex no mum.". . BosweliL : "I declare, sir, "pon my honor, I did inngine I was vexed, and took a pride in it; but it ras, perhaps, eant; for I own I neither eat less nor slept less." Joinson: "My drar friend, clear your mind of cant. Iou may telk as otleer people do ; you many say to a mmn, 'Sir, I mm your most humble servant.' Yon nre uot his most humble servant. Yon may say, "These are bad times; it is a melancholy thing to be reserved to such times.' Youdon't mind the times. You tell a man, ' I am sorry you had such bad weather the last clay of your journey, and were so much wet.' You don't care sixpence whether he is wet or dry. You may talk in this manner ; it is a mode of talking in society ; but don't think foolishly."-BOSWELL's Jonnson, p. 498.
709. Capital, Conservative. Cicero. [Cresur had been superseded by the appointment of Domitins Ahenohmrbus, the most inveternte and envenomed of his enemies, by the Senate.] A diny later, before the final vote had been taken, he thought still that the Senate was willing to let Ciesar keep his province, if he would dissolve his army. The moneyed interests, the peasant lundholders, were all on Casar's side; they cared not even if monarchy came, so that they night have pence.-Froude's Cesake, ch. 20.
710. CAPITAL a Crime. Jeics. [In 1290 King Edward I., ] by an arbitrary exereise of power, destroyed the great money capitalists of tho time. The Jews throughout Enghand were all seized on one day, upon a charge of clipping the coin; and ... of boht sexes, there were banged in London two liundred and eighty, and a very great multitude iu other cities of England. Some Christians were involved in the accusation ; and for most of them the king received ransom. - Knigur's Eng., vol. 1, eli. 25, p. 386.
711. CAPITAL, Spirltual. Indulgeners. The following circumstances led to the traflic in indulgences. The Roman Catholic Church main-
tained that the saints, durien their life on earth. land aceromolated a trensury of morit becmuse of thoir groed work ; that they lad dome more goonl than they were obliged io do. This surphas might be used for the bemedit or sindul men who hatd accomplished l:心s good than was moeded for theit satvation. 'The Popre chamed that lee land rowedved mothority lrom (iond to draw from this reservoir ol merit, and to aplly it to those who hatd shown themselves worthe by their sormow and reprotance. Sht som sorrow ind repentance wore dispensed with, and matters were sutisface torily arramerelley the ase of moncy. Thus arose the su-called tralite in indulgeners, which proved to be a somber al great revelute to the popes. 'This was the atse moler Lato X., who at this time ocreupical thapaphe chair.-Rein's Letuen, ch. 1.
712. CAPI'ALISTS, Extortionate. Jers. The mpitalix wats the Jew ; lut his mode of dealing suited only unthrifty abbots and plandering herons; for when the borrower came into the gripe of the Isruclite, bond was henped upon hond, so that we have a record how in debt of E200 luenme, withacemmulated interest, $\mathfrak{E} 880$ in four yenrs. [s.b. 1194.]-KNught's ENa., vol. 1 , (1. $22, ~ p .326$.
713. CAPITALISTS, Nation of, Jeirs. There nsed to be $u$ commudrum current in Europe, which whs something like this: "What is the difference hetweren andent and modern times? Answer: In ancient times, all the Jews had one king ; in modern times, ali the kings have one Jew." The , lew referred to in this connndrum was Meyer Anselm Rothsehild, the founder of the great benking-house so fumous throughout the world.-C'yclopedia of $\mathrm{Bwa} ., \mathrm{p} .564$.
714. CAPTIVES, Inhumanity to. Merican Emp. He whs treated at first with humanity, and every persuasive made use of to prompt him to make: a discovery of the place where it was supposed lee had concealed his trensures ; but in vain. It was next tried what torture might produce, and by the command of one of the Spanish eaptains, the monnreh, together with some of his chicf offierrs, were stretched muked upon burning coals. While Guatimozin bore the extrenity of torment with more than human fortitude, one of his fellow-sufferers, of wenker constitution, turned his eyes upon hiv prince and utfered a cry of angnish: "Think. est thon," said Guatimozin, "that I am lnid upon a led of roses ?" Silenced by this reproot, the sufferer stifled his complaints, and expirenk in an act of obedience to his sovereign. To the honor of Cortez, he wis iqmorant of this met of shocking inhumanity.-TyTher's Ihist., Booz 6, ch. 21 .
715. CAPTIVITY, Chosen. Vipoleon's Frirnds. [At St. IIclena.] The houseliold now consisted of the emperor, General Bertrand, wife, and three children ; Comnt Montholon, wife, and two children; Count Las Casas and son ; General Gourgand, and IDr. O'Meara. There were also four servints of the chamber, three grooms, and four servants of the table. These liad all followed the emperor to his dreary prison from their love of his person. [Others wept becanse denied the opportunity to follow him by the Ibritisll Government. Il is friculs were trented as
prisoners as well as himself. J-Ambuts NaroLeon 13., vol. :2, ch. 31.
716. CAPTURE, An important. ('ity of Winshington. The British adranced on Washington [in 1814]. . . The President, the ('abinet otleres. and the people betook themselves to Hight, and [General / Ross mardhed mopposed into ther dity: te had hern ordered by his superiors to use har forelh, and the work of destruction was areordingly hegrun. All the public buildings execept the Patent Offle were bumed. The hemutiful lout untinished ('apitol und the President's home were left a mass of backened ruins. Shany private edithes were absodestroyed. [Note.] Ancexcuse for this ontrageons larimaism was found in the previons condinct of the Amerimans, whe. at Toronto . . . had behaved bat little better.-

717. CARELESSNESS, Censure of. $s$ " $/ m \prime \prime \prime l$ Tohenson. Though he used to ernsure earelessness with great veheneence, he owned that he once, to nyoid the trouble of locking up tive guineas, hid them, he forgot where, so that he could not find them, - Bosweha's Jomson, 1). 435.
718. CARELESSNESS, Habitual. Cindsmith. [IIe went to Edinburgh to study medicine.] llaving taken lodgings at haphazard, he left his trunk there, containing all his worldly eflieets, and sallied forth to see the town. Xfter sauntering ubout the streets until a late hour, he thought of returning home, when, to his confusion, he found he had not acpuainted himself with the mane either of his landlady or of the street in which she lived. Fortumately, in the height of his whimsical perplexity, he met the cawdy or porter who had carried his trunk, and who now served him as a mide.- Imving's Goldemitio, 1. 37.
719. CASTE, Absence of. Irixh hïggs. [In 1394 Sir Henry Cristall was sent by Richard II. to attend on the Irish kings, who submitted themdelves to him.] It was Richard's wish that in manners and apparel they should conform to the usages of England. It was lis purpose to create them knights; but they were wedded to their ancient customs. They would sit at the same table as their minstrels and servants, eating out of the same dish und drinking out of the same cup.-Knigit's Exa., vol. '2, ch. 2, p. 27.
720. CASTE, Anglo-Saxon. Germeny, The Saxons were divided, as all the other German nations, into three ranks of men-the noble, the free, and the slaves. The nobless were called thanes, and these were of two kinds-the king's thanes and the lesser thames. The latter seem to lane been dependent on the former, and to have received lands, for which they either paid rent or militury services. There were two haws of the Anglo-Saxons which breathe a spirit very different from what one would nuturally expect from the character of the age, when the distinction of superior and inferior is commonly very strongly marked. One of the laws of Athelstun dechared, that a merehant who had made three long sea voyages on his own account was entitled to the quality of thane; and another dechared that a ceorle, or husbundman, who had been able to purchase five hides of land, or five plough-gntes, and who had a chapel, a kitchen,
a hall, mad a bell, was emitled to the samer ramk. The freene of of the lower mak, whe were denominated cember, culdivated the farms of the thanes for which they paid rent, and they appear to have beon removable w the pleasure of the thame. The lowest and most mumerons of the orders was that of the shaves or villaina; of these shaves there were two kinds-the housidohd slaves, and those cmployed in the cultivation of the lands; of the hated speries are the serfs, which we find at this day in Poland, in Russia, and in others of the northern stites. A master had not, among the Anglo-Naxons, an unlimited power over his slaves. He was that for the murder of a slave, and if he mutiated one, the slave recovered his liberty. The laws of Edgar inform us that shavery wa the lot of all prisoners takell in war.-Tyrisis's Hest., Book 6, ch. 6.

72 . CASTE, Barbarian, Finnls. It should sem that very many of those institutions, referred by ma casy sohution to the feudal system, are derived from the Celtic murbarians. When Cessar subdued the Gamls, that great mation was already divided into three orders of men-the clergy, the nobility, and the common people. The tirst governed by superstition, the second by urms; but the third and hast was not of any weight or acrount in their public councils. - Gubos's Rome, rh. 13.

7\%2. CASTE of Birth. Italians. Till the privileges of Romans had becin progressively extended to all the inhabitants of the empire, an important distinction was preserved between Italy and the provinces. The former was estermed the centre of public unity and the firm hasis of the constitution. Italy claimed the lirth, or at least the residence, of the emperors and the semate. The estates of the Italians were exempt from taxes, their persons from the arbitrary juristiction of governors. Their mumicipal corporations, formed after the perfect model of the capital, were intrusted, under the immediate cye of the supreme power, with the execution of the la, ws. From the foot of the AJps to the extremity of Calabria, all the natives of Italy were born citizens of Rome.-Ghbov's Rome, ch. . $\stackrel{\sim}{2}$.
723. CASTE, English. Jealousy. The rise of the commonalty was always regarded with extreme jealousy by the born great. The servile literature before the days of the Revolution erhoed this sentiment. - Kxight's Exgland, vol. 5, ch. 6, p. 49.
724. CASTE, Hostility to. Louis Philippe. [In 1795 he travelhed imcogmito, with two other princes, in the United States.] At Winchester, in the Valley of the Shenandoah, a democratic innkeeper turned them ont of his honse because (one of them being sick) they asked the privilege of eating by themselves. "If yon are too good," roared this despotic demoernt, " to cat it the sime table with my other guests, you are too good to eat in my house. Begone!" Despite the instant apology of the Duke of Orleans, the landlord insisted on their going, and they were compelled to seek other quarters. - Cxclopedia or 13ヶo., p. 509.
725. CASTE in Judgment. Queen Elizabeth. [When Elizaleth was remonstrating in behalf of Mary Queen of Scots, she charged her am-
bussadors to insist that subjects were not to be juiges of a soverejga ; it was contrary to siompt nreand unrensomable, that the foot should judere

726. CASTE, National. Frow. [WillinuI., ] the Compleror, and his deserembante to the fontlo generation were not Englishmen; mont of them were born in Frame ; they spent the grenter part of their time in France; thar ordimary speech was French; monost every high oflee in their gift was tilled by a ferelochman; wery acguisition which they made on the Continent estranged them more and more from the population of our ishand. One of the ablest mong them, indeed, attempted to win the le"urts of his Euglish subjects by espousing an English princess; but by many of his harons this marriage was ragarderi as a marriage betwen a white planter and in fundroon girl would mow be regarded in Virginia. In history he is known by the honotuhbe surname of Beanelere ; but in his own time his own comentromen alled him by a Saxon nickmame, in contempthons allusion to his Saxon combedion.-Mscathay's Exa., ch. 1
727. $\qquad$ English. [Reign of Jamess II.] No man of English blood then regurded the aborigimal Irish as hit combtrymen. They did not belong 10 our hraneh of the great hit man fumily. They were distinguished from us hy more than one moral and intellectmal perelinrity, which the difference of situation and of education, great as that difference was, did not seem altogether to explain. They had in aspret of their own, a mother tongue of their own. When they talked English their promucintion was ludicrons; their phraseology was grotestume. as is always the phraseology of those who think in one languge nad express their thoughts in another. They were therefore foreigners, and of all foreigners they were the most hated and despised-the most hated, for they had, during five centuries, always been our enemies; the most despised, for they were our vanguished, enslaved, and despoiled enemies. The Englishman compared with pride his own fich!s with the desolate bogs, whence the rapparees issued forth to rob and murter ; and his own dwelling with the hovels where the peasants and the hogs of Shamon wallowed in filth together.Macaulay's Eng., ch. 9.
728. CASTE in Parliment. Worsted Stockings. [In 1645 there were] certain mean sort of prople in the House, whom, to distinguish them from the more honorable gentlemen, they called Worsted-stocking men.-Kitgnt's Eng., vol. 4, ch. 4.
729. Caste, Prejudice of. Parliament. [At the second session of Parliament, under the protectorate of Cromwell, only one of the peers who had aceepted the writ of summons took his seat. The Earl of Warwick could not he persuaded to sit with Colonel II ewson and Colonel Pide-the one had been a shoemaker, and the other a drayman.] - Kingirt's Evg., vol. 4, ch. 13.
730. CASUISTRY, Difficult. Missionary to the Indians. [John] Eliot preached against polyg, amy. "Suppose a man, before he knew God," inquired a convert, " hath had two wives-the first childless, the second bearing him many sweet
-hiddren, whom he execeringly lowes; which of these is hre to put awny ?"-binchore's l. S., rlh. : w, vol.

7:31. CATASTROPHE, An appalling. Liththquetre. Nowember 1, Iaso. the people of Lisbon were alarmed hy that awfol rombling beneath the earth which, an they well knew, wismally precerded an milhquake. Before they could esaper from the houses the shorek came, which overthere the greater part of the rity, and buriod thomsunds of persons in its ruins. The sea retired. leaving the bottom of the larbor bare, but immediately returned in a femrfal wave tifty feet high, overwhetming everything in its coovse. The mhabitants who could get clear ol the ruins rushed in thousands to a magnificent marhle wharf, just completed, which seremed to offer a phace of safety. This mascivo structure, densely covered wifli men, women, and chiddren, suddenly sumk, bearing with it to manown depths the emire matitule. Not a (rature exenped; not a haman body rose again to the surface; not a fragment of mything that was on the whart wasewragain secn by haman cere; and when, by and hy, the water was somated over the place where it lad stood, the depth was fonnd to be six hundred feet. Within the spuce of six minates sisty thonsand persons are supposed to lave prerished; and those who survived were so encompassed abont with horror, that they might wall have envied those whom the sen had stimerged or the filling honses canshed.-Cyclopeda of Biot., p. 30.
732. CATHOLICS, Disfranchised, Marylame evs. A.b. 1681. The prelates [in England] demanderl. . . an establishment to be naintained at the common expense of the provinee. Lord Baltimore resisted. The Roman Catholic was intlexible in his regard for freedom of worship. The opposition to Lord Baltimore as a frudal sovercign easily united with Protestant bigotry . . . the English ministry soon issued an order, that olliecrs of government in Maryland should he exclusively intrusted to Protestants. Roman Catholics were disframehised in the province whieh they had planted.-Bancmort's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 14.
733. Catholics, Justice to. English. [Dr. Arnold plead for it, saying :] It is the direct duty of every Englishman to support the clains of the Roman Catholies of Jreland, even at the hazard of injuring the Protestant extahlishment-because those chams cannot be rejected without great injustice-and it is a want of faith in God and an unholy zeal to think that he can le served hy injustice, or to guard against contingent evil by committing certan sin.- Kinant s Eng., vol. 8, ch. 13.
73.1. CATHOLICS, Prejudice against. (itholic Redief' Bill. [In 1829 it was passed by Pa:liament.] It would admit a Roman Catholic to Parliament upon taking on oath, in place of the old oath of supremacy, that he would support the existing institutions of the state, and not injure those of the Chureh. It would admit a Roman Catholic to all the greatest offices of government, with the exception of Regent, Lord Chancellor of England, and Lord Chancellor and Viceroy of Ireland. All corporate offices and municipal privileges, all that pertained to the administration of justice, would be open to

Roman Catlolies. From all otllees connceted with the Chureh, with its miversities und schools, and from 'linich putronage, they would be necessarily exchuded.

Commants in the army and mavy had heen open to them hefore this measure. Connceted with the Bill of lrelief there were securities and restrictions pro-posed.-Kinigite's Exa., vol. 8, ch. 13, p. 233.
735. CATHOLICICM, Benefits of. Englitur. It is dithentt to suy whether Einghand owes more to the Roman Catholie religion or to the Reformation. For the amalgmation of races und for the abolition of villamuge she is chictly indehted to the intlucnee which the priesthood, in ihe middle ures, exercised over the laty. For politienl und intellectund freedo'n, and for all the blessings which politieal and intelleretual freedom have brought in their train, she is chietly indebted to the great rebellion of the luity agninst the priesthood. From the time when the barbarians overmo the Western Empire to the time of the revival of letters, the intluence of the Church of Rome had leren generully favornble to science, to civilization, and to good government; but during the last three centuries, to stmont the growth of the hatman mind has been her ehief object. Throughout Christendom, whatever advance bas bern made in knowledge, in freedom, in wealth, and in the arts of life, has been made in spite of her, and has everywhere been in inverse proportion to her power. The loveliest and most fertile provinces of Europe have, under her rule, been sunk in poverty, in politieal servitude, and in intellectual torpor, while Protestant countries, once proverlmal for sterility and barbarism, have been turned by skill and industry into gardens, and can boast of a long list of heroes and statesmen, plitosophers and pocts. Whoever, knowing what Italy and Scotland naturntly ure, und what, four hundred years ago, they actuntly were, shali now compare the country round Rome with the country round Edinburgh, will be able to form some judgment as to the tendency of papul domination. The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lowest depths of degradation ; the elevation of Molland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to $n$ position such as no commonwealth so small has ever renched, teach the same lesson. Whoever passes in Germany from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality, in Switzerland from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant canton, in Ireland from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant country, finds that he has passed from a lower to a hig'ser grude of civilization. On the other side of the Atlantic the same law prevails. The Protestants of the United States have left far behind them the IRoman Catholies of Mexico, Pern, and Brazil. The Roman Catholies of Lower Canada remain inert, while the whole continent romb them is in a ferment with Protestant activity and enterprise. The French have doubtless shown an cnergy and an iotelligence whieh, even when misdirected, have justly entitled them to be called a great people. But this apparent exception, when examined, will be found to confirm the rule; for in no country that is called Roman Catholic has the Roman Catholic Chureh, during several generations, possessed so little aut thority as in France.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 1.

7:36. CATHOLICISM, Wiadom of. Biroell Plems. In the litter hali' of the soventernth century the French began to pash their way westward mad sonthward; flrst along the shores of the great lakes, then to the hemd waters of the Wabrash, the Illinois, the Wiseonsin, mod the st. (rols, then down these strefuns to the Mississippi, and then to the Gaff of Mexico. The purpose of the French, ins manifested in these movements, was no loss than to divide the American cominemt and to take the larger portion, to powese the land for Framer und Catholicism. For it was the work of the Jesnit missiomuries.-Riderath's L. S., rh. 30.

7:37. CAUSE and Effect. Siemmel Iohnam. Of Dr. Murd, Bishop of Woresitar, Dohuson suid to a friemed: "IInd, sir, is one of iset of men who neeount for everything systematically ; for instance, it has beed a fashion to wear searlet breeches; these men womld tell you, that arecording to canses mul effects, no other war could at that tim have hero chosen." He, however, said of him at another time to the same gentleman: "Ihurd, sir, is a mam whose acpuaintance is a valuable acquisition." - Boswell's Jolnson, p. 488.
738. CAUTION neadful, Abrahtme Livioln. "Well, you see," said Mr. Lincoln [to a visitor who introduced the subjeret of (maneipation]. "we've got to he very cantious how we manage the negro question. If were not, we shatl be like the barber out in Illinois, who was shaving afellow with a nutchet face nud luntern juws like mine. The burber stuck his finger in his customer's mouth to make his cheek stick out; but while shaving away he cot through the follow's check and ent oft his own finger! If we ure not very careful we shatl do as the barber did. "-Raymond's Lincoln, p. Tid.
739. CAVALRY, Formidable. Elephents. An ambassador from the Emperor Zenonceompanied the rush und unfortunate Perozes in his expedition aguinst the Nepthalities, or white Hluns, whose conquests had been stretched from the Caspian to the heart of India, whose throne was enriched with emeralds, and whose cavalry was supported by a line of two thousand elephants. The Persians were twice circmmented in a situation which made valor useless mad flight impossible; and the double victory of the IIuns was nehieved by military stratagem. They dismissed their royal captive aftre he had submitted to adore the majesty of a barbinim.-Gibeos's Rome, ch. 40.
740. CAVIL answered. Reign of Jomess $I T$. [Session of the former members of the llouse of Commons.] Sir Robert Sawyer dechared that he could not conceive how it was possible for the prince to administer the government without some distinguishing title, such as Regent or Protector. Old Maynard, who, as a hawyer, had no equal, and who was ulso a politicinn versed in the tacties of revolutions, was at no pains to conceal his disdain for so puerile an objection, taken ut a moment when union and promptitude were of the highest importance. "Wo shall sit here very long," he said, " if we sit till Sir Robert can conceive how such a thing is possible ;" and the assembly thought the answer as good as the cavil deserved.-Macallay's Eng., ch. 10.
711. CELEBRATED, Marriage, (ionnclvons of' Timour. The murriagre of sin of the rmurror's grmulanos was esteremedan met of peligriom as wril as of patermal tembermese ; and the pomp of the molent caliphes was revived in their mopthats. They were eroborated in the ararlens of ('and ghal, deroratred with inmomerahle lowls athe pavillons, whieh displayed the hasaty of a greal rity amd the spoilsol' a vidorions camps. II hohforests were ent down to sulyly fard for fla kitele mont, mad rasise of every litum, to which thousamds of ghests were comrtoonsly invited; the orters of the state ame the mations of the carth wore marshatled at the rogal bamput ; nor were the ambussadors of liarione (siges the hamehty Persian exeluded from the lemat ; sine evern the rossess, the smallest of thath, that their plare in the ocran. The public joy was tewtitied by illumi. mation and maspubradies; the trados of simar. cand passed in review ; and avery trate was dumlous to execute some quaint devier, some mavol lous pagenat, with the materinls of their perendiar art. Áter the mariage rontracts bat been ratified by the cminis, the briderrooms and the ir brides retierel to the muptial elmmbers: nime times, areoreling to the Ashatice fashion, they were dressed and malrossed ; and at ench change of apparel pearls and rubies were showered on their heads, and contemptuonsly abmaloned to their attentims. A general indulgence was proclamed : every law was relased, every pleasire was allowed ; the perple was frere the sovereign was idle.-G1mon's Romes, ('h. 6is.
7.42. CELEBRATION, Municipal. r'mistomtinople. As often as the hirthriay of the city roturmed, the stathe of Comstantine, framoll hy his order, of gilt wood, ame bearing in his right hand a small image of the genius of the phare, was erected on a triumphai car. The gramels, carlying white tapers, and clothed in their richeest apparel, accompanied the solemn progession as it moved throumh the Jippodrome. Whan it was opposite to the throne of the reigning emperor, he rose from his seat, and with grateful revarence adored the momory of his predecessor. At the festival of the cledication, an edict, engrav: ed on a column of marhle, hestowed the tifle of Fecond or New Rome on the eity of Constan-tine.-Gibhon's Rome, ch. 17.
243. CELEBRATION, National. Centenuial. As the Centemani of Americ:m Indepemblene drew near, the people male ready to celebrate the great event with appropriate ceremonies, bat the development of the project was discouraged for $n$ while with considerable opposition and much lakewarmness. The whole scheme was a vision of enthasiasm, a Quixotical dream, said the critics and objectors. No such an mterprise conld be carried throngh exerpt umber the patronage of the government, and the government had no right to make appropriations merely to preserve an old reminiseence. We had had enough of the Fourth of July already. Besides-salid the wits and caricaturists-the other nations would present a ludierous figure in helping us to celebrate an anniversary of a rebellion that they had tried to crush a hundred years ago. Victoria was expecterl-so sad theyto send over commissioners to heap contumely und contempt on the grave of her gramdfather!

Con mation of Einoper womle consent to its own shatitlention by joining in the jubileres of Repub. licanisin. Ibesidesall thaseavilling, it was foreseen that Philadelphia would guite cortalngy be sederetal as the seeme of the propusied disphaty, and on that meromat a good deal of lenal jonfomsy was excited In the wher prine jotal ditionol the Únion.

7.A. CELIBACY of Clergy, Fritain, trwth Cintwey. 'The erelibury of the edrory was the hating primeiple tolne contember for in maklng the C'bureh Jomish insteadol matiomal. Although the strict momos of the Anglo-( hourch did not recognize a marriod priesthood, the law of ceri-
 nmong the paroehial clorgy. Their marringes were eliseonutemamed! they wore mbonsherd of thearmed. Llut the lam of mature was trimmphat wor the deceresole commedis; and the Engr. lish priesis ware not lored into those immornlities whid were the resutt of this ordinance in other comatrios. Mr. Kemble says: "We have malmost unbroken chain of evidence to show that, in spite of the exhoriations of the bishops and the hegislation of the witans, thone at last of the cracgy who wore not hound to n carnobitionl order diel contract mariage, mad openly avow the families which were its issue,"-KNiontr's EN(s., vol. 1, (h. !).
7.45. CEMETERY, Saddest. Immlon Torrer. The hemd and buely wore phaced in a cotlon covreded with black vilvet, and were lad privately madar the commomion-fable of t . Peter's Chaper in the Tower. Withinform yemes the pavement of that :hancel was again disturbed, and luard by the remains of Mommonth were laid the remains of delfreve. In truth, there is no sader spot on the emortithan that little cemetery, beath is thereassocinted, not, as in Westminster Abbey aml Saint laml's, with gerins and virtuc, with puthlie veraration ami with imperishable renown; not, as in our hmmblest charehes and charchyards, with everything that is most endenring in social and tomestic eharitics, but with whatever is charkest in lmman mature and in human destiny, with the savage trimmphof implacable enemies, with the inconstancy, the ingratitude, the cownrdice of friende, with nll the miseries of fallengranoss and of blighted fame. Thither have beon carriod, through successive uges, loy the rude hands of jailers, without one monarner following, the bleeding relies of mon who had been the coptains of armies, the leaders of parties, the oraches of semates, ame the ormaments of courts.-Macivhay's ENG., ch. 5.
716. CENSOR, Official. Roman. [Worts of the Emperor Decins. 1 As soon as the decree of the Semate was trimsmitted to the emperor, he assembled a grat comodil in his camp, and hefore the investiture of the censor-clect le apprised him of the dithenlty and importance of his great offlee. "1 [appy Vilerian," said the prince to his elistinguished sulijeet," huppy in the genern approlation of the Sonate and of the Roman republic! Aceept the eensorship of mankind, and judge of our manners. You will select those who desarve to continue members of the Senate; you will restore the equestrian order to its ancient splendor: you will improve the revemue, yet moderate the public burdens. You will distinguish into regular clasees the varions
 Iy view the military strengeth, the wealth, the virtue, and the resources of loblace. Vobr derisions shatl obtain the lore of of laws. 'Therarms. the palate, the ministers of justiere, mal the prent ofllerers of the embire are all subjert to your trihamal. Nome are exempled, exerpting only the ordinary comsals, the perfere of the city, the
 rerves her (lastity inviohate) the chast of the vemal virgins. Eien these few, who may bot dread the severity, will anxhomsly soliat bhe be
 (h. 10 .
7.17. - Remath. Livy rematis, lios kept in dependence both the simate and peasple. They posserssed at comstitutional power of degrading sach as had manifested nay irregularity of comduct, and depriving them of the rank and oflee which they held in the State. It was not min mothority which extemed to the punishment of those ordinary crimes mad delicts which fall mader the ponal laws of a Sate. But there are offences which, in point of example, are worse than crimes, und more pernicions in their consequences. It is not the hremell of express laws that ean ever be of general bad efferet, or tend to the destruction of a govermment; but it is that silent and unpanishable corroption of manners which, undermining private and pabs. lie virtue, weakens and destroys those springs to which the best-ordered constitution owes its sul?)port. The comateracting this hatent principle of deeny was the most useful purt of the otllee of the censors. If nuy citizen had imprudently contracted harer dedse; if he lad consumed his fortme in extravagrace, or in living beyond his income: if be lad been nerligent in the coltivation of his lands-bay, if, being ing gool circumstances and able to mantain a family, he had declined, without just cause, to marr:-mll these offences attracted the notice of the censors, who hand varions modes of indiding a pemalty, The most usual, nad not the least impressive, was a public demumetation of the offender as an objeret of disapprolntion-íymominià netabent. It did rot amonat to a mark of infamy, but pumished solely by intlicting the shame of a public reprimand. A penalty, however, of this kind is not fitted to operate on all dispositions, mad, necordingly, the censors had it in their power to employ means more generally effectual. They could degrade a semator from his dignity and strike his name out of the roll. They eould deprive a knight of his ramk by taking from him the horse which was maintained for him at the pulbic ex--pense, and was the essential mark of his station. A citizen might be punished by degrading him from his tribe to an inferior one, or doubling his proportion of the public tanes.-TYTLER's Hist., Book 3, ch. 6.
748. CENSURE resented. Dimulaius. Tue philosopher Plato had been invited to Syraeuse by Dionysius the clder . . . Dionssias . . . being offended with the freedom which the philosopher used in censuring whatever he disapproved in the maxims and government of the tyrant, the hatter ordered him to be sold as a slave in the public market. His disciples paid the price of five minæ for their master, and sent him safe back to Grecec.-Tytlen's IIIst., Book 3, ch. 8.
7.18. CENSURE, Unmovod by, Pros. Latrhivem. [1] veloed the bill to redarter the Bank of the [nited states, mad] ondrerd the acromabated fumds, monoming to nbout ten millions, to be dis. tributed ancour rertatu state hams. . . If. had an wartath of han . . . he was debenaced arbinaty, dangeroms. In the semate apowerful cralition, lomad by Callom, (lay, mad Wehater, was formal againat the President.
 ried ; but a simitar propmition failedin the louse of Representatives. 'there was a pememb ery of indignation, and it seremed ns if the President would be overwhelanel: bat the I'resident, ewor as fealdes the he was silf-willed nod subibern.
 resolution of cemsure stome ypon the formal of the semate for fome sears, and was lanem expme.

750. CEREMONY, Comedy of. (innt. Port-
 his pablie cutry into Paris on the gif of darela. Ile disputes with "the conductor of ambussidors" "bout matters of ctiquette. "la my case," her says, "dithenlties have beron raked on every conceivable point; and ns I do not understama the ceremomal 1 non cmburrased by them, nal cmandy met them with obstinacy, which is hare rather indispensable." Comedy cannot imarine a richer scene than the burly Dutchanan refusing to come from the top of his staircone to meet the representative of the Duchess of Burgumly, who rofused to go more than half way in, "messen. gers masing barkward and forward het ween as." -KNigut's ENG, vol. 5, ch. 13, p. 2us.
751. CEREMONY, Disllke for. Niepoleon $I$. [He hand bere crowned emperor with gergeons display mad grame ceremony.! He hastraced to his rom andexclaimed impatiently to an nttent. unt as he antered, "Off tofl with these confounted trappings !" He threw the manle into one cormer of the room, the gorgeons robe into mother, mad thes violently disencombering himself, dechared that hours of such mortal tedionsness he had never passed before.-Amberts Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 28.
752. CEREMONY, Slaves of. $R m y / r l t y$. In the Byamine palace the comperor was the tirst slave of the ceremonies whirlh he imposed, wad the rigid forms which regulated enelo word and gesture hesieged him in the pmbere, and violated the leisure of his rumal solitude.-Gmmos's Rone, ch. 53.
753. CHALLENGE, A dangerous. Inrowion of Pennsyltronic. At Chambersburg . . one fomale had seen tit to mbon her muple bosom with a luge Yankee thag, and whe stood at the door of her house, her countenance expressing the greatest contempt for the barefooted Rebs; several compmies passed her without taking nny notice; but at lengha Texan gravely remarked, "Take care, madam, for Hool's hoys [from Texas, Abibama, and Arkansas] are great at storming breast works when the ianker color is on them." After this speech the patriotie lady bent a precipitate retreat-Polland's Secoíd Yean or the War, p. 337.
754. CHALLENGE, Offered. Revolutionary Witr. [In Florida British troopers] summoned I the fort at Sunbury to surrender. But when

Colonel Mackintonh inswered, " rome and take It," they rotreated.-Bavenotres E. S., vol. 10 , ch. 13.
755. CHALLENGE, Political. Linmeln-Imug. las. A.D. 18is. Both spoke in Spingiteld in the sume day, but before different nudiences. Mr. LIncoln uddressed a letter to Mr. |S. A.| boughas, chablemging him to a serhes of dipmese daring the campaign. The challenge was are cepted, and arrangements werent once made for the meetings. Seven jolnt debntes were beld.. hand they] rabend the grentest ex ltement thronghont the State-Raymondis Laceman, eh. id, 1. 42.
756. CHALLENGE, Royal. Juriat Thrersa. [Frederiek 11. Hecrared wa: Her father had recently died.] In the midist of distress amid peril she had given birth to a son, afterward the Emperor loscoph 11 . Searecly had she risen from her rourl when she linstened to Pressburg. There, in the sight of an inmomerable multitude, she was crowned with the crown and robed with the robe of St, Stephern. No spectator could refrain his tears when the bemutiful young mother, still weak from childhearing, rowle, "fter the fashion of hor fatheres, up the Mount of Dethnce, unshenthed the nneient sword of state, shook it toward north and south, east and west, and, with a glow on her pale face, challenged the four cormers of the world to dispute her right: and those of her boy.Macaulay's Fuedehick tide (ineat, j. 35 .
757. CHALLENGE, Unacoepted. Alexius Comnemus. [Greek empror-time of the crusades.] High on his throne, the emperor sut mute and dmmovable; his Majesty was mored by the Latin princes, and they sumbitted to kiss elther his feet or his kneses-an indignity whilch thedr own writers are ashamed to ronfess and umable to deny. . . . But a French luron (he is supponed to be Robert of Paris) presumed to aserent the throne, and to place himself by the side of Alexias. The sage reproof of batdwin provoked him to exchim, in his barbarons idiom, "Who Is this rustic that keeps his seat, while so many valiment captains are standing round hime" The emperor maintained his silence, dissembled his indignation, and questioned his interpreter concerning the meaning of the words, which he partly suspected from the universal hanguage of gesture and comotenance. Before the teparture of the pilgrims he endeavored to learn the name and condition of the andacious baron. "I ana Fremehman," replied Robert, " of tine purest and most ancient mobility of my country. All that 1 know is, that there is a church in my neighborhood, the resort of those who are desirous of approving their valor in single combat. Till an enemy uppears, they address their prayers to Gorl and lis saints. That chureh I have frequently visitcol. But never have I found anan-: tagonist who dared to neeept my defiance." Alexius dismissed the challenger with some prudent advice for his conduct in the Turkish war-fare.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 58, p. $5 \%$.
759. CHANGE, A life. Loyola. It was during the siege of Pampelna by the French actively that a young officer of Guipuzcon, ceived a severe wound which confined him for many weeks to his bed, an occurrence which
proved the turning perint of his mbsempent extratordinary carerer. This gathant soldin'r, soon to reappar upon the serme in a very different and far mure intluchtial charmeter, was nome other than 1 gimatios 1 cesula, fonnder of the Order of

750. CHANOE of siden. "Bubliug John." Jehm lirukine, liarl of Nar, who came to Edinburgh as sicerctury of sitite in 1700 [becrame distingulshod in thís manner:] his huppy art of accommodather himselt to circomstanes procurel him the name of "Bobbing John."Kxumars lena., vol. 6, ch. 1.
760. CHARACTER, Changeful. Donifuce I'III. Bonifuce expired at Rome in a fremay of rago and revenge. Itis memory is staned with the glaring vices of avarice and pride' ; nor has tho combuge of a matyr promoted this ecelesinstical champion to the honors of a suint; 14 magumnimous simer (say the chronleles of the times), who entered like a fox, reigned like a lion and died like a dog. the was sucreeded by Benediet XI., the mildest of mumind.Ghumes's Rome, ch. 60.
761. CHARACTER, Composite. Luther. [Herines oplaion of Luther: ] " lle crented the German language. He wins not only the greatest, but the most German man of our history. In his rhatactor all the fames and all the virtues of the (iermans are combined on the largest seale. Then he hat qualities which are very seldom fomd united, which we ure necustoned to regard as irrecomeilable antagonisms. He was, at the same time, a dreamy mystle und a practical man of action. Ilis thoughts had not only wings, but hands. He spoke and he acted. He was not mily the tongue, but the sword of his time. When he had plagned himself all day long with his doctrimal distinctions, in the everning he took his flute and gazed at the stars, dissolved in melody and devotion. He could be as soft as a tender maiden. Sometimes he was wild as the st rm that uproots the oak, and then again he was gentle as the zephyr that clallies with the violet." -Rens's Lutheil, p. Duí.
762. CHARACTER, Contradictory. James II. A libertine without love, a devotee without spirituality, an alvorate of toleration without the sense of the natural right of conscience-in him the muscular force prevailed over the intellectimal. He thonted between the sensuality of indulgenee and the sensuality of superstition, hazarding heaven for an ugly mistress, and, to the great delight of abbots and nuns, winning it back again by pricking his thesh with sharp points of iron, and cating no meat on Saturdays. Of the two brothers, the Duke of Bukingham sitid well, that Charles [II.] would not and dimes rould not see.-B.axchof's's L. S., vol. 2, ch. 17.
768. - -- Queen Elizabeth. To the worth about her, the temper of Elizabeth recalled in its strange contrasts the mixed blood within her veins. She wasat once the daughter of IIenry [VIII.] and of Anne Boleyn. From her father she inherited her frank and hearty address, her love of popularity and of free intercourse with the people, her dauntless courage, and her amazing self-confidence. Her harsh. manlike voice, her impetuous will, her pride
her farions outharsis of ager, came to bur will hore 'Julor hood. Sibe ratat grant uohles as if' they were sehoollogys ; she met the fasolebere of Loril Eswex with a fux on the ent : mar broke now and then lato the graverst eleliberntons (o) swern at her ministers like of himwife. Strangely In contrast with these vjolent outhenes of lurix




761 CHARACTER, Disoipline of, F'romirell's suldiers. Nor would it the sufe, in our tinue, to tolarate in any regiment religions meetindes, at whic:l a corporat verved in sorlptare shonld lemi the devothons of his less gifted colonel, niml mit monish it hackalkding major. But surh wns the intelligence, the gratity, atul the self-commonel of the warlars whon ('romwall had tralned, that in their compa politleal orquimation and a rellgious orgmization could exint without destroying military arganization. 'The sume mon
 theld-premelars, wre dintinguisherlby stemtiness. by the spirit of orthr, amblly pompt ohedionore on wateli, on ctrill, and on the fled of Inttle,Macaulay's Eno., ch. 1.
765. CHARACTER disolosed. Nimint .J.min8on. Boswelif: " Mr. Burke hais 11 countant stream of ronvermation." Johinan : " Yes, sir ; if a man were to go by chance at the sume the with Burke under a shed, to snum a shower. he woull say, 'This is men extrmordinary man.' If Burke shomkl go jutor a stable to see hits lisise dressed the ostler woulit say, "We have lam $n$, extrmordimary man here." "Bosweni.: "Foote Was a man whonever failed in comversation. If he had gone into a sthble-".Jominson: "Sir, if le hand gone into the stable, the ostlor wonlat have said, llere las been a comisal fellow ; hat he wonle mot lave respected him. "-Boswellis Joifnson, p. 万li.
766. CHARACTER, Elevation of, Aristitles the Just. When the chicf command of the war was given to Athens, n new system was established with regard to the contributions of the confederate States, trustligg no longer to contingent and oceasional supplies or free gifts. The subsidies to be levied from ench were to be exated in proportion to its means, and the revenue of its territory; and a common treasary was appointed to be kept in the Isle of Delos. The high charneter of $A$ ristides was exemplified in the important and honornble trast with which he was invested by the eommon consent of the nation. It appears that not only the costody of the motional supplies, but the power of fixing their proportions, was conferred on this illustrions man; nor was there ever a complaint or marmar heard agninst the equitv with whieh this high but invidious function was mbministered. The lest testimony of his virtue was the strict frugality of his life and the honornble poverty in which he died.-Tytifin'mist., Book 2, ch. 1, p. 138.
767. CEARACTER estimated, Cromirell's. It cannot be doubted that the estimate of his charaeter will nlwnys be formed, not merely from sympathy with a certain set of opinions, but even more from that strange, occult, and undefinable sentiment which, arising from peenliarity of temperament, becomes the creator of intellectual and even moral appreciation. Hence
threr are thone to whom, whimerer mis he the
 ran undy te lintefinf: white there nere others. narala, to whont, cerel if rertain thaw or fialts of rlarmobr uprour la him, la ran only he al-


7t*. CHARACTER, Foundation for. firmalls. Now, " in two remarkahle traits lho firrmans
 Shate matoms, mind. imferd, frominll thome wher ranes to whonn the (ireeks and liommas gave the desidmation of imatmathas. I nllate to thatr pers-
 sroondly, to the rospert pidil hy them to the femalresex. and the chatity for whioh the latter Wrar colehmand numeng tho prophe of the North. These were the fombintions of that probity of rharmetros, solf respert, hat purity of manmers

 thoir subtiments wrow rolightemed hy chastinn-
 ter whicl! distingruish the nge of ehivalry umd

769. CHARACTER, Greatness of. l.uthr $r$. [Gpinion of Thomats ('urlyles] "I will eall this father n true groat man, grent in intellocet, in cournge, nflecefon, und integrity, ons of our moss lovable marl precelous moln. Grent not as " luwn ohelisk, but us un Alphe mountuin, so simple, homent, spoutancouls, mot stiting up to be treat ut all ; there for quite nomber purpose
 piercing fine nud whle futo the hervorns; yot in the refits of it fountains, green lemutiful valleys with flowers! A riglit spirituml llow mul Prophet; omer more atrue son of Natura and Fact, for whom these crontmrios mad many that are to come yet will the thankl'ul to heaven."

770. CHARACTER, Grotesque. Put shelley, To the world he presunted the rure spertucle of a man passiomato for truth amd unteserverlly ohedient to the right as he discerned it. 'The nomonaly whiols mate his practionl eareer a failuro lay just lare The right ha lollowed was ton often the antithesis of ordinary momality: in his a lesire to cast awny the false mide grasp the tribe, he wershot the mark of prudemere. 'The hend' ing in him of a purb and enrnest purpore with moral and social theorios that conld not but have proved pernicions to munkind at ladge, produced at times an almost protespue mixture in his urtions no less than in his verse. We connot, Harefore, womer that society, while ho lived, felt the neressity of asserting itself arniusi him.-SYMoNDS' SImidiey, ch. 8 .
771. CHARACTER, Inherited. Amtrictms. By the midalle of the eightecoll century the American colonies lond, to a corfain exteint, nssumed a national charmetor; but they were still strongly marked with the peculitrities which their uncestors brought with them from Europe. In New Enghand, especially in Massachusetts und Connecticut, the principles nnd practices of Paritunism still held universal sway. On the banks of the Fudson the language, manners, and customs of Holland were almost as prevalent as they had been a hundred years before. By the Delaware the Quakers were gathered in such numbers as to control all legislation and to













 race of lantars lat thay hand ulways berit, In




 That lise late king land beron at heatt almanit Catholice had heren, during some momtlas, sus-


 limes widhemt momber, derelared himself a l'rot estant, und hat heren la the labit of derevinge the Eincharist from the hishopes at the listablishad C'hurell. 'Ilosese I'rotestanits whon hat stemel bey him in his dinlombles, and whas sill elurisheil
 thled with shame and hadignation hy learaing that his whole life had hera a lio: ilat. while lise proldasiol to belong to their commomion. lea land roally regarded thom as herotios ; and blati the demaigogies who had represernted him as at concombad pupist had luen lhe only gerple who
 - Maridelay's lina., (li. (l, 1). 40.
773. CHARACTER moulded by Theology. Cromircll. ('romwell was all that we inelme in the tom I'mritan. Ilis whole pmblie lile was the result of that monal experienee by which his fitith was mombed. In him there was a profomad revarinee for the law of (ionl. IIe land an instinctive arporehension of oreme. J'o dis. franchise, to roit, nud put to thirht the imberililies of ammehists-such was his work. A sworn soblier of the Deralogere was be. Siny that he read with keen vivilness into men's himrts amblat men's purjoses; well, he did so, ms my man may do, hy the light of high intelligent principles within him. In many thinge, wo do not cloult, lee mateh misiaterpreted the texts of the Divine Book. J'erhaps le was tow mach it "Iebrew of the II Jrews." Some do not see low a man an be linthfully a ('hristimn man mul nlso $n$ soldier ; lut if he will be ta soldier. then we clo not ser how he cam fulfil a soldier's daty better thinn lis looking into the Olal Tesinment. We see phainly that we shall not know Cromwell's charncter and dople malows we nequant ourselves with Cromwell's theology: IIonis C'romwelis, ch. 1, 1). i2.
774. CHARACTER, Natural. Fontered. The most important cave of Mammaten [the mother of Alextonder] and her wise eounsellors, was to form the charncter of the young emperor. the fortunnte soil assisted, and even prevented, the hamal of enltivation. An exeellent uaderstanding soon convinced Alexmader of the ad.
vanhas.












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 ital of time bast. 'The lowe af epertactos was the



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777. CHARITY for the Dead. Julinghorow 'The grati lonke of Jarthomurh mul the tirst Laml Bolinghake wore in aprosite politiond intorasts, and wort domedprontly, on most aconsions, ranged arainst arrla othor. Some grontle-
 his charnctar will moll sevority, and partionlarly charged him will heing excessively araricions. At longth they apponded for the forth of thair statements to land lbolinghorokn, who Was one of the company. 'This mobleman, with a swareal: "'The Ibake al Jarlborourh wiss so great at man that I fuite forget his finfings."
778. CHARITY distrusted. Joseph $I I$. Joseph II., walking oue day on tue Prater at Viemma, med a roung woman who seemed in grant distress. Ile inguired the anase, and foumd that she was the danghter of an ofllecer who had been killed in the Inperial service, mad that sha and her mother had sujported themselvas hy their industry, but were now momployed. " Have your recoivied no assistame from the govermment?" satid the emperor. "None," was the roply. But why not upply to the emperor ? lie is casy of inceces." "They say lie is manicions, and suld a step would then be uscless." The monareln immeliately gave the yomer woman some dacats ami a ring, telling her that he was in the emperor's service, and would serve her, if with her mother she would eome to the palace on a rertain lay. The appointment was kept, and the young woman recognized her benefactor in the person of the emperor, who bade her not to le alarmed, as he had settled a pension on her and her mother, adding,
 of a hemet that in junt.








 basy upon his own gromde ath in wombine linen for his family. It is salis that lier ham
 dilty yeare lomger. Ho was relartunt to give
 mot work. Ilis way was to prosild work, wern if the work was nint morded. 'This primeiple, however, dhat not provent his giving preatole on proper mandions to deserving whjerte. Sll his servanta wern gromeronly remembered by himat (hrimomen and on their birthilage; mill when the of their daturgares was mintion he was fome of presenting the bride with a gonal cow.Cselorbona of Brow., p: :
 with: $A$ pere woman formd in the strexta a malo. intant, which she brought to 'me, and anked intphoringly what she was to da with it. Inthecurod, manppily, by cold amitom, I advised ber (1) give it to the chinerh-wandens. It was then revilng. On the crabing mornlog, carly, I fomm this :e"r woman at my doors. She was aper waterearrier. She crind bittery, und waid, "I have not slept ome wiak all night for parting with that child whinh (ionl hat put in $10 y$ way, umb, if you will giv me leave, f will tuke hini
 the phonstemderineso of alis peore creature, and I went with her to the parist mase for the infunt, which she hrought to her home with joy, ex claining, in the wry words of the prophen. "Poor child, thengh thy buther has forgothen there, I will mot forget there." EXght years have elapsed since she bromght to har himbla home that exponed infan! and whe is now himed from the constant exposure to wet abd cold : and ten times a day may be serol that pror wat ter carricer passing wilh her weary lomal, led hy this little fomadiug boy. O mreriful Joms, 'I would thatly sacritice the weath and power of this wide worde, to serenre to myself the glorioms wedeme hat awaits this pere blind watererarrier on the great areomoting day! oh, what, compared to charity like lhis, the ermined rolse, the ivory seeptre, the golden throme the few-


7*2. CHARM, Protecting. Numm, Numa, ons of the marliest kings of Rome, having mixal the fomatain of which they used to drink with wine and homey, surprised ind cathglat [thedemigods, who]. nequanted him with many secrets of futiority and taught hime a ciarmi for thunder and lightning, composed of onions, lair. and pilehards, which is used to this day.-P'eetaberis Nema.
783. $\qquad$ Agmus Inci. Tler agnusade in the Roman Cotholic Church, is a cake of was, benring the image of $a$ lamb haring a cross. Being blessed by the pepe, they ure worn by

 du ('v., "doxis bla.

7ヵ1. CHASTISEMENT of Childion, Sionly,



 - Kivalréslinu, vol. $\because$, ch. 5 .



 hle to the virtur of chastity. "home nowe danger


 lose tredomes most dagerone whot it is devat-

 al mandere gives a lastre to beranty, and mathan's
 "intertaimmenta, midalght daneres, and biamionas

 (h). 1.

 the Hernse of a military life, nome combld homat that they had seron him intoxicated with wher the mont bematilul eaptives of Gothie or Vamblaj rare wedrothered ta hivembereses lat he turned aside from the de eharme, and the hastmed al Antonime was mever susperetel of viohather the laws

 was with the utment difllenle! that nuciont Rome romble support the fastitationi of sis vestals: loms. the primitive dhareh was tille-I with a great mamther of pursons of either sex, who hat devoled themselves to the prefession of perpetman thas-


- $\$ *$. CHEERFULNESS, Stmulated, , V/ry, The :hip, in which the Princess of Omame hat emtarkied lay oft Margate, and oin tor following morning gmehored at (imenwioh. She was roreved with many signs of joy and athertion; but her demenamer shoteked tha 'Torias, and was not thonght fanlthes cern ly the Whige. A yombr woman, phard, by idestiny as mournful and awfal as that which hrombed over the
 sitmation that sha combl not, without viohating hor dity to her (iond. her husband, and her romo try, refitse to bake hare sent on the throme from which hor finther [.hame II.] had just furen hurberf. shoudal have heren sad, or at lemat sidions. Mary was hot morely in high, hat in extravagant spirits. She colereil Whitehall, it was nsserted, with a girlish delight at heing miseress of so the a honse, ran ahome the rooms, perped into the closels, and famined the puide of the state bed, withont serming to remember hy whom those; stately matments had hast inemorempied. [Bishon] Burnet, who had, till then, thought her an angel in human form, roudd not, on his ocension, refrinin from blaming her. Ite was the more astonished, hermse, whon he towk teave of her at dine Hagoe, she hat, though fully convinced that she was in the path of daty, been
deepiy dejected. To him, as to her spiritual gulde, she afterward explained her condurt. Wiliam had written to inform her that some of those who had tred to separate her interests from his still rontinned their machimations; they gave it out that she thought herself wronged; and, if whe wore a groomy conntranase, the report wound te wontirmed. II therefore entrented her to make her tirst appentance with mair os: cheerfulness Her heart, she said, was far indeed from cheerful: but she had done her best : ana, as she was afraid of not sustaining well a part which was ancongeniat to her feelings, she had everacted it. IIer deportment was the subject of reams of :eurrility in prose and verse ; it lowered ber in the opinion of some whose essteem she valued; not did the world know, till she was beyond the reaclo of prase and censure. that the conduct whieh ind ?rought on her the reproach of levity and inseasibility was really a signal instance of that perfect disinterestedness and self-devotion: of which man seems to be incapable, but which is sometimes found in wom-an.-Macsulay'a Exa., ch. 16, p. 606.

789. OHEERING effective. War of Rebellion. The sonthern troopa when charging, or to express their delight, always yell in a manner peculiar to themselves. The Yankeecheer is much more like ours ; lout the Confederate oflicers declare that the rehel yell has a peruliar merit, and always produces a salutary and useful effect upon their ulversarics. A corps is sometimes spoken of as a " good yelling regiment." [British offiecr's diary, quoted in? Polland's Second Year of the Walt, p. 349.

790 . CHILL, Influence of a. Sorereign. In 1425, with a view probably to diminish the inthence of the protector [the Duke of Gloucester], by exhibiting the child Henry [V1., then five years old] as a shadow of royalty, he was brought into the House of Lords and seated unon the threae upon his mother's knce. "It was a strange sight," says Speed, the chronicler, " and the first time it was ever seen in England, an infant sitting in his mother's lap, and before it could tell what English meant, to exercise the place of sovereign direction in open Parlia-ment."-Kniamt's Evg., vol. 2, ch. 5, p. 78.
791. CHILD, A passionate. Blatse 1'aseal. When the hoy was a year old he was observed to resent, in the most violent manner, any caresses which his parents exchanged. Either of ihem might kiss him in welcome, but if they kissed one mother, he eried, kicked, and made a terrible ado. IIe had also the peculiarity (not very ratre among children) of making a great ontery whenever a basin of water was brought near lim. "Every one," writes an inmate and relative of the family, "said the child was bewiteled hy all old woman who was in the habit of receiving alms from the house." [The "witch" applied her sorcery, and appeared to have killed the chiid, but it was restored.]-Cyelopedin of Biog., p. 96.
792. CHILD, Power oi. Ruler. Themistorles' son being master of his mother, and ly her means, of him, he said, langhing, "This child is greater than any man in Greece; for the Athenians command the Greeks, I command the Athenians, his mother commands me, and he commands his mother."-Pletarea.
798. CHILD, Precocious. sicmbuel Johnson. When i)r. Sachererell was at Liehtield, Johnson was not fuite shree yars old. My grandfather Hammond observed hina at the eathedral perelord upen his fatherss shoudders, listening and gaphig at the much-ectebrated pracher. Mr. Hammond anked Mr. Johnson how be conld possibly think of bringing such an infant to chareh, muld in the midst of so great a crowd. ile answered, berause it was impossible to keep him at home: for, yoangas he was, he believed he had cmaght the public spirit and zenl for Suchererell, and would have stayed forever in the church.-Busweha's Jonssos, p. 5.
78.A. CHILD, A ruined. Griff. Mrs. Susanna Wesley [the mother of John Wesley] had seen much atlliction. IIer hushand liad been in prison for debt, she had suffered from poverty and si-kness, some of her children had died, and others married monappily. She wrote thus to ber brother in hereavement: "O sir, happy, thrice happy are you; happy is my sister that buried your childten in infancy! Secure from temptation, serure from guilt, secure from want or shame or loss of friends, they are safe beyond the reach of paia or sense of misery. Being gone hence, nothing can touch them further. Believe me, sir. it is better to mourn ten children dead than one living, and 1 have buried many."
795. CHILD, Vaiue of a. Herthen. Abdallah-Ben-Abe Iotalib, the father of Nahomet, when a $h$ marrowly escaped sacrifice at his father's hatads, who, being childless, made a vow that he wonld sacrifice one of his children to the gods if they would grant him a family. The family came, and the lot being taken fell on Abd.thah. The father was on the point of fulfilling his vow, when, by the advice of his friends, he stayed his hand and consulted a wise womun, who directed him to place ten camels, the price of bloor among the Arabs, on one side, and his son on the uther, and to cast lots between them; and as often as the lots should be against the youtl, he was to add ten more camels. The experiment was tried and the lot was against Abdallah ten times; the father sacriticed one hundred camels, and saved his son.-Arp. Cyc., " Andallath."
796. CHILDHOOD, Impressible. Rev. John Daris. [He was carly trained in the doctrines of religion.] He attributed his conversion, in his nineteenth year, to the inerfacealle impression of a lesson of the Ifoly Scriptures, heard while sitting on his father's knee when he was a child. -Stevens' M. E. Cncricn, vol. 4, p. 230
797. CHILDHOOD, Terrors of. Willitem Coroper. My chief attliction consisted in my leing singled out from all the other boys be: it lad of about tifteen years of age as a proper object upon whom he might let loose the cruelty of his temper. I choose to conccal a particular recital of the many acts of barbarity with which he made it his business continually to persecute me. It will be sufficient to saly that his savage treatment of me impressed such in dread of his figure upon my mind, that I well renember being afraid to lift uy cyes upon lim higher than to lis knees, and that 1 knew him better by his shoe-buckles than by any other part of his dress. May the

Lord pardon him, and may we meet in glory -Smiris Cowrelt, ch. I.
798. CHILDREN abused, Prupers. [In the British collieries, $18: 37$,] it was the custom of many of the hard task-masters to take two or three apprentices at a time, supporting themselves and families out of the latoor of these unfortunate erphans, who from the age of fourteen to twenty-one never received a penny for themselves, by a servitude in which there wis nothing to learn beyond a little dexterity roadily atguired by short practice. [some of them were whipped to death.]-Kingirt's Exg., vol. 8, ch. 22, p. 396.
799. --. Spinning. Children of very tender age, collected from the London workhouses and other abodes of the friendless, were transported to Manchester and the neighberhood as apprentices. They were often worked through the whole night; land no regard paid to their cleanliness; and received no instruction. [They were employed on the newly invented spinuing machines.]-KNighr's Enc., vol. 7, ch. 3, p. 62.
800. CHILDREN a Blessing. Mahomet. His enemies, who regarded the privation of a male child as a disfavor of Heaven, gave to Mahomet the ignominious epithet of a man withont a contimuation of himself.-Lamahtine's Tulekey, p. 140.
801. CHILDREN, Delight in. Mahomet. Mahomet's politeness to men of all conditions who approached him was gentle and respectful. "He never," says Aboulfeda. "withdrew his hand the first from the hand of those who were snluting him." He played . . . with the children of Ali, the husband of his danghter, Fatima, in default of any of his own. One of these little ones, of a tender age, named Hossein, having erept upon his back while he was prostra'edin prayer, with his face against the earth, the prophet remained in this attitude, to gratify the child, until its mother came to deliver him of the bur-den.-Lamartine's Turkey, p. 152.
802. CHILDREN, Discipline of. Severity. [A.D. 1547.] Severe discipline of children was the characte:istic of an age in which men and boys, and even girls, were governed more by terror than by lovo Peter Carewe, when he ran away from school, was led home in chains like a dog, and was coupled to a hound in a filthy outhouse. Lady Jane Grey described to Ascham how, in the presence of her parenis, she was compelled to deport herself in every action of life according to the strictest rules; " or else I am so sharply taunted, so cruclly threatened, yea presently, sometimes with pinches, nips, and bols, and other ways which I will not name for the honor I bear them, so without measure disordered that I think myself in hell." The poor lady, however, considered the severity as a blessing, for it taught her to value the exceptional kindness of her sohoolmaster, "who teacheth me so gently, so pleasantly, with such fair allurements to learning, that I think all the time nothing while I am with him."-Knigut's Ena., vol. 2, ch. 29, p. 495.
803. CHILDREN frightened. Reign of James 11. The ladics of the queen's household, prompted by avarice, plundered the victims of Jef-
freys' court.] The prey on which they pounced most engerly was one which it might have been thought that even the most mingentle matures would have spared. Already some of the girls who had presented a stundard to Monmouth [the rebel und pretended king] at Taunton had eruelly expinted their offence. One of them had been thrown into a prison where an infections malady was raging. She had sickened and died there. Ano:her had presented herself at the bar before ,Jeffreys, to berg for merey. "Take her, jaller," voclferated the judge, with one of thoso frowns which had often struck terror into sicutor hearts than hers. She burst into tears, drew her hood over her face, followed the jailer out of court, fell ill ol fright, and in a few hours was a eorpse. Most of the young ladies, however, who had walked in the procession were still alive. Some of them were under ten years of age. iall had acted under the orders of their sehoomistress, without knowing that they were committing a crime. 'The gucen's maids of honor asked the royal permission to wring money out of the parents of the poor children, and the permission was granted. Anorder was sent down to Tamton that all these little girls should be seized and imprisoned. [Hee more at No. 607.]-Macaulay's Eng., chi. 5, p. 607.
804. CHILDREN, Labors of. Reign of Charles II. At Norwich, the chief seat of the clothing trade, a little creature six years old was thought fit for labor. Several writers of that time, and anong ihem some who were considered as cminently benevolent, mention, with exultation, the fact, that in that city boys and girls of a tender age created wealth exceeding what was necessary for their own subsistence by $£ 12,000$ a year. - Macaulay's Eng., ch. 8, p. 390.
805. CHILDREN, Mistrained. John Milton's. Ife did not allow his daughters to learn any language, saying with a gile that one tongue was enough for a woman. They were not sent to any school, but had some sort of teaching at home from a mistress. But in order to make them useful in reading to him, their father was at the pains to train them to read aloud in five or six languages, of none of which they understood one word. When we think of the time and labor which must have been expended to teach them to do this, it must occur to us that a little more labor would have sufficed to teach them so much of one or two of the languages as would have made their reading a source of interest and improvement to themselves. This Milton refused to do. The conseguence was, as might have been expected, the occupation became so irksome to them that they rebelted against it. In the case of one of them, Mary, . . . this restiveness passed into open revolt. She first resisted, then neglected, and finally rame to hate, hor father. When some one spoke . . she said, that was no news to her of his wedding; but if she eould hear of his death, that was something. She combined with Anne, the eldest daughter, " to counsel his maid-servant to cheat him in his marketings." They sold his books without his knowledge. "They made nothing of deserting him," he was often heard to com-plain.-Milton, hy M. Pateison, ch. 12.
806. CHILDREN, Overgoverument of. .John Inorard. [He had im only son.] IIe was ex-
reedingly fond of his son, thongh he governed him, as some of his frieads thonglit, a little too much in the patriarehal style, demmeling from him the most prompt and exact obedience, and avoiding, on principla, to give him amy explanation of the ressons of his refuirements. The never struck the boy a bow in his lile. The severest panishment he ever inllicted was compelling lum to sit still for al certain time withont speaking, and such was his merembeney over the child, that one of his neightors satid that if he should tell the boy to hodd his hamd in the fire, he woald do it. Ha appears to have carries' the patriarchal principhe too far. The bey oheyed his firther, hut didnot confite in him ; respected his father, but wis not very fond of him; was proud of his father, but dinl not leed at home in his comphyy. [See more at No. 418.]-cye. of Biog., p. $5 i$.
807. CHILDREN, Proteotion of. Roman. The same protection wiss due to wery preriod of existences and reason must appland the homanity oi Padus for imputing the erime of murder to the father who strangles, or starves, or abindons his new-born infant, or exposes him in a public place to find the merey which he himself had denied. But the exposition of children was the prevailing and stubborn vice of antiquity ; it was sometimes prescribed, often permitted, almost always practised with impunty, by the mations who never entertained the Rominidens of patermal powers.-Gabos's Rome, ch. 44 .
808. CHILDREN of the State. Spertarn. Children at Sparta were not considered as belongine to the individual parents, but to the State. After the performance of ine first maternal duties, the youth were educated at the charge of the public; and every citizen had as much authority over his neighbor's children as over his own. Slaves, in the same manner, were, at Sparta, a species of common property; every man might make use of his neighbor's slaves, and hunt, as Xenophon informs us, not only with his neighbor's servants, but with his dogs and horses. -'Tytlen's IIfst., Book 1, eh. 9.
809. CHILDREN to save the State. Wishlington. [In the dark days of the war of the Rev. olution Washington was returning to his army after a brief absence.] The population of the Lown where he wais to spend the night went out to meet him. A crowd of chihdren, repenting the acclamations of their elders, gathered around him, stopping his way, all wishing to touch him and calling him father. Pressing the hand of [Count] Dumas [one of his French allies], he said to him : "We may be beaten by the English in the field; it is the lot of arms; but see there the arm that they will never conquer." -Bancruft's U. S., vol. 10, ch. 18.
810. CHILDREN, Surrender of. Tis Jitlens. The liherality of the [Roman] ("וnperor was accompanied, however, with two harsh and rigorous ronditions, which prudenc inight justify on the side of the Romans, but hich distress alone could extort from the indignant Goths. Before they passed the Danube, they were required to deliver their arms ; and it was insisted that their children should be taken from them, and dispersed through the provinces of Asia, where they might be civilized by the arts of education,
and serve as hostares to serobre the tidelity of their parcuts.- (immon's Rome, ch. 26.

Q11. CHILDREN surviving. Semult Johmam. Boswea,: "I buliowe, sir, a great many of the children loorn in Lontom dic "urly." Jomsxos: "Why, yes, sir." Bosweat: " But those who do live are as stout and strong people as amy; br Price says they must bre mamally strong to get thromert." Jomsson: "That is system, sir. A ereat traveller obsereres, that it is salid there are mo wak or deformed peot ple among the ladians; but be with moch sagatity assigns the reasom of this, which is. that the hardship of their life is hanters amd fishers does mot allow wak or disensed chilitren to grow up. Now, hatl I beca an ludian Imast have died carly; my eyes would not have served me to get foonl. I inderd now could tish, give me English tadkle; but had I beem an Indian I must have starved, or they would have knocked me: on the head, when they saw 1 could do mothing." - Buswehis Jonsson, p. 49.

Q12. CHILDREN are Treasures. Pimr Nfin's. [When the rabble for the serond time fired the rectory of hev. samucl Wesley, it was with ditlecrity that the lives of the children were saved, his son bohm barely getting ont of the house before the roof fell, crusling the clumber where he had slept to the gromid.] The fither exclamed as he recrived his son, "Come, neighbors, let us kned down; let us give thanks unto God; He has given me all my ciglat children ; let the honse go. 1 am rich enough."-STEVENs' Methodism, vol. 1, p. 60.
813. CHILDREN, Unfortunate. Tortars. There still remained a more disgrapetul article of tribute, which violated the sacred feclings of humanity and nature. The hardships of the savage life. which destroy in their infancy the chiditren who are born with a less healthy and robost constitution, introduced a remarkable disproportion between the numbers of the two sexes. ..... A select hand of the fairest maidens of ' 'hina were annually devoted to the rude embraces of the lluns.-Gibibon's Rome, ch. 26.
814. Chimera, Pursuit of. Iveter Verton. Who would have thonght to find Newton an abchemist? It is a fact, that for several years this great man was intensely occupied in endeavoring to diseover a way of changing the baser metals into gold. This is, perhaps, the reason why he added little to our knowledge of chenistry, though he seems to have labored at this science al longer time and with more pleasure than at any other. Being in pursuit of a chimera, he lost his time. There were periods when his furmace fires were not allowed to go out for six weeks, he and lis secretary sitting upaltermate nights to replenish them. - Cyclonedia or Biog., p. 2 2te.
815. CHIVALRY, Baseness of. Elnard $I$. [Edward 1.] was challenged to a toarnament by the Count of Chalons. $\qquad$ Edward entered the lists with a thousand retainers, both horsemen and sparmen. In the mêlée many were killed; and the English appear to have behaved with most despicable ferocity. Edward himself, when he had unhorsed the athletic count, his challenger, stood over his suppliant enemy, and belabored himi with a brutality of which an Eng-
liwh costermonger would now be ashamed. Such Whe chivalry-that compoomd of cruclty und gromerosity, of physieal daring mal mornh coward ice, of sensitive honor and hroken finth.


W16. CHIVALRY, Modern. Liatlic of Levingtom, $1 / \%$. TThe Federals sumremdered to the comfoderatis after a protmeted siegre. When Cobond Malligan surrendered his sword, Gemeral Price askid him for the seabbard. Mulligan reptied that he had theown it away. The ereneral, upon rereiving his :worl, returned it to him, saying he distiked to sere a man of his valor without a sword. . . . While awaiting his exrhange colonel Multigan and his wife becume the guests of Gemeral Priere, the genemal surrendering to them his carringe.- Dondamb's Filus Yemi of the War, ch. 5, p. 148.
817. CHIVALRY, Order of. K'rights of st. Tohn. The military aud redigions order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem was the expiring sigh of chivalry ufter the crusades. A triplespirit at that time animated the European nohility-the spirit of faith, the spirit of war. the spirit of adventure. What is called a knight was born of these three spirits combined. A pious heart, a militant arm, it chimerical imag-mation-those three elements composed the perfect Christian knight. Religion, war, glory, were nis three souls.-lamahtine's Tehkey, p. 347.
818. CHIVALRY, Patriotic. (inpt. Penl.Jones. He lambed near the castle of the Earl of Selkirk, intending to take the earl prisoner, and keep him as a hostage for the better treatment of American prisoners in England, whom the king affected to regard as felons, and who were contined in common jails. The carl was absent from home. The crew demanded liberty to plunder the castle, in retaliation for the ravages of British captains on the coast of America. Captain Jones could not deny the justice of their demand; yet, abhorring the principle of plundering private houses, and especially one inhabited by a lady, he permitted the men to take the silver phate only, forbidding the slightest approach to violence or disperspect. That silver phate he himself bought when the plunder was sold, and sent it back to the Countess of Sclkirk, with a polite letter of explanation and apology. The hanghty earl refused to receive it ; but Cuptuin Jones, after a long correspondence, won his heart, and the silver was replaced in the plate closet of Selkirk Castle eleven years after it had been taken from it.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 336.
819. CHOICE of Both. Lysender. [Lysander having been sent an] ambassador to Dionysius, the tyrant offered him two vests, that he might take one of them for his daughter; upon which he said his daughter knew better how to choose than he, and so took them both.-Puctazer's Lisanimer.
820. CHOICE manifested. Pizarro. Ilis foljowers ran down to the slip and demanded to be conveyed to Danama. Pizarro joined them, gathered them around him, and, drawing a line in the sand with his sword, addressed them thus: " Comrades, on that side," pointing to the south, " are toil, hunger, nakedness, the drenching storm, battle, and death. On this side," point-
ing to the north, "are emse mad safety. But on that side lies Pern, with its wealth. Gn this side is Pamma and its poverty. Choose, rach man, what best becomes a hrave Castilian. for my part, 1 go to the sonth." Ilaving said these words, he stepped to the sonthern side of the line, and there stood, eying the homeside crowal. Twedve soldiers, one pritest, and one muleterer joined him. The rest wont on hoard the ship, and returned to J'amam. - ('ychordebla of Broc., 1). 3:3.).
-21. CHOICE, Necessary. I"dryende 1 tas. Self-preservation, uniting with mabition and wild cuthusiasm, urged them to nucompromising hostility with Charles I. He or they mast, brish. "If my head or the king's must fall," argued Cromwell, "can I hesitate" which to choose ?" By un net of violence the Independents seized on the king, and held him in their special custody. "Now," said the exulting (rom-wedi-" now that I have the king in my hands, I have the Parliament in my pocket."-Bas-

-22. CHOICE, Painful. 1jrath of straffort. The Parliament was intlexible ; the pueenwept; England was in a ferment. Charles [I.], although ready to yied, stili hesitated. The Queen IIenrietta, of France, diaghter of IIenry lV., a beautifut and accomplished princess, for whom until his death the king preserved the fidelity of a husband and the passion of a lover, presented herself lefore him in mourning, accompanicel ly her little children. She besought hin on her knees to yield to the vengeance of the people, which he could not resist withont turning upon the innocent pledges of their love that death which he was endeavoring vainly to avert from a condemned head. " ('hoose," said she, "between your own life, mine, these den chidren's. and the life of this minister so hateful to the nation." Charles, struck with horror at the idea of sacrificing his beloved wife and infant children, the hopes of the monarchy, replied that he cared not for his own life, for he would willingly give it to save his minister; but to endanger Henrietta and her children was beyond his strength and desire. [He signed the deathwarrant of his chief minister and faithful friend.] -Lamartine's Cromwelif, p. 12.
823. CHRIST caricatured. Martin Luther. Bitterly did he complain that, from childhood on, he had been so trained that he paled and trembled at the mere mention of the name of Christ, whom he had been taught to regard as a severe and angry judge.-Resis Letheit, 1. 22.
824. CHRIST, Defence of. Fing of the Franks. [After his conversion] the mind of Clovis was susceptible of transient fervor ; he was exasperated by the pathetie tale of the passion nud death of Christ ; and, instead of weighing the salutary consequences of that mysterious sacritice, he exclained, with indiscreet fury, "Had I been present at the hemel of my valiant Franks, I would have revenged IIis injuries. "-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 37, p. 535.
825. CHRIST, Honors for. Proof. [The mind of the Emperor Theodosius was confirmed in orthodox doctrine.] Ite had lately bestowed on his eldest son, Areadius, the name and honors of

Angustus, and the two princes were sented on a stately throne to receive the homage of their subjects. A bishop, Amphilochins of leonium, approached the throne, und ufter suluting, with duc reverence, the person of his sovereign, he accosted the royal youth with the same familiar tenderness which lie might have used toward a plebeian ehild. Provoked by this insolent brhavior, the monarel gave orders that the rastie priest should be instantly driven from his presence. But while the ghards were forcing him to the door, the dexterous polemie had time to execute his design, by exchaining, with a lond voiee, "Such is the tratment, O emperor, Which the King of heaven has prepared for those impious men who atlect to worship the Father, but refuse to acknowledge the equal majesty of Ilis divine Son!" Theodosins inmediately "embraced the Bishop of Iconium, and never forget the important lesson which he had recoiverd from this dramatic parable.-Gmmos's Jomb:, ch. 27.
826. CHRIST, Preaching. Ertasm"s. Erasmus desired to set Christ limself in the place of the church, to recall men from the teaching of christian theologians to the teaching of the Fommeer of Cliristianity. The whole value of the gospels to him lay in the vividness with which they brought home to their readers the personal impression of Christ Limself. "Were we to have seen IIm with our own eyes, we should not have so intimate a knowledige as they give us of Christ, speaking, healing, dying, rising aguin, us it were in our very presence." All the superstitions of mediaval worship faded away in the light of this persomal worship of Christ. "If the footprints of Christ are shown us in any place, we kneel down and adore them. Why do we not rather vencrate the living and breathing picture of llim in these books: We deek statues of wool und stone with gold and gems for the love of Chirist. Tet they only profess to represent to us the outer form of His body, while these books present us with a living pirture of IIis holy mind." In the same way the actuml teaching of Christ was made to supersede the mysterious dogmas of the older ecelesiastical teaching. "Asthough Christ tanght suc(l) sub)tleties," burst out Erasmus-" sabtideties that can scarcely be understood even by a few heologians -or as though the strength of the Christian religion consisted in man's ignorance of it! It may be the safer course," he goes on, with characteristic irony, "10 conerall the state mysterics of kings, but Christ desired Itis mysteries to be spread abroad as openly as was possible." In the diffasion, in the universal knowledge of the teaching of Christ, the fonndation of a reformed Christianity had still, be urged, to be haid.Eng. Peonle, S. 518.
827. CHRIST substituted. Pope. In his addresses to the people he maintained in plain speech: "Christ has laid down llis authority over all Christendom, until the day of judgrment, and has intrusted the pope with phary power in His stend. The pope therefore can forgive each and every sin, whether already committed or yet to be committed, and that without, sorrow and repentance. The greatest guilt can be effaced by purchasing a papail certificate of forgiveness. No crime, however horri-

We and inconceivable in reality, is excluded from this forgiveness. The indulgence cross of the pope is not inferior in sacredness to the cross of C'hrist, and hence the former most he honored us highly us the latter."-Reis's Luthen. p. 12.
wisw. CHRIsT, Theory of, Muhomet's. For the anthor of Christinuity the Mohanmedans are tianght by the prophet to entertuin a high and mysterious reverence. "Verily, Christ Jesus, the Son of Mary, is the apostle of Gool, and IIis word, which the convered monto Mary, and a Spirit procerding from llim; honorable in this woild and in the world to come; and one of those who approard near to the presence of God." The wonders of the remine and uporryphal ersupels ure profuscly heaped on llis head; and the latin chure h has not disdained to borrow from the koran the immacrate conception of H is virgin mother. Yet Jesus was a mere mortal; and at the day of juldement Lis testimony will serve to condemn both the dews, who reject Ifimas a prophet, and the Christians, who adore IIm as the son of Gol. The malice of 1His conemies aspersed 1 Iis reputation and conspired ngainst llis life ; bat their intention only was guilty ; a phantom or acriminal was substituted on the cross, and the innocent saint was trunslated to the seventh heaven.-Gmmos's Roms, ch. 50, p. 108.
829. CHRISTIAN by Rereavement. Alrahiam timeoln. [See No. 830.] "I had lived," he contimued, "until my boy Willie died, withont realizing fully these things. That blow overwhemed me. It showed me my weakness as I had never felt it before ; and if I cun take what you have stated an a text, I think I cam safely say that I know something of that cluenge of which you spenk; and I will further add, that it has been my intention for some time, at a suituble opportunity, to make a pultic religious profession !" -Raymond's lineoln, p. T32.
830. CHRISTIAN, Experience of a. Abraham Lincoln. [A lady interested in the work of the Christian Commission had several interviews with the President. On one oceasion he said to her:] "Mrs. - I have formed a very high opinion of your Christian character ; and now, as we are alone, I have a mind to ask you to give me, in brief, your iden of what constitutes a true religious experience." The laty replicel at some length, stating that, in her judgment, it consisted of a conviction of one's sinfulness and weakness and personal need of the Saviour for strength and support ; that views of mere doctrine might and would differ, but when one was really brought to feel his need of divine help and to seek the aid of the Itoly Spirit for strength and guidance, it was satisfactory evidence of his being born agrain . . . . When she had concluded Mr. Lincoln was very thoughtful for a few moments. He at lengh said, very eamestly: "If what you have told me is really a correct view of this great subject, I think I ean say, with sincerity, that I hope I am a Clristian."-Raymond's Lincola.
831. CHRISTIAN, spirit of the. Croanell. [Cromwell's last prayer.] Lord, though I am a miserable and wretched crenture, I am in covenant with Thee, through grace. And I may, I will, come to Thee, for thy people. Thou hast made me, though very unworthy, a meau instru-
ment to do them some goon, and Thee mervice: and many have sot too high a value upon me, thoogh others wish and would be ghad of my denth. Lord, however 'Thont dorlispose of me, continue and go on to to anood for them. Give them consistemey of judgment, one heart and mutam love ; groon to deliver them and the work of reformation; and make the mame of C'hrist glorrious in the world. Tench those who look too much on thy instrments fodepend more upon thyself. lardon such as alesime to trample upon the dust of a poor worm, for they are thy people 100. And pradon the folly of this short prayereven for Jesus Christ's sake. Ame give us n reoul night, if it be thy pleasure. Amen.-Kinuino's ENo., vol. 4, (•h. 13, 1). 2l.j.
882. CHRISTIANITY, An absurd, ibyssi"it". Its ruling characteristics are intoleranoe und formality. The number of regrolar fast-days is two homblred and sixty in ench year, und a regular fust implies nbstinence from drinking as well as enting. Besides these the Chureh decrees extraordinary fasts from time to time. Should an Abyssinian he known to nerglect these fasts, his body woutd the refused sepulture. On the other hand, there are abundance of feasts in the Church holidays and saints' days, and travellers relate that the Abyssinian divines are at least as serupulous in the observance of these as the fasts. Nights are spent in altermate prayer, dancing. and drinking, and the sacrament is administered hefore sumrise. It is reported that it has happencel that when the sun rose none of the divines present were in a condition to ofticinte: but it was well understood that sach arriblents were the fruit of exeessive religions fervor. Apl". Cyc., "Abysminian Chercur."
833. CHRISTIANITY, Advancement of, Primary Cause. Our curiosity is maturally prompted to inguire by what means the Christion faith oltained so remarkable a victory over the extablished religrions of the earth. 'To this inguiry an obvions hut satisfactory answer may be re-turned-that it was owing to the convincing evidence of the doctrine itself, and to the rinting providence of its great Author.-Gibuon's Rome, ch. 15.
834. -- Seconelary Ceneres. What were the secondary canses of the rapid growth of the Christinn chumeh? It will, perhaps, appear, that it was most effectually favored and assisted by the five following canses: I. The inflexille, and, if we may ine the expression, the intolerant zeal of the Christians, derived, it is true, from the Jewish religion, hut purified from the narrow and unsocial spirit, whith, instead of inviting, had deterred the Gentiles from embracing the law of Moses. It. The doctrine of a future life, imporoved by every additional circumstance which could give weight and efficacy to that important trulh. III. The miraculous powers ascribed to the primitive chureh. IV. The pure and anstere morals of the Christians. V. The mion and discipline of the Christian republic, which gradually formed an independent and increasing state in the heurt of the Roman Empire.-Grbbon's Rome, ch. 15.
835. CHRISTIANITY, Civilization by. Cruelty. The first Christian emperor may claim the honor of the first edict which condemned the ort and amusement of shedding human blood; but
this benevolent lnw expressed the wisher of the prince, without reforming an invoterate abuse. which degraded a civilized nation helow tho condition of savage camnilnts. Several handred, perhaps se veral thomand, victinss were ammmally shaterhtered in the great rities of the empire, and the month of Derember, more pereuliarly devoted to the comblats of ghadiators, still exhibited to the eves of the Romati jorople a gratolin spectacha of hood mal ermelty. Amid the general joy of the vietory of Pollontia, n Chrisian poret exhorted the cmperror to extirpate, by his athority, the ladide rastom which had so hong resisted the voice of homanity and religion. The pathetio representations of Prublentins wre less effectual than the arenerous holdeses of Telomachas, an Asiatio monk, whose dembly wate usaful to mankind than his life. The Romans were provoked by the intermption ol their pleasures: unt the rash monk, who had heseemtod into the urena to soparate the ghaliators, was overwhelmed mater in shower of stones. But the madness of the prople soon subsided ; they resperetel the menory of Telemardins, who land descrved the honors of martyrdom, and they submited, without a murmur, to the laws of IOnorins, which abolished forever the hommon sacrifices of the amplithentre.-Ginamis lRome, vol. 3, ch. 30.
436. $\qquad$ - Berberiathe. Before the nge of Charlemmgne the Christian mutions of Enrope might cxult in the exchasive possession of the temberate climates, of the fortile lands, which produced corn, wine, and oil : while the savige idolaters and their helpless idols were contined to the extremities of the earth. the cark and frozen regions of the North. Christianity, which opened the gates of heaven to the harharians, introduced an important change in their moral and political condition. They rereived, at the same time, the use of letiers, so essential to $n$ religion whose doctrines are contained in a sucred book; and while they studied the divine truth, their minds were insensibly enlarged by the distant view of history, of nature, of the arts, amd of sociaty.-Gibmens: Rome, vol. 3, ch. 3i.
\$87. - - Partherians. The admission of the barbarians into the pale of rivil and ecclesinstical society delivered Europe from the depredations, by sea and land, of the Nommans, the IIungratians, aud the Russians, who learned to spare their brethren and entivate their possessions. The estiblishment of lat and order was promoted by the intluence of the elerery, and the rudiments of art and seiance were intriduced into the savage countries of the grobec.-Gibshox's liome, ch. 5\%.
838. CHRISTIANITY commended. IIoth. If we consiller the parily of the Christian religion, the sanetity of its moral precepts, and the innocent as well as the mustere lives of the grenter number of those who during the first ares cmbraced the faith of the gospel, we should naturally suppose that so benevolent a doctrine woild have been received with due reverence, even by the unbelieving world. - Gibibon's Rome, ch. 16.
839. CHRISTIANITY compromised. Cometantine. The awful mysteries of the Christian faith and worship were concealed from the eyes of
strangers, and rean of caterlmmens, with an af freted seeresy, which served to excite theib won der and erriosity. But the severes rules of discipline which the prudenee of the hishope had insiltuted were relased by be sabme prude nere in favor of an hapromal pionslyte, whom it was so tmportant to allure, ley every grenthe combe. serension, into the pale of the (lhureh; and Constantine was promitted, ut least by it hatit disprensation, to crijoy most of the privilenges lefere he hat comeracted "1"y of the obligations of a (Christian.-(Glmbs's Rome, ch. 20).
*10. CHRISTIANITY discarded. Fremere. A.D. 179.1. At this lime it can hardly be satil hait there was may religion in France Christianity had beetn ulmost miversally disencded. Tho priasts had bere banishoel; the charehes demolislarl or converted into temples of saicure or hamis of ammsement. The immortality of the sonl was denied, and upon the gate ways of the praveyards was inseribed, "Death is an etermal sleep! !"-Amore's Naromeon 13., vol. 1, ch. 3.
Q11. CaRISTIANITY and Discovery. Colum. lows. As the conversion of the heathens was professed to be the grand object of these discoveries, twelve zendons and able cerdesiastios were chosen for the purpose, to aceompany the expedition. . . By way, it was said, of offering to LIenven the first-liuits of these pagan mations, the six hodians whom Columbus had bronght to Barcelona were baptized with great state and ceremony, the king, the queen, mad Prince Suan ofllciating as sponsors. Great hopes were entertained that, on their return to their mative country, they would facilitate the introfurtion of Christianity among their comerymen. -Imving's Columimis, Book 5, ch. 8.
842. CHRISTIANITY, Diversity in. Nitiomal. In the profession of Christianity the variety of mational charncters may beclearly distingrushed. The matives of Syria and Egypt ahondened their lives to lazy ind eontemplative devotion ; Rome ugatin asjured to the dominion of the world ; and the wit of the lively and legquations Greeks was consumed in the disputes of metaphysical theology. The incomprenensible mysteries of the Trinity and Incarnation, instead of commanding their silent sulmission, were agitated in vehement and subtle controversies, which enlarged their faith at the expense, perhaps, of thiol charity and reason.-Gmanos's Rowes, ch. it.
8.43. CHRISTIANITY Indestructible. By $p^{2} r$. wention. The resentument, or the fears, of Diocletian transported him beyond the bounds of moderation, which he had hitherto preserved, and he declared, in a series of crucl edicts, his intention of abolishing the Christian name. By the first of these ellicts the goveraors of the provfinces were directed to apprehend all persons of the ceclesiastical order ; and the prisons, destined for the vilest criminals, were soon filled with a multitude of bishops, presbyters, deacons, readцrs, and cxoreists. By a second edict the magistrates were commanded to employ every method of severity which might reclaim them from their odious superstition and oblige them to return to the established worship of gods. This rigorous order was extended, by a subsequent edect, to the whole body of Christians, who were

יxpesel to a voldent and gemeral perserention.Ghbas's Ronse, ill. 16.
v11. CEIRISTIANITY misunderstood, Giblon. Gibmon'saccomet of the carly ('hristians is vitiatid be his marrow and distorted ememeption of the conoibomal side of man's mature. Ilaving mo spinitual aspirations himsolf, he conhed mot appreGiate or muld patand them in others. Those emotions which have low their objeet the unserelt world and its centre, God, had no meaning for him: : and he was tempted to cexplain them away when ha came arross them, or to aseribe their origin and effects to other instincts which were more intedligible to him. The wonlerland which the mystie inhabit: was dosed to him ; he remainadontside ol' it, amb reproduced in sarrastic travesty the reports he hard of its marvels.-Monmsox's (itmos, ch. $\%$
8.45. CHRISTIANITY, Musoular. Sulemb Witches. A.D. 16:2. Edward Bishop, a farmer. cured the luthan servant of a fit by flogreing him: be deelared, moreover, his belief that he could, in like manner, cure the whole company of the atthicted ; and for his seepticism found himself und his wite in prisom.-Banchort's L. S., vol. 3 , ch. 19.
*16. CHRISTIANITY, Offence of, Amusements. The public games mad fessivals. On those ocratsions the inhabitunts of the great cities of the empire were collected in the circus or the thentre, where pery circumstance of the place, as well as of the ceremony, contributed to kindle their devotion and to extinguish their humanity. While the numerous spectators, crowned with garlands, perfumed with incense, purified with the blood of vietims, and surrounderd with the alars and statues of the ir tutelar deities, resigned themselves to the enjoyment of plensures which they considered as minessential purt of their religious worship, they recollected that the Cluristians alone abliorred the gods of mankind, and by their absence and melancholy on these solemn festivals seemed to insult or to lament the public felicity.Gimbon's Rome, ch. 16.
847. CHRISTIANITY, Qualified Faith in. Poot shellry. Leigh IIunt gives a just notion of his relation to Christianity, pointing out that he drew a distinction between the Pauline presentation of the Christian ereels and the spirit of the gospels. "Ilis want of faith in the letter. and his exceeding faith in the spirit of Christianity, formed a comment, the one on the other, very formidable to those who chose to forget whit. Scripture itself olserves on that point." We lave only to rend "Essays on Christianity," in order to perceive what reverent admiration he felt for Jesus, and how profoundly he understood the true chameter of His tetching.-Symonds' Sileliey, ch. 5.
8.8. CHRISTIANITY, Success of. World-vide. [During the decay of the Roman Einpire] a pure and humble religion gently insinuated itself into the minds of men, grew up in silence and obscurity, derived new vigor from opposition, and finally ereeted the trimmphant hanner of the eross on the ruins of the Capitol. Nor was the intluence of Christianity confined to the period or to the limits of the Roman Empire. After a revolution of thirteen or fourteen centuries, that relig. ion is still professed by the nations of Europe.
the most distinguished portion of hmman kind in arts and learning, nes wellas in arms. By the inclustry mat \%eal of the Europems it has berol widrely ditlused to the most distant slomen of A ais
 has been bimbly esiablisherd from ('anadia to Chili, in a world unknown to the ancians.-(intmos's Rown: rli. is.
*.19. CHRISTIANs, Uncompromising. lime
 puence of' convidion, and the (hristam, whow guilt was the mose clanty proved by the lastimony of witamses, or even he their vohmary ronfession, still retained in their own power the altermative of life or death. It was not so mumela the past offence as the actual rexitance which excited the indignation of the magistrate. Ife was persuadend that he offered them an cusy pardon, since, if they consented to cust in fow igrains of inernse upon the nlar, they were dismiswed from the tribumal in safety mod with aplames. GH:on's Rome, ch. 16.
850. CHRISTMAs, Celebration of. Licrelr:" i" Firence rend Itrely. Among the revels of the Christmas semson were the so-called fasts of fools und of nsses, grotesque saturnalia, which were sometimes termed "December liberties," in which everything serious was burlesqued, inferiors personitied their superiors, freat men becoming frolissome, and which illustrate the proneness of man to occasionally reverse lhe order of society and ridicule its decracies.-A1pheton's Am. CY('., " ('mintmas."
\$51. CHRISTMAS changed. Puritime. ('hristmas had been from time immemorial the seasem of joy and domestic affection, the suson when fumilies nssembled, when children come home from school, when quarrels were madenp, when carols were heard in every strex, when every house was decorated with evergrecons, and every table was londed with good chreer. At that seasom all henrts not utterly destitute of kindness were enlarged and softened. At that season the poor were admitted to partake largely of the overtlowings of the wealth of the rich, whose hounty was peculiarly acerptable on areomet of the shortness of the days nud of the severity of the weather. At that season the interval hetween landlord and tenant, master mal servant, was less marked than through the rest of thie year. Where there is much enjoyment there will be some excess; yet, on the whole, the spirit in which the holiday was kept was not unworthy of a Christian festival. The Long Parliament give orders, in 1644, that the 25 ith of Decemher should be strictly observed as a fast, and that all men should pass it in humbly hemoaning the great national sin which they and their fathers had so often committed on that day ly romping under the mistle:oe, eating boar's head, and drinking ale flavored with ronsted apples. No public act of that time seems to have irritated the common people more-Macallay's Evg., eh. 2.
852. CHURCH, Attendance at. Compulwory. [In 1581 Parlianient passed an enactment ly which those who said mass or attended mass, or did not attend church, were subject to heavy penalties.]-Knigut's Eng., vol. 3. ch. 12.
853. - Puritans. [In 1653 the Puritans punished non-attendants at chureh.]
" (atherine Burtlett, widow, umen her own romfession, didahsent herself from chureh the last Lord's day, contrary to the law, in the morning. Wiss ordered to pay ex. bor.. mad in defmalt of peying was orderefl to beset in the storks." So sige an oht rerord. The liaw prohibited " swrethemes" from walk ing ahroal in simon time.

Q.5. CHURCH, Befrionded. Milıs stamlish. The colony. . assmued a military orgamizalion: amd Stamdish, a man of the greatest courage, the devoted friend of the churelt, which he mever joincd, was gppointed to the chict com-mam!.-1s.averore's C. S., vol. 1, wh. \&.
 The Simish were masters of ilae port. A sereme of carmuge (insued ; soldiers, women, children, the uged, the sick, were mike massalered. . . . Ifter the comage was completed mase was said. a cross was raserd and the site for a chared selectod, on gromend still ssacking with the hood of in macefal eolony. . . So masy (:an fanaticism comect acts of savage forority with the rites of in mercifal religion. . . . |lin all 900 were
 (h. 2.

W56. CHURCH, Caste in the. Alrom Burr. The a dergyan then urged him again to repentance: alvised him to return, like the prodigal som, to attend chareh and devote his futare life to good works. Colonel Bur interrupted his visitor, and said: "You don't seem to know how I am viewed by the religions public, or hy those who resort to your churehes. Where is there a man among nll surh whom I would he willing to meet, and who wonld wellome me into his few ? Of your own congregation, wonld - or or or-hge me a seat " These are our merehant princes-men who give tone to Will Street, and tix the standard of mercantile morals in our city. Would they make Aaron lsurr a welrome visitor to your charch? Rather, imdeed, I may ask, would you yourself do so "'I Low wonld yon fred walking up the aisle with me, and opening your pow hoor for my contrance?" Dr. Mathews replied that surh an event would give him great plansure. "Then," said lBurr. "you would indulge your frelings of kindmess at the expense of your usefinhass as the minister of your com-gregation."-Cyeloremia of Blog., p. 119.
W.57. CHURCH conservative. Jtomis $I I$. The (Chmrel of linglamd was, in his view, a passive victim, which be might, without danger, outrage and torture at his plensure: nor did he ever see his crror till the universitios were preparing to coin their plate for the purpose of supplying the military chest of his enemies, and till a bishop, iong remowned for loyatty, hand thrown aside his cassock, girt on a sword, and taken the command of a regiment of insurgents.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 6.
858. CHURCH corrupted. Prosperity. When a sect hecomes powerful, when its favor is the road to riches and dignities, worldly and ambitious men crowd into it, talk its language, conform strietly to its rimal, mimic its peculiarities, and frequently fo beyond its honest members in all the outward indientions of zenl. No discernment, no watchfulness on the part of ecelesiastical rulers, can prevent the intrusion of s.'ch false
brethren. Ther tures and the whent mont grow together. Soon the world beghas for thal ont that the gudly are mot hetter thun other ment, and argues, with some justice, that, it mot bettor, they mast lu much worse. In an lome time all those



 dome of St . Kophia, illmmimated hy fomramb. twersy wimbows, is formed with so small a curve, thent the depth is equal only to ond sixth of its diamerter; the monsure of that dinmeter is one homblro it mind lifteren feed, umi the lofty erentre, where a creseront las supplantorl the cross, rises to the perpendientar laight of ome
 The cirelo which enoompasses the dome lighty reposes on lotar strong archaes, hall thedr weight is hrmby supported by fomm massy piles, whose stremgthis issuisterl, on the northerin and southern sides, by fomm comman of Eiryptinn granite. . . . The solin piles which contntined the erupola were composed of hage blocks of froestone, hewn into squares and triangles, fortitiod by "ircles of iron, and firmly cemented by the infusiom of lead and quicklime; but the wioght of the enpola was diminisled loy the levity of its sulsianere, which comsists either of punice-stome that flonts in the water or of bricks from the Iste of Rhodes, tive times less ponderous than the ordimary stone. 'Thistriumph of Christ was adorned with the last spoils of paganism, Imt the cranter part of these costly stones was extracted from the gmarries of $A$ sin Minor, the isles and continents of (rreece, Eirypt, Africa, and Ganl. Eight columm of porphyry, which Aurelian lma placed in the temple of the smo ware offered by the piety of n Roman matron; eight olhers of green niarble were presented by the nmbitious zeal of the magist rates of Ephesins: both are admirable by their size and beanty, but every order of arehifecture dischams their finntustic capitals. A variety of ormaments and figures was coriously expressed in mosaie, and the images of Christ, of the Vircin, of saints, and of angels, which have been defneed by Turkish fanaticism, were dangerously exposed to the superstition of the Grecks. Aceording to the sametity of ench object, the precious metals were distributed in thin leaves or in solid masses. The balastrate of the choir, the capitals of the pillars, the ormaments of the doors and grallerios were of gilt bronze: the spectator was dazaled by the erlittering aspert of the eupola; the sametury contained forty thousamd pound weight of silver, and the holy vases and vestments of the altar were of the purest and, entiched with inestimable groms. Before the structure of the charch had arisen two cubits ahove the gromend . 845,200 werealreidy consumed ; and the whole expense mmounted to $\mathbb{N} 320,0000$; eath reader, according to the measure of his belicf, may estimate the ir value either in gold or silver ; but the sum of $\$ 1,000,000$ sterling is the result of the lowest computation. A mingrificent temple is a laudable monument of national taste and religion; und the enthusiast who entered the dome of St. Sophia might be tempted to suppose that it was the residence, or even the workmanslip, of the Deity. Iet how dull is the artifice, how

Insignitleant Is the labor, if it be compared with the formation of the vilest insee that crawle up)on the surfine of the temple! [Sie No. 883.](ifilmos's IROME: (lli. 41).
*(30. CHURCH desecratlon. Herwes. [In 1040 ('romwerll used Ni. I'anl's, in Lomdon, to stulble his cuvalry. In Italian passing the grand old Gothic cathodral, and serefing it fall of horses, hanted Englishmen wibl the remark, 1 Now I perecive that In limgland men mad beasts serve (bod alike. - Kinatir's Eiva., vol. \&, ch. 8, 1b. 118.

W61. CHURCH, Dentruction of the. Jitmea //. Jumes dial mot even makrany sereret of hils intention to exart vigoromsly und systemationlly for the destruction of the Established Chureh all the powers which he possessed as her hend. . . Ile was anthorized ly law to repress spiritual "hbuses ; und the tirst spirdual abose which lue would repress slould he the liberty which the Angrlienn clergy nssumed of defending their own religion and of netncking the doctrines of Jome. - Mivachar's ENo., ('h. 6.
*32. CHURCH, Devotion to the. Laymen. [When in 1768 Thomas Thylor wrote Wesley to send an able and experienced prencher to caro for the lumalful of Methodists In New York, he suid, ] With resperet to the money for the payment of the proacher's pissage over, if they cannot procure it we will sellour comis and shirts to pro'are it for them. - S'revesis' M. E. C'incieli, (l. 1, p. 80.

Q6B. CHURCH erection. Euthusitastic. This minister [Alypins], to whom Julian communicaterl, withoint reserve, his most carcless levities and his most serions counsels, received an extruordinary commission to restore, in its pristine beanty, the temple of Jerusalem; nnd the diligonee of Alypins required amd obtained the strenuous support of the (fovernor of Palestine. At the call of their grat deliverer, the Jews, from all the provinces ot the ampire, assembled on the holy mountain of their fathers; and their insolent trimmph nlarmed and exaspernted the Claristinn inhabitunts of Jerusulem. The desire of rebuilding the tomple las in every nge been the ruling passion of the children of Isracl. In this propitious moment the men forgot their avarice, and the women their delicacy; spades and pickaxes of silver were provided by the vanity of the rich, and the rubbish was transported in mantles of silk and purple. Every purse was opened in libernl contributions, every hund clamed a share in the pions lnbor, and the commands of a great monarch were executed hy the enthusiasm of a whole people.-GibBon's IVOME, (-lI. 23.
86. $\qquad$ Remarded. [Mohomet, arriving in lathreh,] gave orders to build in mospue on the spot where he had set foot upon the ground, with a house for him and for his fumily. He worked at it with his own hands, assisted by the citizens of Yathrel. "Whoever works upon this editice," snid he fo them, "builds for eternal life."-LAMARTine's Tcheki, p. 103.
865. - - St. Sophia. The prineipal church, which was dedicated by the founder of Constantinople to St . Sophia, or the eternal wisdom, had been twice destroyed by fire: after the exile of John Chrysostom, and during the

Niha of the Whe med greer factome. No mooner dhat the tumule subside, than the ('hristian popmlace deplored their sumelleghons rashuess; hut they might have rejolowl fis the colnming, had they foresern the grory of the now trmple, whinh at the emed of fory days was strumonsly undertaken by the picty of distinian. Ther ruins
 deseribed, and, as it repmired the comsent of some proprietors of promul, they oblatined the most exorbitant broms from the euger dexires and timorons consciences of the monarell. Anthemhas formed the design, and his gronims direeted the lamis of ten thomsum workmen, whose pryment in pieress of the silver was nower delayed bryond the evening. The rmperor himsilf, clad in alinen tumic, surverod com day their rapid progress, mad comonmaged their diligence by his fambliarity, his zeal, mud his rewhrds. [See No. 850.]-(illmos's liosut, ch. 4).

M63. - Vitnily in. The new ('h. thedrat of st. sophin was con" cerated by the putriarch, five yeurs, daven a..onths, mind ten clays from the tirst foumbition; and in the midst of the solemm festival Justinian exclaimed, what devout vanity, "Glory be to God, who hath theught me worthy to areomplish so grent a work; I have vanimished there, O Solomon!" But the pride of the Roman solomon, before twenty years had elapsed, was hambled by un corthinake, which overthrew the castern part of the dome.-Gimmen's Rone, ch. 40.
867. CHURCH, Episcopacy of the. Anylir"m. The iomoders of the Angliean Charela han rethined episcopary as an ancioni, a decent, and a convenicut reclesiastical polity, hat had not deelared that form of rharell govermment a divine Enstitution. We bave already sern how low an estimate Cromater had formod of the oflice of bishop. In the reign of Elizabeth, Jewel, Cooper, Whitgift, and other eminent dowtors defended prelacy as imorent, as useful, us what the State might lawfully establish, as what, when established by the State, was entitled to the respect of every citizen. But they never denied that a Christian commonity without a bishop might be a pure charch. On the eontrary, they regarded the Protestants of the Continent as of the smme honsehold of faith with themselves.-Macaulay's Eni., ch. 1.
868. CHURCH exaction. Inus. The payment of dues to the charch was enjoined with a severity almost heyond belief. . . . A day was nppointed for a man to pay his tithes; wid if they were not paid he was to forfoit nine tenthe of his tithable property. [A.D. 9.78-975.]-K Nitint's Exg., vol. 1, ch. 10, p. 146.
869. CHURCH, False Head of the. James $I T$. What remuined, however, after all this curtailment, might well have ruised seruples in the mind of a man who sincerely beliaved the Chureh of England to be a heretical socicty, within the pale of which salvation was not to be found. The king made an oblation on the altar. IIe appeared to join in the petitions of the Litany which was chanted by the bishops. He received from those false prophets the unction typical of a divine influence, and knelt with the semblance of devotion while they called down upon him that Holy Spirit of which they were, in his esti-
mation, the malignant and ohlarate fors. - Ma. C.W L.SY's Fint., th. 4.

W7o. CHURCH, Love of the. Timita, [IRign of Charles 11 .J there was one instithtion, mul onte omly, which bury prized revin more than hereditary momurehy and hat linstitution whs He charels of Enghand. Thelr love of the charell was nos, bulerel, the elfert of sturly or meditution. liew among the en cond have given any renson, drawn from icrephure or everlesiasticul history, for adhering to her docerimes, har ritum, und her polity ; bor were they, as a clases. ly any manos slrict ohservers of that cende of momality which is common to all Christhan serta. Bhat the experionee of many nges proves that men may lee ranly to light to the ilenth, mad to persaribte withont jity, for a religion whoso "reod they do not minderstand, and whose prerepts thry mabitually disobry. - Macaclay's ENi., ch. il.
N71. CHURCH, Meditations after. JIhn Fitrh.
 engime! As he was limping home from chureh one day in April, 1 inis (his rhemmatism, canght among the Indians, giving him muy a twinge), a mighbor drove rupitly by in a chaise druwn ly a powerful home. He hut frequently ohserved and reflered upon the tremembins power of stemm, mal now the thought flasherl upon his mind, Cond not the expansive jower of steam be mate to proped a carriagu ? Fora week tho idea hanterl him day and night. Ile then concluded that such in force combl be applied moro conveniently to a vessel than to a marringe; nam from that hour, to the cul of his days, John Fitels thonght of little dase than how to carry ont his daring conception. - ('velomema of Bıo., p. 150.
s72. CHURCH, Neglect of, Reproff. [Rev. William Grimshaw, ma marly Engrish Merelodist, of eceentric manner, ] frequently would preach hefore the doors of such nes neglected the parish worship. "If you will not come to hear me at the charch," he would say on these ocensions, " you shall hear me at home: if you perish, Youshall perish with the somad of the Gosperi in your ears."-Stevens' Methonem, vol. 1, 11. 259.

E73. CHURCH, Non-attendance at. Fine. [In 10359 an Aet was passed which remderell] nll persons who should ahsent themselves from chureh on Sumdays and holidays liable to a fine of one shilling.-Kinaut's Exis., vol. 3, ch. 8, p. 114.
sti. CHURCH purified, Persecution. The general fate of sects is to obtain a high reputation for sumetity while they are oppressed, and to lose it as soon as they become powerful ; and the reason is obvious. It is seddom that a man enrolls limself in a proseribed bosly from tmy but conscientious motives. Such it body, therefore, is composed, with seareely an execption, of sincero persons. The most rigid discipline that can be enforeed within a religions society is a very fecble instrument of puritication when compared with a little sharp persecution without.-Ma. caclay's Eng., ch. 2.
875. CHURCH, Quarrel in the. Rev. Robert Necton. Ite was driven nway at last ly a quarrel with his harbarous parishioners, the cause of which did him credit. A fire broke out at OI-
 cottages. Newtom nserilnei the miturtion of the Are mither to prayyer than witar, hat he towk hae land in prationd inemantes of rolief, atal triod la
 putting an cod to hontires amd illumimations on the Eth af Nowember. Threntened with the lowe of their Ciny Fawkes, the bartarhans rose apon hlm, abal ha lom a marrow esenter Irom their vio.

-76. CHURCH, Rebuilding. Irorridernere. |'Tho
 struction of the Katur, or the trople, which Was crumbling with mex, buid of which the phlgrims deplored the min. Dioty fupelled them.
 lenving sulfered shipwredk, predsely at this juncture, upon the shomis of the Red Nem not finf from Macer, cmat upon the const some wool, irom, and a carpenter, who assaped the wreck. A divine magury was, of comese, manifest in this relesthal suceor of materials, mind marismon to ply them. But at the moncint of romamene ing to repmir the fottoring wills, there was no one who dared strike tham the thest blow. At last Walid, with hess piety, or more hardihood than his compatriots, took up) " (rowime, and (ried in lifting it to give the wall a punch, " Do not he ungry with us, 0 God of Ahruhm! what we ure doing wedo harongh piety:" The wall 1 mmbled, and Walid wns not stridken with denth. Nevertheless, the Khoreishites resolved to let pase the night before procecting, to be wedl asssured that no divine vengennce wombld poish the material sacribege of Watid. He emerged from his house next morning safe mad sommel. The Khoreishites, on his thrst nipuenrance, took condlence and continued the demolition.-Lamantine's Tomes, p. 6 .
w7\%. CHURCH or Self. Reign of flumes II. The new lligh Commission had, during the tirst months of its existonere, merely inhibited dergymen from exercising spiritmil functions. The rimhts of property had remained untouched. 13nt. early in the year 1087, it was determined to strike ut frechold interests, and to impress on every Angliom priest and prelate the conviction that, if he refused to lend his aid for the purpose of destroying the clurch of which he was a minister, he would in an hour be reduced to begrary.

War was therefore at oneo dechared against the two most venerable corporations of the realm-the miversities of Oxford and Cumbridge.-Macachay's Evo., ch. 8 .
878. CHURCH, Sin in the Ceorge Millter. When he was fourteen his mother died . . . he not only berame idle and dissipated, hat was freguently guilty of falsehood and dishonesty. In this state of henrt, without fuith, destitute of true repentance, and jossessing no knowledge whatever, either of his own lost condition as a sinner nor of God's way of salvation through Christ, lie was confirmel; and in the year 1820 took the Lord's Supper for the first time at the Cathedral Church of Malberstadt.-LIfe of Geoneme Müller, p. 1.
879. CHORCH and State. Divided. [In 1140] the trumpet of Roman liberty was first sounded by Arnold of Brescia, whose promotion in the church was confined to the lowest rank, and who wore the monastic habit rather as a garb of pov-

 "hild they severely folt; they confesa with re:
 his verors were recommemed to the poblice by a

 that Itisk kinghen la mol of this world: he bohdly matntabind that the sword and the seaphe werie intrasted to the chil maxiatrate: How tromparal lonomer ated possexsions were law fully wated in seroblar persons: that the niluots, the hishoms.

 of their revomos, her vohntary thenes amb oblathons of the Paibiful would sullere, mot indered for lasury and avatice, but for a frugat life in the exerefise of spiritmal hators. Dharigg a short, time the promelner was revered as a putriot; mul the disembent, or revolt, of Bress ia mganast her hishop was the thes frimis of his dangerome lessoms. But the finvor of the pophe is las permanment than the resembene of the priest; and after the luetesy of Aruold had been combinmed by lmonent II. in the pement romueil of the Lateran, the magistrates themselves were urged hy projudice nand four to exerute the sentrinere of the ehareh: laty combld no longer afford a refuge: and the disidjle of chelard es-
 hespitulferefuge in \%aricha, new the tirse of thas Swiss cmatons. [He neromplished a revolutiom, und enjoyed. or deplaned, the clleres of his mission: his reign contimual nbove ten yours, while two popes-Innowent II. Band Amastiv sius IV.-either trembled in the Vinisum, or wandered as exiles in the adjacent citios. After his retrent from Rome Armodid had heres protcetod by the viscounts of c'ampunia, from whom he was extorded hy he power of Cosar , the profer of the city promomed his sentemere: the martyr of treedom was harnt alive in the presence of a careless and ungrateful people; athd his ashers were cast into the Jiher, lest the heretics should collert and worship them.-

850. CHURCH, State. E'nglish. The (hureh, in so far an it was a civil (estahlishment, was the rreature of Parliment; a statate cometed the articles of its crecod, as well ans its book of prayer ; it was not even intrusted with a coorlinate jowor to reform itsown aboses; any aliompt to have done so would have been trated as at usipmtion; amendment cond proced only from lat-liament.-Bancourt's U. S., vol. b, ch. 3.
-81. CHURCH and State, sittement of Nen Hheren. IBy the influence of Davenport [the pastor of the colonists] it was soleminly rasolved, that the scriptures are the perfect rule of the commonwealth: the purity and pence of the ordinance to themselves anil their posterity wero the great end of civil order: and that churehmembers only should be free lurgesses. . Annual elections were ordered, and God's word established as the only rule in public affairs. --Bancroft's U. S., vol. 1, ch. 9.
882. - - Conflicting. Becket's promotion to the archbishopric of Canterbury, which made him for ife the second person in the kingdom, produced a total change in his conduct and demeanor. He resigned imme-

Ilately the oflle of damentor, and uffered in
 rigoroms manctity. If. sum manifiested the mative of this surprosing abuge. A elergetman
 mardered the father to prevent the elloertan hite resedthents. 'flur king insisted hat this netre rides vilhan should the tried by the elvil magis trate: Bucket whod by for the privilages of the
 puthed to the sure of Romer. 'this wis the time for Itomer to make his dordvive ullack agatan the lmmuntiese dalmed by the remerli, when, to defend theres, it wemet vindiate the fouldest if arimes. Ihe simmoned a enemal comed of the mobility and predates at Clarenton, where the
 men when acerased of crimes should be trime in the civil courts: that the kiug shemblaltimately
 the prelatere shombl fiurnish the publie supplies as larons; that forfeded powds should not he pro-
 f.l. 8.

WW:3, CHURCH, Suffering for the. Bixhop, Murk: The Pagan magistrates, intimend by \%ent and revenge, nhased the rigorows privilegre of the Roman law, which malstitutes, in the phare of his hambequate property, the presom of the insolvent dehtor. Guder the preweding reign Mark, Bishop of Arethusa, hand lubored in the comversion of his people with arms more efferthal than those of persumsion. The magistrates required the full value of a temple whide had beron destroyed by his intolerant zaid; but as they were satisuled of his powerty, they desired only to bernd his intlexible spirit to the promese of the slightest compernsation. They apprehemed the ured predate, they luhmanily seourged him, they tore his haid: : mul his maked bods, anpinted with honey, was suspemded, in a mid, bere tweren hemven mad emrth, mad expened to the stimes of insedets and the rays of a Syrim sum. From this lolty station Mark still persisted to glory in his crime and to insult the imputent rage of his perseremors, He was at lengeth rest cucd from their hands, and dismissed to rojoge the honor of his divine trimmph. The Arians celehrated the virtue of their pions confessor ; the Catholies ambitionsly elamed his alliance and the Pagams, who might be susceptible of shame or remorse, were deterred from the repetition of such mavailing cruclty.-Gimbon's Rome, ch. 23.
Wixt. CHURCH support. Jithontary. Titha. at first at free gilt, herame establishaed as a right by law. $\qquad$ What we now mall the voluntary principle entered very largely ino the memens of the Saxon clergy, in addition to their tilless and their glehe. [a.d. 958-975.]-KNagut's Exi., vol. 1, ch. 10, p. 140.
©85. CHURCHES blended. Romuth Cithelir and lrotestent. [After thenecession of Elizaboth the Catholic service was modified and more acceptable to Protestunts.] A pricst would celebrate mass at his parsomage for the more rigill Catholies, nud administer the new communion in church to the more rigid lrotestants. Sometimes both parties knelt together at the same nl-tar-mils, the one to receive hosts consecrated by the priest at home after the old usage, the other



Wath. CHURCHES without Inatruction, hifign if Shizelluth. Galy in the few phace whore the mome matome of the reformers hand setthod was lhere ma! ralighota listruction. "In tmany pharas," it.
 " Hhe prophla ramat jet say their command-

 "wre fondel to la' "utterly dovod of redigion," amd ramu (a rlurela "as to a May game."一

*- $\boldsymbol{*}$. CIRCUMSTANCES, Difforenco in, Ifir.

 firom hatios, in whid the prime promesed, on condithon of a parditantion and future friembshif. (10 pay him lo, (100) talents hat manom of the prise Whiss: to rede to hime all the emmeriou on this side the Euphrates, umb to give him hiv datugh tre in marringe. ( pon hiseommanhenting these proposaly to his fricoms, Iramenios [ome of his

 "if l wre Parmanio." The answer la gave Darius was, that if he would eome to him, he should thed har best of treatment; if not, he mast

©NW. CITIES, Importance of. Hinry I., the Piorler. To thispriner (ibmany owes the fomm dation of her cities: for thefore this periond, exaphting the castles on the mombins, the seme of the harmurous nohility whe lived by phater, and the comenens, thed withat aselass hered of aredesinsties, the bulk of the people lived dispromed in lomely farms and vilhares. The towns buile by
 Iy fortithed; they were eapmbe of combaniag a
 Cher that they might be speedily jeoplent, it was rajoined by the sovereign that every ninth man shond remove himsilf, with his whole offerts, from the country, and settle in the nearest town. -TyTien's llis'r., liook 6, ch. 4.

Whn. CITIES, Poverty In. Liome. Juvemalaments, as it should serm from his own exprribuer, the hurdships of the poorer ritizens, to whom le addresses the salutary adviore of emigrating, without delay, from the smoke of Rome. sime they might pure hase, in the lithle towns of ltaly, a cheerful, commodious dwellines, it the same price which they ammally paid for a hark and miserabic lodging. Honserent was therefore immoderately denr: the rieh aepoired, at, an emormons expense, the gromme which they covered with pulaces and gardens; but the hody of the Roman people was rowded into a marrow *pare, and the different floors mad apartments of the same honse were divided, ass it is still the custom of Paris mad other cities, among several familics of plebeinas.-Gnmon's Roses, ch. 31.
890. CITI'ss, Ungovernable, Lonclon. In 1580 a prochmation was issued ngninst the erection of new buildings in London. The number of heggars, it alleged, was increaseit ; there was greater danger of fire and the plague . . . the trouble of governing so great in multitude was become too grent. . . . By the increase of buildings, it is satid, " great infection of sickness, und
dearth of victurls and find, lath grown amil chsimed, denl many inlle, vegromt, atul wheded
 vol. B, Mis 17.

MB1. CITIZEN, Duty of the. Infrimixn, |lan.

 paille lomors and privaterallanmes, in lin culti
 Howhine might have bexto atyled happly, if that
 the last Ierm of the lifie of man. I philowiphere liburad in his wemblis and parminomions of his that migh be insenstble to the common alheremente of mabilion, the thirst of gold und rimporyment. And some eredit may he due to the usse veration of Boe thins, that be hat melactantly obeyed the divare Phato, who reboins every vir thons citiarli to reselue the Nate from the usar-
 chi. 310.
*(122, CITIZENS, Naturallzed, Lomm". The republice ghoried in her pencrons pulley, mad was fremurntly rewarded hy the merit nind sur vaes of hor mopted sons. Had she always conthed lhe diatimetion of Romans to the maciont fumbiles within the walls of the clty, that finmortal mane woild lave beren dipreved of some of lis moblest ormments. Virgll was $n$ mative of Manhas; Domace was indined 10 dombt whether lo should coll himself an Apulian of a Latomian: it was in Padua lhat an hastorian was fomad worthy to record the majostie: serfes of Roman vidoties. The patriot family of the
 town of Arplamu chamed the double homor of promiading Narias and ('lecro, the former of whom deserved, ifter Romulnes mad ('momillos, to tre styled the Third Fomadire of Rome : nad the lathire ufter saving his comutry from the designs of ('intiline, comberl her to contend with
 Romes, cli. 2.

Wg:s. CITIZENSHIP, Honor of. Bolivar. [In 1413 Ine sureweded indriving the spaniards from thes sio "f Venomein nfter a terrible struggle with hrutal enemies. Ite then resigned his commission after the example of Waslingrom. The Spmiards renewed the war, and Gencral Bolivar, maid great disasters, led his patriot army to the contlie.] The eareer of bolivar, henceforth. was one of almost mubroken victory; mud, after four years of terrible warfare, the spanish govcrmment was compedled to trent for peare and torencrde the independence of the United IRpublics. Aquin Bolivar resigned his commission as gremeral and dictator. In his address to Congress, he saide : "I um the chited of rathos, Batilos have bome me to the chicf maristracy, and the fortume of war has sustained me in it: lout $1 "$ power like that which has been conthed to me is dangeroms in a republicm grovermant. I prefer the title of soldier to that of hiberwor ; ind, it desconding from the Presidentind chair, 1 atpire only to merit the tithe of goond citizen."-Cycloredola of Bioa., p. 490.

ND.1. CITIZENSHIP, Intelligent. Spartams. The yomb of Sparta, from their attendance in the public tables, were from their infancy fat miliarly aequainted with all the importmat business of the commonwealth. They knew thor-
omghly fis conselfinion, lla pwares of the severit finditionarien of ther stute, atid the de. dided duifes ned rightes which belonged to the






 mal prowed them in Ha exareise of the othare. darre will rarily be a factions strugule for power or preaminemer : as alf hordinate mabl. tion will be mow detrethally ropresedid by a gracral spirit of vighance maid rantion, us wall



Mos. CITY, Bleasings of the. Threr. [It tho begiming of the sisili century the $\mid$ mobles of Bome were flathered by momeroms colthets nud formal professions of respeet, which hat been more justly mphlied to the merte mul mithority of therir minerators. The people enjoyed, without ferm or danger. the three bleswinges of a (apian-order, plouly, mal publice musements.

*86. CITY, Contaminating, Lome. Aftor n month's reskleme th the cloister of "s. Marla del P'opolo," on the " l'inzan del Popolo," Lather set out on his return homes. Ite hud not turried longer than was meeresmery; for, matid he, "Whoever goes to Rome for the first the is looklug for a rogne; whover goes uguln will that him: und whoever goes the thitrd the will relmin with him." - Reas's Jutnen, ch. 4, p. 38.

W87. CITY, Esta lishment of a. Anciouts. At the fommation of $a$ city the pripests and all employed leaped over a thre; then they made in elrcular excavation, fate, which they threw the first-fruits of the sensom, and some hamdfuls of enrth brought from the mative city hy the founders. The entrails of vietims were next eonsulted ; and if fivorable, they proceeded to trace the linites of the town with $n$ line of chalk. This track they then marked by $n$ farrow, with a plough drawn by a white bull und heifer. . . The cercmony was concluded by a grent sateritice to the thetar gods of the eity, who were solemaly invoked. - Ty'tuen's His'r., Book 3, ch. 1.
698. CITY, Populous. limur. If we adopt the same average, whicla, umber similar ciremmstances, lus bero foumd upplicable to Paris, and indifferently allow about twenty-five persons for a ach honse, of every degree, we may fuirly estimate the inhabitants of Rome nt twelve hundred thousand-a number which eיpmot be thought excessive for the eapital of a mighty empire, thongh it excereds the pepulonsuess of ther grentest dities of modern Enope-Gmmos's Rome ch. 31.

89D. CITY, Sins of the. Abrulum Lineth [Hisunecdote of Mr. Cmmpell, once Secretary of State for Illinois.] A cadaverous-looking man, with a white neck-cloth, . . . informed that Mr: Camplell F ul the lettingr of the Hall of Representatives, he wished, if possible, to secure it for a course of lectures. . . . "What is to be the sub. juet?". . " "The Second Coming of our Lord."
 take mily miver，yom will mot winde vour timse


 p． 711 ．
（10）0）．CITY，Vices of the．Limulim．Rivery raw of＂wory mathon shidnes theres and have there brought their vieres．It is full of gambiners and pandores，of hruggalodos and thatherers，of but．

 1，ch．品。
DOA．CIVILIZATION，Dangers of．Liommin＊． When we rerollert the romplete armor of tha
 luthous，forthied camps，and milliary chgiacs，it uppous a fust matior of surprise，how the maked

 the legions mal the varions troope of the maxil－ iardes，whiden sacouded thair opmentions．Tha contest was too une gina，till the introhachon of fixury bad emervald tho vigor，and aspirt of

 （ll， $9, p$ ．2\％is．
DOL．CIVILIZATION，Demands of．Siir from． cis brabie．It thas appeare that this brave mans spernt his llfe in warlug upon the Epmonards． What ought we to thlak of hila：Was the a bueranerr，or a pardot sailor waring lagitimate warfare？I answer the question thas：The worst man of whom history phes may meromat， and the most formadable encmy modern civili－ zation hans had to encominter，was Philip II．，King
 нensual，cowardly liyporerite．So hong ins ihat utrochons tyrant windded the resources of the Spanish momarchy－then the mast powerfal on enirth－the tirst interest of hamm mature was the reduction of his power．Toodo this was the great ohject nud the nimost censoless aITort of Queen Elizabeth and the Protestant powers in ailimence with her．In hoding a hand to this work Fran－ cis Drake was flating on the side of eivilization， nad preparing the way for such on Americat ns we see aromal us now；for，in limiting the power of Philip，he was reseusing the fabest por－ thons of Americra from the blight of spmish sut perstition，Spansh cruclty，and spanish marrow－ ness．That he fomght his simere of this fight in a wild，rough，bucraneering mamer，was the fant of his age more than his own．－C＇yctores－ DIA OF Buca．，p．B01．
gob．CIVIlization，Effete．Grakis．The sit－ ention of the Grives［ who ham been compurred ＂y the Romans］was very different from that of the barbarians［conguided by them］．The former had beon long since civilized nad cor－ rupred．＇They had too much taste to relinguish their banguage，and too much vanity to ndopt may forcign institutions．Still preserving the prejudices after they had host the virtues of their ancestors，they uffected to despise the unpotish－ ed mimners of the Rommn congucrors，white they were compelied to respect their snperior wisdom ind power．－Ghanon＇s Rome，ch． $2, \mathrm{p}$ ． 45.

DO4．CIVILIZATION，Failure of．Ameriran In－ dians．［In 1817 the Indian nations of what was




 dreal thomamal arres，wat mata by ther red man with Her＂provil of the（ioncrnment．For it



 that the men of the worala haid no uphilude fire

OO．CIVILIZATION，Fleeing from．simmel
 to go into a merelomis starie und mand behthid
 Wh tor，ami he suddenly divapuared．A great menref was mades for hlm，but low was mowhere to he forma for several wreks．At hast intellit
 the＇lemarswe kiver mad goare to live namog line Indlans，where，fromall meromats，he sermed to la gething ou mueh more to his liking．Thery fomble him，und bregan to ghestion himon hif matives for thas movel prowrolligg．Sam was now，ulthough so very yomug，murly six fout high，and，standing strighit as an ladian，coolly rephed thit＂he pre ferred musuring ele er trucks
 men beether than the tyrunny of hls own brothers． mad If lee combd not sindy latin la the armelemy， heromid，it lenst，remel in trmalation from then Groek in the woods，mad roיd it in perme．No．
 Latriech lloterion，p．I6．
OOb．CIVIfization，Growth of．Anciont． Advancemant from lurlmism to eivilization is a vary slow mad grombl process，bernise every step in that process is the result of aremestity aftor the experience of na error，or the strome feeling of 0 want．These experienores，frepuntly repeated， show ut length the noressity of certuln rules and rustoms to the foliowed by the genernl rensent of nll：mad these rukes become in time positive emactments or haws，enfored by certalin pemat－ tirs，which are various in their kind und la their degree nerording to the state of soclety ut the time of thefr formation．－Tr＇taen＇s Ilis＇r．，Book 1，ch．3．

907．CIVILIZATION，Late，IRusaíans．Till the midille of the biftenth erntury the Russhans were un uncomaered maltitude of wandering tribes，proforsing different religions，und most of them yot idolaters．A sovereign，or duke，of Russin paid a tribute to the Tarturs of furs and aitle to restrain their depredations．－TyTasis＇s


OOA．CIVILIZATION mierepresented．To Amer－ ieth indiuns．［Vomzano，the ltatian，explored the Amerionn const．］The satuges were more hamane than their guests．A young sailor，who had nemrly been drowned，was revived by the courtesy of the matives；the voyagers robbed $n$ mother of her child，and ntempted to kidmap a young wommn．
. . . .

The natives of the more northern region were hostile and jenlous
perhaps this comst had been visited for shaves： its inlabitunts had become wise enough to dreal the vices of Europeans．－Dancroft＇s Hist．we U．S．，vol．1，ch． 1.

DOS. CIVIJIZATION, Origin of modern. $l$, muths-licrmutus. M. Guizon . . . surs that namong the cloments of mestern civilization, the spirit ul legality or regular assoriation was derived from the laman world, from the manidipabitios and the Roman haws. From the (iermans atme the spirit of persamal liberty.-Kvieners ENe., vol. 1, elt. 3, p. du.

DiO. CIVILIZATION, Progress of. (ifecks. 'The aborigimal (dreeks, muder the varions denomimations of l'elasgi, dones, Jliunters, lalegers, cte., wore a race of samares who dwalt in raverns, mad are said to have lwen so lmobarous as fo live withon t any subordination to a chief or lexder, to have fed on homan flesh, and to have bern ignorint of the use of 're.- Truramis Hist., Book 1, (h. 6, p. 5:

D11 $\qquad$ Britoms. T10 Britons propere from the interior showad fave signs ol progress. They did not break the sound for com; they had no manulatares ; they lived on meat and milk, and were dressed in leather. They dyad thrir skins bue that they might look more terrihle. They wore their hair long, und hat long mustaches. In their habits they land not risen out of the lowest oreler of suvergery. They lum wives in common, and brothers and sisters, pmoents and children, lived togother with promis. chous unrestrint. -Fuoude's CiEsAR, ch. 16.

D12. CIVILIZATION, Revival of. A.D. 148:1514. The world was passing throngh changes more momentous than any it had witnessed since the virtery of Christinnity and the full of the Rommen Empire. Itsphysical bounds were suddenty enlarged. ']ho diseoveries of Copernicus revealed to man the seceret of the imiverse. D'ortugnese maniners doubled the Cape of Good Hope and anchored their merehant tleets in the harbors of India, ('olumbos crossed the unt raversed oremn to ndd a New World to the Old. Sehastian Cabot, starting from the port of Bristol, thraded his way among the icchergs of Labrador. This sudden contact with new lands, new fuiths, new races of men, quickened the shambring intelligence of Europe into a strange curiosity. The tirst hook of voyages that toll of the western world, the travels of Amerigo Vespuce. $i$, were soon "in everybody's hands." The "Ltopia" of Nore, in its wide mange of speculation on every subject of haman thought and action, tells us how roughly and utterly the narrowness and limitation of haman life had been broken up. At the very hour when the intellectand energy of the middle ages had sunk into exhanstion the eapture of Constantinople by the Turks and the flight of its Greek seholars to the shores of Italy opened unew the sciance und literature of an older world. The exiled Greek scholars were weleomed in Italy ; and Florence, so long the home of freedom and of art, became the home of in intellectarl revival.-IInst. Of Eng. People, © 50:
913. CLAMOR, Dangerous. Pomilur. The Emperor Vilens, who, at length, had removed his court and army from Antioch, was received by the people of Constantinople as the author of the public calamity. Before he had reposed himself ten days in the capital, he was urged by the licentious clamors of the IIppodrome to march against the barbarians, whom he lad invited into his dominions; and the citizens, who are
always brava at a distance from any real danger, derlinel, with contisernce, that, if they weresip)plied with arms, they alone wombl molertake to delivar the proviace from the manges of mine sulting for. 'The vain reprone hes of an ignorant. multitule lastoned the downfall of the lkoman Fimpire ; they provoked the desprate mandess of Falens, who did not tlad, wither in his reputation or in his mind, any motives to support with tirmoness the publie contempt. Jo was soon persumberl, by tho sureresful ardievements of his licutemants, to despise the power of the Goths.
. The event of the lattle of Adrimosole [wis)
. Fital to Vabensand to the empire.-Gimisos's Ramb, ch. ${ }^{2} 6$.
914. CLAIRVOYANCE, Agitation by. Sirede'nberg. Swadenborg went to berl, amel 1 went to sit in another room, with the master of the house. with whon. I was conversing. We both hearel a remarkable noise, and could not apprehend what it comll be, and therofore drew nome to a door, where there was a little wimlow that looked into the chamber where Swedenborg lay. Vie suw him with his arms rased toward heaven, and his horly appeared to tremble. Ile spoki murh for the spater of land m honr, but we could walershand nothing of what he side, except that, when he lot his handis fall down, we heard him suy with a lomd voice, "My God!" But we conlal not hear what he sadid more. He remaned afterward vory duidty in his bed. I entered into inis chamber will the master of the honse, and isked him if le was ill. "No," satu he; "but have had a long discomse with some of the heavenly friemels, and tom at this time in a great perspiration." And as his ceffects were embarked on board the vessel, he asked the master of the house to let him have a shirt; he then went agnin to bed, and slept till morning.-WH1TES SWEDEN10ヶ6: 1. 181 .
915. CLAIRYOYANCE, Information ky, Siredenbory. Says [Immmune]] Kant: "When Swedenborg arrived at Gotenburir from England, Mr. William Castel invited hin to his house, together with a party of fifteen persons. About six o'rlork Swedenborg vent ont, and aftern short interval returned to the company quite pale and alamed. De stated that a dangerons fire had just broken out in Storkholm, at Sundremalm (distant three hundred miles from Gottenburg), mal that it was spreading very fast. He was restless, and went out offon. IIe said that the house of one of his friends, whom he maned, was abready in ashes, nad that his own was in danger. At eight o'elock, after he had been out ngain, he joyfully exchimed, "Thank God! the fire is extinguished the third door from my honse." This news ocensioned great commotion among the company. It was announcral to the governor the sume evening. The next morning Swedenhorg was sent for by the goveruor, who questioned him concerning the disaster. . . . On Monday evening a messenger arrived at Gotcenlourg, who was despatched during the time of the fire. In the letters brought by lim the fire was deseribed preciscly in the manner stated by Swedenborg. On Tuesday morning a royal courier arrived at the governor's with the melancholy intelligence of the fire, of the loss it had occasioned, and of the houses damaged and ruined, not in the least differing from that which Swe-
denborg lud eriven the moment it had reased; wate flre land heen extinguished at eight orelock. -White's SwEinexhoika, b. 13\%.

PI6. CLEANLINESS, Physioal. Koron. ('lumlimess as the key of prayer ; the fremuent hastation of the hands, the face, and the body, which was practised of ald by the Ambs, is solemmery rajoined ly the Korma; ame a promission is formally grantod to supply with sathd the sombeity of wiator. - (immon's Romex, dh, it).

9I7. CLEANLINESS, Reaction against. Jtmes Wiett's sum. [The seroud Mrs. Wint] was a thrilty sootch lousewife, mad such wats leer passion for clambiness, that she tanght her pet dogs to wipe thair feot on the door mats. IVer pros. pensity was carried ion piteln which often fretted fore son ly the restrainis $i t$ imposerl. H10 suid to a hady]. . . I love dirt.—Smanes Bhaw 31ouILADIIEN, ]. 41.

P18. CLEMENCY, Appeal to. (ff Momot. [ After the compuest of Meean] se veral of the most obnoxions vietims ware indebted for their lives to his remency or contempt. Tue eliels of the Koreish were prostrate at his fect. "What merey ean you expeet from the man whom you have wronged ?"" We eontide in the generosity of our kinsman." "And you shall not rontide in vain: begone! you are safe you are free." The people of Mecca desarved their pardon by the profession of Ishim.-Ginmox's Rome, ch. $\overline{0} 0$.
919. CLEMENCY, Vile. Jfomes $I I$. None of the traitors had less right to expect favor than Wade, Goodenough, and Fergason. These three chiefs of the rebellion [in Scotland] 1 wd Hed together from the field of Sergemoor.
Wude and Goodenough were soon diseovered and brought ap to London. Deeply as they had heen implicated in the Ine Honse Plot, conspicnous as they had been monong the chicfs of the Western insurrection, they were suffered to live, becanse they had it in their power to give informution which enabled the king to slanghter mud plumder [through Jeffreys' court] some persons whom he hated, hat to whom he had never been able to briog home any crime.-Nacavhay's Eng., ch. $\mathrm{t}_{\text {. }}$
920. CLERGY, Arrogance of. Politicel. Lotharius, now emperor, and Pepin, his lrother's son, took up arms agrinst the two other sons of Louis le Débonnaire - Lonis of Bavarin and Charles the Buld. A battle ensued at Fontenay, in the territory of Auxerre, where, it is suid, there perished 100,000 men. Jotharius und his nephew were vanquished. Chmrlemagne had compelled the nations whom he subdued to embrace C'hristinnity ; Lotharius, to accuire popularity and streagthen his arms, declared an antire liberty of conscience thronghout the empire, and many thousamas reverted to their ancient idolatry. In punishment of this impicty, Lotharius was now solemnly deposed by a council ol bishops, who took upon them to show their anthority no less over the victorious than over the rumquished princes. They put this question to Charles the l3ak and to Louis of Bavaria-" Do you promise to govern better than Lotharius has done ?" "We do," suid the olsequious monarchs. "Then," returned the bishops," we, by divine anthority, permit and ordain yon to reign in his stourd "- i procereding in which it is difli-
cult to say whether the arrogme ot the clergy most rexofices our dndignation, or the pasillanituity of the momarelis our eontempt. - 'Jevilin's


D21. CLERGY, Duference to. Iredinemel $I I$. The voire of a monk was to Frordinand 11. the voire of (fod. "Nothing on math," writes his own ronfessor, "was more simed in his eyes Ham a pribet. If it rould happen, he used to suy, that an angel nond a Regnhar wore to mert him at the same time and phace, the lemalar shonld reerive his tirst, and the therel his sere-


D2U. CLERGY derraded, Rign of Jomes $/ /$. [The kiner commanold his illeged manifesto. which ained at the overthrow of the I'rotestant ('hareli, to be publiely rend by the cherery.] In the city and liberties of $I$ ondon were about a lmudred purish charedoes. In ouly four of these was the order in council obeyed. At st. Grearory's the declaration was readi by a divine of the name of Martin. As soon as he uttered the first words, the whole congregation rose and withdrew. At St. Mathew's, in Friday Street, "wretch mamed Timothy I lall, who had disgraced lis gown hy acting us broker for the Duchess of I'ortsmonth in the sale of pardons, and who now had hopersof obtaining the vacant bishoprie of (oxforl, was in like manner left ulone in his churid. At Scrgeant's Inn, in Chunerery Lane, the clerk pretended that he had forgotten to bring a copy ; and the chief justice of the King's Bench, who hat attended in order to see that the royal mandate was oheyed, was forced to content himself with this excuse. Sumuel Wesley, the father of John and Charles Wesley, a curate in Lomdon, took for his text that day the nohle answor of the three Jews to the Clmblean trynnt." Be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve lliy goils, nor worship, the golden image which thou hast sct 11]!" Even in the rhapel of Nit. James' Palace the ofticiating minister had the courage to disobey the order. The Westminster boys long remembered what took place that day in the Abbey. Sprat, Bishop of IRochester, ofticiated there as dexin. As soon as he began to read the declarntion, murmurs and the noise of people erowding ont of the choir drowned his voice. He trembled so violently that men saw the paper shake in his hand. Long before lie land finished, the place was deserted by all hut those whose sithation made it necessury for them to remain. -Macaulay's Eng., rh. 8.

D23. $\qquad$ Midelle Ages. During these perpetunl contests for ceclesiastical power and pre-eminence, the Christian religion itself was debused both by the practice und the principles of its teachers. The sole object of the clergy was to necumminte wealth and temporal distinctions. While they indulged in every species of voluptugusness and dehauchery, they were so deplorably ignorment, that it is confidently asserted there were many bishops who conld not repeat the Apostles' Creal, nor read the Suered Seriptures. This, indeed, was a necessury consequence of the iniquitons distribution of ecclesiastical preferments. These were either sold to the highest bidder, or were bestowed as bribes hy fhe sovereigns nnd superior pontiffs, to attach the most atful and often the most worth-
les to their interests.-'lyTuler's IInsT., Book 6, ch. 4.
02. . Reigh of Chariss 11. In the mansions of men of liberal sentiments nuld cultivinted nuderstundings, the chaphan was donbtless trated with urbanity and kindness. Ilis conversation, his literary ussistance, his spiritund advice, were considered us an monple remarn for his food, his lodging, and his stipend. But this was not the gencral feeling of the comntry genthemen. The coarse and ignorant spuire, who thought that it belonged to his dignity to have grace said every day at his table hy an ererelesiastic in full camoniabis, loumd meanis to reconcile elignity with exonomy. A young Lavitr-such was the phase then in insomight be hat for
 might not only perform his own professionml functions, might not only be the most patient of mats and of Fistemers, might not only he always ready in ine wather for bowls, and in rainy wenther for shovel-board, hat mightalso sive the expense of a gralener or of a groom. Sometimes the reveremb man maled up the apricots, and sometimes he curried the comeh-horses. Ife cast $u_{i}$ ) the farrier's bills. Ite walked ten miles witha message or a pareel. If he was permitted to dine with the family, he wats expereted to content himself with the phanest fare. Ite might fill himself with the corned heef and the carrots; but as soon as the tarts and checese-cakes made their appearnace, he quitted his seat, and stood aloof till he was smmmoned to retmrn thanks for the ropast, from a great part of which he had been excluded.-Macadiny's ENa., eh. 3.
925. CLERGY dissipated. Einglish. [In the midalle of the cightecuth contury a] Prussinn clergyman, walking into Oxford at midnight, was introduced by a conrteons pedestrian to an alehouse. "IIow great," he sinys, "was my astonishment when, on being shown into a roon, I saw several gentlemen in academic dress sitting round a lirge table, each with his pot of beer before him." Ite thonght it extraordimary that at this unseasonable homp he should suddenly find himself in a company of Oxonian clergy. As the morning drew near, after a cat ronsin which stupefied the German, the gontleman who introduced him suddenly exclained," I must read prayers this morning at All Souls." The clergy would spend the morning in scampering after the hounds, dedicate the evening to the bottle, and reel frominebricty to the pulpit. -Kniontr's Eng., vol. 7, (h. 6, p. 110.

D2f. CLERGY, Economical, Semuel fohnson. Speaking of the late Duke of Northumberland living very magnitieently when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, somebody remarked, it would be difficult to find a suitable suceressor to him ; then, exdainned Johnson, " he is only tit to succeed himself." He advised me, if possible, to have a good orchard. IIe knew, he said, a clergyman of small ineome who brought up a family very reputably, which he chiefly fed with apple-dump-lings.-Boswell's Joinsson, p. $17 \%$.
927. CLERGY, Iersio. George Walker. [When the army of James II. marched ngainst the Protestants in Londonderry, the commander of the forces, Colonel Lundy, advised a surrender, there being but a small store of provisions and an inadaguate preparation for defence.

George Wulker, a minister, roused the courage of the people for defenee. Two regiments sailed awny to Eughand, leaving the inhabitants to protect themselves. The fuith and zeal of the pions Wulker inspired the fortitude of the defenders, and procural tomplete deliverance for the be-siegral.]-Kinait's ENG., vol. 5, ch. 6, p. 8í.

D2. CLERGY, Immoral. Euglani A.D. 1509. At the commencement of the reign of lIenry VII., the long immunity of the cleray from any interfcrenee of the legislature with their course of life, loowever crininal, was in a slight derrece interripted by a stntute, whieh recognizes the existence in the commonwenth of "priests, clarks, und religions men openly noised of incontinent living." . . ; The statute . . . recites that "persons letteral" have heen more bold to commit murder, robbery, and other mischievous deceds, leeduse they linve bern contimually ndmitted to the benefit of the clorgy upon trust of the privilege of the chareh. [All those werre beld to be clerks who combld rend.]-KNieint's Eiva., vol. 2 , ch. 15, p. 243 .
949. CLERGY impoverished, The. Reign of Churles $I$. [1)uring the reign of Charles I.. when the degradation of the clerigy was ridiculed,] the eurntes that did the work were so scandalously paid, that in London they were to be found dining at " three-penny ordinnry," and in the country were glad to olitain from the chureh-warden "a burlay bog-pudding" for thair Sumatay dinner. The eountry curate is described as being " whder a grent prebend, and a donble leneticed richman,' with a snlary inflerior to his cook or couchman. The London curatesure represented as livingr " upon citizens' trenchers, and were it not that they were pitiful mud charitable to them, there wis no possibility of subsistence." -KNicht's ENG., vol. 3, ch. '30, p. 486.
930. CLERGY, Interference of. W'ter. [The Crusaders, after a struggle of two years, captured the eity of Damicttu.] After it was taken it was lost by the folly of the pope's legate, who pretended that, in right of his master, he had a titlo to regulate the disposition of the army as well as the church. By his orders they were encamped between two bramehes of the Nile, at the very time when it legan its periodical inundation. The Sultan of Egypt assisted its operation by a little art, and, by means of canals and sluices, contrived entirely to deluge the Christians on one side, while he burnt their ships on the other. In this extrenity they entreated an accommodation, and agreed to restore Damietta and return into Phonicia, leaving their king, John de Brienne, as an hostage. -Tytlen's IIst., Book 6, vol. 9.
931. CLERGY, Labor of the. Need of. [Burnet exhortcd the clergy of his own time] to "labor more," instead of cherishing extravagant notions of the authority of the Church. If to an exemplary course of life in their own persons " elergymen would ndd a little more labor-not only performing publicoflices, . .. but . . . making their calling the business of their whole life, their own minds would be in better temper, and their people would slow more esteem" and regard for them. - Knighi's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 4, p. 59 .
932. CLERGY, Lost. "Damned." Chrysostom declares his free opinion that the number of bish-
ops who might be saved hore a vory sumall proportion to those who would be dammed.-Note in Gibmon'n IRome, ch. 32.

D3B. CLERGY, Marriage of. Reifn of Churles II. With his cure lise was experted to tuke a wife ; the wife had ordimarily been in the putron's sorvice ; and it wiss well if she was bot suspected of standing too high in the patron's fnvor. . . An Oxomian . . . complained bitterly, not only that the country attormey mind the country apothecary looked down with dischain on the country elergyman, but that one of the lessons most eirmestly inculeated on every girl of homoruble family was to give no ancourugement to a lover in orders, and that if any lady forgot this precept, she was abmost as much visgraced as by an illicit amour. Clarendon, who assuredly bore no ill-will to the chumeh, mentions it as a sign of the confusion of ranks which the Great Rehollion had probluced, that some damsels of moble families had bestowed themselves on divines. $A$ waiting woman was generally considered as the most suituble helpmeet for a parson. Gueen Elizabeth, us head of the Church ... issued special orders that no clergymmn should presume to narry a sorvant-girl withont the consent of her muster or mistress.-Macaviay's ENa., ch. 3.

DBA. CLERGY, Militant. Pope Julius $I I$. Julius II., the successor of Alexunder VI., was a pontiff of great political abilities, of a bold and ambitious character, and consummately skilled in the art of war. It was he who employed Micluel Angelo to cast his statue in brass, and when the sculptor would have put a book in his hand, "No," suid he, "give me a sword, I understand that better than ab brevinry."-TyTLELis His'r., Book 6, ch. 14.

985, Prior John. Alout this time [May, 1514] Prior John, great cuptain of the French navy, with his gnlleys and foists, charged with great basilisks and other great artillery, came on the border of Sussex, and came alnded on the night at a poor village in Sussex Brighthelmstone ; and ere the watch conld him descry he set fire on the town, and took such poor goods as lie found. Then the watrel fired the beacons, and people began to gather ; which seeing, Prior John sounded his trumpet to eall his men aboard, and by that time it was day. Then six arehe:s which kept the wateh followed Prior John to the sea and shot so fast thant they beat the galley men from the shore, and Prior John hinself waded to the foist. [The bold prior himself was shot with un arrow in the face; and he offered an image of himself, with the jolentical arrow sticking in the waxen cheeck, in gratitude to our Laly ut Boulogne for saving his life ly mirncle.-Knigur's ENG., vol. 2 , ch. 17, p. 274.
936. CLERGY, Neglect of the korial Erils. In the beginning of the eighteconth century, ind long after, we sec no struggle against great social evils on the part of the clergy. Every attempt nt social reform was left to the Legislature, which was utterly indifferent to those mnnifestations of wretchedness and crime that ought to have been dealt with by the strong hand.Kniaiti's Ena., vol. 5, ch. 4, 1. 60.

D37. CLERGY, Patriotic. Siege of Paris. The Normans ajplied the battering rams to the walls,
and effected a breach, but were bravely bent off by the besieged. 'The vencrable l3ishop Gosselin, man bonor to his chmracter and profession, repaired every day to the rampats, set up ihere the stundard of the eross, mod, ufter bestowing his benedictions on the people, gallnntly stood at their head, armed with the battle-nxe and cuirass; but the worthy prelate died of fatigue in the midst of the siere. [About A. b. 84.) ]-TyT. hais llinti., liook 6, ch. 6.

9!Be. CLERGY, Political. Englial/. [In 1710, laring the fiarerest party strifa, the return of a Pory preponderume in Parlimant was attributed by Dr. Burne to the elforts of the ctergy.] Besides a course for some montlis, of intlaming sermons, they went about from home to house, pressing lheir pooplo to show, on this great occasion, their zeal for the ('hureln, and now or never to save it. - KNomar's Exi., vol. T), ch. 24,1 . 364.

D39. CLERGY, Poverty of. Reifn of (thules II. In gencral, the divine who quitied his chaplainship for a beneibe and a wife fonme that he lad only exclanged one class of vexutions for another. Not one living in fifty emabled the incumbent to loring up a fumily comfortably. As ehildren multiplied and grew, tho household of the priest became more and more beggarly. Ioles appeared more and more plainly in the thateh of his parsonage and in his single cassock. Often it was only by toiling on his glebe, by feeding swine, und by loading dungcarts, thint he could obtain daily bread : mor did his utmost exertions always prevent the lailiffs from taking his coneordance and his inkstand in excention. It was a white day on which he was admitted into the kitehen of a grent house, and regaled by the servants with cold meat ame ale. IIis children were brought up like the children of the neighboring peasnutry. Ilis boys followed the plough, und his girls went out to service. Study he found impossible, for the advowson of his living would hardly have sold for a sum sutficient to purchase a good theolog. ieal librury; und he might be considered as unusually lucky if he had ten or twelve dog-eared volumes among the pots and pans on his shelves. Even a keen and strong intellect might be expeeted to rust in so imfavorable a situation. Macaulay's ENG., ch. 3.
940. ———— Fufteenth Century. The highest payment for a parish priest was 9 murks -́'6. The artifioar, at fourpence a day, carned about as mueh as the parish priest, to sutlice for his hoard, apparel, and other necessaries. [A.1). 1450-148̄̃.]-KNignt's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 8, p. 125.
9.11. CLERGY, Profligate. Eighteenth ('thtury. The indecormm, if not the protligacy, of a large ummber of the English elergy, for a period of half a century, is exhibited by too many contemporary witnesses to be considered as the exagreration of novelists, satirical poets, travellers, and dissenters. Ridienle, pity, indignation, produced little or no elange for more than a generation.

What shall we say to the testimony of Dr. Knox, head-master of Tmbbridge school? "The public have long remarked with indignation, that some of the most distinguished coxcombs, drunkards, debuuchees, and gramesters who figure at the watering-places and all public places of resort ure young men of tho
saceralotal order." W"lut to the "shepherd" of Crable?
"A jovial youth, who thinks Sumday task
As unuch ins God or man con fuirly ask. . . ." [Alvertiscments like the following wore published :| " Winnted a rurney in a good sporting country, where the duty is ligh: and the weighborlood convivial." . . . [hav. Dr. Warner", a popular prencher, $\rceil$ desires Lord Selwyn to samd lime " the marazine, with the delicnte amours of " the nobla loril, which must be very divertine," Ie desuribes n dinner with two friembs: " We have just parted in a tolerable shate of insemsilility to the ills of life." "I have been preateching this morning, and am going to dine-where? -in the afternoon. We shall bolt the door and (but, hush! soltly! lat me whisper it, for it is a violent sceret. and I slanll be blown to the devil if 1 blab, as in this honse we are Nonland his precise family- - hay cards." - Kinalir's Ena., vol. 7, ch. 6, 1. 109.
D.12. CLERGX rejected. Irelend. Qucen Elizabeth. . established the Protestant Episcopal Clumeln [in Ireland]. The Anglican prelates and priests, divided from the Irish by the insuperable larrier of language, were quartered upon the land, shepherds without sheep, pastors withont people ; strangers to the inhabitants, whinting not them but theirs. The charehes went to ruin; the lienefices went to men who were held as foreigners and hereties, and who had no core for the Irish but to compel them to pay tithes. The inferior elergy were. . . as immoral as they wore illiterate. - Banchofrea ${ }^{\text {Co.s., }}$ vol. 5, ch. 4.
©4B. CLERGY, secular. Bromins. This division of the Indian eastes is characteristic of a very singular state of society. The four principal castes, or tribes, are the loramins, the soldiers, the lashandmen, and the mechanies. The branius, as we have already observed, are the priests, who, like the Roman Catholic clergy, are some of them clevoted to a life of regular discipline, as the different orders of monks; und others, like the secular elergy, mix in the world, and enjoy all the freedom of social life.-TyTLer's Ilist., Book 6, ch. 23.
944. CLERGY, Solfish, The Pope's. In 1343 the commons petitioned for the redress of the grievance of papal appointments to vacant livings in despite of the rights of putrons or the Crown ; and Ellward fornerly complained to the pope of his nppointing "forrioners, most of them suspicious persons, who tho not reside on their bencfices, who do not know the faces of the flocks intristed to them, who do not understand their language, but, neglecting the cure of souls, seek as hirelings only their worldly hire." In yet sharper words the king rebuked the papal greed. "The suecessor of the apostles was set over the Lord's sheep to feed and not to shear them." The Parlianent declared " that they neither, could nor would tolerate sueh things any longer;" and the general irritation moved slowly toward those statutes of provisors and prommine which heralded the policy of Henry VIII.-Hist. of Eng. Peopies, © siz1.

D45. CLERGY, Sleepy. Contagious. Bishop Burnet says . . . the main body of our clergy has always appeared doad and lifeloss to me, and instead of animating one nonolher, they seem
rathur to lay our andrep. Kinantere Eno.. vol.万, rlt. 4, p. 59.
Q.16. CLERGY, Taxation of. Framre. Bonlface VIll., clected pope in the your 1294, was one of the most assiming prolaies that ever fllled the pontitical chair ; yet lo: fommd in Philip, [lV.] the Fair of Frabre a mon determined to humble tis pride and arrogance. Philip resolved to make the cloray of his kinglom bear their proportion in fumbling the public supplies as wall as the other orders of the stute. The pope resented this as an extreme indignity offered to the C'hurel, and issued his pontifical lull commanding all the bishopes of France to repmir ime mediately to Rome. Philip ordered the ball to be thrown into the fire, an! strictly prohibited any of his bishops from stirring ont of the kingdom. TE repaired, lowever, himself to Jome, and threw the pope into prison ; but being soon after obliged to quit Italy, Boniface regained his liberty, -TyTheris Ifisit, Book 6, ch. 11.
9.17. CLIMATE, Charzes of. Italy. In the time of Ifomer the vine grow will in the island of Sicily, und most probully in the adjacent continent. . . . A thousand years afterward Italy could boast, that of the fourscore most generons and celebrated wines, more than two thirds wero prodneed from her soil. The blessing was soon communieated to the Narbonnese province of Ganl ; lut so intense was the cold to the nortli of the Cevemes, that, in the time of Strabo, it was thought impossible to ripen the grapes in those parts of Ganl. This difticulty, however, was gradually vanchished. - Gibnon's Rome, ch. 2.
948. CLIMATE changes. Europe. Some ingenions writers have suspected that Europe was much colder formerly than it is at present; and the most ancient descriptions of the climate of Germany tend exccedingly to confirm their theory. . . . I shall select two remarkable circumstances. . . . 1. The great rivers which covered the Roman provinces, the Rhine and the Dunube, were frequently frozen over, and capable of supporting the most enormous weights. The barbarians, who often chose that severe season for their inronds, trunsported, without apprehen. sion or danger, their numerous armies, their cavalry, and their heavy wagons, over a vast and solid bridge of ice. Modern ages have not presented an instance of a like phenomenon. $\quad 2$. The rein. deer, that useful unimal, from whom the savage of the North derives the best comforts of his dreary life, is of a constitution that supports, and even requires, the most intense cold. Ile is found on the rock of spitzberg, within ten degrees of the Pole ; he seems to delight in the snows of Lapland and Siberia ; but at present he cannot subsist, much less multijly, in any country to the south of the Baltic. In the time of Cassar the reindeer, as well as the elk and the wild bull, was a mative of the IIereynian forest, which then overshadowed a great part of Germany and Poland. The modern improvements sufliciently explain the canses of the diminution of the cold. These immense woods have been gradually cleared, which intercepted the rays of the sun. The morasses have been druined, and in proportion as the soil has been cultivated, the iir has become more temperate. - Gibion' Rome, ch. 9.
9.10. CLIMATE vs. Character. Sitmul , Johnsom. We hand amother evening by ontrelve's at the Mitre. lt huppening to be a very rainy night, 1 made some commonplace observations on the relasation of nerves and depression oit spirits which such weather oreasioned ; adding, however, that it was good for the verotable rereition. Johnson, who denied that the lemendatare of the air hat any inthence on the hamaa 1 frams, answered, with in smike of ridicule, "Why, yes, sir, it is good for verembles, and loot the ninmals who eat those veretables, and for the animals who ent those animals." 'Thisobservation of his apty enongh introduced agow supper. - BusW:ALS JOHNSON, p. $11 \%$.

Ф50. CLIMATE, Character by, Northern. [IDuring the rise of the Roman Empire, | in all levies, a just preference was given to the elimates of the North over those of the South.-Gimbon's IRomes, ch. 1.

D51. Revolations. $\quad$. Pain in the Chincse Tartany, whly righty lengues from the great wall, was fombl by the missionaries to be three thousame geometrical paces nowe the leval of the seat. Montespuien, who has used and abmsed the relations of travellers, deduces the revolations of $\mathbf{A}$ sia from this important cirenanstance, that heat and cold, weakness and strength, touch ench other without any temperate zone. - Note in Gibuon's lRome, ch. 26.
052. $\square$ Laplanders. The con'anguinity of the IIungrians and Iaplanders would disphay the powertul energy of elimate on the children of a common parent; the lively contrast between the bold alventurers who nre intoxicutal with the winces of the Damule, ned the wroteled fugitives who are immersed heneath the snows of the polar circle. Arms and freedom have been the ruling, thongh too often the manaceessfal, passion of the I Iangarians, who are endowed by nature with a vigorous constitution of soul and body. Extremerold has diminished the stature and congealed the fincolties of the Japlanders: and the Aretie tribes, alone among the sons of men, are ignorant of war and unconsedous of human blood; a lmppy ignormee. if reason and virtue were the guardians of tadeir peace !- GibsBOS's ROME, (h. Eit.
953. CLIMATE, Demoralized by. J whaldl. [In Africat the lkoman general] Belisarius appeared ; and he advanced withont opposition as far as Grasse, a palace of the Vandal kings, at the distance of tifty miles from Garthage. The weary Romans indilged themselves in the refreshment of shady groves, cool fountains, and delicious froits; and the proference whirh Procopias allows to these gardens over any that he had seon. either in the East or West, may be ascribed either to the taste or the fatigue of the historian. In three renerations prosperity and a warm colimate had lissolved the hardy virtue of the Vanclals, who insensibly became the most laxirious of mankind. In their villas and gardens, which might deserve the Persian name of P'eradixe, they enjoyed a cool and elegant repose : and. after the daily use of the lath, the barbarians were seated at a table profusely spread with the deliencies of the land and sea. Their silken robes, loosely flowing, after the fashion of the Medes, were embroidered with gold ; love and hunting were the labors of their life, ind their
varant homs ware ammsad by pantominmes, chariot-races, and the music and dancers of the thentre - (ithbos's lRoms: ell. Il.
D.). CLIMATE, Fear of. The Po, qume. In their thes voyage after the dineovery ol Malerara, they passed Cape Boyador, and in Che space of i few years, advancing above four homdrod lagores to the month, they lad diseoverad the river senefall, and all the coast betwern Caje [Blanco fand Cupe Vird; they were now mear ten dereres within the torrid zone, and were surprised totind the elinmte still temperate and aqreeable ; yot, on p:tsining the river Sonergl, und obsorving the hamann specices to assume a ditferent form, the skin as black as cbony, the woolly hair, and that pernliaty of fature which alintinguishes the Ferrons, they maturally athributed blas to the inthenee of heat, ami begint to drand the consepuences of a nemer appronell to the line. They returned to Portugal . . . the common voice of their countrymen dissumded them from any further attempis. - Tyoucis IIs'r., IBook 6, ch. 18.
 It was a very wet day, and I nguin eomplained of the disariverable effects of such weatherr. Jonsson: "Sir, this is all imarination, which physicians encommge ; for man lives in nir, ats a tish lives in water; so that if the atmosphere press heavy from above, there is an equal re, tanco from belos. To he sure, had weather is hard upon people who are obliged to be abroad ; and men camot labor so well in the open air in had wenther as in goonl; but, sir, a smith or at hailor, whose work is within doors, will surely do as much in many wather as in fair. Some very delicate frames, indeed, may be affereted by wet weather ; but not common constitutions." Boswers's Jounson, P. 12i).
956. CaIMATE, Prote :tion of. Ethiopilans. llis genorals, in the early part of his [Angustus] reign, attempted the reduction of Enhopia and Arabia Felix. They marched neme a thousand miles to the south of the tropic ; but the lreat of the climate soon repelled the invaders, and protereed the unwarlike matives of those serfuestered rerions.-(thbuon's lhome, ch. 1.
957. CLIMATE, Sickness from. Pilgrims. 'The spring of 162 l brought a ray of lope to the distressel lilerims of Now Plymouth. Never was the reluming sun more weloome. The fatal winter had swept off one hatf of the number: Thes son of the benevolent ('arver was among the first victims of the terrible elimatr. 'Ihe governor himself sickenod and died, and the brokenhearted wife fomed rest in the same grave with her hushand. But now, with the approatel of warm weather, the destroying pestilence was sared, and the spirits of the sirvivors revived with the season. Out of the snows of winter. the desolations of disense, and the terrors of death, the faith of the Paritan land come forth tiomphant.-LRamanits C. S., ch. 13.
9.)w. CLOTHING, Angelic. Sereterbor! Since antels are men, and live together in society like men on earth, therefore they lave gurments, houses, and other things similar to those which exist on earth, but of course infinitely more beanifinl and perfect. The garments of the angels correspond to their intelligence. The garments of some glitter as with flame, and those
of others are resplendent as will lierlit ; othersarie of various colors, und some white und ofmegto. The angels of the funost lemven ure maked, heranse they ure in fanocenco, and makedness correspomis to imuocores. It is because grormonts represent states of wishlom that thoy are so much spoken of in the Woml, in relation to
 10 1 Bi, 1. 109.

D58. CLOTRING, Costly, Previan Kings. The revenuse of whole provinees, nerording to Ilerodotas, were bestowed on the nttire of their favorite concubines; ind the provinces thennsolves took from that riremmstance their poporar uppellations, Plato, in his Aleibindes, nuentions "Greek umbssudor who truvelled u whole day through a comintry ealled the Queen's Girdle, und mather in rrossing a province which went ly the mame of the Qucen's IIma-Dress. The' regal throne was of pure gold, overshandowed by a palm tree and vine of the same metal, with clusters of fruit composed of precious stones. Truleris Mist., Book 1, Cli. 9.

D60. CLOTHING oxchanged. Roman E'mperor Elarfibalis. A long train of concubines, und a rapid suceession of wives, umong whom was a vestal virgin, ravished by force from her sacred asylum, were insufllcient to sutisfy the impotence of his passions. The muster of the Roman world affected to cojy the dress and manners of the femate sex, preferred the distaff to the seeptre, und dishonored the principal dignities of the empire by distributing them mmong lis numerons lovers, one of whom was publiely invested with the title und nuthority of the emperor's, or, us he more properly styled limself, of the empress's husband.-Gimison's Rome, ch. 6.
961. Clothing, Prohbited, Protection. The clamor was so great aguinst India silks and printed cottons, that after the 29 th of September, 1701, the wearing all wrought silks, of the manufncture of Persin, Chinn, or East Indin, and all ealicoes, printed, dyed, or stained therein, was absolutely prohibited. If we may believe the advocates of prohibition, this statute land the effect of repeopling Spitulfielis, "that looked like a deserted phec."-Knigirt's England, vol. 5, ch. 2, p. 20.
962. CLUBS, Ancient. Efypt. Antony and Cleopatra established a society called the "Inimitable Livers," of which they were members; they also instituted another, by no means inferior in splendor or luxury, culled "The Companions in Death." Their friends were admitted into this, and the time passed in mutum treats and diver-sions.-Plutarci's Antony.
963. COERCION, Patriotic. Tories. A. I. 1774. Two thousand men marched in companies to the conmmon in Worcester [Mass.], where they forced Timotly Paine to walk through their ranks with his lait off as far as the centre of their hollow sequare, and read a writ'en resignation of his seat at the [governor's] council-board. -B.iverof"'s U. S., vol. \%, ch. 8.
96.1. COIN clipped, England. [In July, 1694, we read] many exceuted in London for clipping money, now done to that intolerable extent, that there was hardly any money that was worth above latf the nominal value. - KNant's ExG., vol. 5, ch. 12, p. 18\%.

D65. COINCIDENCE, Alarming. Cromerrll. The rajuinothal gale, whileh had commmenced on tha precedlag day, now swelled futo antorm which swopt over lingland with tho alfere of an earthquake. The anringes which conveyed to landon the frisums of the protector, upprised of his extreme danger, weremable to stem the volenere of the wind, mal took refinge in the inns on the romel. The lofty lowes of Lombon indalated like vessels tossed upon the oreath. TRonfs were curried off, trees that hat stoon for centuries in Iyde lurk were torn up ly the roots and prostrited on the gromad, like bundles of straw. Cromwell expired at two orlock lir the afternoon, in the midet of this convulsion of mature. Ite depmrted ins he was horn, in a tempest. Popular superstition recogruized a mirucle in this coincidence, which sermed like the expiring efforts of the clements to tear from lifeand empire the single inun who was cupulble of enduring the miglit of England's destiny, and whose dreease crented a void which none but himself could thll. -Lamabtineis Chonwelis, p. 77.
906. COINCIDENCE, Comfortlng. Seven Bishops. [They were imprisoned by James II., bechase they would not join him in the overthrow of their cherished Protestunt fuith.] On the evening of the Black Friday, as it was called, on whlel they were committed, they reached thelr prison just at the hour of divine service. They instantly hastened to the chapel. It chanced that in the second lesson were these words: "In all things approving ourselves as the ministers of God, in much patience, in aftlictions, in distresses, in stripes, in imprisonments." All zealous churehmen were delighted by this coincidence, and remembered how much comfort a similar coinciannce land given Charles I. at the time of his death. - Macaulay's Eng., ch. 8.

D67. COINCIDENCE repeated, Thesens. Theseus, then, appeared to answer to Romulus in many particulars. Botll were of uncertain parentage, born out of wedlock, and both had the repute of being sprung from the gods. Both stood in the first runk of warriors, for both had grent powers of mind, with great strength of body. One was the founder of Rome, and one peopled Athens, the most illustrious cities in he world. Both carried off women by violence. Both were involved in domestic miseries and exposed to family resentment, and both, toward the end of their lives, are said to have offended their respective citizens, if we may believe what seems to be delivered with the least mixture of poetical fiction.-Plutareir's Romulus.
968. COINCIDENCE, Strange. Aditms-Icffer. son. A few days before [John Adams'] denth, a gentleman called upon hini and usked hin to give a toast, which should be presented at the Fourth of July banquet as coming from him. The old man said: "I will give you, INDEPENDENCE FOREVER !" "Will you not add something to it ?" asked his visitor. "Not a word," was the reply. The toast was presented at the bancuet, where it was received with deafcning cheers; and almost at that moment tho soul of this great patriot passed away. Among the last words that conld be gathered from his dying lips were these: "Thomas Jefferson still survives l" But Thomas Jefferson did not survive. On the same Fourth of July, a few hours
before, Jeflecson also departed this llfe. Few events have ever oceurred in the L'nited States more thriling to the people than the death, on the same moniversary of the nation's birth, of these two agrel, venerable, and venerated pmblic servints. - Cychopedia of Bion., p. 1 sis.
D69. - Mugh Miller. Day had not wholly disappeared. . . When I saw it the open door, within less than a yard of my hrenst. a dissevered hand and urm stretched out townerd me. The hand and arm were evidently those of a female; they had a livid and sodden mpearance; and directly fronting me, where the hody onght to have been, there was only blank transpurent space. . . . I . . . ran shiricking to my mother. . . . My mother going to the door saw nothing. . . Its coincidence with the probable time of my father's dealh [he went down in a storm at sem] seems at least curions.-Smoses Bhef Rioghaphes, p. 87.
970. COLOR, Caste of. Green-7lue. The Rothan race, in its first institution, was a simple con*est of two chariots, whose drivers were distinguished by onhite und ved liveries; two additional colors, a light green and a cermlena blue, were afterward introduced; and, as the races were repeated twenty-five times, one hundred chariots contributed in the same day to the pomp of the cirens. The four fattions soon arepuired an legal establishment and a mysterions origin. [The struggle of the green and bhe was supposed to represent the contlict of the earth and sem.] The sportive distinction of two colors proluced two strong and irreconcilable fations, which slook the foundations of a feeble government. The popular dissensions, founded on the most serions interest or holy pretence, have scarcely equalled the obstinaey of this wanton discord, whicl: invaded the peace of families, divided friends and brothers, and tempted the female sex, hough seldom seen in the cirens, to espouse the inetinations of their lovers, or to contradict the wishes of their husbands. Every lnw, cither human or divine, was trampled under foot, and as long as the party was suceessful, its deluded followers appeared careless of private distress or public calamity. The license, without the fredom, of democracy was revived at Antioch and Constuntinople, and the support of a faction became necessary to every candidate for civil or ecelesiastical honors. A seriet attachment to the family or sect of Annstasius was imputed to the greens; the blues were zealously devoted to the cause of orthodoxy and Justinian, and their grateful patron protected, above five years, the disorders of a faction whose seasonable tumults overawed the palace, the senate, and the capitals of the East. Insolent with royal favor, the blues affected to strike terror by a peculiar and barbaric dress, the long hair of the Lhms, their close sleeves and ample garments, a lofty step, and a sonorous voice. In the day they concealed their two-edged poniards, but in the night they boldy assembled in arms, and in numerous linds, prepared for every act of violence and rapine. Their adversaries of the green faction, or even inoffensive citizens, were stripped and often murdered by these nocturnal roblers, and it becmme dangerous to wear any gold buttons or girdles or to appear at a late hour in the strects of a peaceful capital. A daring spirit, rising with impunity,
procecoded to viohate the sufeguarl of private honses; and tre was employed to fucilitate the attack, or to concent the crimes of these factions rioters. No phace was safe or sacred from their depredation ; to gratify cither avarice or revenge, they profusely spilled the blood of the innoenent rhurehes and niturs were polluted by atrobloms murders; mud it was the lomst of the assassins, that their dexterity conld whays intlet a mortal wound with a single stroke of ilelr dagger. The diasolnte youth of Constantinople adopted the bhe livery of disorder ; the laws were silent, and the lwads of soclety were relaxed.-Gimion's Rome, ch. 40, 1. is.
971. COLOR, Prejudice of. Portuguese. [The diseoverers of the Africmen const were dissuaded from extending their discoveries.] It was even hinted, as a probmble consequenere, that the mariners, ufter passing a certain latitude, would be changed into hacks, and thas retain forever a disgraceful mark of their temerity.-Elabke's Phoghers of Maritime Dincovehy.

97\%. COLOR-LINE in Commerce. Culumbur. [He was nhout to sturt on his third vogngre] dayme Ferver, me eminent and learned lappidnry, assured Colummas that, uecorling to his experience, the rarest objects of commerce, such as gold, precions stones, drugs, and spices, were chictiy to le found in the regions nabout the equinoctial line, where the inhmbitants were bhack, or darkly colored; and that until the admiral should arrive among people of sueh complexions he did not think he wonld find those artioles in great abundmee.-Imvina's Columbus, Book 10, ch. 1.
973. COLLEGE vs. Capital. Fule. It remnins to be told how Connectiout came to be blessed with two capitals. As somn as the college was determined upon in 1700, the question urose, and was diseussed with the energy and hent with which sueh questions usumlly are, In what town shall it be situated? The institution was legum at Saybrook, and was not finally established it New ILaven until 1718, which wis sixteen years after the first student entered. This removal, as the reader may imagine, was keenly resented, not only by Saybrook, but ly other towns which had hoped to he chosen as the site of the college, particularly Hartford. To reconcile IIartford to the disappointment, the Lagislature ugreed to build a State House there, as they said, "to eompensate for the collegeat Nere Ihteren." They trim to appease Saybrook by voting fe5s sterling for the use of its schools. But saybrook was irreconcilable. When the sheriff, by order of the trustees, attempted to remove the library to New Haven, a riot ensued, in the course of which two hundred and fifty volumes were conveyed away to parts unknown, and never recovered.-CycloPEDIA OF BIOG., p. 593.
974. COMBAT, Pleasare in. Romans. The shows of the amphitheatre rose maturally out of that taste for martial exereises which we find in the first ages of every warlike people. About the $490 t h$ year of Rome, Marcus and Decimus Brutus presented a comint of gladiators tor the first timo at Rome. Ahout a century after that period the athletre were introduced for a public show; and there were combats of slaves with bears and lions. Sylla, during his pretorship, exhibited a combat where 100 men fought with 100 lions:
 s. Nhow where therof fought 300 conpiles of ghali-utors.-TV'TARA's Ilisw., IBook If, ch. I.
075. COMMAND divided. Iniasiom of'siotlatmel. Sothe of the seotixis emigrants, hemterl will re-
 skill neressumy to the comdace of great athates.
 in collecelhar momas for the athatk which they were atonit lonmke on a formidiblarmemay, hil In devisharg rest minturn their ladere's powire and soroutios arainst hivambiaton. 'Theresteromphorent stuphitity with which thoy insisted on urganizing an momy an if they hal nol beren organiz-
 not bern framkly and even bonctinlly rocorded by one of themselves.

Aloydr was lo hold the nominal rommand in Soothad: hat he was phaced mator the comber of a committer which reserved to itwelf all the thost impertame parts of the miliary administration. This eommitlere Was rmpewered to determine where the expedition slomblel hathe lo appoint oflierers, to superintend the loying of troops. lodule out provisions and ammantitions. All ihat was left to the reararal was to didere the evolations of the army in the tield : ame he was foreod to promise that, even in the thell, except in the ense of a surprise he would do nothing without the assent of at council of war. ['The enterprise was a total finilure.]-N.N'MCLAN's ENG., ell. is.

D76. COMMERCE, Benefits of. Meflex. The most obvious is the gemeral difinsion of industry. Among a commere inal people me factilias of both mind and body are of neesessity almost constantly employed. Invention is cever on the stretch to discover new somreses of gain. And the enterprising spirit of the more opmbent farnishes eonstant orednation lo the noechnaide, the manaliactarer, amb the latorer. Insepatably eonnerfed . . is a spirit of frumality. Reches have their fall value when purchasiol by the labor of either mind or borly, and what cost dear will not be frivolonsly expended.
We observe the assuedation of the same qualitios among the Dutch mal the ('hinese. - Pronekis Ilistr., Book 3, ch. 8 .
877. $\square$ Gowromemt. Another neressary fonsequence of the pevaleme of commeree is a regnamity and striothess of the national police, a severity of the laws with respect to montand contracts mol obligations, and a consequent security in the tramsactions of individuals with emeh other. Science is likewise greatly indelted to commerece. Thus astromomy, navigation, general mathematies, mechanies, and inderd, sill seionces subservient to practical utility are advanced by it.-TrTLER's IIst., Book 3, ch. 8

97\%. ———— Mollımal. ג.n. 1581. Their commerce gathered into their harbors the fruits of the wide world. Probluding almost no grain of any kind, Ilolland had the lrest supplied granary of Europe ; without fields of thax it swarmed with weavers of linen ; desitute of floeks, it became the centre of all woollen manafactures ; and provinces that had not a forest bnilt more ships than all Europe besides. - Bancrofr's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 15.

D75. - English. A seheme was proposed to the States of IIolland upon the
 union ame eoalition betworn the two repuhbles. It was not relishod by the Joteh, who were

 at lacir refasal, intamediately cladared war



 (ommiv-an att whicli struch lavily heains


 shatute was in amollow way fernetiotial to the linglinh, by whiging lhemi to riltivate mari time comancere, from which they have deriver the erratest part of their mationial wethlt. In this ware, which was mose ahly maintained on hoth steles-moter Blake, the barlisla admiral, and Van 'Jromp and de linstar, almirals of the

 ly from the commoree of the ('hamen ; their disheries were totally menemded, mad above 1600 uf their ships liall intu the lauds of the Euglish. -TYTIEA's llast', Book 6, (1I. B1).

D80. COMMERCE, Burdened. Americh" ( $\%$ L.
 policy was $n t$ once alopted. All verssels not. benting the English thar were forbidelen to ellter the larbors of Now Engmod. A haw of ex portation was emacted loy which all urticles produned in the colonies and demmeded in Enerland vhombl be shipped to England only. Sucharticles of prodnction as the Eugrlish merelants dial not desire might be sold in any of the ports of Europe. The law of importation was erfally odions: sucls ardicles as were produced in Eng-
 but should he bought from England only. FreeIrade letween the colonies was forhidelen, and a duty of tive per cent, levied for the benetit of the Engrlish king, was put on both exports and imports. Jhman ingemoty could hardly lave invented a set of measures hether calcolated (0) prodace an Amerian Revohation.- Ras. ra'tis C. S., ch. 14.

Ddi. COMMERCE, Enterprise of. Tisrorer!. Sい matime ('ubon, yenng, and tired withambition in follow the carecr of Columbis, was probably the prime mover of the entelprise : but the batent granted by the king conferred the reguisite anthority upon " John Kinbotto"and his soms. Jewis, Selasiam, mud Sameins. The kingr tow catre not to risk any (apilal in the proposed vosara : for the patent mothorized the adventarers " 10 sail to all [mats, countriesand satas of the Eiast, of the West, and of the Nordh, muler our banners and ensigns, with tive ships, ete., "pon their own proper costs and charges."'The Wallay Bristol merchant, in all probilhility, furnished the capital of the enterprise which gave to Engrand all ler rights in North America ; and that merehant
 p. 330 .

D82. COMMERCE, Importance of. A.D. 168.). In some parts of Kínt and susiex none but the strongest horses eould in winter get through the boge in which at every step they smink deep. The markets were often inaceessible during sev-
eral mombs. It is satid that the froits of the arth were somatimes sulfered to rot in whe phace, white bumblace place distant only a frow miles the sulpuly fell fire short of the dimant. —Mmentar's livi., ch. 3.
gw:s. COMMERCE neglected, E: $q / \| p t$. Whthro gard to any interomese with other mations ty commarer, the biryptimes had so little remben of that surt, that white the Red sert was left oprolto all the mardtime mations who chase to fregleme it, they womble not sulfor any of these forequ vessids to enter an bigypian port. Thay had so whips of their own, for their colnstry prombed mo timber lit. for the construction "ven of the small hants conployed in mationther the Nile, which obliged them to use takenf entin for that purpose, and sometianes recels coverend with varaish. They held the sem in detestattion, from a religions projudlere, and they avodcoll all intercomme with mariners.-Prownin IHsir., lbook 1, ch. 4 .
9w. COMMERCE, Patriotlsm of. Ameririm Ticoolntion. [laring the excitement aroused by the Stamp Let, the importers of Now York, Boston, and Philadelphin entered into a solemn compact to purchase no more goods of Great Jritain until the stamp Act shonld be reperaled. And the people applanded the netion of the metermats, and cheorfelly denied themselves all imported lusuricy. - Ridiatin's U. S., eh. 37 .
905. COMMERCE, Pioneers of, Phuricitus. To the phemicians ull mintiguity has joined in uttributing the invention of mivigntion; or, at lenst, it seems an agreed point that they were the earliest among the mations of antiquity who made voyages for the sake of commerce. The Camanites (for it is by that mame that the Plorenicims are known in soripture) were a powerfill people in the days of Abruham. -TyTuen's Hist., Book 1, ch. 6, p. 49.
986. COMMERCE, Piracy of. By Grout britain. A.b. 17in. France and Enghand werestill at peace ; and their eommeree was muthally protected by the sametion of trenties. Of a sudden hostile orders were issued to all British vensels of war to take all French vessels, private as well as public: and without warning ships from the French colonies . : were carried into English ports.-Banchoft's U. N., vol. 4, ch. 9.
987. COMMERCE and Politics. Controlling Government. The progress of Ehropean civilization had endowed commere with legishative power. Its commeils prevailed in England. where it dietated the national policy, preseribed wliances, and mennced wars. In Buerica the political influence of commerce sprung, not from progress, but from sympathy with the movement of Europe; and it was less glorionsly content with introducing new maxims of legisfation and new systems of finance-Bancrort's C . S., vol. 3, ch. 23.
988. COMMERCE, Precedence of. Sirrages. Whter, ever it favorite highway, is especially the lighway of uncivilized man; to those who have no axes the thick jungle is impervious; emigration by water suits savage life; canoes are older than wagons, and ships than chariots; a gulf, a strait, the sea intervening between islands, divide less than the matted forest.- Bancrofr's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.

OWO. COMMERCE prohiblted, spurtan*。 Comberere was stricelly prohibited: and ai
 combiterable extent of sutcomst, amb ationded many excollent harbors, the kathas athowed




OPO. COMMERCE, Revenge of. Drifish. [.Ifter the Americany therw British ten hato boston harbory Parliament made hasto to find revenge. On the hast day of March, diat, the Boston Port Bill was passed, It was mated that mo kind of morehandise should mus longer he handed or shipped at the wharves of Bostom. The customhouse was removed to sialeoll, but the peophe of that town reflused the hometits which were proffiored by the hand of lyramy. 'The lahabitants of Marblebend tembered the free nase of their warchomses to the merchants of Bostom.-RasD.ATu's L. S., ch. :3\%.
991. COMMERCE and Sclence. Disrorery of Amerith. Jolm Cabot, in Vimetian merchant reslding in Bristol . . amd his son Shematian flest uppromelsed the continent which no Eurobemn had diared to visit, or hal known to exint. . . . Thas the diseovery of our comtinent was an exploit of private mercantile mbenture ; mad the possession of the new-fotmal land was a right vested by an exclusive patent in the fanily of it Bristol merchant. He gate Eaghand is continent, and no one kuows his burial-phace- Banchoft's Hint. U. S., vol. 1, th. 1 .

O92. COMMERCE, Spirit of, silfish. One most natural effeet of the commore ial spirit is a siottsh and interested turn of mind: 11 hathit of mensuring everything ly the stamdard of protit mad loss, mad a predomimant iden that wemlth is the man constituent both of publie and private loppiness. The contrast of character, in this respect, between the Rommes and Chrthuginians, has been finely remarked by Polybins. " lat all things," says that judicinus writer, "which regard the acgivisition of wealth, the mannersaml customs of the Romans are intinitely prefernhle to those of the Carthaginians. This later people estecmed nothing to be dishonorahle that was connected with grin. Among them money is openly employed to purchase the dignities and ollteres of the Ntate ; but nll such proceclings are capital crimes at Rome." I am afroid that a contrast, so honorable to the Romans, could only have been made with justice in the early periods of the republie; since we know that without an increase of commerce, to which might be atributed the consequent increase of cormption and vemality, those vices had attaned to as grent a height toward the end of the republic at home as ever they had done at Curthage. But wealth nequired by plunder, rapine and peeulation is yet more corruptive of the mamers of a people than riches actuired by merehandise.-TyTler's Mist., book 3, ch. $\dot{8}$.
993.

Linrurlike. Another effect of the prevalence of the commercial spirit is to depress the military chancter of a people, and to render them indisposed to warlike enterprises. The advancement of trade cannot take place in any high degrec unless a mation is at peace with the neighors, and enjoys domestic security. The prospect of that precarious gain

Whald mixum from warfare will mot welgh againd the certain membages which comander derives from n state of pente. The nre of war will bot,
 meredal pepple, and the partice of it wll genarally he inationd to meremary trongs, Mllatary rank will he in low asterm, biemuse, when pir chased, it ceases la agrat degree to lae lemar able. Thas the (arthuglumas, thongh erertainIy not fuferlor loy unture to the Romana In comernge and military prowess, were herome so from labitand adacation. The armies of the empire were not composed of tis mative subjects: they were moremarias, and, therofore, hand momatiral afferethon for that soil which they were called todefend, or that pophe who wore nothing morn than their paymasters. In mere the sigmal inferiority of the riambes to the Romans, waless when conimanded by ('urthaglalan gearernls ol high matural military genlas.-'Yyuden's llast., Bank 3, ch. 8.

OD.A. COMMERCE, Succens by, Dutch. Amsturdum prohten lyy this deceline of commerere on the Balde, und upon the demolition of Antwerp becume, is we havenlready suld, the greatest commeremal city of the north. Inhaliting a comatry guinedalmost entirely from the sea, nad extrome ly unfruitful, the Diteh, urged ly neressity, ly the memps of trade alone, and domestic manifaciures, uttalned to $n$ very high dogree of wealth und splendor. The country of Itolland dees not prodnce what is sulleciont to maintain the handredth part of its inhabitants. The Dutch have no timber nor maritime stores, no conds, no metal, yet their commerce furnisked them with everything. Their grmaries were full of corn, even when the harvest failed in the most fertile rome tries; their naval stores were most abmednat, and the populonsness of this conntry, which, in ramity, is but a bank of barren sund, execeded prodigionsly that of the most fruithil and most cultivated of the Europent kingdoms.-Tyrten's IItst., Book 6, ch. 18 .

9DS. COMMUNION with God, Cromirell. Here agnin is a letter to one of his danghters, when the writer was on board the Johm, on his expedition to Ireland: "My Deali Daughten: Your letter was very welcome to me. I like to see anything from your hand; becmuse, indeed, I stick not to say I do entirely love yon. And, therefore, I hope a word of advice will not le unwelcome nor umaceeptable to thee. I desire you both to make it, above all things, your business to seek the Lord; to be frequently culling upon Him that He would manifest Himself to You in llis Son; and be listening what returns IIe makes to you, for Ile will be speaking in your car and your heart if you attend thereanto."Hood's C'Rom WELL, p. 163.
996. COMMUNION by Likeness, John Milton. The style of " Paradise Lost" is then only the matural expression of a soul thas exquisitely nourished upon the best thoughts and finest words of all nges. It is the langunge of one who lives in the companionship of the great und the wise of past time. It is inevituble that when such a one speaks his tones, his accent, the melodies of his rhythm, the inner harmonies of his linked thoughts, the grace of his allusive touch, should escape the common ear. To follow Milton, one should at least have tasted the same training
through whith her put himadf. Tir quaper dig. "1"'m finger dom. 'Tlar masy ramot sere it, mul comphain that the peet is tow lemenocis. 'they Wonld have Mltom lalk liks Hugsan or Willian
 M. I'surtinos, dh, fis.
907. COMMUNION, Unity by, fint-('rom. rell. Tolhe whansof the yonar Quakermanast
 it le trula; If then and I were hat an hour ot atay togellare, we should be marer wine to the other."


DON. COMMUNISM, American. I',limixf.s. The man who was chlolly iastrumental la organking the London ('monainy was Baribulomiow Gionmohl. . . . By the berms of ilue chather, the atiates of the rempany were to lo maministered by "t suncerior comand residing in Lomion and an lafirior comalit risiding in the colony [aow cimbraced in Virginia, Carolinas, mal west wardl.

In the hist orgmization of the compmios ant in single prinelple of self frovernment was atmitted. The most forlish clause in the patent was that which reguired the propesed colong or colondes to ladid alt property in common tor the


DOD. COMMUNISM, Equallty by, Lyrיurgus. A bold political caterprise of Lycurgise wis it uew divinion of the lands. For lie fonnd a prodigions farguality, the city overcharged with many ladigent presons who had no land, and the wenlih centred in the lumds of a few. Determined, therefore, to rowt ont the evils of involence, envy, avarice, and hiniry, and those distempers of a state still more inverterate and fitnlI menn povery and riclas-he persunded them to cuncel nill fermer divisions of had, and to make new ones, in such a manaer that they might bo profectly equal in their possessions and way of liviag. A story goes of our legislator, that somo thme after returning from a journey through the thelds just reaped, und seeing the shocks stinding paralled nad equal, he smiled and said to some that were by, "Ilow like is Latconia to min estate newly divided among many brothersl" After this he nttemped to divide nilso the movnhbes, in order to take away all uppenrance of inepmality; but he soon perceived that they could not bear to have their goods directly taken from them, mad therefore took mother methol, comnter-working their avarice by a stratagem. -Pburancu's "Lycutots."
1000. $\qquad$ -. Spurtans. Agis IV. had succeeded to one hrunch of the throne of Sparta a short time before Aratus was chosen prietor of the Achainn States. This prince, a better man than a wise politician, had chroished the chimerieal project of restoring the uncient laws of Lyemgus, as conceiving this the only means of resening his combtry from the disorders indueed by The universa! corruption of its manners. But there is a period when political intirmity has atthined such a pitch that recovery is impossible ; and Sparta had arrived at that period. The design of $\Lambda$ gis, of conrse, embraced the radical reform of a new division of all the land of the re-public-a project sufficient to rouse the indignation and secure the mortal enmity of the whole of the higher class of citizens, and of almost every man of weight and consideration in his country. The plan was therefore to be conducted with
the grent est cmathon mad mecrecy till sullolemily ripened for exerution; but Apls was betrayed by his own ronthdabs. Laondise, his rollomgne In the soveroignty, had fmblowd a rolinh for lise ury fromble A shatio: vinenton at the comet of Silencas, inad was thas mally persuaded to takno the part of the richest clikens in oppowing this volent revolation, whatel theratemed to reducentl runks of men to it level of cumatity. . . Aftur compenting Agis to take wheller fin the 'rimple of Minerva, they rederd the opportubly of his gofigg to tho huth, und drageged him to the common prison, where a tribumil of the Ephomd, summonad by his collonguo leomidus, sut rendy to judge hlan ise astute crimbunt. II was askid, by whose avil comsed he had beren prompted todisturh the laws and govermment of his comatry?" "I needad mone to prompt me," wid the kligg, "to nt us I thought right. My denju whatorestore your melent laws, and to govern acording to the phan of the excellent lyyurgus : mad though I are my chath is inevithble, I do not repent of my dexign." The judges hereupon promonamed mentence of denth, and the virtuons Agis was carriod forth from thelr preseloce and inmediately strangled. -'Tysten'a llint., Book 2, ch. 5.
1001. COMMUNISM, Viaious. Reign of hownd. The people were deluded mad inthaned by the fanatielsm of Mazdak, who nsserted the combmunity of women mad the equality of munkind, while he approprinted the richest fiunds and most Jemutiful femmes to the use of his sereturles. Mazdak [note] manonced himself us a reformer of Zoronstrinnism, and rarried the doctrine of the two prineiples to a murh grenter height. Ie preached the absolute indiference of haman wetion, perfect equality of rank, commmity of property and of women, marringes between the nearest kindred; he interdieted the use of mimul food, proseribed the killing nnimuls for food, enforced a vegretalle diet . . . mad Mazalak was enrolled with Thoth, Suturn, Zoronster, P'ythagoras, Epfeurus, Johm, and Christ, as the tenchers of true Ghostic wisdom.-Ghion's Rome, ch. 42.
1002. COMMUNIBTS, Conspisuous. Levellers. [The Levellers] became conspicuous in Cromwell's army who declared, "that all degrees of man should be levelled, and an equality should be established, both in titles and estates, throughout the kingdom."-Knicint's Eva., vol. 4, ch. 6.
1003. COMMUNISTS, Dangeroua, The " Lerellers" of 1649 were, in in small way, the precursors of the "Socialists" of 1849. [Thirty men, hended by one formerly in the arm. who called himself a Prophet, appenred in Surrey, in a sundy district. They took possession of the ground, nad began to dig and dibble beans in that planting time. They suid they should shortly be four thousand in number; that they should pull down park-pales and lay all open. The Prophet was taken before un olficer of the government, when he deelnred that a vision had appenred to him and said :] " Arise, and dig and plough the earth, and receive the fruits thereof;" that their intent was to restore the erention to its former condition, but that they meant to meddle with what was common and untilled; but that the time was at hand when all men shall willingly come in and give up their lands and estates, and submit to this community of goods. . . . Cromwell

Nald to the Comenell of Nilute. "' Vom mast make IIn chil of this party, or it will make mill rime of

100.A. COMPARIBONs, Invidious. Fiuat Itry. Another oflle er, whe thenglat he hat dome the State nome sorvice, setthig himself 1 If agatist 'I'hemistor les, mad venturlug tocompure hivewn :xploite with his, ho masurered hime will this
 the firant day and the di!y ufter the ficust. Sisy the ding aftere the fratex, I ami full of busthe aind tromble, wherens, whit you, folkn enjoy, at their rase, "veryblag rady proviled. Jousay rimb, salys tho ferant ding, lint if I hat not been hafore you, yoli would not herve hern at all. Sis. hat it


100.5. COMPASSION, Disoreditable, ,/imis $1 /$. Thometh vindielfer, he was not indias riminately
 llonad In whifll he showed at generons compme sion to those who had opmesed him honestly and on public groumds; but he frepuently spred and promotel those whom some vile motive had indueded to jnjure him: for that memmese which marked themo out as flt implements of tyramy was sa precions in his esthandion, that her regardcol it with some indulgenere, evern when it wases. hibitedat hisown expense. - Macaliar's Exa., cl. 4.
1006. COMPASSION, Female. Iullian. Ponthae: resurved for himself the most diflloult task of all - the cajture of Detroit. But in the hour of improding doom, womm's lave interposed to save the gurison from butchery. An ludiun gith if the Ojibway mation came to the fort with a pair of mocrasins for Major Gladwyn, the rommandant, and in parting with him manifested untsuad agitation and diastress. She was seen to linger at the street comer, mad the sentined summoned her to return $\qquad$ nfter murlh persunsion . . . Nlo revented the plot. [The lndimis treachery did not succeed.]-Ripisuris U. S., ch. 3.5 .
1007. COMPETITORS, Ignoble. Inmuen Emperer tiration. Among the virions arts which had exercised the youth of Grathan, he had applied himself, with singular inclimation and surcess, to mange ibe horse, to draw the bow, and to dart the javelin; and these qualitleations, which malat be usefu! to a soldier, were prostituted to the viler purposes of honting. Large parks were enclosed for the Imperinl plensure and plentifully stocked with every spering of wild beasts; and Gratian neglected the daties, and even the dignity, of his rank, to comsme whole days in the vin display of his dexterity mad bollness in the chase. The pride amb wish of the Romme emperor to excel in tin art in which he might be surpmssed by the momest of his slaves remindel the mumerous spertators of the exnmples of Nero and Commodus.-Gibbos's Rome, ch. 27.
1008. COMPLAINTS, Disregarded. Billeting Act of Pirliament. a.D. 1766 . Sumuel Adams called across the continent to the putriot most like himself, Christopher Gadslen of South Carolina. "Tell me, sir," said he of the Billeting Act, " whether this is not taxing the colonies as effectually as the Stamp Act? And if so, either we have complained without reason, or we



I(M)d. COMPLIMENT, False. Lodrrt Jinros. |Burns sumpathikid with the Frivinh Repulill. 'sums durlige the war betworn binglami mad France: 'The puet, when lan his ripse, lind fin




 leftor. in wrome to usoht the riak of rith.

1010. COMPLIMENT, Graceful. \|'illi,"m of
 his tlight, W'llinm canme to lamdons. 'I'lo law. yors paid their hommer, hemed by Maymard. who, nt ntury yemes of mge, was bis nleit mail

 the prlmere, "youmani have sarviverl nll the law-


 (ch. 11.
1011. COMPLIMENT mlappropriated. film.
 rembly colehandel for his virtuc and trentmens of mbit, wrut to mere Antloels whan lonaney was

 lask. Whan her пproncland therlty lar saw a
 White, and on the way a froop of yomat mand rangere on ome si to, mide of boys oni the other. "lyis gava ther philosophor pain, lor he thought it acomplinment istemaled him, whind he did not want. Ilowevar, ho ordered his friomds lo allght mad walk with hime. As soman they were memt emongh for bespoken with, the mastor of the seremonles, with thewn on his heme and astult of olllere in his hond, came up and naked them where they had left Dometrins, mad whon he mirht be experted. ('ato's commations lamentert. bus (bto sald omly, " Abas! poor city," mal wo [Missed on. - l'a'rinis's.
 ITe late, from the irrinability of his constiantion, at all times an Impablence and bury whon ho chaner real or wrotr. A certaln appehtasion, arising fom movelly, made him writo lise firs
 that 1 romble with may othat componiti is ; and
 hat, with rapid cxations, -Joswedit a Jomsson, j. 14.

101B. CCMPOSITION, Labor of. Wimerkirorth.
 it is, hut charing the last three yeurs I have never bum a pen in my hand for tive minutes before my whole frame becomesu hunille of un: asimess; " perspirution starts out all over me, amel my chest is oppressed in $1 t$ mammer which 1 cambot deseribe."-Mren's Wombswontur, cli. 1.
101.1. COMPOSITION, Method in, ,Tohen Mittore. Bed, with its warmils and recumbent posture, he foumd favorable to composition. At other times he would compose or prune his verses as he walked in the garilen, and then, eoming in, dictate. Ilis verse wasnot at the coms-
 "Wake the whold night, trylng lat umblate to makre it wingle lins. It ollore llame limes tlowed




 tholl. If wis the mpring whioh rimatial to $\boldsymbol{I} \|$.
 vemary to complositlon. W'hat lec comprised at





1013. COMPOSITION, Swlft. Hintrevey Diorla.

 If that is mot extrongorre writiog, it is ditherili to suly what extrompore wrting is. Ihat in trulh there is no eveforner that why one of tho movely
 power. Seott's mothond of componition was al
 live work, the rate of progress mermes to have bern pretty evon, lependiag masela more on the absemere of disturhing ragngements than on aty
 his brightent thas : but morning or veraing, in combtry or in town, will or lll, writhge with his

 'romp in the sobmach, siont Nimn awny nt his hmarimilio well almost as vevenly as a silkworm


 ascrilad to eomparative care or lasta. - Ilét 'ron's Niotre wly.
1016. COMPOSITION and Toll, hohert Burns.
 only fwo rooms, it lat and in ber, as they wero conlied in Sicothuml. Over theser, renclaed by a Irap stair, is a small qurret, in which lobbert innd his brotlur uncd to sleep. 'Thither, when he had returned from his day's work, the poet used in retire, and seat himself int $n$ smmil deai-tuble. lighted lyy in murow sky-light in the roof, fi" transeribe the verses which he had romposed in the flelds. Ilis limorite thme for composition was at the plongh. -inambis lBinss, ifh. 1 .
1017. COMPROMISE, Fallure of, Mis\%otri.
 las brongrat before the senate . . . a proposition to organize the territorice of Linnsas mad Nebrnskit . . . providing that the prople of the two territorias, in forming therir constituions, whonld elrride for themestres whether the new Sintes shombl be free or slave-lablinger. This was a virtinal repeal of the Missomri Compromise, for both tho new turritories lay north of the parmble of thintysix degrees and thirty minutes. Thus by a sinshle stroke the ohd aettlement of the Slavery question was to be andone. From January till May Mr. Donghas report, known as the Kinnsas and Nebraska bill, wasdehated in Conerress. All tho bitter sectional antagonisms of the past werr aronsed in full forre. [It was passed und signed in Mny by tine President.]-lindrarn's L̇. S., ch. 60.

101 4 . COMPROMISE, Quallioatlons for. Thom

 duced tho Anglíun ('hureh was 'J'loman ('ran.



 mently theml him to net am a merlintor. Sulatly


 null it lakewarm l'rieml. lio wan in every way gumblial lo arrange tho tarma of the romition lulworss the religfons ame worlily amomios of


IOIf. COMPROMISE rejected, Arintintim thi



 mand of all lireroce, if lhey would desert the



 fal mal clermal ammity. So murli dial he here wienk the melise of his 'onintrymen, that asingle eilizen laviag moved la the piablice aswembly that the I'ervinn doputions monld lotallowed lorexplain their propmasa, was instantly aloned to denth. -

1020. COMPROMISE, Settlement by, Nitrir!.
 motlon [incomgress| that hemerfontlind forever mavery slanalal be exdaded from all that jurt of the Lonlainina rexilon-Masoitidexcepted-lyhig north of the prombled of thinty-six slegrees nuid thirty minntes. Surle was the celobrated Missourl Compromise, one of the most importunt nets of Aniorionn leghelution-a mensure chiotly sipported by the genlus and carriad throuph Congress by the persistent efforts of Itenry Clay. ...By this compromine the mitvery nithation

1021. COMPROMISE on Blavery. fécirial Government. 'The 'ompromines on the Slavery gucstion, inserted In the Constitntion, werenmong the exsential comblitions tipon whirh the Federal Govermment was organizal. If the Africonslave trale land wot beron permitted to contime for twenty yours-if it had bot been conceded that tharee difins of the slaves should be comoted in the apportiomment of represputatives in Congress -if it had tot been ngreed that fugitives from their service should te returned to their owners, the Thirternstates would not have berenalse, in
 TWENTY Y binlis in Contallisk, p. I.
1022. COMPROMISE, Temporizing. Ommibus Bill. Iloury Clay uppeared as pencomaker. On the oth of May he bromphe forward an $n$ compromise covering all the points in dispute [regarding slavery] the Omnibus Bill, of which the provisions werens follows: 1st, the admission of Cinliformia as a free State; 2 l , the formation of now Shates, not exceeding fomr in number, ont of the territory of Texas, suid Stutes to permit or exclude slavery as the poople should determine ; 3l, the or qanization of territorial governments for New Mexieo ind Ctals, without con-


 formor, fors marrobloring the lather, the sum of


 of the elase imele for the District of ('ohsm-
 pelitiond gnliel. hat llae moral amvielions of very fow
 gromernl, indollnile, lut growing luatility to ala-




102:1. CONCEAJMENT guarded, Jifiom,t.

 luent, to divele the guilt of his blomi, und hatllo

 the inly resommere of Mabomat. XI the ile..

 watchidel it tho dour. hat they worre deredvad bys the thenre of $\mathrm{N} I$, whor reponed on the ind, unid was covered with lhe preen vestoment of the "postle. . . . Threr days Mahomet amil hiv com. gumbons were romeraliol las the cave ot 'Tlar, ut.
 the ehome of earh evening they reereford froms the son mad damghter of Almbeker n sureree supply
 Kioreisli explorod evory lumat ln tho melghborlumal of the dity : they urrival ul he ditrusere of the cavern, hat the providential dereit of a splder's wels und a pigeon's mest is supponed to ronvince then that the plaer was molitary nad inviolate. "We nre only two." salil the trembling Almbeker. "There is a inifol," repliced tho: prophot: "it is Goul Ilimself."-(inmosis MsHombis, p. :hi.
1024. CONCEALMENT, Unpleasant. J\& $/ \cdots+$ monel. Tho grent army of the crusulers was manihilated or elispersed; the primeipality of Amioch was loft withome it homb, by the surprise ame captivity of Bohemomd. . . . In hix distress Bohemond cmbrmed 14 magmanhmour resolution . . . ol moming the Wist agatast tho Byzantine Empira. . . Wis (n.larkation was clandestine; mad, if we may credit a fate of the Prineress Amer, ler paseed the hostilo sara closely

1025. CONCEIT, Changeless, F iurro. "What does ('usur say of my purms ?" ho wrote again. " lle tells me in ome of his letters that he has nevor rend butter (ireck. At one place le writes
 word. 'Trill me the truth, Wias it the matter whirli did mot please him, or the wivle 9 " "I O not lue almarl" "w adeded, with candid simplicity: "I vhall mot thank a lair the worse of myself." -Fuoddeis CiEsati, ch. 18.
1026. CONCEIT, Foolish, Tir.res. [His lridge of bonts across the strats of the Inrdanelles being destroyed ly the sen,] he commanded two pairs of chains to be thrown into the sea as if to shackle and confine it, and his men to give it three hunfred strokes of a whip, and thins aldressed it: " Thon troublesome and unhappy element, thus
does they master cluastise there for having uffronted ham without remson." | IIe niso took the manugers' heads off.J-Romans, vol. 1, ch. 0 .
1027. CONCEIT, Literary. Thomas Prine. Thomus Puine . . . asserted that if he had the fower, he would destroy all the books in existence, which only propnagited error, and he would reconstruct a new system of idens and principles, with his own " Rights of Man" as its fommata-tion.-Kniant's Exa., vol. 7, ch. 11.
1028. CONCEIT, silly. Xerves. Having cat a camal through the momotain for his ships, he said: "Athos, thou proud and aspiring monntuin, that liftest up thy head unto the heavens, I mivise thee not to be so mudacions as to put rucks and stomes which cannot be cut in the way of my workmen If thon givest them that opposition, I will cut thee catirely down and throw thee headlong into the sea."-Roman, ch. 6, p. 250.
1029. CONCESSION, Dangerous. To Thibumes. The consuls assembled the people, and attempted to justify the semate; but being constantly interrupted by the tribmes, they conld not make themselves be heard. They urged, that the trihuncs having only the liberty of opposing, ought to be silent till in resolution was fermed. The tribunes, on the other hamd, contended that they lind the same privileges in an assembly of the people that the consuls had in a meeting of the Senate. The dispute was ruming high, when one of the comsuls rashly said, that if the tribunes had convoked the assembiy, they, instead of interrupting them, would not even have taken the trouble of coming there; but that the consuls having called this assembly, they ought not to be interrupted This imprudent speech was an acknowledgment of a power in the tribunes to convoke the public assemblies-a power which they themselves had never dreamt of. It may be believed that they were not remiss in laying hold of the concession. They took the whole people to witness what had beensaid by the consuls, aud an assembly of the people was summoned lyy the tribunes to meet the next day.'Tytleis's Mist., Book 3, ch. 4.
1030. conciliation by Favors. Populerity. [When Anne of Austria came to the regency of France, ] in her anxicty to conciliate all parties, she commenced by granting them almost whatever they demanded. The " Importmas," charmed by her condescension, imarined that they were henceforth to carry all hefore them; and the witty De Retz declared that for two or three months the whole French language was comprised in five little words-" the queen is so grod! !" These, however, were transient illi-sions.-Stunents' Funce, ch. 20, S 1.
1031. CONCILIATION, Policy of. Cerser. IIe wisheal to hand over his conquests to his successor not only subelued, but reconciled to subjection. He invited the chiefs of all the tribes to rome to him. St spoke to them of the future which lay open to them as members of a splendid Imperial State. He gave them magniticent presents. Ife latid no impositions either on the leaders or their people, and they went to their homes personally devoted to their conquern:, contented with their condition, and resolve t $t$ maintain the peace which was now estabiished
a unique experionce in polition history. The Norman conguests of Eingland alone in the least resemble it.-Fimede's Ciwsir, ch. 19.
1032. CONCILIATION vs. Threatening. $C_{1}$ psur: [Casar land crosseal the lRaliteon, and was mareling toward Rome.] l'ompery was now sensible of his weakness The voice of the public openly expressed an impatient desire for the arrival of Cessar, who, on lis part, was rapidly advancing to the gatess of Rome, when Pompey quitted the city, followed by the consuls und the greater part of the semators. Unable to collect in sullcient force in laty, he passed over into Epirus. . . thence he trusited that he would be supplied both with troops and treasure. Before sailing from Brundisium, he lad declared that he would treat all those as enemies who did not follow him. Chesir, with more wisdom, dechared that he would esteem all those his friends who did not arm against him.-Tyrcheris IList, Book 4, ch. 2.
1033. CONDENSATION, Literary. Ciesar. Chesar turned his arms uganst Pharnaces, the son of M:thridates, who had seia ed the kingrom of Pontus, and meditated, after hin father's exmomple, to strip the Romans of their Asiatic possessions. This war he very speedily terminated, intimating its issue to his friearls at Rome in three words, Veni, vidi, vici, "I came, I saw, I conquered."-TxTheis's Ilist., Book 4, ch. 2 .
103.4. $\qquad$ Virgil. Ile bestowed the greatest labor in polishing his writings, his habit being to pour forth a vast quantity of verses in the morning, which he reduced to a small number by continual elaboration, after the man-ner-as lie suid-of a bear licking her cubs into shape.-LIDDELh's Rome, ch. 71, § 16.
1035. CONDOLENCE unappreciated, In Pe$k i n$. [At a bancuret given by the prince regent, he noticed General Grant's son.] He then asked if he was married and had chiblren. Being told he lad one, a danghter, he replied, "What a pity !" In China female chikren do not count in the sum of human happiness, and when the prince expressed his regret at the existence of the general's granddaughter, he was saying the most polite thing he knew.-Genemal Ghan's's Travels, p. 411.
1036. CONDUCT, Absurd. Sumucl Johenson. A phrsician being mentioned who had lost his practice because his whimsically changing his religion had made people distrustful of him, I naintained that this was mureasonable, as religion is unconnected with medical skill. Jounson : "Sir, it is not unreasomable: for when people see a man ahsurd in what they understand, they nay conclutle the same of him in what they do not understand. If a iohysician were to take to eating of horseflesh, nobody would employ him ; though one may eat horseflesh, and be a very skifful physician. If a man were educated in an absurd religion, his continning to confess it wonld not hirt him, thougl his changing to it would."-Boswell's Jonnson, p. 284.
1037. CONDUCT, Contradictory. Stcele. He hod two wives, whom he loved dearly and treated badly. IIe hired grand houses, and bought fine horses for which he could never pay. He was often religions, but more often drunk.

As a man of letters, other men of letters who followed him, such as Thackeray, conld not be very proud of him. But everybody oved him; nud he seems to have been the inventor of that flying literature which, with many chunges in form und maner, has done so math for the amusement and editiontion of reaters ever since his time.-Tmoldore's Timekermy, w. 7.
1038. CONDUCT, Dissolute. A Sigu. A sure sign of corruption is to be found in the dissolute mamars which were discovered mang the women. There were in Romenad matay lialian towns seeret societies, ia which young men mat women were dediented to Bachans; and under the cloak of religious ceremony cuery kiand of license and debabchery was practised. - LadDelli's Rome, ch. 42, 音 7 .

10:39. CONDUCT, Scandalous. In high $I$ iffe. *Vhen one of the waters at Arthurs ('hub was committed oa a charge of felony [George sidwy said, with as mucla trath as wit], What a horvid idea he will give of us to the people in Newgate ! -Knight's Eng., vol. 7, ch. 6.
1040. CONFESSIONAL, Secrets of the. (Fill ponoder Plot. II mry Garret, one of the Jessits who where concerned in the Gumpowder Plot, obtaned his knowledge of it at the confessional, and on trial mantained " that he land acted upon a conscientions persmasion that he was hound to disclose nothing that be had heard in sacramental confession." He was executed.-Kinigut's Eng., vol. 3, cl. 21.
1041. CONFIDENCE, Compliment of. Cipsitr. [His troops were intimidated by exaggerated reports of the namber and tierceness of the Germans.] Confident in limself, Cessar hat the power, so iadispensable for a soldier, of iaspiring confideuce in others as soon as they eame to know what he was. Ile called his ollicers together. Ife summoned the centurions, and rebuked them sharply for guestioning his purposes. . . . Ronans never mutinied, save throngh the rapacity or incompetence of their general. Dis life was a witaess that he was not rapncions, und his victory over the Inelvetii that as yet he hadmade nomistake. He should order the advance on the next evening, and it would then be seen whether sense of dhaty or cowardice was the stronger. If others declined, Chesar said that he should go forward alone with the legion which he knew would follow him, the 10th, which was already his favorite. The speech was received with eathusiasm. The 10th thataked Cuesur for his compliment to them. The rest, otficers and men, declared their willingness to follow wherever he might leal them. Froude's Cashr, ch. 14 .
1042. CONFIDENCE erroneous. Domenterte's. [At the bathe of Watertoo, wher Napohon saw the English in position ... he exclamed, "At last I lave them; nine chances to ten are in my finvor!"-Knigit's Exg., vol. 8, ch. : 2 .
1013. CONFIDENCE, Excess of. Major André. [The British spy approached Turrytown.] when Puulding got up and presented a firelock at his brenst. . .. Full of the idea that he could meet none but the friends of the English, he answered,
"Gentlemen, I hope you belong to our party ?"
" Which party ?" asked Paukding. "Tine lower party," said André. Puulding answered that
he did. Thea satd Audre: "I am a Briti-hothicer out on particular basiness, and I hope you will not detain me a minute." Upon this landing ordered hin to dismomt. Seeing his mistake, Andréshowed his piss from Arnold, saying," By your detaining me you will detain the general's business." . . [Dapers and phans were fomad in his storkings.] "This is a spy," said Pauldinge. Aadré offered 100 guineas-any sum of moniv if they would het himgo. "No," cried Pauiding, " not for 10,000 guincas.". . . Congress voled . . . : mamities-Bancrory's U. S., vol. 10, ch. 18.
10.1.t. CONFIDENCE, Perilous. Hirceld $I T$. He might have gathered a much more manerons army than that of William; mothis recent viotory had made him over-contalent, and he was irritated by the reports of the coantry being ravaged by the invalers. As som, thacrefore, as la had rollected a suall army in Londen, he mateded off toward the eonst, pressing forward as rapidly as his men cond traverse Surrey and Sussex, in the hope of taking the Normms umbwares, as he had recently, by a similar foreed marcla, sueceded in surprising the Norwerians. But he had aow to deal with in foe ermally hrave with Harnhd Lardrada, and far mone skilful and waty.-Dec. Batries, s. 29.
1045. CONFIDENCE, Power of, Robber: Margaret, Queen of England, when a fugitive in Lortaine, was plandered of her gold and jewels in a wild forest hy a hand of robbers. She made ber escape, leading her boy, then about eleven years old. In the depths of the wood they wore again encountered by a single rohber. Margatet, witla the decision of her character, threw herself num the protection of the outhaw. "This is the son of your king-to, vour cure I commit him. I ann your queen." The robber became her friend, and grarded her to a place of seemity.Knigirts Ena., vol. 1, ch. 10.
1046. CONFIDENCE, Premature. Ahroham Lincolu. [To Governor Morgan of New York: " 1 do not agree with those who, after the cmancipation proclamation,] say shavery is dead. We are like whalers who have heen on a lomg chase ; we have at last got the harpoon into the monster, but we must now look how we steer, or, with one 'flop', of his tail, he will yet sead uss all into cteruity."-Rarmonis's Lincolan, p. 75?.
10.17. CONFIDENCE, Superstitious. Otho. [When itho the (reat fimally subdued the Itungravians, his] eamp was blessed with the relies of saints and martyrs: and the Christian lero giedad on his side the sword of Constantine, aratiped the invimeible spear of Charlemagne, and waved the bamer of St. Manrice, the prefert of the Thebenn legion. But his timest contidence was phaced in the holy lance, whose point was fashioned of the nails of the eross, and which lis father had extorted from the Kiar of Burgrandy by the threats of war and the gift of a province.-Gibbon's Ronis, ch. 5.5 .
1048. CONFIDENCE tested. Alerrander. [A]exander the Great was taken sick white in Ciliciat in consequence of having bathed in the Cydnus, whose waters were very cold.] IIis physicians durst not give him any medicines, because they thought themselves not so certain of the cure as of the danger they must incur
in the application ; for they fertred the Maredonimes, it they did tot sucieed, woutd susperet them of some had pratices. Philip, the Acmonnian, saw how desperate the king's case was, as well as the rest ; but, beside the rentidenere lee lam in his friendship, he thought it the highest insratitule, when his master was in so murlo danger, not to risk somethingr with him, in exhamsting all his art for his reliaf. Je bherefore
 persualing the king to wat with pationoe intil his medicine wis preparerl, or 10 take it when ready; so desirons was he of a speraly reeovery, in order to prosecone the war. In the mean time Parmenio sont him a letter from the ramp, advisiag him to heware of Philip, whom, la said, Diarius had prevailed upon, hy presents of infinite valur, and the promise of his ditughter in marriatre, to take him off by poisom. As soon as Nexamber lad read the letter, lae put it umder his pillow, without showing it to any of his friemols. The time upoointed being come, Philip. with the king's frients, ancred the chamber, latving the rop which rontaned the medicine in his hand. The king received it frecly, withont the least marks of sinspicion, and at the same time put the letter in his hands. It was a striking sitmation, and more interesting than any arone in a tranedy-the one ramling while the other was drinking. They looked ulon eneh oflar, lunt with avery different air. The king, with in open and membarrassed combtenance, expressed his requrd for Philip and the contidence he had in his honor ; Philip's looks showed his indignation at the enlommy. One, while he lifted ip his (eves mol hamels to beaven, protesting his firlelity ; another, while he threw himself down by the bedside, ent rating his master to be of good comrage and trast to his care. The mediefine, indeed, was so strong, and overpowered his spirits in such a namner, that at first he was sperechless, and discovered scarce any sign of sense or life. But afterward he wis soon redieved by this faithful physician, and recovered so well that he was ahle to show himself to the Macedonitns, whose distress did not abate antil he came personally before them. Plutaiken's "Alexander."
10.19. CONFISCATION, Avaricious. Mfarimin. [The Emperor was atyrant. Jis avarice wasp stimulated ly the insatiate desires of the soldiers, at length nitacked the public property. Every cily of the empire wis possessed of in independent revenur, destined to purchase corn for the multitucle, and to supply the expenses of the games and entertainments. IBy a single act of authority the whole mass of wealth was at one contisated for the use of the Imperint treasury. The tomples were stripped of their most vahable offarings of golal and silver, aud the statues of gools, heroes, and emperors were melted down and coined into money. These impions orders conld not be executed without tumults and massacres, as in many places the people chose rather to die in the defence of their altars than to behold, in the midst of peace, their cities exposed to the rapine and cruclty of war. -Gibnon's Rome, ch. 7.
1050. CONFISCATION, Religious. Alfrmse d'Albuquerque. [Having sublued for his king two of the great peninsulas of Southern Asia,
and meditating the diverting of the river Nile from its ronrse so as to lenve Egypt a lesert, ] he diad in the olor of sanctity, committing his sonl to Gool and lis son to the king. The last days of his life were spent in hearing read his favorite pmssares of the New $P$ estament, durinar which le held in lis hamds and claspery to his heart a small rrucitix. IVis last words showed, not morely that his conseridere areplitted him for what le liad done ngainst the prople of India, but that he regardea himself as an riminent soldier of the cross, as well as a faithful servant of hinking. Nay, more; his concluet toward the Indians had bever oceurred to him as a conse of conscionce at all, so commpety was it taken for granted that no perple rexerpt Christians hat any rights. The earth wis the Iord's and the fullmess thereof; and did it not therefore belong to the poper. and to (hristian kings. who ware the Iord's vicar, amel viergerents ? - ('resoredia of Bioni, p. 315.
10.). CONFLAGRATION, Defensive. ('rlmmbia. Assoon as it became cerrain that Colmombia mast fall into the hamds of the Ferlerals, Geberal IIardee, the commandant of Charleston, determined to abmadon that rity also; . . . gmarts were detailed to destroy all the wirehonses, stores of cotion, and depots of supplies at charleston. The torel was applied, the flame; rage", "mel consternation spread thronghout the .is. 'n: great depot of the Northwestern R asiou:, where a large quantity of powder was stored, canght fire. blew ul with terrific violence, and buried two hondred people in its ruins. Not umtil four squares in the best part of the rity were lad in nshes was the ronthagration ehecked. - RidePATH's U. S., ch. 66.
1052. CONFLAGRATION, Destructive. Boston. A few days after the Presidential election [of 18i2] the city of Boston was visited ly a contligration only sceond in its ravages to that of Chicago, in the previous year. On the evening of the 9 th of November a fire broke ont on the corner of Kingston mind Summer streets, spread to the north-eist, and continued, with almost umabated fury, until the morning of the 1lth. The best portion of the city, embracing some of the finest hocks in the United States, was laid in ashes. The burnt district covered an aren of sixty-fis aeres. Eight humdred buildings, property to it value of $\$ 80,000,000$, and fifteen lives were ${ }^{1} 0$ by the conthigration.-liombin's U. S., ch. is.
1058.

Chicugo. The year 1871 is noted in American history for the burning of Chirago. On ithe evening of the 8th of October a tire broke out in 1)e Koven Street, and was diven by a high wind into the dumber-yards and wooden houses of the neighborhood. The flames leaved the south manch of the Chicago River, and spread with great ripidity through the husiness part of the city. All dity long the delage of tire rolled on, moross the main channel of the river, and swept into a blackened ruin the whole district between the north branch and the lake as far northward as Lincoln Park. The area burnt over was two thousand one hundred acres, or three and one third square niles. Nearly t vo hundred lives were lost in the conflagration, and the properly destroyed amounted to about $\$ 200,000,000$. No such terrible devastation had been. witnessed since the burning of Moscow
in 1819. In the extent of the distret burned over, the Chicagothre stands thest ; in the amomet of property destroyed, sceond; and in the suffering occasioned, third among the greas eonthgrations of the world.-Rnerimis U. S., ch. 68.
 ad for nearly two miles it agth and one in hreadh, the flames continuing three days mad three nights. The houses were mostly covered with thatehed straw roofs: the lad from the burning churches ran down the strects in stremms. The tire was checked in its proress hy blowing up lonises. Not more than right lives were lost. Two humded thonsand people of all rimke and dearees were made homeless. Thirtern thousand and two hundered dwellings were burned, ulso cighty-mine charehes, besides many publie structures, hospitals, schools, lihraries, and a vast momber of stately reditions. Total restimated loss, É, 335, 000. - Kiximit's Exa., vol. 4, ch. 17.
1055. - Moseon. A.b. 1810. The astounding intelligence was brought to Napoleon that the city was itterly deserted. A few miserable creatures, who had been released from the prisons to engage in the congenial emplowment of setting tire to the city as soon as the French should have taken possession, were found in the streets. . . Rumors of the intended contharation reached his curs. . . . More than a hundred thousand of the wretched inhabitants, driven by the soldiery from the city, parents and children, perished of cold and starvation in the woods.Abboty's Napobieon B., vol. 2, ch. 13.
1056. - - Moseon. The crown macerzines, with vast stores of wine and spirits, were in a blaze. Not a fire-engine nor a bucket could be procured. They had ail been carried off. Day after day the astonished soldiers saw the ranopy of smoke and thame spreading over the city of it thousand domes and minarets. . . . The conflagration went on till, of 40,000 houses in stone, only 200 escaped ; of 8000 in wood, 540 only were standing; of 1600 churches, 800 were consumed. . . A furious wind corried showers of sparks far und near. . . . Only one tenth of the city was left unconsumed. - Fixiame's Exa., vol. 7, ch. 30, 1. 5.5.
1057. - - Nem York. On the 16th of December, 183.), it fire broke out in the lower part of New York City and laid thirly acres of buidengs in ashes. Five hundred abil twentynine houses and property valued at $\$ 18,000,000$ were consumed.-Ridiatin's U. S., ch. 54.
1058. - Rome. Whether Nero was guilty of this mparalleled outruge on the lives and fortunes of his subjects or not, certain it is that on July 19th, A.D. 64, in the tenth year of his reign, a fire broke ont in shops full of inthmmable materials which lined the valley between the Patatine and Caelian hills. For six days and seven nights it rolled in streams of resistless thame over the greater pari of the city. licking up the palaces and temples of the gods which covered the low hills, and raging throngh whole streets of the wretehed wooten tenements in which dwelt myriads of the poorer inhabitants who crowded the lower regions of Rome. When its course had been checked by the voluntary destruction of a vast mass of buildings which lay in its path, it broke out a second time, and raged for
three dhys longer in the less crowded guntars of the city, where its spread was even more fatal to public buildings mat the meient shrines of the gods. Never since the Gmuls burnt Rome hat so dendly a culamity fillen on the allicted city. Of its fourteen districto, four nlone esconed motonehed; three were completely haid in ashess; in the seven others were to be secm the wreeksof muny buiklings, seathed and gutted by the thames. The disaster to the city was historically irreparahle. . . The sense of permane ont loss was overwhelmed at trst hy the immediate confusion and ngony of the serenc. Amid the sheets of dame that roared on every side moder the dense comopy of smoke, the shricks of territied women and the: wail of infants and chideren wre larard above the arash of falling houses. The incendiary tires sermed to be bursting forth in so many directions that men stood staring in dumb stupeffection at the destruction of their property, or rushed hither and thither in helpless amazement. The lanes and alleys were bloeked up with tur concomse of struggling fugitives. Many were suflocated by smoke of trampled down in the press. Many others were burnt to death in their own hurning houses, some of whom proposicly thung themselves into the flames in the depth of their despair. . . . When they had eseaped with bare life, a vast multitude of homeless, shivering, lumgry human beings, many of them bereaved of their nemrest and dearest relations, . . . fomad themselves huddled together, . . one vast brotherbood of hopeless wretedidurs.-Fasban's Eablay Dars, p. 31.
1059. CONFLAGRATION in War. (iertherge. In a strong assault on one of the gites, he broke it down, and entering with a large force penetrated to the citadel, which sustained a siege of severnl days, while the Romans were in possession of the town. At length it was surrendered. Seipio, unwilling to destroy this proud and splendid capital, sent to Rome for further orders. But these contained no merey for Carthage. The city was set fire to in many different quarters. Pillage, earnage, and desolation ensued. The contharation lasted for seveutern days. At the recital of a scene of this kind, it is impossible to restrain our indignation, und not to execrate that barbarous policy which preseribes a conduct so contrary to every worthy feding of the human mind. Thus ended the ill-fited Carthage, in the 607th year from the building of Rome, and the 146th hefore the Christimem. -Tytheif's Hist., Book 3, ch. 9
1060. CONL LICT, Bootless. British at Bunker. IFill. The number of the killed and wounded in [the British army under Gaige] . . . was . . . at least $1004, \ldots$ a third of those engaged.

The oldest soldiers never saw the like. The battle of Quebee, which won half a continent, did not cost the lives of so many officers as the hattle of Bunker Hill, which grained nothing but a place of encampment.-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, ch. 40.
1061. CONFLICT, Land of. Kentucky. Kentueky hais been denominated "the Jirk and Bloody Ground" of the savage aborigines. It never was the habitation of any bation or tribe of Indians; but from the period of the carliest aboriginal traditions to the appearance of the white man on its soil, Kentucky was the field of
deady contlict bretwen the northern and sonthern wirriors of the forest. . . . When penetrated by the bold adventurous white men of Carolima mad Virginia, who constitued the third pary for dominion, its tithe of the "Dark and Bloody Ground" wascontinned. . . . After the der lamation of American Jude meadence, (ireat Britain formed alliance with the Indian snvagers. . . the territory of Kentacky herane still more emphat ionlly the "Intrk mal Bloody Grouml." [Like. wise during the Rehellion.]-Pobando's Finst Years of The Wall, ch. 7, p. 186.
1082. CONFLICT, Rule of. W'illiam of Orange. [James Il..] the king, was enger to fight, and it was obviously his interest to (fo so. Every hour took away something from his own strength, and added something to the strength of his enemies. It was most important, too, that his troops should be booded. A great batite, however it might terminate, could not but injure the prince': popaharity. All this Willian perfectly understood, nad detarmined to avoid an action as long ats possible. It is satid that, when Schomberer wastold that the enomy were ad vancing und were determined to tight, he answered with the composure of a tactician rontident in his skill, "That will he just as we may ehoose."-Macaulay's Exis., cli. 9.

1063, CONFLICT, Self-sustaining. Spoils. [The Confederates invaded Pemsylvania.] General Lee camot expect to keep his commmications open to the rear ; and, as the staff-otlleers say, "In every battle we fight, we must capture as much ammunition as we use."- Pollahid's siecond Year of the War, p. 338.

106!. CONFLICT, Unnatural. Willitm $I$., the Nortman. He was a prince to whom nature had denied the requisites of making himself beloved, and who, therefore, made it his first object to render himself feared. Even the Normans, instigated probably hy the Freneh, endenvored to withdraw themselves from his yoke. To establish order in that country, he carried over an army of Englishmen; thas, by a capricious vicissitude of fortune, we see the Normans brought over for the conquest of the English, and the English sent back to conquer the Normins. With these troops he reducel the rebels to submission, and returned to England to be again embroiled in conspiracies and rebellion. The last and severest of his tronbles arose from his own children. Itis eldest son, Robert, hatd been promised by his father the sovereignty of Mane, a province of France, which had submitted to William; he ehamed the performance in his father's lifetime, who contemptuously told him he thought it was time enough to throw off his elothes when he went to bed. Jobert, who was of a most violent temper; instantly withdrew to Normandy, when in a short time he engagen all the young nobility to espouse his quarrel. Brittany, Anjon, and Hane likewise took part against William, who brought over another army of the English to subdue the rebeltion. The father and son met in fight, and being elad in armor did not know eacholier, till Robert, having wounded his father and thrown him from his horse, his voice (calling ont for assistance) (liseovered him to his antagonist. Stung with consciousness of the crime, Robert fell at lis feet, and in the most summissive manner entreated his forgiveness. The indignation of Will-
ham was not to be appased ; he gave his son his malediction insteal of his pardon. - TY'teER's Ilistr., Book 6, ch. 8.
1065. CONFLICT, Unprepared for. (ircekis. [Jemosthemes urged immediate and open war agatust the molitions lhilip.] Nome of the best patriots of Athens, the virtuons lhocion, for example, propensa an opposite counsel. They saw that the martial spirit of the republic was extinet, the timares ol the state wore at the lowest ebb, and the mamers of the people irretricubly corrupted. There was assuredly too much solidity in the argument of Phocion which he opposed to the "Philippica" of Demosthenes: "I will recommend to you. O Athenians, to go to war, when I find you capable of supporting a war; when I see the youth of the Republic animated with cournge, yet submissive and obedient; the rieh Cherffully contributing to the necessities of the State: and the oraters mo longer chenting and pilharing the public."-T'YThek's IIs'r., Book 2 , ch. 3.

106B. CONGREGATIONS, Large. Girenap in Withes. [Thirty-t wo thomsiml persons present to hear John Weskey preach al (iwemap, in its magnificent maral amphithoatre.]-STevens' MeTuobism, vol. 2, chl. 6.
1067. CONQUERED vs. Concord. Loutern. A.D. 1801. [At hast Engramd and Frome made a treaty of peace.] The house of M. Otto, the Frencl minister [int Iondon], was hrilliantly illuminated.

- The word concorel blazed in letters of light. The sailors, not very faniliur with the spellingbook, exclamed, "Conquered! not so by a great deal. That will not do." Excitement and dissatisfaction rupidly spread. Violence was threatened! .
attempts at exphanation were utterly useless. The offensive word was removed, and amity substituted. The suilors, fully satisfied with the amende honorable, gave three checrs.-Anbott's Napoleon 13., vol. 1, ch. 22.

1068, CONQUERED, The Conqueror. Franeirco Pizarro. [A single battle made him master of Peru.] Ife betruyed and murdered the captive Inca. He quarrelled with Amagro over the division of the spoils, and finished by putting him to death. He accumulated a greater amount of treasure than was ever possessed, before or since, by an individual. Spoiled ly prosperity without parallel, he was cruel to the Peruvians, capricious and tyrannieal to the Spaniards, amd, at length, it relel against his king. A conspiracy, headed by the son of the murdered Almagro, was formed ugainst him. On a Sunday alternoon, in 1541, at the hour when the tyant was aceustomed to sleep, a band of the confederates hurst into his palace, killed or dispersed his servants, and atbacked him. Armed only with a sword and buekler, le defended himself with the most desperate courage. Four of his assailants he slew; five more he wounded; and still he fought on. At last one of the band engaged him and drew his attention from the rest; and while Pizarro dealt a furions hlow at his chief assaidant, the others succeeded in giving him a mortal wound. Ile fell at the feet of an image of Christ, which, it is said, he kissed at the moment of his death. So perished, in his sixty-eighth year, the man who was, perhaps, the most resolute of all the sons of men. In mere strengith of purpose it is questionable if his equal ever lived; but, though this

Is one of the most valunble of qualities, and ue complishes very great things, a man most have much nore in order to thrn to good necount the prizes won. Pizarro was little more than a mag. nificently-gifted brute.-CYCLoredid of Bor:., 1. 327.
1040. CONQUERORS by Resolution, Of Citlifornia. [In 1846] Colonel John C. Fremont . determined to strike a blow for his country; he nrged the people of Cinlifornia, many of whom were Americans, to dechare their iudependence. The hardy fronticrsmen of the Suerimento villey flocked to his standard; and a campaigu was nt once begran to overthrow the Mexienn authority. - An American fleet had eaptured the town of Monterey . . . and San Diego. . . . Before the end of summer the whole of the vast province was sublued . . . the authority of the United States was eompletely established. A comintry large enough for an empire lad been conquered by a handfal of resolute men. - Ratr1.ATu's U. S., ch. 57.
1070. CONQUEST by Destruction. Alfonse a' ilbuquerque. llaving thas reduced the shores and cities of two of the great peninsulas of Southern Asin, he next madertook the eonepuest of all the vast recrions waterer: loy the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. He bonbarded the eities eommanding those waters, with varying suecess. Meditating the conduest of Earypt, he conceived ta scheme for diverting the river Nile from its course, so as to leave Egypt a desert, and destroy its whole population.-CyClonedin of Biog., 1. 315.
1071. CONQUESTS, Finds of, $P$ ? $/ \mu_{1 / \prime}$ [The Tarentines, in war with the Rommass.] sought aid from Pyrrhus, the King of Epirus, and iuvited lim, by a flattering deputation, to be the deliverer of Italy from its threntened yoke of servitude. Pyrrlas was one of the ablest generals of his age ; but lie jossessed a restless spirit, aud a precipitancy in forming projects of military ensterprise, without a due attention to means, or a deliberate estimate of consefuences. Cineas, his chief minister, to whom he imparted his design of invading Italy, and mentioned, with great cousfidence, a perfect assumance of its success, calmly asked him whut he proposed after that design was accomplished. "We shall next," said Pyrrhus, " make ourselves masters of Sicily, which, considering the distructed state of that ishind, will bea very easy enterprise." "And w'at next do you intend ?" said Cineas. "We shall then," replied Pyrrlaus, " mass over" into Africa. Do you imagine Carthage is capable of holding out agatust our arms?" "And supposing Curthage taken,"ssid Cineas, " what follows "" "Then," said Pyrrlas, " we return with all our force, and pour down upon Macedonianand Greece." "And when all is confurered," replied Cineas, "what is then to be done ?" "Why, then, to be sure," said Pyrrhas, "we have nothing to do but to enjoy our bottle, and take ou: amusement." "Aud what," said Cineas, "prevents you from enjoying your bottle now, and taking your amusement?" This dialogue, which is given by Plutarch, with great nailveté, presents us with a just clelineation of the real views and sentiments of the greater part of those mighty eonquerors who have disturbed the peace of the universe. -Tyrler's Hist., Book 3, ch. T.

107\%. CONQUEST, Fruitless. Anricht Persians. In those embly periods [were] a people remarkable for their temperance und the virtuons simplicity of thelr manners. Ileroflotns records nu excellent speech of one Sundunis, a Lydian, who, when his sovercign Crasus projected the invasion of l'ersia, thus strongly pointed ont to him the folly of his enterprise: "What will you gain," suid lue, "loy waging war with such men us the Persinns ? Their clothlng is skius, their food widd fruits, and their drink wnter. If you ure confuered, you lose a cultivated counstry ; if you concuer them, what can you take from them? -a lauren region. For my part, I thank the gods that the Persians lave not yet formed the design of invaling the Lydlans."TYTLEル's IIINT., J3ook 1, ch. I1.
1078. CONQUEST impossible. Dtrius. Amli. thons of extensive conguest, he now medituted is war against the Seythians, on the absurd pretext that they had raviged a part of $A$ sia about one limadred and thinty years before. At the head of nu urmy of 700,000 men, he sot out from siusa, lais capitad, to wage war against a mation whom it was impossible to eonguer.

The sole business of the $S$ 'y thians whs to retrent, driving their cattle before them, nut filling up the wells in their ronte. The Persimas, after long und excessive marehes, never got more than a distant sight of the enemy, while they were perishing by thousunds in a rugged and barren country. At length Darius thought it his wisest measure to retrent, having lost the greatest part of his army, and leaving behind him the sick nud aged at the merey of the barbatians. - Trumen's Hist., Book 1, ch. 11.
1074. CONQUEST necessary. Cortez. Besides repressing the mutiny with a strong hand, he resolved to muke all turning lmek impossible. He caused all his vessels, except the smallest, to be seuttled and sunk ; from that hour there was no sufcty exeept in the total conquest of the country. Leaving at Vern Cruz a small gat rison, le began his immortal march Angust 16, 1519 [for the city of Mexico], with the following forces: 400 foot soldiers, 1500 lsorsemen, 1300 Indian warriors, 1000 Indians to draw the cannons and carry the baggage, and seven pieces of artillery. Cycloiedia of Biog., j. 321.

10Y5. CONQUEST, Period of. Reign of Eilcorad $I I I$. The grentest victories recorded in the history of the Midalle Ages were gained at this time, against great ords, by the English armies. Victories indeed they were of which a nation may justly be proud. . . . Chundos encountered nu equal foe in Dn Gueselin; but France lade no infantry that dared to face the English bows and hills. A Frenelt king was brought prisoner to London. An English king was crowned at Paris. The banner of St. George was earried far beyoud the Pyrences and the Alps. On the south of the Ebro the English wou a great battle, which for a time decided the fate of Leon and Castile.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 1.
1076. CONQUEST, Presumptuous. Three Men. These three men, the youngest of whom was tifty, conceived the project of conquering the powerful and wenlthy tribes that were supposed to inhabit the western consts of Sonth Anerien. They were to do this by their own resources,
nsking nothing from the Governor of Pamama except his sunction of the enterprise. It was as though three men in New York shomld now undertake the conquest of the Japanese Limpire. Pimarro was to commond the first body of adventures; Almugro was to ralse, as soon as he could, a necond company, and join Pizarro on the comat; the priest [Fermmind de Laplues] was to remain at Danamato wateh over the interesta of the partnership. [Their sueress is well known.]-Cyelompida ob Bion., p. Bit.
1077. CONQUEST surrendered. Jirusilem. The Ioly Land was thas reovered by the Christians; and Godfrey of Bonillon ohtained the title of King of Jerusalem; but it wasonly a title, for a papal lemate arrived in the mean time, chaimed the dity as the property of God, and look possession of it as such. Geadfrey reserved the port of Joppri, and somo privileges in Jerusatem. Tytlemes IInT., Book 6, ril. 9.

107N. CONQUESTS of Peace. Imuixiama. [In -onsequence of the ambitions designs of Enarland and the necessities of Franer, then unathe io bold the torritory arainst the British navy,] the President [Mr. Jefferson] made the lirgest ronyuest ever peneefully arhieved, at a cost se small that the sum expended for the entire territory - loes not eqral the revenue whirh has since been collected on its soil in a single month, in time of great public peril. The combtry thus aequired forms to-day the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missomri, Iowa, Kansas, Nehraska, Minnesota west of the Mississippi, Colorado north of the Arkansas, besides the Indian Territory and the Territories of Dakota, Wyoming. and Montama. Texas was nso incladed in the transfer. Blane's Twenty Years of Congremh, p. 8.
1079. CONSCIENCE, Abdication of: Pope Clement V. Гhilip [IV.] hedd a seeret interview with him, and offered to raise him to the papal throne on six conditions, which were at once accepted.

The sixth and last condition the king reserved to be hereafter specified in proper time and place, exacting an oath from Bertrand to fultil it on the first demand.-Students' France, ch. $4, \leqslant 18, p$. 186 .
1080. CONSCIENCE an Accuser. Murdeper. Benjamin Abbott was preaching in New Jersey with grent zeal against sin in its worst forms. In the midst of his discourse he exchamed: "For fught I know, there may be a murderer in this congregation!" Immediately a lusty man attempted to go out; but when he got to the door he bawled out, and stretched out both his arms, and ran backward, and cried out very bitterly, and said he was the murderer, for he had killed a man about fifteen years before.-Stevers' M. E. Cilurin, vol. 1, eh. 8.
1081. $\square$ Death-bed. Carlisle was expelled from the ministry . Simon an officer having found a missing pistol in his saddle-bags. IIe could not clear himself; his usefulness ended, his disgrite was overwhelming. The young man who owned the pistol was on his death-bed a few years after. $\Lambda$ n hour before death came] he cried out frantically, "I cannot die-I cannot until I revenl one thing. Mr. Carlisle never stole that pistol ; I myself put it in His saddle-bags." He then became calm, and so passed into eternity.-Stevens' M. E. Cilucif, vol. 3, ch. 3.
1002. CONSCIENCE authorized. Ry Jernita. [On the trin] of the conspirntors in the infamous Gunpowder llot it was shown that! Rook wood . . . had scruples nhout joluing in so extensive a scheme of sloughter, shying it was a mater of consciance to take away sor murh hood; hat Cuteshy silenced him by waying " it had been resolved on grood, nuthority that in conscience it might lee done." Dighy, who was only twentyfour years of age was evidendy a wak tool of the Jisuits. He cordially joined in the projCret from religions zent, as soom as he satisfied himself that the action had been uppowed by his spiritual advisers.-Lismat's Eiva., vol. 3, ch. 21.
1088. CONSCIENCE awakened. Ciertirright. [Peter Cart wright, the colehated frontier preach( $r$, was nwakened, in his sistorenth surar, after spending much of the night in danicing, at a wedding. He went home, not to slerep, but spent the remainder of the nirht on his kneres with his praying mother, and some time afterward was
 ©merci, vol. 4, ch. 9.
1084. - John bumyrn. I[e supposed he was siven over to mubeliat and wiskedness, and yot he relates, with tonching simplieity: "As to the art of simning, 1 was never more temder than now. I durst not take up a pin or astick, though but so big as a straw, for my conscience now was sore, mad would smart at every touch. I could not tell how to spenk my words for far I should misplace them." But the care with which he watehed his conduct availed him nothing. He was on a morass " that shook if he did but stir," and he was "there left both of God, mad Christ, and the Spirit, and of "tl good things." Behind him lay the faults of his chitdhood and youth, every one of which he believed to be recorded ngainst him. Within were his disolvedient inclintions, which he conreived to be the presence of the devil in his heart.-Fioude's Bunian, ch. 3.
1085. -- Buyyan. One Smalay morning when Bunyan wasnt church with his wife, a sermon was delivered on this sul,ject [Sab)bath mmusements]. It seemed t.) be expecially addressed to himself, and it much afferted him. IIe shook off the impression, and nfter dinner he went as usual to the green. Ite was on the point of striking at a ball when the thought rushed across his mind, Wilt thou leave thy sins and go to heaven, or have thy sins and go to hedl? Ife looked up. The reflection of his own emotion was before him in visible form. He imagined that he saw Christ Ilimself looking downat him from the sky. But he concluded that it was too late for him to repent. He was past pardon. IIe was sure to be damned, and he might as well be damned for many sins as for few. Nin, at all events, was pleasant, the only pleasint thing that he knew ; therefore he would take his fill of it. The sin was the game, and riothing lut the game. He continued to play, lat the Puritan sensitiveness hatd taken hold of him. An artificial offence had become a real offence when his conscience was wounded by it. Je was reckless and des-perate.-Froude's Bunyan, eh. 2.
1096. - - By Mother's Prayer. [Rev. IIenry Bochm was the traveling companion of Bishop Ashury, and for more than eighty years a

Christim minister. He wis arrested, on retuaning home one evening, by hearing the familiar volew of his mother engaged la prayer. Ite snys:] "I listencol. Among other things, she priyed for her chiddren, and mentioned lienry, frer vomurest son. The mention of my mano broke my heart, ind meted me inte contrition. 'Teats rolled down my cheeks, mad I felt the importanee of complying with the command of Gool, : My son, rive me thine henre.' |He lived one hme dred years. J-Stravens' M. E.: Cucmen, vol. 3 , p. 42!.

10x7. -_ Bitrthiturie. In the emy part of $1 \pi$ on repented earthymakes alarmed the metropolis. . . while Charles Wesley was rising in the pulpit of the Fomadry [Chureh] to prench, at tlve o'elock in the morning, the enrth moved through all London and Westminster with in strong, jarring motion, abd a rimbling noise like distant thumder. The walls of the Foundry trembled; a reat agitation among the people followed ; but Wesley cried aloud to them. "Therefore will we not fear though the carth be moved, mad the hills be carried into the midst of the sen, for the Lord of lIosts is with us, the Ged of Jucob is our refnge." Multitudes flocked to the early Methodist service in deep nlarm. Throughout the whole night many of the alarmed people knocked at the Foundry door, entreating admittance, though "our poor people," writes Wesley, "were calm and quiet as at any other time." During one of these terrible nights Tower Mill, Moortields, and IIyde Park were filled with lumenting men, women, and children. Whitefield stood among them at Myde Park preaching at midnight. A deep moral impression followed these events.-S'tevens' Methodism, vol. 1, $p$. 308.
1088. - Rev. Williatn Gassanay. [Ife was ignorant in his early life concerning the way of sulvation. When he bermene awakened] he detested hinaself as a slmer. Passiug a stream he allowed his horse to drink, stying, "Foumay, you are not a simurr: but I am. I will not drink."-Sterens' M. E. Chencir, vol. 3, p. 394.
1089. - -. Joln Wexley. A young lawyer of bridiant talents and aristocratic relations was in the habit of meeting with lis gay nissociates at a coffee-honse in London. He was the wit of the compmys, and atone of their mectings, when Wesley was to preach in the neighborhood, his companions sent him to hear the itinerant apostle, in order to give them a mimicked suecimen of his preaching. Just as he entered the place of worship Wesley announced as his text, "I'repare to mat thy Giod!!" It struck the young man's conscience ; he listened with cmotion to the sermon, and thenceforward the career of his life was changed. On returning as a necessary courtesy to his company in the cof-fee-house. they asked him if he had "taken off the old Dlethodist." "No, gentlemen," was his reply, "but he has taken me off;" and he retired from their circle to return no more.-STevens' Methodism, vol. 1, p. $38 \%$.
1090. CONSCIENCE vi. Conscience. Intolerance. [During the contentions of sects in the reign of James II., Dryden says:] All men are engaged either on this side or that ; and though conscience is the common word given by both, yet if a writer fall among enemies, and cannot
give the marks of their conseience, he is knocked down before the reasons of his owin are heard. - Kimutre Exa., vol. 4, ch. 20.
1001. CONBCIENCE oonquers Conquerors. William II. The death-led af William was it death-bed of repentmore. 1 bespoke, it ls related, of the rivers of blood he lad shed. He lamonted his barbarities la Emghal.-KNome's Entiland, vel. I, ch. 16, p. 2lx.
1002. CONSCIENCE, Defence of. Mrurtin Luther. Luther spoke in boll German nud Latin. After he had thished, the prineres held a short consultation. Then the imperinl representatlve reprome hed him for lavingspoken dispespertful!y, and for not havine answered the proposed questions. Dle repriloul luther's demund for countrerevidence, and andintaned that his hersies had been condemned hy the ('hureh and by its general councils. Whit was now demandeid of him was a phain and straightforwarl answer, whether he would or would not reemint. Thereupon Lather replied: "Sine your Imperinl Majexty have desired a direct answer, I shall give sucily an one asshall have nelther horns nor teeth - viz., except I le e"onvined with clear nad undoubted evidence of Holy seripture-for I belicve neither in the Pope nor in councils alone, since it is evilent they have often erred nad con-. tradicted themselves; and as my conscience is bound hy Ged's Word, I cannot and will not recant, becanse it is neither safe nor advisable to net contrary to consrience. lleve I sumd; I cannot do otherwise; God help me I Amen !"' . Lather was now huppy at heart. As soon as he returnel to als lodging-place, he lifted up both hunds and eried out, "I have dome it I I have done it !" And continuing he remarked: "If I had a thousand heads, I would lose them all rather than to recant." - IRein's Luthen, ch. 9, D. 89.
1008. CONSCIENCE, Education of. Ren. Johth Nerton. Providence was now kind to him ; he became captain of a slave-ship, mad made several voyages on the business of trade. That it was a wicked trade he seems to have hat no idea; he says he never knew sweeter or more freguent hours of divine commmion than on his last two voyages to Guinea. Afterward it ocenrred to him that though his employnent was genteel and profituble, it made him a sort of jader, unpleasautly conversant with both chans and shackles: and he besought Providence to fix him in a more humane calling. In answer to his prayer came a tit of apoplexy, which made it dangerous for him to go to sea again.-Smitis Cowrer, ch. 3.
109. CONSCIENCE, Erratic. Duke of York: (.fremes II.). Debauching a woman on promise of marriage, he next allowed her to be tradaced as having yiedded to frequent prostitution, and then married her; he was conseientions, but his, moral sense was as slow as his understanding. Banchore's U. S., ch. 17.
1095. CONSCIENCE explained. Ji ign of James II. [In Scothand the aati-Catholic feeling was strong.] The three privy counsellors who had lately returned from London took the lead in opposition to the royal will. Hamilton declared plainly that he could not do what was asked. He was a faithful and loyal subject ; but there, was a limit Imposed by conscience. "Conscience," said the chancellor-"conscience is a vague
word, whifh slgnifles anything or notling." Tockhart, who sut in Purlinment as representative of the great county of Lanark, struck in: " If consclence be it word wilhout meaning, we wlll change it for anotiar plarase which, I iwore, means something. A'or conselence lot us put the fundanemtal laws of scothand."-N.ncactay's ENa., ch. 6 .

10D8. CONSCIENCE, A guilty. C'itreralla. CCuractilla, the son of Sorvins, was, with his Homber (ieta, chowen by the mrmy bo be joint emperors of Romer Diseord followerl, and tiota Whe nssassithater in the presence of fond by the: direction of his brether.] The erime went not unpmished. Neither hasimess uor pleasura nor thatery conk defond lamonlas from the stings of a gruity conseionce; und he confesserl, in the anguist of a tortured mind, that his dis. ordered francy often belodel the angry forms of his futher mad his lyother rising into life, is threatem and uploraid him. The consedousmess of his erime should lave indaced him to comvince mankind, by the virtues of his reign, that the bloody deed had leen the involuntary elfeet of fatal necessity. but the rejerntance of (amumatia only prompted him to remove from the world whatever combl remind him of his gruilt, or reeull the memory of his murdered brother. On his return from the semute to the phace, lise found his mother in the compuny of several moble matrons, wecping over the untimely fate of her younger son. The jombous emperor threntened them with fustant death ; the sentence was executed ugainst Fudilla, the last remaining danghter of the Emprore JLarcus; and even the afllieted Julia was obliged to silence her lamentations, to suppress her sighs, und to reccive the assassin with smiles of joy and npprobation. It was eomputed that, under the vague appellation of the friempls of Geta, ilbove twenty flomsamil nersons of both sexes suffered denth. [See No. $\dot{2} 39$.]-Ginuon's Rome, ch. 6.
1097. CONSCIENCE honored. Fing Willit!m Rufus. Two monks laving come one duy ... to buy an abbot's place, und having outrenched exch other in the snms they offered, the king said to a third monk who stood by, "What wilt thon give for the place?" "Not a penny," unswered the monk, " for it is ngrinst my conseience." "Then," replied the king, "thou of the three bost deservest it," and instantly gave it to him.
1088. CONSCIENCE, Imperfeot. Alfomse el' Ilbuquerque. [See Compuest by Destruction, No. 1070.] The historians of this conguest mention, as a proof of the magnanimity and elisinterestedness of Albuquerque, that he only took from Mirlacea, for his personnl use, the iron lions which marked the tomb of the royal fumily; nthough he carried away a large ship loaded deep with gold and silver, for the use of the king nnd the needs of the public service. Not a man in that age of the world appears to have questioned the right of a strong Christian to seize the gold of a weak heathen; nor did any one see anything wrong in the robbery of a heathen king's fnmily tomb. I am happy to inform the reader that the ship containing both the treasure and the iron lions went to the bottom of the sea in few days after leaving Malacca, - Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 315.

10D9. CONSCIENCE, Indinoreet. Marcellus. [On the duy of a publice festival Marecllis, a cenfurjon, throw uway his belt, his urms, and the ensigns of hls] olllec, und exclalmed, with a loud voleo, that lie would olsey none lmt Jesus Chrlst the eternal King, und thint he renounced forever loo nse of curmal weuphons, nad the service of an idobat roms master. The soldiers, as soom the they recovered from their instomblament, secured tha prison of Marecollas. Ile was exmmined in the rity of 'Thari hy the president of that part of Manritania; malus he was convieted by hles own eonfesslon, he was condemmed and lublemiled for the crime of dresertion.-Ghmon's lRomb: ch. 16.
1100. CONSCIENCE an Interproter. Sierilefe. Pyrrlus listemed to cevil coumsellors, and plandered the rich trefisury of the tomple of Proserpilue. 'Tho ships which were ronveying the plamer were wrecked, and Dyrmas, eon-srience-stricken, restored all that was saved. But the memory of the deed hamited him ; lie has recombed his lueliaf that this sacrileghous act was the cause of ull his fature misfortanes.-LadDELA'S ROME, Ch. 2t, p, D.46.
1101. CONSCIENCE, Liberty of. Rigger Hilliams. IIe was the tirst person inmodern Christendom to assert in its plonitude the doctrine of the liberty of consaience, the equility of opinions before the luw. . . . A moral principle las a mueh wider und nemrer inthence on hunum happiness ; nor con any discovery of truth be of uny more direct benctit to society than that which estublishes a perpetial religions peace, and sproids trmanuility throurh evary community nind every bosom. If Coperniens is held in perpetual reverence because on his denth-bed he published to the world that the sum is the centre of our system-if the nume of Kepler is preserved in the annals of hmmmen excellence for his sugnacity in detecting the laws of the planetary motion-if the genitus of Newton has been almost ulored for dissecting in ray of light, and weighing heavenly bodios as in a balance, let there be for the name of Roger Williamsat least some hamble place among those who have advanced mornl science, and made themselves the beneftetors of munkind.-Bancuofr's U. S., vol. 1 , ch. 9.
1102. - Crominell. [Cromwell strongly advocated liberty of conseience when it was a startling notion to most pulhic men. IIe was among the tirst of publie men to advoente it. He urged that] the civil mitgistrate hand nothing to do to determine of anything in matters of religion, by eonstraint or restraint. But every man might not only hold, w:at preach and do in matters of religion what he pleased.-Kniant's ENa., vol. 4, ch. 3.
1103. -_-. Cromurcll's Time. The Presbyterian mind of that day, which denanded not only the right to the expression of their own convictions, but ulso the repression of nll who followed not with them. Did not Milton say of them that " Presbyter was priest spelt large ?" Indeed, in that day there was a universal disposition to persecute and repress; it was not that persecution, in itself, was judged a crime, only when it assailed the order of particular opinion. Toleration was regarded by Episcopalian and Presbyterian as an abominable Erastianism, or latitudinarian and Laodicean half-heartedness;
mad Oliver abone stood forth vimilenting liberty of consclence to all.-IOOn's C'BonWELi, ch. 15, 1. 195.
110.4. - Cromarell. It is thats we
 when be summoned tha Ilmase to methim fir the leninted Chamber: "Is there mot yot upon the spitits of men a strmage Itething? Nothiag wili satisfy them maless they ean press their llager inpon their lurethren's conscleneres, to pinch them there. 'J'o do this was no part of the colltest we lad whin tise common miversarys. And wherein consisted this more than in ohtnining that liberty from the tyramy of the hishops to all sprecies of l'rotestants to worship (iond areording to thedr own light and comsedeneos? For want of which many of omer brothren forsook their mative conatries to serek their lorend from strungers, imbl to live in howling widuruesses ; and for which ulso many that remanded here were imprisoned, and otherwisenlonsed and mande the scorm of the mation, 'Those that were sommi in the finth, how proper wns it for them to labor for liberty, for a just liberty, that mens might wot be trmaplednon for theif consciences! llad not they themselves hatrored but lately maler the weight of persecution? And was it tit for them to sit deary upon others? Is it fagemumas to nsk liberty, aminot give it "‘-Itoob's ChomWELL, ch. 15, 1. $19 \%$.
1105. CONSCIENCE perverted, The', Jisuits. In the books of ensuistry whieh hat been written by his brethren, and printed with theapprobation of his superiors, were to be found doeIrines consolatory to transgressors of every chass. Fhere the bankrupt was haght how he might, without sin, secrete his goods l'rom his ereditors. The servmit was taught how he might, without sin, run off with his master's plate. The pmaier was nssured that a Chrisitan man might innocently earn his living by carrying latters and messages between mirried women and their gatlants. The high-spirited mul punctilious genflemen of France were gratitied by a decision in favor of duelling. The Italians, acenstomed to darker and baser modes of vengennce, were glad to learn that they might, without any crime, shoot at their enemies from behind hedges. I'o deceit was given a license sutherient to destroy the whole value of hamman contructs nul of lusman testimony. In truth, if sociely continned to hold together, if lifeand property enjoyed any security, it was because common-senseand common lamanity restraned men from doing whit the Society of Jesus assured them they might with a sute conscience do. - Macactay's Eng., ch. 6 .
1106. ——. Mernando Cortez. IIis will contained one passage so curious, that I will conclude by copying it. After recommerading his heirs to treat the Indians with humanity, he proceeds thus: "It has been long a question whether we can, in good conscience, hold the Indians in slavery. This question not having vet been decided, I order my son, Martin, and nis heirs to spare no pains to arrive at a knowledge of the truth on this point, for it is a matter which interests deeply their conscience and mine." Who would have thouglit to find such a passage in the will of a Cortez! Nothing is more certain than this, that Cortez, in all that

Lue didi in Mrxico, fully belleved that lar was an Inatriment lin the land of $n$ lenervolent dod; for he fomme Mexico pagna, and latit latholle. Massacre, rapine, clevastation, the leetrayal ame mateder of a klag, the fall of me empire-theso wore na mothing in view of a resitt lika this ! Sothought all good Smalards of that arge.--C's.

1107. $\qquad$ . Nueques ('lemomt. I young
 ('lomena, was artlaliy prevailed umon to regard the murder of the king (Itenry Ifl. | umier sumb circumastances as not onaly a lawfin, but a highly merltorions, entorpriwe. Ite... prepured hint. self for the deed by linsting, the sacraments, ami praver. . . . laviag jrocomed a jass . . . amal a forged lotter of recommemintlon to the klarg . . . Was condarded by an olllere tor the kiag's guarters. (On entoring Iteary's pronemere ho stated that he was charged with it commanalcution of grave faportnare, which conlal only be mude to his Dajesty in private. 'lowe king, withont suspicion, direrted the attembanis to redire: nud while la was engrged in rembing the pmorer presented to him, the mank sudelenly drew $n$ knifr from his sloreve mad phomedit into his ablomen. 'The king dew the wrijen from the wound und struck ('lement on tha fuce, crying out, "Oh, tho wicket monk, ho has slain me!" "pon which the gharda rushed in and despatcherl the wrotelaed assassin on the
 ch. $17, \ 14$.
1108. CONSCIENCE, Phantom of. (imstalus IT. The Emproror (onstams 11. comald fly from his people, but ha condi not tly from himself. The remorse of lais conscience crated th phantom who pursued him by land and sern, by day and by night: and the visionary Theolosias, presenting to his lign a cup of blood, suid, or sceneed to $V$ ", "Drink, brother, drink:" a suro emblem of '1e agrouvation of lise puilt, sinco he had received from the hands of the deacon the mysic cup of the blood of Christ. Odious to himself mad to mankind, Constans perished by domestie, perlups by episeophl, traison, in tho rapilad of sieily. [ibe lud coused the murder of his brother Theorlosius.]-Gimmon's Roane, ch. 48 .
1109. CONSCIENCE, Power of. Binjumin Abbrit. [Before conversion be was a rude, irnorant, boisterous man, given to drinking, tighting, und gambling. When forty yeurs old lie was awakened by a sermon; his conseinnee wns aroused ; driving honeward, he believed that the tempter was immediately behind him; his anxicty was terrible, his hair "rising on his head." His mind land evidently become morhid under its mornd sufferin!rs. His dramms that night were appalling; the next day, secking relief in tho labors of the field, his "troubled lieart beat so lond that he could hear the strokes." He threw down the scythe, and "stood weeping for his sins." Truly a sublime manifestation of the power of conscience in a rude soul I He became a second John Bunyan, and won many hundreds to Christ.]-Stevens' M. E. Cirlikch, vol. 1, p. 199.
1110. CONSCIENCE quiokened, By Crime. When the crime was over [the Roman emperor assassinuted his mother], Nero first perceived
its magnitude, and was selzed with the agony of a tox livid terror and remorse, Thare is in great crines an nofal power of inhmination. They light uif, the conselobere with a giare whith shows nll thines in their true hideousbers. Ile, surent the wisht in oppressive sile mere for the first time in his gife his sleep was dibuturtad hy dreams. Ile often started up in terror, mad drembed tar retion of dawa. The grens tiattery and hyperetitalal congratimatone of his friemis
 comon chamere their aspere as ensily as the countenameres of men, gud bere wat to ham a deadly look in the sem and shore | where he had previonsly somarhe to drowa his mother]. From the lolty sinmmit of Miseman ghasily wailing nad thihast of a solitary trompet seremed to renela him from his mother's grave.- Fatosatis bintos DAve, rla. is, p. : 7.
1111. - Kion of Jamos 1I. (Word Chmrchill, the Duke of Marlmorough, was a Protestant gemerai, and every woridly interest prompted him to piense the king who lond esponsed the Romun Catholie canse.] Churchill might indeed. . . raise himself still higher in the royal lavor by eonforming to the Charch of Reme: and it inght seem that one who was not less distinguished for avarice and baseness than for capacity and valor was not likely to be sloocked at hearing a mass. But so inconsistent is homan mature, that there are tender spots even in semed consciences. Ami thos this man, who owed his rise in life to his sister's slame [as mistross to the Dake of York], who hui Fren kept ly the most profuse, imperlons and shmmeless of harlots [the Dachess of Cleveland], and whose pablic life, to those who can look throngh a blaze of genins and glory, will appeara prodiry of tarpitude, telieved implicily in the relifion he had lemened when a boy, mat shuddered at the thonglat of nhijuring it. The one arime from which his heat recoiled was apostacy.-Macaulay's Ena., ch. 7 .
1112. CONSCIENCE a Reminder. Kïg Philip. Philip kept a man in his service totell him cvery day lnefore he give nudience, " philip, remember thou art mortal." -lRolds, vol. 1, ch. It.
1113. CONSCIENCE, Sale of, Wrigu of Jomer II. [Jamen asked the scottish Parlinment to remove the julitical disabilities of his Romm Catholie brethren.]. The kingexhorted the estates to give relicf to his Roman Catholie subjects, and offered, in return, a free trade wita England and anamasty for political offeners. . . . Ohjection was taken by some zealous Protestants to the mention mate of the Rommon Chtholic religion. There was no such religion. There was an idolatrous mostasy, which the laws punished with the halter, nad to which it did not hecome Chistimn men to give thattering titles. To eall such a superstition Catholie whs to give uf the whole question which was at issue belween Rome and the reformeal churches. The ofler of a free trade with Eugland was treated as an insult. "Our fathers," said one orator, "sold their king for southern gold, and we still lie under the reproach of that foul hargain. Let it not be said of usthat we have sold our God! !"-Macallay's Eng., ch. 6, p. 111.
1114. CONSCIENCE, Scruples of. Puritans. Some precisians had seruples about teaching the

Latin graman luermase the name of Mars, Bar. chans, nated Apollon orevireyl in it. The the nrtw were all hat proseribed. 'I'he solemn peat of the orginn wan miperstitions. 'The light musie of Betl Johson's manks was disselinte, Half the thac pminthars of Enginal wore fidolatrons, and the enher laif inherrint. Isee Plensures Con-
 1. 511.
1115. CONSCIENCE, Terrors of, Liman Einprow The chlorio. Nitcr a life of vitucand elorv,
 into the grave; bis mind was hombled by the centrast of the pas, and justly atarmed by the la. visible termery of futurit: Ome cerening, ans it is related, when the hemi in a large dish was served on the royal tathe, he suddenly exelnmed that he behedd lle angry combomance of Symmarchas, his eyes glaring fury mad revenge, and his month armed with long, sharp tereth, which threatemed to devour him. The monnrel lastantiy retired to his chamber, and, us he hy, trembling with aguish cold, umder in weight of ledelethes, he expresserd, in broken murmurs to his physicina Eiphidins, his deep repentance for the murders of Becthins and Symmachus. His malady lucreased, und after adysentery which continued three days, he expircdin the pulare of Ravenma, in the thirty-thari, or, if we compute from the invasion of Italy, in the thirty-serenth year of his reign. Ghmos's lemer, ch. 30.
1116. CONSCIENCE, Uneducated. English Share T'rade. English ships, titted out In Engllsh cities, under the npectal favor of the royal family, of the ministry, mad of Pariament, stole from Africa, in the years from 1700 w 1750 , jrobnhly a million and a half of souls, of whom one cighth wre buried in the Athantic, victims of the passage : und yet in England no general indignation rebuked the cnormity; for the publie opinion of the ure whs obelient to materintiom.-Bascoure's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 24.
1117. CONSCIENCE, Viotory of. Nir Thimas More. In the general apinion of Europer, tha forcmost Englishman of the time was Sir Thomas More. As the poliary of the diverce ended in an open rupture with Rome, he had withelrawn silently from the ministry. Triumphant in all else, the monarchy was to find its power stop short at the consecience of man [who would mot neknowledge that Jenry VIII.'s marriage with Catherine was unscripural, and thas forward the licentions remarriage of the king]. The great battle of spiritual frecton, the matle of the Protestant arainst Mary, of the Catholic against Elizabeth, of the Puritia against Charles, of the Indepeadent against the Prestyterian, bergn at the moment when More refused to bend or to deny his convietions at n king's hidding. "I thank the Lord," More suid, with a sudden start, as the lont dropped silently down the river from his garden steps in the early morning-"I thank the Lord that the ficld is won." It Lambeth Crammer and his fellow-commissioners tendered to him the new onth of allegiance; but, as they expected, it was refnsed. They bade him walk in the garden that he might reconsider his reply.

1118. CONSCIENCE, Warning of, Charles $I$. He thought to lessen the horror and ingratitude of the act by appointing a commission of three
members of his council, and detegating to them the power of slgning the parlianientary death warrant against strufurd. The commiswionery ratited the sentence, and the king shut himself up to weep, and avold the light of that murnhig which was to witaness the full of hise fatthrin nual bumeront servint. He thought that hy obliteratlige the day from hils iffe he would alse expmente. it from the memery of heaven sued man. Ho. pmsed the whole nighet la durkinesu, in prayers for the dylng, and in teires ; but the sin rowe io commenorate the injustiee of the monared, the trenchery of the frime and the greatheses of sond of the vietim. "I have slumed arninst my comedence," wrote the king side veral yoms aflier If the gneen, when repromeching limensiff for that plgrature drawn frow him hy the lowe hee bure ifis wife und chidren. "It warned me nt the time ; I was selzed with remorae ut the instant when I signed thls Imse and crimhal conces. skon." . . "Ah I Stratiord is happler than I am," repiled the prince, concenling his cyes with his hamls. "Tell hlm that, did it not conecern the safety of the kinflom, I would willingly give
 1. 13.
1119. CONSCLENCE, Worthiens. J/emes: II. Arthur Herthert was hrother of the ehle jonstier, member for Dover, master of the rohus, nut rearadaniral of England. Arthur Herluert was math loved by the sailors, and was repated one of the best of the aristorratic class of maval ofllecres. It had been generally sulpmesoll that he would readily comply with royal wishes; for he was heedless of rellgion, he was fond of plensure und expense, he had no private estates, hils phacess brought him in $£ 40(0)$ a year, and he had long been reckoned among the most devoted personaladherents of James. When, however, the rearadmiral was eloseted, and refuired to promise that he would vote for the repeal of the Test Act, his answer was, that his honor and conseience would not permit him to give any such pledge.
"" Nobody doubts your honor," said the king; " but a man who lives nes yon' do ought not to talk about his conseience." To this repromedha reproach which came with a bad grace from the lover of Catharine Sedley-Herbert munfully replied: "I have my faults, sir ; hint I could mme people who talk nuch more about conscience than I am in the habit of doing, und yet fead lives as loose as mine." Ile was dismissed from all his places.-Macaulay's Eng., (li. 7.
1120. CONsCIENCE wronged, An eril Genits. [Brutus, the assassimator of Ceesar,] sat in his tent st dead of night and thought a luge shadowy form stood by him ; and when he calmly asked. " What and whence art thou?" it answered, or seemed to answer, "I am thine evil genius, Brutus ; we shall meet aguin at Philippi."-hin. dell's Rome, ch. 69, § 22.
1121. CONSECRATION for Confict. Finights. As the champion of God and the ladies (I blush to unite such discordant names), he devoted himself to spenk the truth; to maintain the right; to protect the distressed ; to practise courtesy, a virtue less familiar to the ancients; to pursue the infidels; to despise the allurements of ease and safety; and to vindicate in every perilous adventure the honor of his character. The abuse of the same spirit provoked the illiterate knight
 term himself the solve juike mand nernger of his own linjurles: and proudly to arglew the hawa of civil mocicty mul milliary dixipliare.-(insmon's Rowe. ch. SN, p. intis.
IIथ2. CONsECRATION without Falth. .folw. Wiskey. [He Wus carnestly sereking the knowlcilye of hls prersomil salvation, when her remel TatyLor" " Itoly livhug and Jyinge," wheh cularres
 to dencleate atl his life to (bod : all hik thoughts. words, mal actloms, helog thoroughty romvinced there la mu methum." $1 \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{e}}$ "forsakia all" to hecome a minajonary to savages and coloniata in the
 much, sherpes on the ground, mal refises all fome
 "ouruge the poor children who hand no shones. let it all leromght him no pance of in ind. But ufter returnhar to Finghmi lather's preface to the Epistle to the Romans is reatel in a Moravlan mecting, and the truth broaks "pon his mind. 1 "I fell," he writes," my herrt strumely warme I; I felt I did trust in christ alone for salvaten, and am assarmare was given me that lie lad takin awny my shas, even mine. imil waved un from the luw of sln and denth. "-N'tevens" M. E Cmuncin, rli. 1.
11283. CONSENT enforeed. Intimidution. The abmadomed Caracella more than once :atherimped the life of his father, who, it lingth, broken by disense', died at York [A.1). 211. 'The broth(ers) Curnomband Ceth agreed to divide the empire, the former romining the Western part, and the later $A$ sha mad the Eastern proviares. The matand hatred of those two brothers was now fomented by thedr nssociation in the government. Caracolla, at length worn out hy the struggle, and mathe to bear lomger with his rival, mused him to be operoly assassimated in the urms of his mother Julin, mul hal the addeessto prranade the people that he was compelled to this atrocious deed by notives of self-preservation. On this subjere Alius Spartinnus has transmitted afact, which strongly marks the degenerm'y of the Roman charaster, and that atiject servility with which the lighest rmbes of the state submitted to the yoke of tyrmmy. ('aracalla, ufter the denth of his brother Gen, thought it necessary to apologize to the Semate for a deed so dark and monatural. He ordered a body of his gunrds to enter the Semate-house, and twarmed soldiers to post themselves at the side of every senator. Then pravely walking up to the consul's chair, he pronounced a stadied harangue. setting forth the imperions neressity of the netion, and urging that his concern for the interests of the state had, in this single instunce, overcome his iraternal affection and the humanity of his nature. It may be believed that the Conscript Fothers were in no disposition to dispute the force of his arguments. Caracalla was now proclaimed sole emperor, and one of the first aets of his administration was to put to death the celebrated lawyer Pupinian, who hud refused to justify his conduct to the people.-Tythen's Hist., Book 5, ch. 2.
1124. CONsERVATIsM cured. Peter the Great. There was a good deal of fun in the composition of this illustrious patriot, and he turned it to good use sometimes in throwing ridicule upon the an
 170it, he liviled all his court nusl m. Ility to nt
 ho was very purthentar that the olil foghlog of the





 -lout Rusalinis, to the therrimemt of the whols



 bramely, und an on this day mot a drop of nny

 allagy wore povived for this oremston, mal when uny um alijocted or complatued, the czar woulil ruply, langlilag: " Our menewors dial mo!! Are not ilice unchont customs always tho best ?" "l'his

 ondilng timbl prople fathenew whys latronlured

1125. CONAERVATISM, Dangera of, Ifi. |rnold. At lambon, white lar wislaci religions, mot vecturlan, exambantlon to lac Intronlated into the liniversity, he was regarded as a bigat, while at Oxford be wis regarded as an extrenue latitudimarinu. "If 1 huid two nereks," suld he," I

 1). 8 (I).
1143. CONSERVATISM deacoribed, l'risorrution. Llohort Cecil, Earl of Sulishory, has boen describud hy Bumon us a most lit man to kecp) thinge from growing worsa' but no very flt man to redure thinges to ho much better. - NiNun's ENo., vol. 3, ch. 23, p. 350.
1127. CONSERVATISM, Exconsive. IRcign of Charlos II. Dinhy lormal the deslinn of serinring to the Cuvalior party the exalavive possession of all prolitionl powor, both excentive amal legisIntlve. In the your $16 \%$, necordingly, a bill was offered to the lords, which provided that no person shonald lobld any atllere or shonded sit fos allher IIonse of I'arlinment, withome llrat eleclaring on enth that he considered resistance to the kingly powar ns in all conses criminnl, and that he womble never indenwor to alter the government cithar in C'lurch or State. . . Bucking. lum and Shaftesbury wore beyond nil precedent vehement und pertinucions, mid nt lenuth proved suceressfal. The bill was mot indered rejected, lut was retarded, mutilatod, ind at length suffered to drop. - Micadiay'n ENG., ch. 2.

1!cw. CONSERVATISM, Foolish. Anti-progresuive. [In tbis) a complany was formod who undertook to drain ninety-tive thousnand neres of wet lund in England. The sportamen opposed it.] The men who walked ujon stilts were indigmant at these innovations, which threntened to exterminate the wild elucks, which they cherished ns more profituble than sheep or oxen ; and they destroyad the drainage works in trine conservative spirit. - Knigur's Ena., vol. 7, ch. 1.
1109. CONSERVATISM, Non-progressive. Duke of Newcastle. [In England, previous to this date,
 25tli of Mirelh. Hy the "bergy of Lord Chester. thelel it was rhangeit lathe lat of Jumanry. | The timlil[Jnkuon| Newenveldelal bin that ho linted
 dile with thinges su long equblisherl. - KíNititer'm Fixh., vol. 11, rh. I: p. 1 Nit.

11:B0. CONSERVATISM, Opposition of, $\boldsymbol{I}^{\prime}$,
 wist raised againat thin forme, not only liy thlovers


 dexpotisma." It wombl have the certala effere of tepriving us of onar lemmomorlal liberthes. -

1181. $\qquad$ Vines. For llaree contu.
 wis almont prohililloil by excemalve dinfles, last the mines Nlmulif low exhmusted mad onr own


1132. CONBERVATIVE, Polltloal. Lord Ihtifur. All the projudiones, ull the exngigerathons of buth the groat partios in the sitate, movad his
 vomblile clamors of demangogites. Ile despilsed still more the' l'ory doctrines of illvine rlatht und pusaive ohediemee llo surererl impurtinily ut the bigotry of the ('hurchanmand int the bigotry of the l'uritum. . . In temper he wan what, in our time, ds called 11 Consorvontive. la theory he was a Repulthenn. . . I He wast lae chalof of those politichans whom the iwo great partios contemptamasly anlled 'rimmers. Instand of quarrelling with hla notkmume, he nasi $I$ it ns ntlile of homor, ind vindionted, wit it vivnelty, the dignity of the nppellation. 't vivacity, the
thing good, has wili, frims letwech extremes, The tempernte zone trims letweren the cllmate ln which men ure ronsted mind the climnte in whill they nre frozen. . . Virtue is nothing but in just temper Inetworn propernsities, nny one of which, if ladulged ter excess, beeomes in vire.-Macaubiay's EN(i., ch. is.
1138. CONSISTENCY, Disrogard for. Jımes II. [Catherine Sedley was ilie notorious mistress of Jumes. IIfs wife, Mary of Morlena, was grieved.] Slee asked him how le reconciled his conduet to his religious professions. "Ton nre ready,"sho sald, "to put your kingdom to hazard for tha suke of your noul, and yet you ne throwing nwny yoins sont for the suke of that crenture." Fublier Petre, on bembed knees, seconded theso remonstrances. It was his duty to do so ; and his duty was not the less strenuonsly performed because it cosincided with his interest. The king went on for a time sinning nad repenting. In his bours of remorse his pennmes were severre. Mary treasumed up to the end of her life, and nt her denth herpuathed to the eonvent of Chatlot, the scourge with which he land vigorously wenged her wrongs upon his own shoulders.- Micavlay's End., ch. 6.
113. CONSOLATION of Philosophy. IRoman Senator Bocthius. [Imprisoned by Theodoric for muintaining the rights of senators.] While Bocthius, oppressed with fetters, expected each moment the sentence or the stroke of death, he composed, in the tower of Pavia, the "Consola.
thon of Phllosophy," "golden volume, now 1 "n worthy of l'ato or Tully.... 'The celestial
 Athens new romdeseroded to thamhe his danpeoon. . . She tanght hitu to compare his long prosparity will his reareit disiress, mill to comcodve new hopes from the inconstan'y of fort.

 Romes, ch. :to.

11is5. CONSPIRACY, Alarming. Rivign of William I. Assmasibuthon was ans "wont of duily accurrense. Many Normanes suddenly disafpparal, beaving no trace. The rorpses of mang were fomad lanaring lise mark of violenere. Denth ly torture was demomered agalast the murderers, nind strict searell was made for the th, hat gethers ally la valu, for the whole mathon was in in conspiracy to sereon them. It was at lengilithoght neressary to hay a heavy the on every hamdred In which 1 gerson of French extraction should be foumd shaln ; and lils regulation was followed י1p hy mother repulation, providing that every person who was fonnd shath shonld be suppensed to le a Frenchman, bimess lie was proved to be a Sixon-Macaulay'm Eind., ch. 1, p. İ.
1136. CONSPIRACY, Infamoun. Rimpelints. A.1). 17\%6. $\Lambda$ seeret plot was fostired by Jryon. . through the roynilist mayor of New lork nuid others, to prepmere a borly of conspimators, who should ralse an lusurrection in nld of llowe on his arrlval, blow up the magazhes, gula possaresslom of the guns, mal seize Wishlagton and his princtpal ollecers. Some of the Inferior agrents weresuspeceted of having intended to procure his dealh. . . It was diseover I before it was matured. .... "pwo or then of his own ghard were partares In the sehome of trenchery; nat one of them. . . was buaged. It was the itst militury exceution of the itevolntlon.-Banchort's U.S., vol. 8, ch. U8.
1137. CONspiracy, Poltioal, Rrign of Charles II. The Fremell Court, which knew Inmby [the Chancellor of England] to he lte mortal enemy, urtfully contrived to ruin him hy making lim pass for n friend. Loulis [XIV.], by the instrumentality of Ralph Montugue, in fatililess and shameless man, who had resided in France as minister from Englhad, hid before the House of Commons proofs that the treasurer had been concerned in an application made ly the Court to the Court of Versalles for a sum of money. Tho discovery had its matural effect. ... In their view he was the broker who had sold Eugland to France. It seemed elear that hils grenthess was at an end, and donditful whether hils hend could be saved.-Macadiay's Ene., ch. 2.
1138. CONSPIRACY, Unpopular. Ciparr. [Cieane was assassimated hy the semators in the Senate house.] The conspirators lad no sooner necomplished their purpose than they ran through the streets of the city, proclaiming aloul that the King of lRome was dead ; but the effect dld not answer their expectation. The people, nlmost to a man, secmed struek with horror at the deed. They loved Chesar, master as he was of their lives and llberties.-Ty'ren's IIstr., Book 4, ch. 2.
1139. CONSPIRACY, Unproven. Sir Watter Raleigh. [There was an nlleged conspirncy aguinst Janes I.] la'eigh underwent a trial,

Which, thomgh the issue dechared hilm gnilty. lenvers the bifirl in a mate of nimolute merpitiolan whith regarif to the rentity of this conspiracy, of of his comererilin it. Ralofghis acone nece was ans. poluled for the course of thfern yars, durling mose of which the bee was conithered in the Tower, where he comploged himself th the come. pusithon of his. "History of tha Worlis," a work
 valumber In pelat of ninaticr. In the liast your of hif lffe hee recodved the klag's comminaloni of al-

 If not law, hamaily at lenst maght to luve In. terpreted haton parion of his offanere, was, low. ever, mot so minderstood hy the monarch, whose heart hal no great portion of the genarous feel. ligs. Raldyhise expedition was unsuccerspfil ; the comert of Spmin eomphinerd of mattork which hes
 whared to be ut peare whit Npaln, nind Ralolgh, it his raturn, was ordereid to be lablemaded oni
 clis. 2 t).
1140. CONsPIRACY of Vloo. C'ittiliu's. hec. (12. Surplas Catllare . . Was a yonth of noblo famlly, but whlo a dmarater malned whth every mamior of crime. [lfo hat beell one of the mbisistars of cruelty for Silla, the Diethtor, und risen with hosors.] last in character, drowned in deht, and thence umable to thod any other resonree for the support of hils vaces mid debmacherles, he now formed thedesprate selieme of extirpathg the whole honly of the Nemate, of assassimating all the mugistrates of the commonwealth, nud sathating his uvarice mad ambition hy tho command of the repmbilie and the plunder of tho chty. ('atillise gribad to his laterest the prothgate of all ranks asd domominations: knghits, putricians, nud senators, who were desperate hankrupts, and some high-Dorn women of Intrigning mad abmadoned character, helped to inerense life party, [The diselosure made by Finlvha, a woman of loose character, defented tho con-splrators.]-TyTten's Ilistr., liook 4, cli. 1.
11.1. CONSPIRATORS, Ingrate. Cirair's. Slxty senators, in all, were partices to the lmmedinte conspiraty. Of these nine tenths were members of the old faction whom Casar had pardoned, and who, of all his nets, resented most that he had been able to prardon them. They were the men who had stayed at home, like Cicero, from the tields of Thmpsus and Munda, and had pretended penitence und submission that they might take mencer rond to rid themselves of their enemy. Their motives were the nmbition of their order and personal hatred of Cesiar; bat they persuaded themselves that they wereanimated hy patriotism; mad as, in their hands, the IRepibbie hand been a mockery of liberty, so they amed nt restoring it by a mock tyramicide.-Fnoude's C.EAAh, ch. 26.
1149. CONSTRUCTION vs. Destruction. C'rom: rell. April, 1653), he dissolved "the Rump!" "We did not hear a dog bark at their going," he suid afterward in one of his speeches, and it expresses the very truth of the event. Henceforth, until 1658-a brief purenthesis of time, indeed, in the history of the country-he governed the country absolutely. In a history so brief as this we shall not attempt to detail the cir-
cumstances of those troublesome years. Alas : nuld his battles had been easy to win compared with the tusk of ruling the distracted renlm. Hoon's Cromwell, ch, 15, p. 186.
1143. CONTEMPT expressed. Timonr. The first epistle of the Mogul enberor must lave provoked, instend of reconciiing, the Thrkish sultan, whose fimmily and motion he alfected to despise. "Dost thou not know that the grentest part of Asia is subject to our arms and our laws? . . Be wise in time ; reflect ; repent ; and avert tacthunder of our vengeance, which is yet suspended over thy head! Thou art no more than a pismire; why wilt thou seck to provoke the elephants? Alas! they will trample thee under their fect."-GHmon's Rome, ch. 65.
1144. CONTEMPT for Pretension. Pirates. [During the time of Pompey, the pirates of the Mediterranean were very nimmerons and bold. They seized prisoners on the hand and carried them away.] But the most contemptuous circumstances of all was, that when they had taken a prisoner, and he cried out that he was a Roman, and told them his name, they pretended to be struck with terror, smote their thighs, and fell upon their knees to ask him pardon. The poor man, seeing them thus humble themselves before him, thought them in earnest, and said he would forgive them; for some were so officious as to put on hiss shoes, and others to help him on with his gown, that his quality might no more he mistaken. When they had carried on this farce, and enjoyed it for some time, they let a ladiler down into the sea, and bude him go in peace; and if he refused to do so, they pushed him off the deek, and drowned him.- Plutaben's " Pompey."
1145. - - Aluric. [Rome was besieged, and ambussadors sent to Alaric to treat for peace.] When they were introduced into his presence they declared, perhnps in a more lofty style than became their abject condition, that the Romans were resolved to maintain their dignity, either in peace or war ; and that if Alaric refused them a fair and honorable capitulation, he might sound his trumpets, and prepare to give battle to an innumerable people, extreised in arms, and animated by despair. "The thicker the hay, the easier it is mowed," was the concise reply of the harbarian ; and this rustic metaphor was accompanied by a loud and insulting laugh, expressive of his contempt for the menaces of an unwarlike populace, enervated by luxury before they were emaciated by famine. He then condescended to fix the ransom which he would accept as the price of his retreat from the walls of Rome : all the gold and silver in the city, whether it were the property of the State or of individuals; all the rich and precious movables; and all the slave ${ }^{\circ}$ who could prove their title to the name of barbarians. The ministers of the Senate presumed to ask, in a modest iad suppliant tone, " If such, 0 king, are your demands, what do you intend to leave us?" .. Your lives I" replied the haughty conqueror ; they trembled, and retired. Yet before they retired a short suspension of arms was granted, which allowed some time for a more temperate negotiation.--Gibbon's Rome, ch. 31.
1146. CONTEMPT, Protected by. Ustarper Maximus. The unprotected Maximus, whom
he [Comnt Gerontins] had invested with tho purple, wns indebted for hls life to the contempt that was entertained of his power and abilities. The caprice of the barbarinns, who ravaged Spain, onte more seated this imperial phantom on the throne; but they soon resigned him to the justice of IIonorius; and the tyrant Maximus, after he had been slown to the people of Rnvenna and Rome, was publicly executed.-hisHON'S RONE, ch. 31, p. ©03.
1147. CONTEMPT, Rellgions. Puritane. With the fear and hatred inspired by such a tyranny, contempt wns largely mingled. The pecillarities of the Puritan, his look, his dress, his dialect, his strange sciuples, had been, ever since the time of Elizabeth, favorite subjects with mockers. But these peculiaritics appeared far more grotesque in a faction which ruled a great empire than in obseure nnd persecuted congregations. The cant which had moved laughter when it was heard on the stage from Tribulation Wholesome and Zeal-of-the-Land Busy, was still more hughable when it proceeded from the lips of genexals and counseltors of State.-Macaclay's Eng., cli. 2.
1448. CONTENTMENT in Gardening. Diocletian. [When Diocletian resigned the imperinu purple] he had preserved, or at least he soon recovered, a taste for the most innocent as well as matural pleasures, and his leisure hours were sufficiontly employed in building, planting, and gardenng. His answer to Maximian is deservedly celebrated. IIo was solicited by that restless old man to reassume the reins of govemment and the Imperial nurple. ISe rejected the temptation with a smile of pity, calmly observing that if he could show Naximian the cabbages which he ham phanted with his own hands at Salona, he should no longer le urged to relinquish the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 13.
1149. CONTENTMENT under Hardships. John Wesley. [He] and 1 lay on the floor; he had my great coat for his pillow, and I had Burkitt's notes on the New Testament for mine. One morning about three o'clock Mr. Wesley turned over, and finding me awake, clapped me on the side, saying, " Brother Nelson, let us be of good cheer; I have one whole side yet, for the skin is off but one side."-Stevens' Methodism, vol. 1, ch. 5.
1150. CONTENTMENT, Inferior. Samupl Johnson. Joirnson (laughing): "It must be born with a mun to be contented to take up with little things. Women have a great advantage that they may take up with little things, without disgracing themselves; a man cmnot, except with fiddling. Had I learat to fiddle, $f$ should have done nothing else." Boswell: "Pray, sir, did you ever play on any musical instrument?" Jonnson: "No, sir; I once bought me a flageolet, but I never made out a tune." Boswell: "A flageolet, sir! so small an instrument? I should have liked to hear you play on the violoncello. That should have been your instrument." Jornson : "Sir, I might as well have played on the violoncello as another, but I should have done nothing else. No, sir; a man would never undertake great things could he be amused with small. I once tried knottingDempster's sister undertook to teach me-but

I could not learn it." - Boswell's Jonnson, p. ${ }^{365}$.
1151. CONTENTMENT with Poverty. Diogenes. [Alexander the Great and his courtiers visited Dogenes.] The philosopher was at the time lying down in the stm. Alexander was surprised at his poverty, and, after saluting him in the kindest manner, asked whether he wanted anything. Diogenes replied, "Yes; that you would stand a little out of my sunshine." This answer mased the indignation nut contempt of all the courtiers; but the monarch, suterk with the philosopher's greathess of soul, said : "Weae I not Alexander, I would be Diogenes."-Rollin, vol. 1, ch. 15 .
1152. CONTENTMENT, Price of, Napoleon I. [Eatering incogulto the cabin of an Itulian peasant woman, he listened to her story of porerty, and saw evidences of personal worth.] " How much money," said he, "" should you want to make you perfectly happy?" "Ah, sir!" she replied, "a great deal I should want." . . . "But how much ?" . . "Oh, sir, . . . I should want as much as $\$ 80$; but what prospect is there of one having $\$ 80$ ?" The emperor caused an attendant to pour into her lap about $\$ 600$ in glittering gold. For a moment she was speechless in bewilderment, and then said: "Ah, sir! ah, madam! this is too much; and yet you do not look as if you could sport with the feelings of a poor woman." "No," Josephine replied; " the money is all yours; with it you can now rent a piece of ground, purehase a floek of goats, and I hope you will be able to bring up yous" children comfortably."-Abиotr's Napolecn B., vol. 1, ch. 29.
1153. CONTEST, Unequal. Greek:s 2is. Rus. sians. Yet the threats or calamities of a Russian war were more frequently diverted by treaty than by arms. In these naval hostilites every disadvantage was on the side of the Greeks; their savage enemy afforded nc mercy; his poverty promised no spoil; his impenetrable retreat deprived the conqueror of the hopes of revenge; and the pride or weakness of empire indulged an opinion, that no honor could be gained or lost in the intercourse with barbarians. At first their demands were high and inadmissible-three pounds of gold for each soldier or mariner of the fleet: the Russian youth adhered to the design of conquest and glory, but the counsels of moderation were recommended by the hoary sages. "Be content," they said, "with the liberal offers of Cæsar ; is it not far better to obtain without a combat the possession of gold, silver, silks, and all the objects of our desires? Are we sure of victory ? Can we conclude a treaty with the sea? We do not tread on the land; we tloat on the alyss of water, and a common death hangs over our heads."-Gibnon's Pome, ch. 56.
1154. CONTINGENCIES, Combination of. Cipture of New Orleans. The attempt of the enemy had been audacious, but was aided by various contingencies . . . the river had been obstructed by means of a ruft consisting of a line of eleven dismantled schooners, extending from bank to bank, strongly moored, and connected together with six heavy chains. Unfortunately a violent storm had rent a large chasm in the raft, which could not be closed in time. It appears, too, that on the night of the attack [by the Federal fleet]
the river had not been lighted by fire-rafts, al. 'hough General Lovell had several times request. ed that it should be done. Moreover, the person in charge of the signals neglected w throw up rockets on the approneh of the tleet, and, by a strange coincidence, the enemy's signals, on that night, ware dentically the same as those used by our gumboats. . . the alvance of the enemy was noc discovered until they were alreast of the [two] forts. - Pohlabion File - Yeab or the Wale, ch. 12, 1. 312.
1155. CONTINGENCIES of Success. Columbus. [Territic and perilous storms attended his raturn voyage. All gave themselves up for lost.] Such were the difficulties and perils which attended his return to Europe: had one tenth part of them beset his outward voyage, his tinid and factlous crew would have risen in arms ngainst the enterprise, and he never would have discovered the New World. - Invina's Columbus, Book 5, ch. 2.
1156. CONTRACTS, Suspension of. Shercus Colius. IIe told the mob that Cesar would do nothing for them, that Cusar cared only for his capitalists. He wrote privately to Cicero that he was bringing them over to Pompey, and he was doing it in the way in which pretended revolutionises so often play into the hands of renctionaries. He proposed a law in the Assembly in the spirit of Juck Cade, that no debts should be paid in Rome for six years, and that every a...ant should occupy his house for two years free of rent. The administrators of the government treated him as a madman, und deposed him from ottice. He left the city pretending that he was going to Ciesar.-Froude's Casall, ch. 22.
1157. CONTRADICTION, Proneness to. Samvel Johnson. I was sensible that he was sometimes a little actuated by the spirit of contradiction, and by means of that I hoped I should gain my point. I was persuaded, that if I had come upon him with a direct proposal, "Sir, will you dine in company with Jack Wilkes?' he would have flown into a passion, and would probably have answered, " Dine with Jack Wilkes, sir! I'd as soon dine with Jack Ketch." I therefore, while we were sitting quietly by ourselves at his house in an evening, took occasion to open my plan thus: "Mr. Dilly, sir, sends his respectful compliments to you, and would be happy if you would do him the honor to dine with him on Wednesday next, a' ing with me, as I must soon go to Scotland." Jounson : "Sir, I am obliged to Mr. Dilly. I will wait upon him-" Boswell : " Provided, sir, I suppose, that the company which he is to have is agreeable to you." Joinson: "What do you mean, sir? What do you take me for? Do you think I am so ignorant of the world as to imagine that I am to prescribe to a gentleman what company he is to have at his table ?" Boswela: "I beg your pardol, sir, for wishing to prevent you from meeting people whom you might not like. Perhaps be may have some of what he calls his patriotic friends with him." Johnson: "Well, sir, and what then? What care $I$ for his patriotic friends? Poh !" Boswell: "I should not be surprised to find Jack Wilkes there." Jonnson: "And if Jack Wilkes should be there, what is that to me, sir ? My dear friend, let us have no more of this."-Boswell's Jounson. 306.
1158. CONTRIBUTION, Unconscioun. Súge of Acre. A.d. 1799. The siege had now continned for sixty days. . . Nupoleon had now expended all his camnon for bulls. By a singular expedient he obtalned a fresh supply. A pirty of soldiers were sent upon the beach. . . . appurently throwing up a rumpart for te erection of a hattery. Sir Sidney [Smith] i mediately appronched with the English ships and poured in upon them broadside after brondside from all his tiers. The soldiers . . . collected the balls as they rolled over the sund. [A dollar was paid for each bull.]-Aniot't's Naboleson B., vol. 1, ch. 13.
1159. CONTILOVERSY, Abusive. Luther. A new pope, Adrinn VI., had aseended the pupal throne. Earnest and severe in disposition, the sought most emphatically to crush Lather's heresy, which, in spite of ban mul edict, was making continual progress. Nor did he hesitate to attack Luther's personal character, and to heap abuse upon him. Luther was not disturbed at this; he was accustomed to call Adrimn "the juckass!"-IRein's Lutient, ch. 13, p. 119.
1160. CONTROVERSY, Afraid of. George For, the Quaher. By degrees the "hypocrites" feared to dispute with lim ; and the simplicity of his principle found such ready entrance among the people, that the priests trembled and scud as he drew near ; "so that it was a drendful thing to them when it was told them, 'The man in lenthern brecelies is come." "-Banchoft's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 16.
1161. CONTROVERSY, Angry. Simucl Johnson. Murbay: "It seems to me that we are not angry at a man for controverting an opinion which we believe and value; we ruther pity lim." Joinson: "Why, sir, to be sure; when you wish a man to lmve that belief which you think is of infinite advantage, you wish well to him; lut your primary consideration is your own quiet. If a madman were to come into this room with a stick in his hand, no doubt we should pity the state of his mind; but our primary consideration would be, to take care of ourselves. We should knock him down first, and pity him afterward. No, sir; every man will dispute with great good humor upon a subject in which he is not interested. I will dispute very calnuly upon the probability of another man's son being hanged; but if a man zealously enforces the probnbility that my own son will be hanged, I shall certainly not be in a very good humor with him."-Boswell's Joinson, p. 291.
1162. CONTROVERSY, Bitterness in. Luther. The more Zwingli endenvored to convince Listher of the impossibility of the bodily presence of Christ, the more firmly did Luther ndhere to the literal interpretation of the words of institution. And when Zwingli quoted the sixth chapter of St. John's Gospel in lis favor, venturing rather boldly to remark, "This passage will break your neek, doctor !" Inuther replied, "Do not exalt yourself too highly; you are in IIcsse and not in Switzerland. Necks are not so readily broken here ; spare your proud and defiant words until you return home to your fellow-countrymen. If not, I will administer a blow which will cause you to repent of your remark." Whereupon Zwingli responded: "In Switzerland also justice is administered in equity, aud no one's neck
is endangered without due process of law. I simply mude use of a proverbinl saying,, which signifies that a person has lost his chuse." The Landgrave likewise interposed at this point and entreated Luther not to understund such an expression so seriously.-Rein's Letien, ch. 17, 1. 153.
1168. CONTROVERSY, Christian. Luther. Zwingh dechured with tears in his cyes: "There are no other people on earth with whom I would rather agree than with the Wittenbergers." But Luther rejected the proffered hand of union, with the words, "Your spirit is different from our spirit. 1 imm surprised that you are willing to recognize in me, who regrarl your tenching to be false, in brother. It cannot he that you think very highly of your own doctrine." Then Bucer, who had come from Strashurg, advanced and said, "Take your choice! Either you will neknowledge no one as brother who may devinte from you in a single point-in which case you have no brethren, not even in your own partyor eise if you recognize some who differ from you, then you must also arknowledge us." And when at last the Landgrave exhorted them all not to withhold the friternal love which they owed one another as brethren, Lather remarked he would not deny his opponents that love which he owed to all his enemies.-Rern's Luther, ch. 17, p. $15 \overline{5}$.
116.4. CONTROVERSY, Dread of. Isaac Neceton. Newton resided at the University of Cambridge for thirty-three years, devoted to profound rescarches in chemistry and astronomy. His discoveries in the nature of light and color remain to this day the necepted system in all countries. He was accustomed to make his apparatus with his own hands, even to his orick furnaces and brass-work. Le seemed to become, at length, all mind, spending his days in meditation, insensible to all that usmully interests mankind. Nevertheless, he was pleasant and amiable in his demennor and exceedingly bountiful in gifts to his dependents and relatives. So little did he value the glory of his discoveries, that he was with difficulty induced to make them known to the world, having a mortul dread of being drawn into controversy. Some of his most brilliant discoverics remnined unpublished for several years. And when, at last, his "Principia" had appeared, which contained the results of his studies, he hal to be much persuaded before he would consent to issue a second edition.-Cyc. of Brog., p. 253.
1165. CONTROVERSY, Personal. Milton and Morus. Morns fitted the "Chmor" [a political pamphlet] with a preface, in which Jilton was further reviled, nud styled $n$ " monstrum horendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademtum." The secret of the authorship was strietly kept, and Morus, having been known to be concerned in the publication, was soon transformed in public belief into the author. So it was reported to Milton, and so Milton behieved. He nursed his wrath, and took two years to meditate his blow. IIe caused inquiries to be made into Morus's antecedents. It happened that Morus's conduct had been wanting in discretion, especially in his relations with women. ILe had been equally imprudent in his utterances on some of the certainties of Calvinistic doctrinc.-Milton, by M. Pattison, ch. 10.
1168. CONTROVERSY prevented, Maryland. The provincinl legislature in 1649 . . . cuncterl that no person believing in the fundamental dactrines of Claristianity should, on aceount of his rellgions principles or pructices, he in uny wise distressed. . . . Freedom of conscience was reiterated. . . . It was declared a finenble offence for citizens to upply to enel other the opprobrious ummes used in religious controversy. While Massaclansetts was attempting by proseription to establish Puritan: sm, . it sometimes liappened in those days that Protestants escuping from Protestants found an asylum with the Cutloolic colonists of the Chesupeake.-Riniratio's U.S., eh. 26.
1167. CONTROVERSY, Ridiculous. Milton. Milton's " Defensio Secunda" came out in May, 1654. In this piece (written in Latin) Morus is throughont assumed to he the author of the "Clamor," and as such is pursued througli many pages in a strain of invective, in which hanter is mingled with ferocity. The Hague tittle-tattle about Morus's love-affairs is set forth in the pomp of Milton's loftiest Latin. Somorous periods eould hardly he more disproportioned to their material content. To have kissed a girl is painted as the bhekest of crimes. The subline and the ridiculous are here blended without the step lietween. Milton descends even to abuse the publisher, Vlac, who had ofticinlly signed lis name to Morus's preface. The mixture of fanatical choler and grotesque jocularity, in which he rolls forth his clarges of incontinence against Morus, and of petty knavery against Vlac, are only saved from being unseemly by being ridiculous. The comedy is complete when we remember that Morus land not written the "Clamor," nor Vlac the prenace. Milton's rage blinded him; he is mad Ajax castigating innocent sheep instead of Acheans.-Milton, BY M. Pattison, eh. 10.
1168. CONTROVERSY, Spirtt of. Constantinople. [Rcign of Theodosius.] T'heir diocese enjoyed a frec importation of vice and error from every province of the empire; the eager pursuit of religious controversy afforded a new occupation to the busy idleness of the metropolis ; and we may credit the assertion of an intelligent observer, who describes, with some pleasantry, the effeets of their loquacious zcal. "This eity," says he, " is full of mechanies and slaves, who are all of them profonnd theologians, and preach in the shops and in the strects. If you desire a man to change a piece of silver, he informs you whercin the Son differs from the Futher ; if you ask the price of a loaf, you are told, ly way of reply, that the Son is inferior to the Father."Gibbon's Rome, ch. 27.
1169. CONVENTS, Refuge in. Fear of Vire. [Sammel Johason said of religious orders:] "It is as unreasonable for a man to go into a Carthusian convent for fear of being inmoral, as for a man to cut off his lamels for fear he should steal. There is, indeed, great resolution in the immediate act of dismembering himself; but when that is once done, he hats no longer any merit; for though it is out of his power to steal, yet he may all his life be a thief in his heart. So when a inan has once become a Carthusian, he is obliged to continue so, whether he chooses it or not. Their silence, too, is absurd. We reard in the Gospel
of the apostles being sent to preach, but not to hold their tongues. All severity that does not tend to incrense good or prevent evil is idle. I suid to the lady abbess of a convent, 'Mudum, you are lacre not for the love of virtue, lut the fear of vice,' She said she should rememher this as long us she lived."- Boswela's JoHnson, p. 275.
1170. CONVERSATION, Care in. Cito. [At the hospitable tuble of Cuto the Censor] eonversation generally turned upon the praises of great and excellent men among the Romans; as for the land and the unworthy, no mention was made of them, for he would not allow in his romplany one word, either good or bad, to he suid of such kind of men, - Pletancits caro.
1171. CONVERSATION, Corrupting. Mary Stuart. [Mary Qucen of Scuts.] One of those mistresses, Lady Jeves, 1 dissipated woman, eclebrated by Brantome for the notoriety of her adventures, was the confidante of the queen. She had retained for Bothwell an admiration which survived their intimasy. The queen, who anmsed herself by interrogating her confidunte regarding the exploits and amours of her old fuvorite, allowed herself to be gradually attracted toward him by a sentiment which, at first, assimed the uppearance of a mere good-matured curiosity. The confidante, divining, or believing she divined, the yet unexpressed desires of the yucen, introduced Bothwell one evening into the garden, and even to the apartment of her mistress. This secret meeting forever sculed the ascendancy of Bothwell over the tueen. -Laman. Tine's Queen of Scots, p. 17.
1172. CONVERSATION, Gifts for. Samuel Johnson. In our way to the club to-nigi.t, when I regretted that Goldsmith would, upon every occasion, endeavor to sline, by which he often exposed himself, Mr. Langton observed that he was not like Áddison, who was content with the fame of his writings, and did not aim ulso at excellency in conversation, for which he found himself unfit; and that he said to a lady who complained of his having talked little in company, "Madam, I have but nine pence in ready money, but I can draw for a $£ 1000$." I olsserved that Goldsmith luad a great deal of gold in his cabinet, but, not content with that, was alwnys taking out his purse. JoIrnson: "Jes, sir, and that so often an entpty purse !"-Bos WELL'S JOIINSON, 1. 219.
1173. CONVERSATION, Limit of. Bendleather." [Walter] Scott tells a story of Clerk's leing once baftled-almost for the first time-by a stranger in a stage-coach, who would not, or could mot, talk to him on any subject, until at last Clerk addressed to him this stately remonstranee: "I have talked to you, my friend, on all the ordinary subjects-liternture, farming, merchandise, gaming, game-laws, horse-races, suits-at-law, polities, swindling, blasphemy, and philosophy-is there any one subject that ,you will favor me by opening upon "" "Sir," replied the inscrutable stranger, "can you say anything clever about 'bend-leather?'" [Clerk was Scott's friend.]-IIUTron's Life of Scotre, ch. 6 .
1174. CONVERSATION vs. Talk. Samuel Johnson. Though his usual vhrase for conver-
mation was talk, yet he mule a distinetion; for when he once tolit me that he dined the day before at a friend's house, with "a very pretty company," and I asked him if there was good conversation, he naswered, "No, sir; we had talk enough, hut no conversation; there was nothing discussed."-Buswela's Jounson, p. 488.
1175. CONVERSION, Clear, Jh/n Bunyan. "One day," he says, "ns I was travelling into the country, musing on the wickedness of my lient, unt considering the enmity that whs in me to God, the scripture cane into my mind, - He hath made pence through the bood of LIis cross.' I saw that the justice of God and my sinful soul could embrace nud kiss carh other. I was remdy to swoom, not with grief and tronhle, but with solid joy and peace." Everything became clear: the Gospel history, the lirth, the life, the death of the Saviour ; how gently lle gave Himself to be nailed on the cross for his (Bunynn's) sake. "I saw Him in the spirit," he goes on, "a man on the right band of the Father, pleading for me, anil have seen the manner of Ilis eoning from heaven to juige the world with glory."-Fhoude's Iunyin, ch. 3.
1176. CONVERSION demanded, Perurians. The Emperor Attabalipa, at the approach of the Spaniards, had drawn up his army near the city of Quito. Pizarro began with offering terms of friendship, which heing disregarded, he prepared bimself for a hostile assamit. $X$ inonk andvanced in the front of the army, holding in his hand a Bible, and told the incei Attabalipa, by means of an interpreter, that it was absolutely necessary for his salvation that he should helieve all that was contained in that book. He then proceeded to set forth the doctrine of the eremtion, the fall of Adam, the incarnation of our Saviour, the redemption of man, the power of the apostles, and the transmission of their authority by succession to the Pope of Rome, concluding with the donation made by this Pope to Ferdinand and Isabella, the predecessors of the Emperor Charles V., of all the regions in the New World. In consequence of this clear deduction, he ordered the inca immediately to embrace the Christian faith and acknowledge the pope's supremney. The terrors of a cruel death prevailed on Attabalipa to receive the sacrament of baptism; and immediately thereafter he was strangled at a stake. The same punishment was inflicted on several of the Peruvian chiefs, who, from a principle of generous magnanimity, chose rather to suffer death than disclose the treasures of the empire to its inhuman and insatiable invaders.-Tytler's Mist., Book 6, ch. 21.
1177. CONVERSION, Intellectian. Constantine. The sublime theory of the gospel had made a much fainter impression on the heart than on the understanding of Constantine bimself. He pursued the great object of his ambitlon through the dark and bloody paths of war and policy; and after the victory he abandoned himself, without moderation, to the abuse of his fortunc. . . . As he gradually advanced in the knowledge of truth, he proportionally declined in the practice of virtue; and the same year of his reign in which be convened the council of Nice was polluted by the execution, or
rather murder, of his eldest som.-Gmmon's Rome, th. 20.
1178. CONVERSION, Peculiar. Mirtin Luther. In the your 1 iflo an Augustinian monk walked, with desolate heart, the strects of Rome, and, turning away from the pomp of her charches and the corruptions of the Vationn, solght relief to his nwakencd sonl by ascending, on his knees, with peasmats mad beggars, the stairease of Pilate, which wins surposed to have ben trodden hy Christ at His trial, mud is now enelosed nas the Lateran Palace. Whale pansing on the sueressive steps to werp and pay, a voire from heaven seemed to cry within hinh, "The just shall live by faith." It was the voice of npostolical Christianity, and the announcement of the Reformation. Ine thed from the superstitions sceme. - Stevess' Mermodism, vol. 1, p. 19.
1179. CONVERSION, Remarkable. Menry Dorsey Gough. He was a young man of great wealth, residing at Perry Mall, about twelve miles from Bultimore, in one of the most spacious and elegant residences in Anerich at that time.
IIis wife had been deeply impressed hy the Methodist preaching, but he forbade her to hear them again. While revelling with wine and gay contpamions, one evening it was proposed that they should divert themselves by going together to a Methodist assembly. Asbiry was the preacher, and no godless thiversion could be fonad in his presence. "What nomsense," explaimed one of the convivialists, as they returnetl-" what nonsense have we heard to-night!" "No," exclaimed Gough, startling them with suthen surprise"no; what we have heard is the trath, the truth' as it is in Jesns." "I will never hinder you again from hearing the Methoolists," he said as he entered his house and met his wife. The impression of the sermon was so profound that he could no longer enjoy his necustomed pleasures. He became deeply scrious, und at last melancholy, " nad was near destroying himself," unter the awakened sense of his misspent life. . . . [His converted slaves were happier than he, with all his luxuries.] He went to his chamber, leaving a large company of friends at his table; there he threw himself upon his knees and implored the merey of God, until he received conscious pardon and peace. In a transport of joy he went to his company, exclaiming, "I have found the Methodist's blessing-I have found the Methodist's God! "- Strevens' M. E. Cnurch, vol. 1, p. 237.
1180. - - Johen Buny/an. Bunyan hat been bred a tinker, and had served as a private soldier in the Parlimmentary army. Early in his life he had been fearfully tortured hy remorse for his youthful sins, the worst of which seem, however, to have been sucin as the world thinks venial. His keen sensibility and his powerful imagination made his internal contlicts singularly terrible. He fancied that he was under sentence of repromation, that he had cominitted blasphemy against the IIoly Ghost, that he had sold Christ, that he was actunlly possessed by a demon. Sometimes loud voices from lieaver cricd out to warn him. Sometimes fiends whispered impious suggestions in his ear. He saw visions of distant mountain-tops, on which the sun shone brightly, but from which he was sep-
arated by a waste of suow. He felt the devil behind him pulling his clothes. He thought that the brind of Cain had been set upon him, He feared that he was about to burst asumder like Judas. II is mentalagony disordered his health. One day he shook like a man in the palsy. On another day he felt a fire within his breast. It is dillicult tounderstand how he survived sufferings so intense and so long continued. At length the clonds broke. From the depths of despuir the penitent passed to a state of serene felicity. An irresistible impulse now urged him to impart (o) others the blessings of which he was himself possessed. Ite joined the Baptists. - Macablay's Eno., ch. 7 .
1181. $\qquad$ Adam Clatk: Whenhe was a young man a preacher asked him, "Do you think that Gool, for Christ's sake, has forgiven your sins ?" "No, sir; I lave no evidence of this," the youth replied. He was directed to pray for it, and the passing word was " like a nail in a sure place." He accompanied his mother to a chass meeting, and soon was fervently seeking the spiritual life of which he heard its simple members speak. ILe sought it through much mental anguish. . . One morning, in deep distress, he went out to his work in the fields; he legan, but could not proceal. He fell on his knees on the carth, and prayed, but scemed to be without ability to utter even a broken supplication. . . . Itis physical strength seems to have departed from him. Ile again endeavored to pray. . but the thickest darkness settled on his somil. Ife fell flat on his face, and tried to pray. LIis agonies were indescribable. Ite says he seemed forever separated from Gool. Denth. . . [would have been welcome, if it lad brought an end to his painful feelings?. No fear of hell produced these terrible condlicts. . . . Where to go, what to do, and what to say he knew not; even the words of prayer at last fuited. . .: He experienced a sense of the displeasure of a holy God for having sinned against IIm. . . . Passing throngh this agony, he felt strongly in his soul, " Pray to Christ :". . . he looked up contidently to the Saviour of sinners, his agony subsided, his soul hecome calm. He examined his conscience, and found it no longer a register of sins aguinst God. Ite searehed for his distress, but conkl not tind it. . . . A change had taken place within him for which he had no name. Ile sat down upon the ridge where he had heo working, filled with inetrable delight. Ile felt a sudden transition from darkness to light. He was like a person who had entered a new world. . . . Ite could draw nigh to God with more contidence than he ever could to his carthly father. [Thus did this moral young man begin that Christima life which adorned and sametified the eminent scholarship of his riper years.] -stevens Methodism, vol. $2, \mathrm{p}$. 286 .
1182. CONVERSION, Results of. Constantine. The publicestablishment of Christianity may be considered as one of those important and domestic revolutions which excite the most lively curiosity, and afford the most valuable instruction. The victories and the civil policy of Constantine no longer influence the state of Europe; but a considerable portion of the globe still retains the impression which it received from the conversion of that monareh; and the ecolesiastical institu-
tions of his reign we still commecteal, by an indissoluble chain, with the opinions, the passions, and the interests of the present geveration.-Gis. mos'r Rome, ch. 20.
1188. CONVERSION, Sudden. Among UTater, Mountains. "Are there any drunkards here "" eried a Methodist itherant, ins he preached amid a mongrel multitude [in the open air]. "Yes, 1 am one," replied a sobbing Irishman, who, returning intoxionted toward his home, had stepped askle to the assembly, supposing it was witnesshag a corktight; and from that day he was not only rechaimed from his long-egntrmed viee, but bermme a gemuine Christian.-Stevens' Metinonsm, vol. 1, p. 284.
1181. CONVERSIONS, Slow. Mrihomet. Three years were silatly employed in the conversion of fourteren proselytes, the thest-fruits of his mission : but in the fourth year he assumed the prophetie ofller, aud resolving to impart to his family the light of divine truth, he prepared a lam-quet-a lamb, as it is said-und a howl of milk, for the entertainment of forty guests of the ruce of Itashem. "Friends and kinsmen," said Mahomet to the assembly, " 1 offer you, and I alone can offer, the most precions of gifts-the treasures of this world und of the world to cenme. God has commanded me to call you to 1 is service. Who among you will support my burden? Who mong you will he my companion and my vizier?" No answer was returned, till the silence of astonishment and doubt and contempt was at length broken by the impatient conrage of Ali. a youth in the fourteenth year of his age. " 0 proplet, I am the man ; whosoever rises agaiast thee I will dush out his teeth, tear ont his eyes, break his legs, rip up his belly. O prophet, I will be thy vizicrover them." Mabomet areepted his offer with transporit.-Gbbos's Rome, ch. 50.
118.5. CONVERSIONS by the Sword. Charlemagne. Charlemagne traversed the entire territory [of the Saxons] to its western extremity, receiving the submission of the inhabitants, and causing them to be baptized by thousands by the army of priests who aceompanied his march. But these conversions, as one of the chroniclers observes, being made at the point of the sword, were of necessity insincere.-stedentse Fhance, ch. 5, \& 5, p. 6.5 .
1186. CONVERT, A renegade. Lord Siunderlinel. Sunderland [prime minister of James II.], less scrupulous and less sensible of shame, resolved to atone for his late moderation, and to recover the royal contidence by an act which, to a mind impressed with the importance of religious teuth, mist have appeared to be one of the most thagitions of crimes, and which even men of the world regard an the last excess of baseness. . . . The renegrale protested that he had been long convinced of the impossibility of finding salvation out of the commanion of Rome, and that his conscience would not let him rest till he had renounced the beresies in which he had been brought up. The news spread fast. At all the coffechouses it was told how the prime-minister of England, his feet bare, and a taper in his hand, had repaired to the royal chajel and knocked humbly for admittance ; how a priestly voice from within had demanded who was there ; how Sunderland ham mate answer that a poor simer who
hat long wandered from the true Church implored her to receive and to absolve him ; how the doors wero opened; nul how the neophyte partook of the holy mysteries.-Macaulay's Enc., ch. 8.

11s7. CONVICTION, Popular. Jorn of Are. Her sunctity seizel the hemets of the jeople. In a moment all were for her. Women, ladies, citGzens' wives, ull flocked to see her at the honse where she whs stanying, with the wife of an alvocute to the parliament, and all returned full of emotion. Men went there tex) ; and fombitlors, advocates, old hardened judires, who had sulfereeal themselves to be taken thither fincralulonsly, when they lad hatard laer wept everlastle woinen did, and said, "The maid is of God."-Micrielet's donn of Anc, p. 10.
1188. CONVICTION, Prayer for. Ciory Mint. ler. When ronversing with twomiversity friembs -formerly his compmaions in wordly pidasumes and mmasemonts-he bold them how lappy he was, and urged them anso to seek the Lord. To this, however, they repliad, "Wedonot feel that, we ure sinners," upon which he knelt town in their presence. asking God to convince flem of their lost contition loy mature, nud afterward went into his bedroom, where he continued to pray for them. Upon returning to his sittingroom he foumid the two yonaig nen in tears ; for Gool, by Ilis Spirit, in auswer to prayer, had convinceal them both of sin. From that time a work of grace commenced in their heats, and they became devoted servants of the Lord Jesis. Life of MUller. p. 13.
1180. CONVICTION of Sin. Rev. John Nelson. [John Nelson, who berame one of Wesley's most successful preachers, was a man of good morals from lis youth. 1lismind became deeply agitated on religions subjects. He went to the Established Church and to dissenters' nectings, visiting chapel after chapel, but found no relicf.] He became morbidly despondent; he slept little, and often awoke from terrible dreams, dripping with sweat, and shivering with terror. "He went to hear Wesley preach.] "My heart," he says, " beat like the peadulam of a clock, and when he spoke I thought his wholediscourse was aimerl at ine." "This mam," he said to himself, "can tell the secrets of my breast; he has shown me the remerly for my wretehedness, even the blood of Christ." [He soon found the peace lie hat bern seeking.]-Steveas' Methodism, vol. 1, p. 177.
1190. CONVICTIONS maintained. Mrusachusetts Colony. The colony had been much vexed by the efforts of the [London] managers to thrust on them a minister of the Established Church. Was it not to avoid this very thing that they had come to the wilds of the New Worlh? Shond the tyranny of the prelates follow them even across the sea and into the widderncss? There was dissension and strife for awhile; the English managers withhelel support ; oppression was resorted to ; the stores intendel for the colonists were sold to them at three prices; and they were obliged to borrow money at sixty per cent. But no exactions could break the spirit of the Pilgrims ; and the conflict ended with the purchase of whatever rights the London proprietors had in the colony. -Ridpatio's U. S., eh. 13.
1191. CONVICTIONS, Realistic. John Bunyan. More than ever he was convinced that he

Wha possessed by the devil. IIe "compared limesef tu a chilh currled off by a gypsy." "Kick sometimes I din," he says, " ant scream and ery, but yet I was ins lound in the wings of temptation, and the wind would bear me awny." "I linssed the dog umd toml, mul counted tho pondition of everything that Gorl had made far better than this trealfill state of mine. The dog or horse hal uo soml to perislo under the everhasting weight of hell for sin, is mine was like to do."-Fholde's Brayan, th. 3.
1192. CONVICTIONs, strong. John Brmy/m. To bumyan the future life of Christimity whs a reality in certain ns the next day's sumrise; ancl he could have bedn happy on bread mul water if he could have folt himself prepared to enter it. Wever recated being seremed better off than he was. Ile was sorry that God lath made him it man. II E "blessed the condition of the hirds, housts, aum fishes, for thry hal not a siuful nathare. They were not ohnoxious to the whath of God ; they wre not to go to hell-tire after death." He veralled the texts which spoke of (Christ and forgiveness. Ite tried to persuate limself that Christ rared for him. Ite could have talked of Christ's love and mercy "even to the very prows which sat on the plonghed land lefore him." But lie was too sincere to satisfy himself with formulas and phrases. II conild not, he would not, profess to be convinced that things would go well with him when he was not convinced. Fhocde's Benvan, rli. 3.
1193. -- Conversion. [Benjamin Aboot relates the following incident:] A Qinker woman went from [his] preaching under strong conviction and such anguish of mind that she paid no nttention to her family, not even to her suckling chidd. Early in the morning I was sent for; when I arrived she was sitting with both handes clenehed fast in the lair of her hamd, crying out, "Lord, have mercy on me ! Save, Lord, or I perish!" I told her to pray in fath ; to look to Jesus, nud lay hold on the promises, and God would have merey on her; but she said, "I cannot pray." I said, "You do pray very well; go on." I then knceled down and prayed; three pious women who were present did likewise. . The distressed woman appenred to be worse, jiko one going distractiol. I then sang. When the last worts were sung . . . I kneeled down; in a few minutes she clapped lier hands togetherand cried, "My Lord, my Gorl, my Father l" Her soul was immediately set at liberty, nod she sprang up, rejoicing mad giving glory to God.-Sterens M. E. Cumucir, vol. 1, p. 257.
1194. CO-OPERATION, Impossible. Jumes $I I$. [The Dutch ambassador to Lomion,] Dykvelt, reported that James was bitterly mortitied by the conduct of the prince and princess [William of Orange und Mary his wife, the daughter of James]. "My nephew's duty," said the king, " is to strengthen my liands; but he has always taken a pleasure in crossing me." Dykvelt answred that in matters of private concern his Highness had shown, and was ready to show, the greatest deference to the king's wishes ; but that it was scarcely reasonable to expect the aid of a Protestant prince against the Protestant religion. -Macaulay's Eng., ch. 7, p. 226.
1195. CO-OPERATION in Manufactures. Seventeenth Century. There is the remnant of an old
system of co-operative indiustry in the " tributer" system of their [the Cornish tinners'] mining lalor, which asslgns each man it rewird dilferent from the ordinary system of wages. The Cornisi fisheries were condincted on the same principie, which has probably prevailed from very remote times. The same system of co-operation prevalied in one of the industries of somerset-shire-the cheese-making of Chedidur-for whinh Fuller has the characteristic name of "Joinriniries." $\Lambda$ il the cowkecpers united in manuring the common upon which the cows fed. Every one brought his milk to a common room, where the qumatity was mensured and recorded. The making of a grent cheese went duly forward : and when the milk of $a$ poor man who kept but one cow was sullecient for one cherse, he reecived his cheese. The rich owner of many cows had his retirn earlier, but the joor man was sure of his just slare.-Kintarts Exu., voi. 5, ch. 1, p. 14 .
1196. CORONATION ceremony. Frankis. The kings of the Fronks had hitherto heren inangurated by a ceremony peeniar to the Gothic nation. Sented on a shield, they were carried through the ranks, and received the homage of the army. Pepin, aware of the violenee he ham done to human institutions, was anxious to impress the helief that his right to the erown was of hemveniy origin. He adopted from sicripture the ceremony of consecration by holy oil, and was unointed by the hands of Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz; and this ceremony became ever after an established usage in the coromation of Christian princes.-TyTLem's IIIs'r., Jook 6, ch. 2.
1107. CORONATION a personal Act. At Notre Darre. [The Senate hud chosen and prorlaimed him emperor. The pope was brought from Italy to consecrate the ceremony of coronation.] The pope anointed the emperor, blessed the sword mad seeptre, and as he appronched to take up the crown, Napoleon firmly and with dignity took it in his own hand and placed it limself upon his head. This characteristie act produceal an indescribable effect upon the assembiy.-Anbotte's Napoleon 13., vol. 1, ch. 28.
1198. CORPOLENCE, Distinguished, Lou $i s$ VI. Louis VI., surnamed Le Gros from his corpuleney, was unquestionally one of the ablest and leist sovereigns who have filled the throne of France,-S'tudents' Fimanee, ch. 7, § 21, p. 126.
1199. CORPULENCE, Inactive, Charles the Fut. Emperor Churles the Fat, youngest som of Louis the German . . . was utterly unworthy of the lofty position to which fortume had raised lim. He was devoid both of military and political talent; his corpulence rendered lim inactive; he was cruel, treacherons, cowardly.Students' France, cli. 6, § 7, p. 92.
1200. CORRESPONDENT, Burdensome. Cromvell. [One of his daughters married Ireton.] She was caliod Bridget. Her enlightened intelleet and fervent piety made her the habitual confidante of all her father's religious feeiings. We may trace in some scraps of his letters to this young female the constant preoccupation of his mind. "I do not write to your husband, because he replies by a thousand letters to every one that I address to him. This makes him sit
up too late ; besides, I have mann other things to ntend to at present."-Lamabicisis's Chomwelal, p. 34.
1201. CORRUPTION, Audadous, Citiline. Catiline, being prosectated for some great offence, corrupted the juiges. When they had given their veribet, though he was aequitted only by a majority of two, he said he lund put himself to 11 nerefless expense ha hribing oure of those judges, for it wonld lave been sullle ion to have lad a majority of one.-Phevaneris Cubeo.
1202. CORROPTION denled. Pr lagiom, In the tifth century arose the Prehgian herew. The nuthors of it were Pelagius mat celesthes, the former a mative of Britain, the latter of frelmot. These men looked upon the adoetrines rommonly received concerning the original comption of lomman mature, and the neressity of divine arace to enlighten the understanding und purify the henrt, is prejudicial to the progrese loth of religion mat virtue, ami toming to bull mankind into a presumptuous and fatal security: They maintaned that these doctrines were equaliy false and pernidious; that the sins of our trst parents were imputed to them alone, and not to their posterity; that we derive no corruption from their fill, but are born as pure and unspotted as Adam cume from the hands of his Maker... that mankind are capable of arriving at the highest degree of piety and virtue, by the use of their own matural faculties and powers. -TYTLeis's IIst., Book 6, wh. 3.
1203. CORRUPTION, Eccleslastical. Pipal Throne. Amid these contentions of parties it became a usual practice to adijust the difference by setting the popedom up to public salde, and disposing of it to the highest bidider ; and bishopric and inferior benctices were tilled in the sume manner. Benedict VilI. and John XIX., two brothers, publicly bought the popeciom ono after another, and on the death of the latter it was purchased in a similur manner for a clitid of ten years of age, Benedict IN.-Tymbers IIs'r., Book 6, ch. 4.
1204. $\square$ . Ticelfth Century. Corrupt as the Church of Itome was, there is reason to believe that if the church had been overthrown in the twelfth or even in the fourteenth century, the vacmat space would have been oceupied by some system more corrupt still. There was then, through the greater part of Europe, very littie knowledige, and that little was confined to the clergy. Not one man in five hundred could have spelled his way through a psalm. Books were few and costly. The art of printing was unknown. Copies of the Bible, inferior in beauty and clearness to those which every cottager may now command, sold for prices which many priests couid not afford to give. It was obviously impossible that the laity shouh search the Scriptures for themselves. It is probable, therefore, that, as soon as they had put off one spirituad yoke, they would have put on another.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 1, p. 42.
1205. CORRUPTION, Governmental. Rman. [In 399 the ambitions cunuch Eutropius was made consui.] Claudian . . says this infamous broker of the empire appreciates and divides the Roman provinces from Mount Hæmus to the Tigris. One man, at the expense of his villa, is
mule proconsul of Asin ; a second purchases Syrim with hls wife's jewels; und a third lanents thint he has exchnnged lifs putermal estate for the government of Bithynia. In the nutechamber of Eutropias a large tablet is exposed to public view, which marks the respective pribes of the provinces. The dilferent valase of Pontas, of Galatia, of laydia, is necurntely distingulished. Lyeia may be obtained for so mmay thonsand pleces of gold; lut the opuleme of $I^{\prime}$ hrygia will reguire a more considerable sum. The enanuch wishes to ohliterate, hy tho genernl disgraco, his personal ignominy; andas be has leen sold lafinself, he is desirous of selling the rest of mankind. In the eager contention, the balance, which contains the fate und fortunes of the provinace, of ten trembles on the bemm ; nud till one of the scales is inclinet ly a superior weight, the mind of the impartind julge remains in anxions suspense. -Ginhon's Jiome, ch. 3iz.
1206. $\qquad$ English. [In 1616] Sir Fulk Greville paid $£ 4000$ for the chaneellorship) of the Exclaepuer. Inferior phaces went to the highest bidder.-KNiant's ENo., vol. 3, ch. ¿23, j. 364.
1207. $\qquad$ By Ministry. The borough of IIull, in the reign of Charles 11., chose us member of Purlianent Andrew Marvell, a gentemur of little or no fortune, und maintained him in London for the service of the public. With a view to bribe him, his old school-fellow, the Lord Trensurer Imaby, went to hinn in his gurret. At parting, the Lord Trensurer slipped into his hunds an order upon the Treasury for £1000, and then went into his chariot. Marvell looked nt the paper, und called after the Treasurer, "My Lord, I request another monment." They went up again to the garret, and Juck, the servant loy, was callerl. "Jack, what lime l for dinner yesterday ?" "Don't you remember, sir, you latd the little shoulder of mutton that you asked me to bring from a woman in the matet?" "Very right. What have I for dinner to-day?" "Don't you know, sir, that yon made ne lay up the bhalebone to broil ?" ""Tis so, very right. Go away. My lord, do you hear that? Andrew Marvell's diuner is pro. vided; there's your piece of paper, I want it not. I kuew the sort of kindness you intended. 1 live here to serve my constituents. The Ministry way sek men for their purpose; I an not one."

120w. CORRUPTION, Judicial, Rommens. As it wats reasomahly ajpmelambled that the integrity of the judgre might be biassed if his interest was concerned or lifis aflections were engraged, the strictest regulations were established to exclude any preson, without the specind dispensation of the entperor, from the goverument of the province whare he was born ; and to prolibib the governor or his son from contracting marriage with a mative or an inhabitant; or from purchasing slaves, lands, or houses within the extent of his jurisdiction. Notwithatnanding these rigorous precantions, the Emperor Constantine, after a reign of twenty-five years, still deplores the venal and oppressive admir.stration of justice, and expresses the warmest indignation that the audience of the judge, his despatch of business, his seasonable delays, and his tinal sentence were publiely sold, either by himself ow by the
oftleers of lais court. The continmance, and por, hups the impunity, of these crimes is nttested by the repetlion of fimpotent laws nusl ineffectual mentees.- Gimmon's lRoms., ch, 17.
1900. CORROPTION, Offictal. IRmans. The [aptlvo Gothas] Imrlmrians, who eonsldered their armes us the eusigns of honor num the pledges of suffoty, were disposed to offer a price, Which the lant or avariee of the Imperint oftleers was casily tempted to necerpit. 'lopreserve their arms, the lamgaty wirrione ronsestex, with some relactance, to prostitute their wives or their datighters; the clamras of a bemuteous madd or a eonacly hoy sercured the comaivance of the finspertors, who sometimes cast an eyo of covet. ousmess on the friagod cmipets mad linen garments of their new nllides, or who satcritleed their duty to the mema comsjaderation of tilling their farms with enttle and their houses with slaves. I'he Gotlis, with urms in their launds, were permitted to enter the bonts; and when their strength was collected on the othor side of the river, the finmense chanf which was spread over the plains and the hills of the Jawer Masia assumed in threatening and even hostile aspect.-Gimbon's Rome, ch. 26.
1210. - - Senator Verres. Verres held his province for three years. He was suprome judge in all civil and eriminal cases. He negotinted with the parties to every suit which was brought lefore him, and then sold his dechsions. He eonfiscated estates on fletitious aceusutions. The island was rich in works of art. Verres had a taste for such things, and seized without scruple the finest productions of Pruxiteles or Zeuxis. If those who were wronged dared to complain, they were sent to forced labor nt the quarries, or, as dend men tell no tales, were put out of the world. Ite had an understanding with the pirates, which throws light upon the serret of their impunity. $\boldsymbol{A}$ shipful of then were bronglit into Messina as prisoners, and were sentenced to be executed. A handsome brobe was paid to Verres, and a number of Sicilinns whon he wished ont of the why were brought ont, viled, and gagged that they might not he recornizer, und were linngerl as the pirates' substitutes. By these methods Verres was acrused of havingr rathered out of Sicily three quaters of a million ol our money. Two thirds he calculated on having to spend in corrupting the consuls and the court before which le might be prosecuted.-Frovise's C.Escult, ch. 9.
1211. CORRUPTION, Political. Romans. [Cissar and Pompey tricel to ruin ench other.] And all runks of men were so corrupted that tubles were publicly set out, "pon which the candidates for oftices were professedly realy to pay the people the price of their votes; mid the people came not only to give their voices for the nam! who had boughat thens, lut with all manner of offensive weapons to firht for lim. Hence it often haprened that they did not part without pollntiag the tribunal with blood and murder, and the city was a perpetual scene of anarehy. In this dismal situation of thi) $s$, in these storms of epidemic madness, wise men thought it would be huppy if they ended in nothing worse than monarciny. Nay, there were many who serupleal not to dechare publicly that monarchy'was the only cure for the desperaie disorders of the

State, and that the physichan ought to be phtehed upon who would apply that remerly with the gentest hand ; by which they hinted at Powney. - Pleutahehes Cemail.
1212. $\qquad$ E'ayland.

The machinery of both sides [Whig und Tory] was malimited bribery. The degrmathon of the briber was us great ins that of the bribed. Berkelley writes in 1721: "This corruption has berome a national crime, havhag inferfed the lowest as well as the highest momg has." - Kintint's Dixi., vol. i, ch. 4, 1. 5it.

121ib. CORRUPTION, Shameful. l'rauris liar. com. He was charged hy the Commons, before the Lords, with twaty-two acter of hribury and rorruption. He uttempted nodrleme. De made a distanct confension in writing of the rharges Drought maninst him. And when a deputation of peres asked if that confession was hisown volmatary act, he repliod: "It ismy act, my hama, my henrt. O my dards, spare a broken berd," IIr was thed $\mathrm{e}^{\prime}+0,000$ and sentenced to imprisonment in the Tower during the king's plename. -

121. CORRUPTION of Statesmen. Einglixh. [In 16as the Itonses of ['arliament diselosed] the frightenf romption hy which matesimen in power and statesmen in opposition were mover (1) support, or to resist, some memsure in which large pecuniary interests were involved; or to sereen some public delinguent. Guy, a member of Parliament mod Socretary of the Treasury, was sent to the Tower for receiving a bribe in romnertion with some impuiries into the comblut of a colonel of a regiment, who had appropriated the money with which he ought to lave paid the quarters of his troops. Trevor, the Speaker of the Honse of Commons, was proved to have rercival a bibe of 1000 guinems from the corporation of Loudon, for assisting in passing an act for the relief of the orphans and other crediturs of the city of London. JIe had to pat the question from the chair, whether he himself was guilty of a high crime mad misulememor; and had to say "The ayes have it." IIe was expelleal the honse. The East India Company had spent $£ 107,000$ in secret service moncy. . . Sir Thomas Cook, the chairman of the company, had the mangement of these delicate matters.

In his plate in Parliament he refused to answer inupiries. The Commons then passed a bill compelling him to answer, inder enormons pemaltics. Upon the bill going to the Upper House, the Duke of Lueds spoke strongly against the bill, and, laying his hand on his breast, protested that he was entirely disinterested in the matter. The inguiries went on, implicating others ; and the Commons finally impeached Thomas, Duke of Leeds, President of the Comacil, for that he did ugree with the merchants trading to the East Indies, for 500 guineas, to procure their charter of contirmation. The king's [William III.] persomal friend, Porthand, was fomal to have been proof against these temptations, having refused a bribe of $£^{2} 50,000$. - Kniout's Eng., vol. 5, eh. 12, p. 177.
1215. CORRUPTION, Unabashed. James II. [Sunderland was his prime-minister.] What sums he made by selling places, titles, and pardons can only be conjectured, lint must lave been enormous. James seemed to thke a pleastre in
lomiling with wealth one whom he regarded ny his own convert [to Rommism]. All hues, all forfeltures, went io Sumberlaud. On every grant toll was path to lilm. If any suitor ventured to nak my linvor tirectly from the klage the nuswer was, "Unve you spoken to my Lard Iressident $\%$ " Gur beld man veltured to saly that the Sord I'resident got all the mon'y of the comirt. "Well," replied his Majesty, " he deserves it nll." We shatl sermerely overrate the amomit of the minis-
 it must be remembered that fortumes of Liso, (0) a year were la his time rurer than forthones of
 (h. ! ; p) 4u!.

1211, CORRUPTION, Unlversal. Wiqn of
 Iy corrupt It was an me of mixersal aboses. Lomal mapistrates were inthened by the pettiwh gilla, anil were called" hasket- jnistienes.". . Goon the highest branch of this rotem tree sat Framef Bacom, Viveount it. Almms, the great
 C'ommens, belfor the Larils, with twenty- two arts of bribery aml corruption. Ife allempted no defenere. . . He made a distime ronfession in writing. [a, b. 10:1.]-Kxinur's Eva.. vol. 3 , (h. id, p. ikN.
1217. CORRUPTION unrentrainable. liy lam. [In 12an Purliament enarted] that no king's othrer should take any reward to do his onlice, such conatmont being one of the many prool's of the inelldienty of law to restrain corruption; for within fourteen years there were only two juiges ont of tifteen who were not fomul guily of the erossest extortions. - Kivunts Excr., vol. 1, ch. 25, p. $38 \%$.

121m. C08MOS, Phllosophy of the. Descartes. Ife sets ont upon this principle, that in order to form the universe, nothing else was reguisite but mafter and motion ; that extension is the essence of all loodies, and space being extended as well ns mater, there is no difference letween space und matter, conserpuently there is no void or vaelum in mature. Ite divides this homogracous mass of spare and matter into angular parts of a eubical form, lativing no interstices between them. "To these cubes," suys he, " the Author of Nature gave a rotatory motion round their axes, and likewise an impulse forward, which drives them round the sun as a centre." From the attrition of the purts in this rotation he supposes the plancts to be formed. 'This strnuge romance . . . seemed to explain several of the phenomena of nature.-Tytler'sllist., Buok 6, ch. 30.
1219. COUNSEL of the Dying. Lomis XIV. Lonisdid not long starvive the paritiration of his empire. He direl on the 1st of September, 1715, in the seventy-eighth your of his age. . . . The last words which he uttered, as reported by Madame Maintenon, who heard them, were the dietates equally of a wise and a magnanimons sparit; he called to him his grandson the dauphin, who stood by his bedside, und holding him between his arms give him his blessing, and said to him, "My son, you ure going to be a great king ; bo always a gool Christian. Do not follow my example with regard to war; endeavor to live in pence with your neighbors. Render to God what you owe to lim; follow always the most mod-
 und thas do that whind I have, unhapplly, not berel ubla to do. Take notice, my son: these nre my lins words, mind let them shik denp finto your mind-remember that kines die like other

1220. COUNSEL, Inopportune. I/fintios of
 nud hand, hellsurins gave nudienee to the dopmties of the people, who exthorted him to distrgard a compuest monorthy of his armes, to serk the Gothice king la at billd of butthe, mul, nither his vietory, to chuim, 'te the soverecign of Rome', the allegianne of the dependent ditis. "Whent I tratt with my ememes," replied the lommen chitef, with a hunghty smile, "I am more nerenstomed to give than to reedve commen; hat. 1 hold in she humd the citable ruin, nul fin the wher puncr mid frectom, suld is sicily now

1221. COUNSEL, Safety In. lhittle. [When the forcen of Willimun III. obluined thair crowning vietory over those of Jannew 11. at Ayhrim, the arme of the latter wis rommanderd by the Mariguis st. Ruth, a Fremell gemeral.] Si, Ruth hud made uble dispositions for the lnattle, bun, joulons of the Irish gencruls, hud kept his phans to himestf, mad when the was killed by a cumem shot eurly in the netion, there was no sue to succeed him. The Engllsh troons, in spite of the well-chomen pusition of their opponemte, tothlly ronteld Jumes' army.-An. Cethorida, "Асиным."
1222. COUNBELLOR, An evil. Riobert lirgnsem. [An exile from Bughand und promoter of the rebellion aguinst Junce Il.] Fergnson, who, evar since the denth of Chartes, hand been Mommonth's evil angel, had a suggestion ready. The duke had put himself into a fulse position hy derdining the royal titte. Had be dechred himself sovereign of England, hils cause woudd huve worn anhow of legnity. At present it was impossible to reconcile his Declurntion with the priaciples of the Constitution. It wisclenr that cither Mommomth or his uncle was righaf ful king. Monmonth did not venture to pronomince himself the rightful king, mad yet denied that his uncle was so. Those whon fought for Jumes fought for the only person who ventured to chaim the throne, and were, therefore, cleurly in their duty areording to the laws of the realm. Those who fourgh for Mommonth fought for some unknown polity, which was to be sit - 1 , by a convention not yet in existence. . . On the morning of the 20th of Thue he was proclaimed in the market-place of Tammon. His followers repented his new title with affectionate deleieht; but, as some confusion might have arisen if he had been called King James II., they commonly used the strunge mpleclation of King Mommonth. - Macaulay's Evi., cht. $\overline{\text { in }}, \mathrm{p} .544$.
1223. COUNSELLORS, Dangerous. Of Jumes II. But there wis at the court in small knot of Roman Catholies whose hearts hul been uleerated by old injuries, whose heals had been turned by recent elevation, who were impatient to climb to the highest honors of the State, nad who, having little to lose, were not troubled by thoughts of the day of reckor:ng. One of these was Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine in Ireland, and hustand of the Duchess of Cleveland.

Ilis title had notoriously Inern purchused hy his wife's dishomor mid hitwow. Ills fortme was sumall. lify tronker, maturally mugentle, had Ineoll exaypernted by his domeste vexutions, by the pubithe reprenclies, tum hy what he line 'underegone In the days of tha Popish Plot.
These men culted with ome woler for war on the constlintion of the ('hur ch mull the state. They told therir masere thet her owed it to hlts rellighon unid to the dignity of hle crown to stund firm ugulast the outury of herevical domugenges, mul ti) let the barlhanent see from the first that ho would be mastir in spite of opphostion, nud thent
 him a hard muster.-Macaulay's Exi., dle. O. 1. 43.

ILLI. COUNSELLORS, Whimalcal. "Wiwe
 frew milew of the Romim ontposts. The Rommens luy intrenched nemr' ('ermy. The Germmens were nt Cohmur. C'estar oiferred Imttle, whitich Ariovistus derlined. ('invary fighits humpered daily which led to mothing. Cuener then formed n secoul camp, smaller lint strongly fortited, within sight of the rememy mad thre wiwo laglons into it. Ariowhtus attuicken ham, but he was haten buck with loss. The "wise women" andvised him 10 try no more till the now mom. But (ansar would net wait for the nuon, nud fored ma engugement. The wives and dunghters of the dermunts rashed about their cminp, with stremming luir, mljuring their comntrymen to suve then from shavery. The Germmas fonght like herones, limt they could not stand agninst the short swor:l and humd-to-hand grupple of the legiomuries. Better arms mand better discipline mgrin asserted the superiority. . . . $\Lambda$ few swam the river ; a few, Ariovistus nmong them, escaped in bonts; nll the rest, men and women nlike, were cut down mad killed. - Fioude's Cxanis, cl. 14.
1225. COUNTERFEIT, Preserved by, Jeign of Numa. ['There was at IRome] in sucred buckler, or ancile, which was said to have dropped from heaven, which gave occasion to the foundution of n new college of prlests, who hat the charge of it, and parnded with it, on particular occasions, in a kind of dance or jrocession. These were called Salii (a suliende); nad, lest the sacred buekler should be stolen or lost, eleven others were made exuctly resembling it, nnd deposited in the temple of J!piter.-TyTLer's 以1st., lanok 3, ch. 1, 1. 993
1226. COUNTERFEIT Relics, General Grant. [When in Eirypt, ut the villuge of Laxor of the apper Nile, f they were shown n house where an American lived for fifteen years, making mummy-lids, hicroglyphic inscriptions, idolsnnd relies of all kinds to suit the purchaser, which now doubthes ndorn muny a private collection. -Gen. Ghant's Trivels, p. 13 .
1127. COUNTERFEIT signature. Antony. The Consul Antony, ly the steps he had hitherto taken, wanted only to sonnd the dispositions of the people. Finding these to his wish, he very soon began to discover his own views of ambition. He was jossersed of the whole of the dictator's papers. He had received likewise from Cnlpurnia, the widow, all the treasures of Cesar. Not content with these, he made a traftic of fabricating arts and deeds, to which he
counterfcited the dietator's antisertplon, imil
 Hint., Bowk I, M. 2.

 for the topice of his consermithon the braisen of his mative coramtry.

Ito observeri that soot.

 maty. Nerway, too, has molile wilil proverets;
 wild prosurets. IBat, sir, let me toll yom, tho mohhest prospert which a sootelman iver serom is the hegh rond that lands hion lo Fingland!"


1229. COUNTRY, A deserted. limue i" lichle lion. Whati the troup of Maximin, mivanclug In exceilent order, arrived nt the foot of the Jolinn $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{s}$, they were territhed by tha silener and alosolntion that redgmed on the fromilers of Italy. 'The vilhures umil opern towns hatil been abnimened on their apmonels biy the inhabitanta. the cattle was driven nway, the provindons removed or destroyed, the bridgas brokn'n down, nor was unything left which conlil attoral either sheltor or ximsistemee to no buvader. Such had laen the wise oriders of the fenteruls of the Scmate, whose design wis to protract the will. toruin the army of Maximh by the now oprerathon of famine, and to consmane his strearth jut the sleges of the princlpal cities ot Ithly, which they lund plentifully stored with Hen and provisions from the deserted conntry. - GisBON'S RUME: Cl. 7 .

12:30. COUNTRY, Preservation of One's. Sílon's lam. 'The most peculiur mul surperising of his othar laws is that whilel dechares the mant infumous who stamis nenter in the thae of sedition. It seems he would not have us be jndifferent and unaffeeted with the fate of the puls. lic when our own concerns are upon atafe bottom: nor when wo are in benth be fnsensible to the distemper's and griefs of our comintry. Ile would have us exponise the lietter und juster canse, nud lomaral everything in defence of it, ruther than wat in safety to see which side the victory will incline to.-Plevancit.

1s3B. COUNTRYMEN abused. Reifu of Charle's II. When the lord of $n$ Lineolnshire or Shropshire manor appenred in Fleet Street, he was as casily distinguished from the resident popalation us a Turk or a dascar. IIis dress, liis gait, his necent, the manner in which he stared at the shopss. stumbled into the gutters, man against the perters, and sterol under the waterspouts marherf him out as an excellent sulbject for the operations of swindlers and banterers. Bullies jostled hian into the kemmel. Datelsneyconchmens splashed lian from lual tofot. Thieves explored wilh profert secority the hage pockets of his laotseman's cont, while he stood entrunced hy the splendor of the lord mayor's show. Moner-dropperss, wote from the catts tail, introdneed thenselves to hinn, und appeared to him the most honest, friomelly geanlemen that he had ever sern. Jeanted womeds, the ref. ase of Lewkiner Lame and Whetstone Park, passed themselver on him for connterses and maids of honor. If he asked his way to st. James', his informants sant lim to Mile End.
 po lwen tht jurchaser of averything that molooly "lan would bay-uf nerond hanil cmbrolalary, "ulyer rhags, mid witches that would not gos-

-DiPs. COURAGE In Battle, Morrius. [W'loy the Rumbins met the Volscinus, Marcins in.

 wrov jomed. Bring misweral that the Antiutes, who were phaced la the centre. were sup-
 it of you, then," sald Marefins, " as a favor, that. you will phec ime directly opposite to them."


12:3is. COURAGE, Christian. J/srtyrs. [1)r. IRowland Taylor, the martyr, was iold :] " If you


 whonld he the preatex litl that ever [ combla re-
 "harist to Suticharist."
|llof"ry was hrgerl to reanot. Ite repliad in these soloman woris: $]$ "I have timght the Iruth with my tonguce und with my pen luretofore: mod lurenfter shall shortly contirm tha stame, by tion's grace, with my hlowt." [latimor wis urred tio mabmit to
 sioneris the liged man ebeomaged lis younger fricnt, [killey, saying :] "Be of good comfort. Mastor Ridley, and play the man! We shanll his day light surils a rimulle, ly (Goil's gruce, In Englamd is shall nevor be put out." [Grmamer wiss Hrgidel to recint. Ilis maturnal couruge wis not st romig : bit lie renommed has former recantatlon. and added:] "Fomsmuch as my hand offendad in writing contrary tomy beari, therefore my lamd shall thrst lre pinished; for if I may come to the thre, it shall first be larned." At tho hurning be thrust it juto the thanes, exchaming. with a loul voice, "I'lis hand hath offended!" - Kinuart's Enu., vol. 3, ch. 6.
133.1. Joha Westey he was contradieted lyy $n$ bluspheming military allicer while prenching.] Stones were thrown. litting the clesk and people. To save them and the house, lo gruve notice that he would preach out of doors, and look the enemy in the face. He prayed forsinners as servants of their master. the devil, upon which an oflleer ran at him with great fury, ihrentening revenge for his ubuse, ns he colled it, of the kingr, his master. ILe fore ed his way through the frowd, drew his sword, and presented it to the breast of the preadere, who threw ojen his vest, atm, tixing hiseyeon his as. sailunt, ("almaly said: " I fear God, und honor the kins." The emptain's conntomate fell in a momatut: he put uphis sword, und quickly retreated from the sconc.-Stravens Merinodism, vol. 1 , 1). $1!60$.

1-2:B.5. COURAGE of Despair. Glatlintors. The trinmol duc to the valor of l'robus, the Roman general, was eonducted with a magniticence sultable to his fortune, and the people who hand so hatly monired the trophies of Aurelian gated with equal plensure on those of lis heroic suecassor. We canmot, on this oceasion, forget the dreprome courage of about fourscore ghadiators, reserved, with henr six humdred others, for the inhumatu sjorts of the amphithentre. Disduin-

Ing to shat their howa for the ammaneme of the pepalnew, they killeal their krow.ry, broke from the phase of thedr contimetiont, and thed the

 creat mul sut in pheren by ther regular foreese ; that.

 Sulate ch. ly.

12:36. COURAGE or Diagrace, firaterick the Cireat. [llixarmy wasabuat tonttand hreethana their minker of Austrins. If wald to his ath-
 Instantly, al theorder, dhager, Nhall he dismomen-







18:87. COURAGE, Intrepid. I'rince af Hithes. [Marguret of dugno, wife of the eaptive himg, ] preparel towtrike a dheindo hlow for the Crown of Enghud. This whe at T'rewkexhury, where shes commmoted har urmy in prown, mail led her son, the I'rine of Whas, through the ranks. Hut all was in vala; vietory dedarid in favor of bid. ward, and the undappy mother, sepmatated from her soll, wis sent a prisenmer to the 'lower of Lamdon. The I'rince of Wales, tyouth of $\ln$ (repid spirit, $\begin{aligned} & \text { keing brought into the presence of }\end{aligned}$ Ehlward, nulnsked, in un finsultiner anmmer, how be daved to Invade the territories of his severetign, "I have entered," snidl he. "the dombinins of my futher. 10 revenge his hinaries mad redress m!y ora." The harlmarous Eilward is said to have struck him in the face wilh his gmmilet, while
 of the attemdants, rushat apon the moble yould and stabled hhen to the homi with their dagurem. -'Tytler's Mint., Book 6, ch. 14 .
12836. CGURAGE, Loss of. By one Min. The Immediate lose of c'onstmatimople may be amerils. ed to the ballet, or arrow, which piereed the grumblet of dohn dusiminul. The sight of his bloma, and the exquisite pain, appalled the en: age of the chief, whose momsmil comenels we: the tirmest rampurt of the eity. Ashe withulrew from his station in quest of it surgeom, hiv thight was parceived and stopped ty the ladefatigathe emperor. "Your wombd," qumimed Paheologhes, "is slight; the danger is pressing; your presence in neressary ; mul whither wilf you retire ?" " I will retire," satid the tremblitit Genosese, "by the same rond which Gond has opened to the 'lurks;" mul ut these words he lnstily phased through one of the breashes of the inner wall. By this pusillanimons are he staned the lomors of a miliary lite ; and the few days which he survived in Galath, or the Inte of Chios, were combitered by his own and the public repromel. His example was imitated by the greatest part of the Latin anxiliaries.-Gumbos's Rowe, ch. 68.
1289. CGURAGE of Madness. Churles X'II. [After receiving pacitle proposals from the Turks, he rejected then and detied the whole poner of the Ottoman Empire.] His own ofllcers employed supplications, remonstrunces, and at length menaces, to make him depart from his frantic design. Charles was intlexible. [lle had but three hundred men, and was surroumbed


 fis the extup themase the sitaded and hast remert of Clourlow mal hife intriphat Niweles. 'Ihelr mumber was now redherel to ab vory few, whon permonal
 fisil, however, to memonarate with him aghest

 was bite ons man who derlatal apositure opinton that the place might turdepmicel. Thate was

 procereded to larisade the downs mat whatows.

 promend at hogeth at the mombers killod hy this



 Swades, armed with their swords and pistaly. were chthag harir pusware thromgh an army of
 with his spurse mal areddentally falinge to thos gromul, "an suramaded by a larily of jambantas. Ia shart, the whole trow, after maklige mine raclible carmare, wron selzed und taken prisum'res. An attempe of this klad is only to he puralleled in the rommaresof knightereroutry. This ohsthanacy and matation was the oremsion of

 Ilisz., Book 0 , chi ilis.

I:B.CO. COURAGE, Maaterly, Chirlis XIT.
 ['mermia. The Siwatas made abravedefonee.] An incifent is rexorded of thassicge which atrongIy marks the character of Charles. The town was bembarded, and a shefl perotented the roof of his honse, and fell lato the aphertment where the was diedating his de:phtednes. The serertary, torrithed out of his semses, having let fall his pen -"Go on," said the king, pravely; "what has the hombishedl to do with the letter whirh I wa dietating $y^{\prime \prime}$ The cley, however, was taken, mad Charles ohliged to csame in $n$ small latk to Curbescron, where be passed the winter.-Trerr.erin llist., Book th, eli. 83).
1211. COURAGE, Moral. Murtin Luther. [He land bern summoned to appear hefore the [mueror me Worms.] As he was nearing the city of Worms, his friemd spulatin, who was in the compnay of the elector, sent him n messuge warning him not to enter the city med to incur so great danger. lathur replied to him: "To Worms was I called, and to Worms mast I go. And were there as many devils there as tiles ap;on the roofs, yot wonld I enter into that city." - Ren's Litimen, (h. 9, j). 8t.
12.42.

Ric. Samucl Johnaon. [Conviched of dissemimating serlitions tracts.] Jutian Johnson, as he was popularly callen, wis sentenced to stand thrice in the pillory, and to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, The julgre, Sir Frume is Withins, told the criminal to be thankinu for the great lenity of the attorneygenernd, who might have trentea the case as one of high trenson. "1 uwe him no thanks," answered Johnson, dauntlessly: "Am I, whose
aniy ertome las that I baste defomiled tho ('lonreh

 shally to inmale tho ('lurels and to viohate the linw with impenity y" 'The roverg' whls which de moser was surh that thoth the Juitues mul the
 themacolves. ntid protexted that they knew eif ma

 jur kat momie Roman ('athodle lowks mad triakets, which were then frenty expowal fur male under the roynl pentronnge, read nlond the tithes of the books, mad threw n rosary neroms the talidetothe


 We whall mon mé whellor Mr. Altormey whll in


 those jurril, from the Jrish leoman ('utholles anomg whom lar labored ns un titnemit Datho. dist. If: was un Irishman of grant courage and frankneses.] In ntown thled witl lemmmiats lie: hired the inibuma, ds was his custorn, lommommer through the streets prenching for the eveming. The: mun, nluat of opposition, nttered the milnouncemont timidly mid Indisthactiy, Ouseley, prasing in the strent, henrd hlm, uni taking the lwhl, rang it himself, procinhming alond: "This is to give yon motione that Gideon Ouncley, the Irish missiomary, is lo pronch this evaning in such it flace, und nt such an hour. 1 hid 1 am

1244. ———Hacigh. [When Sir Wultor Ralclyth rame to the walfolil he was very fant. and commenceal his sideell to the erowil ly suying that daring the last two days be had leen vislted by two ngite tis.] "If, therofore, you percerive uny weakness in ine. I beserech you! uscribe it to my slakness rather than to myself." He took the axe nind kissed the blade, nnd suld to the sherlif, " "fis a slourp, medirise, but a sommed cure for nil diseases. "-KNiutut's bive., vol. is, ch. 24, 1. 3in.
1925. ———. Gurclun. [Whim Riels. nrd I. (the Jion) was near his denth, ] lee then ordered lertram de Girilun, who land wommed him, to come into his prosence, and sad to lime :
"What harm lave I done to you, that you bave killed noe" On which he made answor: "Fon slew my futher and my two brothers with your own limad, nad you inlami now lo kill me: therefore take uny revenge on me that yon thay think it, for I will readily emblure the grentest tormonts youl con devise, so lomg as youl have met with your end, after having intlicted evils so many and so rrent ujon the world." Kniatris ENa., vol. 1, ch. id, p. 330.
1216. COURAGE, Noble. Inmbuld. [Ünder the Duke of Argyle he hand attempted to overthrow the rule of Jmaes 11. In Scothand. The enterprise whs disastrous, und Iamboll mortally wounded.] IIe was hastily tried, eonvicted, ani sentenced to be hanged and quartered within a few hours, neur the eity cross in the High Street [Edinhurgh]. Though unable to stamd without the support of two men, he manintined his fortitude to the last, and under the gibbet raised his feeble voice against popery and tyranny with







 for thas, that I manil lures, not for miy wrong
 In un wil slas. if evory haile of my lieml weros



1-2.17. COURAGE, Opportunlty for. IJotlerick:




 lowe of 'onlintry. $\qquad$ 'The moment for courago
 all rules of tho art of whr, fontwek the montiy
 whorover l may thal it. Thare is no questlon of the mumber al the clucomy, bor of the strongth of Hatir pasition. Wo mast lant thema, of all of at find our graves before their lattorias. 'IGas I think, thas I Incon to met. . . . fores mity omas of youl far to slatre nll dangers will une, he: ratl this day retire: I never will raproach him.
 lse mided, with a mereme smilo." I know that not
 vol. 4, ils. 4.

1s.in. COURAGE, faly phyical. Mfillorough. [The Duchess of Maribsiromgh hedd the athere of fady of the wardrole to Quect Anme. She was to lee removed from ler position lxeconse of the disllke of the guecon. 1ler bushand, " the greatcst coptuln of the nge,"] presentend to the gueen n hamble letter from the aluchess, expressing her apprelacossom that her lord condi mot llve six months if some cud was not pht to his sufferings on lar necomat. "I Inm renlly sorry that I evor didanything that was mensy to yonr Majesty." The duke then implored her mujewty not to remonnce the duchess-not to discharge her from the ereat oflere she heid. "I commot elamge my resolation," maid the quern. Again he en1rated. "lat the hary besent me within three days." The vistor of Blenheim is now on his knees, imploring for a respite of tendays. "Sond mo: the key in foro dhys," cried the inexorable guerin. The duchess lind more spirit than her lord. When the dake whed her the gued expered the gold key, slac took it from her side nad threw it into the middle of the romm, und bid him take it "p, mad corry it to whon he pleased.

1240. COURAGE recovered. Bishop Civnmer. The cournge whiell Cranmer hand nhown since The necession of Mary gave waly the moment his thal doom was momonced. The moral cownotiece which had displayed itself in his mimernble rompiinnce with the list mad despotism of llemry disphayed itself ngain in six suceessive recantations by which he hoped to purchase pardon. But prrdon was impossible; und Cranmer's strangely mingled nature found a power in its very wenkness when he wins hrought into the chureh of St. Mary at Oxford on the 21st of

March, to reprat his recmatation on the way to the stake. "Now," emed his address to the hashed erogregation before him-" now I come to the great hime that troubleth my eonsed. bere
 in may life, mill that is the setting abroad of writings contrary to the tum ; which here I mos renomene and refuse as things writa $n$ by my hand rombary to the truth which 1 thought in my heart, and wittern for fear of death to save my life, if il might he. Amd, forasmudh as my hand offended in writing contrary to my larnet, my land therefore she! be the thes pminsued; for if I rome to the there, it shall be the first hamend. This wate the hand that weote it," he again exclaimed at the stake, "therefore it slatl suffer first pmishment;" and holding it steadily in the thame, "he never stimed nor cried" till life was

1250. COURAGE, Religious. Puritan. Abraham Itomes, a atieed ollicer of the Partiamentary army, and one of those \%ealots who would own no king but king Jesus, had been taken at Sodgemoor. His arm had been frightfully mangled and shattered in the battle; and, as no surgeon was at hand, the stont old soldier amputated it himself. Ite was carried up to Lomdon and examined by the king in council, hat would make no sublaission. "I am an aged nam," he suid, "and what remains to me of life is not worth a falsehood or a baseness. I have always beren a Republican, and I am so still." Ite was sent back to the west and hanged. The people remarked with a we and wonder that the bensts which were to dryer him to the gallows became restiveand went tark. Holmes himself donbted not that the Angs! of the Lord, as in the old time, stood in tie way, sword in hand, invisible to hmman eyes, but visible te the inferior animals. "Stop, genthemen," he cried. "let me go on foot. Thare is more in this than yon think. Re. amber how the ass saw Him whom the prophet cond not see." Ife walked manfully to the gallows.-Macuchay's Enc., (li. E, p). (ioo.
1251. COURAGE, Safety in. Bujiazet. [Amurath, the famons Ottoman general, held a council of war before battle with the Christims on the plain of Cassova. 1 In defand of artillery to break open these masses, Aincheg and Saridje Pasha proposed to place in the first lines, before the front of the OHoman army, the six thonsand Asiatie camels that carried the tents, the provisions, and the baggatge of their disisions, to the end of exhansting upon these animals the arrows of the enemy, and of striking astonishment and terror into the ranks of the Christians by the aspect and by the momings of the emmels, unknown to the sobliers oí Europe. This opinion was prevailing when the impetuons Bajazet, more chivahrous still than princely, oprosed it with the divdain of : h hero. "Late the sons of Othman," cried Bajazet, "ever feared to meet their enemies face to face ! Is it tien in sheltering themselves like: women behind the buggage, the elephants, or the camels, dat they have concucred Asia from mulcitudes armed agninst them with all the arts and the appliances of warfare? Are such artifices worthy of the divine cause for which we fight? Is it not an avowal of fear at a moment when the only safety is in courage? Is it not to doubt of God in presence of IIis profaners? Is not our
ronthence in lim as our tirst hatwark our leset Poree? 'The victory is his who helieves hianself victor, not his who is in dremd of being vanguished." ['They obtained a decisive vietory.] Lamamtinés Tibkey, p. eis.
12.52. COURAGE, Unfaltering. Pelopidas. When he had arrived at Phamalus, heassembed las forces, and then mareded direetly against Alexander: who, knowing that ['elopidats had buif few Thenans whont him, and that he himself had dombe the namber of Thessalian infantry, went to meet him as far as the temple of Thetes. When he was informed that the $t y$ rint was advancing toward him with a great amy," so murh the better," suid he, "for we shali beat so many the more."- Phetaben's lemoribas.

125:3. COURAGE, Unshaken, At Tripoli. Deratur concerived the project of rmming ines the harbor with a shall vessel, surprising tio frigate, ant setting her on tire. How matly this was done, most renders know. The surprise was so eomplete, that Decatur had possession of the ship in just en minutes after he hat given the order to hoard. ('ombustibles were all reaty, and were paced in varions parts of the vessel. At the signal they were set on tire, and the ship, dry as tinder from many monthe exposure to a tropical sum, bazed up with such rapidity that the ketch in which lhe Americams had boarded her narrowly esemped being involved in the same contlagration. . . . In this affair Licuterant Lawrence commanded one division of the attacking party, and behaved with admirable coolness and gallantry. Decatur pronounced a tine rulogium upon him when he said, "There is no more dodge abont Lawrence than there is ahout the maimant."-CyCloredia of Brog., 1). 123.
125.4. COURT, Infamous, Trial of člodius. [He attempted to corrupt Pompeia, the wife of ['esar, and was brought to trial.] Silareus Crassus . . . during the night seni for the judges one by one. Itegave them money. What else he gave or promised them must continue veiled in Cieerof Latin. Before these influences the resolution of the judges melted away, and when the time cume thirty-one out of fifty-six highLorm Roman peers and gentlemen declared Clo. dius innocent. The original cause was notling. That a protligate young man should escape punishment for a licentions frolic was comparatively of no conseguence ; but the trial acrguired a no. toricty of infamy which shook once more the alrendy tottering constitution.-Froude's Cess.all, cli. 12.
1255. COURT, A terrible. Sitir C'lirmber. The king in his comeil had mways asselted in right in the last resort to confore justice and peace by dealing withoffenders too strong to bo denat with by his ordinary courts. Itenry systematized this occasional juriodiction ly appointing, in 1486, a committee of his council as a regular court, to which the place where it usually sat gave the name of the court of star chamber. The king's aim was probahly little more than a purpose to enforce order on the land by Iringing the great nobles before his own judg-ment-seat; but the extablishment of the court as a regular and no longer an exceptional tribunal, whose traditional powers were confirmed
by Parliamentary stutute, and where the absence of a jury cancelled the prisoner's right to be tried by his peers, furnished his son with an instrument of tyrany which had justiee at the feet of the momarchy.- Mist. of Eva. Peoble, § 496
12566. COURTESAN, Influential. Aspusif. The house of the conrtesmn $A$ phasia was honosed with his [Socrntes] frequent visits. ITe fonnd in that aecomplishod woman a miad stored with varions knowledge, nu nente and vigorons understanding, and those engaging manners which gave her a powerfiul hold on the minds of the Athenian youth. She was the mistress and contidante of Perieles, who did not dischain to consult her on affairs' of public concern. If we should hesitate to suppose that the philosopher thought it not unworthy of his character to improve her morads and rechain her mind to virtue, he might ransomably seek his own improvement, and avail himself of her knowledge of tios world to enlarge and extend his power of utility.-Tymbr's Mist., Book 2, ch. 9.
1257. COURTESY denied. Jemes K. Polk. When Mr. Polk closed his service in the [Speaker's] chair, at the cal of the Twenty-fifth Congress, no Whig member could be found to move the customary resolution of thanks-an act of courtesy which derives its chief grace by coming from a politieal opponent. When the resolution was presented by a Democratic Representative from the South, it was opposed in debate by prominent Whig members. . . . The Whigs as a party resistel its adoption. The Democrats could not even bring the House to a vote upon the resolation without the use of the previous question. [He was accused of partinlity, injustice, and narrowness.]-Bhane's Twenty Years of Congbess, p. 59.
1258. COURTESY forfeited. Cromicell. [He swept over the country like a tempest.] Ile threw himself before Wincbester. The lastnamed placesurrendered by capitulation. While here he very courtcously sent in to the Bishop of Winchester, and offered him a guard to secure his person; but the bishop, flying into the castle, refused his courtesy. Afterward, when the eastle began to be battered by two pieces of ordannce, he sent to the lieutemant-general, thanking him for the great favor offered to him, and being now more sensible what it was, he desired the enjoyment of it. To whom the wise licutenant-general replied, that since he made not use of the courtesy, but wilfully ran away from it, he must now partake of the same conditions as the others who were with him in the castle; and if he were taken, he must expect to be used as a prisoner of war.-Hood's Cromwell, ch. 10, p. 138.
1259. COURTESY, Marked. Englixh. Courtesy to strangers, and to each other, which. . . was a peculiarity of the English [in 1509], has scarecly so maintained its ancient ascendancy. -"They have the incredible courtesy of remaining with their heads uncovered, with an admirable grace, while they talk to each other."Knigit's Eng., vol. 2, eh. 15, p. 254.
1260. COURTESY to the Unfortunate, Black; Prince. [At the battle of Poitiers the Black Prince defeats and captures the French king

John II.] That night the Prinee of Wales [tho Black Princer made a supper in his lodering for the Fronch king and to the gratat lorts that were prisoncrs. "And always the Prince served before the king, as hombly as he conde, and would not sit at the king's bond, for any devire that the king could make, and exhorted him not to be of heavy cheer, for that Kinir Eilward, his father, should bear him all honor not amity, and accord with him so reasonably that the'y should the friends ever after."
. . This *'ene, so gracefully performed by him who, a lew hours before, was "rommareous and criel as a lion," was in perfect acrordance with the system of chivalry:-Linian's's Ena., vol. 1, ch. :31, p. 476.
1261. COURTS, Injustice of. Perssirntion. To abolish the worship and to dissolve the government of the Christimes, it was thought newessary to subject to the most intolerabl the thips the condition of those perverse : . . als who
 and of theirancestors. Person if: : ral hirth were dechared inompable of holda.? "ry bomots or employments ; shaves were forever lep ived of the hopes of lreedom, nud the whole benly of the prople were put out of the protection of the law. The judges were anthorized to have and to determine every action that was brought against a Christian. But the Christians were not promitted to complain of any injury watich they themselves had suffered ; and thus those unfortunate sectaries were exposed to the severity, while they were excluded from the benefits, of publie jus-tice.-Gimion's Rone, cli. 16.
1262. COURTS packed. Reign of Jomes $1 T$. [Judges were appointed for the purpose of securing the desired judgment.] Judgment wis given by the lord chief justice, Sir Elward Herbert. He anmonneed that he had submitted the guestion to all the judges, and that, in the opinion of eleven of them, the king might lawfully dispense with penal statutes in particular cases, and for special reasons of grave importance. . . . There can be no reasonable doubt that the dissanting jue!ge was, like the plaintiff mad the phantiff's counsel, acting collusively. It was important that there should be a great preponderance of anthority in favor of the dispensing power; yet it was important that the bench, which had been carefully parcked for the occasion, should appear to be independent. One judge, therefore, the lenst respectable of the twelve, was permitted, or more proinhly eommanded, to pive his voice against the prerogi-tive.-Macaulay's Exa., ch. 6, p. 78.
1263. COURTS, Scandalous. Reign of, hatles $I$. The judges of the common law, holding their situations during the pleasure of the king, were seandalonsty ohsequions. Yet, obsequions as they were, they were less ready and etlicient instruments of arbitrary power than a class of courts, the memory of wh ieh is still. :ifter the lanse of more than two centuries, held in decp nbhorrence by the nation. Foremost among these courts in power and in infamy were the Star Clamber and the High Commission, the former a political, the later a religious, incunisition. Neither was a part of the old Constitution of Eng-lanci-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 1, p. 83.
1264. COVETOUSNESS, Contemptible. Henry III. History presents him in scarcely any other
light than that of an extortioner and a beggar. The reeords of the Exchequrrabudantly show, that, for forty years, there were bo combrimenes for ohtaining money so mean or mijust that he disdained to practise them.-Ksmintss Eivi, vol. 1, (li. 24, p. 261.
1265. COVETOUSNESS panished. cield. Mithridates. . . sent Aquillius wound the citios of the province seated on an nss, with a proclamation stating that to his rovetons dealings alone tha war was due, and then pat him to diath by having molten trold ponme down his thront.-hasDELL'S ROME, ch. 59, 5 6, ן. 596.
1266. COVETOUSNESS, Royal. Henry III. In 1239 the quern bore a som, Edward ; and hem the strects were illmmanterl, while hamds of dancers made the night joyful with drum mal tambourine. But llemy . . . was mot sulistied with harren rejoicings. Ife sent out messengers tonds for presents, intocity and into coontry. Ther came buck. If well loaded, the king smiled ; if the gift were small, it was rejeeted with contemp). "Gond gave us the child," said a Normm, " but the king sells him to us." In $12 \begin{gathered}\text { an } \\ \text { he went ahout }\end{gathered}$ seeking hospitality of abbots, friars, clerks, and men of low degree, staying with them mal asking gifts." . . . Two years before this . . . Memry shamelessly transeressed the homeds of roval difenity, by exacting New Yenr's gifts from the citi\%ens of Lonten. "Lend me £100," suid the king to the nthot of Ramsay ; and the nbhot replied: "I have sometimes given, but never lend," mad so went to the money-lenders and horrowed it, "that he might satisfy the wants of this begrar king."-kniour's Eng., vol. 1, ch. 24, p. 362.
1267. COWARD, The deserted. Perweus. [After receiving an overwhelming defent from the Romans, Perselis, the King of the Macedonians,] fled from Pydma to Pella, with his cuvalry, which had suffered no loss. When the foot overtook them, they repronched them as cowneds and traitors, pulled them off their horses, and wounded several of them; so that the king, drending the consequences of the tumult, turned his horse out of the common road; and, lest he should be known, wrmped up his purple robe, and put it hefore him: he also took off his diadem, and carried it in his hand: and that he might converse the more convenienty with his friends, nlighted from his herse and led him. But they all shamk nwny from him by degrees: one under pretense of tying his shose, mother of watering his horse, and in third of being thirsty himself; not that they were so moch afrad of the enemy, as of the crucliy of Persens, who, exnsprated with his misfortunes, sourht to lay the bhane of his miscarriage on anyboly but himself.-PLerancu's Paules Emiatrs.
1268. COWARD, Professions of the. Gelimer. [The defented king of Carthage.] In the evening Belismrius leal his infmetry to the attack of the camp ; and the pusillaninious flight of Gelimer exposed the vanity of his recent declarations, that to the vanguished death was a relief, life a burden, and jufany the only object of terror. II is departure was secret; but ins soon as the Vandals discovered that their king had deserted them, they hastily dispersed, anxious only for their personal safety, and careiess of every objeet that is dear or valuable to mankind.-Gisbow's Rome, ch. 41.
1268. COWARDICE, Appearance of. Abdallah. [Gregory offered his dnughter's hand and gront richas to the vouth who would bring him the hame of Amballah, the pemernl of the Saracens. LIe withdrew from the tield at the solicitation of his brethren. 1 A molle Arabian ... on the news of the battle, Zobeir, with twelve companions, cut his way through the camp of the Greeks, and pressed forward, without tasting either food or repose, to partake of the dangers of his brethren. Ile cast his eyes romed the tied : "Where." said hr, "is our genemar" "In his tent." "1s the tem a station for the genernl of the Moslems ?" Ablallah represimed with a blush the importance of his own life, mod the temptation that was hedd forth by the Joman prefect.-Gunos's Rome, ch. 11.
1270. C0WARDICE of the Cruel. Nero. Nero, nbmemed hy his gumels, wos obliged to ronceal hinself in the honse of one of his freedmon. The scmite prochamed him menemy to his country and condenaned him to die more m, jorrum-that is, to be scourged, thrown from the Tarpecinn rock, had then llung into the Tiber. Cmble to bear the thourhts of sucha a death. Nirotrid the points of two lagrers, but wanted courage to die by his own hand. He entreated the aid of one of his slaves, who was not slow in the perfommane of that friendly ofllee. .. a character happily diflicult to be paralieled in the manals of humminature.-TyTher's Llists, Book T, cl! 1 .

127 .: COWARDICE despised. " General Whitefrather":" [Genernl Whitlock surrendered Montevideo in a cowardly maner, and returned to England with a whoid skin. He was nickuamed Gencral Whitefenther.]--Linicitr's Eva., vol. 7, ch. 27, p. 486.
1272. $\qquad$ " Little King." Ferdinand attacked his former ally with the united forces of C'astile and Arragon. The war was tedions, and lasted several ycars. Isabella accompanied her hashmal in several of his military expeditions, and attended him when he laid siege to the city of Gramada, in 1481. After a blockade of eight months, the pusillmimous Abo-Abdeli, who has been called El Rey Chico, or the Little King, meanly capitulated, contrary to the sentiments and urgent remonstrances of above twenty thousand of the inhabitauts, who olfered to defend their native city to the last extremity. The treaty between Aho-Ahdeli mad Ferdinand secured to the Moors of Gramadn a small momituinous part of the kinglom, with the enjoyment of their laws and religion. The Moorish prince, excernted ly his people, lretook himself to this despienble retreat. He is side to have wept when he cast back his eyes to the leantiful plain and city of Gramada. "Yon hawe reason," suid his mother, "to weep like a ummon for the loss of that kinglom, which you could not defend like a mon." Thusended the dominion of the Moors in Spain, about eight humdred years after its fomdntion [a.d. 1401].-TyTuen's 1list., Book 6, ch. 14.

F:273. COWARDICE, Disgrace of. Daniel Scott. [Sir Walter Scott's brother.] 1amiel Scott was the black sheep of the family. He got into difticulties in business, formed a bad conncetion with an artful womm, and was sent to try his fortunes in the West Indies. There he was employed in
some service against a body of refractory negroes, . . and apparently showed the white feather. Mr. Lockhart says that " he returned to Scothond a dishonored man; and though he fonmed shelter and compassion from his mother, his brother wonld never see him again. Nay, when, soon after, his health, shattered by dissolute indalgence, . . . gave way altoggether, nud he died, us yet a young man, the poet refused either to attend his funcral or to wear mourning for him, like the rest of his family." Indeed, he always spoke of him as his " rehative," not as his brother. Here again scott's severity was dae to his brother's failure as $n$ " man of homer"-i.e., in cour-age.-llutron's Scort, ch. 11.
127.!. COWARDICE prevented. Rabert Guiscard. [Normmens were victorions over the Grecks.] On the report and distant prospect of these formidable numbers, leobert assembled a council of his principal ofterers. "You behold," said he, "your chager ; it is urgent and inevituhle. The hills are covered with arms and standards, and the emperor of the Greeks is accustomed to wars and trimmphs. Olvedience and union are our only sufety, and I am rendy to yiedd the command to a more worthy leader." The vote and acchmation, even of his secret enemies, assured him, in that perilons monent, of their esteem and contidence; and the duke thas continued: " Let us trust in the rewards of victory, and deprive cowardice of the means of esenpe. Let us burn our vessels and our baggage, and give batthe on this spot, as if it were the place of our motivity and our burial." The resolution was unaninoously approved; and, without contining himself to has lines, Guiscard awated in battle urray the nearer appronch of the enemy.-(Eibhon's Rome, ch. 50.
1275. COWARDICE punlshed. Romans. The dictator, or consul, hand in right to command the service of the Roman youth, and to puminh in obstinate or cowardly disobedience by the most severe and ignominious pemalties-by striking the offender out of the list of citizens, by contisconting his property, and hy selling his person into sla-very.-Grbbon's Rome, ch. 3.
1276. $\qquad$ Deputies. On the 2 d of une [1:93] the Tuileries were completely surrounded by an armed multitude of 80.000 men , with is formid ble park of artillery commanden? by Itemiot ; and the commune required from the allitrhad deputies an immedinte derree for the arrest of the Girondist members. They at
irst refused compliance, but were at length com-
elled to vote at the point of the bayonet the ar-
t of thirty-two Girondist members, inchoding bs sot, Vergniaud, Guadet, Gensonné, Pétion. man all the celebrated names of the party. Such wats the fall of the Girondists-a memorible and righteous retribution for their cowardly abouclomment of the king.-Stements' Fanives, ch. 27, s. 2, p. 506.
1277. COWARDICE roproved. Romans. [During the war of the Allies the enemy] gave the Romans a good opportunity of attacking them, and they were afrid to embrace it ; after both parties were retired Marius called bis soldiers together, and made this short speed to them : "I know not which to call the greatest cowards, the enemy or you; for neither dare they face your baeks nor you theirs." At last,
pretending to be incmparitated for the service by his intirmities, le laid down the command.Pleutahen.
127. COWARDICE, Shameful. General Ifulb. [The British] advancel to the siage of Detroit. The Americans, in their trenches outsile of the fort, were enger for hattle, and stool with lighted matehes awaiting the ordir to tire. When the British were within five hundred yards, to the nmacement of hoth armies, Hull hoisted a white thag over the fort. There was a lrief parley and a surrender, perhaps the most shumeful in the history of the Cuited States. Not only the army in Detroit, but all the forces under limils command, hecmme prisoners of war. The whole of Michigan territory was surrendered to the 3ritish. At the capitulation, the Ameriem oflleers, in rage and despuir, stamped the gromod, broke their swords, and tore off their epmulets. The whole commry was humiliated. [Ilull was courtmartialed. convicted of cowardiec, and sentenced to be shot. President Madison pardoned him.] - Ridpatits C. S., ch. 49, p. 305.
1279. COWARDICE, Unpardonable. Germans. In the faith of soldiers' (and such were the Germans) cowardice is the most unpardonable of sins. A brave man was the wortly favorite of their martial deitics; the wreteh who had lost his shield was alike bunished from the religious and eivil assemblies of his countrymen.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 9.
1280. COWARDS punished. Lacceltemoniuns. Sueh persons i e not only exehuded all otleces, but it is infamous to intemmary with them. Any man who meets them is nt liberty to strike then. They are obliged to uppear in a i rlorn manner, and in a vile habit, with patcha, of divers colors; and to wear their beards half shaved and half unshaved.-l’utarien.
1281. CREDULITY of Philosophers. Seven. Seven friends and philosophers, Diogenes and Ifermias, Eulalius and Priscian, Damascius, lsidore, und Simplicins, who dissented from the religion of their sovereign, embraced the resolntion of seeking in a foreign land the freedom which was denied in their mative commery. They had heard, and they credulously believed, that the republic of Plato was remized in the despotie government of Persia, and that a patriot king reigned over the happiest and most virtuons of nations. They were soom astonished by the matural discovery, that Persin resembled the other countries of the globe; that Chosrocs, who affected the name of a philosopher, was vain, cruel, and ambitions; that ligotry and a spirit of intolerance prevailed among the Magi; that the nobles were hanghty, the courtiers servile, and the magistrates unjust; that the gailty sometimes escaped, and ihat the innoemt were often oppressed. The disappointment of the philosophers provoked them to owerlooh the real virtues of the l'ersians; and they were scandalized, more decply perhaps than became their profession, with the pharality of wives and concubines, the incestuons marriages, and the cosstom of exposing dend bodies to the dogs and vultures, instead of hiding them in the earth, or consuming them with fire. Their repentance was expressed by a preeipitate return, and they loudly deelared that they had rather die on tue bor-
ders of the empire than enjoy the woulth and favor of the barbarinn.-Gibion's Rome, ch. 40.
1282. CREDULITY, Religious. Pricsteraft. [The blood which flowed during the ugony of our Lord was pretended to le exhibited according to the price paid for the sight. Latimer dechared it to he charithed honey, colored with saffron.] There was in the priory of Cardigan an image of the Virgin, with a taper in her hand, which was found standing on the river Tyme, with the taper always burning ; but being earried into Christ's Charch, in Cardigan, the image wonld not stay there, hat was found three or lour times in the place where now is buided the Chureh of our Lady, and the taper hurning in her hame, which contimed still burning for the space of nine years without wasting, until the time that one foresware himself thereon, and then it extincted and never burned therealter.

There was an image at Bangor worth to the friars 20 marks by the year in corn, eatthe and cheese, and money. . . . The famons rood of Boxley, of which the figure could move its threatening eyes, twitch his nostrils, throw back his head, or nod approbation, is elevated on a senffold, and goes through the performance at which pust gencrations hand wondered and trembled ... The imposture is proclamed from the pulpit . . . the machinery is diselosed nind consigned to the flames.-KNitirt's Eva., vol. 2, ch. 25, p. 409.

128:3. CREDULITY of the Sick. Lord Audley. The belief in empirical remedies was not confined to the hmmble classes. Lord Aublley, in 1553, sends to Cecil, who was serionsly ill, recipes for two medicines which he had proved upon himself and his wife. One of these is founded on the healing virtues of a sow pig nine days old, distilled with many herhs and spiecs. The other is more ample: "Item. Take a . . . hedgelogs, and quarter him in pieces, and put the suid benst in a still with these ingredients: item, a yuart of red wine, a pint of rose-water, a quart of sugar, cinnamon and great aisins, one date, twelve nepe" [turnips]. -KNrairt's Esa., vol. 2, ch. 8, p. 498.
1284. CREDULITY, Superstitious. Romans. The nations and the seets of the Roman world admitted, with equal credulity and similar abhorrence, the renlity of that infermal art which was able to control the eternal order of the planets and the volnatary operations of the haman mind. They dreaded the mysterions power of spells and ineantations, of potent herbs, and execrable rites, which could extinguish or recall life, intlame the passions of the soul, blast the works of creation, and extort from the relactant demons the secrets of futurity. They believed, with the wildest inconsistency, that the preternatural dominion of the air, of earth, and of hell was exereised, from the vilest motives of malice or gain, by some wrinkled hags and itinerant sorcerers, who passed their obscure lives in penury and contempt, The arts of magic were equally condemned by the public opinion and by the laws of Rome; but as they tended to gratify the most imperious passions of the heart of man, they were continually proseribed and continually practised. An imaginary cause is capable of producing the most serious and mischievous effects. The dark predictions of the death of an emperor, or the success of a conspiracy, were
calculated only to stimulate the hopes of ambithon und to dissolve the ties of thdelity; and the intentional guilt of magic was argravated by the athal erimes of trenson and sacrilege. Such vain terrors slisturbed the pence of socidy and tho happiness of individuals; and the harmless flamo which insensibly melted n waxen image might derive a powerfal und pernicions energy from the uffrighted fancy of the person whon it was malicionsly designed to represent. From the infusion of those herbs which were supposed to possess a supermatural intuence, it was un easy step to the use of more substantinl poison; unit the folly of mankind sometimes berame the instrument and the mask of the most atrocions crimes.-Gimon's Rone, ch. 25, p. 586.
1285. $\qquad$ - Persiaus. [Artaxerxes summoned a great council of the Magi, which was reduced by sclection from eighty thousand to seven.] One of these, Erdavirnph, a young but holy prelate, received from the lumds of his brethren three cups of soporiferous wine. He drank them off, and instantly fell into a kong and profound slecp. As soon as he waked, he related to the king ind to the believing multitude his journey to heaven and his intimate conferences with the Deity. Every doubt was silenced by this supermatural evidence; and the articles of the faith of Zoronster were fixed with equal authority and precision.-Gharon's Rome, ch. 8.
1286. CRIME, Epidemic of, Englant. There was a good deal of aharm in the autmon of 1692 from the daring crimes that sometimes seem epidemic in a nation. Ilence a proclamation against lighwaymen was issued. Gangs of banditti rohbed mails and stage-coaches even in the daytime. . . . Burglars were almost as bold and numerous as footpads und highwaymen. TThere had been four years of war with James II. and Lonis XIV.]-Knignt's Exg., vol. 5, ch. 10, p. 155.
1257. CRIME, Evidence of. Circumstantial. [Buruing of Rome by Nero.] Whether he was really guilty or not of laving ordered that immense conflagration, it is certain that he was suspected of it by his contemporaries, and has been charged with it by many historians of his country. It is certain, also, that his head had leen full for vears of the image of flaming cities; that he used to say that Priam was to be congratulated on having seen the ruin of Troy; that he was never able to resist the fixed idea of a crime; that the year following he gave a public recitation of a poem called "Troici," from the orehestra of the theatre, and that this was only the burning of Rome under a thindisguise; and that just before his tlight he meditated setting fire to Rome once more. It was rumored that when some one had told him how Gains used to quote the phrase of Euripides-
"When I am dead, sink the whole carth in flames!"
he replied, "Nay, lut while I live!" He was aceused of the ambition of destroying Rome, that he might rephere its tortuous and marrow lanes with broad, regular streets and uniform Hellenic edifices, and so lave an excuse for changing its name from Rome to Neropolis. It was believed that in his morbid appetite for new sensations le was quite cupable of devising a
truly artistle spertucle which would thrill his jaded restheticism, mad supply him with vivid imagery for the vapiol antitheses of lis perms. It was both believed and rearorled that during the terrors of the actumi spectucle he had climbed the 'Tower of Macemas, hal expressed his alelight at what he called "the flower and loveliness of the: thames," and la his seenic dress land sumer on his own private stage the "Cupture of lifum."Farmar's Einky I)Ays, 1. :9.
1288. CRIME, Expiation of. $B u r n i n!$ of Rome. It is clear that a shodding of hoocl-in fuct, some form or other of limman suerificewas imperatively demanded by popular feelingr as an expiation of the ruinous crime whith had planged so many thomsamde into the depths of misery. In vain lud the Silyyline Books Inen one more consulted, and in vain lad pmblie prayer been offered, in aroordance wibl their directions, to Valemin and the gooldesses of Earth and Hades. In vain had the loman matrons walked in procession in dark robes, and with their long hatir momond, to propitiate the insulted majesty of Jumo, and to sprinkle with seawater her ancient stutue. In vion lad hargesses heen lavished upon the people and propitiatory sucritices offered to the gods. In vain had publio: banquets heen celebrated in bomor of varions deities. $\quad \Lambda$ crime had heen committed, and Romans had perished unavenged. Blood eried for blood before the sullen suspicion against Nero could be averted, or the indignation of heaven appeased. [Nero acensed, and then persecuted, the Christians for lis own crime.]Farmak's Eanly Days, p. 35.
1289. CRIME of Imagination. C'tpitul. [On the triul of the Dnke of Buckingham, in 1521, ] a monk of the Charter-house, who pretended to a knowledge of future events, " had divers times said to the duke that he should be King of England; but the duke said that in himself he never consented to it." The judicinl inference was, that he had committed the erime of inmerining the death of the king, and that his worils were satisfactory evidence of such imagrining. Buckingham was ronvicted [and heheaded]. KNigut's ENe., vol, 2, ch. 17, 1, 28\%.
1290. CRIME, Memorial of. "Labractor." Men were ulready with the Portuguese an estaillished artiole of trathe; the inhabitants of the Amerian coast seemed well fitted for labor ; and Corte-l放] [the Portuguese sailor] freighted his ships with more than tifty Indians, whom, on his return, he sold ass slaves. . . . The name of Labrador, trmsferred to a more northern coast, is probably $n$ memorial of his crime-B.Clbofr's IIIstony of L. S., ch. 1 .
1291. CRIME, Organization for. Englemel, 1752. Fielding said, " there are at this time a great gang of rognes, whose momber falls litale short of a hindred, who are incorporated into one borly, have officers and a treasurer, and lave reduced theft and robbery into a regnlar system."KNigilt's Eng., vol. 6, eh. 12, p. 192.
1292. CRIME, Reaction of. IRosumond. [She was the exiled murderess of Alboin, her royal husband.] With her daughter, the heiress of the Lombard throne, her two lovers, her trusty Gepidx, and the spoils of the palace of Verona, Rosamond descended the Adige and the Po, and
was transported by a (ireck vessel to the safe harbor of Ravomma. Lomginas beheld whth delight the charms umil the treasmres of the widow of Alboin: liersituation und her pmst conduct mbeht justify the most licentious proposals; und sho rembily listencel to the passion of a minister who, even in the decline of the empire, was respected as the crinul of kings. The denth of a jenlons lover was an ensy und gratefal sacritice ; and as IIehnichis [her former lover] Issued from the buth he received the rlendly potion from the lumd of his mistress. The tasto of the lifuror, its spealy operation, mat his experience of the character of Rosamond, convinced him that he was poisonod; lie pointed his shager to her breast, eompelled her to drain the remainder of the emp, and expired in a few minutes, with the consolation that sle combl uot survive to enjoy the fruits of her wickernces.-Gamusis Rome, chl. 45.
1293. CRIME taught. " Ieril's Acp." In $18: 37$ there was a district lying near Westminster Abbey, called "The Devil's Acre," where depravity was universal; where professional beggrors were fltted out with all the appliances of imposture; where there was un agency ofllce for the hire of ehibaren to be curviel about by forlorn widows and deserted wives to move the compassion of strert-giving benevolence; where young piekpockets were dilly irained in the art and mystery which was to conduct them in dioe conrse to an expensive vogage for the rood of heir country [to botany Bay]. -KNanirsisiag, vol. 8, ch. 22, p. 399.
1994. CRIMES, Equality of. Stoics. From the portico the Rommn civilians lemoned to live, to reason, und to die; but they imbibed in some degree the prefindices of the sect-the love of parmbox, the pertinacions limbits of clispute, and a minute attachnent to words and verbal distinctions. 'Tlue superiority of form to mather Was int roduced to ascertain the right of property; and the cquality of crimes is eomintenmed by w opinion of Trolatias, that he who tonches the ear touches the whole body; and that he who steals from a heap of corn on a loggshead of wine is guilty of the entire thefit. - Gibmon's Rome, ch. 44.
1295. CRIMINAL, A monster. C'ctiline. In an age when licentionsmess of the grossest kind Was too common to attract attention, catiline hatl achieved a notoricty for infamy. IIe had intrigued with a Vestal virorin, the sister of Ciceros wife, Terentia. If Cicero is to be believed, he lad made away with his own wife, that he might narry Aurelin Orestilla, a woman as wirked ins she was beantiful, and he had killed his chila also beramse Aurelia had objected to be incombered with a stepson. But this, too, was common in high soeiety in those days. Achaltery and incest had berome familiar excitements. Boys of ten years old had learned the art of poisoning theirfithers.-Frocine's C'sisin, ch. 11.
1296. CRIMINALS branded, Cleriral. The act for Bishops, to punish priests and other religions men for dishonest life, . . . provides that if a person not in orders shall have once been aldmitted to such benefit [of clergy'], he shall not be again so admitted, but be marked with M upon the brawn of the lcft thumb if convicted of murder, and with $T$ if for any other felony, and
then be delivered to the ordinary. - Kivanors ENo., vol. : ch. 15), p. 243 .
1297. CRIMINAL8, Clerioal. Finorrel. [In 15ida statutr was passed, which] rxampts from benefit of chergy all murderers, highwny robsbers, and hurglits, sumblas be within holy orders only except. . . . The eerevenstical unthoritios regarded it as encroachment mon the privileges of the ('hareli, ind they prevented its renewnd at the expiration of the elrst yemr. . . . A rertain ubtuot . . denomaced from the pulpit ut lamles ('ross all those who hatl assambed to the met. - Кیuilo's ENel., vol. 2, (h. 1i, p. $27 \%$.
1298. CRIMINALS, Conniving with, Pirates. [The Emiperor Maximian uppointed Caransins to the command of his thert in the I British Chanmed for the supression of the (ariman pirates.] The indegrity of the new admirnl corresponded not with his abilitirs. When the German pirates sailed from their own harbors he connived at their passige, lat he dilignonty interemed their refurn, und approprinted to his own use an ample share of the spoil which they hat ançuired. The wenlth of (armosins was, on this oreasion, very justly concidered us un evidence of his guilt; and Maximian gave orilers for his danth.-GibHox's Rome, rh. 13, p. 409.
1299. CRIMINALS, Hannts of. Lomion. The house ol the c'armelite Friars . . . Ind, before the Reformation, been a sanctunty for criminals, fund still retained the privilege of protecting delotors from arrest. Insolvents consequently were to be found in cery dwelling, from cellar to garrat. Of these a large proportion were karves and libertines, and were forlowed to their asydm by women more nbandoned than themsilyes.

Though the immmities. lenally belonging to the place extended only to eases of debt; cheats, false witnesses, forgers, and highwaymen found refage there; for umid a rabble so desperate no peace oftionr's life was in safety. At the ery of " IResene," lmblies, with swords and! cudgels, and termagant hags, with spits and broomsticks, poured forth hy humdreds.
Even the viarmant of the chiof justice of Engrlame combld not he rexeroted without the helpolia company of masketer's. - M.Mealohy's ENa., ch. $3, \mathrm{p}, 3: 3 \mathrm{~s}$.
1300. CRIMINALS honored. Highlunteres. The " llighatnders being in general poorly provirled for, they are apt to covet other men's goods: nor we they tatight by any laws to distinguish with great aceuracy their own property from that of other people. They are not ashamed of the gallows-hay, they pay a religious respert to at fortamate plumberer.; Cev-

1301. CRIMINALS, Protection from. Policr, 1780. [The Iomelon] polierontlion of that day Wis called at " thiof-taker"-he was in no sense of the word a deteetive or a preventive functionary. Ile knew the thieves, and the thieves knew him. Jis business was to "let the matter ripen" when le had information of a house to be broken open or a mail to be robbed. When he wis sure of a capital conviction he took his man, and
 vol. 7, ch. 6, p. 117 .
1802. CRIMINALS, Rule of. Bridenell, 1738. Mr. Booth is committed to Bridewell.

When he grees to prisom, a momber of presoms gather ronind lime in the gard, umd diomand "gatalsh." 'The keepere exphahed that it was rustomary for every now prisoner to trest the othois with something to rlrink, The young man had no moncy, mad the keepers gildety permit the scoumbrils to strip him of his chothes. All persons sumt to Bridewoll were treated alike. so far ns the prison discipline was comererned.-


130:3. CRISIS, Equal to the, C'romorell. I'ym was dead, Hampulen was dead. ('romwell, as he looked along its bemehes, would notire many aplace varated where once sat some stronis friemel of order and of fiecelom. It hand so shrunken from homor that it hat rome to be cullend "tho IRumן)." $\qquad$ On the 20th of April, $16 \mathrm{~B}^{4}$, while Crombell was yuietly sitting in his own " lodgrings" in Whitehall, there was bronght to him a message, that at that very moment a bill was being harried throngh the I fonse, by which this most eomely piore of goveroment was resolving its own indefactible perpetuity, und thus uttompting a grant inct of usurpution. Let tho reaber, therefore, distinetly understand that it was the usurpation of empubility against ineapability ; the llouse must le eheekmuted. Cromwell, therefore, inmediately gathered his officers romind him and walked down to the assembly [und turned it into the street]. - Hoon's CiromWELl., ch. 14, ]. 176.
1304. CRITIC at Church, The. Lord George. Suckrille Germain. [Minister in charge of the Ameriean dejartment under George III., A.d. 177.5.] Apparedled on Sumday morning in gala, as if for the drawing-room, he constantly marehed out all his honsehohd to the parish chureh, where he would mark time for the singing gallery, chide a rustic chorister for an discorrl, stand up during the sermon to survey the eongragation or ovarawe the ifle, and with unmoved sincerity gestienlate npprobation to the preather, whom lee sometimes cheered on by mume. . . . This friomaless man . . conld plan .. how to hay America in ashes.-Bnernofr's U. S., vol. 8, (h. \%l.
1305. CRITICISM, Aroused by. Lorrl Byron. The bilisborgh Reciom appared which contained the cerehroted article that stumg the port so cruelly. "The poesy of this young lorl," began the reviewer, " belongs to the elass which neither gods nor men are satid to permit.
Ilis effusions are spread over a dad that, and an no more get above or below the level than if they were so much stagnant wator." And so on fur three bantroing pages, interspersed with specimens of the noble ""minor's" stanzas. This stinging satire, which would have crushed some young writurs of vequs, tixal Iard Byron in the career of letters. - ('remormind of Brog., 1). 294.
1306. CRITICISM, Directod, Alribiades. Aleibiales lum a dog of uncommon size and beanty, which cost him 80 minte, and yet his tail. which was his principal ornament, he cansed to be eut off. Some of his acquaintance found great fault with his ating so strangely, and told him that all Athens rung with the story of his foolish treatment of the dog ; at which he langhed and said, "This is the very thing I wanted ; for I would have the Athenians talk of this, lest they
should llat sommething worse to sily of me."PIUTMBCI'N Al, ('IIIADES.
1307. CRITICISM feared. Williem C'urpre. There was a trombling consulation us to the $\begin{gathered}\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{x}\end{gathered}$ perliency of bringing the volume [of satires] Intfler thenotice of Johnson. "One of his pointed sureasims, if he should happen to be displeased, womlal soon thal its way thto all romptanies, and spoil the sale." "I think it wonld be well to send lin our joint names, nerompmaied with a handsome ramd, such a one ns you will know how to fabricute, and such as may predispose him to a favomble perisal of the book, by rotasing him into a good temper ; for he is a ereat hear, with "' his lemrning mal pernetration." Fear prevailed; lat it seems that the look foumd its way into the dictator's humds, that his judgment on it was kind, and that he even did something to temper the wind of ndverse reriticism to the shorn lamb. -Smatu's Cowient ch. 4.

130§. CRITICISM, Good. Sicmucl Jolımson. When I pointed ont to him in the newsjuper one of Mr. Grathan's animated and rlowing specches, in fuvor of the freedom of Ireland, in which this expression oceurred ( 1 know not if accurately taken), "We will persevere till there is not one link of the English chain left to clank upon the rags of the mennest beggur in lreland" - "Nay, sir" (sadid Jolanson), "lon't yon perceive that one link eannot clank ?'- Boswelis's JOHNAON, p. 530.
1309. CRITICISM ignored. Abralutem Lincoln. [Bring urged to set it false report right hy a statencent of facts in the propers, he said:] Oh, no, at least not now. If I were to try to read, much less to nuswer, all the attacks made on me, this shops might as well be closed for nny other business. I do the very lest I know how-the very best I ean ; and I intend to keep doing so unto the end. If the end brings me ont all right, What is sadid against me won't amomet to nuything. If the end brings me ont wrong, ton nugrels swearing I was right would make no differ-ence.-Raymond's LiNeoln, 1. Tij3.
1310. CRITICISM, Mania for. Thurkerey. The little courtesies of the world nmd the little discourtesies became snobbish to him. A man coulal not wear his hat, or earry his umbrella, or mount his horse without fulling mon some crror of snobhism hefore his hypereritical eyes. St. Michael would have carried his armor amiss, and St. Cecilia have been snohbish as she twanged her harp.-Thomole's Tiadekeniy, ch. 2.
1311. CRITICISM, Opposition by. Palmerston. One great secret of his power was, that he conld always make the house lingh. Ile lad a quict, homely way of joking, which no british mudienee could resist. Many of his comic illustriations were drawn from the " ring," all the slangr and science of which lie knew. I have no donbt that if he had been attucked in one of his midnight walks by three umrmed mon, not prizefighters, he woild have been able to knock down the first assuidant, damage the serond, and put to flight the third. I remember, in one of his speedhes, a passage like this: "Gentlemen on the other side remind me of another sort of encounter fatmiliar to us all. Tom Spring, hard pressed, cries ont, 'You strike too high!' Bob Clinch changes his tacties; whereupon Tom rours, ' Fou
strike tes line!' I have the samme Ill-luck; let mo strike high of low, I camot jlease lonoruble members opposita." - Circioritinid of IBoo., 1. 502.
1312. CRITICISM, Requests for, simmul, fohnson. We talkul of in laty's varses on Irclund. Rasinotins: "And how wasit, sir ?" Jomsons : "Why, very wall for a yomme mise's versesthat is to suy, eompmared whll exerllonce, nothing ; but very well for the person who wrote them. I momvexed at leing sloown verses in that manner." Miss Rbivnobise: " But if they shomlal he good, why not give thoms hearty praise ?" Iominoon: "Why, madam, burume I have not then got the luitter of my hal hmoner from having bren shown them. Youmast consider, mudanm, beforehand, they may be bided as well as good. Noborly has a rightit to put another modar surla a ditlloulty, that he must either liurt the person by telling the truth, or lart himself liy tolling what is not true. "-Doswelli'n Jonnnon, p. 389.
1318. CRITICISM silenced. Diomysius. Philoxentas, it is stid, beiner invitorl to dine with I Dio nysias [the tyrmit of Syrucuse], und to hear him recite some poetiond composition, was the only one of the guests who took the librerty of censuring it; he was condemned to the mines; but being soon afterset at liberty, and finvited to hear noother recitation, he held his peace when it came to his turn to give his opinion. "What," sad Dionysius, "lave you nothing to say on this oecasion "" "(arry me back to themines," said Philoxenus. Jionysias, we are told, was not displasided with the answer. - TyThen's Hist., Book 3, cli. 8, p. 361 .
1314. CRITICISM, Undisturbed by, Pluto. When one told Plato that the boys in ihe streets were langhing at his singing, "Ay," suid he, "then I must learn to sing better." Being at noother time reminded thit he lud many aspersers, "It is no matter," said he; "I will live so that none shall believe them." And once again, being told that a friend was speaking detructingly of him, he replied, "I am contident he woild not do it if he had not some reason."
1315. CROAKING of Degeneracy. Puriturs. There never was a perionl in which the sutirist did not athim that the proceding generation was healthier, laraver, und altorahier nobber than that to which he had the? misfortune to belong. And so our good Puritan writes [stubbes, in $1593:]$ "Ilow strong men were in tines past, how long they lived, and how henlthful they were, before sucti niceness and vain pampering ruriosity was invented, we may rad, and mmy that live at this day can testify."-Ksicme's ExG., vol. 3, (11. 16, j. 248.
1816. CROAKING, Habit of. Wretherr. Addison's 'lory Fox-hmenter is the true representative of that class of "country gentlamen who have "Wways lived ont of the way of being better informed." The Fox-lunter was of the opsinion there had heen no good weather since the levolution; and that the wather wasalways time in the reign of Chamles Il.-KNicint's Eiso., vol. 5 , ch. 4, p. 54.
1317. CROSS, Emblems of the. Christian. An instrument of the tortures which were inflieted only on slaves and strangers heenme an object of horror in the eyes of a Roman citizen;
and the bdens of grilt, of pim, mul of ignominy were clowely mited with the item of the crrose. The plety, ratber than the hommity, of ('onstantine soon alolished in hly dominions the panishament which the siatour of mankind had condescemided to sulfer ; but the empereor hat atrenty lenrmed to dexpise the prepudieres of his edmentthon mud of hils perople hafore he coubd areet In the midst of Rome his own statue, bearing a cross in its right hand, with ull has ripifion which referred the virtory of its arms and the: deliverunce of Rome to the virtioe of that situtary sign, the true symbol of forer and commge. The smme symbol simetithed the arms of the sotdiers of Comatantine; the cross glithered on their helmet, was engraved on their shietols, was interwoven into their bamers; and the consecrated cmblems which mborat the person of the emperor himself were distinguished only hy richere materials and more expuisite workimaiship.Ghmon's Rombi, ch, 20.

1:1N. CROSS, Protootion of the, L. 1 bar $\quad$ m. [The Roman labarum] is deseribed asa hong piki" matersected by atansversal beam. The silken veil which hang down from the benm was rurionsly inwrenght with the indnges of the rejgnhag momare hani his chidiren. The smmmit of the pike supported a crown of gold, whith enclosed the mystremons monorram, it once expresstve of the tigure of the cross mai the finitial latters of the name of Christ. The sufely of the labarum was intrusted to fifty gumdes of mproved valor and fldelity; their station was marked by honors and comoluments; und some fortumate acoddrats soon introdued an opinion, that ns long ns the guards of the labnrmm were engaged in the excention of their ofllee they were secure mad invulnerable amid the darts of the enomy. In the seeond civil war Licinias felt mad dreaded the power of this conserrated banner, the sight of which, in the distress of hattle, mimated the soldiers of Constantine with an invincible enthusiasm, and seattered terror and dismany through the ranks of the adverse legions. -Gimon's lome, eh. 18.
1319. CROSS recovered, The, Relic. In the recovery of the standardis mad prisoners which had fallen into the hands of the Persians. the subjects and brethere of IIeraclins were redeensed from persecution, shavery, and exile : lont, instead of the Roman engles, the true wood of the holy eross was restored to the importumate demands of the suceressor of Constantitue. .
Leraclins performed in person the pilyrimage of Jerusalem, the identity of the relie wis verified by the discreet patriarch. and this nugust eeremony has heen commemorated by the monal festival of the exaltation of the cross. Before the emperor presumed to tread the conser moted ground he was instructed to strip himself of the dindem and purple, the pomp and vanity of the world.-(bususis lionte, ch. 4i.
1320. CROSS, Victory by the. Constrntine. [Emproror of Rome.] In one of the marelhes of Constantine he is reported to have seen with his own eyes the luminons trophy of the cross. placed above the meridian sum, and inseribed with the following words: By tins conquer. This amazing object in the sky astonished the whole army, as well as the emperor himself, who was yet undetermined in the choice of a religion;
but his astomishment was comverted binto faith by the vivon of the ensuing night. Christ appented hafore his ryes, and, disphythe the same celostial sign of tha cross, He direrted Constantine to frome a shalar standard, ind to mareh, whth an assurmace of votory, ugathat Maxenthes and all


1:321. CROWN, Componite. Nippeltom I. On The 20hbol Muy [ivan| the [second] coromation of Napmeron tork place In the Cathedime of Mihat. The iron crown of Charlemmger, which is a cirelef of gold and gemecovering an iron ring. formed of one of the npikes satid to have piererd our suviour's lumd at the crucitlaion . . . wus hrought forth. . . . ife phaced the crown upont his own head, remoning alenad the historlcol words," Gond has given it to me-woe to him who tourlans if." - Amburts Nimobeon B., vol. 1, ch. 23.
1342. CROWN declined. Crommill. 'They both refused the crown: (romwell in the comi(il chumber, Washington in the camp). .. Whalıington rose mad the melanations mad love of the Cuined states: Cromwell knew that he only lenshed and hedd in cheek the gompons, hydras. nud chimeras of perserebion, despotism, mal tyamuy. Washangton behede ald contiacting thtorests combining into one hapy, prosperous nationality; Cromwell stood stromg, holding the manaces and arates of toldration and justice betwern a hamdred seeds, all prepared to lify at on :h other's thronts, and every one of which ha al him becouse he way strong. . . . C'romwell was, as has been most truly said, the grentest humnn force ever directed to a moral purpose, and he seems to look neross the orean mod even meticipate W'ashington.- Hood's Chomwell, ch. 14,1 . 184.
1328. $\qquad$ (ingur. The Simate, meditating on the insult which they had received, concluded that (besur mipht be tempted, and that if they could bring him to consemt he would tose the people's hemets. The had already made him Dictutor for life; they voled next that he renlly should be king, und, not iormully perhups, but tentatively, they offered him the crown. Ile was somuded as 10 whether he would necept it. He understood the snure, and refused. What was to be done next? lle would soon be gone to the East. Kome and its hollow adulations would lie behind him, und their one opportunity would he fone also. They employed some one to phacea diadem on the head of hisstatue which stood upon the kostra. It was done publiely, in the midst of a vast crowd, in Casar's presence. Two enger tribmestore the diadem down, mind oremed the offender into custody:Froude's C'Eshu, ch. 26.
132.1. CROWN of Honor, Ruman. The civic crown was the fomdation of many privileges. He who had once obsamed it had a right to wear it always. When he apperred at the publie spectacles, the semators rose up to do him honor. He was placed near their beneh; and his father and gramdiather, by the father's side, were entitted to the same priviteges. Here was an encouragement to merit, which cost the public nothing, mad yet " productive of many great affects.-Pluthat., Caics Marcies Coriohance, Langhomne's Note.
1325. CROWN of Merit. port. The cerpmony of hls coromaton was performend in the Capited by his frlend and patron, the supureme mugistrate of the republic. Thwelse putrian youthes were arrayed in suatet; six representaGres of the most llastrious familias, in gremo rolns, whth garlands of lowers, acempmalent the processulon ; fin the mhist of the prlueres and mohars, the semator, ('olmt of Anguillara, a kinsmm of the Coloman, assumed his throne ; and at the volere of a herath Petrarch hrose. After dise comrsing on a text of VIrgil, mid thrier repenting hifs vows for the prospretity of Rome, he knelt before the throne, and reedived from the semator a hamel crown, with a more precioms decharathon, "This isthe reward of merit." The people shouted, "Lomg life to the ('apitol and the poct!" - (imbon's Roshe, ch. 70, 1. 469.
1326. CROWN, Self-Imposed. Nippoleon $I$. The crown, the se" :tre, the mantle, and the nword were on the nitar. The pepe lifted the Fown; but Napoleon, watehing the diadron, modellad after the 'rown of ' 'harlemagare, out of the lande of the ILoly Fithere, phared it upen his own head; mat then he crowned the empress. - Knifut's Eno., vol. 7, ch. 25, p. 437.
1327. CROWN, Theft of a. E'nylaml. [ln 1071 a Colonel Blood, disgrised as a ilergyman, gagged the kecper of the royal jowels, ani atter Frating him senseless, with the aid of two others, le made off with the crown. He was soon arristed, mill the erown was restured.]-K vianers Fina., vol. 4, ch. 10, p. 314.
1329. CROWN, Tranaferred. ('raxir. Antony, hats colleague in the consulship, uppronched with a tiara, mad phaced it on Cessar's head, saying, "The people give you this by my lamd." That Antony had no sinister purpose is obvions, He promps spoke for the army ; or it may be that Cussar himself suggested Antony's action, that he might end the agitation of so dangerons a subject. He answered in a lowi voice that the Romans hat no king but Gool, and ordered that the tiara shoubl be taken to the Capitol and placed on the statue of Jupiter Olympins. The erowd burst into an enthusiastic cheer.-Fuocne's C.e. sale, ch. 20.
1329. CROWN, A troublesome. Ency. Demostiones rebuilt the walls of Athens at his own ex. ponse, for which the people, at the motion of Ctesiphon, decreed him a crown of gold. This excited the envy and jealonsy of Eschines, who thereupon brought that famons impeachment atrainst Demosthenes, which ochasioned his inimitable oration "De Coronn."-Pberabcis's Dishontifenes, Langimone's Nute.
1330. CROWNS of Iron and Gold. Charess $I$. In the cathedral of St. Ambrose, (harles [IV.] was erowned with the fron crown, which tradition ascribed to the Lomburd monarchy: lat he was admitted only with a peaceful train; the gates of the city were shut upon him ; mul the King of Italy was heda captive ly the arms of the Visconti, whom he contirmed in the sovereignty of Milan. In the Vatican he was agnin crowned with the golden crown of the empire ; but, in obedience to a secret treaty, the Roman emperor immediately withdrew withont reposing a single night within the walls of Rome.-Gishon's Rome, vol. 5.

1:3:B1. CRUCYFIXION, Modern. Imlin. |In Pelorunry, inen, a part of the army in Imalimade ma manceressfin! atack "pon the formidablon works at [bmobow : the retrent was so prectpitate that the womided men were nut durricolent.] These minfortumte men ware nll crneflede, nuil



1:3F2. CRUELTY, Aristocratlo. "Norm"n dientlemen." [In 1070 one of the Norman ihivwhy, mamed Iva Thille-hois, at his goosh pheasure] would follow the varions amimals of the peoples of Croylamel in the mashes with hls doges ; drive them to grent dianare, drown them lon the lakes. muthatesome in the tuil, others in the enr ; white often, hy breaking the feet and tho lege of the bensts of burden, he wonld rember them utterly


IB:B:B. CRUELTY, Atroolous, Limmen Eimperor Cirnerelle. The tyramy of Tiberias, Noro, mad Domitim, who resided abmost constantly at Rome, or in the adjarent villas, was contined to the sematorial and efuestrian ordirs. But Caracalla was the common cmemy of makinil. Eivery province was by turns the some of his rapine and cruclty. The semators, compelided fear to uttend his capricions motions, were ohliged to provide dally entertainments nt mm im . monse expense, which he abondomed with romtempt to his guards; mal to erect, in cerry city, marniticent pahaces mad thentres, which he either disdained to visit or ordered to be immediandy thrown down. The most wenthy families wore rubacd hy partial thas and contiseations, and the great body of his sibljects oppressed by ingronions and nggravated taxes. In the midst of penere. and upon the slgghest provoration, he issurd his commands, at Alexindrin, in Egypt, for a general massacre. From a secure post in the temple of Sernpis he viewed and directed the slaughter of many thousmal (itizens, as well as strangers, without distinguishing cither the momber or the arime of the sufferers; since, as he coolly informed the semate, all the Alexandrians, those who had perished and those who had esproped, wore alike guilty.-Ghmos's Rome, ch. 6.
1334. CRUELTY, Barbarian. Witr. The Thuringinns sorved in the army of Attina; they traversed, both in their march and in their return, the territories of the Frimks; and it was perhaps in this war that they exereised the eruelties which. about fonmeore years afterward, were revenged by the son of clovis. They massacered their hostages as woll as their captives; two bumbed young maidens were tortured with expuisite und burelenting rage ; their bodies were torm nsumder by wild horses, or their hones were crushed under the weight of rolling wagons; and thair unburied limbs ware nbandoned on the puldic rads as a prey to dogs and vultures. Such were those savage ancestors whose imaginary virtmes have sometimes excited the praise and envy of civilized ages.- (inhun's Rome, ch. 35.
1335. CRUELTY, Bloodless. Mirhat Pitlantogus. [lfe was the nsurper of Constantimple.] By fear or conswience Pabelogras was restraincil from dipping his hands in innocent and royal blood; lout the anxiety of a usurper and a parent urged him to secure his throne by one of those imperlect erimes so familiar to the modern Greeks. The loss of sight incapacitated the young prince
 the hrutal voleme of temring out his 'yom, the veloal berve was destroyed by the internse ghare of 14 rell-hot hasin, and foha lasearls was remos.

倦.

IBBB. CRUELTY, CathoHo. Iirlimi. "In
 burned the honses of the brotestmes, harned thella ent maked la the midet of whter, and drowe them, like: herlss of swine, before them. If, nelamed of their mulity. mod desirons of necking shelter from the rigor of a remarkably severe mato son, these manply wroteles took refuge in a harn, and conecole it themselves moder the straw, the rebels instantly set the to it nud burned hom ulive. At other times they were led withome. dothing to be drowned in rivers ; mad if, on the romed, they did not movequick enengh, they were urged forward nt the point of the pike. When they reacluad the river or the sata they were pre-- Ipitated into it, in bames of several handreds, which is dombtless ma exngremation. If these poor wretehes arose to the surface of the watar, men were st atoned nlong the brink to plunge them in agnin with the butte ol their muskets, or to tro at and kill them. Inshands were ent to pieces in the presence of thelr wives; wives mad virgins were almsed in the slght of their nearest relations; and infants of seven or cight yemps were hang before the eyes of their parents. Nay, the Irish even went so lar as to tench thair own childrento strip nod kill the chideren of the English, and dablant thedr lomins against the stones. Numbers of Protestants were buriod alive, a many as seventy in une trench. An lrish priest. named Macodeghan, enpenred forty or tifty Pros. estants, and persuated them to abjure their roligion on a promise ol , puarter. After their ab juration he naked them if they believed that Christ was bodily present in the 1 Lost, amm that the pope whs hend of the (church? and on their replying la the nllmative, luesaid: 'Now, then, younce in a very grome fith!' and, for far they Nhould relapse intu heresy, he cut nil their thromts."-IIoon's (somwels, ch. 1I, l. 141.
1337. CRUELTY to Children, Timour. ['Timour the Tartar was a forrible destrover of haman life.] A Greek city on the comst of Ephesus having sent to mert him und implore his pity a multitude of children of both sexes, who sung his praises and recited verses of the korm to Hatter his religion: "What is that henting of shep that monoys my ears?" satid he to his cmirs. "It is the chilidren of the eity sent hy their par:ents to meet your horse to implore you to spare their fathers and mothers." "Let the harses of the Tartars crush them all bemath their feed!" eried Timour. The ansalry of the vanguard rushod at the word upon those imnoernts, mui thousands of the bodies of mutiated children traced the route of Timenr. 'The hahit of spilling bood had conded with giving Timour that lat degreo of military hrubality-an indifference to blood.-Lamabrine's Terikey, p. 3.8.
1338. CRUELTY of Civilization. Amerienn Indians. We call them cruel; yet they never invented the thumb-screw, or the boot, or the rack, or loroke on the wheel, or exiled hatels of their mations for opinion's sake ; and never pro-




ISiB8. CRUELTY to Criminals, Finyland. |ln
 dromed high trason, withont having ans advantag of chays and that . . all futho privaners Fhombla be biled to death. . . Wir lave tha fol-


 und lown divers times till he was dome, for bue 'mane he woule hase jetisomel diveres persoms."


 his sorvants; mad ho was locked In achala and pulled up and down with a giblet at divers times
 (h. 21, 3. 3.30.

1:3.10. CRUELTY for Cruelty. Sichinn Vispers. The r"pe armed in suppert of his vasal Charkes of Anjou. An empacment rasmed, in which Comrmha mad the Duke of Austrin were totally defented-they were taken privomers mod rondemod as rebels agalust the suprome authority of the holy hureh; Charles ordered them to, siater demble upor a semfold. Thos this prine seromed his claim to the kingelom of $\mathrm{N}: \mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{m}}$ des and Sicily by a deed which filled his 1 w subjecets whithorror. They submitted, for a while, with silenil ialleration to hiv tyrannloal government. The Sicilinas at length, to whom the athority of this msurper beame every day more intolerhe, formed a conspiracy to vindicato their libdy which termimated in one of the mose dremed. finl massacres ever known in history. In the Yur 1282, upon Eastar Sunday, at the ringing of' the bell for verspers, it was resolved to put todenta every firenclman through the whole island of Sidily, and the resolution was ponctmally executed. Even women mal infants uaderwent the general fate; and such was her savage fury of the Sleilinns, that the priests assisted in the mumber of their brethren, and cill the thrmats wem of their frmate penitents.-TyThen's Hist., Book 6, ch. 11.
13.11. CRUELTY, Enjoyment of. Tiy limatms. The Bructeri (it is Tacitus who mow speaks) were totally axterminated by the neirhboring tribes, provokinl by their insolence, whured by the hopes of sumil, and perhaps inspired by the tutchar dejties of the ampire. Above 60,000 barharians were destroyed; not hy the Romin ams. but in our sight, mal for our entertamment. May the mations, cmemies of lome, "Ner preserve this comity to cach other. We have now atthined the utmost verge of prosererils and have mothiner left to demand of fortume. (anept the diseod of the barmanis.- (imbos's Jome, ch. 9, 1. 2\%.
 berimining of the eleventh erntury the serond Basil came to the flomene.] His cractuy intlicted a cool and exquisite vengemere on Lition [Bugarian] captives who hatd heell mity of the defeme of their country. 'They were deprived of sight; but to one of cuch himalred a single eyr was left, that he might comduct his bind cemury to the presence of their king. Their king is sid to lane wened of aricl and herror: the


 ('omstantinat, tho wite of 'ballas, a lamamm rulor, Ia deserilad, not as a 11 an, but us one of tho
 of haman bhoul. Lnstemp of rimploying lur in









 lift an lablelible stain on the memory of 'lheor dora, Trer mamoroms plowobserved, and matomaly reportal, every motion or word or laok injurtbus to their rosut mistress. Whomsonver they neromad were cast into her peroliar prlams, in. neressible to the inguitios of justice; mad it was ramoral that the torture of that mek, or meonarge. had been intleeted in the presione of the fermale tyrant, hasensible to the volee of prover or at
 in derpr. whwholesome dangeons, while othors ware promitted, after the loss of their limbs. lheir wasm, or thatr fortumes, to nuper in the worde, the living mommente of her vemgenmer. whide was commonly extended to the chidelen of those whom she Juad suspureted or injured. 'Ilue senator or bislows, whase clath or exdle Theodora had promounced, was delivered to n Irusty messenger, and hife diligence was yuick--inced hy a menate from hor own mouth. "If you fuil la the exceution of my rommands, 1 swear hy llim who liveth forevor, that your skin slull be thayd leom yome leody." - Gimans's 16omes, M. 41 .
13.15. CRUELTY of Government. //emy ITII. At the time of the serond relvellion, in 1533, Henry wrote to his minister:] Our plensume is. that before you shall cose up our suid bamaco ngan, you simall, in my wise, (mase such deral ful exarution to be done upon a good mamber of the inlabitants of every town, vilago and hamlet, that have offenderl in thls reinellion, us well by the hameing them upin trees, as hy the guatfering of them, and the selting of their headsamb guattors in cory lown, ereat and small, and in all such obher phares, as they may be a forfal spectade to all others hereafter that would praclise my like mattor ; which wo rophire you to do withont pity or respect. - Kingares biva,

13.16. $\qquad$ Hohn Merratel. He wis forl to visit the hulks anchored in the Thasmes. wherein ware conthed large mambers of convirts "Wating transportation. He lold members of the govermancot what he saw there.
$\mathrm{H}_{1}$. wout below, whore he found large numbers of sick men lying on the thoor, with not somuch ans ntraw mule - them, to whom were given only the loththsome atid poisonous provisions which hat cansed their sickness. Tle whe not surprised to learn that one third of the conviets die before leaving the country to begin the fulfilment of their sontence; and he told the government that, unhess the system were changed, Hore
womble be mod of trangurthig prisotmers to Botnny Bny, lor they womble all ille in the Thames. ft was hanrial aggravation of this infirmide ruelty that the lome dotenthon on lamal
 "גphage a day from the term of their sedteme ; it was so murill uldied to their logal pumiahment.

18.17. CRUELTY, An itherited. Viro. Il.
 fot ut this vory fiome it was his favorito ammse. mont tor range themght the etreote at lemme whth

 metrer. Ilia matural disponstion firm publity - Lomed itself in an fulohent mestere of nll the
 mat, fonk udvalutuge al this diaposithon hy rulimg
 gil st the daturer of allowize fre comber to thes 'te's sol' this mathtlonsuml umprineppled woman, and hiv tirst stej) was to dimmiss from the court

 revenge. She propessal to bring Britamious to the prienorian bands. asd to ucknowhedge lnfore therit the crimos sha hal committent to phacos
 exceution of thls jurpese by pusoning Britanul(as, while lee sut ut supper with himself ; lut ha: sought ugainst his mother a more rethed venpemmer. she was invited lo Buise, to celobrate Hhe fenst of bucchas. The ship hathelis sho sailed was constructed la such a fanamer as to burst und fall to piocersat seat bat the machlaery fuiled, mad A gripplas cime safe ashore. Nero, enriged at the disuppointment of his strata gem, ordered ome of his freedmen to asvissimate


193*. CROELTY, Inhuman. Phieas the Ti/mat. After the [loread] ubdication of [the Greak Emperor] Manrice, the two factions disputed the choice of nn emperor : but the finvorite of the bues whe rejeeted hy the jealonisy of their me tugomists. . . On the thime dny. nmid the arrlamations of $a$ thotghthess porople. l'hocos made his pablice entry in $n$ (nariot drawn by four white hursas , the revolt of the tronps was rewarded by a lavish donative. . . The ministors of death werr despmededed io C'hatredom;
 amd the tive sons of Mander wre succossibely
 mat. At cach stoke, which he felt in his heart, lie fombl strength to relacarse a pions cjaculalion: "Thou art just, 1 lard! nad thy judir. ments are rightewns" Aul surth, inthe last mer ment - was his rigid attaclument otruth amd justiee, that he reveraled to the soldiers the jions falsohond of anurse who presented her own rlahd in the phace of a rogal infant. - (ismbons lonala, ch. 46 .
13.19. EEVELTY, Love of. seythichax. In all their invasions of the rivilizod empines of the South, the sigthinn shepherds have been uniformly netuated by savage nad destractive spirit. The has of war, that restrain the exercise of national rapine and marder, are founded on two principles of substantial interest: the knowledge of the permanent lenefits which may be obtained by a moderate use of eomquest, and
a just apprehomaion live the divalation which we
 on our own．But theme considerations of hope and fant are alanomt unk nown lin the pastornd mato of mathons．．．．Aftor tho Mogula huil malndiod the northern provinere of Chitu，it wins serfonsly proposed，ant la the lionir of viotory und pasalon．
 the Inhbibinits of that proplous country，that the viernat latid might be convertod to the pas
 －larfor，who insimunted menne principles of malon－ at pollicy tuto the mind of Fingis，divertod him frome the＂xerition of this horrid design．－（ita． mon＇н Rombi，cll．isl．

1：350．CRUELTY，Matornal．S＇ルн＇f（＂）．（＇ru－
 virtuc，whe a strong fugredient ln the spmotua ajatemi of manariv．lalermal or matormal ton－ derness moerond perferetly makmown amonig this
 licdy insurected hy the adoris of earch tribe ：nad such as promised to be of 14 was and dillimes constlanfon wom hmanedintely pint to denth by drowning．At the festival of lhina childron were scourged，nomedimes even to denth，fin the presence of their mothers，who exhorted them， menatina，osulfer cerery extromity of puln with－ ont complaint or mumair．It is no wonder that such mothers whombd recedve，without cmotion， the intelligence of the death of a son in the theld of battla；lout is it possible for helicere that on such oreasions they shomblast far congurer antire as to expries a transport of joy ${ }^{9}$ What juide－ nont most we form of the Sjartan notions of patriotic virtue，when，to lowe their country，it Was thomght necessary to subdue and cestinginsha the strongest forlings of hamanity，the tirst fir－
 ill． 9 ．

1：351．CRUELTY，Meroiless．Bmmportr．［ At the butile of Austerlity］the Ifying lenssinns rrowded on the frozen lakes．Nupnateon，from the table－hned of Pratach，on the side of these lakes，suw the disuster whioh he hat so wedl pre－ pared．Je ordered the hatary of his arbard to fire romal shot on the ire that was moboken． to complete the destruction of those who had taken refage ujon the frozen waters．Thae bat－ teries fired on them till thono were cither killed or drowned．－KNuatr＇s Eiva．，vol．7，民h．25， 1．450．

1350．CRUELTY，Monster of．Roman E＇mper． or C＇aligula．Upon the denth of his sister，J）ru－ silh，he punished some for momoung for her， beranse they onght to have known she wis a fodeless ；mad put to death others for not monrn－ fing，beranse she was the sister of the emperor． In uddition to all this，Caligula lomded the prov－ inces with the most excessive taxes；and such was his avarice，that every day some of the citi－ adens fall a satrifice in the confisentions of their property．it would only crante disgust were we to enter into any detail of the compliented and ingenions cruelties and the absurd extravigances of a mudman－of the multiplied instunces of his folly as well as of his depravity－his ridiculous mock eampnigns－－the temples be erected in hon－ or of himself，where，in the character of his own priest，he offerel sucrifices to himself，sometimes as Jupiter and sometimes ats Jmo．One day lie
chose to Ins Marcury，the next he was Hacehas
 rolgn，this monnter met whth the fate which lan
 tribune of the procorlan gramide，fin the twenty－
 6．ch．i．

EBS：B．CRUELTY，Natural．Siombil，Jwharm． Jumsmo ：＂Pity ls Het mulural to man，（＇hil－


 necing a crontare in diatrose，whthout pity；for Wo have mot fity thane we wish to rellove them． Whill I ma urimy way to dine with a frimel． mat，thading it lute，have bid the comelhman mako
 horses，I mas for I miphomsantly that the mimaly aper put to prime but la dort wish him to dralst．
 Johncise，J．Iミ1．

IIBS．CRUELTY a Passion．（＇mmmmolin，That
 represented，a tiger born wihh inn insatiate thirst
 of the most inhmanmations．Nature land formed him of a wak rather than a wiaked di－gositfon． His simpllidty and thaldity remberal him thos Nhave of his attemblats，whor gradually corminted
 dichates of othors，degenornted into hatit，and nt
 was minlo ruler of dhome s．l．180．］－（immos＇s


1355．CRUELTY，Pleasure in．［Lucius Quin． tims theminimus｜had a favorite hoy whom hecour－ ried with him，even when he commanderl armias and gevirned provincos．One day as they wera drinking．the boy，making his court lo linchas， said：＂I love you so tomilerly，that，preforitig your satisfaction to my own，i left a show of Eladiators to come to yout，though I lave never secon atman killeal．＂Lucius，delighted with the thattery，mole unswer：＂If that hw all you nered wot he in the lomst monsy，for I shall sion satis－ fy your lomging．＂I Io＂mandintely ordered a convict to be bronght from the prision，und hav－ ing sent for one of his lictors，commamed him to strike ofl the man＇s hemd in the room where


1356．CRUELTY to Prisoners．Blow IInle，［1n
 tacked the British fintory at（alcuttia．Nifertwo days bombardment the fort surrendered，having the promise that their lives would be spared．？ There were ono hamdred mad forty－tive men and one womnn of this devoted comping．They ware to he secured for the night in the dimgeon of the fort．Into that den cighteen feet hy four－ tern，with two smnll wimbows，were these one humbled and forty－six udults forced by the foro－ cions gnard that the tyrant had set over them； mod the door was closed．Of that night of hor－ ror，the relation given ly Mr．Holwell［ome of the prisoners］is one of the most powertal mar－ ratives of the extremity of suffering which was ever jenned．The expedient of the prisoners to obtain more room and air，some sitting down， never to rise ngain，through their companions falling $n$ non them ；the cnlling ont to the guard to fire and relieve them from their misery：the
raging thime ; the delirinm ; the wtinefaction ; the many dead trumpled upon by the few livlogtheme nre lurrors whelooti a pirallel lis himory or


185\%. CRUELTY In Panishment. Amelionicus.
 the firy of his milojecets, Andronitus, the lemman
 enco of Ismat Ingelis, ond of his victions, fomed "d with follors, naid a loug chaln rombl his neck.


 momarela andadomed the crimbal to the momer. ellss sulterers whom ho had deprivel of a fa-
 an "ye und a lumi, were lorin from limi, as a
 resplete was allowed, that he might lion the hittremesa of cleath. Astrble on a emanel, whiliont
 the city, and the basest ol the populace rejole ad to trample on the fallen majesty of their prlace. After thomand blows abd matragis dadrond ris was halig by the fort, berweot two pillars that sapported ibe statues of a wolf anal a sow ; and every lanal that conded rouch the publie enemy lutheted on his body nome mark of ingenious or bratul craselty, till two friondly or furions Itallans, planging thadr swords into his boty, released him fromall haman panishment. lin this lomy mad pminfal agomy, "Lard, luve marcy "pontme!" and " Why will you bruise a broknin reed $y^{\prime \prime}$ were the only words that esenped from his monali. One hatred for the tyrant is lost in pity lor the man. - (immos's Rowk, ih. 48.

1335*. CRUELTY, Reaction of. Nim's. ['larif tas says] various formes ol mosekery were atid-
 with the skins of wild heasts fthe C'hristians] .. Wrere downed to dio by the mangling of loges, or by heing mated to crossus, or to be wet om threand burnt after twilight be way of night. ly illuminution. Nerosoffered his own gardens for this show. . . . Ilenere, fuilty as the virthans wore they were charered with hatred toward munkind, and deserving the worst of punislments, a lecling of compassion 1oward them legen to rise, ne men felt they were immolated, not for any alvantage to the commomwalth, hut to frat the savagery of a sitagle mati- FAbH.AR'к EABuy IAYs, p. 39.
1355. CRUELTY, Refined, (ires' Empurnes Pexserution. [Constamtine sylvanus, the lemetar of a Goostic seet, fell a victim to Roman perserition nt the hamels of a minister mamed Simeon.] Isy a refinement of ernelty Simeon phaed the nifortmate Sylvanus before a line of his disciples, who were eommanded, as the prite of their pardon and the proof of their repentance, to massare their spiritual father. They tarned aside from the impions olllee; the stonestropped from their thial hands, and of the whole mimber only one executioner conld be fomnd, a new David, us he is styled by the Catholies, who boldly overthrew the giant of heresy. This upostate (Jushus was his name) agnin deceived and betrayed his unsuspecting brethren.-Gibibon's Rome, ch. 54.
1330. CRUELTY, Religious. Crusarles. [In 1191, after the surrender of Acre to the Crusa.
dics, $/$ Klug IRicharil, umpiring to doxtroy thas 'Turks, root and bramelt, .. and to vindiate tha ('lirlatian rellygon, on the Frlalay uffer the Ansumpilom of tho IBlossed Virgin Mary orilerad twinty-mevin himilrei of the lourklali hostages to he lod forth from the rity ind hangend. Thus wohllere marelied forth with delight to fultil his
 p. 112.

1;B81. CRUELTY, Romorse from, l'fotrire.

 soms, whom heat lougit took prisomer, ame com.
 to le burume allve. 'This liorrible tragorly took
 proeisely a your afterward, a prey tothe deepent


1:382, CRUELTY, Rogal. ('manfutime' llis relgn was a long butchery of whaterier was most moble or laoly or lenocent lis his rimpire. In
 of his viothos, surveryed their agonies, listomed to their gromas, and findulged, withent watiather, lais apretite for hlood; "plate of meses was me. "epted as a gratefal olfering, amd hiv dommestiow were ofton Neourgeal or matilated by the royal lamil-limbun's Rombi, cls. AN.

1:36:B. CRUELTY, seotarian. (imek r'himeh. During the reigu of Nambel|and lhat of hivense:
 at (omstantinople to the repronels of formpars, hereties, ami livorites: mad thistriplo paile was severely expiated ln the thmalt which ammoner
 'The people rose lin arms from the Asiatio share lhe tyrant despmatheal his troopss amel gatleys to assist the mationat revenge; and tha bopeloss resiniance of thas strumgers serverl only to justify the rage aud slartuen lla dagigers of the assassins. Nothor ane mor sas bor the thes of friomelship or kindred condel save the viations of mational hatred abl avarioreand relighons zenl ; the Latins wereshughterod in their lonases and in the stroets; their gumetre was redhend to ushes ; the clerty ware burnt in their charches, nan the siek in their hospitals; umil some estimate may be formod of the slain from the clomency whith sold ahowe font thousamel Christians in propethal shaver to the 'Turks. The priasts and monks were the lomidest and most active in the dentrution of the sehismatios; and they chanted athankserving to the loril when the heme of a Roman rardinal, the popres legate, was suvered from his boly; fastened to the nail of 1 dog. and dragered, with savage mockary, lhrough the city-Gimmosis Rome, eh. 60.
1364. CRUELTY, Shameful. Jftmes $I I$. [The Duke of Mommonth's rebellion lind been crished, and his ndterents were condemaed to death.] So many dead bodies wore puartered that the executioner stood ankle denp in blond. Ile wis assisted by a poor oman whose loyalty was suspected, and who was compelled to ransom his own life by seething the remains of his friends in pitch. The peasant who had consented to perform this hideous ofthce afterward returned to his plough. But a mark like that of Cain was upon hint. Ife was known through his village hy
the horrible nane of Tom Boilman. - Masa hay's Evor, cha. 5.
13865. CRUELTY of Slavory. Litrethemminns. The Iledots were anelgharing perphe of Pedop. onnesus, whom they had subherd in war and redued to wevitude. 'They were mumpons, and had at thace attempled to shake off their yoke: whenee it was judiged a meessary policy bor curb, 10 intimidate, atud to weaken ihem he the mest shocking belmannity. It w:s not allowable bosill or tuesport them; but the youth wern pecourared to put them to death for pastime. Ther went iotli the tiond to hant them like wild boass ; and whenat any time if waspurehemded that home unhapper wretehes hat the ceme so mumerons as to entianger the siate, the cryptia, or ver, tar-vi\%, a gempal massanere in the night-was ordamed hy daw, - Truba's IInst., Book 1, ch. !).
 governers of the youth ortered the slatewdest of them from time to time to disperse themselves in the commery provided only with datgerers and some meressitry provisions. In the day time they hid themselves, and resterl in the most private placess they could tind ; but at night thay sallied ont into the romds, and killed all the Helotes the g could mert with. Nay, sometimes ly day thay fell upon them in the $f$. his, and mar dered the ablest and strongest of them. [LavoHobves Note.] These jows wretehes were minkeal out for slaves in their dress, their gesure, tum, in short, in everything, They wore dogskin ! ommets and sheepskin vests: they were forbidden to leare any liberal art, or to proform any ace worthy of their masters. Once a day they received a certain mumber of stripes, for fear they should forget they were slaves; and, to crown all, they were liable to this criptia, which was sure to be peeruted on all sur has spoke, looked, or walked like freemen ; a crucl and munecessary expediont, and unnorthy of a virtuons people. Dintakm: Lactuats.
1367. CRUELTY, Torrible. Timonr. [Laving him main army at Damasens, Timour] (rosserd the desert of forty days journery, with a select devarlment, and ran to besiege Bagdad, a third time rewolded. His vengember was this time mpitying. The 100,000 Tartirs whom he fad to the siage of Bagdad recerived orders to bring him, "ach of them, the head of an insurgent. Alt perished, from the are of cight to that of dighty vears, in Bagrlath. But he once more saved the imen of lethers, the artists, the skilled meehanies, the priests, the poets, the historiansall these who give intelligence and immortality
 1. 3 .

136ix. $\qquad$ Timener the Tirrtar. [Timour becered siwas, the most opalent city of
 ing the promise that life should be stared.] But searcely entreal into Siwas, Jre inmodated it with the blood of its defenders. Whether anger or poliey, his forocity made the East shudder. Four thonsand Ottomans were huried alive to the neck, and thas awaited the end of their life and of their torture-a spectacle worthy of the brutality of Tartars, and which the ferocious animals do not exhibit in their mutual carmage.

The Christims, cast by comples into tremehes covered with boards, mid sureharged afterward with carth, prolonged for manown hays their subterrmeons agony muder the tents of the Tarfars, who heard their momings. The brave Were massared, that the contagion of their courage might not gain bom the rowardly; theocowardsidied through their cowardiee, which rentered them unwothy tolive. Bevery petext was ered to consign to ilath. Timonir camsed to bre immohated exen the unfortunate lepers of the hompital of Siwas, lest their intirmity might be commminatol to his Tartars ameng whom it was manown. With the exerption of the make chidiren lit for shavery, and the young wirla tit for the harems, the entre ?opulation was


1:369. CRUELTY, Undetested. Rimm" Sint(uns. In the hemering of that sime semate in A. D . Is, not loner before Si. Paul wrote his letter to Philemon, C' ('asedme bonginus had gravely argued that the only serurity for the life of masters was
 law, which emaded that, if a master was murdered, wery one of his siaves, lowever momerons, loweser notoriously innocent, should be indiserimimately masiarerib. It was the semators of Rome who lironged forth to meet with adoring congratulations the miserable youth who came to them with his hamds rerking with the hood of matricite. They offereti thankspivings to the gods for lais worst crumbies, and obedienty voted Divine homors to the dead infme, four months old, of the wife whom he afterwart k:llod with a hriabl hick.-Famba's Eamay Davs, p. $1 \pi$.

1:370. CRUSLLTY, A Victor's. Romen Em . peror Gollienns. There is still extant a most savage mandate from [the Emperor] Gallienus to one of his ministers, after the surpression of Ingenuns, whe had assmed the purple in Illyrir.um. "It is not enomerl," says that soft but inhuman prince, " that you (xterminate such as have appeared in arms; the chance of batule might have served me as afrectually. The mald sex of ewry age must be extirpaited, provided that, in the execution of the chiddren and old men, you can rontrive mans to save onr reputation. Let every one dir who hats dropped an expression, who has entertained thenght against me-against me, the son of Vaterian, the: father and brother of so many princes. Rememhrer that Ingemuns was mude emperor: lear, kill, hew in pieces. I write to yon with my own hand, and world inspire you with my own feelingr."-(inmos's Rowe, cilh. 10.

1:371. CRUELTY of War. Tïmur T'imour [the Tartar] was satistied with the siegre amd destruction of Siwas or selaste, a strong rity or the borders of Anatolia; amd he revenged the indiscrolion of the (ottemam on a satrison of dow Armenians. who were burial alive for the brawe and fathful disedarge of their duty.Gmbox's Rome, (h. 4:
$1: 372$.
-(inserf. Anxions demates were held :mong the bedearnered chiels [Gambs in Ahesia]. The fainthearted wished to surrender before they were starved. Others were in favor of a dexperate effort to cut their way through or die. One speench Cessar preserves for its remarkable and frightful ferocity. A
prince of A Avergue said that the Romans conguered to enshas and beat down the laws mad liberties of free mations moter the dietors' axes. and he proposed that, soonere than yichl, they should kill and ead those who were uselasis for tighting. Vercingetorix was of moble mature. To prevent the adoption of en horrible an expediem, he ordered the peacofind inhabitanks, with their wives children, to heave the town. Ciestar fordade them to pase his limes. ('ruedlat war in cruel ; and where a garrison is to be redued by famine the laws of it are inesor-able.-Fmorde's ('sosim, in. 19.

137:3. CRUELTY to Woman. r'lotuire. [Brumehmu, (Quern of Anstrasin, foll into the lands of the Kingr of Nemstria, whose name was] Clotaite. Ite owerwhemed here with a torrent of reproarhes, abandoned her for there days to every kind of torture and indignity and then ransed her to be fastened to the tail of a wiad homse, so that the wrethed gueren's borly was dragered, torn, and trampled into fragments. The remains were coblected, and the ashes sratered to the winds. - Sromexts Funce, eh. 4, 客5.
138.8. CRUELTY in Worship. Anciout Druids. In these graves [of Englami], and apon these altars, the Draids offered sucrifices of varions kimle, the most acreptable of which were human victims. This was bed to be wondered at, considering that it was their opinion that the sinpreme Deity phaced his chief delight in bood and slamghter.

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 Every winth month there wats a sacrition ofrared up to the geols of nine human vietims; and in the first month of every ninth year was beld an extracordimary solemnity, which was marked with dremad shaghter, Tymake's Mist., Book it, M. 6.1375. CRUSADERS, Numerous. Ki.r Millions. Wedepend not on the eyesor knowhedge, liatom the belief and fancy, of a haplain of C'ount Bahdwin, in the estimate of six hundred thousand pilgrims able to lear arms, hesides the priests and monks, the women and chideren of the Latin ramp. The reader starts; amblefore he is reroscred from his surprise, I shall mide, on the same lestimony, that if at who took the cress hand accomplished their vow, above six millions would have migrated from Europe to Asia. Cuder this oppression of faith, I derive some relinf from a more sagacious and thinking writer, who, after the same re view of the cavalry, arenses the cratulity of the priest of Chartres, and even doubts whether the C'isalpine regions (in the geography of a Frenchman) were sulticient to produce and pour forth such incredible multitudes. The coolest serepticism will remember, that of these religions volunters great numbers never beheld Constantinople and Nice. Of enthusiasm the inthence is irregular and transiont; many were detained at home by reason or cowardice. by poverty or weakness; and many were repulsed by the obstacles of the way, the more insuperable as they were unforeseren, to these ignorant fa-naties.-Gmboris Rome, ch. 58.
1376. CRUSADES, Origin of. Peter the Ifermit. Abont twenty years after the conquest of Jerusalem by the Turks, the holy scpulchre was visited ty a hermit ly the nume of Peter, a native of Amiens, in the province of Picardy in France. His resentment and sympathy were excited by
his own injuries and the oppression ol the christian mame; he mingred his tears with those of the patiame and emonesty inguined if no, hopes of relief could be entertained trom the (ireck emperors of the bast. The patriareb exposed the Vires and waknes of the sureresers of Constantime. "I will romse," exclaimed the hermit, " the mintial mations of Europe in Vour canse ;" and lamope was ohedient to the cail of the her-mit.-Gmmox's Romis, ch. is.

1:377. CULTURE, Improvement by fiermany. The rlisate of merient Germmy has been mollitiod, and the soil limitized, hy the labor of ten conturics frem the time of ('hartematere. 'The s:ance cxtent of groumd which at prevent mantains, in case and plenty, a million of hasbandmen and artiferess, was umble to supply a hundred thomand hoy warrions with the simple necessaries of life.-GHmos's Rones, ch. 9.
1378. CURE, Imaginary. Woht 1 mmedt 1 .s. On his bark he hatd a romul, feshy tumor of thesize of a pigeon's egra ; its furrowed surtace was eovared with hair, inal its hase was surromaded hy batk moles. This was comsidered as the seal of his prophetic mission, at least during the hatter part of hiscareer, by his followers, who were so devout hat they fombin anre for their ailings in thinking the water in which he had bathed; and it must have been very refreshing, for he perapired profusely, mol liss skin exhated a strong smell."-Sibibxients Life of MohamMED, p. 8.t.
1379. CURE, Superstitious. Fiun's Liril. [Dr. Samuel Johnsom was atlicted with serofula in his childhood, which distigumed his combtemanere, injured his visual nerves, and lestroyed the sight of one eye.] It has bern said that he contracted this grievons malady from his murse. His mother, iefling to the superstitious notion, which, it is wowntal to think, prevailed so long in this coun ry, as to the virtue of the regal tourh -a notion which our kinge concomarad, and to Whicha man of such inguiry and such judgenent as Carte cond give credit-antiod him to London, where he was minally tourded by Qucer Ambe-BoswemAㅇ Jomssois, p. 6.

1iswo. CURES fanciful. Heathes. (2urow Amereved the ceremony of towhing for the King's evil, by which all Eighich momare has from the time of Edwatd the Confessor, whether saints or simuers, haml ussertad the minatulons pewer of the weaver of the "- whaten rigol," William III. was profane enoush not to brifeve in this power. William was oncepresaled upon to touch for the makaly which kintre comble enere, and he satid to the patient that he prayed (iod to heal him and grant him more wisiom at the
 $2 \pi 2$.

1:381. Cures, Fraudulent. IIng's Weil. in ohd man who was a withese on a canse describerd how the groed Quen [Ame| had thuched him Whem a child [for the cure of the king's evil|. If ${ }^{-}$ was asked whether he was rally cured, upon which he answered, with a signifieant smile, that he believed himself nover to have had a complaint that deserved to be considered as the Evil, but that his parents were por, and had no whertion to the bit of rold-the angel of goldwith the impress of St. Michatel, which was hung
about the patients neek．－Kiverit＇s Eva．，vol． 5，ch．1ĩ，p． 2 ？

13＊2．CURIOSITIES，Indifference to．Generel firent．［At Naples］he climbed to the fastle of San Mation，mow a mavelm，．．Ther spent nomely an hour in asmining the corionstios，in which Mrs．（irant se emed to take more interest tham har Gemeral．．．When the suide showed
 tion to Naples，he drely remarked，in Engriva：
＂Well，if I had a mandim like this，I would dere it to Naples，or ：mybedy who would take it．＂－


1：3M3．CURIOSITY，Destractive．E＇mputhelis．
 eminmer in physial sciphere，and who is satid to bave thrown himself into the crater of Noment Etma，either from the desire of exploring the canse of ils equptions，or of propagating the be－ lief that the gods had canght himup in heaven ； it is a wiser and more charitable supposition， that he owed hisdeath to a lindithle but rashe con－ riosity．－TYтlem＇s Mist．，Book 2，ch． 9.
138．1．CURRENCY in Salt．In liysxinio．In
 there is a harephain，called Harko；it is covered with sall three feet thick，which is not only usw for culinary purposes bat in Abssinita as cur－


1：38．5．CUSTOM，Reign of．＂In应king．＂At the bridewell，in Liverpon，Howard fomm an sing har costom prevailing．Every woman，on her admission to the jail，was bronght into the bath－ room clat only in a flamed ctemise，and phaced in a chair with her back to the bath－tub）．This （hatir turned on a hinere，and when the signat wats given it was turned over，and low woman with it，who went hadeward into the water over hend and ears．This operation was repeaten three tmes，when the woman was considered initiated．［．lohm］Howned inguired why l？： men were not subjected to this ducking ；but he conbld only learn that surh was mot the custom


1：366．DANCING，（eeremmious．Indi＂ll． Though generally selate in manners and serin os in helavior，the Red men at times gave them－ selves 110 to morry－making amb hilarity． dan was miversil－mot the sorial dane of ef ilized nations，but the dame of ceremony，of re－ ligion，and of war．sometimes the whriors daned alone，but freguently the women joined in the widdexerese，cirding around and armond． Whating the weird monotomoss songe of the tribes．－Rumeras U．S．，ch．1，p． 49.

1：Bog．DANCING，Delight in．Sirteruth Con－ tary．［With the perople，high and low，it was a favorite amusement．］Tpon the rushes of the tored lighted hall the reourtiers danced their grate measures and cormatoes to the airs of Queen Elizabrthis＂Yirgimal Book；＂and the batant yombamal madens，on the village green． sath the sum er down，as hary teipged＂the come－
 16．p．2． 0.

1388．DANCING，Mystic．Hist Indiems．The dances to which the natives seemed sos immorl－ erately addieted，and which had been at tirst considered by the spaniards mere idle pastimes，

Were fomm to be often ceremonials of a serions and mystie charactir．They form，indeed，a sin－ gular and important fenture throughout the cus－ Toms of the athorigimals of the New World．In these are typitied，by signs well moderstond by the initiated，amb，as it were，by heroglyhica－ tion，their historical wemt，their projeded en－ terprines，their hanting，their ambuscades，and their batles．remembling in some resperes the
 1，i＇mbs，bumbli，ch． 10.
1：389．DANCING，Opposed to．Puritone．［In L：T：3］the l＇uritans demounced all dancing in mixal companies of the sexes．The dancine sehouls，which the 1 abomided，were，they saind， for teaching＂the molder sciente of heathen dex－ illey．＂They held that＂men by themselves． and women by themselves＂might dane without sin．＂tor recreate the mind oppressed with some great toil and labor．＂－K Nisitr＇s Eac．，vol．3． H．1ti，p．只州．

1390．DANGER，Contempt for．Williathe the Ret．［The som ol William I．，the Compueror．］ Su：mandy had been pledged to him ly his brother Rohert in exchange for asim wheh
 for the dali ery of the Inoly Land，and a rebel－ bion at Le Mans was sululued by the fierce ener－ ry with which william flang himself at the new wo ${ }^{\text {it }}$ into the first band $\mathbf{l}_{2}$ found and crossed the Chanmel in face ol＇a storm．＂Kings never drown，＂he replial，combmptumsty，to the re－ mondrane of his followers．－Hist of Exa． P＇EOPle，： 11 ．
1391．Danger，Needless．Almirel Jchson． ［J．ord Nehom，the erreatest of Beitish admirals． ＂ore a bright miom，and on the left breast of his coat wew lour embroidered stars，the em． home of the orders with which he was，invested． When he wats about to athack the French and Sbanish thets ofl（ape Trafalgar，］he was im phored to put on a phamer dress，for there were ritle－men among the 4 wo troops on boarl the French and spmish ships．No；what he had wom he would wear．On the deck he stood，a mark for the enemy－－one whose life was worth a herion．There was a carelesmess about bis own saffy that day which was chivalreus，how－ erer unwise．．．．Whe wats shot from the mizzon－ top of the Rembubtable，whirh he supposed hath struck．＂Ther inav done for me at last，＂ he satid，＂my barkhome is shot harough．＂－


1392．DANGER，Unconsciousness of，Erphusion． Once unoma time a Londom exquisite descended into a coal mine on a vosage of explomion mad diseovery：he saw rempthine－Davy lamps， blind horsec，tracks of a al rolling along subter－ ramem trammays．shathed on a cisk to rest him－ self，the proceded to puestion the swathy miner， who was hiveonductor，conereming many hings， athe＂apecially about the operation of blasting． －Snd whereabonts，my man，＂condes mangly sain he－＂whereabemtis do sou keep your pow－ dere＂＂Please，sir，＂replied the swart one． ＂you＇re a－sittin＂on it ！＂Charles was in a word to him ：ll dark and subterraman，and sitting on a powdermine，of the existence of which he hatu no knowledge，although it was beneath his throme．－IIoon＇s C＇Romweli，ch．4，p． 89.

139:3. DARKNESS a Convenience. (inlumbus. [On his third voyage in the West Indies.] notwithstanding their superstitions fancies, the sernmen were glad to nse a part of these sharks for food, being very short of provisions. The length of the voyige hat consmand the areater part of their seastomes; the hea and lomidity of the climate and the leakage of the ships had dam, ged the remaineler : ind the ir bischit was so tillad with worms that, motwithstat,ling their bunger, they were obliged to cat in the dark, Jest


1391. DARKNESS feared. I" It!y ilue. I" 1679 the Lomboners were frightemed, ws if it were a terrible omen, by areat darknes in Lomdon on at Smatay morninge, "so that the people
 Kinaut's Ent., vol. 4, ch. 21, p 341 .
1395. D.AYS, Inauspicious, Bhacli Ioy. As Lacullas was going to pans the river to fight Tiframes the tyrant some of his oflicers admonished him to beware of that day, which had been ma inamspicions, or (as they called it) a black one to the Romans. For on that day Cappos army wasdefeated by the ('imbri. Lincullus returned that memoratile answer. "I will make this day an athepirions one for Rome." It whe the sixih of October. [He won a glomions and complete victory.]-Pléabcos Lictures.
1896. DAYS observed. Stemuel fohnsw, It was his rustom to observe certain days with a pious abstraction-viz. New-Year's day, the day of his wife's death, Good Friday, Easter-lay, and his own birthday. He this your says:"I bave now spent fifty-tive years in resolving, having, from the earliest time almost that lam remember, been forming schemes of a better bife. I have done nothing. The need of doing, therefore, is pressing, sime the time of doing is short. O Ged, grant me to resolve aright, and to keep ay resolulions, for fesus christs sake! Amen." -Boswela's lolivsons, p. 134.
1397. DEAD, Charity for the. Alfesilutus. After the death of Lysimbler, Agesilans fomm out a conspiracy which that general had formed against him immediately after his return from Asia. And he was inclined to show the pubtic what kind of man Lysumder really was, by exposing an oration found among his papers, which had been composed for him by Cleon of Ihalicarnassas, and was to have been deliwered ly him to the people, in order to facilitate the immovations he was metitating in the constitution. But one of the semators having the perusal of it, and finding it a very phasible composition, advised him " not torlig Lysander out of his grawe, but rather to bury the oration with him." The advice appeared reasonable, and he suppressed the paper.-Phtancis's Aciesinats.
1398. DEAD, Consciousness of the. Imericten Indians. On burving locr danghter the chippewa mother anlils not only snow-shoes and beads and moceatins, hut (side cmblem of woman's lot in the wilderness!) the carrying belt amd the paddle. "1 know my danghter will be restored to me," she once said, as she clipped a lock of hair for a memorial: "by this lock of hair I shall diseover her, for I shall take it with me"-alluding to the day [of her own burial].-Bavchorr's L. S., vol. 3, ch. 르.
1399. DEAD respected, The. Noton's $L$ ato. That law of Solon's ls also, justly commended which forbids men to speak ifl of the dead. For piety recpuires us to consider the decensed as sacred: justice calls upon us to spare those that are not in being a and goodpolicy to prevent the perpetenting of hatred. - liceraben's Solon.
1.100. DEAD, Unburied. I?ersces in Indil. They camon burn them, as do the 1 tindoes, lest the tonch of denth should pollute the thames: nor an they bury them in the earth, nor in the san, for carilamed water and air are alike sarred. They therefore expose the bodies of their dean to be devoured hy hirds of the air.-Gexemat. (8вимт's Thivels, p. 2s7.

AGOA. DEATH, Admirable, Mehomet's. The "onelusion of his life was ndourable. "Let him," said lae, "to whom I have done violence or injustice bow appar, and I am ready to make him reparation." For several days preceding his death he ordered himself to be carried to the moscole, and there harampued the people with wonderful clocpuence, which, from a dying man, had a jowerfal effect. It is by no memes improbable that the believed himself inspired-as the singular sureces of abl his enterprises might have persuaded a mind of that enthosiastic turn of a divine interposition in his favor. It is certain that with his late:it breath he continued to inculcate the doctrines of his new religion. The recommended to his followers to keep the sword unsheathed till they had driven all intidels ont of Arabiat : and in the agonies of death he declared (1) Ayesha, the best beloved of his wives, that Ged, by the mouth of the angel Gabried, had given him the choice of life or death, and that he lead preferred the latter.-TyTabis's Mist., Book 6, cll. 1.
1.102. DEATH, Apprehension of. Cipskr. Ciesar Was more and more wemry. He knew that the Semate hated him : he knew they would kill him if they could. All these men whose lips were ruming ower with adulation were longing to drive their daggers into him. He was willing to live if ther would let him live; but, for himself, he had ceased to care about it. IIe disdained to take precantions against assassination. On his first return from Spain be had been attended ly it guard: but he dismissed it in spite of the remonstrances of his friends, and went daily into the semate house alone and unarmed. He spoke often of his danger with contire opemness.
"Better," he said, "1o die at once than live in perpetual dread of treason."-Fnocdés C.Esint, ch. 96.
1.10:3. DEATH by Attrition. Samurl Johnson. Johnson mentioned ler. Barrys sysum of Physies. "Ife was a man," said he," who had acepuired a hirh reputation in Dublin, came over to Englamd, and brought his reputation with him, him had not erreat suceres. Ifis motion was, that pulsation occasions death ly attrition; and that, therefore, the way to prenerve life is to retard pulsation. But we know that pulsation is strongest in infants, and that we increase in growth while it operates in its reqular course : so it camnot be the "athe of destruction." Som alter this he satd something very flattering to Mrs. Thrale, whidh I do not recollect; but it conchutod with wishing her lome tife. "Sir," satd I, "if Dr. Barry's system be tru", you have now
shortened Mrs. Thrale's life, perlups, sume minutes by acerlerating her pulsution."-Boswtiais . OOANsin.
1.10.I. DEATH, Banquet of. lipsiti ilt lifime.
 dor abont it. They had thedtogether from Thapsus to Zamm, Juhats own principal dity, mol they were refused admission. Dishaining tobe taken prisomors, as they know they inevitably would !e they wont to a conntry hense in the neighiorhooil helonging to the king. Theres, after a ?ast sumphuous hampurt, they agreed to die like wartiors by emelh otheres hamds. Juba killed 1'ercius, aid then mun upon his own sword.Fanumén C'Asan, c!!. "-t.
1105. $\qquad$ Andm!. Antony, comelud. ing that he rond not rite nore homorably than in battle, determined toattack ('esar at the same time both hy sea and lamd. The night preedding the excention of this design he ordered his servants at super to rember him their best services that evening, and fill the wine round plentifully, for the day following they might belong to anoblier master, while be lay extended on the gromme, no longer of consequenee either to them or to himself. [ILe lost the battle, and died by suicide.]-Piderneris Antony.
1406. DEATH, Bravado toward. Tlwhe of Guise. 'The Dukeot' Guise receiverl repented seret intimations of the assassination in preparation for him, but treated them with lofty disdain. "They dare not," he exclamed ; and added that circumstances had brought him to surin a pitch of desperation that, even if he aw death coming in at one of the windows, he would not take the trouble to leave the room to eseape him. [lle was shortly after destroyed hy his enemies.] -students' Fusuce, ch. 17 , 心 11 .

EOZ'. DEATH, Bravery in. William IIorard Strofford. It was pressed inoon [Lord] Strulford] to ank for a carringe to convey him to the phare of evecution, faring that the fury of the people would unticipate the exerotioner and tear from his hands the vietim, denomeed by l'ym and the orators of the llouse of Comnions as the publicenemy, "No," replied Strafford; "I know how to look death and the people in the face ; whether 1 die by the hamel of the exerntioner or ly the fury of the populace, if it should so please them, matters little lo me." . . Strafford's lorother aceompanied him, werping. " Brother," sibal he, " why do you griove thus; do you sere anything in niy life or death whirh ran canse you to feel any shame ? Do l tromble like: ariminal, or brast like an atheist! Comor, be firm, and think only theit this is my third morriage, and that yon ane my hride ciman. This bock," pointing io that uroni which he wasabont to bay his head, ". will be m! pillow, and I shall repose there well, wihout pain, gricf, on itar." -Lamahtivets C'Romwtish, p. 15.
1.108. DEATH, Bribery of. Riches. [ In 1447 Cardinalleney leantort died, nemi ejghty years. On his death fod he i, reported by his chaplain to have said.] Why shombl I die, 'laving so murh riches ? If the whole realm wrohil save my life, I am able by policy to get it, or by riches to buy it. Fie, wil! not denth he hired, nor will money do anything? - Kingnt's Eva., vol. 2, ch. 6, p. 90 .
1409. DEATH, Choice in. sudden. The sume proning, the fll of March, (hesar was nt n "Last Sujper" at the hense of Leplidus. The eonversation turned on cleath, and om the kind of denth which was most to lee desired. ('esar, Who was signing pajores while the rest wore talkingr, looked uf and said, " I sudden one."Frovine's Cassit, ch. : 6 .
1.110. DEATH, Companions in. Despair. Some violencers committed arainst the Mantehon 'rartars had given high provocution to this warlike peoble, and they dotermined to inv wi, the empire. Their attompt was liavored by an insmrrection in some of the provine es the 'Tartars met with very little resistanco. The rebel Chinese, hembled by a mamlaria ol the name of listching, joined themselves to the Tartarian army, and both lorether took possesson of the imperial city of Pekin. The comduct of the Chinese emperor is mpuralleied in history : without making the smallest attempt to defend his capital or maintain possension of his throme, he shat hinsself up in his palare, and commanded forty of his wives to hang themedres in his presence: he then ant off his dhughter's head, and raded the eatastrophe hy hanging himself.-TYTLER's Hint. Book 6, rh. 24.
1411. $\qquad$ ch. 24. - Almera'dn Indians. The chief within whose territary De Soto died selexted two yonng, wedlproportioned Indians to be put to death, suying the thage of the commaty was, when any lorid died, to kill Indians to wat on him and serve him hy the way.-Bancroft's Hs'r. L". S., vol. 3, ch. "2:
1412. DEATH, Composurein. Duke of Moumonth. He then aroosted John Keteh, the executioner, a wroteh who liad butchered many bave and noble vietims, amd whose name las, during: century amd a half, beon valgarly given to all who have surereded him in his otions offire. "IInre," said the duke, "are six guinens for yon. bo not hack me as you did my lomd Rasisell. I have heard that yom struck him three or four tines. Dy servant will give yon some. more gold if yon do the work well." "Ile then undressed, felt the edge of the axe, cxpreserel sonue fear that it was mot sharp rmomerh, amd had his head on the block. The divinos in the mean tines contimad to rjaculate with great eneress, " (kod aceept your repentance: God acerpt your injor
 ENG., (1). 5 .
1413. DEATH conquered. Immontulity. The first exploits of Trajan were against the Diacians, the most warlike of men, who dwelt beyond the banule, and who, daring the reign of lomitian, lad insulted. with impunity, the majesty of Rome. To the strengethand tioreness of harbarians they added a rontempt for life, which was derived from a warth persultion of the inmonablity and transmigration of the somi.-Gibbon's Rome, (li. 1.

144, -_ Sir Hémy Vane. [Condemned isy charles iI., and awating execution.] A friem spoke of prayer, that for the prosent the cup of death might he averted. "Why shonld we fear deat! ":" ancwared fane; "l find it rather shrinks from ", lin' i , ? it." --13ANCROF's U. S., vir. 1.'.. J,
1115. DEATH conyust'

to the chroniclers, was a denth-hed of repentanee. He had always made a profession of religion, mad he was now surromaded by bishops and confessors. II spoke, it is related, of the rivers of bleod he had shed. He hanented his burbar-
 EN(., Vol. 1, (h. 16, p. 2ts.
1.116. DEATH, Contempt of. Seandinacians. This chamateristice of an absohate contempt of death. . Was common to all the great parent stock. 'Jhe poet lincan . . . nssigus its true ratuse-the heliet of alaturestate, where rewards were to le bestowed solely on the brave. T'o conjoy the disgrace of dying a mataral death, and thus forfeiting the jove of Parmelise, the ferocious Seandimavians lad often recomese to self-destrmetion. An Icelandie anthor mentions a rock in Swerden from which the ohd men frefuently precipitated themselves into the sea, in ordor that they might go directly to the hall of Odin.Ty'meis's MIst., Book 5, ch. 6.
1.17.- Sedndinariatns. I)enth-soner of King Regner Ledtrog . . King of Denmark . . abont the end of the cighth century, or begrin. ning of the ninth. . . Lothrog seems to derive the highest pleasure from recounting all the nets of slatughter and carnage that he had committed in his lifetime. These were his only eonsolations; they were, in his idea, a certain passport to the joys of laradise, and insumed for hime distingrishled phate at the bancquet of Odin. After enumerating a series of heroic deeds, lme all of a most atrocions and singuinary matnre. he thas conclutes: "What is more beantiful than to see the heroes pushiner on through the battle, though fainting with their wounds? What boots it that the timid yonth thies from the combat? he slall not escape from misery; who can avoid the fate which is ordained for him? I did not dream that I should have fallen a sucritice to AEllit, whose shores I have covered with heaps of the shan. Jut there is n never-failing consolation for my spirit-the table of Odin is prepared for the brave. There the hero shall know ho rrief. There we shall fatif the amber liguor from the capacions skalls. I will not tremble when 1 ap) proach the hall of the rod of death. Now the serpents gnaw my vitals ; but it is a cordial to my soul that my enemy :hall quickly follow me, for my sons will revonge my death. War was my delight from my youlh, and from my childhood I was pleased with the bloory spear. No sigh shall disgrace my last moments. The immortals will not disdain to admit me into their presence. Here let me ead my song-the hoavenly virgins summon me away-ihe hours of my life areat an end-I exalt and smile at death!" -'Tytleu's IIist., book 5, ch. 6.

1!18. DEATH, Cowardly. Nion Thr poor wreten who, without a ping, hatil ransed so many brave Rommas and so many innocernt Christians to be murdered, condel not summon up resolntion to die. IIa devisad every operatie incedent of which he condd think. Whern even his most degraded shaves urged him to have sutficient manliness to save himself from the foarfal infanies which otherwise awnited him, he ordered his grave to be ding, and friegments of marble to be collected for its adornment, and water and wood for his funcral pyre, perpetually whining, "What an artist to perish!" Meanwhile a
rouriur arrived for Planon, Norrs suatrlaed his despatehes out of his hand, and rend that the scmate had derided that he shoubl bee punished in the ancest mal fushion nsa public enomy. Asking what the ancesiral fashion was, he was informond that he would be stripped naked and seourged to denth with rols, winh his hemd thrust
 gress, and nfter theatrianlly tryinis their aderes, sheathed them arain, with ilacexcuse that the fatal moment land mot yet arriverl! Thern he buede Sporus berin to sing his funcral somg, ath lregged some one to show hitn how to dio. Even his own intense shame at his cowardiee was an insutherient stimulus, and he whiled away the fime in vapid epigrams and pompensis quotations. The sonnd of horses' hoots then hroke on his ents, and, venting one more (ireck quotation, he held the dagrerer to his throat. It was driven home hy Epaphroelitus, one oll his liturary slaves. At this moment the ernturion who came to arrest him rushed in. . . . No died the hast of the C'a-

 [Hemry V. Was on his death-berl, mad] havingr delivered his last wishes, he asked the pliysicians how long he might expecte to live. Tliey sadel the Almighty had powor to restore him to healah. IIe reparated the question, recpuiring a dirert answer. The answer was, Not more than two hours. KNuin's ENa, vol. 2, ch, i, 1. it.
1420. DEATH, Deception in. Pricst. [Thas Duchess of Portsinouth, one ol the kinges mistresses, proposed a pridest for the dying king, Chirles II.] The Aluke's orders weire obeyed; and even the physiedins withatrew. The hatek door was then opened, and Father Inaddleston ratered. A clonk had been thrown over his satcrod vestnents, and his shaven erown was comcealed lyy a flowing wig. "Sir," suid the duke, "this good man once saved your lite. He bu, comes to save vour soml." "Chumes faintly answered, "IIe is welconme." IIaddleston went through his part hetter than had heeru experted. Ile knelt by the bed, listened to the confession, prononnced the alsohntion, and administered extreme unction. - Machthay's ENe., eh. \&, 1). 407.
1421. DEATH, Deflant in. J/hilis XII. [King of Sweden at Frederich-hall.] It the sioge of this town, on November 30, 171N (old stylo). this inveterate warrior ruecivad the fatal blow which ended his troublons and eventful career. I年 was struck in lhe head with a eammon hall, and thourh death mast have beren insamanmeons, he was fonnd with his rieht hatud firmly grasping the landle of tis sword, su prompt was he fo put himself in an attitude of defence. -

1.22. DEATH, Encouragement in. frot lireth. [At the death of Mahomet] famaticism alono condd shoresest a may of loope and eonsolations. " ILow cinl he be dead, ont witness, our intrecessor, our mediator, with God? By God he is not, dead; like Mases and Jesus, he is wrapped in a looly trance, and sperdily will he return to his faithful perolle." The evidence of sense was disregarded; and Omar, unsheathing his cimeter, threatened to strike off the heads of the infidels who shond dare to a. irm that the prophet was no more. The tamus was appeased ly the
weight and moderation of Abubeker. "Is it Mahomet," sald he to Omar and the multitude, "or the God of Mahomet, whom you worship? The Gool of Malomit liveth forever ; lut the apostle was a mortal like ourselvers, and, acoordfag to his own predictiom, he has expertenced the common fate of mortality:" Ite was piomsty buterred hy the hands of his mentest kinsman, on the same spot on which he expired.-Ginmos's Rome, ch. iol.
 Mr. Ifenderson, with whon I had samtered in the venerable walks of Mreton (oblleres, ath found him a very learned and pious man, supped with us. Dr, Johnson surprised him not a little Jy neknowledging, with a look of horror, that he whs math oppressed by the fear of death. The amiable 1)r. Allams sugrgested that Gorl was infinitely good. Jonssos: "That Ite is intinitely good, as far as the perfection of 1 'is mante will nllow, I certainly believe; lut it is neressary for good upon the whole, that individuals should be pmished. As to an indiridual, therefore, Je is not infinitely good; and as I cmanot le sure that I have fulfilled the conditions on which salvation is granted, I monafraid I may be one of those who shall be damed." (Looking dismally.) Dn. Adams: "What do you mean by dammed "." Joinsson (passiomately mad loudly): "Sent to hell, sir, and pumished everhastingly." Dn, Asams: "I don't beheve that doctrinc." Jomason:
"IIold, sir ; do you believe that some will be panished at all?" Int. Avams: "Being - schule"d from heaven will be a pmishment ; ? there may he no great positive suffering." Jomanos : "Well, sir ; but if you mimit any degree of punishment, there is an end of your irgument for infinite goodness, simply considered ; for intinite goolness would intlict no punishment whatever. There is not intinite groduess, physically considcred; morally, there is. "-Borwell's Jomnsos, 1. 524.

142:. - The Druids. They appear to have taught the immortality of the soul, or rather the transmigration of souls, and a future state of rewards and punishments. "They lay special stress," says Cessar, " upon the doctrine that souls do not perish, but pass after death into other bodies; considering this as a most powerful stimulus to bravery and counage, since it temds to remove altogether the fear of death. "-s'cdents' France, chl. 1, § 10-12.
1425. Death, Feast of. American Aborigincs. Of the strengeth amd ardor of their affecetions there can be no evidence so strong as that whish arises from their treament of the dead. Belis ing in the immortality of the sonl, they lury abong with the dereased his bow and ald rows. together with the mast splendid ornaments which belonued tolam. They attend him tothe grave with the deppest manifestations of sorrow, and those who are his nearest relations retire for a great length of time to their hats, and refuse to take any concern in the active orcupations of the tribe. liut this is not all ; the ir concern for the dond is manifoted in a manner yet more striking, by a reremony the most solemn and the most awfully alferting that imagimation can devise. At stated perionts is hed what is termed the feast of the dend, or the feast of souls, whin all the bodiss of thow who have died since the
last ceremony of that kind are taken out of theip uraves, and hrought together from the greatest distances to one phace. $\Lambda$ great pit is dug in the ground ; nud thither, at a cerintin time, eneh person, nttended by his family and friemis, murehes in solemm silence, ln the dead body of a son, father, or at brot $r$. 'lhese are deposited in the pit, from which in person takes h handful of earth, which he parmes afterwaral with the mast religions ate.-TyTrestes Itast, Book 6, ch. 21.
1.126. DEATH, Fortitude in, Âmericon Ind. whe. [Bribeuf, the desuit missiomary, deseribes the tortures of an Irognois prisontr, preceded ly a fenst.] To the crowd of his guests he dieclated: "My brothers, I ma roing to die; make merry around me wih good hent ; I an!, a man; I fear ncither death nor your torments," mud he sang alond. . . T'omments lasted till after sumrise, when the wreteled victim, bruised, gashed, motilated, half ronsted and semped, was carried out of the vilhage nud hacked in pieces-B.nchorts ${ }^{\text {C }}$. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
1.127. DEATH, An honorable. Bumy/m. Ilis and was charactaristic: It was brought on by exposure when he was engaged in an act of charity. $A$ guarred had broken out in a family at Reading with which Bunyan had some acquantance. A father had tiken offence at his son, and threatemed to disinherit him. Bunyan undertook a journey on horselnack from Bedford to Reading in the hojer of reconciling them. Ite s) cereded, hat at the cost of his life. Returning by Leadon, he was overtaken on the road by a siorim of rain, and was watted through before he could find shedter. The chill, fatling on a constituti, $n$ aifedy woukenod by illaess, brought on fever. Ite was able to reald the house of Mr. Strudwick, one of his Landon frients; hat he never left his bed alterward. In ten days ha was deal.-Fuocome's Binyan, ch. 9.

142W. DEATH, Impassioned. Alexander. Whole days and nights were consumed in riot and debanchery ... it Eebataua. . . . Amid these thmultuons phementes the death of Hephastion, whom Alexander loved with sincere affection, threw him into a paroxysm of despair. He commanded the physicians who nttended him to be put to death; he acensed the gods as conspiring with them to di pive him of a life more dear to him than his own. he ordered a public mourning, and that the sacrel fires should be extinguished through all Asia, an omen which both his fricuds and chemies regarded as of the blackest import. -TyTheres IIn't., Book 2, ch. 4.
1429. DEATH, Information of. Simultl Joluson. Johnson, with that native fortitude which, amid all his bodily distress amd mental sulferings, never forsook him, asked Dr. Brockleshy, as a man in whom he had comtidence, to tell him plainly whether he combld recowe. "Give me," said he, "a direct maswer." The doetor, having first asked him if he could bear the whole truth, whech way soever it might lead, and being answered that he could, dechared that, in his opinion, he could mot reower without a miracle. "Then," suid Johmem," I will take nomore physice, mot even my opiates : for I have prayed that I may render up my sonl to God unclouded." In this resolution he peravered, and, at the same time. used only the weakest kinds of sustenamee

Being presed by Mr. Windham to lakre somewhat more generous momishment, lent too low a det shonld have the wery effeet whid lue drended, by dehilitating his mind, he sidid: "I will take anything but inchorhting sustconance." Boswbuds Jomssos, p, itbe.
1.480. DEATH, Patriotlc. Cintain Nithan Iheld. September, bith. [The British entered New York. $\mid$ le voluntered to venture under disiruise within the british lines. . . . Me was suizen, $\qquad$ frankly arowed his mame and rank in the Anerican army. Howe ordered him to be execoted the next morning. . . . As lue ascembed the gallows, he said: "1 only regre that I have hat one life to lose for my country."Dascroft's C. S., vol. 9, ch. 7.
1431. DEATH permitted, Nuhomet. In a familiar diseourse he mentioned his sperial prerorative ; that the angel of denth was not allowed to take his soml till he had respectfully asked the permission of the prophet. The reguest was granted : and Mabomet immediately fell intos the aromy of his dissolntion.-Grmos's Rome, ch. 50.
1432. DEATH, Prayer in. Mithomet. IIis head was reclined on the hap of Aycola, the best heloved of all his wives; he fanted with the violence of pain; recovering his spirits, he ratised his eyes loward the roof of the honse, and, with is steady lowk, though a faltering voice, uttered the last broken though articulate words: " 0 God I . . . pardon my sins. : . . Yes . . . I come ... anong my fellow-citizens on high ;" and thens peaceably expired on a carpet spread upon the thoor.-Gimbox's Rosme, ch. 50 .
1433. - - Luther. Lis friends comforted him, and administered medicines. But ngain he spoke: "I am passing away: I shall give up my spirit." Then he repented in Latin, guickly anil three times in succession, the words, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit; Thou hast redecmed me, Thou fathtul God."Rein's Letuer, di. id. p. 190.
143. $\qquad$ Cromerell.
" Lord, althourh I am a wretched and miserable creature. $T$ min tonemant with Thee through grace, and 1 may, 1 with, come unto Thee for my people. Thoni has made me a moan instrument tordo them some good, and Thee service; and many of them haterest too high a value upon me. though others wish and would be flad of my death. But, Lord, however Thou dose dispose of me, continue to ge on, and do groxe for them. Give them consistency of julgment, one heart. and mutual love : and erom tolleliver them, and with the work of reformation and make the name of christ glorious in the world. Toadh those who look too mach upon thy ins rumants to depent more ropen thyerff pardon suth ats desire to lrample upon the dant of a peor worm. for they are thy porpla $1(x)$ : and prowton tha folly of this shint prayme for , heme (lariot Mis sake. and give Is, it ereal night if it le thy

143.5. DEATH, Preparation for. Ciernum /ior. buriuns. All arreed that is life apent in arms, and a glorious dath in tattle. Were the best prep urations for a happy futurity, ofther in this or

1436. disense was a foure of fourther ing mortal prived him by intervals of the use of remson. As som as he was comseions of his danger lae edifled his brethren ly the humility of his virtur or penitence. "If inere be my man," sald tho apost le from the pidplt, "whom [ have imjustly scourged, I submit my own hark to the hask of retaliation. Have I aspersed the reputation of a Mussulman? let him proclaim my thoughts in the fare of the eongregation. Ihas way one been despoile of of his pools: the litte that I posesess shall compronsate the principal mad the merest of the debl." "Y'es," replied a voice from the reowd, "1 am entitled to three drmens of silver." Mahomet hemod the eomphint, sutistled the domand, and thankel his rerelitor for are eusing him in his world rather than at the day of julgment. -Ghmos's Rome, (h. 50).
1137. - - Simmel Johnsom. About cight or ten days before his death, when Dr. Brockleshy paid him his morning visit, he semed very low and desponding, and said! "I lave been as a dying man all night." He then emphatically broke out in the worls of Shakespeare:
" ('anst thon not minister to a mind disens'd;
Pluck from the memory a rooted norrow;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain;
And, with some sweet oblivions antidote,
Clemse the stuffid bosom of that perilons stulf
Which weighs upon the heare ?"
To which Dr. Brockleshy reatily answered, from the same great poct:
"Binct therrin the pitient
Must minister to himself."
-Boswell's Joinson, p. Gis.
1838. $\qquad$ Ciapture of Cordorc. When the result of the battle was known the leading (atizen, who had headed the revolt against Cusar, gathered all that belonged to him into a heap, poured turpentine over it, and, after a last fenst with his family, burnt himself, his house, his (hildren, and scrvants.-Frolde's Ciesare, ch. 25.
1439. DEATH, Reflections in. Cardinal Wolsely. On his denth-lod his thoughts still clung to the prince whom he had served. "I Iad I but sorved God as diligently as I have served the king," murmured the dying man, "He would wot have given me over in my gray hais. But this is my due reward for my pains and study, not resarding my service to God, bit only my duty to my prince."-Eximinn Peorle, 各ne.
11.10. DEATH, Results of. ('Mristinn's. They trsififed their attachment for the camse of thie perm by the marder of the (inlvinist Ambe du Benurg, a hereferomfessor of the Protestant faith. - Sis fect of arth for my becly, and the infinite heavens for my monl, is what 1 shatl soom have," ariod Ante dal Bontre at sight of the scaffold, and in presene of her exceutioners.- Lashative:s Mahy stidit, p. 7.
141. DEATH, Sayings in. Sir Henry Time. When he atternpterl to spats the trumperts sulunded to drown his voice. Enthusjasm wopt. for him whilp it admired him! At last he turned aside, exclaming, " It is a bad canse which camot loar the words of at dyine man. IIeseems to hase been permitted to pray a little
in pence; such semtenere as the following foll from him, reworded liy sykes: "Bring as, 6 Lord, into the troe mystical Subbuth, that we may cease from our works, pest from our lathers, mad berome is mece hatitation for thy siditt, " Ete., etce. Ilis hast words ware: " Finlaer, glorily thy servant in the sight of inem, that he may Glorily There in the dise harges of his daties to Thee mal to his eometry:" Therempon he stretchod out his arme ; in m instant swift fell the stroke, mad the hame of ome of the gremust mad puresi beings that arer merned our word rolleil on the satfold! - Ilomin('momweat, ch. 18,1 . 0 .
HAAL DEATH, A seeming. sifectenborg. Whild swedemberg was living in sweden, in 17.5), his old friend and condjutor, polletim, dial ; and Swerlemberg wat favord will a view of heth sides of his grave. Writing in his "Spiritmal Diary," he says: " loolheim died on Monday, und soke with me on 'Thuralay. I was invited to the fandral. He sum the herarse, the attembiats, and the whole procresion. He also saw them let down the romln into the grave, and conversed with me while it was going on, nsking me why thev buried him, when he was alive. And when the priest pronouncel that he would rise aguin at the day of julgment, he asked why this whs, when he had alrondy risen. Ite wondered that sucta a belied should prevail, comsidering that le was rem new alive; he alow wondered at the beliet in the resurection of the body, for he satid he fell that he was in the herly:" -Swemexibolat, ch. 10, p.

1A1: Death, Self evoked. Jfuriun. Marius [ome of the thirty Roman tyrants] was killed hy a soldier who had formerly verved as a workmain in his shll!, and who fexhaimed, as he struck, " Behohd the sword which thysilf hatet formed!:

111. DEATH, Strength for. ('rommill. II.
 and wally gevent there, with othery presem1, to remb mun him that pasengs in 1rhil. 4: 11 13: "Sol that I prak in rexpet of want: for 1 hase learned, in whatsovere state 1 am, Unorewith to be content. I kow both how tobe nhased, and I kiow low to abound : everywhere and in all thinges I am instructed both to be full and to lo: hungry, both to abommd atul to sulfer need. I can do all things throngh ('hrist whid strugeth-
 worls as men ats wem remember them, "This Sripture did onwe save my life, when my dese som, Junt Oliver, dien, which wemt as at dagrerer to my hati-inderd it did.". And then, repating ibe worls of the text himself, and reading the tenth and eleventh verses of st. Piml's comtentment ind suhnission th the will of Gorl in all comblitions, sabil he: " It's true. Path, you have learned this, and attianed to his misisure of grace ; but what shall I do? Na, poor crature, it is a hard lesson on mer 1o take ont! I fincl it so." But realinge on to the thirwenth verse. Where Piml sinin," " can do all things throngh Christ which strengthen me," then fath begem Work, and his heart to find support and comfort, and he said thus to himself, "He that was Panl's Christ is my Clirist too ;" and so" he drew water out of the wells of salvation."-Hood's Cromvell, cli. 17, p. 291.
1.1.15. DEATH, study in. Imteh Frplertr. A.b. Bats. Barentzen somght to go romad Nova Zambla (aereking at mortherast pasage for Butch eommereed, and when his ship wins hopelessly enveloped by ice hat the rommge to anmon his crew on the desolate northern shore of the inland, and chere them during a winter rendered
 of hage white lwars, whom hager han manddened. Whanspring emone the gathant empany, tatversing more than sixtern humbred miles ha

 the shedter of the White Son. Barentarn sunk moder his trials, late was conguged in poring over a semedart in he died. The expertitions of the Intel were without a paralled for dardig. B.avcror"'s U. S., vol. 只 ©h. IF.
1416. DEATH, Substitutional, Military, |Thu: whliders of Marens Crassus were deleatiol in an engagromemt.] The that soo, who had showa the gremest marks in eowardiere, he divided into fifty parts, and put one in mad decade to death, to whone lot it might happentor fall ; thas reviving mancient custom of military punjshment which hual beren lemg disusied. lubleced, this kind of pmishment is the greatest mark of infamy, mud luing put in excrition in sight of the whole many is attembed with many aw-
 C'RAsis.
A.A7. Death, Sudden. Wrashingtom. On the morning of the 13th [of Derember, 1799] the gencral was faraged in naking some intprovements in the fromt of Mount Vernon. . . . The day herame ratiny with sloet ... [he became wet] before his return to the house. Abont one o'cloek he wis serized with chilliness and namser, hat, having dianged lise dothes, sat down to his indow work. . . At night . . . remaned writing uatil hetwenelown and wown oblock. Ha died about lan billow on tho lollowing night.]-('verts' W.asmsuton, vol. 1, ch. 24.
1116. DEATH, Testimony in. Liotel Jutrowe. [A splemdid rowtell mobleman. Who vainly at(mmpeda revolution insionland fatomable to anilded 'larles II. $]$ They manmered hat the sentener erondemined him " to be latug oll a gibhet thirty ford high, where low was to be exposed during threw hours: that his luall would lien be rat
 his arms mod legs, sememel from his lanly, would
 kinglom." "I ouly wi.f," replied Hontrose, "that I had limhs choment for bu divereced through avery eity in Europe, to hen' watimony in the caluse for iblichl I have fourht and ain
 1. \%
1.19. DEATH, Thoughts in. Bonapitrtc.
 nges which lingered in the leart and the last. words whirlo trembed on the lijs of the dying amperor. - Absotr's Nurolean B., vol. : ch. 84.
1450. DEATH, Thoughts of. Silum? Jikneon. Bosweld: " But is not the fear of death naturni to man 4 ". Jonsson: "somuch so, sir, that the whole of life is but keeping away the thoughts of it." He then, in a low and earnest tone
talked of his moditating nom the nwful hour of his own dissolntion, mul in what manmer he shond comilut himself upon that oceasion: "I know not," said he, "wheller I momid wisls to have a lrioud be me, or have to all betwere doal

1.851. DEATH, Tranquillity in. Serpetes. On the day of his death la diseoursed, with umeoniHon forme al ergurner, on the homoriality of

 fort it diffised on the last momandeal exintomer. He dramk the poistomed enp without tho smathest cmotion ; and in the arony of demth showed to his attomeling límods an example of trancuillity
 of imitating. The marative of this comelndiner serone, as it is givan by Plato in his dialogue ell titled " P'ladom," isone of the moblest sperdments of stmple, elorjuent, and puthetie daseription which is anywhere to he met with-a marative, to the foree of which ('ieceroluars this stroug testi-
 Anth was the end of this true philonefler, of whom hiv therminfol cometrymen kuew mot the


1.852. DEATH, Triumph in. Buttle of (Qubter. [Gencral] Wolfe, benting the charge, was womeded in the wris. Again hee was struck, but pressed on at the hamd of his gremalierss. Just at the moment of victory a third ball pieread his hremst, and he samk inuivering to the cmoth. "They rum, they run!" said the attembant who bent over him. "Whorinu?" was the ferble rosponse. "Tha Fremeh are Ilying ceverywhere," replied the otllere. "Do they rmen atready? Then I die hapere" sad the expiring hero: and has spirit passed awisy mad the smoke of battle.

1.15: DEATH, Trlamphant in. "Stonertell"
 at (bancellor<cille, his man was amputaterl. Puenmonia set in, and death followed.| Advising his wife; in theresent of his denth, tor return to her fathers homse, he remarked: "Y̌ou have a kind and ermel father ; but there is mo one so klad and aroul:a your theivenly lather." When wae told him the dow tom did not think he conla dive two homre: althomela he did not himself expect'o die, ha replied: " It will be inthite gatin to bo tramblated to hemwern ame with Josis."-lont.
 p. 2tis.
 Sueh was the mhapley condition of the Roman emproms. Hat, whataver might be their comdnet, their fate was commonly the sames. A life of phasisure or virthe, of severity or midness, of indolener of enlory, alike fed to an momely grave : athl almost every reign is elosed the the simme diserating repetition of treation and mur-der.-(ilmben's Romis, eh. 1D.
145.5. DEATH welcomed. Dificrl. [At the battle $0{ }^{\circ}$ (2netwee the victorions Genemal Wolfe defented the French, but died of his womads. When the French ran, General] Montcalm, still attempting to rally his broken regiments, was struck with a lall, and fell. "Shall I survive ?" suid he $t$ ) his surgeon!. "But a few hours at
most." "replical the uttendant. "Sor mane the


 ch. (hi, 1. 2\%
1.153. DEATH of the Wleked. Alfirtmiler. The flrst person that bromght the news of Alix
 purchas. Domates desired the: jeopho lo sive low cralit to it. "For," naid her, " if" Aloxamelar wore demd, the whole world wobld smell the ear(mss. "-l'l.L'tiacia's l'וochos.
 sum. His Majosty then talked ol the rontroversy
 to have real, and asked bohasoni what he themerht of it. Jobason answrred: "W゙artompon Jass
 is tho mone corvert scholar. I los mot kowo whirle of them ralls mances best." 'Jhe Kinis Was pleasio! Io siry he was oll the sathe opinions adding. " lou do mot think then, I)r. Johnmon, that there was manch argument in the cinse." Iohnsons said lue did uot think there was. "Why, truly," said the king, "when omore it comes in colling momes, frermoment is pretty well at int


115*. DEBAUCHERY, Royal. ('uthirtw $I T$. [0f Rusuin.] Ther common helial is, that she had a new lover abont every three momblis, who was then dismissed with gillts and promsions One nathor informs us that sbe expemded in this way, daring har relign, a sum of menty equal,
 ers she may lave had; lat when I real lar perantit, inuocent, amel high-bred letters to tho Ereat ment of her times, Hat when I run ower The contalograt of the immense and molid beneftrs Which slar bewowed ujon ler country, I liml it impossithe to beliave that whe ever inbamboned herself to systematic delaturhery.-CyctoresH. (W Whwi., p. 404.

A139. DEBT, Imprisonment for. Finglim!l. In
 foumel al cular pheing his tradre, who was in jail
 consignced him to prixon amomated to nearly 綡. and this sum he had heen for several years tryiner to marl in prisen. In mothor jatil there was it

 cents. Thisman wascontincol in the same ajartment with roblers and murderors, and had little luye af beiner able to mise the money for his elisedarere. All such debtors - and they wow nmmerous then in lingland - I loward re-
 Brox.. 1r. 5t.
1160. DEBT, Security for. Nir Hisltrr soott. In May, 1x1e, seott having mow at last blitained the saliary of the (lerkshif of Nicssion, the work ol whieli he had for more than tive years discharged withont pay, indulged himsedf in realizing his lavorite dream of buving a" monntan farm" at Abbotsford-five miles lowar down the 'Tweed than his cottage at Ashesticl. . . The phace thus bourht for $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{t}} 4000$-hanf of which, necording to Soott's bid and sangine habit, was borrowed from his brother, and half raised on the seenrity of a poem at the moment of sule

Wholly imwritten, und not complated evon when
 only tow muth of und hal for the rest of soothes Hfe:-IIctonensoore, ch. N .
1481. DEBT by War. I'wited Sytes. T'lao Nathomid ilobs, howovif, was the kreatest nal mont threntering question ; lint hice genius of Ihamilon triamjhed over every dilllatty. Thas fudediadmess of the L'ilted shates, Incluiling the resoluthomary aporases of the several Sinters.
 sulophed a limal mill honese polles. His phan, Whith was ladid hefore ('ongrese at the lagiminge of the secomd sesesion, propesad that the dobt wit
 well as the wan dolte ol the hatividual Ninfers,

 are the credit of the combtry was vandy fasproved, even before actum piymont was begun.
 governmanl, a duty was latd on the tonthag of morehant ships, wila a diseriminntion in favor ol'
 all imported articles. Ihami!fon's mothemes wore


1.182. DEBTS discourazed. Liering of immain. The man'rosary roblruching of dehus was likn.
 here regulathos. 'The delober was obdiged to exive
 remain with the readitor till the dobt was diwchargad. 1 le who diod without rede cming this samered pleder was doprived hinuseli of fitucral obserfice-Trulkisllist., book 1, ch. I.
1.16:8. DEBTS, Dishonest. Priccelinef. Tha rogal ('ustum [al lleqry Vlll.] has survivel monotg us in many a motorions cxample. Thes lomas adsamed hy homest eroditors are repuliaterl: the sambling dobte to "craty persons" are scrapmomaly discharired. |loury was a


1.8.1. DEBTS prevented. Ithemioms. Solon restrained the werity ol areditors to their debtors by prohiln ug all impuisonment for delat; but he rest rataed. at the sathe time, the freptorney of contractine dolite ley the severe pematy of the forfeiture of therightu of ritizenship-a punishment which, thoush it did not reduere 1 monn to servitule, deprived him wi all voice in the julslie assembly, or share in the government of the commomwerali. In like mammer, if a delhor died insolvent, his here was disiramelifed till the debt was jatid. This wasa wise rernlation ; for uo indigent man ought (o) be a legishator. Tytleis's Ifori., Book I, (li. 10.
1465. DEBTS, Punishment for. $I n s o l$ rent Thbters. After judicial pront or confession of the delit, hinty day of grace were allowed before a Roman was delivered into the power of his fellow-citizen. Inthis private prison twelve ounces of rice were his daily food; he might be bound with a ehain of tilteen pounds weight; and his misery was thrice exposed in the marketphace, to solicit the compassion of his friends und countrymen. At the expination of sisty days the debt was diseharged hy the loss of liberty or life; the insolvent debtor was. cither
put to denth ar sold in furifin shavery beyomd
 sthmor and mureloultin, they mitht jegally dis-
 this horrid pardilouls. Thac alvonalles for thes misuge baw hase laminded that it bunt mangly opernte in dotcrriag inllomess atad lramel from contracturs dobls which they wore mathle la diardmpgo ; but exp rionce womble aliasipate thes sadutury torme, ly frowing that mo crallorer cmalel fre fomal to e vact this maprollahbe pemalty




 - whlare, the legisbatime of Virginin alid not

 debt duriag thr stint:" nad that all creolloors shomid laki" " lorty pumuls lor a hamelocl."-



 the whold hat a small part is trmblesome, Smallrlehty atr likr small sat ; they ate ratlling
 "Wombl; grat dehts are like momon; ol loud moinc, but little danerer. Yout monst, turvefore,



 From ruthusiasm lo imposture the chep is $\boldsymbol{j}^{\text {w }} \mathrm{F}$ -
 fords a memombine instance loew a wise mann may dererive himacelf, how a good man maty doreive ohlors, how the conse ichere maty shomber in a mixal and midallestate betwern mali-illusjon and volnotary frand. ('luntity may believe that. the origimal motives of Mahomet wrer those of

 matronbe lievere whor re hiserhim-despise his arroments, amd promente bis lifo; he might forgive his persomal mdversarios, he maty dawfally hate the rinmies of (iod: Dhe stern passions of pride and revenge werekindled in the bosom of Dinhomet, and he sighed, like the prophet of Ninevert. for the destruction of the reberla whom he lad (ondemancl.- (inmbon's lkomb, ell. jo.
1.865. DECEIT, A timely. Persion Priure. [lhamonan was captared in tho surremator of his
 sian complained of intolerable thiss, but diseovered some ajprehomsion lest le mand be killed while he was drinking a ('up) of water. "Ike of arod courate," satid the caliph; "your life is safe till youl lave drank this water ;" the crafty sutmi) aecopted the assurance, and instantly chashat the vase agatnat the frommal. Omar womld have avonged the decedt, but his eompanions represented the sanctity of an oath; and the spedy ronversion of Harmiozan entitled him not only to a free pardon, but evon io a stipend of two thonsund pieces of egold.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 51.
1470. DECEITFULNESS described. Lord Breadalbane. [Lord Breadalloane,a II igrn]and enrl
 elesorfted by his contempurime, John Mincky, "cunining us ufor wise ats nispreat; but in
 $0,11.130$.
1.171. DECEIVER decolved, The, limpintrr. [Jimus il.] Ild mot like lo propose directly to his frothor-in-law |laord lineliemor, the treasurary
 there days nflor the ronferenere Bariftens winted om the trasurer, mind, with malis edremmberation
 the unpleqwart. |rulh. "[Jo youl mean," mid
 monions phanere in whisl the fombation was matle", "Holl if I do not turn ('intholif the com-

 the wiry diphomative. "I mily eome ate africmi (1) Patress a hope that yon will takre , or tukerp
 " Hho phan moming of ail this is, 11 |mant turn ('atimite oll tions for the purgome of nacertainaner whe the r the eommmandeation was malo by anthority, fut could extort only vagur and my゙atrions ripilies.
 from leceling, be derlared that Barillom man
 ports. "I loll you." lar salil, " lhat the" kitur will mot dimmisy me, mad I will hol rexien. I know him: be know- me; mal I fear molmelys." 'The Frenchman maswered that he was datmed, that he was ruvished toblear it. and that hivoniy motise for interfering was a sincore ansioty for the prosperity amd dignity of havexcerlent fivend the freasiber. And thas the two shatesmend dofartal, each liattering himsedf that be hat duped

1.17'2. DECENCY, Regard for. Istutr Nicton. Ilfe most intimate friend at the mivornity was a foreign chemist of suthe bute and skill. Vi ik ton conjoyed his comversation exceredingly

-il,
 dency that he wombl never sasoriate with hime


1,17:3. DECEPTION betrays Itself, Rírhard 7. [When liaclanif l. returned lionn the pusalle. with luta lew att miants, they hmiend at liagasal in the graive of pigerims: hut the laviuhness of the king was so lithle in keephime will his sasmmed character, that his real ramk was soon suspected. [IS was stam ufter incoree-
 1. 319.
1.17.1. DECEPTION, Day of. Ilıus It!y. I! outrageons serone took phace in the kinges meaence between the green-mothar and iatebeliens. at the clase of which Louis [XIII.] guitted the pahace wilhont saying a word, mad look his departare dur Versatiles. Every one thought the fall of the minister irrevocably certain. . . . The good news wos trmsmitted with prowipitnte joy to Madrid, Vienna, Brussels, and Turin. Buit the sound judgment of Louis. . Inad conducted him meanwhife to a very diferent conchasion. A messinge from the king was despntehed to Riehelien. . . . Me hurried to Versailles, was wedcomed with every mark of confidence and favor, and received an assurance from Louis that he
would stemdily uphohl himugrulust ull his adver.
 miler, und wond removo foum court nll who hand it la their power to thand or filare hime.
 Ith of Nevamber, Ithen, whilithas remained faHosis in Fremeli history ns thi" " inay al fupes."

1175. DECEPTION justlfied, licif" of, domes II. As, foowever, five yomes hati chaped simex
 ander the Influevere of that ilatishan whlin






 Wramge :astore of the kreatind calamblew which


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 fad dewn that maians even motro shoeking fos ali motions of fu-tice mud hamanity than the is:





 [Brincese of orimere: for hashami was aftor-

 ch. K, f1, :8x7.
1.176. DECEPTION, Pleasing. Itrulit!" Iim-


 pulif. mime".

Mr: Dedrem, Hat govern
 by the lis of the term " magerematedi" amd timaty wat, to the Presideme :! mont it [a- lack-
 coln, "that wort exprester previcely my ithen, and I am wot going to change it. 'The lime will mever come in this comatry when the peor ple wont know exnetiy what suther-ented

1.177. DECEPTION punlshed. Jimmstli, nes. [16e lad heon hribed by larpmins, mad on Erest Chamor was mised ly the foople. I I momosthenes, secomingly with a design forove his innmemere, moved for atn order that the allair shomble bo borght inefore the cormet of Aropharus, amd all
 takiner loriges. In consequence of which he ap pearid before that eomrt, ind was one of the first that were convirted.-P's'ranern.
1.17*. DECEPTION of Self. ('onspirator*. Their maths [as semators] mat their professions were nobling to them. If they were entibled to kill Chesur, they were entitled equally to deceive bim. No stronger evidence is needed of the demoralization of the Roman Senate lhan the completeness with which they were able to disaruise from themselves the baseness of theif trenchery. One man only they were able to attract into co-



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operation who had a reputation for homesty, and could he concerved, without absurdity, to be animated t y a disinterested purpose. [li was] Marcus Bruilus.-Froc de's Cesin, chi 26 .
1479. DECEPTION, Superstitious. Sarred Fuirn. Spams, a combtryma.. . . happening to fall in with a hind which had newly yemed, and which was dying from the humters, failed in his attempt to take her ; but charmed with the macommon color of the fawn, which was a perfert white, he pursuded and took it. By good fortune sertorins had his camp in that neighborhood: and whatever was br, arght to him taken in: hamting. or of the poodnction of the tiedd. he received with plasure, and returned the civility with interest. The comutryman went and ofiered him the fawn. He receriad this present like the rest, and at first tork no extraordinary notice of it, But in time it became so tractable and fond of him, that it would come when he called, follow him wherever he went, and karned to bear the hurry and tumult of the camp. By little and litthe he brought the people to believe there was something staced and mysterious in the affair, giving it out that the fawn was a gift from Diana, and that it diseovered to him many important secrets. For he knew the natural power of superstition over the minds of the barbarians. In pursuance of his scheme, when the enemy was making a private irruption into the country under his command or persuadiug some city to revolt, he pretended the fawn haid appeared to him in a dream, and warned him to have his forces ready. Aud if he had intelligence of some victory gained by his otticers, he used to conceal the messenger, and produced the fawn crowned with flowers for its grood tidings, bidding the people rejoice and sacritice to the gods, on account of some news they would soon hear.-Pbetarcu's Sheryomits.
1480. DECISION, Final. Rubicon. When JuJius Ciesararrived at the banks of the Rubicon, which divides Cisalpine Ganl from the rest of Italy, his reflections became more interesting in proportion as the danger grew near. Staggered by the greatuess of his attempt, he stopped to weigh within himself its inconveniences; and as he stood revolving in silence the arguments on both sides, he many times changed his opinion. After which he deliberated upon it with such of his friends as were hy, anong whom was Asinitus Pollio: mumerating the calamities which the passage of that river would bring upon the world, and the reflections that might be made upon it by posterity. At last, upon some sudden impulse, hidding adien to his reasonings, and plunging into the abyse of futurity, in the words of those who cmarark in doubtulandarduous enterprises, he cried out, "The die is cast !" and immediately passed the river.-Pletarea's C.esab.
1481. - - Rubiom. The boumdary which separates Italy from Cisalpine Ganl is a small river wamed the Rubicon. The Roman Senate, aware of the designs of Chesur, hat pronouned a decree devoting to the infernal gods whatever general should presume to pass this boundary with an army, a legion, or even a single cohort. Cessar, who, with ail his ambition, inherited a large share of the benevolent affections, did not rese' re on the decisive step which he had now taken without some compunction of mind.

Arrived with his army at the border of his province, he hesitated for some time, while he picturel to himself the inevitable miseries of that civil war in which he was now prepmring to unsheath the sword. "If I pass this small stream," said he, " in what calamities mast I involve my country ! Fit if I do not I myself am ruined." The latter consideration was too powerfal. Ambition, too, besented allarements whirh, to a mind like Casar's, were irresistihle.-Tr'mer's Mist., Book 4, ri. 2.
1.182. DECISION, Lacking. ('hatles I. [At the batle of Naselly the kiag was totally defeated by Eairfax and Cromwell.] On this fieh the passionate Rapert, as at Marstom, supposed that he had won the day, and, thinking the victory all his own, he clowe his way bark to the spot wherg the poor helpless king was cherering his dismayed truopers. lublecd, we rath ahnost wep as we luar that ery from the king: "One charge more. grontlemen! One charge more, in the name of Goal ! and the thay is ours." He whecd himself at the hemd of the troopers, and a thomsand of them prepared to follow him. One of his courtiers snatehed his bridle, and thaned him from the path of honor to that of despair. "Why," says one writer. "was there no hand to strike that traitor to the gromal ?" Alas ! if the king's own hand could not strike that traitor to the ground, was it possible that nnother's could ? Who would lave dared to have taken Cromwell's bridle at such a monent? And so, at the battle of Naseby, the crown fell from the king's hend and the sceptre from his hand, and he was henecforth never more in any sense a king. Poor king! "Who will bring me," cried he in despair, "this Cromwell, dend or alive ?" Mlas ! your majesty, who?-llood's Cromwell, ch. $10, \mathrm{p} .13 \mathrm{~F}$.
1483. DECOROM in Debate. American India n.s. If his elorpuence pleased, they esteemed him a god. Decorum was never broken [in Indian assemblies]. There were never two speakers struggling to anticipate each other; they did not express their spleen by blows; they restrained passionate invective ; the debate was nuver disturbed by an uproar; questions of order were unknowr.-BANCROFT's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
1484. DECORUM, Ministerial. Stmuel Johnsom. Johnson's profound reverence for the hierarchy made him expect from bishops the highest degree of decorum ; he was offended even at their going to taverns. "A bishop," said he, "has nothing to do at a tippling house. It is not inderd immoral in him to go to a tavern; neither woikd it be immoral in him to whip a top in Gosvenor sifure; but if he did, I hope the hoys would fall upon him, and apply the whip to zim . There are gradations in conduct ; there is morality, decency and propriety. None of these should lee violated by a bishop." -Boswehl's Jounson, p. 4 is.
1485. DEDICATION changed. Biblia Polyglotta. It is to his immortal honor that the "Biblia Polyglotta Waltonia," perhaps the most important and valuable biblical book ever issued by the British press, owed the existence of its gigantic volumes to Cromwell. . . . Cromwell assisted in defraying the expenses in publishing it, and admitted five thousand reams of paper free of duty, and so saved the author from loss ly its
publication. It was published daring the Protectorate and dedieated to Crommell. But its mem and dastardly compider, upon the return of Charles Stuat, rased the dedication to the man who had so substantially aided him, and inserted that of the king, who cated neither fon the project, its seholarship, nor the BibleHoos's C'romwelat, (h. 15), p. 200.

14E6. DEDICATION, The true. Churrh. [CM]() brating the anniversary of the conisecration of the Gastle Chureh of Wittenberg.] Not long thereafter the same Augnstinian monk that had mailed the Latian theses to the charela door stood in the pulpit and preached upon the festi val text. Lake 19: 1, ete., which records the history of Zarcheas. Reverently did the congregation listan to the simple, calm, and leartfelt sermon of the Augnstinimn monk. "Christ must become everything to us," he said ; "and muto those to whom, Christ is something, all else will be nothing. IIe must be sought with a heart which, with a feeling of its unworthiness, does not dare to invite IIim, but which, for that very reason, most urgently imphores Itis presence. Such it request, coming from the heart, God will grant. Tlus He would have our hearts. And thus every feast of dedication should not be merely an outward consecration of a church, but rather a consecration of the heart unto God."-Rens's LéTher, ch. 1, p. 8.
1487. DEFAMATION punished. James II. James, a short time before his aceession, had instituted a civil snit against Oates [the infamons impostor and traducer] for defamatory words, and a jury had given damages to the enormous amount of $£ 100,000$. The defendant had been taken in exce.ation, and was lying in prlson as a debtor, withont lope of release.-Macaulay's Evg., ch. 4, p. 448.
1488. DEFEAT, Beginning with. Abraliam Lincoln. He esponsed the chase of IIenry Clay is and ran us a candidate for the state legislature. . . . Mr. Lincoln was defeated, as he undonbtedly expected to be, atthough his failure must have been amply compensated by the highly complimentary vote that lie received in his own precinct, which gave him two hundred and seventy-seven votes out of two hundred and eighty-four cast ; and this, be it remembered, was the first and last time that he was ever beaten by the people.-Raymond's Lincoln, ch. 1.
1489. DEFEAT, Brilliant. Napoleon $I$. [He fled to. Paris after the defeat at Waterloo.] Throwing himself upon a soft, he exclaimed, ... "My most brilliant vietories do not shed more glory on the French army than the defent at Waterloo. Our troops have not been beaten ; they have been sacrificed, massacred, by overwhelming numbers. . . I I lesire to be atone." - Abbott's Napoleon I., vol. 2, ch. $2 \pi$.
1490. DEFEAT concealed. Samuel Johnsom. Johnson could not brook appearing to be worsted in argument, even when he had taken the wrong side, to show the force and dexterity of his talents. When, therefore, he perceived that his opponent gained ground, he had recourse to some sudden mode of robust sophistry. Once, when I was pressing upon him with visible advantage, he stopped me thus: "My dear Boswell, let's have no more of this ; you'll make
nothing of it. I'd rather lave you whistle a Scotch tunc."-Dosw Ela's donnson, p. 46t.
1491. defeat, Difficult. Crsap. Ciesar was never defented when personally present, save once at Gelgovia, nund once at Dirazas, and the failure at Gergovia was aused by the revolt of the AEdui ; mad the maner in which the fiture at Durazzo was retrieved showed ('asisurs greatness more than the most brilliant of his victories. Ife was rash, but with in calculated mahness, which the eront never failed to justify. Ilis greatest sucersises were dhe to the ripidity of his movements, which brought him on the chemy before they hamed of his approach. Ile travelled sometimes a handred miles a day, reading or writing in lus carringe, throngh countries without roads, and crossing rivers without briclges. Noobstacles stopped him when he had a detinite aim in view.-Froude's Cesark, ch. ©8, p. 71.
1492. Defeat inspiring. Bunker Ilill. The battle of Bunker IIill rather inapired than disconraged the colonists. It was seen that the Britisil soldiers were not invincible. To capture a few more hills would cost General Gage his whole army. The enthusiasm of war spread throughout the country. The news was borne rapidly to the South, and a spirit of determined opposition was every where aroused. The people bergan to speak of the Lnited Colonies of America. At Charlotte, North Carolina, the citizens ran together in a hasty convention, and sturtled the country liy making a declavation of Independence! The British ministers had little dreumec of raising such a storm.-Ridpatu's l. S., ch. 38, p. 301 .
1493. DEFEAT, Instraction by. Peter the Great. Charles [XII. of Sweden] left the defence of Riga to a valiant old Swedish general, who succeeded in holding it, and marched himself to meet the czar with 20,090 troops. Never was victory more sudden, more cusy, or more complete than that which these 20,000 Swedes wou over the great mob of Russians led by Peter. The czar escaped with but 40,000 inen. [" "harles was then only in the seventeenth year of his age." -TyTlen.] From that defeat the military grentness of Russia was horn. "I know well," said the czar, as he was in retreat, "that these Swedes will beat us for a long time; but, at last, they will teach ns how to conquer." And so it proved ; for from that day Peter began the mighty work of drithing his half-snvage hordes into soldiers-t work which is still going on, thongh great progress has been made in it. The Russian people attributed their defeat to sorery and witcheraft, and we have still the prayer which was addressed to St. Nichohas on this occasion in all their churches. Cyclopedia of Bioa., p. 436.
1494. DEFEAT, Mortification of. General Montculm. [IIC was defented at Qucher, and mortally wounded.] On hearing from the surgeon that death was certain-"I am glad of it," lae cried; "how long shall I survive $\psi$ " "Ten or twelve hours, perhaps less." "So much the better ; I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." -Bancroft's U. S., vol. 4, ch. 14.
1495. DEFEAT, Overwhelming. Bonaparte. [Bonaparte invaded Russis, with an army of more than 600,000 men ; le was driven back by
the chestrimethon all sherplles num the approath

 different regiments wore all mixed togather, the sobdiers marehing pell-moll, mind only soceking to prolomigexistemer. lhomsamdsof wablering burn fall into the hamdy of the (ossancks. 'Tla momber of the prisomers was very grat, but that ol the dead exoereled it. Dnting amonth there ware no rations, atme dead horses wore the omly ro-
 the Niemen in Aly. with the persmasion al their


1.198. DEFEAT, Service of, Bull li"n. Tlor rout |of the luion army| at Bull Rum had the adfer to quieken the emereries of the North, and tropos were rapidly haried to Winshington. The:

 West Virginia to take command of the Armey of the Potomate. By the midelle of October his forees had increased to 150,000 ment. - Rub. r.dTu's L. S., (ll. 6is, p. 4!.
1.197. DEFECTS covered, Triclus. [Priciles. the A themian statesman, obtamed ervat remown. II is persen in oflor resperts was well hamed, hat his head was disproportiomally loner. For this reason almost all his stataces linve the hemd cosered with a helmet, the statumes choosing. I smpose, to hide that defect. - Pheranéts Plinicless.
1.198. DEFENCE a Bondage. Fitl of Tromir. [Constantine defonted many thonsamid latians under Pompoiamos.] They wanterl chaine for sogreat amaltitude of ratptives; and the whole combeil wasat a hoss ; but the sagacious rompueror imagined the happy expedient of converting into fefters the swords of the vanapuished. - Fore in Gimbonis liome, chi. $\overline{\text { int. }}$

14D9. DEFENCE, Brave. Connt Gerontius. Gerontius, abandoned by his own troops, escaped to the contines of Spain, and rescued his mane from oblivion by the Roman courage which appeared to animate the last moments of his life. In the mindle of the night a great borly of his perficlious soldiers surroumded aud athacked his house, which he latd st rongly barricaded. His wife, a valiant friend of the nation of the Alani, and some faithful slaves, were still attached to his person; and le used, with so much skill amd resolution, a large magazine of darts and arrows, that above 300 of the assalants lost their lives in the attempt. - Gibbox's Rome, ch. 31 .
1500. DEFENCE declined. Chuthe $I$. The act of nerusation was robal to hinn, drawn upatior the customaty formula, in which the werds traitor, murderer, and public enemy were, ats usual, freely applied hy the compuering to the vanquixised parts. Medistened to them umanoved, with the calm supericrity of innowence. Determined not to de rrode the inviohble majesty of kings, of widid he concejvedhimself the depositary and responsible representative, lie replied that he would neser stonp to justify himself before a self-elected tribumal of his ow'n subjects-a tribunal which the religion as well as the laws of Engrland equally forbade him to acknowledge. "I shall leave to God," said he, in conclusion,
" Hur mare of my defoure, lest hy unsworing I shomad acknowledge in you an anthority which has uo better fommbation ilana that of robbersand pirates, und thas draw on my memory the roproan'll of postrity, that I had ingsell betraved the eonstilution of the combtry, instemd of seleecting the most extimable amb imvinhle fate of a

1501. DEFENCE, A frall. W'eterlow. [.It the hattle ol Wratcroos some of the binglish were protorted by a garden-wall emelosimerabout twoarres of eroniad amd including atmatl lomse. It is sumpoly an exageremtion to say " Ihis Belgian

 "d "pon the passession of his homse." - Iombly 1)!DLES, in KNumaris ENu., vol. 8, clı. D, p. 33.
1502. DEFENCE, Heroic. Lat Rochelle. The defence of lat Rorhelle was protracted for lifteen monthes, imil it was mot till half the population had perished from humger, and sexiredy a hamdred and dity soldiers of the garrison remained alive, that flor survivors comsented to capitu-



150:3. DEFENCE, Patriotic. Hollomd. The matomal spirit swolled and roso high. The terms otlored by the allies were itrmly rejected. The dikes were openol. 'The whole conntry was one racat lake, from whieh the vitios, with their ramparts nud stereples, rose like islands. The invalers were formed to save themselves from destruction by a procipitate retreat. - Maciadiay's

150.1. DEFENCE, Asavage. Babylonians. The babylomians were the first of the provinces which endeavored to shake off the yoke of servitude ; but their attempt cost them extremely dear. Darius eucireled Babylon with his army so ats to eut off all supplies from the adjacent country. The inhaloinats exerted a suvage resolution. All whon were useless for the defence of the city, and served only to consume its pro-visions-itie women, the old men, und the chil-dren-were strampled hy a public decree, each hemd of a family being allowed to preserve one of his wives and n maid-servant.-TrTLER's IIst., Book 1, ch. 11.
1505. DEFIANCE, Challenge of. William, rriure of Oraugr. [ Nhout to invaile England and mount the throne.] In the evening hearrived at Ifelvoetslays, and went on board of a frigate called the Bribl. IIis lag was immediately licisted. It displayed the arms of Nassam quartered with those of Enirland. The motto, embroidered in letters three fect long, whs lappily chosen. The honse of Orange had long used the elliptiall device, "I will maintain." The ellipsis was now fillecinp with worls of high import, "The liberties of Englamd and the Pretestant religion." - M.ncavaives Exa., eh. 4, p. 438.

1s06. DEFORMITY forgotten. Thackeray. When he was in America he met at dinner a literary gentleman of high character, middle-aged, and most dignitied diportment. The gentleman Was one whose charmerternd acquirements stood very high-deservedly so-but who in society had that air of wrapping his toga around him, which adds, or is supposed to add, many cubits to a man's height. But he had a broken nose

St dinure he talked much of the tender passion, fund did ao in a memare which stirred op 'Than'k. eray's fireling of the ridiculons, "What has the word conne to.' said 'Thekerny, ont loned to the table, "when two broken-moned old fogies like yon and me sit talking about love to em hother !" The gembleman was astemuded. atul combeng sit wrapping his toga in sildot dismay for the rest of the evening. - Tuob,ome's 'Tunckekny, (b) :
1507. DEGENERACY, Athenlan. $]_{1}$ apixatl. The Alhernians are . . . distimenisherl hy the mbthety and acutemess of their understandings ; but these: flualitios, maless emobled by freedom and enlightemed hy stady, will degenemate into a low and seltich comuing; and it is a provertian saylag of the combry, "From the Jewe of Thessat lonica, the Torks of Negropont, and the Gereks of Athens, gool Lord, deliver us!" By some, whe delight in the contrist, the modern hanguge of Athens is represented as the most cormpitand harbarons of the seventy dialeces of the valgar Greak; this pioture is too darkly colored; Put it would wot he casy, in the combiry of Plato an! Demosthenes, to find a rember or a copy of their works. The Athenians walk with anpine indifforrace among the glorions ruins of antiguity: and sath is the dehasement of their charader:" that they are ineamable of admiting the genims

1504. DEGENERACY, National. F'"gl""d, 17at. [Benjamin Framkitia left linghad for his mative country in 1 ant, whereating any further attempt to restore mited interests betwern the mother rountry and her colonies. He writes:| When I consider the extremecorruption prevailing among all orders of men in the ode rotten state, and the glorions publie virtue so predominant in our rising comitry, I camot but apprelend more mivehief than benefit from a closer union. Here momberless and needless phaces, enormons salaries, pensions, perguisites, bribes, groundless yuarrels, foolish expeditions, false accounts or no accounts, contracts and jols, devour ail revenne, and produce eontimual necessity in the midst of matural plenty.-Knignt's Ent., vol. 6, ch. 23, p. 353.
1509. DEGRADATION, National. Ilumfariars. Except the merit and fame of military prowess, all that is valued hy mankind appeared vile and contemptible to these barbarians, whose mative fierceness was stimulated by the consciousness of numbers and freedom. The tents of the IIngarians were of leather, their garments of fur ; they shaved their hair and searified their frees ; in spereh they were slow, in artion prompt, in treaty perfidions; and they shared the common reproach of barbarians, too ignorant to conceive the importance of truth, too proud to deny or palliate the breach of their most solemn engarements. Their simplicity has been prased, yet they abstained only from the luxury they had never known; whatever they saw they cos. eted; their dosires were insatiate, and their sole industry was the hand of violence and rapine.Gibbon's Rome, ch. 55.
1510. DEGRADATION and Poverty. Irelund. [Young, in his " Tour in Irelamd," says :] Mark the Irishman's potato-bow placed on the floor, the whole family on their hams around it, devouring a quantity almost incredible; the beg-
gar seating himself to it with at henry wolemur ; the pig taking his slate as malily us the wife: the corks, heris, turkeys, geeses, the cur, the cat -and all partaking of the same dish. [The mad hovel of ome room blinds the fanily with its smoke, and their clothing is so rugged that a stranger is imprexsed with the inleat of universal
 (h. 2, p, :3:3.
1.511. DEGRADATION, Soclal, rish. [In 1:893 Spererer deseribed the derembation of the Irish cabin as it continnel for two hamedred and tifty yeurs after. "Rather swiuesties than honses"-thesedwedlinges of abjeret powerty being the chicfest canse of the peor cimitivator's benstly munner of life mad savage comalition, lying mat living with his berast, in one house, in one remm, in one bed-that is, cleans straw or is foul dumer


151\%. DEITY, Belief in the. (irreirns. From the foregoing hricf aceomen of the difrerent seets or selowils of philoseply in (breree, I shatl draw only two reflections: the one is, that with a sery few exeeptions, mad more particolarly that of flae seet last mentioned, amid all the errers incident to the mind mentirhterad by revended religion, the reasom of makind has, in all ages, looked up to a supreme, intelligent, and omapostent Beine-the Anthor of our existene-the ('reator mad the (sovernor of the miverso-a beliaf which foreses itself upon the most uncultivated understanding, and which the adramee ment of the intellerettal powers tends always to strengthen and eontiam. The other reflection is, that from the ereat varicty and opposition of those systems which we have enumerated of the Grerk philosophers, we may perceive among that people a liberal spirit of toleration in matters of opinion, whirh stopped short at absolute irreligion and impiety; and a freedom of judgment in all matters of philusophieal speculation, which did homor to their mational character mat the genius of their legishative systems.-TyTLER's IILst., Book 2, ch. 9.
1513. DEITY concealed, Anrient Itulians. These gods were termed I'atrii and Intigetes, but their particular manes were concealed with the most anxious cantion from the knowledge of the people. It was a very prevalent superstitions helief that no city coulil be taken or destroy ed till its tutelar gods abandoned it. IIence it was the flist care of a besieging enemy to evoke the gods of the city or entice them out by ceremonies, hy promising them superior temples and festivals, and a more respectful worship than they had hitherto enjoyed ; but in order to acromplish this evocation, it was necessary to learn the particular mames of the deities, which every prople therefore was interested to keep secret.TyTher's llist., Book 3, ch. 1.
151.4. DEITY subjugated. Tyrians. [When Aiexamber the Great besiared the Tyrims $]$ he had a dream, in which he saw Itercules offering him his hand from the wall, and inviting him to enter. And many of the Tyrians dreamed that $\Lambda$ pollo dechared he would go over to Alexander, because he was displeased with their behavior in the town. Hereupon the Tyrians, as if the grod had been a deserter taken in the fact, londed his statue with chains, and nailed the feet to the pedestal, not scrupling to call
 1)Ela.
1515. DEJECTION, Mental. Willirm pitt. [Willian l'itt possessed very forble hambla in his old are ; his mental prostration was sery grat. His comdition is thas deseribed:] larid Chatham's state of health is certainly the lowent dejuction and debility that mind or horly ram be in. Hesits ail the day loming on his hamds, which he supperts on the pable ; deres not permit any person to remain in the room; knocks when he wans anything; and having made his wants known, gives a sigual, without speaking, to the person who maswers his call, to retire. Pitt had greatly damaged his popuharity as the "idel of the people" by receriving his title and pension from the king, they being i,terpreted as the price of his freelom. The " (wreat commoner" was also a great sufferer from the gent. Wounded pride and a diseased body threw him into a state of melameholy.]-linigur's Evia., vol. 6, ch. 18, p. $2>8$.
1516. DELAY, Dangerous. Archins. [On the same night ia which he was assassimated by conspirators there arrived an express] from Athens with a letter from Archias, high-pricst there, to Archias his namesake and particular friend, not filled with vain and gromilless surmises, mot containing a clear narrative of the whole affair, as was found afterward. The messenger, being admitted to Archias, and now almost intoxicated, as he delivered the letter said: "" The person who sent this desired that it might be read immediately, for it contains business of great importance,"' But Archias receiving it, said, smiling, "Business to-morroo." Then he put it under the bolster of his eouch, and resumed the conversation with Philidas. This saying, Business to-morrone, passed into a proverb, and contimues so among the Greeks to this day.-Plutancios Pelomidas.
1517. DELAY, Providential. Tercts. A great agitation had arisen in the eometry in regard to the republic of Texas. From 1821 to 1836 thim vast territory, lying between Lonisiana and Mexjeo, had been a province of the later country. For a long time it had been the policy of Spain and Mexico to keep Texas uminhabited, in order that the vigorous race of Americans night not encroach on the Mexican borders. At last, however, a large land-grant was made to Moses Austin, of Connceticut, on condition that he would settle three hundred American families within the limits of his domain. . . . Thus the foundation of Texas was lat by peophe of the English race.-Riderta's C. S., ch. 56 , p. 44.).
1518. DELIVERANCE from God, Orlectus. [When Attia besicured orlems] the assmults of the llans were vigorously repelled hy the faithful valor of the soldiers, or citizens, who defended the place. The pastoral diligence of Aniams, a bishop of primitive sanctity and consummate prudence, exhansted every art of religions policy to support their connage till the arrival of the expected succors. Aftar an olstinate siege the walls were shaken by the batteringrams; the lluns had already oceupied the suburbs; and the people who were incapable of bearing arms lay prostrate in prayer. Anianus, who anxiously counted the days and hours, de-
sputched a tristy messenger to observe, from the rampart, the liace of the distant comatry. Ite returned twice, without any intelligence that could inspire hope or comfort ; but in his thive report he mentioned a small rloud, which he hand fantly deseried at the extremity of the horizon. "It is the aid of God!" exchamed the bishop, in a tone of pions ronfidence ; and the whole matitude repeated after him, " It is: tha aid ol God." The remote objeet, on which erery eye was fived, Inerame card moment larger and more distinct; the Roman and Gothic bambers were gradualiy perceir a: and a favorable wind blowing aside the dust, diseovered, in derep array, the impationt squadrons of Atime mat Theceloric, who pressed forward to the relect of Orlmas.-Gmmon's Rome, ch. 35.
1519. DELIVERANCE, Strange. Cipt. Ciok. It was while sailing about Ausiralia that the Endeavor had a most strange and narrow escape from destraction. She struck a rock one day with great foree, but immediately thated off: and although she leaked ladly, the crew managed to keep her adoat matil they reached a harlor. What was their astonishment, on dock ing the ship, w find a large rock stuck in the cav ity, which alone had kept her from going down -Cyclopedia of Biodi, p. $38:$.
1520. DELU3ION, Disastrous. C'rusarlers. [St. Lewis IX. of France fitted ont the hast crusade.] Unfortunately, in the delirium of a fever, he fancied that he had received a summons from heaven to take up the cross against the infidels; and neither the return of his reason, the emreaties of his queen, nor the remonstrances of his coursellors could divert him from that fatal project. He employed four years in preparing for the expedition, and set out with his queen, his three brothers and their wives, and all the knights of France, with a prodigions number of the ir vassals and attendants. ... Half of their inmense army perished by sickness, mod the other half was defeated by Almoadin, the son of Melecsala. Lewis himself, with two of his brothers, was taken prisoners, and the third was killed in the engagement. Lewis offered $1,000,000$ of lecsants in gold for the ransom of himself and his fellow-prisoners; and such was the uncommon generosity of this infidel prince, that he remitted to him a fifth purt of the sum.-Tytlenis Mist., Book 6, (fl. 19.
1521. DELUSION, Optical. Istent. The people of the Comaries were long maler a singular optical delusion. They imagined that. from time to time, they behed a rast islam to the west ward, with lofly mountains and deep vallevs. Nor was it seen in cloudy and dubious w ather, hat in those clear days common to tropisal climates, and with all the distinctness with which distant objects may be discerned in their pure, transparent amosphere. The ishand, it im true, was only seen at intervals, while at onher times, and in the clearest weather, not a vestige of it was to be descried. When it did appear, however, it was always in the same place, and mader the same form. So persuaded were the inhabitants of the Canarics of its reality, that application was made to the King of Portugal for permission to discover mod take possession of it ; and it actually beame the object of several expeditions.-Irvina's Colcmbes, ch. 4
1522. DELUSION, Political. Stimp T'ur. A.i. 17th. Every agent in Enghand believed the stamp tas would be peaceably levied. Not one "imarinod the olonies would think of disputing the matter with Parlimmen it the point of the sworl." "It is our daty to submit" had beren the words of utis.

Frmblin
. ... surer alombting that it would gointocflect. sill less did the statesmen of England donit the re-sult.- B.
1523. DELUSIONs, Popular, Frommen de shote. It had ever been helieved that the depthes of the contiment at the north eoncealed cities as magniticent and temples as richly radowed as my which had yet been plundered within the limits of the t.pics. Soto desired to rival Corte\% in giory, and surpass lizarro in wealth. . . . Ite demanded permission to compuer Florida at $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{is}}$ own cost ; and ('harles V. readily conceded.Bancmort's lis'r. of U. S., vol. i, ch. 2.
152. DEMAGOGUE, Changeful. Reign of Charles II. [He was a Cabinet minister.] Buckingham was a sated man of pleasure, who had turned to ambition as to a pastime. As he lad tricd to amuse himself with architeeture and music, with writing farces and with seeking for the $p^{\text {, }}$ ilosopher's stone,so he now tried to ammase himself with a seeret negotiation and a Dutel war. IIe had already, ruther from fiekleness and love of novelty than from any deep design, been faithless to every party. At one time he had ranked among the Cavaliers. At another time warants had been out against him for manataning a treasomble correspondence with the remains of the Republican party in the city. He was now arain a courtier, and was cager to win the favor of the king.-Macaulay's Ena., ch. 2, p. 199
1525. demagogue Class. Rome. Etruria was full of Sylla's dishmaded soldiers, who had spunrlered their allotments, und were langing about, unorcupied and starving. Catiline sent down Manhias, their old officer, to colleet as many as he could of them without attracting notice. Ile himself, as the election day approached, and C'icero's year of othce was drawing to an end, took up the character of an aristocratic demagogue, and asked for the suffriges of the people as the champion of the poor against the rich, as the friend of the wretched and oppressed; and thow who thought themselves wretehed and oppressed in Rome were so large a body, and so bitterly hostile were they all to the prosperoms chasses, that his election was anticipated as a certainty. In the semate the consulship of catiline was regarded as no less than an impending national calamity--Fmocde's ('.FsAm, ch. 11, 1. 21 .
1526. DEMAGOGUE, The First. Minasthens. Menesthens, the som of Petens, grandson of Ornens, and great-grandson of Erecthens, is said to be the tirst of mankind that undertook to be a demagovine, and by his eloypuence to ingratiate himself with the people. Ile endeavored also to exasperate and inspire the nobility with sedition, who had but ill borne with Thesens for some time, reflecting that he had deprived every persion of family, of his government and command, and shat them up together in one eity, where he used them as his subjects and slaves. Among the common people he sowed disturbance by teliing them, that though they pleased themselves
with the arymo of liberty, in fact they were robled of theirecomatry and religion; and instemal of many good and mative kings, were lorded over by oue man, whe was it neweomer und a stranger.-Pirtancu's Tresemes.
1527. DEMAGOGUE, Marks of the. Hicurcts. The lowe of liberty, or the passion for mational freedom, is a noble, a disinterested, and 12 virtuons feeling. Where this fecling is found to prevail in any great degree, it is a proof clat the mamers of that community ure yet pure and muadalterated; for cormption of mamers infallibly extinguishes the patriotio spirit. In a mation coufessedly corrupted, there is of ten fonnd a prevailing ery for liberty, which is hemrd the loudest mang the most protligate of the community; but let us earefully distinguish that spirit from cirtuous putriotism. Let us exnmine the morats, the private manners of the demmgrogue who prenches forth the love of liberty : remark the character and examine the lives oi those who listen with the greatest avidity to his hamagues, and re-echo his vociferations; mad let this be our eriterion to julge of the prinejple whichactuates them.-T'Ytern's IIst., Book 4, ch. 6.
1528. DEMONS, Origin of. Somi-IIms. A fab)ulons origin was assigned, worthy of their form and manacrs, that the witches of Seythia, who, for their foul and deadly practices, had been driven from society, lad eopulated in the desert with infernal spirits; and that the luns were the offepring of this excerable conjunction. The tale, so full of horror and absurdity, was greedily embraced by the credalous hatred of the Goths.-Grbion's Rome, ch. 26 .
1529. DENUNCIATION, Terrible. Natpolion $I$. [IInving escuped from exile at St. Eilm, and becn welcomed by the army and people of Framee, the allied sovercigns declared,] " He has deprived himself of the protection of the laws. . . . Napoleon Bonaparte has thrown himself out of all relations with civilized society; and that as un enemy and disturber of the world, he has rendered himself an object of public vengeance."Abmott's Napoleon 13., vol. 2, ch. 26.
1530. DEPARTURE, Mysterious. Clomnedes. [Aceording to the Grecian fable, Cleomedes| was a man of gigantic size and strength; but behaving in a foolish and frantic manner, he was gnilty of many acts of violence. At last he went into a school, where he struck the pillar that supported the root with his tists, and broke it asinder, so that the roof fell in and destroyed the chiddren. Pursued for this, he took refuge in a great chest, and having shat the lid upon him, he hekd it down so fast, that many men together could not foree it opern. When they had cut the chest in pieces, they conld not find him either dend or alive. Struck with this strange affair, they sent to consult the oracle at Delphi, and had from the priestess this answer: "The rate of heroes ends in Cleomedes." - Ple tarciis Cleomedes.

1531, DEPENDENCE, Needless. Virginian Colonists. They pretended to feur starvation, and in the latter part of August almost compelied Governor White to return to England for an additional cargo of supplies. It wasa great mistake. If White had remained, and the settlers had given
themsedves to tilling the soil and bullding honses, no further help would be needed. White met sall. . . What their fitu was has mever been


15:32. DEPRAVITY by Descent. Fow, Though the traditions of eruelty and trene hery hand bern carried on from generition to ganemion, they serem to have culminated in the lather of Nero, who adeled a tinge of memoness mad volgarity to the brutal manare of his race. His loose mornls had been shorking even to a foose are, and mon told ench obher in disgrust how he bud chented In his pratorship; how he ham killed one of his freedmen only becanse he had refused to drink as much as he was hidden; how he had prorposely driven over apoor boy on the Appian Romd; bow in a stuabble in the Forum he lud struck ont the eye of a Roman knight ; low lat had been timally bumished for erimes still more shameful. It was a current ancedote of this man, who was "detestable thromgh every period of his life." that when, nine years after his marringe, the hirth of his som Nero was nnnomered to him, ho answered the congritnhtions of his friends with the remark, that from himself poid Syrippina nothing could huve been bom bint what was hateful, and for the pullic ruin.- Far was: Eably Jain, p. 15.
15333. DEPRAVITY, Evidence of. $S_{1} m \| \subset l$ Tolunsem. [ln conversation with Boswell, he saidl:] With respect to origimal sin, the inguiry is not necessary ; for whatever is the canse of homm cormption, mon are evidently and comfessedly so corrapt, that all the laws of heaven and eirth are insulticient to restrain them from crimes. - Boswlah's Jonnson. p. 466.

15i3 1. DEPRECIATION, Financial. Ilymouth Colong. At the end of the fourth year there were only one hundred and eighty persons in New England. The managers had expeected protitahle returns, and weredisappointed. They had expended \$84,000; there was neither protit nor the hope of any. . . . In November, 1627 , eight of the leading mem of Plymonth purchased from the Landoners their entire interest, for the sum of $\$ 9000$ - Rhmetris's U. S., ch. 13,1 . 125.
1535. DEPRECIATION, Foolish. Of Luther. How did the pope act in this violent contlict? [Which begam the great Reformation.] Two of his utterances are recorded: "Brother Martin is a very ingenious fellow ; but the contlict itself is merely a quarrel between jealous monks." And argin! "A drumken German must have written these theses; as soon as he becomes sober he will change his mind." 'The highest circlos of Rome and the immerlate attendants upen the pope were guilty of the stame depreciative and contemptaons treatment of the Germans mat of Luther's theses. In their replies the "obserure German" and his "dogbiting" theses were treated in the most derogattory manner.-Rens's Lethen, ch. 4, p. 49 .
1536. DERISION, Public. Reign of James II. [Obadial Walker had converted Oxford University into a Roman Catholic seminary.] Actors came down to Oxford. ... Howard's Committee was performed. This play, written soon after the Restoration, exhibited the Puritans in
an odions and combemptible light, mad had therefore berm, during a gumeror of a century, a favorte with Oxomian mulionoes. It was now a greator favorite than wer ; for, by a lucky colncidence, one of the most comspicuons characters was an old hyporite momed Ohadiah. The andicure shouted with delight when, in the hat serone obadinh was dragered in with a halter round his anek; and the nerelamations redonbled when one of the players, elcparting from the writen text of the comedy, proclaimed that Omalints should be hanged becanse he had chmged his religjon. The king was much porvoked by this insult.-Macutay's Exa., ch. 8, 1. 262.

15:37. DESERTION, Imitated. Ti, William, of orangé. [colomel]' (ornbury was som kelut in combemme hy a crowd of deserters supuricr to him in runk and calmeity ; but during a feov days he stood alone in his shame, and was hit. terly reviled by many who altorward initated his example and envied his dishomomble precedence. Among these was his own fallore. Tlie tirst outhreak of Churendon's rage and sorrow was highly pathetie. "0 Gexl!" he efuculated, "that a son of mine should be a rehel!" $\boldsymbol{A}$ lormight later he made up his mind to be a rebed himself. Yet it would be minjust to promounce him a mere hyporite. In revolntions men live fast : the exprevene of years is crowded into hours ; ohd habits of thonght and artion are violently broken: novelties, which it tirst sight in. spire dread mad disgust, berome in a few day:a fimmiliar, endurable, ntructive. Many men of: far purer virtue mod higher spirit than Claren. don were prepured, before that memorable geate ended, to do what they would have pronomined wieked and infanons when it began.-Macauhay's Eve., ch. 9, p. 464.
1538. DESERTION, Shameful. Aguthoclis. IIe suffered a signal reverse of fortune. During his ubsence in Africa the Sicilian States, oppressed by Syrucuse, formed a league in defence of their liberties. Agathockes laving reembarked "part of his troops, with the design of chastising this revelt, the Carthaginimen in the mean time reduced the remanaler of the syracusim army to such extremity, that even the return of their leader was insutlicient to retrieve their losses. Regarding their situation as des. perate, Agnthocles, with the meanest tramery' abandoned his army in the night, and excuped back to sicily in a single vessel, lempiner his two sons to the mercy of the Carthaginians, who put them both to death.-TytLen's IIstr., Book 3, ch. 8.
1539. DESIRES, Potential. Sirfat"lor\%. Any one in the spiritual world appers to he: present if another intensely ydesires his presence: for from that desire he sees him in thenght, und puts himself in his state. Agran one person is removed from another in proportion as he holds him in aversion; for all aversion is from contrariety of the affections and disagreement of the thonghts; therefore many who uppear together in one place in the spiritual world, so long as they agree, separate as soon as they disagree. Further: when any one goes froin one place to another, whether it be in his own city, in the courts, or the gardens, or to others out of his own city, he arrives sooner when he has a
at rong desire to be there and later when his desire is less strong ; tho way itsolf being lemghacod or shortenced necording to his desire of mrival. I Ience agnin it is evident that distancos, nat
 Frether neeording to the state of their mhads. Witteis swedenuoht , p. 112.
15.70. DESOLATION by Pestllence. Timalou. Tooking hurk ujum these times, they serem sum, Whark, and desolate: the phagise ravared the metropolis, the demiths averuging about tho thousumb it weok. 'The eity was empty, grass Was growing la the street; und lily, the astrologer, going to prayers to St. Antholin's, in Witling Street, from ahouse over the Strand Bridere: between six mad seven fu a smmmer morning of the month of July, testifles that so fow peopile were then alive, and the streets so mafreguented he met only three persons in the way.-Ioons Clromweli, ch. 3, p. 50.
15.11. DESPAIR of the Defeated. Ameritan Revolution. [Fort Wushingtons and Fort Larr, neat New York, had been captured by the luritish. Two thousind prisonersinal great miliany stores sorely needed fell into the encmy's hands.] The British pressed forwarl after the retreating Americans. Wushington, with his nrmy now reduced to 3000 men, crossed the lassuic to Newark; but Cormwallisand Kıyphutsen cama hard ufter the fagitives. The patriots retreated to Elizabethtown, thence to New Irmanswick, thence to Princeton, and finally to 'Trenton on the Delawne. The British were ull the time in close pursult, and the music of their bunds was frecpuently heard by the rear-gunrd of the American army. Nothing but the consummateskill of Washington saved the remmant of his foreres from destruction, Despair seemed settling on the conntry like n pall.-lionentu's U. S., ch. 39 , 1. 314.
15.12. DESPAIR, Determination of. IRomun Emperor Aurelita. De thare experienced that the most absolute power is it wenk defence arainst the effeets of despuir. He land threatencil one of his secretaries who was necased of extortion ; nad it was known that he selalon thareatened in vain. The last hope which remained for the criminal was to involve some of the principal otticers of the mony in his danger, or it lenst in his fats. Artfully counterfeiting his master's hand, lie showed them, in a lonir and bloody list, their own names devoted to fleath. Without suspecting or examaning the frame, they resolved to secure their lives ly the murder of the emperor. [They assassinuted him.]-Gibuon's lomis, ch. 11.
15.13. DESPERATION in Battle. Tersiam. [Klualed, a Mohammedan general, marched with 20,000 men agranst Ilarmonz, a vassal of the Persian king.] The battle commenced by a chivalrous dued, in view of looth camps, by the two generals. Harmouz, slain in the combat by Fhaled, left his army without a genernl. The Persians, decided either to die or vanguish, had chained themselves to one another by the legs, so as to deprive themselves heforehand of the memens of tlight. They perished in a body heneath the swords and irrows of the Arabs.Lasartine's Tukkey, j. 162.
1544. DESPERATION, Final. Bliud King John. The King of Bohemia, who was nearly
blind told his men to lend him so far forward that he might strike one stroke with lis sword; mand they nil thed the refins of their bridnes enche to the othor, that they shomhe not lose him In tha


15.15. DESPERATION, Scheme in. Momarchicul. Thommas Wrat worlh, suceressively createrl
 great mbilitios, elopuenee, nud commare, lout of a coucl and inmerions mature, was the eonasellor most 1 rusted in politionlomd military nthais. Ila . . formed a vast nod dergly-meditated selame, which very nenrly coufommed even the able tace:
 mons land been directed. Tro this seherme, in his contidential correspondence, he grave flae expressive mame oi Thorougla. IVis oljere wastodoin Enghand nll, und nore than all, that leichelien was doingrin frane ; to make ('harlens momarelt as absolnte as my on the Contincut ; to mit the retatesuad the persomal liberty of the whole people at the disunsul of the ('rown ; to deprive tho conds of law of ail independent anthority, even in ordimary guestions of civil right betwaen mon and man, mad to punish with moreiless rigor all who murmurudi-Macnti.nv's lixa., ch. 1 , 1. 81.
15.16. DESPOTISM, Revival of. ('urlimel Wiulse 4 . The ten years which follow the fall of' Wolsey ure monong the most momentous in our history. The momarchy at last realized its power, mad the work for which Wolsey land paved the way was carric dont with a terrible ahoromghases. The one great institution which could still offer resistanee to the royal will was struck down. The chureh became a mere instrument of the (ertrul despotisin. The people learned their helplessmess in rebellions cissily suppressed mum a venged with ruthless severity. $\alpha$ reign of taror, organized with consummente und meredess skill, helal lingland panite-stricken nt Manrys fect. The noblest heads r. lled from the block. Virtuo amd learning condel not save Thomas More ; roynl descent conid not suve lady Salishmry. The putting awny of one quen, the execution of anothers, tanght England that nothing was tot high for Ilenry's "cournge" or too sucred for his "appetite." Parliament assemblad only to sancetion ints of mascruphlous tyrimby or for lmilal up by its own statutes the fubrie of absolate rule. All the constitutional salegnarels of English freedom were swept away. Arbitury taxation, arbitary legislation, arbitary innprisomment, wero powers chamed without dispute nud unsparingly used hy the Crown.-Eng. Peoldes, 今̀ 555.
1517. DESTINY, Unavoidab. 3. Naphloon $I$. [At the battle of Friedlamd] a camon lall came over their leads, just above the hayomets of tha troops. $A$ yonng soldier instinctively doxiged. Napoleon looked at him, anca, smiling, said: " My friend, if that ball were destined for you, thongh you were to burrow a handred feet uinder ground, it wonld be sure to find you there."Abisotr's Napoheon B., vol. 1, ch. 3i).
15.18. DESTRUCTION, Difficult. Temple of $J$, piter. In Syria the divine and excellent Marcellus, as he is styled by Theodoret, a bishop animated with apostolic fervor, resolved to level with the ground the stutely temples within the diocese of Apamea. IIis attack was resisted by the skill
and solldity with which the temple of Jupher had berg constructend. The buiding was metted
 lofly roof was sipportad by tifterol masy col moms, sixtecon feet in circumference: mid the barge stones of which they were compersed were thmly cemented will lond and iron. The forer. of the strongest and sharpest tools had bern trien without eflert. It was found unesesary to under. mine the fommations of the colmum, whirh liell

 :3.
1519. DESTRUCTION of Emplro, fitll af Romer. 'The derline and fall of Romer th the greatest event in history It orempied a larger pertion of the enrthis sum fiere, it atferted the fises and fortunes of a targur manber of haman bemags, than my other revolution on record. For it was essonthilly one, though it took enenturiesto cousimmate, and though it had for its thentre the civilized word. (ireat evotutions and cathetrophes happencel before it, and imse happened since, but nothing which can compure with it in volume and mere physion size. Nor was it less morally. The destru-4ion of Rome whe not only ndestruction of an empire, it was the destruetion of a phase of homan thought, of a system of humm beliefs, of morals, polities, civilization, as all these had existed in the world for ares. The dram is so vast, the cataclysm sonppalting, that even at this day we are lardly removed from it far enough to take it fully in. The mind is oppressed, the imagimation flags under the load imposed upon it. The captare and sack of a town one can fairly conceive: the massacere, outheg, the thaming trofts, the desotation. Even the devastation of a province can be approsimately reproduced in thought. But what thought con cmarace the devastation and destraction of all the civilized portions of Ehrope, Africa, mud Asia? Whocan renlize a Thirty Yours' War lasting five hundred years ?-Menhason's Ghmos: ch. \%.

1BiOO. DESTRUCTION, Terrible. ('imbrimin. [Gains Marins defented the (imbrians, who emdeavored to escape by fight.]. The Romans drove back the fugitives to their camp, where they found the most shoeking spertate. The women standing in mourning be the conringes killed those that fled; some ficir hoshands, some lheir brothers, others their fithers. They strangled their litte children with their own hames, and blarew them nomer the wheds and honses fert. Last of all, they killed themselves. They tell uts of one that was seem shumg from the gop of a wagen, withathith hamging at carch here. The men, for want of trees, tied themselves ly the neck, some to the horns of oxen, others to their ters, and then pricked them on; that hy the starting of the beasts they might be strangled or torn to pieces. But thongh they wre so industrions to destroy themselves, above 60,000 were taken prisoners.-Pletabeita Calcs Marice.
1551. DETAILS, Importance of. Militury. There were no stores sent from Italy to supply the daily waste of material. The men had to mend and perhaps make their own clothes and shoes, and repair their own arms. Skill in the use of tools was not enough without the tools themselves. Had the spades and matocks been
suppled by conaract, hand the nxes been of soft irm, fair to the eye and lallag to the stroke, mot.
 bame to tell the bale of lis destruction. How the hegiomaries acpuired these varions arts, whether the latian pamantry were genemally educuted la suld oercupatoms, or whether on this orraston there was is sperial sellethin of the best, of this
 $1 \%$
15.52. DETECTIVE, Harmless. Lintert liu:mo. [HC was minexeke oflicere.| Smugrling was then common throughont scoolland, beth ha the shape of brewing und of sidting beer and whiskey with. ont license. Jhrins took a serions yot hamane view of his duty. T'o the regular smingler he is said to have ben sevore; to the country folk, finmers, of cotters, who sometimes tranggressed, La tempered justide whth merey. Many storions are thel of his leniency to these last. At Thomhill, on a fair day, he was seen to coll at the door of a pore womin who for the day wis doher a little illieit busimess on her own accomat. A now and in movement of the forefliger bronght the woman to the doorway, "Kate, are yon mad? Don't you know that the supervisor mad I wil' be in upon you in forty minutes?" Burns at once disapperared mong the crowd, and the pore woman was saved a hemvey the.-Simame's Blilise, ch. 5.
1553. DETECTIVE, A stupid. ('olontl Jemesom. Major Aulre [the erpic pissed the Americma outposton In sufety ; but at larytown, twenty-fle mites from the city, he wassuddenty confronted by three militia men, who stripped ham, found his papers, nat delivered him to Colomel Jamesom at North Castle. Tharough that oflecersmanzing stupidity Arnold was at onee notifed that Sohn Inderwon- What being the assumed name of Andre-had been taken with his passport mat seme parers "of a very dangerons tendency." Arnold [the Americum traitor and commandant at West Point] Hed to the river and eseaperlo a boarl the [British vessel, the] Vilture.-Rmentios C. S., ch. 43, p. 345.
155.1. DETECTIVE, Useful. ('icero. The ambissadors of the Allobroges linving fruitlessly uppied to the Roman Senate for aredress of grievanees, Publins Lentulus, the pretor, gave them assurance in private of protertionand favor, provided they would rethrn to their province, und dispose their countrymen to arm in support of a powerful party, which, he athmed, would som bave the command of the republic: Of this negotiation Cierorecerved inteltigenere. The consul, with intinite prudence, instructed his informant to encourage the correspondence betwern Lentulus and the minassadors, and to urge the latter to demand from lentulus a list of the names of all his partisms, in order to show to their countrymen the mumber and power of those friends on whose protection they might depend, if they armed in support of this great revolution in the state. Lentulas fell into the sume that was laid for him. He gave a list of the names of all eoncerned iu the conspirtey of Catiline to the ambassidors, who, setting out upon their journey, were waylaid, and their despatches scized by order of the consul. Cicero had now in his hands the most complete evidence against the whole of the conspirators. Assembling the Sen-
nie, the produred first the writen ovidence, ronabsting of letters, it ir the lumsels of the: chinef jartloums of Chatilise, together witla lists of armis. nimb the places whare thisy weie rloposted, as well пn separate lostructions for the redily ros. "peration of the dilliorent leaders in there allstime departasats of the plot. The depunies of the Allobroges were prostinerd before the hemate, and made moseruphe torostlen the proof arising fiom
 ilh. 1.

ETSF. DETERMINATION asserted, s'iror $l$. Wonme lohl that a centurion whom ('asur had wint to lionse, wniling at the door of the Semate:honse for the result of the deliberations, and laing Informed that the fromate wond not artve ('ibsur a lomger term in his eommixsion, laid his hund "pon lis sworl, and sudd, "But this shatl give it."-- P'ATIMRCH's CHAMAR.
1553. DETERMINATION, Emphatic. Jullot. FWhen the Perslans had invided Greerfe, nul tha allies had evaded a conatliet by removing their ramp, ] Ainomplaretas, ull intrepid man, who land lomg been rager to engage, and monay to moe the battle so often put off and delayed, painly calleal this clecampmant a diagraceful thight, mil derlared he womld not guit his pont. bit remain there with his troops, and stand it out ugninst Mardonias. And when Pamanaias representerd to him that this measire was taken in pursmance of the counsel mad determination of The confederates, he took up a large stone with both his lands, mid throwing it at Pausanias' feet, suid, "This is my ballot for a battle ; and I elespise the timid connsels and resolvestof others." -Plevtinger's Alantiden.
1557. DETERMINATION, Fixed. Toten of Are. It was in vain that her father, when he hearil her parpose, swore to drown larere slie shondi go to the theld with men nt urms. It was in vain that the pricut, the wise people oi the village, the captain of Vamemanars, fombted und refused to aided her. "I must aro to the kinge," persisted the peasant girl, "rven if I wear iny limbs to the very knees. I lame far rather rest and spin liy my moiher's side," she plembed, with a touching juthos, "for this is no work of my choosing ; but 1 mast gonad do it, for my Loril wills it." "And who," they asked, "is your Lord ?" "He is God." Words such ns tirese tonehed the rough emptain at last; he took Jemme by the hand, and swore to lead her to the

1558. DETERMINATION, Obstinato. Scotch Preshyterians. Persecution, they maid, could only kill the borly, but the black indulgenre wasdendly to the sonl. Iriven from the towns, they assembled on lonths and moantains. Attarked by the eivil power, they without seruple repelled foree by force. At every conventicle they mustered in arms. They repeatedly broke out into open rehellion. They were easily defented, and mereilessly punished ; but neither defent nor punisbment could subdue their spirit. IIunted down like wild beasts, tortured till their bones wre beaten flat, imprisoned loy humdreds, hanged ly scores, exposed at one time to the license of soldiers from England, abundoned at another time to the mercy of bands of marauders from the Iighlands, they stild stood at bay in a mood so savage that the boldest and mightiest oppressor


1559. DETERMINATION, Strange, Joff of A $r$. Orlanss laul alrouly bera driven by liam. inc to offors of surrebler when Jemane npisuren! in tha Fircilels comrt, and a corre wis gathering. under the ('onint of' Dinaods, at Blowe for at that reflort at ltes relfef. It was at the head of this force that Jomane phaced harselp. The girl was in her rightormili lar, lall, thacly formed, with all the vigor and activity of ber prasmat rearing. able to shay l'om dawn till nightlall on lorse-
 lacr charger, clad in white armor from lomad to foot, with a great white hatamer stadeled with Heur-de-lis waving wer her hemd, she semmed" at thing wholly divine, whether to nee or bear." The ll, tho men at arms who followed her front Blals-rongh plamdurars, whose only prayer wins that of Ia Ilime," Sire Dien, 1 pray yon to do tor La Hire what la Hire womld ilo for you wero you (mptain at arms and lac (iod"-loft off their onthanad foul living at low word, and grathered romad the attars on fledr amureh. . . . The peoplo crowded roumd her as she rode nlobig. praying her (1) work mirnedes, and bringing erowan's and ehingr lets to lee hlesmed by laer tonelh. "Tonch then vourself," she sajd to an old dame, Margaret: "your tourla will be juat as good us mine." Ibut lur fuith in her misston remuined us firm nsever. "The mid prays and repuires yon," she wrote to Bedford, "to work no niore distruction in Framee, lat to come in her company to rescuo the Iloly sepulche from the Tourk." "I bring you," she told Immois. When lae sallied out of Orleans to meet her nfter her two days' march from IBlois-" I bring you the best adit ever sent to nny one-thenid of the King of heaven." Tho besicopres looked on overawid ans she enterad Orlams, nond, firling round the walls, hade tho prople shake off the fear of the forts whirlh sirrounded them. - llis's. of Eixi. I'Eorise, S 430.
1500. DETERMINATION for Saccess. "Win his spurs." [At the lnittle of Cressy, in 1346,] when the battle was at its liottest, a knight eames to the king [Edwned III.] und sudid that Warwick and Oxford and the Prince of Wales [the king's son, the Blacek Prince] were tiercely fonght withal, and were sore landled, and they desired aid from lim and his men. 'J'men the king nsked if his som were dond or lami, or felled to the earth; and the kniglit answored, "No." "Say, then, to them that sent you," replied the king, "that they sutfer him this dhy to win his spurs, and ask me not for aid while my son is ulive."--KNiair's ExG., vol. 1, ch. 30, p. 461.
1561. DETERMINATION, VOW of. Ihilip of France. The ensy reduction of Normandy on the fall of Chatema Gailhard ut a later time proved Richurd's foresight; but foresight and saguedy were mingled in him with a brutal vjolence nad a callons indifferance to honor. "I wonld take it were its walls of iron!" Philip, exelamed in wrath as he saw the fortross rise. "I wonld hold it were its walls of butter," was the defiant answer of his foe. It was chareh land, and the Archbishop of Ronen laid Normandy under interdict at its seizure ; but the king met the interdict with mockery, mind intrigued with Rome till the censure was withdrawn. He was just as defiant of a "rain of blood," whose fall
ncored his conrtiers. "Whal un angel from lume "n hid him atmondon his work," mays a cosol ohr. arver, " he wombl have answored whithourse," - Misis' of End. Pborles, S. 153.
1502. DETERMINATION, Youthful. diribit. dex. One day he was playing ut diee with other boys la the sirent; und when le came bohle turn to throw it lombed wigon came up. At llrat lie ralled to the driver to stop, berabse lie was to throw in the way over whlili the whgon was to juss. The rusile dismerarding him neme driving om, tho other loys broke nway ; lut Alcibinders threw himself upon his face direretly belore tho when, med stretching libuself ont, bade the fellow drive on If he pleased. Jpon this he was no startled that laes stopperal hife horsers, While those that saw it run u|t lo hiar whll larror. Plovitaleci's Al.chlinalien.
\$583. DETE8TATION, Courage under. ('rmmanell. Numberless litele coterles of hlsaing sumkis and sllppery rels were wriggling nal itwisting townid desired eminonce. As we linve nilf, ('romwell nover was ar republient-less no bow limn ever, Shouts of "( 'surper!" "Tyrunt!" "Truitor !"" "I Decelvar !" from other fuctoms: " Detextable wretch !" "Mardiarir !" wore met by the calm lightaing of that deep, clear gray "ye. "Very IIkely, gentlemon! just as you plense, about all such plensant epitheis. Mounfime, distinetly understum that an here somehow or other. I have some notion that I have bern put here by the Etermal (ionl, who ralseth up und castetli down. Noble mutures, you will plense to anderstund that I am ruler here to mave yon from clammy cels or hissing sunkes; noll You, Messienrs Eiels and Smakes, put yoursalves luto the smallest compass, if yon please, or, by that Etermal God that sent me, so much lhe worse for you !" - IIood's ('itonwnis., ell. 18, p. 240 .
1564. DETESTATION, Publio. Eutrophius. [The ennuel mad minister of the Emperor Ar . cadias, in the last period of liommen history.] Secure as he now imngined himself in the favor of his sovereign, and defended by the terror of his own uneontrolled anthority, this buse ennuch endervored to engross the whole power of the govermment. Ite cansed the wenk Areadius to rreate him a patrician, to homor him with the title of father to the rmperor, und nt lengll to confer on him the consnlship. Ilis imaze, prereded by the fusces, was rarricel in trimmpla throughl all the citien of the bust, but was more generally saluted with hissing than wilh ap-plause.-Ty'Len's IIst., Book 5, ch. 5.

156\%. DEVELOPMENT, Social. $I_{\text {A }}$ mbartls. So rapid was the inthacace of elimate and example, that the Lombards of the fourth generntion surveyed with euriosity and affright the portrnits of their savage forefathers. Tleir heads were shaven behind, but the shaggy locks hang over their eyes and month, and $n$ long beard represented the name and character of the nution. Their dress consisted of loose linen garments, after the fashion of the Anglo-Saxons, which were decorated, in their opinion, with brond stripes of varicgated colors.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 45.
1566. DEVIL, Cesting out the. Bumy/am. An ale-honse keeper in the neighborhood of

Fistow had a wan who was half-witted. 'The favorlte: matise miolt, when 14 party was collecered IIrinking, wiss for the finlur to provoke the lad's semper, und for the lat former his father innd wish the devil hud hhan. 'I'w devil int last illd have the ale homase kerepr, and rout and toro hla
 arar wheness of what flare miv. . . I siow hilat In one of hiv thes, und wiw hils Howh, us it was thought, gathered up in a lextubont the hignows
 thetion of the ohi math. 'There was nleso ons lireeman, whor was more lhan un ordimury dowtor, sent for to eist out the divil, nud f was there when ho attempited to do it. The manner whereof was this. 'they had the posserssed in in sutrown, und luid lilm upon lis beily woon is fortis, with lifs hadel lungitig down owor the fortis's emi. 'Then they bound hlan down thereto, whlel done, they sot 14 [mas of romls umider his month, mil put somethlug therein whleh mudo a grant smoke-hy this memons, ins it was malid, to feleh ont the devil. There they kept the man till lee was almost smothered in the namoke, but no dovil cameont of him, ut whirle Freeman was somewhat umbhed.-Fuoreme's Buxyan, ( h .1.
1567. DEVILs tested. Dmatom Ilamel. ('utton Mather . . . Invited her to his house: ind tho urtful girl (asily lmposed on his credulity. The devil would permit luer to remi in Qumker loook , or the Common Priyer, or Popish looks; lut a prayer from Coton Mather or a chapter from the Bible would throw her into eonvilsions. By userios of experiments, in reading alond passuges from the Jible in various langunges, the minister satiatled himself, " lyy trinls of their co parity," that devilsare well skilled in langunges, nud understand latin, mad Greek, and even Hebrew, thongh be fell " uponome inferlor IndIna Innginge, whide the demons did not seem so well 10 umblerstand." Experiments were made, with macepual sucress, to nee if devils con know the thoughts of others; nud the inference was that " all devils nre not alike sugacions." - BanChofr's U, S., vol. 3, ill. 19.
1568. DEVOTION, Absolute. Mohammedatt. [Aftar one of Muhomet's unsuccerssful battles, one of the women renconntered the vincpuished urmy returning to Medim. "Where is my fnther ?" asked she of the soldiers. "Ite is slain," was the reply. " And my hushinnd?" "Slain also." "Xidi my son $\because$ "" "Slain with them," snid they. "But Mahomet?" " Here ishe, alive," repliad the warriors. "Very well," suid she, upostrophizing the prophet, "since thon livest still, ull our misfortmans are as nothing!"Lamantinés Tuhkey, P. 117.
1569. DEVOTION, Commendable. Nt. A/I. mrose. Ambrose lad devoted his life and his ubilities to the sorvire of the chureh. Wenth was the oliject of his contempt ; lie lud renouneed his private patrimony ; and he sold, without hesitation, the consecrited plate for the redemption of captives. The clergy and people of Milan were attached to their archhishop; and he deserved the esteem, without oliciting the favor, or apprehending the displeasure, of his feeble sovereigns.-Giabon's Rome, ch. 97.
1570. DEVOTION, Entire. Rev. Thomas Coke The first Protestant bishop in the Western Iem-
lepherere expemeded has large parimoniad extate on his misnlons und chanels, He was murrion I wiere: bobl bis wives were likeminded what himself, mad loth had comsilerable fortumes, which were used like hisown. . . . It in dombthat whether my lerotovetant of his day contributed more from his own property for the spread of

 -rossing the diantice eighteren thes : traversing the l'nited States and the West indies ; the fommerer of Metherdive miswions in the Wiest Indies, In Aírion, mad in Asta: In Enghand, Waies und freland; the fomider of its tirst 'Truct suri. ety ; . . . he lum luen promonnced - tha greatest man of tha last century "" in "lahors and services iss it minister of Chrisi." [He died while an his passage to Indin ins a missiomary, golug at his "wn expense, ot the nge of sixty-sevell. 万-ste: vena' Methomen vol. 3, p. 3.40 .
1571. DEVOTION, Ministerial. Themmen Lat (a Methomist itherant muder Wiskey) was intinted nt Pateley Bridge into the common lot of Methodist evangelives, and reopived his thest haphtism from the clodes, eluhs, and stones of the moh. His moek mal pure splrit was not werk, but displayed during this nad later trialsa heroism to he ndmired. "We buve dota enough," cried the mol-" we lave done enongh to make an end of him." "I didi, inderd," hesays, "reel to and fro, und my liond wis broken with a stone. Bui I never found my soul more luppy, nor was ever more composed In my eloset. It was a glorions time, and there are severnt who date their conversion from that thy. "-stevens" Methoming, vol. 1. p. 350.
1572. DEVOTION, Self-sacrificing. Pilisurins. In the siege of "the the peneral was nearly transpierced with. a nrow, if the mortal stroks had not been intereepted by on e of his giomrds, who lost, in that pir us ofllee, the use of his hand. [It was the weapon of a Gohl.] Giman's lRome, ch. 41.
1573. DEVOTIONS, Morning. Ancient $/$ armans. The first, second, nad third hours were differently employed it IRome by the different runks of the pople; t.ad even by these differently according to their separate inelinations. It was the custom with many to begin the diny by visiting the temples, where, according as their idens of devotion were more or less striet, they elther sucritteed, or puid their ndoration by simply kissing their mond, or prostrating themselves before their own purticular deity. Those whos were more rigorously devout made their conseientious circuit to most of the temples in the city, a business which must necessarily have ocenpied many hours; but the great bulk of the citizens, attuched to temporal concerns, and intent on more substantial duties, cmployed the morning very differently. - Tyrier's IIn'r., Book 4, ch. 4.
1574. DIARY, Artful. Samul Johnsom. [To Mrs. Thrale.] Johnnon: "No, madam ; a man loves to review his own mind. Thut is the use of a diary or journal." Lone Thamestown : "True, sir. As the ladies love to see themselves in a glass, so a man likes to sec himself in his journal." Boswela : " A very pretty allusion," Joinson : "Yes, indeed." Boswela: "And as a lady adjusts her dress before a mirror, a
manambinas his charmeter hy looking at hive jome mal."- benwheta'm lomisenx.
1575. DICTATION, Bimaltaneons. Siopmition 1 . At the fomer corners of the romin tables were met for his mercretarifes: . . . her was arequstomed to alictate simultanomsly. 1t. possessed the rame
 mumber of subjecten the the same time. He visiully paced the thon with his lut on, and hit
 ler would dictate finstructions for the manemores of the nrmy. 'lurning tomother he womid give the decisive ophaton on a ditheralt question of thanere or on the mbinistrative government of the cmpire. 'To a third he wombl commmalente minweres to the malmssadors in forelga countrias. A fourth was mot mfreguently imrusted with
 Lsan 13., vol. : wh. 7.
 On one of his lomes he had an were the of the gout, which led him to resolve that, if ever be recowed, la womld never ngula drink wine or spirits. Ha kegthis resolntion, though he comtmbed to provide wine for lis grests. Simm aster, his hembla being still impaired, he tried thos experlment of living withont memt; mud, as a vegetable diet sermed to benctlt him, he never ugain purtook oi mimal food. All this was highly servicenthle to litm la lids philamblaropie travels, when he was often beyond the reneli uf tuy supplies axerent the most simple. Ile comid live, mad often did live. for weeks at a thme, upon bisentit, misins, mad tom. Tem, in fuct, was his only huxury. Ile nlways truvelled with a supply of the liest tea, mal n jomble apparatiss for preparing it. On arriving it in town he wonld sit ha his carriage umid dine upon ten and liseult, but send his servait to the imn to get a

1577. DIFFICCETIES, Firmness amid. Einperor Chandius. An orgima: .. iter nddressed by Clmulins to the Semete mal people. ... "Conseript futhers," snys the emperor, "know that :320,001) Goths have invaded the lRomme erritory. If I vanquish them, your gratitude will reward my services. Should I fill, remember that I um the successor of Gallioms. The whole republic is fatigued and exhmasted. We shall fight ufter Valerinm, after Ingemuts, Regillianus, Lollinmas, Posthomus. Calsus, mud a thousand others. whom a just contempt for Gallienus provoked into reheilion. We ure in want of clarts, of spents, mad of shiedids. The strength of the empire, Gmal, and Spain are usurped hy Tetriens, mal we hash toneknowledge that the archers of the East serve miler the lnmores of Zenohin. Whatever we shatl perform will he sutlleciently areat." The melanclably tirmmess of this epistle monomees a hero careless of his fate, consicious of his danger, but still deriving a weil-grommed hope from the resomrces of bis own mind. [ $\Lambda$ great victory followed.]-G1bnon's Rome, ch.11.
1578. DIFFICULTIES, Mechanical, Cherles Goodyear. The ngent of that compuny, however, had but a sorry fale to tell Charles Gooklymr in 1833. He told him that the material hioi presented unexpected difficulties. Shoes mude in winter melted as soon is the summer came. When exposed to the cold, they grew as hard as stone; but a temperature of one hundred degrees
wedued a case of shors to a mass of gum. And, what was worse, we rac conk tell of the wintermande stoose, whether they wohid stand the summer hemts or not. The compmay feared to mamufarture a large (funatity, since the first hot week is June would melt the product of eight months' habor, as readily usa single pair of shoes. In whort, the arent suid, molessa way could be discoveres of hardening or curing this singular suhstance, fuci that very som, the loxbmry Company would be obliged to wind upits affairs from the exhanstion, at once, of its patience and its capital. This catastrophe, in fact, soon after haperaed, to the ruin of a large number of the peophle of Massachasetts....'verorisemia of © 304., ]. $\cong 16$.

15\%9. DIFFICULTIES overcome, Tïm"u: [luvision of India.] Detween the Jihoon mad the Indus they crossed one of the ridgess of the thountains shic! are styled hy the Arabian feographersthe Stony Girdles of the earth. The highhand robbers were sublued or extirpited; bat great mumbers of men and horses perisied in the snow ; the emperor himself was let down a precipice on a portahle scanfold-the ropes were one hundred and tifty cubits in length; and before he could reach the lottom, this dangerous operation was five tianes repeated.-Gnbmos's Rome, ch. 65.
1580. $\qquad$ Nipuleos: $I$. [When crossing the Alps with his army] two skilful engineers had been sent to explore the palh, and to do whatever could be done in the removal of alstructions They retusned with an appalling ry cital of the appurently insurmountable difliculties of the why. "Is it posseibue," inquired Napoleon, "to cross the pass ?" " Perlaps," was the hesitating reply ; "it is within the limits of possibility." "horward, then," was the energetie response.-Anbottre Napoleeon B., vol. 1, ch. 19

15s1. DIFFICULTIES removed. Gordium Kinot. [When Alexnmder the Great took] Gordimm, which is said to have been the sent of the ancient Midas, he found the famous chatiot, fastened with cords, made of the bark of the cornel tree, and was informed of a tradition, firmly believed is mong the barbarians, that the Fates had decreed the empire of the world to the man who should untie the knot. Most historians say that it was twisted so namy private ways, and the ends so artfully concealed within, that Aleximder, finding he could not untie it, cut it asminder with his sword, and so made many ends instead of two.-Plutaher's Alexander.
1582. DIGNITARIES multiplied. Viginit Colong. On the 23d of May, 16igs, King James, without consulting the wishes of his Amerionn colonists, revoked their constitution, nud granted to the London company a new charter. . . The comecil was at once organized in accordance with thischarter, and the excellent Lord De Lai Ware chosen governor for life. With him were joined in authority Sir Thomas Gates, lieutenant general ; Sir George Somers, admiral; Christopher Newport, vice-admiral ; Sir Thomas Dale, high marshal ; Sir Ferdinand Wainman, master of horse ; and other dignitaries of similar sort . . . five linndred emigrants . . . sailed for America. [There were about seven hundred colonists in :ill.]-Ridpatios U. S., ch. 10, p. 105.
1.5N3. DIGNITY compromised. Theodora. [Wife of the Roman F:mperor Theophilus.] She deserved the love, hat did not escmpe the severity, of her lord. From the pahee garden he beheld a vessel decply hden, mad steering into tho port; on the discovery that the precions corgo of syrim haxury was the property of his wife. he combemmed the ship to the flames, with a sharp reproach, that her avorice had degraded the character of ab empress into that of a merehant. - Ghann's Rome., ch. 48.
153.t. DIGNITY, Cruel. Dejeres. The monnrehy of the Medes, the thirid of those which sprang from the ruins of the first $\Lambda$ ssyrian empire, appears to have begun later than the other twe; Dejoces, its tirst sovercign . . is reported to have built the city of Eebatian, and to have bestowed much pains in polishing and eivilizing his people; yet those haws which he is said to have enacted lireathed strongly the spirit of despotism. It was common to the Asiatic monarclas very rarely to show themselves to their suljecects. Dejoces is said to have carried the haughtiness of his deportment to un unusual heirht. It was death only to smile in his presence.-Tytuen's Hist., Book 1, ch. 11.
1585. DIGNITY exhibited. Aqmuel Jolinson. That superiority over his fellows, which ho maintanined with so much dignity in his march through iife, was not assumed from vanity and ostentation, but was the matural and constant effect of those extruordimary powers of mind, of which he could not but be conscious by comparison; ties : dlectunl difference, which, in other cases of parison of cherneters, is often $n$ matter on adecided eontest, being as clear in his case as the superiority of stature in some men above others. Johnson did not strut or stand on tiptoe; he only did not stoop.-Boswell's Jonisson, p. 7 .
1586. DIGNITY, Ludicrous. Rello. Rollo of Normandy took the oath of fealty to [Charles, the simple King of France, ] in the aceustomed form ; but on beng told that, in order to complete the eeremony, ic was necessary that he should kneel and kiss the monarel's foot, he started back, and disidiar. ${ }^{f}$ ully refused to comply. The point of ctiquette being insisted on, Kollo at length deputed one of his attendants to perform the duty in his stend. The rute soldier, either intentionally or from awkwardazo, lifted thr king's foot with so little circumspection, that Chanles feli backrard from his seat. His comrades conk! not repress a shont of langhter, which the French were in no condition to resent. - Students Funce, ch. 6, 客 10 .

158t. DIGNITY offended, Rorlolph. Lewis, Duke of Bavaria, named for emperor Inodolph of Imapsharg. It may be conceived that it shonld be somewhat humiliating to [Ottocarns II.] the King of Bohemia, who was one of the prondest prinees of his time, to Ind the muster of his houschold elevated to the rank of his sovereign, and as such entitled to exact homare from lis tominions of Bohemia When this demand was made by the hernds of the new emperor, [Ottocarus II.] indignantly replied, "Go tell your master that I owe him nothing, for I have paid him his wages.". . . Rodolph instantly deelared war against him, and in one campaign deprived him of Austria, Stiria, and Carniola. .

He now acmumed the king of Bohemin that his dignity as emperor positionly repliterel that he, the kiag, should perform hommge as his vassal. Ottocaris 1I. was ohliged to submit ; but he required, as a condition, that the homage shomba lee privatuly performed in the emperorstem, and before the oftheress of the empire alone. On the day apmonted, he repaired in his robes of state to the (amp) of the emperor, who chose on that ocrasion to be dothed in the phanest appared. When Ottorarus was on his knees incfore Rodolph, the curtains of the tent were dawn up, and the King of Bohemia was exhithited in that attitude to the whole imperial army. This provoked the king to the highest pitrif of indignation. Ite immediately renounced his allegiance, and dechared war against the empuror, in hopes of recovering bis dominions of Austria ; bat in his tirst battle he was defeated and slain.--Ty'tler's llist., Book 6, di. II.
1588. DIGNITY preserved. Porus. [AlexanAer invaded Intia and defeated Porms, tone of its princes.] The captive prince being brought into the presence of his conqueror, Alexander generonsly praised him for the courage and ability he had displayed, and concluded by asking him in what manner he wished and expected to be trentwl. "As a king," said Porns. Struck with the nagnanimity of this answer, Alexander dechared he should not le frustrated of his wishes; for from that moment he should regard him as a sovereign prince and think himself honored by his friendship and alliance. $\qquad$ IIe added to the kingrlom of Porns some of the adjoining provinces.-Tyther's Miser., Book 2, ch. 4.
1589. DIGNITX, Regard for. George itrashington. A. b. 1 \%76. [In July Lord Howe arrived at New York commissioned to paciticate the colonists.] The person with whom he mest wished to communicute was the American comnaander-in-ehief. On the second day after hisarrival he sent a white thag up the harbor, with a copy of his decharation enclosed in a letter addressed to Washington as a private man. But Washington reclined to rereive the communication. Lord flowe was grieved at the rebatf ; in the juderment oi Congress, Washington "acted with digaity becoming his station."-Bancrorers U . S., vol. 9 , ch. 1.
1590. - - Incullur. [Once when Lucullus was to] sup alone, and saw but one tabe and a very noderate provision, he called the servant who had the care of these matters, and expressed his dissatisfaction. The servant said he thought, as nobody was invited, his master would not want an expensive supper. "What," said he, "didst thou not know that this evening Lacullus sups with Lucullus?"-Pletarcios Leculdis.
1591. DILEMMA decideà. Marcia. Commodus fought as a common ghadiator in the circus, and his favorite epithet was that of the Roman Herciles, which is still to be seen upon his coins and meaals. His whole conduct was equally odious and contemptible, and the public measures of his reign consist of nothing but the detection of some conspiracies which the hatred of his subjects and his own cruelty and inhumanity could not fail to excite. One conspiracy, at lengti, delivered the empire of its tyrant. His concubine Marcin, his chamberlain, and the com-
mander of his guard had ventured to remonstrate with him on the indecency of an emperor disphay fure himself as a eombutant in the public games. This was an offenee which could not bo forgiven, and he aceordingly determined their immediate destrurtion. Narria fomed the list of his intended victims writen in his own hand. She made laste to anticipate his purpose, and ransed this worthess and higlorions wretch to be strangled, in the thity-second year of his age and the thirtereth of his reign. - Tyruen's Hist., Book 5, ch. 2.
1592. DINNER, Bad. Stmurl Johmsom. At the inn whre we stopped he was exierdingly dissatistied with some roast mutton which he had tor dinner. The ladies, I saw, wondered to sere the great philosopher, whose widdom and wit they had been admiring all the way. get into'ilhmmor from suchat anse. He seolded the waiter, saying, "It is as land as band can be ; it is ill. fed, ill-killed, ill-kept, and ill-dressed."- Bo.s wela's Jonsson, p. 519.

15D3. DINNER, Waiting. Kamunl Johnrom. Onc of the company not leing come at the an pointed hour, I proposed, as nsual upon sucho: casions, to order dimer to be served, addiner, "Ought six people to be kept waiting for one :" "Why, yes," answered Johnson, with a delicate humanity, " if the one will sulfer mote ly your sitting down than the six will do by waiting."Boswell's Jounson, p. 163.

150n. DIPLOMACY, Effect of. Reign of Cherlos II. Sunderland was seceretary of State. In this man the political immorality of his age was per sonified in the most lively manner. Nature had given him a keen understanding, a restless and mischievous tromper, a cold heart, and mabjent spirit. His mind had madergone ntraining t y which all his vices had been nursed up to the rankest maturity. At his entrance into public: life he had passed several years in diphomatic posts abroad, and had been, during some time, minister in France. Every calling las its jeent inr temptations. There is no injustice in saying that diplonmtists, as a class, have alwaya been more distinguished by their address, ly the art with which they win the confidence of those with whom they have to dal, and by the case with which they eatel the tone of every socjety into which they are adnitted, than by generous enthusiasm or anstere rectitude; and the relations between Charles and Louis were such that no English nobleman could long reside in Franceas envoy and retain any patriotic or honorable sentiment. Sunderland came forth from the bad school in which he had been brought up, cunning, supple, shamaless, free from all prejudices, and destitute of all princijhes. - Macaclay's Eng., ch. . .
1595. DIPLOMACY, Expensive. Britixh. [In 1862] the ports of the Southern states were. so closely blockaded that war-vessels could no longer be sent abroad. In this emergerney the Confederates turned to the ship-yards of Great Britain, and from that vantage-ground began to build and equip their cruisers. In spite of the remonstrances of the United States, the British Government connived at this proceeding ; and here was laid the fomblation of a difficulty which afterward cost the treasury of England $\$ 15,000$ 000. [The award of a court of arlitration for
damages to Ameriean commerce.]-Radpatis's U. S., ch. 66, p. 5838.
1596. DIPLOMACY of Falsehood. Qucen Elizutbeth. Had Elizabeth written the story of her reigu she would inve prided herself, not on the trimph of England or the ruin of Spain, but on the skill with which she had hoodwinked nud out witted every statesman in Europe cluring fifty yeurs. Nothing is more revolting, but nothing is more characteristic, of the queen than her shmeless mendacity. It was an age of politiend lying ; but in the profusion nad recklessness of her lies Elizabeth stood withont a peer in Christer dom. A fulseliood was to her simply an intellectual mems of meeting a difliculty; and the ease with which she asserted or denied whatever suited he: parpose was only equalled by the cynical indiffereace with which sle men the exposure of her lies as soon as their purpose was answered. Her trickery, in fart, had its politieal value. Innoble and wearisome as the gueen's diplomacy scems to us now, tracking it as we do through in thousand despatches, it suceceded in its main cad, for it gained time, and every year that was gained donbled Elizabeth's strength, - Itstr. of Eng. Peorle, ş 716.
1597. DIPLOMACY. Game of. Comrealment. []n 1697 Boutlers, one of the marshals of France, anked his sovereign's permission to meet Portlent, the contidential friend and adviser of Willis.m IIt., at a point midway between the two arIr ius of Britain and France, for private conversation respecting the possibility of a peace. Louis consented, adding this suggestion, ] "Ife was to speak as little as possible, and to draw fiom l'orthand all he could."-Kinint's Exi., v.l. $\overline{5}$, ch. 13, p. 198.
1598. DIPLOMACY, Inscrutable, Bismarck. When he was ambassador at Frankfort . . he saw, with the clearness of an honest mind, all the humbug of what is called diplomacy. He gives a humorousaccount of the manner in wlich he and his fellow-diplomatists "worried themselves "with their important nothings." "Nobody," he wrote, "not even the most malicious sceptic of a Democrat, believes what quackery and self-importance there is in this diplomatizing.

I am making enormous progress in the art of saying mothing in a great many words. I write reports of many sheets, which rend as tersely and roundly as leading articles; and if the minister can say what there is in them, after he has read them, he can do more than I can."Cycloredia of Biog., p. 634.
1599. DIPLOMACY, Revengeful. French. The French king [Lonis XV.] wonk never have agread to the treaty of 1763 , hy which Canada whe ceded to Great Britain, had it not been with the hope of securing American independence. It was the theory of France that by giving up Canada on the north the English colonies would become so strong as to reounce theirallegianee to the Crown. Englan feared such a result. More than once it was ${ }^{5}$, posed in Parliament to re-cele Canada to Fran e in order to check the, growth of the Americun states. "There now," said a French statesman, when the treaty of 1763 was signed, "we have arranged matters for an Americun rebellion, in which Enghnd will lose her empire in the West."-Ridpatio's U. S., ch. 37. p. 286.
1600. DIPLOMACY, Trained to. John Quincy Aldme. The new President was inaugurated on tie 4th of Mareh, 182.). Ife was amm of the highest nttaimuents in literature and statesmmuship. At the nge of eleven years he accompanied his father, John Adams, to Europe. At Paris, at Amsterdam, and st. Petersharg the son continued his studies, and at the sume time berame "cefuanted with the manners and politics of the old world. The vast opportunities of his youth were improved to the fullest extent. In lis riper yenrs he served his country as ambassador to the Netherhuds, Portugal, Prussin, Russia, and England. Such were his abilities in the field of diplomney as to elicit from Washington the extraordinary praise of being the ablest minister of which America could bonst. His life from $1 \sim 94$ till $181 \%$ was devoted almost wholly to diplomatic services at various Europeun capitals. At that critical period, when the relations of the United States with foreign nations were as yet not well established, his genius secured the adoption of trenty after treaty, in which the interests of his country were guarded with patriotie vigilnnee. . . . To the Presidential chair he brought the wisdom of mature yenrs, great ex. perience, and unusual ability.-Ridpati's U. S., c'1. 53, p. 423 .
1601. DIRECTNESS commanded. Emperor of Russia. The railrond between St. Petersburg and Moscow was buitt by two American engineers named Winans and Wilson. They laid it out first as they would one in this country, so as to take in the principal places on the way, for the purpose of benefiting the people and increasing the traffic. But when the plan was shown the emperor he drew a straight line between the two cities, and said: "Lay out the road on that line," and they did so. Cuts and chasms and hills were of no account to the imperial will. This single aneedote illustrates the difference between a republic and a despotism. In the former a road is built to accommodate the people; in the latter to plense the monarch.-General Grant's Travels, p. 248.
1602. DISAPPOINTMENT, Bitter. Inrentois. In 1803 the first steamboat of Livingston and Fulton was built in France upon the Seine. When she was almost ready for the experimental trip a misfortune befell her which would have dampened the ardor of a man less determined that Fulton. Rising one morning after a sleepless night, a messenger from the boat, with horror and despair written upon his countenance, burst into his presence, exchaming: "O sir! the boat has broken in picces and gone to the bottom!" For a moment Fulton was utterly overwhelmed. Never in his whole life, he used to say, was he so near despairing as then. Instening to the river, he found, indeed, that the weight of the marhinery had broken the framework of the vessel, and she lay on the bottom of the river, in plain sight, a mass of timber and iron. Instantly, with his own hands, he begran the work of raising her, and kept at it, without food or rest, for twenty-four hours-an exertion which permanently injured his health. Ilis death in the prime of life was, in all probability, remotely caused by the excitement, eaposure, and toil of that terrible day and night. -Cycloredia of Biog., p. 156.
1603. DISAPPOINTMENT, Fatal. Oicero. When Cicero steod for the pretorship he had many competitors who were persons of distinetion, and yet he wis returned thrst. As a president in the courts of justice he acted with great integrity and honor. Licinius Macer, wholand great interest of his own, and wassupported, heside, with that of Crassis, was arcused before him of some defanlt with respect to money. II e had so much contidence in hivown ind henceand the activity of his friends, that when the jadges were going to deride the canse, it is said he went home, cut his hair, mad put on a white habit, us if he had ganed the vietory, and was about to return so equipped to the forum. But Crassus met hin in his court-yard, and told him that all the judges lad given a verdiet against him; which affeeted him in such a manner that he turned In again, took to his bed, and died.Plewtahen's Chero.
1601. DISAPPOINTMENT overruled. Georye Müller: [He land collected funds for building his large Orphan LIonse, and, as usual, he begun to pray for Providence to open the way for the purchine of a plot of ground.] After waiting upon him for thirteen weeks, he heard one morn:ng that a suitable piece of ground might be purchased on Ashley Down. At seven o'clock in the evening, therefore, of the same day he called upon the owner of the property, it merchant, who -he was told-would at that hour be at home; but not tinding bimat his own house, as was erpected, he proceeded-directed by the servantsto his counting-house, where, they said, he would be sure to meet with him. Upon arriving there, however, he was informed that the gentleman had just left his counting-house and had returned to his own residence. "Now," thought Mr. Müller, "shall 1 go again to him, or-as the hand of God surely is in this-shall I wait until tomorrow? but as I was told that he would certainly be found either at home or at his count-ing-house, and at both places I have failed to meet him, it may be better to wait until tomorrow." Accordingly, the next morning, at nine o'clock, he called upon the merchant, who said to him nt once: "I have heard about your visit, and of your desire to purchase land in order to build an Orphan House upon it. For three hours last night I lay awake, and during that time kept on thinking: If this gentleman comes again, I must sell the ground to him for £120 instend of $£ 200$ an acre; and now I am willing to let you have it at that price." This kind proposal was immediately accepted, and in less than ten minutes a contract was signed for the purchase of seven acres.-Life of George MülLER, P. 35.
1605. DISAPPOINTMENT, Trial by. Columbus. While Colmmbus, his pilot, and several of his experienced mariners were studying the map, and endeavoring to make out from it their aetual position, they heard a shout from the Pinta, and looking up, beheld Martin Alonzo Pinzon mounted on the stern of his vessel crying, " Land ! hand! Señor, I claim my reward!" He pointed at the same time to the sonth-west, where there was inaleed an appearance of land at about twenty-five leagues' distance. Upon this Columbus threw hiniself on his knees and returned thanks to God ; and Martin Alonzo repeated the Gloria in excel.
sis, fin which he was joined by his own erew and that of the mimiral. The senmen now monnted to. the masthend or climbed about the rigging, struining their eyes in the direction pointed. . . out. The morning light, however, pat an end to all their hopes, us to a dremm. The fancied land proved to le nothing hut nu evening cloud, and had vanished in the night.-Invina's Colummes, look 3, ch. 4.
1606. DISAPPOINTMENT with Victory. Richard $I$. [Richard the Lion-lomited. Third Crusade. $]$ The English monurch went on from victory to vietory. The most remarkable of his luttles was that hear to Ascalon, where he engaged and defented Saladin [King of derusalem], the most renowned of the Surncen monarehs, and left 40,000 of the enemy dend on the tleld. Asealon surrendered, as did severnal other citios, to the victorions lichard, who now prepured for the siego of Jerusalem [the capture of which was the object of this great enterprise]; lut at the most important crisis, which if fortumate-ns everything secmed to promise-would have terminated the - xper lition in the most glorious manacr, the King of England, on a review of his army, found then so wasted with famine, with fatigue, and even with victory, that with the utmost mortitication of heart he was obliged to entirely adandon the caterprise. The war was finished by a truce with Sahdin.-Tytlerr's list., Book b, ch. 8.
1607. DISAPPOINTMENTS in Life. Fomtain of Youth. Many Spaniards were killed; the survivors were forced to hurry to their ships; Poncede Leon himself, mortally wounded by an arrow, returned to Cuba to die. So ended the ulventurer who had coveted immense wealth, and had hoped for perpetual youth.-BANchoft's litist. of U. S., ch. 2.
1608. DISASTER concealed. General Nash of North Carolina. [At the battle of Germantown] a round shot from the British artillery . . . passing throngh his horse shattered the general's thigh on the opposite side. The fall of the animal hurled its unfortunate rider with considerable force to the ground. With surpassing courage and presence of mind General Nash, covering his wound with both hunds, gayly called to hismen, "Never mind me; I've had a devil of a tumble; rush on, my boys-rush on the enemy ; I'll he after you presently." [In a few days he died.]-Cestis' Wasinington, vol. 1, ch. 4.
1609. DIsAster, Energy by. Romans. [At the lattie of Came, with Hamibal and his Carthaginians, ] the Roman army was entirely cut to pieces. Forty thousand were left dend on the field . . . ahmost the whole body of the Roman knights. $\qquad$ The Romans, amid the consternation of so great disaster, displayed a magnanimity truly heroie. The Semate, on the firsi report of the fate of their army, ordered the gates of the city to he slant, lest the exagrerated intelligence of those who fled from the fight should add to the general aharm. The women were forbidden to stir out of their houses, lest their eries and lamentations should dispirit those who had their country to defend; ani the semators exerted themselves in every quarter to dispel the fears of the people. Varro, from the wreck of the army, was able to collect 10,000 men; with these he repaired to Rome to defend the eity, in case Hannibal, as was expected, should immediately at-
tack it. This monare was undoubtedly his wisest policy, and he was strongly urged to it hy Maherbal, one of hisablest ottlerers. It appenred, however, to thaminal a donbtfal enterprise ; und while he deliberated the opportmity was lost. Virro, whose temerity was the couse of this grent disaster, on appronching liome with the shattered remans of the amy, whom he land with much pains collected, was met by the scrante, and received their solemn thanks, becatise he had mot chaspaired of the republic. The effect of this spirited conduct was wonderful. The ritizens thronged to carry their money to the public treasury. All ahove the nge of seventeen, of whatever rank, enrolled themselves, and formed an army of four legions and 10,000 horse. Eight thousand of the slaves voluntarily offered their services, and with the consent of their masters were embodied and armed. [A.D. 214 . ILannilan failed in his enterprise.]-TxTheres Hist., Book 3, ch. 9.
1610. DISCHARGE, An honored. Rrign of Charles II. Halifax . . openly aceused Rochester of mulversition. An inquiry took place. It nppeared that $£ 40,000$ had been lost to the purblic by the mismanargement of the first lord of the treasury. In consequence of this discovery, he was not only forced to relinguish his hopes of the white stiff, but was removed from the direction of the fimuses to the more dignified but less luerative and important post of Lord-President. " I have seen people kicked down-stairs before," said Halifax, " but my Lord Rochester is the tirst person that I ever saw kicked up-stairs." Macallay's Eng., ch. 2, p. 259.
1611. DISCIPLESHIP, Honor of. Constentine. The bishops whom he summoned, in his last illness, to the palace of Nicomedia, were ellified by the fervor with which he requested and received the sacrament of baptism, by the solemm protestation that the remainder of his life should he worthy of a disciple of Christ, and by his humble refusal to wear the imperial purple after he had been clothed in the white garment of a ne-ophyte.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 20, p. 2.3.
1612. DISCIPLINARIAN, Valued. Baron Stelben. Baron Stenben, a veteran soldier and discijolinari'an from the army of Frederick the Great - . repaired to York, where Congress was in session. From that body he received a commission, and at once joined Washington at Valley Forge. IIs accession to the American army was an event of great importance. He received the appointment of Inspector-General, and from the day in which he entered upon the discharge of his duties there was a marked improvement in the condition and diseipline of the soldiers. The American regulars were never again beaten when confronted by the British in equal numbers.Ridpatir's U. S., ch. 41, p. 328.
1613. DISCIPLINE, Failure of. Ifomans. [P(erennis, a servile and ambitious minister, was obnoxious to the army. Reign of Commodus.] The legions of Britain, discontented with the administration of Perennis, formed a deputation of 1506 select men, with instructions to march to Rome, and lay their complaints before the emperor. These military petitioners, by their own determined behavior, by inflaming the divisions of the guards, by exaggerating the streagth of the British army, and ly ularming the fears of

Commodas, exacted and obtained the minister's denth, us the only redress ol thrir grievances. This presmuption of a distant army, and their discovery of the wenkness of government, was a sure presuge of the most dreadful convalsions. -Ghans's Rosme, chi. 4, p. 107.
1614. $\qquad$ Constantine's Army. The most flourishing cities were oppressed by the intoherable weight of quarters. The soldiers insensibly forgot the virtues of their profession, und contracted only the viers of civil life. They were cither legraded ly the industry of mechanie trades or enervated by the luxury of haths and thentres. They soon became earelass of their martial exercises, curious in their diet and apparel : and while they inspired terror to the sul)jects of the empire, they trombled at the hastile appronel of the barharimes.-Ghmos's Rome, ch. 17, p. 127.
1615. DISCIPLINE, Impossible. Reign of Charles II. [The Earl of Mulgrave, not three months atfont,] was appointed captain of a ship, of eighty-four guns, reputed the finest in the navy... The same interest [avarice] which had placed him in a post for which he was unfit matintained him there. No admiral, bearded by these corrupt and dissolute minions of the palace, dared to do more than mutter something abont a court-martinl. If any offlecer showed a higher sonse of duty than his fellows, he soon found that he lost moncy without acquiring honor. One captain, who, ly strictly obeying the orders of the Admirnly, missed a cargo [offered for safe conveyance on bourd a man-of-war] which would linve been worth $£ 4000$ to him, was told hy Charles [II.], with ignoble levity, that he was a great fool for his puins.-Ma callay's Enc., ell. 3, p. 282.
1616. DISCIPLINE, Military. Belisir rills. [The Roman general] was endenred to the hushandmen by the peace and plenty which they enjoyed under the shadow of his standard. Instead of being injured, the country wasenriched by the march of the Roman armies; and such was the rigid discipline of their camp, that not [a complaint was made against the presence of his army].-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 41, p. 183.
1617. $\qquad$ - Roman. [Roman Emperor Aurelian.] Itis military regulations arc contained in a very concise epistle to one of his inferior ofticers. who is commanded to enforce them, as he wishes to become a tribune or as he is desirous to live. Gaming, drinking, and the arts of divination were scverely prohibited. Aurelian expected that lis soldiers should be modest, frugal, and laborious; that their armor should be constantly kept bright, their weapons sharp, their clothing and horses ready for immediate service ; that they should live in their quarters with chastity and sobricty, without damaging the corntields, without stealing even a sheep, a fowl, or a bunch of grapes, without exacting from their landlords either salt, or oil, or wood. "The public allowance," continues the emperer, " is sufficient for their support; their wealth should be collected from the spoils of the enemy, not from the tears of the provincials."-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 11, p. 340.
1618. DIsCIPLINE resonted. Athalaric. [The young Emperor of Rome.] On a solemn festival.
when the Goths were ussembled in the palace of lavenma, the royn youth esemped from his mother's apmertment, mad, with tents of pride and unrer, complained of a blow which his stablorn allsohediene had provoked her to lntlict. 'I'lu birbmrians resented the indignity which had beron offared to their kinar: aceused the rearent of ron spiring tgainst his life and erown ; and lonperi orisly demanmed that the grandson ol 'Therodorie shonid be rescered from the dastardly diseiplime of women mud perdants, and colueated, like a valiant Goth, iu the society of his erpuals and the glorious ignormere of his ancestors. . . . The Kingr of laty wasabandoned no wince, to women, und to rastic sports. . . . At the nge of sixteren was consumed by promature intenjeranore, -

1619. DISCIPLINE, Severe, Romam. [In the Romnan army it] was impossible for cowardieo or disoberdience to esape the severest punishment. 'J'he eenturions were unthorized to ehastise with blows, the quarals hard th right to punisla with death; mad it wats an intlexible maxim of $\}$ Roman diseipline, that a good soldier shonded chead his oflicers far more than the enomy. . .
The valor of the Imperial troops received uilegree of firmmess and docility umattianable by the impetaons and aregian jassions of barbariams. Gimmon's lomis, eh. 1, p. 13.
1620. ——. IIenry Ir I. [The boy Itenry (IIenry VI.), in necordnnee with the will of his dying futher, was phaed under the futelage of the Earl of Warwick.] The system of education . . . pursued might not have been the best fitted for a sensitive boy. The tutor upplied to the commeil for powers, which were granted, to hold the pupil under the sterictest discipline, even atiter he hand been crowned king in 1429 [Henry lieing nine years old]. He was not to be spoken to maless in the presence of Warwick nad of the four knights appointed to be about his person, "as the king, by the speech of others private, lus been stirred from his learning, und spoken to of divers matters not behooveful.," The council promised that they would firmly assist the eurl in chastising the king for his definults. Knigirt's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 5, p. 79.
1621. Crommell. An interesting incident illustrates Cronwwell's striet severity in exacting compliance from his own urmy, with its articles. When information was laid before lim by the ranquished that they had been plandered by some of his soldlers on lenving the city, contrary to the terms granted to them, he ordered the offenders to he tried by a court-martial, at which they were sentenced to death. Whereulion lie ordered the unfortunate men, who were six in number, to east lots for the first sufferer ; and after his execution sent the remmining tive, with a suituble explanation, to Sir Thomus Glenham, Governor of Oxford, requesting him to deal with them as he thonght fit ; a picce of conduct which so charmed the Royalist ofticer, that he immediateiy returned the men to Cromwell, with a grateful compliment, and expression of much respect.-LIOOD's Cronwell, ch. 10, p. 139 .
1622. DISCIPLINE, Value of, The Arii, In the Lygian nation the Arii held the first rank loy their numbers and fierceness. "The Arii"
(it ls thas that they are deseribed by the energy of Tucitus) "stady to improve by urt ume citcumstances the finnate terrors of their lurbarlan. Their shiedds are black, their bodies are puinted black. They choose for the combat the charkest lour of the night. Thelr host mbances, covered as it were with a faneral shade: nor do they often tind an encony eapable of sustaining so strange mad inlemal an aspect. Of all our samses, the eges are the first vabuaished in battle." Yet the arms fand discipline of the Romans casily dineomitited these horrid phantoms.-Gnmones RoMe, (h. 1', 1). 380.

162:3. DISCIPLINE, Want of, Military. [Julian, who bought the ofllee of Eimperor ol IRome ut anction, was emdangered by the nppronch ol Severus with his logions. Fear mal shame prevented the gimeds from desering his stundard; but they trembled at the mame of the lannonian legions, commanded by mexperieneed gemeral, hand acenstomed to vanguish the barbarians on the frozen lomulte. They puitied with usigh the plensures of the buthes and themitres, to jut on arms, whose use they had nlmost forgotten, und bementh the weight of which they were oppressed. The unprietiserl elephants, whose meonth uppenrance, it was hoped, would strike terror into the army of the north, threw thelr unskilful riders ; and the awkward evolutions of the marines, clrnwn from the fleet of Misenum, were an oljeet of ridieule to the populace; while the Semate enjoyed, with secret plensure, the distress and weakness of the usurper.-Gimion's Rome, ch. 5, p. 136.
1624. DISCORD, Dangers of. At Mrreianapolis. Lupicinus [the military governor of Thrnce] had invited the Gothic chie's to a splendid entertainment ; and their martial tmin remained under arms it the entrance of the palace. But the grates of the eity were strictly gumaled, and the barbarians were sternly excluded from the use of a plentiful market, to whleh they assorted their equad elaim of suljeets and allies. Their lumble prayers were rejceted with insolence and derision ; and as their patience was now exhansted, the townsmen, the soldlers, and the Goths were soon involved in a contlict of passionate al. tercation und angry reproaches. $\Lambda$ blow way imprudently given; a sword was hastlly drawn; and the first blood that was spilt in this aceidental quarrel becane the signal of a long and dest ruetive war. In the midst of noise and brutal intemperance Lupicinus was informed, by a secret messenger, that many of his soldiers were slain and despoiled of their arms ; and as ho was already intlamed by wine und oppressed by sleep, he issued a rash command, that their death should be revenged by the massucre of the guards of Fritigern and Alavivas. [The Romans were defeated, and the Goths became independent citizens of the empire.]-Ginbon's Rome, eh. 26. p. 36.
1625. DISCORD, Perverted by. Crusaters. [About 200,000 crusuders joined the second attempt to reseue the lloly Sepulchre in A.D. 1146.] The Turks cut them entirely to pieces, and Hugh, their leader, died helpless and abandoned in Asia. The situation of Jerusulem at this time was extremely weak ; the numbers of the garrison were greatly reduced. Even the monks, who were at first instituted to serve the sick and
wounded, were obliged to arin in the common defence, and they nssocinted themselves into a military socicty called 'Temphars and llospitallers. This was the origin of these two orders of kuights, who ufterwurd sigmalized themselves by their exploits, and beroming rivals, fought aifriant cuele other with as murh kerenness as crer they had done urainst the intidels.-Ty'ribu's IIst., l3ook 6, (h. 9, 1. 158.

162B. DISCORD, Shameful. Limproms. [(inrnealla ind Greta, the sons of servius, were both chosen by the army to surered their decensed father. $]$ Such a divided form of governmont would have proved a somree of discord betwern the most atfartionute brothers. It was impossible that it eould long subsist betwentwo implamble ememies, who meither desired nor could trust a reesoncilintion. It was visible that one only conld reign, and that the other mast fall ; and encol of them, judging of his rival's designs by his own, gumbled his life with the most jealons vigilaree from the reporated attacks of poison or the sworl. Their rapid jomrnoy thromgh Ganl und laly, during which they never nte at the same table or slept in the same house, displayed to the provinces the odious sperctacle of fratermal discord. On their arrival nt Jome they immediately divided the vast extent of the imperial palaee. No communieation was nblowed hetween their apartments; the doors amd passages were diligently fortifled, und gumrds posted and relieved with the same strictness as in a hosieged phace. The emperors met only in publie, in the presence of their aftlicted mother, und eatrh surrounded by a numerous train of armed followers. Even on these ocensions of ceremony the dissimulation of eourts could ill disguise the rancor of their heurts.-Gibbon's lRome, (li. 6, 1. 155.

162\%. DISCOURAGEMENT difficult. P'ilgrima' Petition to the Iondon Company. "We mre wrll weaned," ndded Robinson nind Brewster. "from the delicate milk of our mother country, mind inured to the diftheulties of a strange land; the people are industrious and frugral. We nre knit together us a body in a most sacred covenant of the Lord, of the violation whereof we make great ronscience, and by virtue whereof we hold ourselves straitly tied to nll eare of each other's good, and of the whole. It is not with us us with men whom small things can discour-age."-Baneroft's U. S., vol. 1, ch. 8.
1628. DISCOURAGEMENT, Discontent of. B $\rho$ siegement of New York. A.1. 1776. 1lowe anl forty-five ships, or more, halen with troops, hat arrived off Sandy lIook, and the whole theet [was] expected in a day or two. . . . [Washington wrote to Congress:] I am hopefal. Reed, the new adjutant-general, quailed before the inequality of the British and A meriean force, and thus in private described the state of the American camp: "With an army of force before and a secret one behind, we stand on a point of lind with 6000 old troops-if a year's service of about half can entitle them to the name-nnd about 1500 new levies of this [New York] province, many disaffected and more doubtful; every man, from the general to the private, acquainted with our true situation is exceedingly discouraged; had I known the true posture of affairs, no consideration would have tempted me to have taken an active part in this
scene; and this sentiment is unlversal."-I3anChoft's U. S., vol. 8, eli. 69.
1629. DISCOURAGEMENT, Superlor to. Simuel Jdems. Dilllenaties comblat riseourage his decision, nor danger mpall his fortitude. . . Of despondency he knew nothing ; trials only nerved him for superior struggles ; his sulblimo and unfaltering hope had a cast of solemnity, and was ns much a part of his nature as if his conflilence sprung from insight into the divine decrees, und was as firm ns a sincere C'alvinist's
 Vol. 5. Hl. 10.

16B3. DISCOURAGEMENTS, Ministerial. Michomit. One eveningr, after passing all the day in the city engraged in prenching to denf ears the conviotions which he was so full of, und whitela ho deemed it duty to cast abrond at any hazard, avan on the rock, he returncal lome withont linving mot, suid lie, a single beingr, man or womani, free or slave, who had not tlonted him us un impostor, or who had bern willing to puy "moment's uttention to his preathing. - Lamall'IINE'S T'UHKEY, ]. 79.
16331. DISCOVERIES, Accumulative. Istoco Nearton. With his noble morlesty, he said : "lf 1 have seen farther than I escartes it is by standing on the shoulders of ginnts." In a corporent sanse he was seated in his mother's orehard, but it was from the height which Coperniens and Galifeo lad brought the science of astronomy that he contemplated the full of the apples. The grand mystery that remained to be elacidnted was, What is the force that retains the planets and moons in their spheres? Why does not the moon tly ofl into spuce ?-Cycloremba of Brog., 1). 25.
1682. DISCOVERY, Age of. Age of Galileo. The ure of Kepler and Galileo was the era of ereat discoveries in the arts and sciences. The invention of the telescope gave rise to a thousand experiments by means of glasses; and the science of opties received great improvements. The new discoveries in astronomy led to improvements in navigation; and geometry, of rourse, made rapid advances toward perfection. The science of nigelora, which Europe is snid to have owed to the Arabians, as well as the mmerul ciphers, contributed greatly to abridge the lubor of calcuhtion, as did still more the invention of lognrithms, diseovered in the yar 1614, by Nipier of Merchiston. The improvement of mechanies kept puce with the udvancement of geometry ; und the science of naturnd philosophy was successfally cultivated in all its branches. The Torricellian experiment, mude nbont the year 1640 , letermined the height of the atmosphere. Experiments upon the oscillations of pendilums, which were found nlways to preserve an efual time, though the spaces deseribed were mequal, suggested the iden of applying the pendulum to regulnte the motions of a clock; und the observation that adding to its weight adds nothing to the celerity of its motion led to the conclusion that the velocity with which a body gravitutes to the centre is not in proportion to its wright. Galileo had discovered the laws which determine this velocity. The ardor of prosecuting discoveries exteniled itself through the whole of the sciences. In the year 1616 I)r. Harvey made the great discovery of
the etrculation of the blood.-Tytien's Ilist., Book 6, ch. 30.
1633. DISCOVERY, Ambltion for. Priuce Ifenry. Prince llenry, theson of John, King of Portugal, was a young man of great talents, possessed of that ardor which is itted to putronize and promote every benetleial design, mad that enthasinsm which the daugers and dimenlties of an enterprise mather inthane than relax. Struck with the stucerss of this thrst attempt of his comatrymen, he embavored to enguge in his service all who were eminent for their skill in anvigation, boil P'orthguese and foreigners. His trst effort, however, wats with a single ship, which was despatched with instructions to atttempt, if possible, the donbling of Cape Boyndor. The mariners, as usual, were afraid to quit the coasts, and consequently ancountered numberless dithleulties. A spluall of wind, however, driving them out to sea, landed them on a smadl ishand to the north of Madeim, which they mamed Porto Santo; thence they returned to Portugal to give an account of their diseovery. Three ships were fitted out by l'rince Henry the subsequent year, which, passing Porto Sinto, diseovered the ishand which they denominated Maleim, from its being rocered rith wooth. Here they flxed a small colony, and planted slips of the Cyprus vane, and of the sugur-cune from Sicily, for both which productions the island was remurkably favoruble. I have formerly observed that it was from this ishand that the sugur-cume was transplanted to the West ladies, of which it is not $n$ native.-TyTlen's IIst., Book 6, ch. 18 .
163.4. DISCOVERY, Heart-breaking. Henry II. His two sons, Geoffrey anl Richural, jobned Philip, King of Frmec, in the invasion and plundering of their father's continental dominions. IIe agreed to a treaty with mortifying conces. sions. IIe agreel]. . to give a free pardon to all his rebellious lords and vassals. $\Lambda$ list was presented to him of their names, among whom he saw that of his son Johm, his fuvorite child, whom he had till that moment believed faithful to his dut:- The unhappy father broke out in ex. pressions of the utmost despair ; cursed the day on which he had reecived his miserable treing, and bestowed on his ungrateful chikeren a mulediction, which he could never be prevailed on to retract ; a lingering fever, enused by a broken heirt, soon after terminated his life. Richard, it is said, came to view the body of his father, and, struck with remorse, accused himself in the deepest terms with having contributed by his unnatural conduct to bring his parent to the grave. Thus died Henry, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, an ormment to the English throne and a monarch surpassing ull his contemporaries in the valuable qualities of a sovereign. -TyTler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 8.
1635. DIsCOVERY, A simple. Charles Goodyear. In the fifth year of his investigations a glorious success rewarded him. He made one of the simplest and yet one of the most useful discoveries which has ever beer, made in the United States. It was this: take a piece of common, sticky indin rubber, sprinkle upon it powdered sulphur, put it into an oven heated to two hundred and seventy-five degrees, bake it a short time, and it comes out a new material, which has all the good properties of india rub-
ber, without that liability 10 harden in cold wenther and dissolve in warm, which lad hitherto batled all his endenvors to turn it to usefui necount, $\mathrm{B}^{\text {by }}$ varying the proportions of hent he could make it as soft or as hamd as he plensed.-Cyclomeden of 13wo., p. 918.
1636. DIscovery unappreclated. Fotat". [Colmmbus mad his men were semrehing for gold and spices in the West Indies. I lin the course of their researehes in the vegetable kingdom, in guest of the luxuries of commerre. they met with the potato, a humble root, little valued ut the time, but a more predond acenisition to man than all the spices of the lasis. Invina's Colcmave, Book 4, ch. 4.

## 1637. DISCRETION better than Valor. '/irtics

 F. LWhen the English invaled France in 13:3] Charles strietly charged his gemerals to adhere to the phan of cmationd defensive warfare, and never to necept 1 great butle. "Let the storm rage," said he; "retire before it ; it will soon exhanst itself." [such was the remult.]Stionents Flance, di. 10, 17.163\%. DISEASE, Destructive. Army. Among the cities which the lnarmarians ruined, Gemon, bot yet constructed of marble, is particularly commerated ; and the denths of thomsumb, necording to the regular proctice of war, appear to have excited less horror than seme idolatrons sacritices of women and children, which were performed with impunity in the cmmp, of the most Christian king. If it were not a melancholy truth, that the first mod most eruel sufferings must be the lot of the innocent and helpless, history might exult in the misery of the conguerors, who, in the midst of riches, were left destitute of bread or wine, rednced to drink the waters of the Po, and to feed on the flesh of distempered cattle. The dysentery sweph away one third of their army.-Ghabov's Rome, ch. 41, p. $1 \pi \%$.
1639. DISEASE, "Literary." Leigh IVunt. [He aided his brother in conducting a London paper.] In the midst of his labors he fell into ill-heath and melumeholy; pulpitations, hypochondria, dyspepsia-in other words, the "iliterary disense", had attucked him. He recovered by ceasing his occupation for a time and taking exercise.-Smhes' Buef Bhoghaphes. p. 305.
1640. disease, Peculiarities of. Nir Hirlter Soott. Twelve hays before the final faturewhich was monomed to him on the 1ith of Jamury, 1426-he enters in his diary: "Muela nlarmed. I had walked till twelve with skene and Russell, and then sat down to my work. To my horror and surprise I could neither write nor spell, but put down one word for another, and wrote nonsense. I was much overpowered at the sume time, and could not conceive the rean son. I fell asieep, however, in my chair, and slept for two hours. On my wuking my head was clearer, and I hegan to recollect that last night I had taken the anodyne left for the purpose by Clarkson, and being disturbed in the course of the night, I had not slept it off." In fact, the hyoseymus had, combined with his anxieties, given lim a slight attack of what is now called aphasia, that brain disease the most striking symptom of which is that one word is mistaken for another.-Hutron's Scotr, ch. 15.
14.1. DISEASE, Preventable. Cromirell. $\mathbf{A}$ slow intermitient fiever weizel hime. Westrug. ghod with the thist utherk wo sucerssfully, thit How one uhout him maspected lie was meriously III. The fiver berame tertian and more abinte; his strength was rupidly giving wiy. The phyNicinns simmoned from Lombon ntrihnted lhe disconse to the bud air engendered ly the mamay and ill-drained banks of the 'Thimes, whid joined the mardens of llampon ('omat, Ile was hiromght back to Whitchall, as if Providenore had derereed that he should die before the same win. dow of the same palace, in front of which he had orilered to beconstriacted, ten veme before, the sembloh ol his royal viction ['harlos 1.]-

14.2. DISEASE, Protection from. (hin tit
 ad population [ol" C'anadians and ludians]; the Indians, with cistmanght reremonies, starithered forty doges to ajpertse their maniton ; and when they berme tonpprehermi that the manitom of the Frenth was more powarial than their own, the medidine men wonld walk romed the fort in rircles, crving ont, "Wo ture dead; gently, manitun of the Fremeh, strike gently, do not kill as all. Goos manitom, mastor of life mod death, leave death within thy colfer ; sivalife." .. . The dradfal mortality broke wp the set-thement.-B.avemort's L. S., vol. 3, ch. 刃l.
16.13. DISEASE in Religion. Muhomett IIc alfecteal a solitury life; bestowed atront deal in charity: relired at times to the desert, and pretended that he hedd conferences with the angel Gabrich. The epilepsy, th disease to which he was subject, was, he pretemded, a divine es:stasy, or rapture, in which he was ndmitted to the contemplation of Paradise. Ile made lis wife in accomplice in the cheat, und she published his visions nud revelries to all the noighborhood. In a short time the whole rity of Meecan tillied of nothing hut hahomet.-Trertek's llist., l3ook 6, ch. 1.
1614. DISEASE, Survival of. sil Wulter Scott. In the seeond year of Seott's apprenticeship, at about the age of slxtern, he had an attack of hemorrhage, no recurrence of which took place for some forty yenrs, but whieh was then the beginning of the end. During this illness silene was absolutely imposed upon him -two old halies putting their fingers on their lips whenever he offered to speak.-Hu'rion's Life of Sir Waltele Scott, ch. D.
16.15. DISGRACE, Humiliating. Gcneral Lep. At Mommouth [N. J.] . . . the British were overuncon. . . . General Lee was ordered to attack Lne cnemy. The tirst onset was made by the American cavilry, under Infayette, but they were driven batck by Cornwallis amd Clinton. Lee, who hat opposed the battle, and was not unxions for vietory, ordered his line to fall buck to $u$ stronger position; but the troops mistook the order, and began a retreal, the British charging after them. Washington met the fugitives, rallied them, administered a severe rebuke to Lee, and ordered him to the rear. [The Americanssucceeded, and the British withilrew in the wight.]-Rıdpatis's U. S., ch. 41, 1. 331.

164f. DISGRACE, Insupportable. Clotilda. [Clotilda was one of the early tuerons of Framee.]

Hy a base arlithe ('hildelort and Clotaire decoyof their nophewsinto their power, and thensent " uessugere to Clothla whith a puir of selssors und n maked sword, bidding her ilecide whether the rosial youths shondel be shaven, amb thas murle imenpable of reigning, or be put to theath ontright. Therenern, hlmost lesside herself with herron, exchamed that she wombl mather see them deme thun degradoil. Clotaire, on receiving this reply, murdered the two eleder prinees wiln his own hand.-Srements' Fusicte, ch. 4, A $10,11.41$.

14i.17. DIsGRACE, Punishment by. II Itnmuth: ('rimimals were still exerolted by beheraling, amb, not infrefuently, by lireaking on tho wherel. l'etty thefts were phitisherl by inserting the hemd of the thicf in the herme of a harmel, so that the burvel covered him like a rloak, and in this costume lie was murehed about the streets, attended by a guad. No pemity, he says, was so much ilrombel liy petty erimimals us this. [Time of , John Howard.] - C'voopebis of Buмi., 18. (it.
14.4. DISGRACE, Unmerited. C'm/umbur. No sooner did Sohalila hear of his urrival than he gave ordars to put him in irons amd contlae hima in the fortress. This outruge to a person of such dignitied und venerable appenrance und sum eminent morit sermed for the time to shork even his enemies. When the irons were hrought, cury one present shiank from the task of putiing them on him, either from usentiment of compassion at so great a reverse of fortune, or out of habitual reverence for his person. Tofill the measure of ingratitude meted ont to him, it wis one of his own domestics," "t graceless and shimeless cook." . . Mr, with his brothers, was put in irons umi contined on board of a caravel. They were kept sepmrate from each other, und no eommanicntion permitted between them. Bobndilla did not see them hinnself, nor nid le allow others to visit them, but kept them in fgnorance of the canse of their imprisomment, the crimes with which they were charged, and the process that was going on against them. [Bohadilla exceeded his authority. Columbus was for a time a vietion to false representations.]-Invina's Columbus, Book 13 , ch. 4.
1619. DISGUISE betrayed. Ex-Queen Mury. [In 1568 Mury, ex-pueen of Scots, made her esscape from raptivity at Lochleven, in-the disguise of a hanndress.] Mary ladi put on the hood of her handress, and had covered her fuce with a muther or veil ; and so, with a bumile of clothes, she entered a boat that was about to cross the loch. After some spice one of them that rowed said merrily, " Let us see what manner of dame this is," num thereevith offered to pull down her muffler, which to defend she put ul her hands, which they espied to be very fuir and white. [The bontmen earried her batck to the castle.]-KNiUHT's Eva., vol. 3, ch. 10, p. 154.
1650. DISGUISE, Clerical. Buny, It may be doubted whether any English Đissenter ham suffered more severely under the penal laws than John Bunyan. Of the twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restorition, he hud passed twelve in confinement. Ite still persisted in preaching ; but, that he might prench, he was under the necessity of disgnising himself like a carter. He was often introduced into meetings
through back dowrs, with an snork frock on hils back and a whip lin hin hmud.-Macsidiay' Lixa., cll. 7, p. 210 .
1451. DISGUISE, Dangeroun. Lantrchimp. [Willinu de Lenkellomp, the extorthomate chanadther of Richurd I., nttempted to esscinue the popular fury at Dover. | He was hame, and walkad down from the heightits of the custle to the bench, dixgrised fo a woman's green gown of inconvenient lengh, having mome brown rloth in his humb, at if for sale, amb currying a mensuring rod. He sits mpon n rock on the shore, and it theluerninn is rude to the supposed huly: $\Lambda$ weman comes up mid asks the price of matio of cloth, to which the umhaply chuncellor (ming give no nuswer, for he understands not a word of English. Other women gather ubout him, und having pulled off his hovel, belleld a swarthy mun recently shaves. He is then rablobed mail dragged throngh the town, the men and women arying, "Come, tet us stone this monster ; he is a dingrace to either sex."-K Nits res Eisa, vol. 1, ch. 22, p. 310.
1652. DISGUISE deteoted. C'uxlius Puldher. He was bohd, clever, miprinclpled, nual unscrupulous, with a slender, diminulve figure, and a delicate woman's face. Ills mme was Cloxilus Putcher. Cicero played ujon ht, and culled him Putchellus Puer, "the pretty bry." Between this promising young man and Cressr's wife Pompein there had sprumg up an aciquintance, which Clodins was mxious to press to further extremes. Pompein wis diffleult of necess, her mother-in-luw Aurelia keeping a striet watch over her ; mud Clotins, who wis nfrail of nothing, took advintage of the Boma Den festival to hake hils way into Cresur's house dressed ns a woman. Unfortunately for him, his disguise was detected. The insulted Vestals und the other ladies who were present tlew upon lim like the dogs of Acteon, tore his berrowed garments from him, find drove him into the street naked und wounded. [See resuit nt No. 1942.]Froude's Casar, ch. 12. p. 24.
1653. DISGUISE, Difficult. Charlus $I$. Sumetimes the [fugitive] king was "Will Jomes," : woodman; then lie wat clanged into "Will Jackson," a groom, clad in gray cloth. Oure hee hail to tuke Jaue Lane's horse to a smitly ; it hat cast a shoe, and the smith begm wailing the non-cupture of [King] Charles Sturt [now brfore him in disguise $\}$; and the king chimed in that if that rogue conld only be taken, he deserveal langing more than all the rest, for tringing in the scots. Once, close to Stratforl, "Will Jackson," in pursuance of his disguise, was sent into the kithen, where the cork-main, who was providing supper, desired him to wiml up the jack; he was olvedient, but he dits not to it in the right wny, which leti the maid with some passion tonsk, " What countryman are you, that you know not how to wimd nip a jack ?" "Will "Jackson" appearsto have nuswered very satisfictorily: "I mm n poor tenant's son of Colonel Lane, in Staffordshire ; we seldom have ronst meat, amb when we lave, we don't make use of a jack," und so the unaid's anger was uppeased. -Hood's Cromwell, ch. 13, p. 172.
1654. DIsGUISE, Saccessfal. Majorian. [The Emperor Majorian possessed a courage which exceeded his prudence.] Anxious to explore,
whith his own "yes, the state of the Viandals, he ventured, after ilisgulsing the color of hifs limir, 4) visit Carthage, in the character of his own aumbussablor ; nud Genserir was afterward mortifled ly the discovery that he hat entertained and dismissed the emperom of the Rommens. Such nul nuecdote may hee rejecteld ns an imp rolable, therion ; but it is a the tion whid would hot have Inron immerined maless in the life of a hero. ( H ния's Rome, chi 33, p. $4 \times 1$.
1655. DIBHONESTY, Oenoral. Ricign of J, J, mex 11. [Ite was hifown minhater of marime.] It would have here ensy to find mu ublar minister of mariue thum Jumes, but it wenld nes theve lne en ensy to finul, among the publice new of thut uge, any minister of marine, except blumes, who would not luve cmlverzicel stores, tuken briks from contructors, umb chargenl the Crown with the cost of repmirs which luml never been made. The king was, in truth, ulmost the only person who conidd be trusted not to roh the king. There haul, therefore, bern during the last thre years much less waste and pilfering in the dorkyards than formerly. shipss hut been built which were fll tegoto sen.—Macalday'b Enu., ch. 9, p. 428.
1656. DISHONOR, Insensible to E.riled Prinecs of spmin. Without ilring a gun, he [Napoleon] overturned the monarelly of sipuin. A proud nul powerful dymasty he removed fronı the throne of their ancestors. He sent them thto exille. He phaced his own brother upon their throme. And yet these exiled princes thunked him for the deed, and were never weary of proclaiming his praises.-Abnotr's Naroigen 13., vol. 2, ch. 1.
1657. DISHONOR, Posthumous. Admiral Blate. When Clarles II. returnell to lis cometry, the purely mational glory which surrounded the memory of this great Englishl hero did not exempt his body from the indecent and inhuman indignities which were heaped upon the remains of the grent Republicins. By the king's command the remains of this, perhaps the greatest English medmiral that ever walked $n$ deek, were torn from the tomb null cast into a pit in st. Margarre's chardhyard. - Hoon's Chomwela, cli. 16, p. 209.
165E. DISHONOR recompensed. Cicir $r$, II is great arequisition of fame had now sensilly onscuret the glory of Pompery, whose inthernce way visibly on the deeline. To strengthen limself by the interest and by the talents of Cicero, whom he had lefore so meanly almudoned, he now prorured the recall of that illustrious exile, and the rejeeal of the sentence of contiseation which hand deprived him of his whole property. Ciecro returned to his country after an alosence of sixteen montlis. His journey from Brundisium to Rome was a trimpthal procession. All Italy, as he said limself, secmed to flock togetier to hail his uuspicious return: that single day made his glory immortal. He was loulted with honors ; and his honses and villas, which had been razed to the ground, were rebuilt with increased magnificence at the expense of the public.-Tytlevi's Histr., Buok 4, ch. 1.
1659. Dislife, Natural. Wife of James If. Aralella Churchill had, more than twenty years before, borne him a son, nfterwird widely renowned as one of the most skifful captains of

Enrope. The gouth, namod dumes Fitajomes, luil ins yet given ine promise of the emimerace which he afterward altained; hat his manares were so gentle nad hoifensive that he had nor ellomy ixrept Mary of Moxleon, who lual long luterd the ehild of the comenbibe with the bifter hutred of a chilalleses wife. [Querol Mary. 1 simall purt of the desulition liction hall, In fore the prepmaney of the gued wismanameal, seri-

 ch. 8, p. 314.
1660. DISLOYALTY deteated, lid rolutioniry Wis. Threms and prombers were nowd to faluen enplive Americm sablors to ablist in the British service. " Hang me if you will to the yurdonm of your ship, hut do not nsk meto beromes a traitor to my comutry," wist the mawrer of Na-

1661. DIsmissal, Humiliating. Rrign of James 1/. [Cord Castlemaine was English minister to lame. 1 lo pusitively dechared that the rule which expluded Jemits from erchesinstical proferment should not the relased in favor of Futher letre. Castlemulne, much provoked, threntencel to kenve Rome. Innocent [XIII.] replied, with a merk lmpertineme, which wis the more provoking beemuse it conld semredy be distinguished from simpleity, hat his exerolency might go if he liked. "But if we must lose him," udded the venermble pontiff, "I hope that he will tuke care of his hanth on the rombl. English people do not know how dangerons it is in this comentry to travel in the hem of the day. The best way is to stuet before duwn, mad to take some reat at neon." With this salatary advier, and with a string of beads, the unfortumate ambassador was dismissed. In a frw monthes uppeared, looth in the Italiun and in the English tongue, a pompous history of the mission, mugnificently printed in folio, and illustrated with phates. The frontispiece, to the grent semand of all Irotestants, represented Castemane in the robes of a perr, with his coronet in his hand, kissing the foe of Innocent.-Macautay's Enga, ch. 7, p. 248.
1662. DISOBEDIENCE atoned. In . Jthmaou. [Dr. Samnel Johnson's father had a book-stan! at Lichicid and surrounding towns every murket luy. Being sick, he directed his son toattend in his phace, which he refused to do because of his pride. Fifty years later,] on a rainy day, somewhere about 1780 , a man of nlvineed age stood barcheaded in the market of Cttoxeter, making strange contortions of viange, while he remained for an hour in front of a particular stall. It was Dr. Samuel Johnson, who had gote from Liehtied to this small market town, to suligeret himself to the penance of rongh weather and mocking lystanders, for expiation of un act of tilial disolsedience which he had committerl tify yars before.-Knichr's ExG., vol. 7, ch. is. p. \& 8 .

166:3. DISOBEDIENCE necessary, Mury Bosomquat. Whe became one of the most useful and devoted of the early Methodists; was the aceomplished daughter of wealthy and fishionable parents, who were greatly displensed with her religious zenl.] One day her father said to her: " There is a partienlar promise which I require of you-that is, that you will never, on any ocea-
sion, neftrer now nor herrafter, ntempt to make your hrothere what yon call a Christlan." "I answerol," she writuen, "looking to tho Lord, I thlak, sir, I dare not consent to that." 1le repiled: "rhern you force me to put you out of my homse." "' Yes, sir," nhe minwered, "Acrording to vour views of things, I neknowliodge it ; and if $\}$ may lout lave yomr approvil, no situntion will he disagrevilde." |Nhe romowed a short distance from hor father's homse.] -Stevens

166.1. DISPARAOEMENT, Intellectual, Otiver Goldxmith. On a crertuin merciston, when he was converwing la compuny with grent vivicily, mod "pperemily to the satisfaction of those around him, un honest swiss, who sat nemr, one deorgo Michanl Moser, kerpor of the Royal Acmdemy, perrelving Dr, Johmen rolling himself as if about to spenk, exclumed," stay, stay ! Toctor Shomano is going to say something." "And are Yom sure, sir," replied Goblsmith, sharply, " that yen com compreheme whit he says y"-luvina's Gotasmitu, ch. 41, ן. :33.
1665. DISPATCH domanded, Nipmolcon $I$. [When prepmring for his Egyptian expedition, he said to ome of his nssistunts:] Now, sir, use dispatch. Remember that the world was created In six days. Ask the for whatever you plense, except time; that is the only thing which is theyond my power. - Ahmorts Napoleon B., vol. 1 , eh. 10.
1666. DIsplay, Confuaing. Charlemagne. [Seeking a treaty of alliance, the] ambinssudors of Nicephorus found Charlemague in his camp, on the banks of the river Suln; and he affected to confound their vanity by displaying, in a Franconian village, the pomp, or at lenst the pride. of the Byzuntine pulace. The Greeks were successively led through four halls of nutience; in the first they were realy to fall prostrate before a splendid personage in a chair of state, till he informed them that he was only a servant, the constuble, or master of the horse, of the emperor. The same mistake and the same unswer wre repeated in the apartments of the count pulatine, the steward, and the chamberluin ; and their impatience was gradnally heightened, till the doors of the presence-chamber were thrown open, and they letheld the genuine monareh, on his throne, enriched with the foreign luxury which he despised, and encircled with the love and reverence of his victorious chiefs. - Gmmon's IRome, ch. 49, p. 57.
1667. DIsplay, Distasteful. Julian. [Soon after the Emperor Julian's] entrance into the palace of Constantinople, he hud occasion for the service of a barber. An ollicer, magniticently dressed, immedintely presented himself. "It is a larber," exchaimed the prince, with affected surprise, " that I want, and not a receiver-gencral of the fimances !"-Gmbos's Rome, ch. 22. p. 396.
1668. DISPOSITION, Alarming. Wordaborth. [The poct's mother died when he was eight years old.] An intimnte friend of hers told me that she once said to her that the only one of her five children ubout whoce future life she was anxious was William; and he, she said, would be remarknble, either for good or for evil. The canse of this was that I was of a stiff, moody, and
whone temper: so muelt so that I remember golng once into the utles of my gromenther's lonse int lemrith, apen some ladgnity laving been put upon me, with un inteutom of destroying myself with one of the foils which 1 knew was kijt there. I took the foll in my lume, but my heme falled. ['pon mother oredision, while
 with my didest brother, Richard, we were whip, ping topestogether in the hage drawing rown, on which the corinet was omly hald down mon partle. blar ocenstons, The walls were hang romad with fumily pictures, num I salid to my brother. "Dare youstrike your whip throngh that ohd lady's petticont ?" He repled, "No, I won't." "Then," smid I, " here goes!" and I struck my lash through loer hooped petticome ; for which, nocionlt, thengh I have forgoteon it, I was propserl punished. But, powsility fromsome wint of judgrinent in pundshments intlicted, I had beconce perverse and obstimate in defying chastisement, and ruther prome of it than otherwive. Meyen's Wombwohtit, ch. 1.
1668. DIsposition, An evil, charles the bind. Churles the Bad, King of Navarre, wata singular instance of the combination of grent mental endowments with the worst dispositions, by which all his gifte were perverted into instrmume of evil. Ife had received from moture tule ons of of high order; he possessed a remarkible power of eloguence, keen penctration, popuhar, insinuat lig. mumers: but bementh this atractive exterior he concented a mulicions, trencherons, revengefal heart, capable of the most ntrocions arimes ; mor wis he ever known to hesitute nt any sacrithere to his ambition, hatred, or other dominumt puswion. -Stedents' Funcee, ch. 10, Ss 10.
1670. DISPOSITION, Gloomy. Dr. Foung. I . . informed Dr. Johnson that Mr. Yomer, sont of Dr. Young, the nuthor of "Night Thoughts," whom I had just left, desired to have the homor of seeling him at the house where his father lived. I said to Mr. Young that I had beren told his father was clicerful. "Sir," said he. "he was too well bred in man not to be cheerful In company; but he was gloomy when alone. He never was cheelfal after my mother's denth, and he had met with many disnppointments." Dr. Johnson ohserved to menferward " that this was no favorable accome of Dr. Young ; for it is not becoming in a mun to have sos litite nophiescence in the ways of Providence."-Boswela's Jonsmen, p. 467.
1671. DISPOBITION, Quarrelsome. $L_{\text {a }}$ inis XIV . Lonis gave a proof of his hanghty and imporions temper on the ocension of a quarrel between his ambassador in Enghand, the Count D'Estrades, and the Spanish envoy it the smme court, who had insisted on taking precedence of the representative of France at a diplomatic reception. Louis recalled his mmbassador from Madrid, demanded full and immediate reparation, and threatened war in conse of refusal. Philip IV. made un umpunlified submission, and in the presence of the whole diplomatic body assembled at Fontaineblean, his mmbasador declared that the Spanish agents would no longer contest the pretensions of the crown of France--STedesirs' France, ch. 21, 冬3.
1672. DISPOSITION, Savage. F'rederick William. The nature of Frederiel William was hard
mad lad, nud the lublet of exereising mbitrury power lad mude him frlghaffly savage. Ilif mage comstmaly verited itself to right mad left in curser mad blows. When hly Najewy tonk a walk, avery humm boing inol hofore him, as if "tharer hal broken lowse from a menugerie. if be met athely In the street loe give har a kiek. mind told her to go home muid mind her liruts. If he waw a ele admonashed the reverend gentleman to betake himself to stady mad proyer, nud enfored this pions ndvice by a somad ciming, miministered on He spot.- Macaliay minemehe the Gheat, 1. 11.
16783. DIsposition, Variable. Allirander. Portralte of the same person, takell at different perionis of life, thongli they differ greatly from enth older, retuin a resemblance upm the whole. And mo it is in general with the charucters of men. But Alexander mecms to be nu exeeplion; for mothing ran almit of grenter dissimilarity thm thut which entered into his disposition ut diferent thmess mal in different ciremmstmeres. Dlo was hrave nud pusillanimons, mereiful und cruel. modest and vinin, instemions and luxurious, ristiomal and superstifious, polite and overbenring, politie mad imprudent. Nor were these chmuger cusinal or temporal ; the style of h's charncter underwent a total revolution, mad he pessed from vitue to viee la in regular and progressive manner. Mmithernce and pride were the only charincteristies that never forsook him. If there wero my vice of which he was incuphble, it was nvarice; if any virtue, it was lmmility-Plele'rancin's Alexaniber, Langhomee's Note.
167.E. DIBPOTATION rowarded, Olicer Coldsmith. Ite had neruired, is has beren shown, a mbit of shifting along und living by expedients, and n new one presented isecif i.: Ituly. "My sklll in masie," smys he, in the " Philosophic Vig"loond," "could avail me nothing in in country where every pensunt was a better musicinn than I: but by this time I had aeduired another talent, which unswered my purpose ats well, and this whs askill in disputation. In all the forcign universitles and convents there are, upon certuin dnys, philosophiend theses maintuined ugainst every idventitious disputant; for which, if the champion opposes with my dexterity, he can claim in gratuity in money, il dinner, and in bed for one night."-luvine's Goldsmith, ch. \%, 1. 50.
1675. DIssembling, Suocessful, Fiustina. Fanstima. . . hus beern ns much celebnated for her gallantries as for her bematy. The Cupid of the meients was, in genern, a very sensual deity ; and the amours of inn empress, ns they exuet on her side the plainest advances, are seldom susceptible of much sentimental delicacy. Murcus was the only man in the empre who seemed ignoment or insensible of the irregularities of Funstina; which, according to the prejudices of every ure, reflected some disgrace on the injured hashand. Ite promoted several of her lovers to posts of honor and profit, mad during a comection of thirty years invurinbly gave her proofs of the most tender confidence, and of a respect which ended not with her life. In his "Meditations" he thmes the gods, who had bestowed on him a wife so fuithful, so gentle, and of such a wonderful simplicity of manmers. The
obserguloms Nennte, it his eurnest reghest, do-
 hom templen with the attributen of . Iums, Vestn, mad ceress ; mad le was derrered that, on the dhy of thelr mupthle, the youth of elther mex whomblil puy their vows infore tho nitar of thoir chaste


I674, DISsEMBLINO, Unauocentul. ('herlis f. A primee, therefore, whos is babitully a decelvor when ut the helght of power, is not likely to lemrn frankuess hat the midst of emberrassuments mid distrosnes. ('harles was not only imost intisermpulons, lint in most mulueky alissembler. 'There never was a polltichan to whoms se many fruads mad falseloogls were hrought home by mulendable evlelonere. Ite publiely reoognized the honses at Wextminster as a legni Parlanient, und, at the sume thone, made a private minute fo comucdl docharing the reeogultom null. tepabllely dischaimed nll thomght of ewlling in forelen adid agnlust his people: lo privately solicited nid from Frunce, from Wemunt nan from larmine. Io publedy dended that loo employod puphes ; nt the same thas lie privately sent to hils gemernls eliructions to employ evary puplat that would serve. Ite publicly took tho sumement at Oxforde is it plodge that he never womld rever ronnive at popery; he privately insured his wife that he intended to tolerate jopery In Enghmi, and he mathorized Lard Ghamorgini to promine that popery should he established fa Irelmal. 'Then he ittompted to clear himself nt his agent's exponse. Blamorgan recelved, in the roynl hand. writing, reprlamads intended to be read by others, mid enlogrles whideh were to be sern only by himself. Tossich nin extent, Imbed, lad insincerlty now thluted the klag's whole nature, thit his most devoted frlends could not rafruin from complaining to emedo other, with bittor gried and shame, of his rrooked politios. IHs defants, they sale, gnve them less puin than his intrignes. Macatlay's Enci., (h. 1, p. 118 .

147\%. DISSIMULATION, Dangers of. Chirlis I. While a prisomer in the mande of his Purlinment.] The three lemd'ng parties were the army, the Parlinment, and the Seoteh. (romwell nind his son-in-law, Ireton, were contlant in their
 undeceived them. The king, having writtenn private letter to his wife, charged one of his comfldential servants to eonceal this belter in his horse's sulde, and convey it to Iover, whore the tishing- fonts sorved to transmit his corresponileme to the Continent. . . . ['The letter was thken by Cromwell, who suys :] We rend the king's letter to his wife. He told her that eucll finction was anxisus that he should join them, but he thought he onght to conclude with the Scoteh in preforence to my other. We returned to the emmp, and seeing that our conse had nothing to expect from the king, from that moment we resolved on his destruction.-Lamantine's Chomwelf, p. 39.
1678. DISSIMULATION, Polite. (ourtiers. Burnet, deseribing the generne character of Charles [II.], suys: "IIe was affable und ensy, and loved to be innde so by ull about him. The grent art of keeping hini long was the being "asy, and the making every thing easy to him," The modern phrase is " to make things pleasant ;" and both phrases mean that there shall be
a hargo ingredient of faladoged in hamun nithirs. -K Numar's Visu., vol. 4, (h. 14, p. \&iti.
1471. DISSIMULATION, Political. Intee af Sirmeratle. |'lige buke of Newcostlo wa thio Seeretary of the 'Imantry mider deorge Il. if his thirat for puwer was lasathalo. Jealoms of every tumb of nhillty to whom it was necersatiry to ell trist some share of mbliorlty, he was ulways lin terror that his sulablerus might le colled to come mand, ulthough ever profersing his maxioty for thelif pronuotion. Nlwiss serkfing the donloful support of " troops of friende." he never offond ed inny minn by is plain "So," niml was ofton " muder the mane rugngements to nt loust ton competitors." - Kintuntry lina., vol. 6, elt. lis, b. 18N.
1480. $\qquad$ Turk. When Sir Dudley Noth wis presedel [liy the tools of Itares 11. io finvor the nbolltom ot the 'lent Aetl ine rememInered nn old 'lurkish saying-viz., that a mon is
 vol, 4, (1). 20. 11. 418.

16w1. DI8SIMULATION, Roligious, lommis Eimperor Julian. His sconthments were chnnged ; bust an it wonld hive leen dangerous to have avowed his scintinents, his condinet still eonthe ned the sume. Very dilferent from the bese in Asoon, whodisgulsed hhasedf with a lion shide. our thon was obligesl to conceal himself meler the skin of hin uss ; aud, while he embraceal tho dictutes of reason, to obey the laws of prudenec nud necessity. The dissimutation of Julfon lasted about ten years, from his secerct fitiation at Ephasins to the beghniag of the civil war, when hedecelared himself nt enee the lmphemble encmy of C'lirist and of Constmatins. - Chubos's Homk, ch. :33, 1. 420.
f6sis. DISSIMULATION, Royal, (ionge /ll. [He was on a morning ride when in messenger renched him with n nole, learing it privite mark, whieh indiented the denth of (ieorge 11. mat his own ald vation to roynl muthority.] Saying his horse was limes, he turned lanck to Kew, madrlis. momating, suid to his groom: "I have suld this horse is lame ; forbid you to say to the romtrary." Wilpole eomments: "The first moment of the new redign affords asymptomof the prinee's charnetor ; of that cool dissimmbtion ha which he limd been so well inithited by his mothur, and which eomprehemded nlmost the whole of whint whe had tmught him,"-KNimht's ENi, vol. ti, ch. 12, p. 2. 11.

14*is. DISSIPATION, Philosopher's, Stimilel Johnsem. One night, when Bramclerk and Langton lamd supped ut a tuvern in London, and sit. till ubout three in the morning, it rame inte their heats to fo mud knock ap Sohnson, and see il they eonded prevail on him to join themina ramble. They rapped violently at the doors of his chambers in the Temple, till at last he appented In his sairt, with his little black wig on the top of has heme instead of a nighteap, nod a poker in his hund, inagining, probably, that some ruflians were coming to nttuck him. When he discosered who they ware, and was told their crrmad, he smiled, ar.! with freat good-humo* agreed to their proposal : "What, is it you, you dogs I I'll have a frisk with you." He was soon dressed, and they sullied forth together. . . . Garrick being told of this ramble, said to him, martly," I heard
of your froble thatwer uhgt. Pou'll ber In the "Aroninge." l'jwn wheld dohason "fherward ohserved, " IIr danst mot de sulich "t thing. Itis
 b. \%is.

16NA. DIsAIPATION, Youthful. Bityme I/lmen

 ore. | 'The nuthor whe ment for. . .. Ite wiss in the uthons state of destitution, pulde, ghonstly, tilthy. Ilisseraly frock come, buituned nip to lia thront, concenaled the absence of a shifit, unil his dilinpliduted bunts diseliomed the whit of motock-

1645. DISSUASION Impoanible. Cirtiz. CHe sint out for the compuest of Mexieo.] The numlnewadors [of Montermma] tried lin vala to dissamde the terribion Spanined [fromadvanching on their capitul). They made him cowtly presents, and then hastencel lack io their alarmest sover--ign. Montezanna linmediately despatedied them a meond thas with presents still more valuable, and with urgent appeals to Corte\% to proreed no further. . . The Mexican emperor, hy his messengers, formade thelr appronch to his dely : stlit they pressed on.-R1pisatio's $\mathrm{C}^{\prime}$. .s., ch. 4, p. 58.
1686. DIsTIMCTION, Miltary. Belimarius. Whenever he appeured In the atreets and pubile: phares of Constantinople Belisariusattructed and witdsfled the eyes of the people. His lofty stature and majestic countemane fulthled their expretations of a hero; the neanest of his fellowritizens were embohlened by his gentle and grachous demeanor: mad the martial trala whifli utlendest his footsteps left his person more aecessible than lin a day of hattle. Soven themsmad horsemen, matehlens for beanty and valor, were mahatained in the service, and at the private expense, of the gencral. Their prowess was niways conspicuoles in single combuts, or in the foremost ranks; mad both parties confessed that in the siege of Some the geards of Jelisuritus land ulome vanuished the burbarim hest. -Gibios's Rome, ch. 41, p. 18:.

16*7. DIsTRUST concealed. Rommens. It was dangerons to trust the simerrity of Augusitus; to seem to distrust it was stili more dangeroms. The respective ndvantages of momurely and a republic have often divided speculative inguir(rs; the present greatness of the Rommin Stute. the corruption of mamners, and the license of the soldicrs supplied new arguments to the advocates of monmrehy ; and these gencrat views of government were again warped by the hopes and fears of ench individual. Amid this confusion of sentiments the answer of the Semate was umanimons and decisive. They refused to areeept the resignation of Augustus; they conjured him not to desert the republic, which he had saved. After a decent resistance the crafty tyrant submitted to the orders of the Semate, and consented to receive the government of the provinces, and the general command of the Roman armies, under the well-known names of Proconsul and Imperator.-Gibison's Rome, ch. 3, p. 75.
1688. DISUNION, Weakness of. Semurl JohnRon. Boswelle: "No, sir, you langh at sehemes of political improvement." Jomsson: "Why, sir,

 bus wisely oredered hut the more numerons binit

 domblt that if the poors shanded renosin. "We'sl las the burar wo longer, we'll nuke the rich lake their turn,' they conld cusily do it, were it tuot that

 governed ly then for the man remson,"-bas Weha'r Jolinson, b. Hiw.


 ('usmar with n jujere, exphaingeg what her had to discover. Ohserving that lee gave the papers, ne

 this to yourself, und guickly; for it comtans
 "rem to yom." He tow it , and intrompted several times to rend It, lint was always prevented ly one appiliention or other. He therefore kept thit pmere, and that only, in his lumal, when hernfered the honse.-Piverancils Csinath.
1690. DIVERSITY of Intprests. Scrity. | N|wout 150:3 Siducy writes In his" Araula" concernink the jopular temper of his times:] Whan they leghin to tatk of thelr griefs, mever thens made: such confused hummintr. 'The town dwellers domind pettligg dow of imposts, die combtry feilows liying out of commoms ; somue would luve the prinee to kecp his court in one place, some th nother ; nll cried out to have new eominselfars; hut when they should think of any new comaseflors, they liked them as well us may that they could remember: . . . the artisums thay wonld have corn mbd whe sot nt a lower price;
. the plongh-men, vine-laborers, mad furmers would have nome of that. The grasints wonlit have nll the gentlemen destroyer!; the citizens, specially the cooks, marbers, mid those other that lived nuost on gentlemen wond lat luse them reformed.-Kínour's ENa, vol. 3, ch. 17, p. 2tt's.

16DI. DIVINITY, Proof of. Fermuncla de Ste. He attempted to overawe n tribe of ladians nenr Nistehez, by ctaining a supermatmal birth and demmading obediencer and tribute. "Von say you are the ehild of the sun," replied the undannted chief; "dry up the river, und 1 will believe yon. Fon desire to see me? visit llo? town where I dwell. It you comme in peace, I will recelve you with special good-will ; if in war, I will bot shriak one foot buck. "-banCROFT's His'r. of C゙. S., vol. 1, M. :
1002. DIVISION, Helpless by. Rominn E'mperor firreliun. The imprepor was ulmose at the sume time informad of the irruption und of the retrent of the lmorbarians. Collecting inn active borly of troops, he marched with sileace mad relerity nlong the skirts of the Hyreaninn forest ; and the Alemunni, Inden with the spoilsof Italy, arrived at the Dnumbe, without suspecting that on the opposite bank, and in an advantageous post, a Roman army lny concenled and prepared to intereept their return. Aurelian indulged the fintal security of the burbarians, and permitted nionut half their forees to pass the river without disturbmee und without precuntion. Their sit-
uation and astonishment gave him an easy vic-tory.-Ghbon's Rome, ch. 11, 1. 343.
1698. DIVISION necesuary. Barbarian Allies. Among the useful conditions of peace imposed by Probus [the emperor) on the vampuished mtions of Germany was the obligation of supplying the Roman army with 16,000 reernits, the bravest and most rohnst of their vouth. The emperor dispersed them through all the proviaces, and distributed this dangerons reenforcement, in sumall bauds of fifty or sixty cach, among the mational trocps, judicionsly observing that the nid which the remblic derived from the barbarians sloould be folt bat not seen. -Gimbon's Rome, ch. 12, p. 383.
1694. DIVIsION, Partisan. Reign of Chirles II. Ilis oljject was not to destroy our [Englishl] Constitution, but to kesp the varions elements of which it was composed in a perpetual state un contlict, and to set irreconcilable emmity between those who thal the power of the purse and those who had $t$ e power of the sword. With this vicw he bribed and st:mulated both parties in turn, pensioned at once the ministers of the Crown nad the chiefs of the Opposition, encouraged the court to wiinstand the seditions encroachments of the Parliament, and conveyed to the Parliament intimations of the arbitrary designs of the court. [Charles songht ald of Louis XIV. $\frac{1}{}$ make him independent of Parlia-ment.j-Macallay's Eno., ch. 2, p. 195.
1695. DIVISION, Ruinous. Roman Empire. The decay of Rome has been frequently ascribed to the translation of the sent of empire; but this history has already shown that the powers of government were divided rather than remored. The throne of Constantinople was erected in the East, while the West was still possessed by a series of emperors who held their residence in Italy, and clamed their equal inheritance of the legions and provinces. This dangerous novelty impaired the strength and fomented the vices of a double reign ; the instruments of an oppressive and arbitrary system were multiplied.Gibbon's Rome, ch. 38, p. 635.
1696. DIVIBIos by Civil War. Reign of Charles I. Soon the two straggling parties were locked in deadly conflict, and the spot became memorable for ages for the blood shed in a skirmish which could not be dignified by the name of a battle. Throughout the land family ties were severed ; everywhere "a man's foes were of his own household." "Old armor came down from a thousand old walls, and clanked upon the unvil of every village smithy;" "boot and saddle !" was the order of the day and night ; every buff coat and every piece of steel that could turn or deal a blow became of value. Even the long-bow, the brown bill, and cross-bow resumed their almost forgotten use; rude spears and common staves ond Danish clubs assumed the rank of weapons. The trumpets of the Cavaliers rang out fearlessly through the half of Englind, and thrilled the spirits of the people with the cries of loyalty; responded to by the thrill blast of the Roundlhead and the cry of liberty. "Those," says Carlyle, "were the most confused months England ever saw ;" in every shire, in every parish, in court-houses, alehouses, churches, and markets, wheresoever men were gathered together. England was, with
sorrowful confusion in cvery fibre, tearing itself into hostilc halves, to carry on the voting by pike and bullet henceforth. The spirit of war stalked forth; many tianes we find the record of men who slew an enemy, and found a parent in the eorpse they were nbout to spoil.-Hood's CnomWELL, ch. 6, p. 96.
1697. DIVISION, Weaknese by. Germans. [Ancient] Germany was divided into more than forty independent states; and even in each state the union of the several tribes was extretacly loose and precarions. The harbarians were ensily provoked ; they knew not how to forgive an injury, much less an insu!t; their resentments were bloody and implacable. The casual disputes that so frequently happened in their tumultuous parties of hunting or drinking were sufficient to infinme the minds of whole nations; the private feuds of any considerable chicftuins diffused itself among their followers and allies. -Gim. on's Rome, ch. 0, p. 275.
1698. DIVORCE advocated. John Milton. The suggestion, which I believe was first made by a writer in the Athenceum, is that Milton's young wife refused him the consummation of the marriage. The supposition is founded upon a certain passage in Milton's pamphlet. . . . If the "Doctrine and Discipline" [of divoree] was in the hands of the public on August 1 ; if Milton was brooding over this seething agony of passion all through July, with the young bride, to whom he had been barely weddell a month, in the house where he was writing, then the only apology ior this outrage upon the charities, not to say decer. cies of home, is that which is suggested by the passage referred to. Then the pamphlet, however imprudent, becomes pardonable. It is a passionate cry from the derths of a great despair.Milton, by M. Pattison, ch. 5.
1699. DIVORCE, Agonizing. Napoleon I. [After a dinner in painful silence] he took her hand, and placed it upon his heart, and with a faltering voice said: "Josephine, my own good Josephine, you know how I have loved you! It is to you alone that I owe the only few moments' happiness I have known in the world. Josephine, my destiny is stronger than my will. My dearest nffections must yield to the welfare of France." The cruel blow, all expected as it was, pierced that loving heart. Josephine fell lifeless to the floor. Napoleon alarmed rushed to the door and called for assistance. [They] . . . conveyed the Empress Josephine up a flight of stairs to her apartment. She murmured, as they bore her along, "Oh, no, no! you cannot do it! You surely would not kill me." Napoleon was intensely agitated. . . . He pnced the floor in anguish until the dawn of the morning, . . . trembling with emotion and his cyes filled with tears, . . articulating with difficulty. [He declared the interest of France made a divorce nis painful duty. It was consummated on December 15. 1809.]-Abnott's Napoleon B., vol. 2, cli. 10.
1700. DIVORCE, Causes of. Confucion. Ite permits divoree for any one of seven reasons: " When a woman cannot live in peace with her father-in-law or mother-in-liaw ; when she cannot bear children ; when she is unfaithful ; when. by the utterance of calumnies or indiscrect words, she disturbs the peace of the house ; when her husband has for her an unconquerable
repugnance; when she is an inveterute scold; when she steals anything from her hushand's house :" in nny of these conses her hashand may put her away.-('yclopeda of Blod., p. 418.
1701. DIVORCE, Convenient. Carinus. In the Gailic war he dacosered some degree of personal courage ; but from the moment of his arrival at lame he abondoned himself to the luvury of the eapital and to the ubnse of his fortune. ILe was soft, yet cruel ; devoted to pleasure, but destitnte of taste; nad though exquisitely susecptible of vanity, indifferent to the public estrem. In the conse of a few months he suceressively married and divorced nine wives, most of whom he left pregnant ; and notwith:standing this legal inconstancy, found time to indulge such a variety of irregular nppetites as brought dishonor on himself and on the nohlest houses of Rome. De beheld with inveterate hatred all those who might remember his former obseurity, or censure his present combuct. IIe lunished or put to death the friends and commsellors whom his father [Emperor Carus] had placed about him, to gui.e his inexperienced yonth : and he persecuted with meanest revenge his school-fellows and companions, who had not sufficiently respected the latent majesty of the emperor. . . From the dregs of that populace he selected his favorites, and even his ninisters. The pulace and even the Imperial table were filled with singers, dancers, prostitntes, nnd nll the varions retinue of viee and folly.-Gunox's Rone, ch. 11, p. 364.
1702. DIVORCE, Demoralized by, Romans. When the Roman matrons became t' e equal and voluntary companions of their lorus, a new jurisprudence was introduced, that marringe, like other partnerships, might be dissolved by the abdication of one of the associates. In three centuries of prosperity and corruption this principle was enlarged to frequent practice and pernicious abuse. Passion, interest, or cuprice suggested daily motives for the dissolution of marfiage: a word, $n$ sign, a message, a letter, the mandate of a freedman, declared the separation ; the most tender of human connections was degraded to a transient society of profit or pleasure. According to the various conditions of life, both sexes alternately felt the disgrace and injury ; an inconstant spouse transferred her wealth to a new family, abandoning a numerous, perhaps a spurious, progeny to the paternal authority und eare of her late husband; a beautiful virgin might be dismissed to the world, old, indigent, mud friend-less.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 44, p. 349.
1703. DIVORCE disallowed, Puritans of Neen Englatitl. Of divoree I have found no example. . . . Divorce from bed and board, the separate maintenance withont the dissolution of the marringe contract-an anomaly in Protestant legislation, that punishes the innocent more than the guilty-was utterlyabhorrent from their principles. . the sanctity of the marriage-bed is the sufeguard of families: . . . its purity was protected lyy the penalty of death-a penalty which was inexornbly enforced against the guilty wife and her paramour.-Bincuoft's U. S., eh. 10, vol. 1.
1704. DIVORCE, First. Roman. Tine lears witness to the conjugal modesty, tenderness, and fidelity which lee established: for during two
hundred and thirty years no mom attempted to leave his wife, bor any womm her hasband. And us the very curionis mong the Greeks can tell you who was the first person that killed his father and mother, so all the Rommen know that Spurius Carvilius was the first that divoreed his wife, alleging her harrenness. - Phutanen's Romeles and Thesels.
1705. DIVORCE of Mothers. Americten Indian Marriage. Children were the strongest bond; for if the mother was disearded, it was the unwritten 1 now of the red man that she should herself retain those whom she had borne and mursed.Banchort's I. S., vol. 3, ch. 2i.
1706. DIVOACE, One-sided. Roman. The eanses of the dissolution of matrimony have varied among the Romuns; but the most solemn sacrument, the confarention itself, might nlways be tone away by rites of a contrary tendency. In the first ages the futher of a funily might sell his children, and his wife was reckoned in the number of his claidren ; the domestic judge might prononnee the death of the offender, or his merey might expel her from his bed nnd house ; but the slavery of the wretched female was hopeless and perpetuan, unless he asserted for his own eonvenience the manly prerogative of divorce.Gıbos's Rome, cl. 43, p. 248.
1707. DIVORCE permiasible. Roman Laue. In ihe most rigorons laws a wife was condemned to support a gamester, a drunkurd, or a libertine, unless he were guilty of homicide, poison, or sacrilege, In which cuses the marriage, as it should seem, might have been dissolved by the hand of the executioner. But the saered right of the husland was invarially maintained, to deliver his name and family from the disgrace of adultery ; the list of mortal sins, either male or female, was curtailed and enlarged by successive regulations, and the obstacles of incurable impotence, long alssence, and monastic profession were allowed to rescind the matrimonial obligation.-Gibion's Rome, c’. 44, p. 349.
1708. DIVORCE regulated. Emperor Augusths. Augustus, who united the powers of both mngistrat s, ndopted their different modes of repressing or chastising the license of divorce. The presence of seven Roman witnesses was required for the validity of this solemn and detiberate act; if any adequate provocation had been given by the husband, instend of the delay of two years, he was compelled to refund immediately, or in the space of six months; but if he could arraign the manners of his wife, her guilt or levity was expiated by the loss of the sixth or dighth part of her marriage portion.-Gibsox's Rome, ch. 44, p. 350.
1709. DIVORCE, Views of. Reformers. [The early English Reformers, as represented by Cranmer,] did not regard marringe as indissoluble. Divorec for adultery might be pronounced by the ecelesiastical courts, with liberty to marry again by the party sinned against, and not sinning. Divorce was also held lawiul in cases of mortal enmities, the desertion of a husband, his lasting eruelty, or his prolonged absence. - Knients Eng., vol. 3, ch. 3, p. 40.
1710. DOMINION, Boundless. Roman. The slave of Imperial despotism . . . expectel his fate in silent despair. To resist was fatal, and it was
impossible to fly. On every side he was encompassed with a vist extent of sea and hand, which he could never hope to traverse without helng discovered, seized, and restored to his irrituted master. Beyond the frontiers his unxions view could diseover nothing, except the ocem, inhospital deserts, hostile tribes of harbarians, of fierre mamers and anknown language, or dependent kings, who woukd ghally purchase the emperor's protection by the sacrifice of an ohnoxious fugitive. "Wherever yon are," sinid Cicero to the exited Mareellus, "remember that younre equally within the power of the concueror." - Ginhon's Rome, ch. 3, p. 100.
1711. DOMINION, Proofs of. J̌ater. Dinon informs us that the kings of Persin used to have water fetched from the Nile and the Danube, and put among their treasures, as a proof of the extent of their dominions, and their being masters of the vorld.-Plutarcie.
1712. DOUBT expressed, Marus Crassus. IIe was drnwing his troops out of winter quarters when ambussadors came fre'n Arsaces, and addressed him in this short speech: "If this army was sent against the Parthiuns by the Roman people, that people has nothing to expect but perpetual war and enmity irreconcilable. But if Crassus, against the inclinations of his country (which they were informed was the case), to gratify his own avarice, has undertaken this war, and invaded one of the Purthian provinces, Arsaces will act with more moderation. He will take compassion on Crassus's age, and let the Romans go, though in fact he considers them rather as in prison than in garrison." To this Crassus made no return but a rhodomontale; he said he would give them his answer at Seleucia. Upon which Vagises, the oldest of t'ae ambassadors, laughed ; and turning up the palm of his hand, replicd," "Crassus, here will huir grow before thou shalt see Sclencia."Plutarcif's Chassug.
1718. DOUBT, Philosophic. Acrdemirs. Next to the Epicurean system the doctrines most prevalent at that time were those of the new Academy, very different from those of the old Academy, founded by Plato. The new Academics asserted the impossibility of arriving at truth, and held it entirely a matter of douldt whether vice or virtue were preferable. These opinions evidently struck at the foundation not only of relig. ion, but of morality.-Tytlen's Hist., Book $\tilde{5}$, ch. 4.
1714. DOUBTS overcome. George Fhr, the Quaker. A.D. 1648. One morning as Fox sat silently by the fire a clond came over his mind ; a baser instinct scemed to say, "All things come by nature;" and the elements and the stars oppressed his imagination with the vision of pantheism. But as he continued musing, a true voice arose withir him and said, "There is a God." At once the clouds of scepticism rolled away . . . his sonl enjoyed the sweetness of repose ., the paradise of contemplation.-Bancroft's U. S., ch. 16. vol. 2.
1715. DRAINAGE, scheme of. Charles $I$. In those days some millions of acres of the finest plains in the counties of Cambridge, IIuntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln lay undrained. Several vears before the period to which we now
refer the Larl of Oxford and other noblemen of that day lad proposed to drain large portions of them, and in fact had done so. The Bedford Level, containing nearly 400,000 acres, had been completed, when it was foumd necessary to call in other nill : und u proposition was made to the Crown, olfering a fair proportion of the land for its assistance and authority in the completion of the whole. Until now uli had gone on well; but hungry Charles suw here an opportunity of gratifying his cupidity. $\Lambda$ number of commissioners cane from the king to Inantingdon; they, instructed by the king's own letter, proceeded to lay claim under various pretexts, such as corrupt and servile ministers know how to use, to 95,000 acres of land already drained. Cromwell stepped upon the stage of wtion, and the draining of the fens was entirely stopped. Hood's Cromwell, ch. 4, p. 78.
1716. DRAINAGE, suocess by. Romans. The lnke of Alba inerensed prodigionsly, and deputies were sent to inquire what the gods meant by that extraordinary phenomenon. The deputies brought bnek word that the conquest of Veii depended on draining the lake, and that particular care should be tuken to convey the waters to the sea (a most wise and salutary advice, in a season of contagious disease). The work was immediately begun ; and that fine canal was cut, which subsists at this day, and conveys the whters of the lake Albano, by Castel-Gondolfo, to the sea. This was likewise an instance in which the faith of the people in the veracity of the prediction might lanve greatly aided its accomplish-ment.-Tytien's list., Book 3, ch. 6.
1717. DRAMA, Indecent. Ticelfth C'entury. In one of them, which is entitled a Play of the Ohl and New Testament, Adam and Eve are introduced upon the stage naked, and conversing in very strange terms about their nakedness. Mr. Warton has given a curious account of this play in his " History of English Poetry." In some of the first scenes of this play God is represented creating the world; He breathes life into Adam, leuls him into Paradise, and opens his side while sleeping. Adam and Eve uppear naked in the garden, and not ashmmed, and the Old Serpent enters, lamenting his fall. He converses with Eve; she eats of the iorbilden fruit ; they are cursed by God; the Serpent exits hissing ; they are driven from Paradise by the Cherubin, with a flaming sword, and Kum then appears digging the ground, and Eve spin-ning.-Note in Tytlen's listr., Book 6, ch. 16.
1718. DRAMA, Literature of the. Gircece. We see from this short review of the origin of literature among the Romans, that its earliest efforts were exclusively confined to dramatie composition. The Ronians, in a worl, borrowed their literature from Greece, and first attempted the species of literature then most popular in Greece; if, indeed, their Plautus and Terence. ard the rest, did more than translate or adapt the then most popular pieces of the Greek stage. It was not until the golden age of Angustus that, by the revolutions which then took place in thie public taste, the other high departments of literature were introduced at Rome.- Tytler's Hist., Book 4, ch. 3.
1719. Drama, Origin of the. Rome. Abont the 390th year of Rome the city had been re-
duced to extreme distress by a pestilence, and an uncommon method was adopted to aprase the wrath of the gods, in sending into Etruria for drolls or stage-dancers. The dances of these Etrurians, aceorling to Livy, were not ungracefful, and the Roman youth readily learned to imitate their performances, adding to them their own fescemane lallads, which they recited to the mound of masie, with appropriate gestures. JI Iere evidently was the timst rise of dramatic performances among the Romans; bat, as yet, all was rude and imperfect, and they were alogether ignomant of the regular strueture of a dramatic composition. This they acepuired the first iden of from the Grecks. Euripides and Sophocles had hourishod nearly one hundred and sixty years, and Memader above tifty years, before this period. The dramatic poem was at this time in the highest celehrity in Greece and was at lengith, about the year of Rome 514 , introdaced inte that commonwemath by Livius Andronieus, a Greek slave.-TyThen's Masp., Beok 4, ch. 3.
1720. DRAMA, Religious. (\%urches. The first dramatic representations known in Europe were devotional pieces, ucted by the monks, in the charches of their convents, representative of the life and actions of our Saviour and of Ilis aposthes. In England these representations were termeal myst rius, and sometimes miracles and moralities. They were brought into use about the twelfth century, and continued to he performed in England even to the sixteenth century. There is, in the reign of IIenry VIII., a prohilition, hy the bishop of London, against the performance of any phays or interlades in churches or chapels. Perhaps at this time profane stories had begun to take the place of the saced mysteries; it is certain, at least, that these sacred mysteries themselves often contained great absurditios and very gross indecency. [See No. 1i1\%.]-Ty'Ler's IItst., Book 6, ch. 16.
1721. DREAM, Directed by a. Comstantine. He affirms, with the most perfect contidence, that in the night which preceded the last battle against Maxentins, Constantine was admonished in a dream to inscribe the shields of his soldiers with the celestial sign of God, the sacred monogram of the name of Christ; that he executed the commands of heaven, and that his valor and obedience were rewarded by the decisive victory of the Milviam Bridge.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 20, p. 263.
1722. DREAM realized. Cicero's. (icero, it soems, had a dream, in which he thought he called some boys, the sons of senators, up to the Capitol, because Jupiter designed to pitch upon one of them for sovereign of Rome. The citizens rian with all the cagerness of expectation, and placed themselves about the temple ; and the boys in their pratexte sat silent. The doors suddenty opening, the boys rose up one by one, and, in their order, passed round the gorl, who reviewed them all and sent them away disappointed; but when Octavius approached, he stretehed out his hand to him and said, " Romans, this is the person who, when he comes to le your prince, will put an end to your civil wars." This vision, they tell us, made such an impression upon Cicero, that he perfectly retained the figure and rountename of the boy. though he did not yet
know him. Next day he went down to the Campus Martias, when the boys were just returning from their exercises; and the thrst who struck his cye was the lad in the very form that he had seen in his dremm. Astonished at the discovery, Cicero asked him who were his purents; and he proved to the the son of Octavins, at person not much distinguished in life, and of Attia, sister to Chesar. As he was so hear a relation, amd (atem had no chiddren of his own, he adopteri him, ama, hy will, left him his restate. Cicero, after his dream, whenever he met yomig Octavins, is said to lave treated him with particular regarel, and he received those marks of his friemdship with great satisfaction. Beside, he hajpened to be born the same year that ciedo Was coman.-Pletrabon's Cickro.

172:3. DREAMS, Regard for. American Indions. Dreams are to the wild man the aremue to the invisible world; he reveres them as divine revelations, and believes her shall die unless they are carried into eflect. The eapricious visions in a feverish sleep are obeyed by the vilhage or the tribe : the whole nation would contribute its harvest, its costly fuss, . . rather then fuil in their fultilment, . . . even if it required the surrender of women to public embrace.-Bancmort's U. S., vol. 3, ch. $2:$.
1724. DREAMS verified. Rer. Richard Boardman. [On his way to Parkgate, his journey took him across the samds, where the tide returning, and a blinding snow concealing lis course, liis condition became extremely perilons. A wall of perpendicular rocks on one side, the sem on the other, left him little lope of escape, till he observed two men running town a hill on the opposite side of the water, who pushed out a loat, aud came to take him olf from his horse, just us the sea had reached his knees as he sat in the saddle.]. While we were in the boat, one of the men suid, "Surely, Gord is with you:" I answered, "I trust Ile is." The man replied, "I know IIe is; last night I dreamed that I must go to the top of such a hill. When I awoke the dream made such an impression that I could not rest. I went and called upon this man to accompany me, . . and there we saw your distressed condition."-Stevens' M. E. Ciriacis, vol. 1, p. 96.
1725. DREAMS, Visionary. Napoleon I. [At St. Ielena, in his last illness, one morning,] Napoleon started up and exclaimed, in dreamy delirium, "I have just seen my good Josephine, hut she we.ald not embrace me. She disappeared at the moment when I was about to take her in my arms. She was seated there. ...S She is not changed. She is still the same, full of devotion to me. She told me we were about to see each other again, never more to part. Did you sec her ?"-Ambott's Napoleon B., vol. $\mathscr{2}$. ch. 34.
1726. DREss, Criminal. Joan of Arc. She feared in fuct among the soldiery those outrages to her honor, to guard agninst which she had from the first assumed the dress of a nian. In the eyes of the church her dress was a crime, and she abandoned it ; but a renewed affront forced her to resume the one safeguard left her, and the return to it was treated as a relapse into heresy, which doomed her to death. At the close of May, 14:31. a great pile was raised in the market-
place of Rouen, where her statue stands now. Even the brutal soldiers who suntehed the hated "witch" from the lands of the clergy and hurrled her to her doom were hushed as she reached the stake. One intleed passed to her a rough cross he hat mule from in stick he held, and she clasped it to her bosom. As her eyes ranged over the city from the lofty senffold, she was heard to marmur, " () Rouen, Ronten, I have great fuar lest you suffer for my death!" "Yes, my voires were of God!"' she suddenly eried as the last moment came; " acy have never leced ved me!" Soon the flames reached her, the girl's lieat sat: $k$ on her breast, there wis one cry of "Jesins !" "We are lost," an English suldiur muttered as the crowd loroke up; "we lave bumt a suint !" - Ilist. of ENa. Peoples, § 433.

176\%. DRESS exchanged. Jocin of Acc. To travel at such a time with tive or six men-at-arms was enongh to nlarm a young girl. An English woman or a German would never lave risked such a step; the indelicacy of the proceceling would have horrified her. Jeanne was mothing moved by it; she was too pure to entertain any fears of the kind. She wore a man's dress-a dress she wore to the last ; this close and closely fastened dress was her best safeguard. Yet was she young and beautiful. But there was around her, even to those who were most with her, $a$ barrier raised by religion and fear.-Micuelet's Joan or Arc, p. 8.
1728. DRESS, Extravagance in. B!/ E.romple. [The period of proud IIenry VIII. and the ostentatious Cardinal Wolsey] was an age of display, when the king set the example to his court of the most extravagant splendor, which many of the nobles ruined themselves to imitate. Knigut's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 17, p. 278.
1729. ———. Middle Ages. [From 1450 to 1485 was a most luxurious peaiod.] It has been truly suid [by Sir N. H. Nichols] that extravagance in dress "was a peculiar characteristic of the iniddle ages throughont Euroje." The handsome Edward IV. and the misshapen Rich. ard III. were equally carefal of the splendor of their urray. Lewis XI, of France... in his last days his gowns were all crimson satin lined with rich murtins' furs. -KNiGnt's ENG., vol. 2, ch. 7, p. 103.
1730. -_- Rumans. It was a complaint worthy of the gravity of the Semate, that, in the purchase of female ornaments, the wealth of the State was irrecoverably given uway to foreign and hostile nations. The anmual loss is computed, by a writer of an infuli tive but censorious temper, at upward of $\& 800,000$ sterling. -Gibibon's Rome, ch. 2, p. 69.
1781. DRESS, Impressed by. Luther. On Sunday morning early Luther sent for his barler. When he had arrived he asked Luther, "Doctor, how comes it that you desire to be shaved at so carly an hour ?" Luther replied, "I am called to mect the ambassarlor of his Holy Father, the Pope; hence I must prepare and adorn myself to appear before him as if I were young; then the legate will think, "The deuce ! if Luther in his youth has done us so much mischief, what may he not do hercafter '?'"-REIN's LUTHER, ch. 22, p. 177.
1732. DRESs, Investment in. Samuel Jolunon. A gentleman told him he had bought a suit
of lace for his lady ; he suid: "Well, sir, you linve done a good thing and a wise thlng."' "I Invedonengood thing," said the gentleman, "but I do not know that I lave done $n$ wise thing." Jolinnon : "Yes, sir; 110 money is better spent than what is lail out for domestic suthsfaction. A man is pleased that his wife is dressed as well as other people; and a wife is ?lensed that she is dressed."-Bosw bllL's Jounson, p. D4s.
1733. DRESS, Leglalation on. Englanel. [The stutute of 1463 lleclures] the sfuire and grentleman having $e^{4} 40$ a year may induge iu dimask or satin, forbidden to thoir liss wealthy neighbors. Mayors, sherifts, aml aldermin lave special exemptions. Below the chass of escuire und gentlemun are those who lave obtained position hy their wealth ; and those who have $\$ 40$ of yently value may rejoice in furs and gilt girdles. The men possessed of less than $x+4$ yenrly are debarred from furs and fustian und scarlet cloth. The yomen and the presons umber this degree are to have no stufting in their doublets. Lastly, the servants in habadry and artiticers ure to weur no clothing of which the eloth shall cost more than two shillings the lromd yard. The second statute of 1483 preseribes what peculiar cloth of gold or silk shall be formidelen toall below the royal rank; what to those bejow a duke; what to those below a lord, of whom Il e knight only shall wear velvet in his doublet. By a comprehensive clmuse, no man umber the estate of a lord should wear cloth of foreign manufucture ; and the old price of cloth is agnin fixed for laborersand artificers. - KNight's ENG., vol. 2, ch. 7, p. 101.
17834.- - Sumpturary. [In 1593 the sumptuary laws of IIenry VIII. were not repeal. ed, but could not be enforcet.] Those who were winning wealth by industry would no longer submit, if they ever did submit, to be told liy statute what they were not to war, according toa scale of income varying from $£ 200$ to $£ 5$. They utterly despised the reason set forth for such arbitrary regulation-namely, to prevent "the subversion of good and politic order in knowledge and distinction of people, according 10 their estates, pre-eminentees, dignities, and degrees." A statute of Philipand Mury was directed ngainst the wearing of silk, except by certain privileged classes. . . . By statute of $150^{2}-63$. . "foreign stuff or wares" . . if sold to any person not possessing $£ 3000$ a year, in lands or fees, not being paid for in ready money, the seller was debarred of any legal remedy for the recovery of the debt. By a statute of 1566 velvet lats or caps were prohibited to all persons under the degree of a knight ; and by that of 1571 every person, except ladies, lords, knights, and gentlemen having twenty marks by the year in land, was to wear upon his head, on Sundays and holidays, a home-made cap of wool, very decent and comely for all states and degrees. If Stubbes is to be relied upon, all states and degrees rejected the statutory notion of what was decent and comely. They wore hats "perking up like thespear or shaft of a temple;" or hats "flat and broad and flat on the crown, like the battlements of a house;" or " round crowns," with bands of every color. They wore hats of silk, velvet, taffety, sarsenct, wool, and of "fine hair, which they called beaver." . . . . He was in no csti-
mation among them who had not a velvet or taffety hat ; "and so common a thing it is, that every serving-man, country-man, or other, even all inelifferently, do wear of these hats."-KNionit's Ena., vol. 3, eh. 10, 1. 246.
1785. - - Henry J'TIS. In 1536 Tenry VIII. writes to his "well beloved" of the town of Galway, straightly charging and commanding that they should perpethally observe certain articles set forth for their weal and profit: "Item, 'That every inlubitant, as wedl within the said town as the suburbs of the same, do shave their over [upper] lips, ealled crompeanlis ; tund suifer the hair of their heads to grow till it cover their cars: and that every of them wear linglish caps. Item. That no man nor manehild do wear intintles in the streets, lint cloaks or gowns, conts, doublets, hose, shapen after the English fashion, of the country cloth, or any other cloth shall please them to buy.". . . In the reign of Elizaleth . . . "the ancient dress" was still worn. The mantle was still "a fit louse for an outlaw, a neet beci for rebel, and anapt -loak for a thief."-Kniaitis Eng., vol. 2, eh. 24, p. 396 .
1736. $\qquad$ Eugland. [In 1351 a statute was passed to] restrain the outrageous and excessive upparel of divers people nguinst their estate and degree. "Servants, artificers, . . .tradesmen and their wives are to wear cloth of a certain low price, with no gold, or silver, or silk, or embroidery. $\qquad$ Laborers in husbandry, if they had not forty shillings of goods or chattels, they were to wear only a blanket and russet, and girdles of linen, according to their estate. In these two elasses must have been comprised the bulk of the population. "-KNu;ir's ENG., vol. 1, ch. 31, p. 479.
1737. DRESS an Obstacle. Olirer Goldsmith. We have stated his grent objection to clerieal life, the obligation to wear a black coat ; and, whimsical as it may appear, dress seemed in fact to have formed an obstacle to his entrance into the chureh. He had ever a passion for elothing his sturdy but awkward little person in gay eolors ; and on this solemn oceasion, when it was to be supposed his garb would be of suitable gravity, he appeared luminously arrayed in searlet breeches ! Ile was rejected by the bishop. -Irving's Goldsmitir, ch. 3, p. 30.
1783. DRESS, Preaching against. Bishop of Iondon. [Queen Elizabeth carried her love of foreign dress nlmost into a mania. It was the only expenditure of which she was profuse. Sir Jolin Harrington says :] On Sunday my lord of London preached to the Queen's Majesty, and seemed to touch the vanity of deeking the body too finely. Her Majesty told the ladies that "if the bishop held more discourse on such matters, she would fit him for henven, but he shoull walk thither without a staff, and leave his mantle behind him." - KNidir's's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 16, p. 247.
1739. DRESS, Slnful. Joan of Are. What illust rates the time, the uninformed mind of these doctors, and cheir blind attachment to the letter without regard to the spirit, is, that no point seemed graver to them than the sin of having assumed male attire. They represented to her that, according to the canons, those who thus change
the habit of their sex are abominalile in the sight of God. At flrst sle would not give a direct answ'r, und begged for a respite till the next day; but her judges insisting on leer !isearding the dress, she replied that sha was not rimpowered to say when she could quit it. - Munener's JoAn, 1. 43 .
1740. DRINKING, Ancient. E'ugletml. They were hatd driakers, wo dontot, as they were harid toilers, and the "ale-fenst" was the contre of their social life. But eonre as the revel might seem to modern eyos, the serme within the timbered hall, whielt rose in the midst of their villages, was often llomerice in its simplicity and dignity. Queen or carl's wife with a train of imad. ens, bore ale-bowl or mead-howl roumd the latl, from the high settle of king or caldorman in the midst to the meat benches ranged monarl its walls, while the gheman sang the hero-songes of his race.-IIst. of ENA. JEOPLA, 念 19.
1741. DRINKING, Art in. simuel Johnson. Talking of the etferts of drinking, he said: "I Drinking may be practised with groat prudence; a ban who exposes himself when he is intoxicated las not the art of getting drunk ; a sober man, who buppens oreasiomally to get alrunk, readily enough goes into a new company, which a man who has been drinking shonld never do. Such a man will undertake an, thing ; he is without skill in inebriation. I used to slink home when I had drunk too much. A minn accustomed to self-examination will be eonse ious when he is drank, thongh an labitual drunkard will not be eenscions of it. I knew a physicima who for twenty years was not sober; yat in a pamphlet, which he wrote upon fevers, he appealed to Garrick and me for his vindication from it charge of drunkenness. A booksedler (naming him) who got a large fortune by rade was so habitually and equally clronk, that his most intimate friends never perceived that he was moro sober at one time than unother." -Boswellis Joilnson, p. 411.
1742. DRINKING, Effects of. Samuel Johuson. I dined with hinn at Sir Joshum Reynolds'. I have not marked what company was there. Johnson harangued upcia the qualities of diffureni liquors, and spoke with great contempt of claret, as so weak that "a man would be drowned by it before it made linn drunk." He was persuaded to drink one glass of it, that he might judge, not from recollection, which mig?t he tim, but from immediate sensation. He shook his head, and suid: "Poor stuff! No, sir; elaret is the liquor for boys; port for men ; lut he who aspires to be a hero (smiling) must drink brandy. In the first place, the flavor of brandy is most gratefis to the palate; and then brandy will do soonest for a man what drinking can clo for lim." -Boswellis Juilisun, p. 409.
1743. ———. Semmul Johnsom. We discussed the question whether drinking improved conversation and benevolence. Sir Joshan maintained it did. Jounson : "No, sir ; before dinner men meet with great inequality of understanding ; and those who are conscious of their inferiority have the modesty not to talk. When they have drunk wine every man feels himself happy, and loses that modesty, and grows impudent and vociferous; but he is not improved; lie is only not sensible of his defects. I admit that
the spirits are ralsed by drinking, as by the common paricipution of any pleasure ; cook-tightling or bear-baling will ruise the splites of a comprny, as drlaking deres, though surely they will not improve conversation. I nlso ndmit that there are some slaggish nen who are improved by drimking, as there are frults whinh are not good till they ave rotten. There aresuch men, but they are meddlers. I hindeed allow that there have beena very tew men of talents who were improved hy drinking. "-Beaweah's Jonsson, p. 29.

17A. DRUNKENNESS, Melancholy. Alerander. [During adrunk mearomsaloticncewasgiven to Alexamder the Great by one ot his ofteers. An opportmity being presented, $]$ Alexamdersmateched a spear from one of his gumpls, and mecting Clitus, us he was futting by the curtain, ran him through the body. Ile fell immediately to the gromnd, und with a dismal groan expired. Alexander's rage subsided in a moment; he came to himself; and secing his friends standing in silent astonishment loy him, he hastily drew the spear out of the dead bocly, and was upplying it to his own throat, when his guards seized his hands, and carried him by lorce into his chamber. He passed that night and the next day in anguish inexpressible; and when he had wasted himself with tears and hanentations, he hay in speechless grief, uttering only now and then a groan. His triends, ulamed at this moluncholy silence, forced themselves into the room, and attempted to console him.-Pretancio's Mlexanden.
1745. DRUNKENNESS punished. Drunkard's Cloak. [In 1793 there were pmishments for low debauchery, such as the drunkarl's doak, consisting of a barrel mims the lower hend, having an opening in the upper part for the projeetion of the head of the wearer, whose body was enclosed by it ; small openings on the sides permitted the extension of the hands, which could not reach the month.]-KNiaut's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 16.
1746. DUEL, Combat by, Alerander. Alexunder having subdued all on this side the Euphrntes, began his march against Darius, who had taken the field with $1,000,000$, men. During this march one of his friends mentioned to him, as a matter that might divert him, that the servants of the army hat divided themselves into two bands, and that each had chosen a chief, one of which they called Alexander, nud the other Darius. They begm to skirmish with clods, and alterward fought with their fists ; and at last, heated with a desire of victory, many of them came to stones and sticks, insomuch that they could hardly le parted. The king, upon this report, ordered the two chiefs to fight in single combat, and armed Alexander with his own hands, while Philotas tlid the same for Darius. The whole army stood and looked on, considering the event of this combat as a pressige of the issuc of the war. The two chamj, ons fought with grent fury ; but he who bore the name of Alexander proved victorious. IIe was rewardcd with a present of twelve villages, and allowed to wear a Persian robe, as Eratosthenes tells the story.-Plutarch's Alexander.
1747. DUEL, Marder by. Alexander Ihamilton. In the summer of 1804 the country was shocked by the intelligenee that Vice-President

Burr had killed Alexander Ifamilton in a duel. [Burr was ambitlons to secure the Presidentini clmalr ufter Mr. Jefferson's second term. To this end he became a cmadidute for the governor's ofllee in New York.] But Inmilton's powerful inthume in Now York prevented Burr's election, and his Preshdential ambition received a stoming biow. From that day he determined to kill the man whom he pretended to regard as the destroyer of his hopes. Hencoordingly sought a charrel with liamilton; clailenged him ; met him at Wechawken, opposito New York, on tho morning of the 11th of July, and deliberately murdered him; for Iamilton had tried to avoid the challenge, and when fare to face with his nntagonist refused to tire. Thus, under the savnge and abominable custom of duelling, was put out the brightest intellect in Amerien.-Rin1.sth's U. S., ch. 48, p. $3 \times 2$.
17.48. DUEL, Naval. Pioll Joncs. Dr. Franklin succedied In getting him another ship, tho ever famous Bon Iromme Rielard, thas named by Cuptain Jones in honor of the venrable editor of Poor Richard's Almmue. She was a large, slow, rotten old ship, carrying forty guns, and manned by three hundred and eighty sailors and landsmen of all mations-French, Irish, Scotch, Portuguese, Mahays, Maltese, and a sprinkling of Americans. It was in this shif, t'me the indomitable Jones fought the Serapis, it new British ship of forty-four guns, one of the stontest vessels in the English navy. This was perhaps the most desperite and bloody contest that ever took place between single ships. It was fonght in the evening of September 23d, 1778, so nom the Yorkshire const that the battle was witnessed by hundreds of spectators on the shore. . . At half-past ten in the evening, the British ship being on fire in many places, her captain struck his colors. The Bon Homme Richard was so completely knocked to picees that slie could not be kept aflont. She sank tho next day, and Captain Jones went into port in the captured ship, with 700 prisoners. This great victory raised his fame to the highest point. The King of France gave him a magniffcent diamond hilted sword, and Congress voted him a gold 1 ied-al.-Cycloredia of Biog., p. 337.
1749. DUEL proposed. Monarchs. The French army had passed the Alps, when Charles V. set out from Rome, and obliged them again to retreat across the mountains, and entering Provence, advanced as far as Marseilles, and laid siege to Arles, while another army ravaged Champagne and Picardy. It was on this occasion of the enterprise against the Milanese that Francis [I.] took it into his head to send Charles a challenge to engage him in single combat, staking as a prize Milan on the one part, and Burgundy on the other. The challenge was accepted, but it may bee believed that this extruordinary duel was never fought.-TyTLer's Hist., Book 6, ch. 19.
1750. DUEL, Religious. Wellingtom. [On the 21st of March, 18?!, the Duke of Wellington had a hostile meeting in Battersea fields with the Earl of Winchelsea, occasioned by an insinuation respecting the duke's sincere attachment to Protestantism. $]$ The Duke of Wellington fired without effect; the Earl of Winchelsea discharged his pistol in the air, and then tendered
"Written upology, - Kination Exet, vol. 8, ch. 12, 1. : 240.
1751. DUELS, Inequallty in. Jusiah Quincy. Lis ardor in debate would lave led to freminent chatlenges and dacls if he had not from the first made up his miad never to be bulliod lntomano-
 versation with Southeris monnores on the sathjoret, be would suy: "We do not stamd upou arpal grominds in this mattor. If we thint amd vou kill we, it is a fenther in your cap, and your comstiturnts will think all the brtter of you for it. If 1 shanld kill you, it would ruin bee with mine, mad they wonlilnever semd me to Congreas

1752. DUPLICITY, National, Tienrherous. An amount of duplicity mind trenchery, happily unpurstleled in the finture conduct of our coun1ry, [was practised by the ministry of Quern Anne toward tho ulies, with whom she was hound, hy special treaties, to resist France]. The ministry were afraid of some brilliant success in Flanders that might derange their plans ; and to prevent such a calamity, they gave secret information to the enemy of the military piojects of the ullies, and at the most eritical moment of the campaign they withelrew their troops from the contest. [Their general was commanded to keep up the pretence of ro-operation, but to prevent nuy engrgement hefore le was ordered home with his army.]-Kniant's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 25, p. 392.
1753. DUTIES, High. Gull. [During the reign of William $1 / I$. the duty on sult was raised to forty times the value of the article taxed.] KNiaHT's Exa., vol. 5, ch. '2, p. 22.
1754. DWELLINGS, Plainness In. Lycurgis the Langievr. He issued an ordinance whicon levelled agranst magnificence and expense, directed that the ceilings of houses should be wrought with no tool but the axe, and the doors with nothing but the sitw. For Epaninondas is roported to lave suid, afterward . . . such a honseadmits of no luxury and needless splendor. Indeed, no mun could be so alosurd as to bring into a dwelling so homely and simple, bedstends with silver feet, purple coverlets, golden cups, and a train of expense that follows these, but all would necessurily have the bed suitable to the room, the coverlet of the bed and the rest of their utensils and furniture to iint. - Plutancirs Lycuraus.
1755. EARNESTNESS, Eloquence of. Peter the Ifermit. [He instigated the Crusades.] When he painted the sufferings of the natives and pilgrims of Palestine, every heart was melted to compassion; every breast glowed with indignation when he challenged the warriors of the age to defend their brethren and rescue their Saviour ; his ignorance of art and langunge was compensated by sighs and tears and ejaculations ; and Peter supplied the deficiency of reason by loud and fre(fuent appeals to Christ and His mother, to the saints and angels of paradise, with whom he had personally conversed. The most perfect orator of Athens might have envied the success of his eloquence; the rustic enthusiast inspired the passions which he felt, and Christendom expected with impatience the counsels and deerees of the supreme pontiff,-Gibion's Rome, ch. 58, p. 538.

175(3. EARNESTNESS 7s, Humor. Abrahatw Liucoln. $\Lambda$ rudienl member of . . . Congress . . . during the dark days of 1862 . . . culled "pon the Presiflent. Mr. Lincoln comamemerd telling some tritlingr ineident, which the Congrossmath was in monomy to hear. IIte rose to Wise fect, und said, " Mr. President, I did not come latre this moming to lacar stories ; it is too surions "t time." Iastanaly the smile disappeared from Mr. Liacoln's fure, who exclaimed, " I-- sit down! ! respert yon as an earnost and sincere wan. Уon camot be more maxious than 1 am constantly, mad I may to yon now, that were it not for his orconsiomal reat, I slmonld die !" RAyMoND's I.INCOIN, 1). T26.
1737. EARNESTNESS, Success by. Hioulin Sirorid. Alslel-Mommul, a dervish und a fivorite warrior of Orkhan, made a vow never 10 eanaloy in battle but andre mude of the wood of the phanc-tree. The vigor of his arm gave, it is suid, to this wempon the werght and the edge of cane of iron. Orkhan, ut the death of Abreel-Monrud, enased the wenpon to be trensured in the archives of the empire.-LAMARTINE's TUHEEY, p. 220.
1758. EARTHQUAKE, Destructive. Anrient. In the second year of the reign of Valentininn and Valens, on the morning of the twenty-tirst day of July, the greutest pari of the lioman world was slanken loy a violent and destructive earthgmake. The imprexsion was commmionted to the waters; the shores of the Mediterranean were left dry by the sudden retrent of the sea ; great guantities of tish were enught with the hand ; large vessels were strambed on the mand; and a curious spectator amused his eye, or rather his fancy, by contemplating the virious appearance of villey's und mountains, which hum never, since the formation of the globe, bean exposed to the sum. Jut the tide soon returned, with the weight of an immense and irresistible deluge, which was severely felt on the coasts of Sicily, of Dalmatin, of Grecee, und of Egypt ; lurge boats were transported and lodged on the roofs of honses, or at the distance of two miles from the shore: the people, with their labitations, were swept away ly the waters ; and the city of Alexandria ammsnily commemorated the fatal day on which fifty thousand persons had lost their lives in the inundation.-Gibbon's Rome, eh. $\mathfrak{2} 6$.
1759. EARTHQUAKES, Period of. Anrifnt. [The historian olserves] that this fever of the earth raged with uncommon violence during the reign of Justinian. Euch year is marked by the repetition of eurthquakes, of such duration that Constantinople lass been shaken aloove forty days; of such extent, that the shock has been communicated to the whole surfuce of the globe, or at least of the Roman empire. An impulsive or vibratory motion was felt; enormous chasms were opened, luge and lieavy bodies were discharged into the uir, the sea alternately advanced and retreated beyond its ordinary bounds, and a mountain was torn from Libanus and cast into the waves, where it protected, as a mole, the new harbor of Botrys in Phcenicia. The stroke that agitates an ant-hill may crush the insect-myriads in the dust: yet truth must extort confession that man has industriously labored for his own destruction. The institution of great cities, which include a nation within the limits of a wall, almost realizes the wish of Caligula, that the Ro-
man people lad but one nork. Two handrod and thity thonsand persomsare maid to have perislaci in the eathquake of Artioch, whose domestie multitudien were swelled by the conalns of strangers to the festival of the Ascension.Ginhon's lomede, ill. 43.
1760. EASE, Irreligious, stemul ,fohnsem. In lisis "Meditations" he tha.it acenses himeself: - Good Friday, April 20 , 1704. I lave mate no reformation; I have lived totally uselcoss more sensual in thought, mai more abdicted to wine and ment." Ami next morning he thus feedingly complains: "My indolence, sinue my last reception of the sucranem, lans sumk into grosser sluggishness, and my dissipation spread into wilder negligence. My thoughts lave been clouded with sensuality; and ex. celt that from the beginning of this year I have, in some measure, forborne excess of strong drink, my appetites lave predominated over my romsom. A kind of strange oblivion has overspremd me, so that I know not what has beeone of the last year ; and percelve that incidents and intelligence "pass over me withont leaving any impression." He then solemnly says: "This is not the life to which heaven is promised ;" and he carnestly resolves an mombment. - Boswelli's Joifson, p. 134.
1761. Eating, Custom in. Menelester. The social eondition of Manchester at the end of ilae seventeenth century was very primitive. lis manufaetures were carried on by small masters, who hul apprentices residling in their houses. The master and his young men breakfasted together upon "water pottage boiled thick," aud a bowl of milk stood upon the table, into which all dipped their spoons.-Knitile's Enc., vol. 5, ch. 2, p. 24.
1762. - Roman. The custom of reclining on conches came not into use till the end of the sixth century, and for some time after it was adopted by the men the Roman ladies, from motives of decency, continued to sit upright at table; but these scruples were soon removed, and all promiscnously adopted the recumbent posture, except the youth who had not ret attained the age of putting on the manly robe. They sat in a respectful posture at the bottom of the couch. These couches were ranged along three sides of a square table, which was then called triclinium, as was likewise the chamber itself in which they supped. The fourth side of the table remained open for the servants to place and remove the dishes. Above was a large canopy of cloth suspended ly the corners, to prevent the compazy being :ncommoded with dust. It was this custom that enables Horace to introduce a ludicrous accident, which he describes as oceurring at a supper given by the niggardly but ostentatious Nasidienus to Mecrenas, and some ether courtiers. While the landlord is entarging on the praises of a favorite dish, and discussing the merits of the component ingredients of the sauce, the canopy falls down and involves every-thing-host, guest, supper and dishes-in a cloud of dust and darkness.-Tytlem's IIst., Book 4, ch. 4.
1763. ECONOMY, Hablt of. Tieasure. For their relief [the people], as often as they had suffered by natural or hostile calamities, he was impatient to remit the arrears of the past, or the
demands of future taxes; he sternly rejected the servile offerings of his ministers, whieh werre compensated by tenfold oppression; and the wiseand equitable laws of Tiluerius exded the praise and regret of suceceiling times. Constantinoplobelieved that the emperor had diseovered a treasure; but his gemuine treasure consisted in the practice of liberil economy, and the constempt of ati vain and superthous experse. The liomans of the East would have bren happy, if the best glft of Henven, a patriot king, lad been confirmed as a proper and permanent blessing. [Tiberins was emperor of the Easterin Empire.]Cfilion's llomls, ch. 45, p. 404.
1764. ECONOMY misrepresented. Meanness. [It is common to impute blane to Elizabeth for prasimony, as she was not aceustomed to spend her revenues for her own luxurious gratification. She used them to pay the erown debt of four millions, and to repar her deayed mavy. Slu consumed little or nothing in her pleasures.] Kniant's Ena, vol. 3, elh. 15, p. 238.
1765. ECONOMY, National. Frederick the Great. [Every seventh man in the vigor of life was a soldier-army expenses enormous.] In order that it might not be utterly ruinous, it was neressary that every other expense should be eut down to the lowest possible point. Accordingly, Frederick, though his dominions bordered on the sea, had no navy. He neither had nor wished to have colonies. His judges, his fiscal ofteers. were mennly paid. Ilis ministers at foreign courts walked on foot, or drove shably old carriages thll the axletrees gave way. Even to his highest diplomatic agents, who resided at London and Paris, he allowed less than $£ 1000$ sterling a year. The royal household was managed with a frugality unusual in the establishments of opulent subjects-unexampled in any other palace. The king loved good cating and drinking. and during a great part of his life took pleasure in seeing his table surrounded by guests; yet the whole charge of his kitchen was brought within the sum of $£ 2000$ sterling a ycar. He examined every extraordinary item with a eare which might be thought to suit the mistress of a boarding. house better than a great prince.-Macaulay's Fiederick the Great, p. 46.
1766. ECONOMY and Thrift. Iinperial. [John Ducas Vataces, ruler of the Eastern Empire it 1222, rescued the provinces from national and foreign usurpers.] The calamities of the times had wasted the numbers and the substance of the Greeks; the motives and the means of agriculture were extirpated; and the most fertile lands were left without cultivation or inhabitants. A portion of this vacant property was occupied and improved by the command, and for the benefit, of the emperor ; a powerful hand and a vigilant cye supplied and surpassed, by a skilful management, the minute diligence of a private farmer; the royal domain became the garden and granary of Asia; and without impoverishing the people, the sovereign acquired a fund of innocent and productive wealth. According to the nature of the soil, his lands were sown with corn or planted witl vines ; the pastures were filled with horses and oxen, with sheep, and hogs ; and when Vataces presented to the empress a crown of diamonds and pearls, he informed her, with a smile, that this precious orma-
ment arowe from the sate of the cgges of his hams. morable poultry. The produce of his doman was applied to the maintenance of his pulace and hospitals, the calds of dignity mad benevolence: the lesson was still more nsefal than the revembe ; the plongh was restored to its andient securlty and honor; and the nobles were taught to swek sanre and hodependent revenue from their eshates, instomd of ulornhag their splendid heggary by the oppression of the people, or (what is atmost the smme) by the favors of the court.-Ginmos's llome, eh. 43.
1767. ECONOMY, Wise. Hilliam lran. a.d. 16x: . When about to leave his family for America,] his wife, who was the love of his sonth, was reminded of his impoverishment becomse of his publlespirit, and recommended economy. "Live low nud sparingly till my debts he paid." Yot for his chiblien he adhls: "Iat their learning be liberill: spare no eost, for hy surf parsimony all is lost that is saved."--Bancuoft's L. S., vol. 2, ch. 16.

176\%. ECSTASY, Religious. Bunn//m. The suffering was over now, inad he felt that it lund been intinitely benoficini to him. Ile understood better the glory of Gool and of llis Son. The Sirriptures had opened their secrets to him, and he had seen them to he in very truth the ker's of the kiugiom of heaveh. Never so clearly as after this "temptation" had he perceived "the heights of grace and love and mercy." Two or three tiones " he had such strange apprehen-: sions of the grace of God as lud amazed him." The impression was so overpowering, that if it had "omtimued long "it would have rendered him incapable for business."-Frocde's Buxyan, eh. 4.
1769. EDIFICE, Monumental. Pericles. The orators of 'Thucydides' party raised a clamor against Pericles, asserting that he wastert the public trensure, and brought the revenue to nothing. Pericles, in his defence, asked the people in full assembly whether they thought he lad expended too much. Upon their answering in the affirmative, "Then be it," said he, " charged to my account, not yours; only let the new edifice he inseribed with my name, not that of the people of Athens." Whether it was that they admired the greatness of his spirit, or were ambitions to share the glory of such magniticent works, they cried out that he might spend as much as he plensed of the public trensure, withont sparing it in the least.-Plutancits Pericler.
1770. EDUEATION, Ancient. Persians. Yet amirl this wuntomess of Asiatic marnificence, the care which those princes bestowed on the educution of their children merited the highest praise. They were, almost as soon as born, removed from the palace, and committed to the charge of eumuchs of approved fidelity amd dis. cretion. At seven years of age they learned the exercise of riding, and went daily to the chase, to inure them betimes to fatigue and intrepidity. At the age of fourteen they were put under the care of four preceptors eminently distinguished by their wistons and abilitics. The first opened to them the doctrines of the magi ; the second impressed them with a veneration for truth; the third exercised them in the habits of fortitude and magaanimity : :and the fourth inculeated
the most diffleult of all lessons, esperiatly to the great-the perfect command nod governancot of thelr passions.-Tyulesis Hisi., Fook 1, ch. 11 .
1771. - -. I'mpelar. The Pershans in gemernl, whowe every other mation, were noted for thedr extreme attention to the eduration of youth. Before the age of the the chilimen were ixellisively muder the tuition of the mother and assistant females. After that age they were rommitted to the clarge of the mati, anorder of men whose proper function was that of priests or ministers of the nationul roligion, but who spent their lives in the pursuit of wishom and the practiee of the strifetest morulity. By their precepts and their exmmple, the lersim youth were early tranem to virtue and good morals. They were tought the most sur red regurd to truth, the highost veneration for their parents and superiors, the most perfect summisslon to the haws of their country, and respect for its magintrutes. Nor was the cuiture of the body arglected. Tho youth were traneal to every manly exorcise-a prepuative to their admission fito the londy of the king's gumeds, in whild they were enrolled at the age of seventern. The frenemal system of rducution among the Proshans fis thas heonicolly deseribed by Herolotus: "From the nge of the to that of twenty they teach their children three things alone-to mumge a horse, to use the bow with dexterity, und to spenk truth."TYTıEu's IIINT., Book 1, ch. 11.

177\%. EDUCATION, Anti-Classical. Frederick the Grecet. The Latin was positively interdided. "My son," his Majesty wrote, "slinll not lemrn Latin ; and, more than that, I will not sulfer anybody even to mention such a thing to me." One of the preceptors ventured to reard the Golden Bull in the original with the Prince Royul. Frederick Willime entered the room, and broke out in his usual kingly style. "liaseal, what are you at there?" "Please, your Majesty," answered the preceptor, "I wis explaining the Golden Bull to his royal Highness." "I'll Golden Bull you, you rascal," roared the majesty of Prussia. Ly went the king's cane, away ran the terrifled instructor, and Frederick's classical education was ended.-Macaulay's Frederick the Gheat, p. 16.
1773. EDUCATION, Apportionment for. Mrassachusetts Colony. The governor assigned for the support of the [IIrvard] college the profits of the ferry over the Charles River, and the people were called upon to make an annual contribution to it, of at least one peck of corn! For many, many yenrs, however, the college was a henvy charge upon the people, and the tutors and president were most scantily and precariously maintained.

Nine years after their winter march through the wilderness the Connectient colonists begrn to contribute a little toward the support of Harvard College, each famity being requested by the legislature to give one peck of wheat per ammum. -Cyclopema of Brog., pp. 584, 591.
1774. EDUCATION appreciated. Aucient Romans. Plutareh, in his comparison between Numa and Lycurgus, has bestowed a severe censure on the Roman lawgiver, for his neglecting to establish a system, or to institute any fixed rules for the education of the Roman youth. But the truth is, that aithough the lans prescribed no such system, or general plan of discipline.
like thome of Sparta, yet thero nover existed a peophe: who bestowad inore itfontion on the ed. meaton of their youth. la the dialogene, "De

 which shows in aremarkable manmer that exireme core Instowed, worn in the corlicest infancy, to form the manners mul disposition of the Koman children. From this passige we lemrn, that in
 such was that anxions baro bextowed on their chlheren by the lomana matroms-sidela that jondomsy of their recodvang any of their embliost lanpressioms from slaves or domosilies-lhat they mot only educuted their own rhilifrem, lut ac. conutad it an homorable employment to supprinlemed nud assist in ednenting the children ol their

1775. $\qquad$ Rirhard Alrkarvight. [iRlch. ard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning-matchloce, was, after a sevare struggle, raised from poverty to woulth. $]$ As he rose: into rank ind importinuer, he folt the neressatiy of correcting the deflects of his marly edncation ; and ufter his tlftioth year he applied two hours of each day, smateleal from sleep, to improve himself in gramumar, orthography, and writing. - Kinidurr's Eino., vol. 7, clı. 3, p. 49.
1776. - ——. Nir William, Jones. There Was a little boy whon some years buck rintored llarrow School, und was put into a class beyond his years, wherein all the other boys had the athvantuge of previous instruction. Ilis muster used to reprove his dulness, but nll his afforts conld not raise him from the lowest place in the form. But the boy, nothing dimuted, procured the grammar and other elementary books which the others had previonsly studied; he devoted the hours of pay, mui mot a fow of the hours of sleep, to the mastery of these, fill, in in few werks, le begm gradanlly to rise, mai it was not long Inefore he shot far bliend of his compmaions, and became not only the lender of his class bit the pride of LIarrow. The statue of that boy, who thus zanlously began his careor, is in St Panl's Cathelral ; for he lived to be the greatest Orienwh scholar in modern Eiarope.
1777. $\qquad$ Robert Stephenson's Father. When Robert was a little boy, I suw how deticient I was in educntion, und I made up my mind that he should not labor imder the sume defect, but that I would put him to a good school, and give him a liberal training. I whe, however, a poor man. . . . I betook myself to mending my
 PUES, p. 56.
1778. EDUCATION, Athletic. Romam. The exercises of the body were .. . purticularly nttended to. Wrestling, running, boxing, swinsming, using the bow nod javelin, manaring the horse, and, in short, whatever might harden the body and increase its st rength and activity, were all reckoned necessary parts of education.-T ypLer's IIIst. , Book 4, ch. 3.
1779. EDUCATION, Beginning in. Colony of Massachusetts. It was ever the custom, and it soon became a law, in Puritan New England, thint " none of the brethren should suffer so much barbarism in their families as not to teach their children and apprentices so much learning as
may amble them perforily for real the Eughenh


17 *(1). EDUCATION, Christlan. Einglaut, litlo.
 momer the work of erlacitiomal reform hy devollag, in lalo, his privino fortune lo tho formila-
 bent of fis fomblores mind was shown by tho image of the child Jishes over the master's challe, whth the wotw. " Hear ye Jima " kraven turnenth it. "Lalt up yours littlo whito latads ?', mer," wrote the dean to his seloblars in words which
 onller seeming of a man-" liar me whilelo prayeth for you to (ionl." Sll tho relurathomidesigno of the reformors were corridel ont in the new fotminetion. 'Ithe ole metherds of inatraction weresuper. seded liy fresh grammars componed ly lisasmos


 nimed at the minon of rational religion with somuld lemrning, ut the exelnsion ol the sehohastio logia' mad at the: stady ditinsion of the two elansideal


17*1. EDUCATION, Ctvillzation by, Ameient Germans. 'l'he (iqumans, In the uge of Thodius, were umerpuninted with the nse of letters ; and the use of letters is the principal circomstance that distinguishes ne civilized people fromat ateral of savagres incopalile of knowledge or redaction. Withont that artiticial leclj, the human memory sonol dissiputes or corruphts the idens intrusted tio her clarge ; ind the nobler finculites of the mind, no longer supplied witli mordels or with muterinds, grmanlly forget their jowers; the judgment lecomes ferble mad lethugic, the imagimation limguid or irregular. Fully to apprehend this imjortant trith let us uttempt, in un improved soricty, to colculate the immense distance between the man of lamming and the illiterate pensunt. The formor, hy reading und reflection, matijuliess his own experience, und lives indistant nges nud remote countries; while the latter, rooted to a single spor, umd conthed to $n$ few yemrs of existence, surpasses bit vary lithe his fellow-haborer, the ox, in the expreise of his mental facultion. The same, and even a grenter difference, will be found betwern mations than bet ween individuals; mad we maty mafely pronounce withont some species of writing, mo people . . . Insever made any considerable progress in the nhatract sciences, or ever possessed in any tolerable degree of perfection the useful ind ingreenble arts of life.-GinHON'S ROME, (l). 9, 1. 258.
1782. EDUCATION, Collegiate. Southey. Of all the months of hislife, those passed at Oxford, Southey dechured, were the most unprotitable. "All I lenrnt was a litlle swimming . . . and a little bonting. . . . I never remember to lave dreant of Oxford-a sure proof low little it entered into my morn being ; of sehool, on the contrary, I dream perpctumlly." The miscellancous society of workers, idlers, dunces, lucks, men of muscle und men of money, did not please him ; he lacked what Wordsworth calls "the congregating temper that pervades our unripe years." -Dowden's Southey, cli. 2.
1783. EDUCATION, Contribntions for. File College. "I give these books for the foumding of a college in this colony." Such were the
worde of tell miniatars who, lit the peme 1 (iot), asse cost of New Ihasen. Eimb of the worthy fathers deposited a fow hooks on the table aromad which they were sitting : such whe the fombllag of Yake cofloge.. ( hat of the most libered patrons was


I7N.E. EDUCATION, Defloionoy in. (Forg'

 ulmost fromit tufan'y his lot land heren the lot of un orplam. Nomedidelny hal welcomed him to Its mbules, mocollege erowned hiln with ite looll-

 cli. :2t, vol. is.

17(w). EDUCATION, Deprived of. I'tir' ('msper. I.l. I). From hils delliney of constitation chichly, he was never mblo to ridare the contlinement of wehond; la fact, he never uttemerd neloon buro than one year, mal then only a pertlon of the time for u jart of the day. Owhing to this canse, more thatis the poverty of his father, he was deprlved of all selool training. Ihat ihis turned out In ulter yenrs a blessing, alfonugh lue could never so regurd it ; for othe of the derpest Inthences that shajeed his eharmeter and mets wis the high estimnto ho put upon knowledge, which he was not able to obtain in his lmyhood, and to this finct we owe the exfstence of tho Cooner Institute. Ile often nald to his friendes that he was determined, as fur as ln him lay, to save as munv young people as be could from what he catad his misfortune-the luek of amrly edneatom. This is one of the hastameres in which some of the gremtest pifte of fortune turn out to have beron Dlessings in disguise . . . he persistet to the last lin regarding " the hoek of sehoollig " ans the great misfortune of lis life. "II' I could have lund such advantages as we cangive the poorest boy now, how musli more conld I luse done "' "These words often fell from his lips.-Iantren's LaFE OF P'ETEM Cool'En, p. 11.
1786. EDUCATION, Devoted to, Coufurius. IReturning to his mativecontry uiter his joumey in seareh of wisdom, be entered acrionsly upon the great work of his life, which was to record all that he had himself learned and thourht, as well usall which he considered worthy of preservation in the works of the merients. His object was to gather and to arrange the whole wisdom of his country so thint it conld be conveniently communicated to his people and their descendants lorever. To this habor lie devoted a'l the leisure of the rest of his life, and he prodite da sories of works upon which the sonl of Chinat has ever since smbisisted, and which do remily contain a very pure und exalted system of morals.-C'yCloipedia of Bloci., p. 411.
1787. EDUCATION difficult. Alraham Liucoln. Dining the twelve years that the family remained in ludiana, Abraliam's father encournged him to improve all the epportunities offered for mental development. Ilow seanty these privile pes were may be inferred from the faet that the entire number of days that he was able to attend sehool hardly exceeded one year.-RayMOND's Lincoln, eh. 1, p. 21.
1788. - George Washington. At eleven years old left an orphan to the care of
 lemruing. ol' arlthandie and keometry he are quired just knowledge rinough to le able to pran-

 phy or rulow of grumbur of hisown tomgue. Ilis 'ulture was altogether hisown work, und ho was In the strictest sellse urelfemale man; yret from



I\%WS. EDUCATION diaparaged. Abrahom Linrolu. |llis movher| lind linsiruetedt himin in (ho rudiments of writhog, und Mr, i, incoln, In spilte of the dinpuraging remarks of has nelgh-

 vere. . . . Othe of the vary tirst cillorts of him fin. tering pen was writing a lelter to un old frlend of
 to conte atbl delliar a sermond over her grave,

Abralmin's pen therenfter fommal frequent -injloyturnt in writing letters for the sume nelghlors who lmal infore proteraled to esterem lightly
 1,1 . 21 .
1700. Education, Distinction by. Relitive. Our entinuate of persomal merit is relative to the common faculties of mankind. The nspiring cllurts of genius or virtac, rither in netve or speralutive life, are monsured not so much by their real clevatlon as hy the helght to whide they uscend ubove the level of their uge or country; and the sume sinture whirli in a people of gilnnts woulel pass unnoticed must uppear conspicutons in a rate of pygmies. Leonklas and his three hundred compmaions devoted thelr lives at Thernopylie ; bit the chacotion of the Infunt, the boy, vind the man had prepared and almost insured this memornble sucriflee; ind etch Spartan would approve malier than admire inn act of daty of which himself and eight thentsand of his fellow elitizens were edually capable. -Gianos'н Rome, ch. 42, 1). 190.
1781. EDUCATION, Donations to. Ilarrarl Collefre. Some of the enrly domutions ware very simplenme curions. 1 clergyman, for exnmple. laving neither money nor lands to bestow, gave the college two cows, valued at $£ 9$. A gentleman presented nine shillings' worth of eotton cloth. Another contributed forty whillings a year for ten yenrs ; und ufnrmer, who lived in Inutford, befueathed f100 to be paid in corn and meal, the collerge to defray the cost of transportation. One of the Buhamm Islunds, for whichat a time of fumine colleetions had bern made in New England, now in its turn made a collection for the college, "out of their poverty," ns the'y said, and sent £1D4.-CYCLOPEDAA OF B1OO., 1P. 583.
1792. EDUCATION, End of. Compr Institute. The corner-stone of the Union was hid. Within that stone was placed a seroll which bore this inseription: "The grent object that I desire to accomplish by the erection of this institution, is to open the avenues of scientific knowledge to the youth of our city and country, and so unfold the volume of nature, that the young may see the beauties of ereation, enjoy its blessings, and learn to love the Author from whom cometh every good and perfect gift."-Lesten's Life of $\mathrm{P}_{\text {eter }}$ Coupeil, p. 34.

171Dis. EDUCATION, Errors in. /.uflors. In
 nellf to selowi at a viry enrly age.

I'lı


 days," miys he, "woretymuts mad exerotloner";
 of fiour and misery, flogghge and tromblings,
 trented nltogether ton severely, wo that they might well live herell ablled martyrs. Pime whe wisted ovir minly itmolons thinge, und ilins muny uts nhla mind was ruhard." He himmelf
 of a slagle morning beromes ho did not kiow
 THEA, ch. 2, p. 21.
178.A. EDUCATION, Ceneral. Dín Einplimel. In mattors of "ilnemilon New linglanil look the lemal. Iler system of free sehools axtembed "verywhore, from the llidson to the l'anolsent. Fvery village firmished the facillthes for $n$ quiring knowledges, So romplote amd miversin were the momis of nequirlag insiruetion, that but the thanes preerilng the levohitlon there was not to to fonnal in all New lingland an mdult. lorn in the comatry, who conded not resud nind write. Aplemellid nelsievement of l'urlanism :-

1785. EDUCATION guarded. Bmoks. [Orillnumes for the dinily conduct of the Irince of Whlas were drnwn bip by hiln finher, just before his donth, | which preseribed his morning ittend. nure nt mmse, his ocempation "at his school," hls mends, and his sporits. Nomme is to sit it his loorrl det wach in Earl livers shall nllow ; und it this hoise of ment it is ordered "that there be rend beiore him noble storios, as lecheoveth is prince to molerstand ; nud that the commmaiontion nt nll theses, ln his presence, be of virtur, honot, cumning [knowledge], wisdon, nud deeden of worshili, and of nothing that shatl move him to vlee."... [The prince was twolve years olel it the time of hils father's denth, In i.48:3.]-KNiant's Eni., vol. 2, ch. 11, 1. 176.
1786. EDUCATION, Helpe to. Rubert Burns. He mperars not only ns a true 3 ritish poet, but us one of the most considernble liritish men of the eigliterenth century. Let it not be whjerterl that he did little; lie did much, If we eansider where nnd loww. If the work preff bined wis small, we must remember that he huri 'is very muterinds to discover ; for the metni he $\because$ orked in luy hid under the desert, where not; e bit his hnd gnessed its existence; and we nuy nlmost suly, that with his own hand he hand to const ruct the tools for inshloning it. For lie fonnd himself in deepest olsenrity, withont help, withont instruction, withont models, or with models only of the meanest sort. An educated $n$. $n$ stands, us it were, in the midst of a boundless arsenal and magnzine, filled with all the weapons and engines which man's skill has been able to devise from the carliest time; and he works, necordingly, with a strength borrowed from all past uges. How different is his state who stands on the outside of that storehouse, and feels that its gates must be stormed, or remain forever shut against him? His means are the commonest and rudest; the mere work done is no measure of his
 rentove monntulns; lint nudwirt will hew thefit
 that hirls therit alifond wilh hiv arma. - ('att. I,YIN:ल H:INM, Ю. IN.
1707. EDUCATION, Higher Life by, drixtothe, 'Those who lave inst forgotlent their trrok
 fings aiven lin thint work. Boling naked lin whint
 "'An the living ditfer fironin the demi."-('ve. of Honi, 1. 万ĩn.

178N. EDUCATION, Imperfect. Hitwhimf(n,".



 limmireal yeirs ngo. Whens the genernl wrote for
 " clontlis," minl it puir of " nutllin shoes," thore was mo Wilster muthldgeal to kiep people's
 I. 1

17 Di. EDUCATION imperllled, Reign of Jimes II. Soon uftur the nexuital of the blahopes, tho venornble Ormond, the most illumtrlous of the ravillare of the great elvil war, wank inder hile hafirmitles. The latelligence of hia denth was ronveryed with spered to Oxford. Instantly tho unlversity, of which he had long lwen chanerollor, mut to mame andecessor. One purty wis for the cloguent and areomplished lialiax ; noothor for the grave and orthostox Nottinglmm. Some nelltlened the Earl of $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ blagedon, who resided nenr them, nud hud recently been turned out of the lientemmey of the connty for refusing to join whil the king ngulast the extablished rellgion. Ihit the mujorlty, consisting of a hundred and "ighty grindintis, voted for the young louke of Ormomil, grumbson of their late hend, and son of the gallint Ossory. Thespeed with whileh they cume to this rasoludion was caused by their aj. prehension that, if there wore a delny even of a dny, the king would nttempt to force on them mome chief who would betriy their rights. The apprehension was reasomble; for only two hours after they lind sepmrnted came a minnlute from Whitediall requiring them to choose Jef freys [the infamous und lirutal chief-justice]. Ilnpplly, the election of young Ormond was already completeand irrevoeable.-Macaclay's Ena., ch. 9, p. 389.
1800. EDUCATION, Indecision in, Simuel Juhnson. We talked of the educution of chiletren; and I asked him what he thought was best to teach them first. Jonnson : "Sir, it is no matter what you tench them first, any more than what leg you shall put into your brecches first. Sir, you may stand disputing which is hest to put in tirst, but in the mean time your breach is bare. Sir, while you are considering which of two things you should tearli your chilit first, another boy lins lenrnt them both."-BusWELL'S JOHNSON, p. 125.
1891. EDUCATION, Independent. GibJon. I spent fourteen months it Magdalen College ; they proved the most idle and unprofitable of my whole life. $\qquad$ Oxford and Cambridge for nearly a century have been turning out crowils of thorough-pneed scholars of the orthodox puttern. It is odd that the two greatest historimes
 lirote-ware most university-ireal men. . . . As if to prove hy experiment wheres the fiutt lity, in "the melocel or the meloblar," Gihmen but mo anomer left Oxford for the long vinention than
 whle rembing, hemtempted orighal eotmposithin. - Mohitimen'n (limion, cli. 1.
1802. EDUCATION vs. Legislation. L/frime glis. [lyourgun, the lawgiver, ] remolved thes whote mingoese of lagishation litio the bringing upof youth. And this, us we linveolonerved, was the remson why one of hils ordinances forlmale thom to luve any written laws. - |'1,viamelis Lxeviluthe.

190:s. EDUCATION vi. Lloontiousnens. Ritgn of Uhurlea II. Lablaw highly born, latghly breal. and muturilly gulek-witted, were umble to write It Ine In their mother-tongiou withont molecisms und funles of a molling such as it elurlty girl woulil now las nshment to sommit. . . . 'The ex. planntion may ensliy bo foumul. Extravaguat ficentlomsness, thes natural elfort of exiravagint unsterlty, was now thomode; und líentionsamess lind prodineed lts ordimury eifeed, the mornl amd intellectunt degradation of women. 'T'o theil' jersonal bematy it was the fishion to pay ride and impudent fomage. Biat the admiration and desife which they inspired were seldom mingled witi respeet, with affectlon, or with miny chifnirous nentiment. The gunlities which itt them to be comprinions, niviscrs, emaldentind frienels rather repelled thin inttriseted the liberthes of Whiteluall. In that court in mide of homor who elressed in sueh a manner as to do full justice to it white loosom, who ogred signitienntly, who dunced voluptuonsly, who excelleel in pert repartee, who was not nshameal to romps with lords of the bed-chamber and enptains of the guncils, to sing sly verses, with aly expression, or to put on a puges dress for a frolic, was more likely to be followed and admired, more likely to be honored with royal attentlons, more likely to win ardeh and noble husband than Jane Grey or Lacy IIntchinson would have been. . . . The standard of female attainments was necessarily low, and it was more dingerous to be above that sinndard than to be beneatli it. - Maciaulay's Eng., ch. 3, p. 360.
1804. EDUCATION, Ministerial. Benerolent. Jady Ifuntlighdon opened a sehool in a dilnpidated castle of the twelfth century, it Trevecera, for the educntion of young men for the ministry, who, without regrard to their denominational preferenee, were welcomed, and provided, at the countess's expense, witl hourd, tuition, und a yonily suit of clothes. - Stevevs' Methodism, vol. 1, 1. 170.
1805. EDUCATION misdireoted. Aecomplishments. [The chililren of the nobility in the beginning of the eighteenth century were] tanght flancing, fencing, and riding. It looks like a satire when Burnet recommends that the sons of the nobility should be instructed in geography and history. -Kniant's Ena., vol. 5, ch. 6, p. 57 .
1808. EDUCATION, Necesaary. Alfred the Great. This excellent prince wisely considered the cultivation of letters as the most effectual means of thoroughly eradicating barbarous dispositions. The ravages of the Danes had totally
cxilngulshed niny matall mparks of learning, by the dlexperalon of tho monks, mind itw hurninus thifr momstorlas and llimilow. I'es ropuir thems minfortumes, Alireal, like charlomagme, havitod
 shede In hle dominionos. He emathlished nelomits. und enjoined every frecholiler growerased of two plomglas to semil lifs challirent thero for insiruc:
 to lave literally ambowed the Illustrions memil





 emme finsepmably blombed in the minim of thas vabublsheri ricer. 'Ther new frud of Protentant. und juptat futhamed the old femel of Suxon und ('elt. The Jingllalz comenerorn, mentuwhile.
 pulas were laken to provide the compa repl ata
 selves umberstonal. No transhation of the Blbing wos put forth la the Erse langinge. The govermment contented ftself with vetthig uj a vast halerurelay of l'rotestant archbimbops, bishoges. mind rectors, who did nothing, mad whos, for dolng nothing, ware puld out of the mpoils of a
 the people. - Nw'sutay'н ENu., di. 1, p. 6it.

180N. $\qquad$ Reign of Charlex II. Muny borels of manops lumd reecived an exluention dif. frring litto: lrom that of their menial servante. The heir of un extute often passed his logyonol umel youth at the sent of his fumily, with nos better futors than grooms and gamekeepers, und source attained louming enomghta to sign his mame to a mitthmas. If he went to seloon and to col lege, he gencrally returised hefore be was twenty to thesechusion of the old hatl, mad there, maless his mind was very lupplly constituted by nuture, soon forgot his nemdemical pursuits in rural busjness and plensures. His chlef serions employment was the care of his property. ITe examined samples of grala, landled pigs, and on market days made lmrgains over a tunkird with clrovers and hop-merchants. His chief pleasures were eommonly derived from field-sports imal from an unrefined sensunlity. - Macaulay's Eva., ch. 3, p. 208.
1800.
.
Setm Mouston. What wer the means of educntion offered to this Vir fian bog. We have learned that he never cenild get into a schoolhouse till he wis eight yeats old, nor that he ever necomplished much, in a litermry way, nfter he did enter. Virginin, which has never become very famous for her common schools, hul still less to bonst of eighty years ngo. The State mate little or no provision, by law, for the chacation of its chitdren, and each neighborhood was obliged to take care of its rising population. - INesten's I Iocos TON, p. 13.
1810. EDUCATION opposed. Culonial Governor of Virginia, 1671. "The ministers," continued Sir Willinm [Berkeley, " ". . . should pray oftener and preach less. But I thank God there are no free schools nor printing; and I hope we slanll not have these liundred years ; for learnins has brought disobedience and heresy and sects
into the work, and printing lane divalged them. and libels agrinat the luest government. God keep us from bolli !"-Banchor'is U. A., vol. 2, cll. 14 .
181. EDUCATION, Patron of. Luther's. Mirtin Lather was ohliged to helphimsell siuce his parents condel aot provide a complatesuppert. But good-fortume awnited him. For, becanse of his singing mal heartfelt praying, lie won the lavor of Ursula Cotta, who invited him to a seat at her table. She was of the family of Schallor, and the wife of Conrad Cota, one of the lore'most citizens of the towni- REiN's Lathent, ch. 2,1 . 23.

181\%. EDUCATION, Philanthroplo. Smithso. nian Inxtitute. [In 18:24] the rminent Euglish Chemishand philanthropist, ummed Janes Smithson, $\qquad$ died nt Gemos, bepucathing, on certain conditions, a large sum of money to the United States. In the fall oif 1838 , by the death of Smithson's nephew, the proccels of the estate, umounting to $\$ 5 / 5,000$, were seeured by the agent of the mational government and deposited In the mint. It had been provided in the will that the borfuest should be used for the establishment at Washington of nu iustitution for the $2 n$ crease anl diffusion of knowledge among men.-

1813. EDUCATION, Political. Alexa uler. Alcxander was in the twentieth year of his ane when he sncceeded, by the death of Philip, to the throne of Macedonia. This prince possessed all the military abilities of his father, inherited a soul more truly noble, and an ambition yet more unbounded. . . Under the tutelnge of the philosopher Aristotle, he received not only a taste for learning and the sciences, but those excellent lessons of polities of which that great teacher was qualified, beyond all his eontemporiries, to instruct him.-Tytients IIstr., Book 2 , ch. 4.
1814. EDJCATION, Power of. Reign of Charles $I I$. In Irehand, at present, a peer hohds a far higher station in society than a Roman Catholic priest; yet there are in Munster and Connanglit few commties where a combination of priests would not carry an clection against a combination of peers. In the seventerenth century the pulpit was to d large portion of the popalation what the periodical press now is. Nearce any of the clowns who came to the parish churel ever saw a gazette or a political pamphlet. Ill informed as their spiritual pastor might be, he was yet bettor informed than themselves; he had every week in opportunity of haranguing them; and his harangues wore never answered. At every important conjecture, invectives against the Whigs and exhortations to obey the Lord's anointed resounded at once from many thonsands of pulpits; and the effect was formidable indeed. Of nll the causes which, after the dissolution of the Oxford Parlinment, produced the violent reaction against the Exclusionists, the most potent seems to have been the orntory of the country clergy.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 3, p. 311.
1815. EDUCATION, Precocity in. Samuel Johnson. I hate by-roads in education. Education is as well known, and has long been as well known, is ever it can be. Endeavorine
to make chaldren prematurely wise is useless la. bor. Suppose they huve more knowledge at the or six years old than other children, what use can be made of it? It will be lost lefore it is wanted, and the waste of so much time und labor of the temeher can never be repaid. Too much is experted from precocity, und too little performed.-Buswbis's Jollivon, p. 266.
1816. EDUCATION prohibited. Irelitur. A.1. 1\%63. No Protestanio in lreland inight instruct in papist. Puplsts could not supply thedr want by notademies and schools of their own ; for a Catholie to tencla, even in a privite family or as usher to a Protestant, was a frlony, pumishable liy imprisomment, cxile, or death. Thus papisis were exchuded from all opportunity of edncation nt home. $\qquad$ By a statute of King William, $\mathbf{t}$ : be eduented in any foreign Catholic seliool was an " manterable and perpetmal outlawry." The rhild sent albroad for education, no matter of how temder an uge, . . . could never suc in law or equity, or be guardian, executor, or administintor, or receive any legracy or deed of gift ; he forfcited all his goods and chattels, and forfeitrd for his life all his lands. Whoever sent him abrond $\mathrm{a}_{\text {. or assistcd him with money }}$
incurre' the same liabilities and penalties. The Crown divided the forfeiture witli the informer. -Binchoft's U. S., vol. $\overline{\text { B }}$, eh. 4.
1817. EDUCATION, Public. Spartan. Among the principal objects of the institutions of Lyeurgus, the education of the youth of the republic: was that on which the legislator hat bestowed the inost particular attention. Children, after they had attained the age of seven, were no ionger the charge of their parents, but of the State. Before that period they were taught at home the great lessons of obedience and frugality. Afterward, under public masters.
They were tanght to despise equally danger and pain. To shrink under the stroke of punishment was a suthcient reason for having that punishment redoubled. Their very sports and amusements were such is are fitted to promote a strength of constitution and vigor and agility of body. The athletic exercises were prescribed alike for both sexes, is the bodily vigor of the mother is essential to that of her offspring. To run, to swim, to wrestle, to hunt, were the constant excreise or the youth. With regard to the eulture of the mind, the Spartan diseipline ndmitted none of those studies which tend to refine or embellish the understanding. But the cluties of religion, the inviolable bond of a promise, the sacred obligation of an oath, the respect due to parents, the reverence for old age, the strictest obedience to the laws, and, nbove all, the love of their eountry, the noble flame of patriotism, were early and assidmously inculcated. - TYTLER's IIIST., Book 1, (li. 9.
1818. EDUCATION, Religious. Napoleon $I$. Though not extablished in the belief that Christianity was of divine origin, he ever cherished a profound reverence for the religion of the Bi ble.

When the schedule of study for Madame Campan's female school was presented to him, he found asone regulation, "The young ladies shall attend prayers tucice a week." It immediately erased with his pen the words "twice a week," and substituted "Every daty." - Abbott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 32.
1819. - Westey's. [The home in which John Wesley was reared was a model Christian hooschold, is sancture of tomestic and Christime virtues.] Ten of the children attained adalt years; all these hecame devoted Christians, and every one of them "died in the Lord."-Stbevens' Methodism, vol. 1, p. 58.
1820. EDUCATTON, Saorifioes for. Mother's. " My father," thus marates Dr. Martin Luther, " was a poor miner. My mother gathered wood und earried it home on her bnek, in order that her children might be educnted. Both toiled slavishly for our sakes. In these days people would not do so." But after a little while they reached more comfortable circumstances. lein's Lutner, ch. 2, p. 20.
1821. EDUCATION and the State. Alexauler. [After the conquest of Persias Alexauder the Great aecommodated himself] to the mamers of the Asiaties, and at the smme time persuaded them to adopt some of the Macedonian fashions; Sor, by a mixture of both, he thought a mion might he promoted much better thun hy force, and his authority malntained when he was nt a distance. For the same reason he elected thirty thousind hoys, and gave them masters to instruct them in the Grecian literature, ns well as to train them to arms in the Macedonian man-her.-Plutahcifs Alexander.
1822. EDUCATION, State. Spertan. The Spartan childsen were not . . . under thtors purchased or hired with money, nor were the pmrents at liberty to educate them as they pleased ; hot as soon as they were seven years old Lycurgus ordered them to be enrolled in companies, where they were all kept under the same order and discipline, and had their exerelses and recreations in common. He who showed the most conduct and courage among them was made captain of the conpany. The rest kept their eyes upon him, obeyed his orders, and bore with patience the punishment he intlicted ; so that their whole education was an exercise of obedience. ... As for learning, they had just whet was absolutely necessary. All the rest of their education was calculated to make them subject to command, to endure laber, to fight and conquer. They added, therefore, to their diseipline. as they advanced in age: cutting their hair very close, making them go barefoot, and play, for the most part, quite naked. At twelve years of age their under garment was tuken away, and but one upper onc a year nllowed them. IIence they were necessarily dirty in their persons, and not indulged the great favor of baths and oils, except on some particular days of the year. They slept in companies, on beds made of the tops of reeds, which they gathered with their own hands, without knives, and brought from the banks of the Eurotas. In winter they were permitted to add a little thistle-down, as that seemed to have some warmth in it. - Pletarcu's Lycurges.
1823. EDUCATION substituted. Bunyan. IIe had studied no great model of composition, with the exception-an important exception un-doubtedly-of our noble translation of the Bible. His spelling was bad. He frequently transgressed the rules of grammar. Yet the native force of genius, and his experimental knowledge of all the religious passions, from despair to cestasy,
amply supplied in him the want of learning. His rude oratory roused and molted hearers who listened without interest to the labored discourses of great logticians and Hebraists.--Macaulay's Exa., ch. 7, 1. 209.
1824. EDUCATION suspected. By Jesuits. The opposition of the Protestant mind of the latter yenrs of the sevententi century to the secular tenching of the Jesuits was matural and inevitable. No consideration of their ablility as teachers could disarm the suspicion that they sought to make converts, under the guise of uffording instruction.-KNumrs Eva., vol. 4, ch. 25, p. 410.
1825. EDUCATION, Tax for. Hurvard L゙niversity. Once at least eve:y family in ench of the colonies gave to the college at chambridge iwelve pence, or a peek of corn, or its value in madulterated wompompenge, while the maristrates and wealthier men were profuse in their liberality.-Bancmoft's U. S., vol. 1, ch. 10.
1826. EDUCATION, Trials in. Semuel Johnson. II is debts in coilege, thongh not great, were increasing; and hifs semuty remithances from Lichtield, which had all along heen made with great diflleulty, could be supplied no longer, his father having fullen into a state of insol. vency. Compelled, therefore, hy irresistible necessity, he left the college inautumn, 1731, without a degree, having been in memher of it little more than three years.-Boswelh's Jonnson, D. 15.
1827. EdUCATION, Varied. Military. [The training of the Romm soldiers] comprehended whatever could udd strength to the body, activity to the limbs, or grace to the motions. The soldiers were diligently instructed to mareh, to rum, to leap, to swim, to carry heavy burdens, to landle every species of arms that was used either for offence or for defence, either in distant engagement or in a closer onset ; to form a variety of evolutions; and to move to the sound of flutes in the Pyrrhic or martial dance.-Gımbon's Rоме, ch. 1, p. 13.
1828. EDUCATION, Wealth for. Comper Institute. Believing, us few, very few, rich men do, that his wenlh was a sacred trust to be used for the henefit of his fellew-creatures, Mr. Cooper gave not merely of his money, but his life thenceforth, and nnxions thought to the huidding up and maintenance of the Cooper Union for the advancement of science tandart. . . . The alvance. ment of science and urt is well enough ; but to teach, without one cent of charge, forty thousand men and women to carn a good living at skilled trades; to cultivate, without money and withont price, the hands and brains of scores of thousands so that they may advance themselves in the wordd, and to exalt, mentally, morally, and physically, the poor and fricudless, are far nobler objects. [Quoted from the New York Merald.]Lester's Llfe of l'eter Coopfr, p. 40.
1829. EfFEMINACY, Royal. Roman Einperor Elagabalus. As the attention of the new emperor was diverted by the most trifling amusements, he wasted many months in his luxurious progress from Syria to Italy, passed at Nicomedia his first winter after his victory, and deferred till the onsuing summer lis triumphal entry into the capital. $\AA$ faithful picture, however, which
preceded his arrival, and whs placed by his immedlate order over the altar of Victory in the senate house, conveyed to the IRomans the just but unworthy resemblance of his person and manners. He was drawn in his sacerdotal robes of silk and gold, after the loose, flowing fashlon of the Medes and Phonicinns; his head was covered with a lofty tiarn, his numerous collars and brucelets were alorned with gems of an inestimable value. His eyebrows were tinged with black, and his eheeks painted with an artificial red and white. The grave senntors confessed with in sigh that, after having long experienced the stern tyranny of their own countrymen, Rome was at length humbled beneatl the effeminate luxury of Oriental despotism,-Gibmon's Rones, ch. 6, p. 170.
1830. EFFORT, Misdirected. Gullicnus. [The Emperor Gallienus was celebrated for his dobanchery.] In every art that he uttempted his lively genius enabled him to suceced ; and as his genius was destitute of judgment, lie attempted every art, except the important ones of war and government. He was a master of several curious but useless sciences, a rendy orator, an elegant poet, a skilful gardener, an excellent cook, and most contemptible prince. -Ginuos's IRome, ch. 10, p. 320.
1831. EFFORT, Useless, Frederick the Greut. Dazzled by hope . . . Frederick went forth [against the Austrian commander], and attempted to storm his intrenchments on the heights of Colin. His brave battalions were repelled with disastrous loss. Left almost unattended, as he gazed at the spectacle, "Will you carry the buttery alone ?" demanded one of his lieutenants; on which the hero rode calmly toward the left wing, and ordered a retreat.-Bancrofr's U. S., voi. 4 , ch. 12.
1832. EGOTIBM of Caste. Byron. On leaving college, he again resided with his mother, whose furious temper age had not subdued. In her paroxysms of anger, she would throw at him the poker and tongs, and not unfrequently he had to fly from the house before her. At the age of nineteen his first volume of verses appeared, entitled, "Hours of Idleness. A Series of Poems. original and translated. By George GordonLord Byron-a minor. New York, 1807."-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 293.
1833. EGOTISM, Characteristic. President Jolhn Addams. [lIIe wrote his wife of his inuugural uddress.] I had not slept well the night brefore, and did not sleep well the night after. I was unwell, and did not know whether I should get through or not. I did, however. How the business was received, I know not, only I have reen told that Mason, the treaty-publisher, snid we should lose nothing by the change, for he never heard such a speech in public in his life. All agree that, taken altogether, it was the sub) limest thing ever exhibited in America.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 194.
1834. EGOTISM, Contrast in. Cipsar-Cicero. Like all reul great men, he rarely speaks of himself. He tells us little or nothing of his own feelings or his own purposes. Cicero never forgets his individuality. In every line that he wrote Cicero was attitudinizing for posterity, or reflecting on the effeet of his conduct upon his interests
or his reputation. Cessar is lost in his work; his persounlity is scarcely more visilble than Shakespeare's.-Fuoude's Cexan, ch. 14.
1835. EGOTIsM of Genins. Cliver Goldsmith. When necompanying two benutiful young ladies with their mother on a tour in France, he was seriously angry that more attention was paid to them than to him; and once at the exhibition of the Fantoceini in London, when those whosat next him observed with what dexterity a puppet was made to toss n pike, he could not bear that it should have such praise, and exchnimed, with some warmth, " Pshaw I I can do it better myself." Note.-IIe went home with Mr. Burke to supper, and luroke his shin by attempting to exhibit to the company how much better he could jumnover a stick thun the puppets.-Boswela's Tollnson, p. 114.
1836. EGOTISM, Royal. James II. [James had personal merits,] but his personal merits were as fuel to nourish the fire of his intense egotism. Every action of his life had reference to his personality. James, the king, was the one power in the State which was to counterbalance every other power.-Kniont's Eng., vol. 4, ch. 25, p. 402.
1837. ELECTION, A close. John Adams. President Washington had monounced his intention to retire. The withdruwul of that august and commanding name the w the e rat prize open to competition, and al the passions of party were enlisted in the strife. The Federnl candidates were Adams and Pinckney ; the Republican, Jefferson and Burr. After a very animated contest, John Adams was elected to the Presidency by a majority of one electoral vote ; and Jefferson, huving received next to the higliest number, was elected vice-president. Neither party, therefore, had won a complete triumph; for, though the Federalists elected their president, the Republicans were partially consoled by placing their favorite in the second office.-CYclopedia of Biog., p. 191.
1838. ELECTION, Coercion in. Samuel Johnson. He observed that " the statutes against bribery were intended to prevent upstarts with money from getting into Parliament;" adding, that "if he were a gentleman of landed property, he would turn out all his tenants who did not $\because$, for the "andidate whom he supported." $I^{\prime}$ : TON: "Would not that, sir, be checking freedom of election ?" Joinson : "Sir, t:e . . . does not mean that the privilege of voting sioun! be independent of old family interest ; of the permanent property of the country." - Boswell's Joinnson, p. 244.
1839. ELECTION expenses. Treatina. Evelyn luments that so many from the country came in to vote for his brother as knight for the shire of Surrey, "that I believe they ate und drank him out near to $£ 2000$, by a most abominnble custom."-Knioit's Eng., vol. 4, ch. 21, p. 341.
1840. ELECTION frustrated. John Hovard. In 1774 the liberal party in Bedfordshire nominated him for Parliament, and, after a most severe contest, he was elected by a small majnrity. The "issue" in this election was, whethar the king and Lord North should be sustained in their Anerican policy ; and the election of Howard was, therefore, a defent for the administration.

The ministry, however, succeeded in finding a pretext for annulling the clection. Some of Howard's votes were declared illegal-enongh to give the seat to a tory. The loss of a seat in Parliument was not much regretted by him for his own sake, but he felt acutely the wrong done to the great and putriotic party which hud clected lim. "I was a viet'a of the ministry," he wrote, after learning ...e result of the struggle. "Most surely I should not have fullen in with all their severe measures relative to the Americans, and my constant decharation that not one emolument of five shillings, were I in Parliament, would I ever accept of, marked me out ns an object of their aversion."- Cycloremia of Biog., p. 47.
1841. ELECTION of Grace. Cromirell. [On his death-hed.] "It is terrible, yea, it is very terrible," he muttered three times in succession," to fall into the hands of the living God !" "Do you think," suid he to his claplain, "thut a man who has once been in a state of grace can ever perish eternally ?" "No," replied the chaphin, "where is no possibility of such a relapse." "Then I mm safe," replied Cromwell; "for at one time I am confident that I was chosen." All his inquiries tended toward futurity ; none bore reference to the present life. "I am the most insignificant of niortals," continued he after a momentary lapse; "but I have loved God, praised be IIIs mame, or, rather, I am beloved by IIIm !"-Lasiartine's Cromwelh, p. 78.
1842. ELECTION resented. Reign of James II. [The fellows of Magdaten College refused to elect as president the infamous Anthony Farmer, whom the king urged.] Early in June the fellows were cited to appear before the High Commission at Whitehall. Five of them, deputed by the rest, obeyed the summons. Jeffreys treated them after his usual fashion. When one of them, a grave doctor named Fairfax, hinted some doubts as to the validity of the commission, the chancellor began to roar like a wild beast. "Who is this man? What commission has he to be impudent here? Seize him. Put him into a dark room. What does he do without a keeper? He is under my care as a lunatic. I wonder that nobody has applied to me for the custorly of him." But when this storm had spent its force, and the depositions concerning the moral character of the king's nomince hat been read, none of the commisioners had the front to pronounce that such a man could properly be made the head of a great college. [See more at No. 2891.]--Macaulay's Eiva., ch. 8, p. 269.
1843. ELECTION, A scandalous. Jemes $I T$. [He sought to complete the religious revolution of England by securing a Roman Catholic successlon to the throne.] By corruption, by intimidation, by violent exertions of prerogative, by fraudulent distortions of law, [he sought] an assembly which might call itself a Purliament, and might be willing to register any edict of the sovereign. Returning officers must be appointed who would avail themselves of the slightest pretence to declare the king's friends duly elected. Every placeman, from the highest to the lowest, must be made to understand that, if he wished to retain his office, he must, at this conjuncture, support the throne by his vote and interest. The High Commission, meanwhile, would keep its
eye on the clergy. The boroughe which hand just been remodelled to serve one turn might be: remorlelled uguin to serve another. By such means the king hoped to obtnin a majority in the House of Commons. [Sec No. 1850.]-iliacaulay's Eve., ch. 8, p. 292.
1844. ELECTION, A "tle." Jefferson-Bure. The Democratic party trinupherd in 1801, and that trimmph placed Thomas Jefferson in the Presidential chair. But there was a "tie" between Thomus Jefferson and Aaron Burr, ench of them having received seventy-three electoral votes. Not that any single voter hat expected or desired the elevation of Aaron Burr to the first oflice. The difticulty arose from the law, which provided that the person receiving the greatest number of electornl votes should be President, and that the person who received the mumber next to the lighest should be the Vire-President. Jefferson and Burr were the Republicmn eandidates for President and Vice-President, and as each chanced to receive the sume number of electoral votes, neither of them was elerted to either offlee, and the choice devolved upon the Iouse of Representatives. - Crclopedia of Biod., p. 350.
1845. ELECTION, A timely. Rex. Robert Nercton. That Culvinism was not very dark or sulphurous seems to be shown from his repeating with gusto the saying of one of the old women of Olncy when some preacher dwelt on the doctrine of predestination-" Ah, I have long settled that point ; for if God had not cliosen nie before I was born, I am sure He would have seen nothing to have chosen me for afterwird !"Smiti's Cowpen, ch. 3.
1846. ELECTION, Unanimous. WTashington. The first Wednesday of January, 1789 , was named as the time for the election of a chief magistrate. The people had but one voice as to the man that should be honored with that trust. Early in April the ballots of the electors were counted in the presence of Congress, and George Washington was unanimously chosen President and John Adams Vice-President of the United States.-Ridpati's U. S., ch. 45, p. 362. Not only was every electoral vote cast for General Washington, but, so far as is known, he was the choice of every individual voter in every State of the Union.-James Parton, Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 16.
1847. ELECTION, Unique. Sparten. The manner of 1 - section was this: When the people were ass .abled, some persons appointed for the purpose were shut up in a room near the place, where they could neither see nor be seen, and only hear the shouts of the constituents; for by them they decided this and most other affairs. Ench candidate walked silently through the assembly, one after another, according to lot. Those that were shut up had writing-tables, in which they set down in different columns the number and loudness of the shouts, without knowing who they were for; only they marked them as first, second, third, and so on, according to the number of the competitors. He that hail the most and loudest acclamations was declared duly elected.-Plutarch's Lycurgus.
1848. - Captain John Smith. [Three of the five Virginia councilmen attempted to de-
sert the colony, and were ranght und imponebed and removed.] Only Martin amd Smith now remoined; the former elected the latter president of Virgrinia! It wus a forlorn piece of business, but very necessury for the pmblic gool.-R(1)ratif's U. S., (fl. 9, 1). 97.
18.19. ELECTION, Vociferous. Eirteror $I^{\prime}$ mm$p e y$. 'lhe mob was packed so thick that the house-tops were coverel. A yell rose from tens of thousimals of throats, so piereing that it was suid a crow flying over the Forunn dropped dend at the sound of it. The old patrician Catulus tried to spenk, but the people would not hear him. The vote passed by acclamation, und l'ompey was for three years sovereign of the Roman world.-Fitoude's C.esar, eh. 10.

1\$50. ELECTIONS, Farcical. Reign of James II. [He failed to secure a parked l'arliament, by which he hoped to destroy the extablished chureh.] There was . . . only one way in which they could hope to effect their object. Ther charters of the boroughs must he resumed, ant other charters must be granted contining the elective tranchise to very small constituent bodies appointed by the sovercign. The judges thensselves were unensy. They represented that what they were required to do was in direct opposition to the planest principles of law and justice ; but all remonstrance was vain. The boroughs were commanded to surrender their charters. Few complied; and the course which the king took with those few did not encourage others to trust him. In several towns the right of voting was taken away from the commonalty, and given to a very small number of persons, who were required to bind themselves by onth to support the candidates recommended by the government. At Tewkesbury, for example, the franchise was confined to thirteen persons. Yet even this number was too large. Hatred and fear had spread so widely through the community that it was scarcely possible to bring together, in any town, by any process of packing, thirteen men on whom the court could absolutely depend. It was rumored that the majority of the new constituent body of Tewkesbury was animated by the same sentiment which was general throughout the mation, and would, when the decisive day should arrive, send true Protestants to Parliament. The regulators, in great wrath, threatened to reduce the number of electors to three. -Macaliday's Eng., ch. 8, p. 311.
1851. ELECTIONS, Free. William of Orange. [IIe orderedelections formembersof Parliament.] The prince gave strict orders that no person in the public service should, on this occasion, practise those arts which had brought so much obioquy on the late government. He especinlly directed that no soldiers should be suffered to appear in any town where an election was groing on. -Macaulay's Eno., eh. 10, p. 559.
1852. ELECTIGNS, Venal. Parliament. A.d. 1768. [leign of George 1II.] Boroughs were sold openly, and votes purchased at advanced prices. The market value of a scat in Parliament was $£ 4000$; at which rate the whole venal House would have been bought for not much over $£ 2,000,000$, sterling, and a majority for not much over $£ 1,000,000$. Yet in some places a contest cost the candidates $£ 20,000$ or $£ 30,000$ apiece, and it was affirmed that in Cumber.
land one person lavished $\mathbf{x 1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$. [lt was the last Purlinment] which ever legislated for Amer-ich.-Bancuofr's U. S., vol. 6, ch. 33.
1858. ELECTRICITY, Light of. Columbus. [On his second voyuge,] toward the latter part of October, they hud in the night a gust of heavy rain, necompanied by the severe thunder und lightuing of the tropics. It lasted for four hours, and they eonsidured thenselves in much peril, until they beheld severnl of those lambent flumes playing ubout the tops of the masts, and gliding thong the rigging, which have always been objects of superstitious funcies umong suilors. Fernando Columbus mak s remarks on them strongly chametaristie of the age in which he lived. "On the same Saturday, in the night, was seen St. Pimo, with seven lighted tupers at the topmust : there wis much rinin mad great thunder; I memn to say, that those lights were seen, which mariners aftirm to be the boly of St. Elmo, on beholding which they chant litanies and orisons, lookling it for certnin that in the tempest in whieh he nppears no one is in danger."-l Rving's Columbut, Book 6, ch. 1.
1854. ELOQUENCE of Action. Famuel Johnson. At Mr. Thrale's in the evening, he repented his usual paradoxical declamation against action in public spenking. "Action can have no effect upon rensonable minds. It may augment noise, but it never can enforce arguinent. If you speak to a dog, you use action; you hold up, your humd thas, because lie is a brute; and in proportion as men are renoved from brutes, action will have the less influence upon them." Mns. TinRale : "What then, sir, becomes of Demosthenes' saying, 'Action, action, action'?" Joirnson : "Demosthenes, madam, spoke to an assembly of brutes; 10 n barbarous people."Boswell's Jolinson, p. 204.
1855. ELOQUENCE of Facts. Appius Claudius. [IIe was a tyrannical consul, und sought to suj[ress the plebeians.] ln the midst of the public assembly, a veneroble figure, hoary with age, pale and emacinted, his countenance furrowed with anguish, and his whole uppearance expressive of misery and calamity, stood up before the tribunal of the consuls, and prayed aloud for merey against the oppression of an inhuman creditor. Disfigured us he was, hiscountenance was known, and many remembered to lave seen him in the wars, where he fought with great courage, und had received many honorable wounds in the service of his country. He told his story with affecting simplicity. The enemy, in un incursion, had ravared his little farm, and set fire to his cottage. Bereft of subsistence, he had borrowed, to sujpport life, a small sum from one of the rich citizens; the interest lad accumulated, and being quite unable to discharge the debt, he liad delivered himself, with two of his children, into bondage. In this situntion he affirmed that his merciless creditor had treated him as the worst of malefactors ; and throwing aside his garment, he showed his back all covered with blood from the recent strokes of the whip. This miserable sight roused the populace to the highest pitch of fury. They rushed upon the consul's tribunal ; and Appius would have been torn to pieces had not the lictors cleared for lim a passage and carried lim off to a place of safety.-Tythen's IIIst., Book 3, cl. 3.
1856. ELOQUENCE, Fear of. Demonthenes. It was in a similur struin of glowing cloguence that Demosthenes roused the torpid spirits of his crountrymen to a vigorons effort to preserve their independence against the designs of this at ful and ambitious prinee; and philip had just reason to siny that he wiss hiore afridid of that mum than of all the fleets and armies of the Athenins. It was highly, therefore to the honor of the Athenians thit they listened to the coumsels of this excellent orator, and, however unequal to the contest, determined that they would dearly sell their free-dom.-'Tytleir's Jlist., Book 2 , ch. 3.
1857. ELOQUENCE, Necessary. Lomame. It mast not appear extraordinary that this mode of edacation should have heen common to all the young patricians, whether their inclimation led them to the eamp or to the har; for asevery eitizen of Rome was a lranch of its legishative system, the profession of arms became no apology for the want of that ubility of maintaining the rights of the State in the assemblies of the people, which was equmlly necessary with the capacity of defonding them in the tield. If a public ollicer was necused, it whs reckoned shmmeful if he could not himself give annecount of his conduct, and plead his own cause. A semator who could not support his opinion by the ingenuity of argument or forec of elouluenee was an object of contempt to the people.- 'TyTien's Hist., Book 4, ch. 3.
1858. ELOPEMENT, Royal. Beruty. Dming a visit which he paid at 'rours to Foulyues le Rechin, Comet of Anjor, the king conceived a violent passion for Bertrade de Montfort, the Connt's wife, reputed the most heautiful womun in the kingrlom. The countess, who had married her hasband not from affection, but for the sake of his rank and power, was casily persuaded to elope from him und to join [King] Philip at Orleans.-Students' F'rance, ch. 7 , § 14.
1859. EmANCIPATION advocated. Musimehusetts. Massachasetts, where the tirst planters assumed to themselves " $n$ right to treat the Indians on the foot of Canaanites or Amalekites," always opposel the introduction of slaves from abroad; ind in 1701 the town of Boston instructed its representatives " to put a period to negroes being slaves."-Banchoft's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 24.
1860. EMBARRASSMENT in Public. Bishop Reberts [was reared on the Western frontier, and in early life was grently embarrassed when in public, owing to a constitutional diffldence]. For a long time after his appointment as classleader among his rustic neighbors, he could not assume couriuge enough to address them individually, and it became necessary to supersede him hy nnother leader until he conguered his timidity. In his first attempt at public exhortation he suddenly sat down, appalled at the intent look of a good man, whose favorable interest he took for disapprobation. At another time, when he was expected to exhort, he was so almrmed ns to retire in agony and conceal himself in a larn. In the third nttempt he proceeded some time with good effect, but fearing he had made a blunder, stopped short in confusion.-Stevens' M. E. Ciruris, vol. 4, p. 89.
1861. EMBLEM, significant. Wolf. [Among the early Turks] the emperor's throne was turned toward the cast, and a golden wolf on the top, of a spener sremed to gumed the entrmare of his tent.-Ghuos's lowe, ch. 42, p. 202.
1862. EMERGENCY, Deliverance in, Hilliam. Prine of Oranfe. [ Luvasion of Enghand.] Torhay was the phace where the prince intended to lamb. But the morning of Monday, the 5th of November, was laty: The pilot of the 13 rill could not discern the set-marks, nud carried the: tlece too far to the west. The danger was great. To return in the fice of the wind was impossible. Plymonth was the next port ; but at Plymouth a garrison had been posied under the: command of Lord Buth. The handing might be: opposeal; nad arloek might produce serious conserpuences. There could be little doubt, more' over, that by this time the royal fleet had got out of the Thames, mad was hastening full sail down the Chmonel. Russell suw the whole extent of the peril, und exelaimed to Burnet, "You may go to prayers, doctor; all is over "" At that moment the wind changed; a soft breeze sprang up from the south; the mist dispersed ; the sum shone forth; and under the mild light of an autummi noon, the fleet turned lonek, phased round the lofty cape of Berry Ilead, und rode safe in the limbor of Tormay. [Sce more at No. 4j50.]-Micaulay's Eng., ch. 9. p. 445.
1863. Emigrants, City of. Nen York: New York was always a city of the world. Its setthers were relies of the first-fruits of the Reformation, chosen from the Belgic provincess and England, from France and Bohemin, and the Italian Alps.-B.ivemorr's U. S., vol. 2 , ch. 15.
1864. EMIGRANTS, Dangerous. Criminals. Thieves or homicides, the spendhaft or the fraudulent bankrupt, the debtors to justice or its vietims, prisoners rightfally or wrongfully detained, excepting only those nrrested for treason or counterfeiting money-these were to be the people by whom the colony (of New France) was, in part, to he established.
, During the winter one was hanged for theft; several were pat in irons, and " divers persons," as well men as women, were whipped.-Banchoft's Hist. of U. S., vol. 1, ch. 1 .
1865. EMIGRATION, Benefits of. Greekr. At all events, it is universally allowed that, from the period of those strangers settling among them, the Greeks assumed a new charicter, nnd exhilited in some respects the munners of a civilized nution. The dawnings of a national religion began to appear ; for the Titans were a religious people. They taught the savages to worship the Plicuician gods, Ouranos, Saturn, Japiter, ete., who were nothing more than deitied heroes; and by a progress of ideas not unnatural, this rude people confounded in after times those gods with the Titans who introdnced them.-TYTLen's Hist., Book 1, ch. 6.
1866. EMIGRATION, Military. Guths, The march of Theodoric must be considered as the emigration of an entire people; the wives and children of the Goths, their aged parents, and most precious effects were carefully transported; and some idea may be formed of the heavy baggage that now followed the camp, by the loss of two thousand wagons, which had been sus-
tained in a single netion ia the war of Epirus. For their subsistence the Goths depented on the magazines of corn, which was gromad in portable mills hy the hands of their women; on the milk and flesh of their tloeks and herds; on the casual prodice of the chase, and upon the contributions which they might impose on all who should presume to dispute the passage, or to refuse their friendly assistance.-Ginbon's Rome, ch. 39, p. 9.
1867. EMINENCE, Cowardly. Roman Eimyoror Homertus. The Emperor Ilonorins was distingrished, above his suthjects, by the preeminence of fear, as well as of rank. The pride and luxury lin whieh lae was educated hat not allowed him to saspect that there existed on the arth any power presimptuons enough to invarle the repose of the suctessor of Angustus. The arts of thattery eoncented the impending danger, till Ahric appronched the palace of Milan. [lloworius fled from Alarie, the king of the Vis-igoths.]-Giuhon's Rome, ch. 30, j. 201.
1868. EMINENCE by Worth. IVenry Wilson. On the 2,01 of November, $18 \%$, Viar-President Witson, whose health had been gradmally failing since his inaugration, sank under a stroke of paralysis, und died at Washington City. Like Roger Sherman, he had risen from the shoemaker's bruch to the highest honors of his comtry. Without the learning of Seward and Sum-ner-withont the diplomatie skill of the one or the oratorial fane of the other, he nevertheless possessed those great ahilities and sterliag merits which transmitted his mame in after times on the roll of patriot statesmen.-Rimpatirs U. S., ch. 68, p. 562.
1869. EMOTION, Overpowered by. Empress Jusephine. [The imperial family and most illustrions officers of the empire were assembled nt the Tuileries to reccive from Napoleon and Josephine the offleial announcement, from each, of their intended divoree.] Josephine, holding a paper in her hand, began to read. But her heart was broken with grief. Uncontrollable sobs choked her voice. She handed the paper to M. Reynaud, and burying her face in her hands, sank into achair. [In the paper she declared her sacrifice of personal happiness in the interest of the French people, who had no hope of an heir to the throne from the present union.]-Abisotr's Napoleon 13., vol. 2, ch. 10.
1870. EMOTIONS, Hidden. American Iudian. Ite has little tlexibility of features or transpareacy of skin, and therefore if he depiets his passions, it is by strong contortions, or the kindling of the cye, that seems ready to burst from its socket. Ife cannot blush; the movement of the blood does not visibly represent the movement of his affections... le cannot paint to the eye the emotions of moral sublimity.-Bancrofis Hist. L. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
1871. EMOTIONS from Success. Veirton. Newton comld, therefore, at onee pat his conjectwe to the test of arithmetic. lie could ascertain two things with the greatest exactuess: 1, how much foree was required to keep the moon in its orbit; and, 2, with how much foree the earth did attract the moon, supposing that the law of attraction, as established by Galileo, held goori. If these two calculations agreed, his con-
jerture was adiscovery. He tried them. They disl mot agree. Busy with other investigations, he laid aside this mquiry for nineteen years. He then lourned that he, in common with all the English astronomers, was in error as to the disthate of the moon from the earth. This error being porrected, he repented his enleulations. When be hal brought them so near to a conelision that he was all but sure of the truth of his theory, he hecome so agitated that he was unable to go on, and he was ohliged to ask $a$ frient to complete them. When they were brought to a close, lae saw that his youthful thought was indeed a sublime, demonstrated truth. Thas it was that the grant law of the attraction of gravitation was diseovered-the most hrilliant and valuable discovery ever arlieved by $a$ human mind.Cycloipeda of Blog., p. 2 ita .
1872. EMPLOYMENT, Agreeable. Audubon. One of the lappiest men, nad one of the most interesting characters we have lad in America, was Jolm James Aulubon, the celebrated painter and biographer of American hirds. He was one of the few mea whose pursuits were in perfect ancordance with his tastes and his talents.
Up with the dawn, and rambling ahout all day Up with the dawn, und rambling ahout all day, he was the happiest of men if he returned to his camp at evening carrying in his game-bag a new specimen with which to enrich his collection. Ite had no thought whatever of publishing his pictures. "It was no desire of glory," he assures us, " whieh led me into this exile; I wished only to enjoy nature."-Cycloredia of Bioo., p. 163.
1873. EMPLOYMENT, Humble. Washington. He became convinced of the defective nature of the working animals employed in the agriculture of the Southern States, and set about remedying the evil by the introluction of mules, . . . the mule being longer-lived, less liable to disease, requires less food, . . . more serviceable. . . . He received a present from the King of Spain of a jack and two jenuies. . . . The jack, called the Royal Gift, was sixteen hands high. . . . Lafayette sent out a jack and jennies from the island of Malta. [Washiugton bred ve:y superior mules from his coach mares.]-C'catis' Wasiington, vol. 1, ch. 22.
1874. EMPLOYMENT, Opportune. Stephen A. Douglas. In the autumn of the year 1833, at the town of Winchester, in Illinois, there was to be a great auction sule of property, which drew to the place a large concourse of people from the neighboring country. When the sale was about to begin, the antioneer was still unprovided with nelerk to enter the goods as they were sold. and he looked about for a person to perform that indispensable labor. At that moment he noticed on the outskirts of the crowd a pule, short, sicklylooking young man, with his coat upon his arm, appareatly about nineteen, a stranger in the vieinity, who looked as though lie might be able to write and keep accounts well enough for the purpose. Ite hailed him and offered him the place of clerk, at two dollars a day. It so happened that this young man was in very pressing need of employment, for he had recently arrived in the State, and having walked into Winchester that morning with all his worldly effects upon his person, including a few cents in his pocket -and but a few-he was anxious how he should
get throngh the werk. He had not a friend within a thousaud miles of the spot, mad hise entire property would not have brought under the hummer *5. He necepted the ellerkship, and monnted to his phace near the anctionerr.-(' r clopedia of Biot., p. 196.
1875. EMPLOYMENT refused. Olicer Gioldsmith. Ite apphied at one phace, we are told, for employment in the shop of a country apoliecary; but all his medical selence gathered in foretign unlversities could not gain him the management of a pestal and mortar. He even resortel, it is sinid, to the stage as a temporary expedient, and flgured in low comedy at a country town in Kent.-lavina's Goldsmitif, elh. 6, p. 52.
1876. EMPLOYMENT, Soeking. Joln Fitch. [The great inventor. His wife was a vixen mad uacadiurable.] Ilenceforth he was a wanderer. Trulging along the rond, he offered himself as $a$ farm-laborer ; bat was refused on account of his slender and weakly frume. Ife tried to enlist as a soldier, but could not for the same ranson. Ite roamed the comutry, clemuing clocks from house to house. At lingth, ufter many wanderings, he rearhed Trenton, where he lived awhile on three pence a day, making lrass buttons, and selling them aloutt the comatry. Having obtained a few shillings of his own, he invested them in the purchase of an old brass kettle, which he made up into buttons and sold to great alvantage.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 140.
1877. EMPLOYMENT, Unworthy. Roman Eimperor Honorius. Honorius was without passions, and consequently without talents; and lis feelle and languid disposition was alike incapable of discharging the duties of his rank, or of enjoying the pleasures of his age. In his early youth he made some progress in the exercises of riding and drawing the bow ; but he soon relinquished theye fatiguing occupations, and the amusement of feeding poultry becume the serious and daily care of the monarcls of the West, who resigned the reins of empire to the firm and skilful hand of his guardinu Stilicho. The experience of history will countenance the suspicion tuat a prince who was born in the purple received a worse education than the mennest peasant of his dominions; and that the ambitions minister sufferel lim to attain the age of manhood without attempting to excite lis courage or to enlighten lis understanding. . . The son of Theodosins passed the summer of his life, a captive in his palace, a stranger in his country, and the patient, slmost the indifferent, spectator of the ruin of the Western Empire, which was repeatedly attacked, and finally subverted, by the arins of the barbarinus. In the event ful history of a reign of twenty-cight years, it will seldom be necessary to mention the name of the emperor Honorius.-Ginbov's Rome, ch. 29, p. 188.
1878. Roman Emperor Theorlo. sius. The ample leisure which he aequirel by neglecting the essential duties of his high offlee was filled by idle amusements and unprofitable studies. Hunting was the only active pursnit that could tempt hin leyond the limits of the palace; but he most assiduously labored, sometimes by the light of a midnight lamp, in the mechanic occupations of painting and carving; and the elegance with which he trunseriled religious books entitled the Roman emperor to the singular epi-
thet of Calligraphes, or aftar writur, Srparnted from the worlil loy an limpenetrable veit, Theodo. shis trustul the persons whom he loved; he loved thoso who were neenstomed to amuse and flattur his fudolence; and as he never perused tho jujers that were presented for the royn signature, the arts of lnjustice the most repugnont to his character were fiequently perpetrated in hls hame.-Ginnov's lome, ch. 32, ]. 354.
1878. ENCOURAGEMENT, Timely. Luther: As hather was passing to the assembly room of the diet, in noted commander, George von Frundsberer, touched him on tho shoulder and suld, " Ify dear monk, thon art now about taking is step the like of which nelther I nor many a commander on the ha"dest-fought buttle-field has ever taken. If thou urt dght and sure of thy eanse, proceed in Goll's name, and be of good checer; God will not forsake thee."-lemin's I. ${ }^{-}$. THEN, ch. 9, 1. 85.
1880. $\qquad$ Columbus. [His crews threatened mutiny.] Fortumately the manifestations of the vieinity of lamd were sach on the lullowing day as no longer to admit a doubt. Busides a quanity of fresh weeds, such as grow ia rivers, they suw a green fish of a kitud which keeps about rocks ; then a brunch of thorn with lerries on it, und recently sepmated from the tree, flonted by thent ; then t'acy picked up a reed, it small board, and, above all, a staff artificially carvel. All gloom and mutiny now gave way to sunguine expectation; and throughout the day each one was eagerly on the wateh, in hopes of being the first to discover the long-sought-for land.-Ihving's Columbus, Book 3, ch. 4.
1891. ENCOURAGEMENT, Visionary. Columbus. He says, abont the festivnl of Christmas, when menneed by Indian war and domestic rebellion, when distrustful of those around him and apprehensive of disgrace at court, he sank for a time into complete despontency. In this hour of gloom, when abandoned to despair, he heard in the night a voice addressing him in words of comfort, "O man of little faith ! why art thou cast down? Fear nothing, I will provide for thee. The seven years of the term of gold are not expired ; in that, and in all other things, I will take care of thee." The seven years' term of gold here mentioned alludes to $n$ vow made by Columbus on discovering the New World, and recorded by him in a letter to the sovereigns, that within seven years he would furnish, from the profits of his discoveries, fifty thonsand foot and five thousand horse, for the delivernace of the holy sepulchre, and an additional force of like amount within five years afterward. The comforting assurance given him ly the voice was corroborated, he says, that very day, by intelligence receiverl of the diseovery of a large tract of country rich in mines. This imaginary promise of divine aid, thus mysteriously given, uppenred to him at present in still greater progress of fulfilinent. The troubles and dangers of the island had been succeeded by tranquillity.-Inving's Columbus, Book 12, ch. 7.
1882. END recorded, The. "Charter Oak," In 1686. . Andros was made roynl governor of New England. . . . On the day of his arrival [at IIurfforl] he invaded the provincial assembly while in session, seized the minutes, and wrote Fiais at the lootom of the page. He demanded
the immedinte surrouder of the colonalal rharter. Governor Treat phealed long nad enrnestly for the precions docmment. Audros was incxomble. The shades of evening fell. Joseph Wadsworth foumd in the gathering tharkness min opportunity to cone al the eherished purehment -uded which has made his name mod the name of a tree lmmortal. [The liberties of connerti rat were restormi two yenrs hater. J-Ramparis U. S., ch. 21, p. 191.
1848. ENDURANCE, German. Gineral lim. íl Morgon, [ol Revolutiomary fame, said:] $\boldsymbol{\Lambda s}_{4}$ to the inghting part of the mitter, the men of nll mations are pretty mondalike ; they theht as moch as they find unecessmry, mul mo more. But, sir, for the grand essential in the composition of the good soldier, give me the Dutehmin-he starves acell. -Custis' Wanimniton, vol. 1, ch. 12.
184.t. ENEMIES, Detraction of. "Adrocutu* rliaboli." In the Rommn Cuholic Chureh the person who shows canse against the canonization of one proposed for suinthood is calied adrocatus ditboli. IIe insists upon the weak points in the good man's or woman's life. Hence the nume is sometimes applied to all who delight in detracting from the characters of good men. Most men have their adroentus diaboli.-Amemcan Cycloremi. "Advocate."
1885. ENEMIES divided, Spaminh Armada. The Armadn luy off Calais, with its largest ships ranged outside, "like strong castles fearing no, assanlt, the lesser placed in the middle ward." The English ndminal rould not nttack them in their position without grent disadyantage, but on the night of the 29th he sent eight fire-ships among them, with nlmost equal effect to that of the fire-ships which the Greeks so often employeal agninst the Turkish fleets in their hate war of independence. The Spmiards cut their cables, and put to sen in confusion. One of the hurgest galensses ran foul of another vessel, and was strandel. The rest of the theet was sentered about on the Flemish const, and when the morning broke it was with ditliculty and lelny that they obeyed their ndmirn's sigual to range themselves romal him near Graveliness. Now was the golden opportunity for the English to nssuil them, and prevent them from ever letting loose Parma's flotitha ngainst Enghand, and nobly was that opportunity used. Drake and Fenner were the first English captains whontacked the unwieldy levintluns.-Decisive Batries, 冬 430 .
1886. ENEMIES neglected. Intimans. The shepherds were converted intor robbers ; the linuds of robbers were collected into an army of ronquerors; as fur as Ispahan and the Tigris, Persia was aftlieted by their predntory inroads: and the Turkmans were not inshamed or nfraid to measure their courage and numbers with the proudest sovereigns of $\Lambda$ sin. Massoud, the son and successor of Mahmud, had too long neglected the advice of his wisest Omrahs. "Your encmies," they repentedly urged, "were in their origin a swarm of nuts; they are now little snakes; and, unless they be instantly crushed, they will aequire the venom and magnitude of serpents."-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 57, p. 500.
1887. ENEMIES, Partiality to. Philip of Macedon. Scarcely was he sented on the tiarone, when he was attarked from every quarter. The Illy-
rimens and the liemmines made inronds upon his tirrlortes. Two rival princes, P'mesnins and Arginis, relations of the last monareh, disputend his itite, eurel chiming the soverelgnty for himsilf. The Thrarinns urmed for Punsmins, the Ahenhans for Argaris. Philip disarmed the Pironinns by brikes and promises. The Thanchns were wom by a similar poliny. Ite gained a vic:tory over the Athenimas, in which his rlval Ar-
 the secourity of his title to the throne, heatalacd with the prople of Athens the character of extrime moderation und generosity, by seuding back to thrir comentry, without ransom, all the prisoners he had taken in buttie. In this manner, by the most dexterous policy, he removed a purt of his enemids, that he might have the rest at his merey.-'Tytuen'sllint., Book D, ch. 3, p. 169.

18NR. ENEMY, Generons. I, uther. Miltitz [the Pope's nmbonssador] had mode an appointment to meet 'Tet\%el at Altenburg, in Snxony, to reprimand him for his excesses. But the latter, fearing the popular wrath, dill not dare to undertake the journey. After Miltit\% had concluded his conference with Lather, he went to Lejpsic. and meating Tetzel he miministered so severe in reproof that he sickened and diad of chagrin in a Dominican cloister, July 4, 1519. Luther wrote Tetzel a comforting letter during his sieknessan evidence of the nobility of soul and largeheartedness of the great Reformer.-Rein's LedTHER, cli. I, p. 50.
1889. ENEMY, Woapons from the. Rerolutionary Witr. [For Sumter's regiment in South Carolima] lmillets were cinst of pewter, collected from housekeepers. With searcely three romids of cartridges to a man, they could obtain no more but from their foes; and the arms of the dend and wounded in one engagement must 'quip them for mother.-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 10, ilh. 15.
1800. ENERGY complimented. Napoleon $I$. With such tremendons energy did he do this [nttack English nud Anstrinn nrmies], that he rereived from his antagonists the complimentary solriguct of the one handred thousend men. Wherever Napoleon made his appearance in the fich, his presence alone whs considered equal to that force.-Ahmott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 19.
1891. ENERGY, Expression of. General Grant. [At the battle of Fort Donelson, when rady for the fimal assault, General Buckner, the Confolerate commanler, proposed an armistice to settle terms of (apitulation.] Grunt wanted no armistier. Ife knew his alvantage ; . : he replied : " Fo terms but unconditional and immedinte surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediutely upon your rorks." [Buckner surrender-ed.]-IIeadiey's Grant, p. 68.
1892. ENERGY, Individual. Tribune Rienzi. Never perhnps has the energy and effect of a single mind been more remarkably felt than in the sudden though transient reformation of Rome ly the tribune Rienzl. A den of robbers was converted to the discipline of a camp or a convent ; patient to hear, swift to redress, inexorable to punish, his tribunal was nlways accessible to the poor and the stranger; nor could birth or dignity or the immunities of the Church protert the offender or his accomplices. The priv

Iloged houses, tha privato mandumries in IRome, on which no otllear of justice would presinno ta trespass, wero abolished; and ho uypled the tinber nand fron of thelr marriendes in the fortithenthons of the C'mitol. - Cimins'n Rosme, ch. \%o, 1. 477.

1*PB. ENERGY, Military. Empiome Trojun. Careless of the dillerence of sedenolss and of ell. mates, lae marched on font, and marchended, overo the suows of ('aledonin ntul the sultry phatus of Upper Eigypt ; nor was there a province of the empire which, in the course of hils reign, was not homored with the presence of the momirels. -Guhlos's lRombi, ch. 1, 1). 0.
189.1. ENERGY of Patriotiam. Israil I'utuam. A.1). 1775. On tho marning [followhing the tight at Concord) . . . Isruel l'utnam, . . . in leather firock und upron, was assisting hired men to buikd a stone wall on his furm, when ho heard the ery from lexington. Lemving them to continue their task, he set otr instantly for rouse the militia ollfcers of the nearest towns. On his return he fonmed humdreds who hand mostered nud chossen him their leader. Issuing orders for them to follow, he himself pushed forward, without rlangring the chareked shirt he land worn in the fied, und reached Cumbridge nt smarise,
Juving roble the same horse one hundred miles in elghteen hours.-I.avchor"'s U. S., vol. T, (1). 29.

1*DS. El.ERGY, Success by, Wolsey. ['Thomas Wolsey, ulterward tho great cordinal, was a priest at Magdalen College, umb subseduently Chmplain of Tenry VII.] Ilis promotion in that court arose out of his mpencity tos seize upon atlt nernsion for the display of renmarkuble energy. It is un attributo of genias thus to make its opportunities, white the ordinary mun pisses them liy. [Wolsey was sent ne a contidnatial messenger to the Emperor Maximilim, then in Flanders.] Having received his instructions from the king, he left Richmond nt noon, took the ferry-boat at Gravesend, went on with horses to 1)over, hud a quick passage to Cabais, discharged his commission to the emperor on the second night, travellen buek to Culnis the next dny, nul was again at Richmond on the forrth evening. This was an extrnordinary jouruey for those times. Presenting limself to the king on the following morning, he whs angrily asked why lie had not set forth on histravel. [IIenry presentad him with the dennery of Lincoln.]-K Nuart's ENG., vol. 2, ch. 16, p. 205.

189f. ENERGY, Surpassing. Mhhomet II. [To the unbossadors of Constuntine, who protested fgainst the ereetion of $n$ threatening fortress :] "ileturn and inform your king that the present Ottoman is far different from his predecessors ; that his resolutions surpass their wishes; and that he performs more than they conld resolve. Return in sufcty ; but the next who delivers in similar message may expect to be flayed nlive." After this declarntion Constnntine, the first of the Greeks in spirit us in rank, had determined to unsheatho the sword, and to resist the approach and establishment of the Turks on the Bosphorus. -Gibbon's IRome, ch. 68, p. 375.

189\%. ENGINEERS, Service of. War in Netherlands. When we contemplate [William, Prince of Orange] this feeble-lodied man, with the
most haroic spirit, one day in the tremehes, another day on horselnek from worning till night, . . We chn understanil the contilence he won; but while we adaire the persoverane of Whilimin and the modamed cournge of all tha traops of the allios, we must not forget that much of the surcerss was due to the selence of the anginerr, Corloorn, tho great rival of Vanbua. - TNiait's ENa., vol. 5, fli. la, p. 180.

180w. ENGRAVING invented, Mrzzotinto. It was lusented by the colebrated l'rinco Rupert. woin of the lilector l'alatine, ulsout the your 1650 ; Had the hint was conceived from observing this rifect of rast upon a soldicres fusil, ln envering the surface of the iron with inmamerable smali Inoles at regular distunces. Rujert, who was a grout mechaniend geniusamd virtuoso, concladed that a contrivamec might le fonnd to cover a phato of eopper with sucha a remular gromad ol holes so closely plerced ns to give a hlack imporession. which, if sernped away in proper parts, would leave the rest of the pmorer white; that thas light, aud shata might he us thacly blemeded, or us strongly dlathgnishod, ns by the pemeil in palating. Ile triol the experinumat hy means of nin indented sted roller, and it sucecorded to his wishes. $\Lambda$ cremaluted chlsel is now used tos make the rough gromed in place of the roller. This nrt has been brought to very high perfection. Its chmrncteristic is a soltuess eqjunl to that of the pencil, and it is therefore patticularly adnjeted to portruits; and nolling execpt tho power of colors con express flesh more nuturnlly, the flowing of hair, the folds of drupery, or tho reflection from polished surfaces. Its dlafect is, that where there is one great miss of slande in the picture it wants an outline to detach amb distinguish the different parts, which ure thus nlmost lost in one entireshade ; but in the blendlag of 'irht and shade there is no other mode of engrave that appronches to it in excellence. 'TYTten's IIIsT, Book 6, ch. 22.

1899, ENMITY, Persistent. Gato. [Cuto gave] a stronger instance of his enmity to Curthage ; he never gave his opinion in the Senate upon nny other point whatever withont mbling theso worls: "And my opinion is, that Ćn thingo should be destroyed." Seipio, summmed Nasica, made it a point to maintain the contrary, and conchuded nll his speeches thus: "And my opinion is, that Carthage should be left standing." Phevtareli.
1900. ENMITY, Race. Norma us. In no conntry has the eninity of race been carried further than in England. . . . Ilis ordinary form of indignant denial was, "Do you take me for an Englishman?" 'Tho descendant of such a gentleman one hundred years later was prond of the English name.-Macathay's Eno., ch. 1, 1. 15.
1901. ENTERPRISE, Vast. Pucific lailroad. This vast enterprise was projected ns early as 1853 , but ten years elapsed before the work of construction netually begran. The first division extended from Omalia it Orden, . . a thousand and thirty-two miles; the western division, called the Central Pacifie, . .. from Ogden to San Francisco, a distance of eight hundred and eighty-two miles. On the 10th of May, 1869, the great work was completed.-RidPath's U. S., ch. 68, p. 553.
1802. ENTERTAINMENT, Gonlus for, Punlus Amilins. [After Panlus Amillus hud sulndued the Macedonlins, ho mude grent entertulunents. $]$ And he showed so just adisceriment lin the ordering, the plucing, and salutling of hls gnests, ind in distingulshing what degree of civility wis due Ho every min's rank nud funlity, thit the Croeks were numzed nt hifs knowledige of mintiors of mere pollenoss, nnd thint mald his grent nethons even trifles ald not escupo his nttontion, but were conducted wilh the grantest derorum. I'lint whileh afforded hime the highose sullafaction was, that, notwithstanding the magniticemere and vartety of his preparations, he himaself gave the grentest phensire to those lie intortalnod. And to those that expressed their momirnton of his mamgement on these ocensions, he sald that it regulred the smane genlits to druw up an army and to order an enterintmment ; that the one might be most formidnhle to the enemy, mel tho other most ngreenble to the compuit.-I Pbe 'raitein's Pavide Amililich.

190B. ENTHUSIASM, Patriotlc. "Imlepen. dence Ifill." All day long the old bellman of the Stite llonse had stood in the steeple, rendy to sonnd the note of freedon to the city und the untion. The hours went hy; the griny-haired vetemn In the belfry grew discoumged, and began to may, "They will never do it-they will never do lt" [i.e., sign the Deelmathon of American Independencel. Just then the lad who had heen stationed below rim ont and exelnimed, at the top of his voice, " Rlong I ring !" mol the aged pntriot dild ring as he never did before. . . . Fverywhere the decharation was recoived with enthasiastic: applane. - Ridpatio's U. S., ch. :39, p. 309.

1DO\&. ENTHUSIASM, Persistent. Lorel Nelson. [At the battle of Copenhagen, $18 t) 1$, Nelson was vice-admiral, and led the nttack ngainst the Danish fleet. By necident one fourth of the flect were unable to purticipate, and the battle became very destruetive. Admiral Parker, a conservative and aged oflleer, secing how little progress was made after three hours' corflict, rignalled the fleet to discontinue the engagement.] That sigmal was No. 39 . Nelson contimed to walk the deck, without nppenring to notice the signal. "Shall I repent it ?" snid the sigmal lieutenant. "No; acknowledge it." Ife turned to the captain: "Yon know, Foley, I have only one eye. I cru't see it," putting his glass to his blind eyo. "Nail my signnl for close nction to the mant," cried Nelson. [The buttle wasia success, and the Dunish flect destroyed. J-Kinuar's Eng., vol. 7, ch. 23, p. 404.
1805. ENTHUSIAgw for Philosophy. Arehimedes. It is relnted of him, that being perpetually charmed by a domestic siren-that is, his geometry, he neglected his ment and drink, and took no eare of his person; that he was often carried by force to the buths, and when there lie would ninke mathematical figures in the ashes, and with his finger draw lincs upon lis borly when it was anointed ; so much was he transported with intellectual delight, such an enthusiast in science. And though he wis the author of many curious and excellent discoveries, yet he is said to have desired lifs friends only to place on his tombstone a cylinder containing a sphere, and to set down the proportion which the contain-

Ing solid hernes to the contahed.- P'seranen's Malteritus.

1DOE. ENTHUSIASM, Romarkable. Jwan of Aro. She honestly leelieved herself inspifiel hy lonven, nind she finfused into others that belle.f. An enthusinst herself, she thlled a dispirlted seldlery und a dempulrlig people whth enthusinsm. The grent sereret of her sineeses was tho boldinens of hor nttucks. - Kinteitr's Eisu., vol. シ, elı. 4, 1). 87 .

190\%. ENTHUSIASM, A Solder's. Diftle of Mamasmas. | A Confederinte soldier, wombind lin tho bronst, was bring carriad oif the dield hy hly commanles. An ofllarer expressed his syumpithy.] "Yes, yes!" was his roply, "they havo dono for me now, but my father's there yet ! ournrmy is there yet! our eanse is there yet !" numl ralsling hlmself from the nrms of his companions, his fuce lighting up like a stubonn, he cried with nan conthasiasm l shall never forget, "nnd Liborty is there yet!" llis spmanoulle excrilon was too mach for hin! ; . . heswooned away.-
 1. 121 .
1808. ENTHUSIASTs, Gospel. Q"okrrs. George Fox did not fail by letter to cutceliso Innocent XI. Ploughmen und milkmaids, becoming finerant preachers, sommed the nlarm throughout the we rld, mind nppealed to the ronsciences of Puritans nud Coviliers, of the Popo and the Grina 'Turk, of the negro und the suvage. The plans of the Quakers designed no less thun the establishment of 11 universal religion; their nposiles monde their wny to lonne nad Jerusalem, to New England and Egypt ; and somo were even moved to go towari Chimand Japan. The rise of the people called Quakors is one of the memorable events in the history of man. It marks the moment when intellectual frecdom was chamed unconditionally by the peoplo as an finnlienmble birthright.-B.ancuorn's $\mathbf{L}$, 心., eh. 16 , vol. 2.
1809. ENVY rebuked, Olirer Goldsmith. Leon another occosion, when Goldemith confessed hinself to be of un envious disjosition, I contended with Johnson that we ought not to be nngry with him, le was so enndid in owning it. "Nay, sir," said Johnson, " we must be angry that a man has such a supernhumbance of an odious funlity thant he camnot keep it within his own brenst, but it boils over." In my opinion, however, Gohalsmith had not more of it than other people have, lut only talked of it freely.-Bosweia.'s Jolin. SON, P. 220 .
1910. ENVY of Reputation. Aristides. At the time that Aristides was hanished, when the people were inseribing the mmmes on the shells, it is reported that an illiterate hargher came up to Aristides, whom he took for some ordinary person, and giving him his shell, desired him to write Aristides upon it. The good man, surprised at the adventure, asked him whether Aristides hul ever injured him. "No," said he, " nor do I even know him ; but it vexes me to hear him everywhere called the Just." Aristides made no answer, but took the shell, and having written his own name upon it, returned it to the man. When he quitted Athens, he lifted up his hands toward Heaven, and, agreenbly to his character, made a prayer, very different from that of

Achlles-nmmely, that the people of Athens might never see the day whieh should force them to remember Arlathles.--Literaticios Aitstione.
1011. ENVY, Unhappiness of. Hency III. [After his vidory over the German maxillarien] the king returned to Paris, where he made his triumphal entry, . . . Dit fonmi, to his extreme mor tifleation, that the entire credit and glory of the campaign was assigned by the Parishans to thelr thlol, the Duke of Gulse. "Nand has slatn his thousumde," reted themultitude, "hat David him ten thonsump."-SteDen's' Fuance, ih. 1\%.

1914. EPIDEMIC, Dentructive. Firlin. [In 1818 the liridsh army In Indlaj was enamped in low ground, on the lanaks of a tributary of the human. The Indlan cholern morbos had ase cended the walley of the Ganges, and remblaing the emmp of the maln British nrmy destroyad, In a lithle more than a week, one tenth of the number there erowded together. - Knobures Enct., vol. 8, ch. 12, 1. 417.
1918. EPICURES, Reputed. Eing/ixh. ['The Engilsh people were called (phenes liy the imporerisheal Serots, who opposed the unlon of the two mations. They were salal to be] levoted to Dutch cablages and whenten bread, and despising bonast kate amil matmenl, - Knamir's Ena., vol. 5 , ch. 21, p. 32:
1914. EPISCOPACY, Flotitlous. Roman. [Reign of dames 11 . Adda, the 1'ope's numido in Einghand, hat, by athetion often used In the Church of Rome, been hately rabed to the eplscopal dignity without having the charge of any see. He was called Archbishop of Amasia, the birthphare of Mithridates, an ancient city of which all trace had long disappeared. - Ma. caulay's Ena., ch. 8, p. 240.
 fommer of Yale College.] Elihu Yale lived to the age of seventy-three years, dying in 1721, und was buried at Wrexum, In Wales. The epitapl: on his tombstone is still legible. After the date of his blth and denth these lines follow :
Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Africa travelled, and in Asia ween,
Where long he lived and thrived: at Lomilon, tenul.
Much good, some ill, he did ; so hope all's reven, And that his soul through merey's gone to heaven.
You that survive and read, take care
For this most certain exit to prepare ;
For only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.
-Cyclopedia of Brog., p. 594.
1816. EqUALITY, Religious. Mohammedan. One of the princes of Roman Syria, Djabalah, adopted the fuith of the conquerors. . . . Omar took him along with him, at the epoch of the pilgrimage, to accomplish the rites of Islamism at Medina. The Syrinn prince, arrayed in silkenapparel, and wearing a crown decked with priceless pearls-which resembled the car-drop of Maria, of which this princess had made a present to the temple of Mecea at the moment of her conver-sion-followed by magnificent horses of Nedjid, which his slaves were leading by the band, uccompanied Omar in his stations around the holy
edthe A Bedonin of the tribe of Fazara, who wis walking behbin hilin, trod on the tail of his cloak, and malo it fall from lis shomblers. Djabalah turned uromil angry, gave this man $n$ winju: and cout him on the fares. The Fearian chatame of Omar satisfactoon for thas ontrage: "Thant linst strleken hlm ?" naked the Klunlif of 1) jnbahah. "Yes," replicel the hater, " and hat for my veneration for the Kima, I woald have ilo. veln his lanal whith my sword." "Tlath avowent. the met," rejohed (omar ; "thom mant parchame then from the offended parly a desistane from the complatat." "And if 1 ann mavilliag to ino It $y$ ". "Than thon witt he subjere to the peratiy of retalintion. I wal oriler that thas Bedomian Natl strike thee upor the face, as thon hase witioken him." "But I nin aking, and he la but na ol, scure fallvidual." "Tho klug ne:d the" heygar are cumal before the Mussulaman iaw: thon hast. ovar him but the supertorlty of physionl lorre." "I had thought I would be still more homered In Islamism than in my former religion." "No more worls; sutisfy the pomplahant, is submit

1817. EQUALITY, Sentimental, Nifumien $l$. [He professerl to belicue in the nobility of merit and the equally of men. Darat soright Napoleon's sister (aroline for a bride. "Marat Murat l" sahal Napoleon, thonghtfully mid hevitatingly. "Ile is the son of man-kerper. In the elevated rank [of First Consul] to which I have uttalued, I cannot mix my hosid wifl his." [IIe afterwaril comsented as a matter of polley.] - Anhotres Napolgon 13., vol. 1, ch. 16 .
1818. EQUIVOCATION deolined. , John Muss. Hus,. . railed agaiust the eeclesiastionl hior. archy and the disorterly lives of the popes ami bishops. Ite was ritell to aplegor before the council of Constance, and was exmmiaed touching the most olnoxious passages of his writings. To deny the hierurchy, and to repronel the wonduct and morals of the bishops, were sutflecint crimes in the judgment of a eonncil of these hishops, and lluss was condemaed to be hur.: alive. He might have saved his life by simply deelaring that the alijured all his errors. Tho Emperor Sigismund, who wanted to save him, thus rensonch with him: "What harm can there be," sail he, "in any man decharing that he wh. jures his ctrors? I nm ready this moment to declare that I abjure all my errors; " lat John llass was too sincere to save his life by an elfuivocation, and he suffered death with heroic com-age.-Tythen's IIfat., Book 6, ch. 11 .
1919. EQUIVOCATION, Ingenious, Reign of Jomes II. [Willinm, Prince of Orange, issuet it manifesto announciag the invitation of the presates to an invision of Enghand.] Bishop) Compton was ealled into the royal closet and asked whether he believed that there was the slightest ground for the prince's nssertion. The bishop was in a strait, for be was himself one of the seven who had signed the invitation; and his conscience, not a very enlightened conscience, would not suffer him, it seems, to utter a direct falsehood. "Sir," he said, "I um quite contident that there is not one of my bretliren who is not as guiltless as myself in this matter." Tho equivocation was ingenious; but whether the difference between the sin of such an equivocation and the sin of a lie be worth any expense of

Ingemity may prerhips be doultend. The ktage
 wild: "lout I think it inceresmery thit yoms shonlal pmbitely nguinet your in the prineres derelaration." The bimbop sory maturally logegal that he might be allowed to remb the puper whith her was reymired th remtrallet; but the klige womld mot sutter him to lowkint It. (It another Intorview, / whon Gimpitoris lirus canm he pmrriol the question
 raviad. " I gate your Majouty my answor yono

1820. EQUIVOCATION, Oracular, Filf. ['onstanthe war "ppromehing the dity with "grent
 ed the slbyllowe books. The gumedians of these andelent orieles were as wall varsed hat the arte of this worlday they were fanorant of the sererete of fate; whd they returned him a very prodent an-
 secerere their reputation, whentever shomblat be the


IDRI. ERROR from Vastacss. Lirplorer. foreking atwertern passage from Vinrope to

 Brazil in the millite of beromber. Ite then stererol to the somth, bud, salinge close in shorer, lowked ont mindmaly to thil a lireak in the conthent whida wombldet him into the gremt oremo that washat the shores of Asia, mat encireleol the rioh ishande al' which he was lin guest. 'The larme month of the la llata lured him in at length. He entered it, but diseovering sonn that it was only a river, he dropped down the atresern, mad resimed his run mong the const, -


192ta ESCAPE by Bravery. Ihitle of Ihatings. [Williamble Nomanaliferserol his troops:] Thure will be no nately in asking guarter or in flght ; the linglish will mever love oreparen Norman. Frlons they were, and felons they are ; false they were, mal false they will be. Show mo veaknoss townrd them, for they will have no pity on yon; nether the cownid for romaing well, nor the holl man for smiting well, will he the better liked ly the English, nur will any he the more spared on either necomat. fon may tly to the sem, hat you can tly no farther ; you will thal nother ships nor bridge there; there will he bo sailors to receive yon; mat the English will wertake you there, nud shay you in your shame. More of you will die in light itan in battle. Then, us thight will mot serime yon, fight, nal you will compure.-Decratie Battheis, Ş 308.

194:2. ESCAPE diffloult. $I_{1}$ uthor. Luthor's friends, fearing that lee wonld not be permitted to depart from the city, provided for him a horse and an old companion at arms, and dismissed him at night through a seeret gate in the city walls. Thus he eseaped upon a bard-riding trotter, in his monk's cont, without boots or pants, spurs or sword, travelling about forty miles before he sought rest. When he dismounted at the inn at Monheim he could hardly stand, and for weariness fell down upon the straw.Jein's Luther, ch. 5, p. 5.0 .
1924. Estrangement, Connublai. William and Mary. A time would eome when the prin-
coms [Mary], who hat beet edncated oary b1 work embirondery, to play on the mpinet, nud to roud the Bible and the "Whole Dnty of Man," womlal he the chiof of atreat monarchy [the Eughishi), and womb hold the lablane of biarope. while her foril | Willinm, Prince of Orange, | unt: bitions, versad in affalrs, and leit on great entrpulises. would hold power only from lier lomimy and durlug her phomisere. . The Princens of Orange hal mot the falntest sumpicion of her hastand's Peolinge. Diar preereptor, Bishop Compton, had hastruided her carefally in rellg. lom, tud had espere hally gharded hor midndugainat
 Ioft her profomadly ggormit of the English comstilullin mal of har own pexition. She knew that hor marriage vow homal her to obley her hastmad; and it fuad never ocerored to har that the roblaton in whith they stoud to curch other might one diny be finverted. she had lerent nitue yours martion bufore she diseovered tho cmase of W'illam's diveontent : nor womld sho cover have lamed it from hamedf. In gemeral, his temper inelined him rather to broesl over hifs griofs than to ghe uttermace to them: nad in thas particular case his lipes wree mealed by a very matural dellaney. At length a empleto "xphanaton nod recomellintion ware hrought about by the ngency of (illbert Burnct.-NA. cantay's lina., ch. 7, p. 161.
1025. ETIQUETTE burdensome. lilinaril IV: [ fn 1.166 n I Bohenrinn nobleman mad satte were (entertained ly Elward IV.I I Inving heen frastad himesilf . . . he was comducted hato a costly ormamentel room, where the gueen was to dine. "The yuren sat dow 11 a gollem stool, mbine nt her talblo: and her sister stood far bulow her. 'r and the king's vhen the queen spoke to [them] they kneene sown every time before ber, nat remained kneeling until the fluern drank water. And inl hor landee and maids, und those who waited upon her, even grent lords, had to kneel while she was enther, whieh continued three hours. After dlimer there was dhneing. but the guepn continued sitting upon her stool, num her mother $k$ nelt before her."-Kniant's Ena., vol. D. ch. 11, p. 170.
1926. ETIQUETTE, Quentions of. Amerifor. In the tirst monthe of his udintinistration Wash: ington was much vexed about puestions of ceremany mad eticuette. How should he mpear in public? Jlow often? Whant kind of entertuinment should he give ? What title shombld he bear, and in what manar be introluced? . . . It, must not, on the one hand, demenn himself like a king, surromaded with peers and courtiers; mor, on the other hand, must he degrate his high olleo by such bunt democratic ceremonies ns would render himself ridiculous and the Presidency contempibible. In this embarrassment Wishington sought lhe advice of Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, and others. . . . Adams, in answer, would have much ceremony; Jefferson, none at nll. The letter said: " 1 hope that the terms Excel lency, IIonor, Worship, Esquire, and even Mr. shall shortly and forever disippear from among us." I Inmilton's reply favored a moderate and simple formality, and this view was adopted by Washington.-Ridpati's U. S., ch. 46, p. 365.
1927. ETIQUETTE, Restraints of. Princess Anie. The princess becme impatient of the re-
atrainta which ctiguette fimposend on her. She romild not lenar the wordis Madam nod Royal Ilighoens from (Sarmh Churehill) the lijes of one who was more to her than in sister. . . Arate was Mrs. Morley ; Lady (Churchill wan Mru. Frefomun: and moder thone childish names was carried on, during twenty yeurs, a eorrexpmodence

 1. 2: ZH .
 ry lace. Wishlugtoni . . "Firmi in wur, tiest in pence, und firat lit the hemers of his combrymen." -Cun'tia' Wamilinotos, vol. I, ch. 16.
1920. EVABION, Decoptivo. Ntmurl John. mon. [ILe wrote for the didweturer.] Johnsmin's naylog, "I have no part in the paper loeyond now nuld then $n$ motto," may meen laconsistent with his being the mithor of the papers marked $T$. But he had, at thile thene, written only ones munber ; und besides, even at any nfter beriod, ho might have used the same expression, consider$\operatorname{lng}$ It ny n point of honor not to own them; for Mre. Willims told mo lhat, "as he had girwn those ossays to Dr. Bathurst, who sold them at two guinems ench, he never would own them: may, he used to say he dld not arite them: but tho fuet was, that he dietatad them, while Inthurst wrote."-Bonwridis Jonnson, p. the.

10B0, EVABION, Legal. Rurerach. It is suid, that when the monlnessadors from Lacediemon came. to Athens [to arrange the terms of peace, they were deterred by a decree ugninst the Megarenslans, their enemiow]. Pericles pretended there was a law which forlade the taklag down uny thblet on whieh a derere of the people was written. "Then," naid I'olyarces, one of the nmbnasadors, " do not take it down, but turn the other side outward; there is no law ugninst that." Notwithstunding the plemsuntry of this naswer, lerricles relentel not in the leant.- l'autahen's Pehicheq.
19B1, EVIDENCE, Abundant. Impoasible. [Malomet was luelined to jeatonsy, yet hej published "taw of domestic peace, that no womm should be condemned unless four male witnesses had seen her in the aet of iudultery.-Gmmos's Romis, ch. 50, p. 150 .
1932. EVIDENCE, Circumstantial. Niro's persectution. When once the Christians were pointed ont to the popalar vengeance, many rensons would be uldaced to prove their connection with the conthgration. Tremples had perished -and were they not notorious anemins of the temples? Did not popular rumor charge them with nocturmal orgies and Thyestienn fensts? Suspicions of ineendiarism were sometimes bronght agninst Jews; but the Jows were not in the habit of talking, as these sectaries were, about a tire which should consume the world, and rejoieing in the prospect of that tiery consummation. Nay, more, when Pagans had bewailed the destriction of the elty and the loss of the anefent monuments of kone, had not these pernicioms people nsed mombighous langunge, as though they joyously recognized in these events the signs of a coming end ? Even when they tried to suppress all ontward tokens of exultation, fad they not listened to the fane and lamentations of their fellow-citizens wit's some sparkle in the
eyes, mud had they not maswared with somedhing
 D.sy, ch. 4, p. 3\%.

19:BE, EVIDENCE, Confloting. Vitpulion $I$. [After defenting the moblin the atreets of limis. it tisi-woman, of enormons rotundily of permon, exhorted themob, witl: the mont veliement voludility, not to dlaprerse, e "elthing, " Never mathi these coxcombs whin cpuldete on their mhomis. dars ; they care not if wo poor peoplenil starve, if they cun loit ferel well nud grow fitt !" Napoleon. whos was thiln anal mengre us a slandow, turned to her and maid: " laook Ht mer, my goned womun, and tell me which of us twos is the futter." 'Tho Amazon wascompletelydiseonecerte I hy this hapby repartere, and the crowd In gocil hamoor dise permed.-A miert's Naboh,eon 13., vol. I, ch. 3.

19:3.A. EVIDENCE, Conatruotivo. Tritel of Strufford. Never did an arralgned privoner reply with grenter majesty of innoserence than did Struford in his hast dafonce heforo his neensers and his klug. Neither Athens nor Rome records any incident of more trugic subllanty la tho united unnals. " 'rmible to thal la my conduet," said strufford tolols judgres, " migthlag to whileh might be upplided the mune or pmilshasent of trason, my conemben have invented, In dethane of all law, a chain of constructive and nceomaslative evidence, by which my netlons, allhough lunocent and huthble when taken reparately, vewed in this colle ered light, berome tronsonahle. It is hard to bequestioned on a law which cannot be shown. Where hath his tire hinh hid ${ }^{2}(1)$ many humlreds of years, without smoke to diseover ft, till it thas basses forth to consume mo and my children? It is better to be withont lawn altogether than to persumde ourselves that we lave laws ly which to regulateoner conduct, and to flad that they consist only in the ellmity and urbitrary will of our nceusers. If a man sails upon the Thames in alonat, und spolits himself upon an anchor, nud wo buoy be fonting to disenver it, he who owneth the inechor shatl make sutisfaction; lont if a buoy be set there. every one passeth it it his own peril. Now, whore is the mark, where the tokens upon this crime: to dechare it to be ligh treason? It has remained hidflen under the water; as haman prudenes or innocenee conld preserve we from the puin with which it mancers me. For two hundred and forty years cery speries of 1 remon has bern dethed, and during ilme long space of lime I anm the tirsi, I nm the only exception for whom the defluition has beon enlarged, that I may be anveloped in its meshes. "-Lamantintis Cnonwelt, p. 11.

1935, EVIDENCE, Convincing. Samur'Johnson. After we came out of the church, we stood talking for some time together of Bishop Berkeley's ingenious sophistry to prove the nonexistence of matter, and that everything th the universe is merely ideal. I oliserved, that though we are satisfied his doetrine is not true. it is impossible to refute it. I never shall forget the alacrity with which Johnson answered, striking his foot with mighty force against in large stone, till he rebounded from it, "I refute it thus."-Boswelle's Joinson, p. 131.
1036. EVIDENCE discredited. James $I T$. James informed this great nssembly [of notubles] that he thought it necessary to produce proofs
of the birth of his sin. The arts of bad men hud poisoned the publie mind to such an extent that very muny believed : !e Prince of Wales to be n supposititions child; but Providence hud grneionsly ordered things so thint scurcely uny prince had ever come into the word in the presence of so many witnesses. All who were present appared to be satisfled. The evidence was instantly published, und was allowed by jurlicious and impurtial persons to be decisive. IBut the judicious nre always a minority ; und scarcely anjonly was then impartial. The whole nation was convinced that nll sincere papists thonght it a duty to perjure themselves whenever they could, by projury, serve the interests of their ('hurch. Men who, having been bred Protestunts, had, for the sake of lucre, pretended to be converted to popery, were, If possible, less trustworthy even than sineere pmpists. The depositions of all who belonged to these two classes were therefore regrarded as mere nullities. - Macaclay's Eng., ch. 9, p. 434.

1937\%. EVIDENCE, External. Gnowtics. As the Christiun religion was received, at tirst, by many, from the conviction of its truth from external evidence, and without a due examination of its doctrines, it was not surprising that many who called thenselves Christians shouli retnin the doctrines of a prevailing philosophy to which they bave been acenstomed, and endeavor to accommorlate these to the system of revelation, which they found in the sacred volumes. Such, for example, were the Christian Gnosties, who intermixed the doctrines of the Oriental philosophy concerning the two separate principles, a good nnd un evil, with the precepts of Christianity, and almitted the authority of Zoronster, as an inspired personage, equally with that of Jewns Christ. Such likewise were the sect of the Ammonians, who vainly endeavored to reconcile together the opinions of all the different schools of tl.a pugun philosophy, and attempted, with yet greater absurdity, to accommodate all these to the doctrines of Christianity. From this confusion of the pagan philosophy with the plain and simple doctrines of the Christian religion, the Church, in this period of its infant state, suffered in a most essential manner. - Tythen's IIist., Book 5 , ch. 4.
1983. EVIDENCE of common Fame, Monmouth's Rebellion. The faet that Monmouth was in arms aguinst the government was so notorious that the bill of attainder became a law with only a fuint show of opposition from one or two peers, and has seldom been censured even by Whig historians: yet when we consider how important it is that legislative and judicial functions should be kept distinet, how inıportant it is that common fame, however strong and general, should not be received as a legn! proof of guilt, how important it is to maintain the rule that no man shal: be condemned to death without an opportumity of defending himself, and how easily and speedily breathes in great principles, when once mado, are widened, we shall probably be disposed to think that the course taken by the Parliament was open to some objection. Neither house had before it anything which even so corrupt a julge as Jeffreys could have directed a jury to eonsider as proof of Monmouth's crime. - Machulay's Eng., ch. 5, 1. 588.
1838. EVIDENCE, Foroed. Knights Templars. On the 13th of October, 1307, not only Du Moliy, but nll the Knights Templars throughout the realm of Frunce, were nrrested und thrown into prison; and Philip [IV.] proceeded in person to the vast fortress of the Temple at Paris, of which he took forclble possession. Certaln secret revelations had been made to the king by two renegrde niembers of the Order, who had been condemned for gross misconduct and imprisoned for life ; and the Templars were charged upon their testimony with the most monstrons crines, ineluding systematic blasplemy and impiety, shameless immorulity, and deliberate apostasy from the Christinn fulth. One hundred and forty of the prisoners were immediately examined before the Grand Inquisitor at Paris; and the severest tortures having been employed to extract eonfession, admissions were obtained which seemed to a grent extent to establish their guilt. -Students' Firance, eli. 9, § 19, p. 188.
1940. EVIDENCE, Impossible. Mutiny. In their secret conferences they extelaimed against him as a desperado, lent, in a mad phantasy, upon doing something extravagnne to render himself notorious. What were their sufferings und dangers to one evidently content to sucritice his own life for the chance of distinction? . . . As an effectund menns of preventing his complaints, they might throw him into the sea, and give out that he land fallen overboard while busy with his instruments contemplating the stars; a report which no one would have either the inclination or the means to controvert. Columbus was not ignorant of the mutirou ~ disposition of his crew, but he still maintained a serene and steady countennnce; soothing some with gentle words; endeavoring to stimulate the prlde or avarice of others, and openly menacing the refractory with signal punishment, should they do anything to impede the voyage. -Irving's Coínmbes, Book 3 , ch. 4.
1941. EVIDENCE, Indispntable. Coat of Mail. [In 1405 Archbishop Serope joined a rebellion against Henry IV. IIe was taken and beheaded. The pope claimed that the king had no jurisdiction over a prelate--that it was an offence agninst the Chureh, and he] issued a temporary sentence of excommunieation against all who had been concerned in his denth. There is a story [that Henry] charged a messenger to deliver the armor of the archbishop to the pope, with these words of the brathers of Joseph: " Lo! this we have found ; we know not whether it be thy son's coat or no."-Kniairt's Eng., vol. 2, eh. 3, p. 50.
1942. EVIDENCE, Inferential. Ciesar. [The young desperado Clodius evidently sought to corrupt the wife of Casar.] Ciesar . . . divorced Pompeia; yet, when called ns an evidence on the trial, he declared he knew nothing of what was alleged against Clodius [who was reputed to have injured her virtue]. As this declaration appeared some what strange, the accuser demanded why, if that was the case, he had divoreed his wife: "Beemuse," said he, "I would have" the chastity of my wife clear even of suspicion." - Plutairch's Cesare.
1943. EVIDENCE manufactured. Nicias. [The Athenim general] gave not only to those who deserved his bounty, but to such us might
be able to do him harm ; and bad men found resources in his fears, as well as good men in his liberality. . . T Teleclides introduced a trading informer speaking thus: "Charicles would not give one mina to prevent my declaring that he was the first-fruits of his mother's amours; but Nicins, the son of Nicerutus, gave me four. Why he did it, I shall not say, though I know it perfectly well. For Nicias is my friend, a very wise man besldes, in my opinion. "-Plutancir's Nictas.
1944. EVIDENCE perverted. Mfahomet. Some authors consider the fits of the prophet as the principal evidence of his mission.

They were preceded by great depression of spirits, and his face was clouded ; and they were ushered in by coldness of the extremities and shivering. Ite shook as if he were suffering from ague, and called out for covering. His mind was in a most painfully excited stnte. IIe heard a tinkling in his ears, as if bells were ringing, or a humming, as if bees were swarming round his lead, and his lips quivered; but this motion was under the control of volition. If the attack proceeded beyond this stage, his ryes became fixed and staring, and the motions of his head convulsive and automatic. At length perspiration loroke out, which covered his face in large drops; and with this ended the attack. Sometimes, however, if he had a violent fit, he fell comatose to the ground, like a person who is intoxicated; and (at least at a later period of his life) his face was flusbed, and ins respiration stertorous, and lie remained in that state for some time. The bystanders sprinkled water in his face.-Note in Ginnon's Mairome't, p. 53.
1945. EVIDENCE of Prejudice. Jemes $I$. In the second year of this reign was franed ancther plot, . . . one of the most infernal that ever entered into the human breast to conceive-the Gunpowder Treason. . . . This conspiracy . . . had for its object to cut off at one blow the king and the whole body of the Parliament. . . . It had origimated from the disgust and disappointment of the Catholics, who, on the accession of James, the son of a Cutholic, had formed to themselvesillusive hopes of the establishment of their religion.

The conduct of the king in the punishment of this conspiracy was an instance of moderation, if not of humanity. The majority of his people would have gladly seen an utter extinction of all the Catholics in the kingdom. But James confined the vengeance of the laws to those only who were actually engaged in the plot-a measure which was ly a great part of his subjects construed into his own tacit inclination to favor the popish superstitions-an idea, of which the albsurdity was yet greater than its illiburality.'Tytleits IIstr., Book 6, ch. 29.
1946. EVIDENCE, Presumptive. Rrign of Churles $I I$. [1)uring the tight occasioned by 'Titus Oates' pretended popery plot.] Edward Coleman, a very busy and not very honest lioman Catholic intriguer, lud been among the persons accused. Search was made for his papers. It was found that he lad just destroyed the greater part of them ; but a few which had escaped contained some passages which, to minds strongly prepossessed, night seem to confirm the evidence of Oates. . . . But the country was not then inclined to construe the utters of papists
candidly ; and it was urged, with some show of reason, that if papers which had been passed over as unimportant were flled with matter so suspicious, some great mystery of iniquity must have been contained in those documents which lind been carefully committed to the flames.Macaulay's Hist., ch. 2, p. 218.

1847 EVIDENCE, Purchase of. Reign of James $1 ;$. [Papists] nccused [William Donglas,] the treasurer, not only of extenuating the crime of the insurgents, but of having simself prompted it, and dial all in their power to obtain evidence of his guilt. One of the ringleaders, who had been taken, was offered a pardon if he would own that Queensberry had set him on ; but the same religious enthusiasm which had impelled the unhappy prisoner to criminal violence prevented him from purchasing his life by a calumny. IIe and severnl of his accomplices were hanged. [James sought to advance the Catholic religion in Scotland, and a riot ensued.]-MAcaulay's Eng., ch. 6, p. 107.
1948. EVIDENCE, Refuted by. Peculation. The younger Scipio (Asiaticus) was soon after impeached for the same crime which had been matter of accusation against his brother. The tribunes, it seems, were determined to have at least one victim from that illustrious house of the Cornelii. Ile was condemned to pay a heavy fine, as is generully believed, upon false evidence : for when his whole property wan seized, his poverty disproved the ealumnious accusation, and the Senate decreed him a high recompense for the injury he had sustained. -TyrLER's Hist., Book 3, ch. 9, p. 381.
1949. EVIDENCE rejected. Roman General Belisarius. Before her marriage with Belisurius, Antonina had one husband and many lovers; Photius, the son of her former nuptials, was of an age to distinguish himself at the siege of Naples; and it was not till the autumn of her age and beauty that sle indulged a scundalous attachment to a Thracian youth. Theodosius had been educated in the Eunomian heresy ; the African voyage was consecrated by the baptism and auspicious name of the first soldier who embarked; and the proselyie was adopted into the family of his spiritual parents, Belisarius and Antonina. Before they touched the shores of Africa, this holy kindred degenerated into sensual love; and as Antonina soon overleaped the bounds of mos esty and caution, the Roman general was alore ignorant of his own dishonor. During their residence at Carthage, he surprised the two lovers in a subterraneous chamber, solitary, warm, and almost naked. Anger flashed from his cyes. "With the help of this young man," said the unblusling Antonina, "I was secreting our most precions effects from the knowledge of Justinian. "-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 41, 1). 184.
1950. EVIDENCE, Religious. Joan of Arc. The English, wild with hate and humiliation, urged and threatened. So great was their rage against the Pucelle, that they burned a woman alive for speaking well of her. If the Pucelle herself were not tried, condemned, und burned as a sorceress-if her victories were not set down as due to the devil, they would remuin in the cyes of the people miracles, God's own works. The inference would be that God was against the English,
that they lam been rightfully and loyally defented, and that their cause was the devil's. According to the notions of the time, there was no medium. A conclusion like thls, intolerable to English pride, was infinitely more so to a govermaent of hishops like that of England, and to the curdinal, its hemd. Micmelet's Joan of Auc, p. 29.
1951. EVIDENCE, Secondary. Snmuel Johngon. As to the Christian religion sir, besides the strong evidence which we have for it, there is a bulance in its favor from the number of great men who have been convinced of its truth, after a serions consideration of the question. Grotius was an acito man, a lawyer, a man accustomed to examine evidence, and he was convinced. Grotius was not a recluse, but a man of the world, who certainly had no bias to the side of religion. Sir Isaac Newton set out an infidel, and came to be a very firm believer.Boswelle's Joinson, p. 125.
1952. EVIDENCE, Blendor, Triul of Strafford. Strafford was brought to trial; he defended himself with great ability. The charge upon the whole was eertainiy relevant ; but though it was uppareut he had acted with great intemperance and indiseretion, nothing was proved wheh was sufficient to justify a penal conclusion. His enemies now found it necessary to uttempt a new mode of prosecution, und this was the most unjustifinble part of their procedure. A bill of attainder was brought into the IIonse of Commons, in which the principal proof adduced of Straf. ford's guilt was a scrap of paper in the handwriting of Sir Henry Vane, consisting of notes taken of a debate in the privy conncil on the subject of the war aguinst the Scots, in which Strifford was said to have urged the king to go on to levy the ship-money, and to have hinted that he was now absolved from all rules of government. Six counsellors, together with Vane, lad been present at this debate. Four of these declared that they recollected no such expressions of Strafford's ; the other two conld give no evidence, us one had left the commtry and the other was a state-prisoner. Vane's evidence, therefore. stood single und unsupported; yet a majority of the Commons passed the bill of attainder; and the Peers, intimidated by these violent and desperate measures, which made every man tremble for his own safety, [approved.]Tytler's IIlst., Book 6, ch. 29, p. 403.

195\%. - Roman Emperor Domiticen. The monster-for such his life declared himcontrived, like some of his unworthy predecessors, for awhile to coneeal his vices. He affected to show a moderation and a love of justice, which gave promise of a huppy reign ; but his maturnl position soon unveiled itself. Aninsurrection, which happened at that time in Germany. gave him an opportunity of satiating himself with blood. The rebellion itself was speedily quelled, but its consequences ware long deplored in the innumernble murders of the most respected among the citizens, for which the bare suspicion of having been concerned in the rebellion afforded always a sufficient pretext. Informers, that despicable brood, the scourge of men of worth, began again to swarm throughout the country ; slaves were bribed to give evidence against their masters ; pretenders to astrol-
ogy were appointed to draw the horoscope of the prineipal citizens, the emperor ordering those to te put to death to whom fortune promised anything grent or successful.-Tytlea's Mist., Book 5, ch. 3.
1954. EVIDENCE by Symbols. Barbarians. Some of the northern larbirons nations use, at this day, a more of muthenticating contracts by symbols, which is a nearer approach to the solemnity of writing. After the agreement is made, the parties cut a piece of wood irregularly into two tullies; ench party keeps one of these, and both are given up and destroyed when the bargain is fultilled. A custom of this kind supposes a state of society where all agreements are of the simplest nature ; for these tallies, though they might certify the existence of a contract, conld never give evidence of its tenor.-TyTler's IItst., Book 1, ch. 3.
1955. EVIL overraled. Henry VIII. The origin of the Reformation in England is to be traced to a cause still more remote from the renl interests of religion than that which gave rise to the Reformation in Germany. As carly as the middle of the fourteenth century, the learned Wicliffe had begun an attack against many of the abuses in the Chureh of Rome, both in his sermons to the people and in his writings. . . . Such was the state of things at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., who was a prince zealously uttached from education to the doctrines of the Church of Rome; but he was yet more addicted to the unrestrained gratification of his passions, and this, in fact, was one of the minor though immediate causes of the Reformation in Eng-land.-Tytler's IIist., Book 6, ch. 20.
1956. exaggeration, Barbarian. Majesty. The marbarian princes [onderiattila] confessed, in the langunge of devotion or flattery, that they could not presume to gaze, with a steady cye, on the divine majesty of the king of the IIuns.Gibbon's Rome, ch. 34, p. 391 .
1957. EXAGGERATION detected. Samuel Johuson. The king then asked him what he thought of Dr. Hill. Johnson answered that he was an ingenious man, but had no veracity ; and immediately mentioned, as an instance of it. an assertion of that writer, that he had seen objects magnified to a much greater degree hy using three or four microscopes at a time thail by using one. " Now," added Johnson, "every one aequainted with microscopes knows that the more of them he looks through the less the object will appenr." "Why" replied the king, "this is not only telling an untruth, but telling it clumsily ; for, if that be the case, every one who can look through a microscope will be uble to detect him."-Boswela's Joinson, p. 151.
1958. EXAGGERATION, Impious, Political. There was hunched from the Ihague, in Mareh. 1652, a virulent royalist piece in Latin, under the title of Regii sanguinis clamor ad calum (Cry of the King's blood to IIeaven against the English parricides). Its one hundred and sixty pages contained the usual royalist invective in a rather common style of hyperbolical declamation, such as that " in comparison of the execution of Charles I., the guilt of the Jews in crucifying Christ was as nothing."-Milton, by M. Pattison, ch. 10.

1D5D. EXAMINATION needless, Samuel Johnson. Mrs. Montague, a lady distinguisled for having written an essay on Shakespeare, being mentioned. Reynolids: "I think that essiny does her honor." Jomnnon : "Yes, sir, it does her honor, but it would do nobody else honor. I liave indeed not rend it nll. But when I take np the ead of a web, ind find it pack-thread, I do not expect, by looking farther, to find embroidery." -Bosweils's Jollnson, p. 164.
1060. EXAMPLE followed. Death. [The Moguls invaded Ohina.] The obstinate remnant of independence and hostility was trunsported from the land to the sen. But when the fleet of the Song was surrounded and oppressed by a superior armament, their last champion leaped into the waves with hils infant emperor in his arms. " It is more glorious," he cried, " to die a prince than to live a slave!" A hundred thousand Chinese imitated his example; and the whole empire, from Tonkin to the great wall, submitted to the dominion of Cublif.-Gibbon's Rome, ell. 63.
1061. EXAMPLE, Inatruotion by. Gauls. [Siege of Rome.] Some of the barbarlans employed in the siege, happening to puss by the place where Pontius had made his way by night up to the [LKoman] Capitol, observed many traces of lis feet and hands, as he had worked limself up the rock, torn off what grew there, and tumbled down the mould. Of this they informed the king, who, coming and viewing it, for the present said nothing; but in the evening he assembled the lightest and most active of his men, who were the likeliest to climb any difficult height, and thus uldressed them: "The enemy have themselves shown us a way to reach them, which we were ignorunt of, and have proved that this rock is neither innccessible nor untrodden by linman feet. What a shmme would it be, then, after having made a beginning, not to tinish; and to quit the pluce as impregnable, when the Romans themselves have tauglt us how to take it! Where it was easy for one mun to ascend it cannot be difficult for many, one by one." . . . The foremost, laiving gained the top, put themselves in order, und were ready to take possession of the wall, and to fall upon the graards, who were fast asleep; for neither man nor dog perceived their coming. However, there were certuin saered reese kept near Juno's temple. . . . They immediately perceived the coming of the Gials, and running at them with all the noise they could make, they nwoke all the guards. - Pleviancin's CAmilhus.
1962. EXAMPLE, Power of. P'etriotism. A. D. 17\%4. But what most animated the country was the magnanimity of Boston ; "suffering amazing loss, but determined to endure poverty and leath rather than betray America and posterity." Its people, under the eyes of the [13ritish] general, disregriding alike his army, his proclamations against a provincial congress, and the British statute against town-meetings, came together, nccording to their ancient forms; and with Samuel Adams as moderator elected delegates to the next provincial congress of Massat-chusetts.-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, ch. 16.
1863. $\qquad$ General Jackson, 1812. During the winter Jackson's troops, unprovided and starving, became mutinous, and were going home.

But the general set the eximple of living on neorns; then rode before the rebelious line, and threntened with death the flrst nutineer that stirred. And no man stirred.-lRidisatin's U. S., ch. 50, p. 403.
1964. - John ITusis. A few months ufterward Jerome of Prigue, the disciple and the frlend of John Ilass, underwent the same fate with his master. He was aman of superior tnlents and of grent eloquence. The fear of death whs at first too powerful, and he signed a recmetation of his opinions; but no sooner hud ho heurd how his master hud encountered death than he was ashamed to live. He publicly retracted his recantation, preached fortli his doctrines, and was condemned to the fhmes. These exceutions were attended with consequences to the emperor of which he had little expeetation. The succession to the kingdom of Bohemia was opened to him by the death of his brother Winceslaus; but the Bohemians were so exasperated at the fate of their two countrymen. that it cost Sigismund a bloody war of sixteen years' continuance before he acquired the fult possession of these dominions. -TyTLER's Mis'r., Book 6, ch. 11.
1865. -_- Peter the Great. The Strelitzes, a body of militia consisting of about 30,000 men, like the Turkish Janizaries, liad frequently embroiled the empire by their seditions. Peter determined to abolish entirely this dangerous body, and for that purpose began with the formation of a regiment, which, by degrees, he increased to the number of 12,000 men. To set an example of subordination to his nobility, he served himself in the quality of a prlvate soldier; thence advancing gridually to the rank of captain and general officer.-TyTLER's Ilist., Book 6, ch. 35.
1966. EXAMPLE quoted. Samull Johnson. Dr. Percy called upon Johnson to take him to Goldsmith's lodgings; he found Johnson arrayed with unusual care in a new suit of clothes, a new hat, and a well-powdered wig, and conld not. but notice his uncommon spruceness. "Why. sir," replied Johnson, "I hear that Goldsmith, who is a very great sloven, justities his disregard of cleanliness and decency by quoting my pructice, and I am desirous this night to show lim a better example."-Inving's Golinswitht ch. 12, p. 91.
1967. EXASPERATION, Rashness of. Colonel Ethan Allen. A.d. 17\%5. [IIe failed in the attempt to surprise Nontreal, and was taken pris. oner.] At the barrack yard in Montreal, Prescott, a British brigadier, usked the prisoner, "Are you that Allen who took Ticonderoga ?" "I min the very mam," quoth Allen. 'Then Pres. cott. in great rage, called him a rehel and other hard names, and raised his cane. At this Allen shook his fist, telling him : "This is the bectle of mortality to yen, if you offer to strike."Banchort's U. S., vol. 8, ch. 52.

1D68. EXCELLENCE, Cost of. Time. Antisthenes. . . when he was told that Ismenias played excellently upon the flute, answered properly enouglı, "Then he is good for nothing else; otherwise he would not have played so well." Such also was Phillp's saying to his son, when at a certain entertainment le sang in a very
agrecable and skilful manner: "Are you not ashamed to sing so well ?" It is enough for a prince to bestow a vaennt hour upon hearing others sing; and he does the muses sufficient honor if he attends the performances of those who excel in their arts. . . If a man applies himself to servile or mechanien employments, his industry in those things is a proof of his inattention to nobler studies.-Plutancis's Pemcles.
1969. EXCESS, Reaction of. Execution of Charles I. His long misgovernment, his innu. merable perfidies, were forgotten. His menory was, in the minds of the great majority of his subjects, associated with those free institutions which he had, during many years, labored to destroy ; for those free institutions had perished with him, and, amid the mournful silence of a community kept down by arms, hal been defended by his voice alone. From that day began a reaction in favor of monarehy and of the exiled house-a reaction which never ceased till the throne had again been set up in all its old dignity.-Macaulay's Eng., eh. 1, p. 120.
1970. EXCESSES, Ruiaous, Charles XII. [King of Sweden.] His character, in a few words, is well summed up by Voltaire: " He carried all the virtues of $n$ hero to that excess that they hecame as dangerous as their opposite vices. The obstinacy of his resolution ocensioned all his misfortunes in the Ckraine, and kept hin five years in Turkey. His liberality degenerating into profusion ruined his kingdom of Sweden. IIis courage pushed to temerity was the occasion of his death. His justice often amounted to cruelty; and in the last years of his life the maintenance of his authority approached to tyranny. His many great qualities, of which a single one might have immortalized another prince, were the ruin of his country. He never was the first to attack, but he was not always as prudent as he was implacable in his revenge. He was the tirst who had the ambition to be a conqueror without the desire of aggrandizing his dominions. He wished to gain empires only to give them away. His passion for glory, for war, and for revenge prevented his being a good politirian, a quality without which there can be no grent conqueror. Before he gave battle, and after he gained a victory, he was all modesty ; after a defeat he was all resolution, rigid to others as to himself, counting for nothing the fatigues or the lives of his subjects any more than his own. He was, in short, a singular man rather than a great one-a character more to be admired than imitated.-Tytlen's Mist., Book 6, eh. 8 T, p. 482.
1971. ExCIse, Laws of. First English. The tirst imposition of a tax known as excise was by the Parliament after the civil war. Beer, ale, eider, and perry were so taxed in 1645. The Royalists raised money by a similar tax. These duties were continued at the Restoration, with additional imposts on the new luxuries of tea and coffce. In the reign of James II. there was a temporary excise upon wine. In the reign of William distilled liquors were thus taxed. The customs duties were greatly diminished by frauds of enormous magnitude. - Knight's Eng., vol. 6, ch. 4, p. 69.
1972. ExCISE, Unexecuted. Robert Burns. [When excise officer,] a woman who had been
brewing, on seeing Burns eoming with another excise man, slipped out by the back door, leaving a servant and a little girl in the house. "Has there been ony brewing for the fair here the day?" "Oh no, sir, we hat nae license for that,", , swered the servant maid. "That's no true," exelaimed the child; " the muckle black kist ls fou' 0 ' the bottles o' yill that my mither sat up a' nicht brewing for the fair." . . . "We are in a hurry just now," said Burns, "but when we return from the failr, we'll examine the muckle black kist."-Sinamp's Bunns, ch. 5.
1973. EXCITEMENT, Delusive. William of Orange. [In Devoushire] the very senses of the multitude were fooled by the imagination. Newsletters conveyed to every part of the kingdom fabulous accounts of the size and strength of the invaders. It was affirmed that they were, with searcely an exception, above six feet high, and that they wielded such huge pikes, swords, and muskets, as had never before been seen in Eng-land.-Macaulay's Ena., ch. 9, p. 402.
1974. EXCITEMENT of Disoovery. California Gold. In the evening of February 2, 1848, James Marshall suddenly rode into the forthis horse forming, and both horse and rider spattered all over with mud. The man was laboring under wild excitement. Meeting Captain Sutter, he asked to be conducted to 11 room where they could converse alone. The astonished Sutter complied with his desire, and they entered a secluded apartment. Marshall closed the door, and asked Captain Sutter if he was certain they were safe from intrusion, and begged him to lock the door. The honest Sutter began to think the man was mad, and was a little alarmed at the idea of being locked in with a maniac. He assured Marshall that they were safe from interruption. Satisfied, at length, upon this point, he took from his pocket a poueh, from which he poured upon the table half a thimbleful of yellow grains of metal, with the exclamation that he thought they were gold. " Where did you get it ?" asked Captain Sutter. Marshall replied that, early that morning, the water being shot off from the millrace, as usual, he noticed, in passing along, shining particles scattered about on the bottom. He picked up several, and, finding them to be metnl, the thought had burst upon his mind that they might be gold. Having gathered about an ounce of them, le had mounted his horse and ridden forty miles to impart the momentous secret to his employer, and bring the yellow substance to some seientific test. Captain Sutter was at first disposed to laugh at his exeited friend. Among his stores, however, he happened to have a bottle of aqua-fortis, and the action of this powerful aeid upon the yellow partieles at once proved them to be pure gold!-Cycloredia of Biog., p. 525.
1975. EXCITEMENT, Popular. Assassination of Cesall. Mark Antony took advantage of these fa'orable dispositions. The body being laid on a couch of state in the forum, he mounted thrconsul's tribunal, and after rending the decree of the Senate, which had conferred upon Casar even the honors due to adivinity, he entered into an enumeration of all his illustrious achievements for the glory and aggrandizement of the state; he then proceeded to recount the exampley of his clemency, and lieightened all his virtues
with the mont pathetid eloquence. "By these titles we have sworn that his person should be held sacered and Inviolable ; and here," said he, " behold the force of our oaths." At these words he lifted up the robe which covered the body, and holding it out to the people, who melted lato tears, he showed it all covered with blood and pierced with the dargers of the conspirators. A genmal cry of vengennce was heard.-Tyther's Mint., Book 4, ch. 2, p. 416.
1976. EXCOMMUNICATION or Money. Priparl. [Henry III. had received at the hands of the pope the crown of Sidly for his son Edmund.] The pope had really advanced a harge sum, which Honry could not repay ; and a Roman agent came before Purliament, and followed up his demand for instant payment by a threat of excommunication and general literdict.-KNiont's Evi., vol. 1, ch. 24, p. 367.
1977. EXCUSE abandoned. Ligarius. In Pompey's party [against Clesar] there was one Quintus Ligurius, whom Cusar had pardoned, though he had borne arms against him. This man, less grateful for the pardon he had received than offended with the powers which made him stand in need of it, hated Ceesur, but was the intimate friend of Brutus. The latter one day visited him, and finding him not well, said, " $O$ Ligarius! what a time is this to be sick!"'Upon which he raised himself on his elbow, and taking Brutus ly the hand, answered, "If Brutus has any design worthy of himself, Ligarins is well." - Plutarcios Marcus Brutus.
1978. EXCUSES, Ignominious. James $I I$. [He had been accused of aeting] undutifully and disrespectfully toward France [the national enemy of England]. He led [the French minister] Barillon into a private room, and there apologized for having dared to take so important a step [as to call a Parliament] without the previons snnction of Louis. "Assure your master," said James, "of my gratitude and attachment. I know that without his protection I can do nothing. I know what troubles my brother brought upon himself for not steadily adhering to France. I will take good care not to let the houses meddle with foreign affairs. If I see in them any disposition to make mischief, I will send them about their business. Explain this to my good brother. I hope that he will not take it amiss that I lave neted without consulting him."-Macadiay's Eng., ch. 4, p. 425.
1979. EXECUTION, Bratal. Duke of Monmouth. The hangman addressed himself to his oftice ; hut he had been disconcerted by what the duke had suid. The first blow inflicted only a slight wound. The duke struggled, rose from the block, and looked reproachfully at the executioner. The head samk down once more. The stroke was repeated again and again; but still the neek was not severed, and the body continued to move. Yells of rage and horror rose from the erowd. Ketch flung down the axe with a curse. "I camnot do it," he said; "my heart fails me." "Thke up the axe, man," cried the sheriff. "Fling him over the rails," roured the mob. At length the axe was taken up. Two more blows extinguished the last remains of life; but a knife was used to separate the head from the shoulders. The crowd was wrought up to such an ecstasy of rage that the executioner
was in danger of belng torn in pleces, and was conveyed awny under a strong gund.-Macailay's Eng., ch. 5, p. 581.
1980. EXECUTION, Inhuman. Kirke. [Commander under James II.; execution of rebels under the Duke of Monmonth.] The sign-post of the White Mart Inn served for a gallows. It is said that the work of denth went on in sight of the windows where the ofllecrs of the Tangier regiment were curousing, and that at every health a wretch was turned olf. When the legs of the dying men quivered in the last agony, the colonel ordered the drums to strike up. He would give the rebels, he said, music to their dancing. -Macaulay's Eno., ch. 5, p. 587.
1981. EXERCISE, Important. Military. So senslhle were the IRomans of the imperfection of valor without skill and practice, that in their language the name of an army was borrowed from the word which signified exercise. Military exercises were the important and unremitted object of their discipline. The recruits and young soldiers were constantly trained, both in the morning and in the evening, nor was age or knowledge allowed to excuse the veteruns from the daily repetition of what they had completely learned. Large sheds were erected in the winter quarters of the troops, that their useful labors might not recelve any interruption from the most tempestuons weather; and it was carcfully observed that the arms destined to this imitation of war should be of double the weight which was required in real action.---Gibbon's Rome, ch. 1, p. 12.

198\%. EXERTION, Absorbed by. Napoleon $I$. [The night before the battle of Waterloo.] For eighteen hours the emperor had tasted neither sleep, repose, nor nourishment. His clothes were covered with mud and soaked with rain. But regardless of exposure and fatigue, he did not seek even to warm himself by the fires.Abвott's Napoleon B., vol. 2, eh. 27.
1983. EXHIBITION, Immense. Centennial. The entire area of the ground floor [of the Main Building] was 872,320 square feet; of the floors of the projections, 37,344 feet ; of the tower floors, 26,344 , making an aggregate area of 936,008 square feet, or 21 and 180 acres! The ground floor proper covered a space of a little more than 20 acres. [Length, 1880 feet ; breadth, 464 feet ; general height within, 70 feet; principal areades, 100 feet high.]-Ridpatin's U. S., ch. 88, p. $57 \%$.
1984. EXPECTATION, Delusive. Columbur. [On his second voyage.] One old man brought two pieces of virgin ore, weighing an ounce, and thought himself richly repaid when he received a hawk's bell. On remarking that the admiral was struck with the size of these specimens, he affected to trent them with contempt, as insignificant, intimating by signs that in his country, which hy within half a day's journey, they found pieces of gold as big as an orange. Other Indians brought grains of gold weighing ten and twelve drachms, and declared that in the country whence they got them there were masses of ore as large as the head of a child. As usual, however, these golden tracts were always in some remote valley, or along some rugged and sequestered stream; and the wealthiest spot was sure
to he at the greatest distance-for the land of promise is ever beyond the monntain. - Iuvina's Col.umaus, Book 6, cli. 8.

19w5. EXPECTATIONs, Popular. (iail Wior. It was suid ut the beginaing of the wir that while eotton would " bring Enzope to its knees," the Southern privateers would cut up the commeree of the North, and soon lorlag the mercenury und money-making splsits of that section to repentance. Nelther result was reallzed.Polhardin Fimet Yeal of tie Waf, ch. 8, 1. $21 \%$.

1D86. EXPEDITION, Remarkable. Fernando re Woto. At hls own dictution he was . . . appointed [A.L. 1537] goveruor of Cuha and Florida, with the privilege of exploring and conquering the lntter conatry. . . . A great company of young Spaniards, nearly all of them wealthy und high born, flocked to his standard. Of these he selected 600 of the most gallinnt and daring. They were clad in costly suits of armor of the knightly pattern, with alry searfs and silken embroidery and all the trappings of chivalry. Elaborate preparations were made for the great conquest. . . . Arms and stores ; shackles for the slaves; tools; $\qquad$ bloodhounds were bought and truined fo" the hanting of fugitives; cards to kerib the young knights excited with gaming ; twelve priests ; unl, last of all, a alrove of swine to fatten on the maize and mast of the country. . . . After a year of impatience und clelay . . . the gay Castilian squulron, ten vessels in all, left the harlor of Sin Latas to conquer imaginary empires in the New World. [A constantly wasting number marched from Florida northward and westwarl, until overconte by melancholy and exhaustion. De Soto died, and was buried in the Mississippi River near Natelacz. Mexico was no longer sought. After grent sufferings the 311 heart-broken figilives reached the Gulf.] Thus ended the most marvellous expedition in the early history of our country.-RnDPATI's U. S., ch. 4, p. 66.
1987. EXPENSE, Divisions by. Thirteen States. After [the Revohitionary War] the tirst great daty of the new goveriment was to proviale for the payment of the war debt, which had now reached the sum of $\$ 38,000,000$. Congress rould only recommend to the several States the levying of a sufficient tax to meet the iadebtedness. Some of the States mule the required levy ; others were dilatory ; otlaers refused. St the very outset the govermment was balked and thwarted. The serions trombles that attended the disbanding of the urny were truceable rather to the inability than the intlisposition of Congress to pay the soldiers. The princely fortune of Rohert Morris was exhausted, and himself brought to poverty in a vain effort to sustain the credit of the government. For three years after the treaty of peace public affairs were in a condition bordering on chaos. $\qquad$ It was seen unless the Articles of Confederation could be replaced with a better system, the nation would go to ruin. [Hence came tho present national union of the States.] -Ridpatii's U. S., ch. 45 , p. 358.
1989. EXPERIENCE, Gaidance of. Bartholomew Dhas. [Exploring the west coast of Africa.] As the ships adranced toward the south, the astonishment of the navigators was unbounded

When they found the weather dally growing colder. Thls whs contrary 10 ull past experience. No Laropera lum ever before gone fur enough sonth of the equator to discover that the temperature lowers as you go south of the equator in the same proportion as when you go morth of it. This fuct was the flrst grent discovery of Dias and his followers. - Cycloprinta ob Bion., 1. 285.
1989. EXPERIENCE, Needless. W'ar of 1812. The waters of Lake Eric were commanded by a British squadron of six vessels, carrying sixiythree guns. It was seen that a successful invision of Canada conld only be made by first gaining control of the lake. This serious undertaking was inposed on Commodore Oliver II. Perry, of Rhode Island, a young man not twenty-cight years old, who had never been in a naval battle. IIs antagonist, Commorlore Barclay, was a veterun from the sea-service of Europe. With indefatlgable energy Perry directed the constructlon of nine ships carrying fifty-four guns. [ $\Lambda$ fter the battle] he sent to General Harrison this fitmous despatch: "We lave met the enemy, and they are ours-two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop."-lRidpatit's U. S., eh. 50, p. 401 .
1900. EXPERIENCE, Personal. John Howard. [The vessel in which be was sailhing for Lisbon was captured by a French privatcer, und all on board were made prisoners of war.] He now . . . was called to endure the anguish "which wretel es feel," and which he spent laborious years in assuaging. The privateer was forty hours in reaching the nenrest French port; and during that time the prisoners had not a drop of water nor an atom of food. Arriving at Brest, they were thrust into a filthy dungeon under ground, and there agnin they were kept miserable hours without nourishment. At length a joint of mutton was thrown down into their dungeon, like meat lnto a dog-kennel ; and this, for want of a knife, they were obliged to tear to pieces with their lauds. For six days and nights they were detained in this damp and stinking hole, ghawing bones, and sleeping upon wet straw. [This was the leginning of bis great life-work in umeliorating the sufferings of prisoners.]-CyClopedia of Broa., p. 34.
1991. EXPERIENCE, Test of. Samurl Johnson. The conversution then took a philosophical turn. Jounson : "JIuman experience, which is constuntly contridicting theory, is the greatest test of truth. A system, built upon the diseoveries of a great many minds, is always of more strength than what is produced by the mere workings of any one mind, which, of itself, can do little. There is not so poor a book in the world that would not be a prodigious effort were it wrought out entirely by a single mind, withont the inic of prior investigators. The French writers are superficial, because they are not scholars, and soproceed ujon the mere power of their own minds; and we see how very little power they have. "-Boswell's Joinson, p. 125.
1992. EXPERIMENT, Incomplete. Professm Benjamin Silliman. [The great American scientist. ] An instance of the lecturer's want of skill used to be related by Professor Silliman. After informing the class, one day, that life could not be
sustaiued in hydrogen gas, a hen whsplaced under a bell glass flled with hydrogen. The hen gisped, kieked, and was still. "There, gentlemen," suld the lecturer, "you see she Is dead." He hand no sooner uttered these words than the hen overturned the bell ghss and thew seremming neross the room, flapping with her wings the heads of the students, who roared with hughter.- Cychobidia on Broa., p. 507.

190:3. EXPERIMENT, solentific. Incitc Neirtou. On the day of Cromwell's denth, when [Sir Isame] Newton was sixteen, agreat storm raged over all Enghand. He used to say in his old age, that onthat day he made his first purely scientille experiment. To nseertain the force of the wind, he first jumped with the wind and then ngainst it; and by compuring these distances wi't the extent of his own jump on a calm day, he was rinabled to compute the foree of the storm. When the wind blew thereafter, he used to saty it was so many feet strong. - Crchoremis of Bhog., p. 24S.
199.f. EXPERT by Practice. sir Giorge deffreys. During many years his chicf business was To examine and crossexamine the most hardened miseremats of a great cupital. Daily contlicts with prostitutes and thievescalled out and exerdised his powerss so effectually, that he berame the most consummate bully ever known in his profession. All tenderness for the feclings of others, all self-respect, all sense of the beeming, were obliterated from his mind. He negnired a houndless command of the rhetorie in which the volgar express hatred and contempt. The profusion of maledietions and vituperative epithets which composed his vocabulary could hardly have been rivalled in the fish-market or the bemrgarden. IIis comntenance and his voice must atways have been ummiable; but these natural advintages-for such be seems to have thought them-he had improved to such a degree that there were few who, in his paroxysms of rage, could see or hear him without emotion. Impudence and ferocity sut upon his brow. The glure of his eyes hal a fascination for the unhappy victim on whom they were fixed; yet his brow and eye were said to he less terrible than the savage lines of his month. Ilis yell of fury, ins was said by one who had often heard it, sounded like the thunder of the judgment-day. These qualitications he carried, while still a young man, from the bar to the bench.-Mncaviay's Exi., ch. 4, p. 418.
1995. EXPLANATION, Relief by. Loutis Philippe. [A disguised exile, with a great reward ollered for his arrest.] Once, and once only, he heard his ancestral name pronounced. Having spent a day in the country with the family at whose house he boarded (in Christima, Norway), just as they were about to summon their velicless to return to the town, a young man of the party eried out in Frencli: "The carringe of the Dnke of Orleans!" Penetrated with aharm, the prince had self-control conough not to betray any agitation; and secing that the young man did not look at him, he ventured to inquire in a careless tone why he had called the Duke of Orleans' carriage, and what relations he had with the duke. "None," replied the youth; "lut when I was at Paris, whenever we came from the opera, I heard repeated from all quarters,
'The carriage of the Inke of Orleans.' I have been more thun once stunned with the noise, and I just took it into my head to make the same exclamation." the prince, ns may be imarhed, was much relleved by this explanation.Cycloredia of Biog., p. 506.
1906. EXPOSURE of Purpose. Jirmes If. Charendon, Lord-Dientemant of Iroland, nud llalifix, Lord-Treasurer of Eughand, two noted l'rotestunts, were dismissed from ollce.] Tho dismission of the two brothers is a great epoch in the reign of dumes. From that time it was chear that what he really wanted was not liberty of conselence for the members of his own chureh, but liberty to perseceute the members of other charehes. Pretending to abhor tests, he had himself imposed a test. He thonght it monstrons that able and loynh men should be exphoded from the public service solely for being Roman Catholics. Yet he had turned ont of oflce a tronsurer whom her admitted had heen both loynd and alle, soldely for being a Protestant. The ery was, that a general proscription was at hand, and that every public functionary must mako up his mind to lose his sonl or lose his phace. Macathay's Ena., ch. 6, p. 148.
1997. EXPOSURE, Threat of. Reign of Jumes II. [Tvreomel was maxious to be lord-Lientenant of Ireland.] All opposition, hownew, yielded to Tyreonnel's energy mud enming. Ilo fawned, bullied, and bribed indefatigably. I'etress help was see ured by thatery. Sunderhamd was plicd at once with promises nad menaces.

Tyrconnel threatened to let the king know that [Sunderland] the lord president hud, at the Friday dimers, deserined his Majesty as a lool, who mast be governed either by a woman or by a priest. Sundrerhad, pale and trembling. offered to prorure for Tyrconnel suprome military command, enormous uppoint-ments-anything but the vice-royalty; but all compromise was rejected ; und it was necessary to yield. . . With a chain of perrls he... bonsted. . . he had purchased the support of the quecn. [He succeded.]- Macathay's Eng., ch. 6, p. 145.

199\%. EXPULSION of Scholars, Jumes IT. TThe fellows of Magdalen College refused to vote for James' nomince for president, as he favorad the overthrow of the Protestant faith.] Then the king, as he had threatened, laid on them the whole weight of his hand. They were by one sweeping edict condemned to expulsion. Yet this punishment was not decmed sufficient. It was known that many noblenien and gentlemen who possessed church patronage wonld be disposed to provide for men who had suffered so mush for the laws of England and for the Protestant religion. The High Commission therefore pronounced the ejected fellows incapable of ever holding any chureh preferment. Such of them as were not yet in holy orders were pronounced incapable of receiving the clerical character. James might enjoy the thought that he had reduced many of them from a situation in which they were surrounded hy comforts, and had before them the fairest professional prospects, to hopeless indigence. But ali these severities produced an effect direetly the opposite of that which he had anticipated. [Sce No. 2.]-Micatiay's Eng., ch. 8, p. 279.

19OD. EXTERMINATION, War of. Queen Aune's Wetr. The Indians vinished when thelr homes were linvided; they could not be redued by the usianl methods of warfare; hence a bominty was olfered for every Indinn sealp; to reguhe forees . . . the grant was $£ 10$; to volinlerers in actand sarvice twice that sum ; lut if men would of themselves. . . make up parties and putrol the lorests in siourch of ladinas, as . for wild hemsts, . . Eino per scolp.-bis. cuoprest. S. vol. is, ch. 2l.
2000. EXTORTION oomplete. $E \backsim \|!a n d$. Longrehmap (who land charge of the binglish Governmont in the nhsence of lichand l., the
 whole kinglom, that they did not lemve a mun his helt, it woman her neciklnere, nor n noblemmn his ring. - KNuarr's ENa., vol. 1, ch. 22, 11. 315.
2001. EXTORTION, Cruel, Jeirsil [In 1211] the memorahle expedjent of druwing a tootls daily from a Jew at Bristol, intil he pmid down 10.000 marks, is recorded in connerction with the expedition of [King ,John] into Irehand. KNituri's EN(6., vol. 1, eh. 23, 1. 3339.
2002. - Matasarlhurtts Colony. The summer of 1621 was unfruitful, and the pilfrims wore brought to the point of starvation. To make their condition still more grievons, it now eompany of emigrants, without provisions or stores, urrived, and were quartered on the colonists laring the fall and winter. For six months torether the settlers wore obliged to subsist on half-allownere. At one time only a few grains of parehed corn remanined to be distibuted, and nt mother there was nbsolute destitntion. In this state of affuirs Engrlish fishing vessels eame to Plymonthand charged the starving colonies two priees for food enongh to keep thein alive. - Ridpatio's U. S., ch. $13, \mathrm{p}, 125$.
2003. EXTORTION, Dllemma in. Henry VII. The ehief aim of the king was the necummbation of a trensure which should relieve him from the need of ever uppenling for its nid. Subsidies gronted for the support of wars which Henry evaded formed the lase of royal treasure, which Wiss swelled by the revival of dormant elaims of the Crown, by the exaction of fines for the breach of forgotten tenures, and by a host of petty extortions. Benevolences were ugain revived. A dilemma of IIenry's minister, which received the mmme of " Morton's fork," extorted gifts to the exehequer from men who lived handsomely on the ground that their wealth was manifest, and from those who lived plainly on the plea that economy had made them wealthy. Still greater sums were drawn from those who were compromised in the revolts which checkered the king's rule. -IIis't. of Ena. Peorle, § 446.
2004. EXTORTION of Government. Charles I. [In 1633 Charles I. employed a commission to harass every owner of a new house, by levying enormous fines or commanding the houses to be pulled down. There lind been proclanmtions by James and Charles age "ust the increase of buildings in Iondon, in order to preserve the heath of the city; fines were aceepted in lien of removal of buildings. A Mr. Moore was tined $\mathbf{8} 2000$ by the Star-Chamber for not having pulled his houses down by Easter.]-Kinilit's ENG., voi. 3, ch. 26, p. 416.
2005. EXTORTION misnamed. Ediourd $I V$. Edward IV. had been neronstomed to plunder his subjects mader the mane of "Benevolences," which practice the Duke of Buckingham detined to be "that every ninn shonk phy, not what ho of his own gool-wlll list, but what the king of his own gooil-will list to take." - Kinatir's Eivar., vol. 2 , ch. 12, p. 100,
2000. EXTORTION, Outrageons. Romutus i/ Briton. [The lkoman ollleinls, alter the compuest of briton, selzed upon the corn, nind made the poople luy it for their own eonsmaption. Kinum's ENa., vol. 1, ch. 3, p. 35.
2007. EXTORTION, Royal. Hichard II. In the fuce of his deelared nmmesty for all olfoneres, he extorted lines from thfecon connties, to whoso popmlation le imputed crimes commerted with the levying of urms in $1: 387$ [eleven yenrs previons ]. Under forced confession of treason dono at that priod, le compelled rich indlvidanls to give blank obligations, which his olllerers thlled up with large sums, having no limitation lat their despotie duprice.-KNicum's ENo., vol. ¿, ch. 2,1 . 32.
2008. EXTORTION, Submission to. Mfrels Crassins. [lle was charged with wasting] his money upon those who made a trade of imperachments to prevent their doing him nny harm ; it was a circumstnace which exposed him to ridienle, and unworthy, perlaps, of the chmrncters of Pericles and Aristides, lnt necess:ary for him, who had a timidity in hismoture. It was a thing which Lyeurgus the orntor afterward made a morit of to the peopla: when ecnsured for having longht off one of these trading informers, "I rejoice," suid he, "that after being so long employed in the ndminist rution, I mu discovered to have given money, und not tuken lt."-I'LUtarchis Nicias and Chassus Combared.

200D. EXTRAVAGANCE, Domestic, Richared II. Rielinrd's houschold eonsisted of ten thousund persons; he had three hundred in his kitehen ; .. ull his offices were furnished in like pro-portion.-KNigit's Ena., vol. 2, ch. 2, p. 23.
2010. EXTRAVAGANCE in Food. Coffec and Tea. In the reign of George I. it was held that "the linxury of the age will he the ruin of the mation ;" one of the proofs of this degeneracy was that "the wholesome lreakfinst of watergruel and milk pot tage is changed for coffee and ten."-Kniait's ENa., vol. 5, ch. 2, p. i24.
2011. EXTRAVAGANCE, Oppression by. Charles I. While the people were starving leneath the weight of oppression and foreed loans, so that for the first twelve years of the reign of Charles I. searcely any one dared to call his property his own, and a morning never rose upon an English fanily which was not dreadel as the possible herald of some new oppression, it is quite curious, and moves to a natural indignation, to notice the enormous sums expended by the king on diamonds, jewels, and chains of rold, either for himself or for personal presents. We read of $£ 10,400$ paid to e e William Rogers, n goldsmith ; we read of $£ 10.000$ paid to Philip; Jacobson, a jeweller, for a ring, etc. ; we rearl of ezo(0) paid to Henry Garway, Esq., for one lurge thick tuble diamond; we read of $£ 8000$ puid to Sir Manrill Abbott for a diamond set in a collar of gold; and, in fact, their lie before us
a long catajogue of similar items，indicating the reckless extravagince of the king．－Hoon＇s Cぃ口м

2012．EXTRAVAGANCE of wounded Pride． Aged William Pitt．［13y uesepting the perage us Lord Chatham he lost his popularity with the people and his power with Parlimient．］$A$ morbid restlessness now led him to great and ex－ travagant expense．in whlel he vied whla those who ware mo more than his eigals in the peer－ age，but who were hesides the inheritors of vast estates．IIe would dirve out with ten outriders amil with two carriages，ench drawn by six horses， lifs vain marulleenco deceivet nos one but him－ self，and was but the poor rellef of humbled pride．－IBaNc：umi＇s U．S．，vol．6，ch．31．

2018，EXTRAVAGANCE rebuked．Weshingtou． A singleslind was ramght In the Delaware in Fels－ rumy．．．When the tlah was served，Washing－ fon suspected a departure from his orders tonch－ ing the provision to bo inade for hils fable，and sind to Framees，．．＂What fish is thin＂＂＂ $\boldsymbol{\text {＂}}$ ghad，a very thae shal，＂was the reply ；＂I knew your Excellency was particularly fome of this kind of fish，and was so fortunate as to procure this one in market－a soiitary one，and the flrst of the season．＂＂The price，sir；the price ！＂ continued Washington，in astern，commmming tone；＂the price，sir ？＂＂Three－three－three tollars，＂stammered the conseience－stricken stewinit．＂Take it awny，＂thmalered the chief－ ＂take it away，sir ；it slanll never be suad that my table sets such an eximple of luxury and extravigrance．＂－CUstis＇Wasianaton，vol． 1 ， ch． 21.

2014．EXTRAVAGANCE，Ruinons．Romans． ［Cinto the Censor reproved the Romans for their extravagant linbits．］One day when the Rommas clamored violently and unseasonably for a dis－ tribution of corn，to dissuade them from it he thus begran his aldress：＂It is a dimlenlt task，my fellow－citizens，to speak to the belly，because it hath no cars．＂Another time，complaining of the luxury of the Romans，he satid：＂It was a hard matter to save that city from ruin，where a fisl？ was sold for more than an ox．＂－Plutancin＇s （iato．

2015．EXTREMITY，Desperate．Siege of Rome． ［See No．2079．］A crowd of spectres，pule ami cmacinted，their bodies oppressed with disense and their minds with despair，surrounded the palace of the governor，urged，with unavail－ ing truth，that it was the cluty of a master to muintain his slaves，and humbly requested that he would provide for their subsistence，per－ anit their flight，or command their immediate execution．Bessas replied，with unfeeling tran－ quillity，that it was impossible to feed，unsnfe to dismiss，and unlawful to kill，the subjects of the emperor．Yet the example of a private citizen might have shown his countrymen that a tyrunt cammot withhold the privilege of death．Pierced by the cries of five children，who vainly called on their father for bread，he ordered them to follow his steps，advanced with calm and silent despair to one of the bridges of the Tiber，and， covering his face，threw himself headlong into the stream，in the presence of his family and the Roman people．－Gibbon＇s Rome，ch．43，p． 255.

2016．EXTREMITY，Miserable，Britons．Pul－ cheria，the sister of Theodosius，who had in real－

Ity governed the empire during the whole reign of her wenk ani insigniticant brother，now bolif． Iy placed luerself on the throne，and tat the sama time married Mareinnus，in aoldier of fortune，and their joint－titie was acknowledged by the Eastirn Emplire．The West was in the lowest atate of imbecility．Rome，unable to defend her prow． inees，allowad them to drop afl without an at． tompt to retain them．It was at this thme that the Britons，hy a very melancholy deputation， limplored the lamans fo proteret them against the liets and Srots．＂We arre＂sajal they，＂in the： ntmost misery，nor have we miny refuge delt us ； tho burburinas alrive us to the seta，the sen ilrives us imek＂pon the barharians．＂In return to this miserable supplication，the Jomans gave them fo moderstind that their own situation was such that they conlal now afford them nothing hat compassion．－Ty＇tinhis IInt．，Jook 5，chi． 5.

2017．EYE，DIgfigured．S九muil Julnson． Yomar Johmson had the misfortume to be murla allicted with the serofula，or klag＇s ovil，which distlgured a eoumtenance maturally well formod， and hart his visual nerves so muidh，that he dial not see at all with one of his ryes．though its aplearance was little different from that of tho other．There is among his prayers one inseribed ＂When my Eve vas restorvel to its use．＂－13os－ Welli＇s Joinson，p． 6.

2018．EYES，Useless．Siamose Junks．Great elumsy junks were lying here and there at anchor，with two grent cyes in their prows，to let them see their way on the mern－the matives believing that they are as necessiry to a ship as to a man．［Scen at Bangkok．］－Genvilal． Ghantis Thavelis，p．36：．

2015．FACTIONS，Dangerous．Coustantinmple． The city．．．had been harassed during the two last reigns with violent popalar factions，which had arisen from the intemperate fondness of the people for the diversions of the circus－a strik－ ing indiention of the most irretrievable degener－ aey of nutional charncter．The factions took the names of the green，the blue，and the real， from the dresses worn by the chariotcers of the different parties．Justinian espoused with zenl the fuction of the blne，while his queen Theor－ dora，with equal intemperance，took part with the green．lier party proceeded so far as publicly to insult the emperor；and upon the punish－ ment of some of their ringleaders took up arms to avenge their cause，and proclained Hypatius， a man allied to the blood－royal，for their non－ arch．Justinian appeared and offered intem－ nity，on condition of their returning to lheir duty，but they compelled him to retreat for safuty to his phace．－Tytlen＇s Mist．，Book 5 ，ch．$\overline{\text { F }}$ ， 1． 23.

2020．FACTS assumed，Avistotle．II：mis－ states many things which he conld have veritienl with the utmost ease．He says，for example， that a man has more tecth than a woman，and that the ox and the horse have each a bone in its heart．Mice，he informs us，die if they drink in summer ；and all animals bitten by mail dogs go mad，except man．Ile also says that loorses feeding in meadows suffer from no disease ex－ cept gout，which destroys their hoofs，and that one sign of this disense is the appearance of a deep wrinkle beneath the nose．－Cyclopedia of Biog．，p． 562.

2021．FAILURE，Beginning with．Jemos－ thenen．In his flent udilress to the people ．．．wins lunghod it mud laterrupted by their elmuors ：for the vooleneo of his manner threw him into a confuston of pertores，and in distortion of his nggumont．Beside，he had n weakness and it stammering in his volce，mad ut wnit of lirath， which catised simelt a distruction in his diseonime llut It was dithentt for tho madience to under shand hime．At list，upon his quiltlog the us－ nembly，finnomus，the Thrmelnm，it thminow ex Iremely old，fommd hinn windering in adejoceted condition in the lirsens，mad took upon him to set hinn right．＂Y＇ou，＂suld he，＂have an num－ ner of speaking very like that of lerricles ；and pot you loso yourself out of mere timblity and iownudice．广ou nelther benr up nerniost the tomults of a popular assombly，new prepare your hody by excredse for the latior on the rostrim， but suifer your parts fo wither away la nogh－
 TIIENES．

2022．2．FAILURE，Cause of，l＇iist（＇ilhtr．＇Tho cuble was fonnd，pieked up，nud joined to tha rest ；mal this wonder of the world whe neeome plished．The rable was taken out of the overan where it was two nud n lanlf miles deep）．＂In taking＂ul）the tirst calle，＂Dr．Cooper contimmed， ＂the ratise of the thrst failare was diseovered． In pmssing it into the vat mamafnctured for it where it was intended to lio under water，the workmen neryerefed to keep it hmmersed，nod on one oremsion when the sun shone very hot down into the sut，its rays melted the quthe－porshan，so that the copper wire faside sunk down agninst
 （＇oollen，〕．： 7 ．

2023．FAILURE，Dlscouragement by．Jishop MKendrer．Hle became celebmited as a pulpit orator，jet he hardly escoped total disconntiture In his flrst tring．At one of his appointments， ufter singing und prayer，he took his text，und attenntenl to look at his nudience；but such was his embarrassment，that he could not lift his eyes from the libletill he finished his sermon．After the sermon his host left the honse，supposing the prencher would follow him ；but not secing liim he returned to the chureh，and there found him seated on the lowest step of the pulpit stnirs，his fine covered with his bunds，looking forlorm ind dejecterl，as if he had not a friend on enrth． He invited him to go home with him．M＇Ken－ dree salel，in a mournful tone，＂I inn not fit to go home with anybody．＂－STEvexs＇M．L． （＇HuBch，vol．3，1）．（2．）．

202 1．FAILURE at First．Tatte of Molritz． l＇rederick＇s first battle was fought nt Molwit\％， and never did the carecr of $n$ grout commander open in a more inanspicions manner．

The Gavalry which he eommanded in person was put to flight．Unaccustomed to the tumult und car－ nage of a field of lattle，lie lost his self－posses－ mion，and listened too rendily to those who urged him to save himself．His English gray cnrried him many miles from the field，while Schwerin， though wounded in two places，manfully upheld the day．The skill of the wid field－marshal and the steadiness of the Prussian battalions previil－ ed ；and the Austrian army was driven from the field with the loss of 8000 men．The news was carried late at night to a mill in whieh the king
lind takein whelter．it gave him a bltter pang． Ho was successfal ；but he owed his suceess to dispositions which others lind mude，und to the valor of men who had fought whlle ho win fly－ ligy．So inpromising was the flrst upporarinco of the rreatest wartior of that nge 1－Macat－


2013．FAILURE by Inoompetence．Jumanion of C＇anculte．Vast propmontions were now mule for the Invision of C＇umula［by the Iritinh］．．．． But fer the utter ineompretence of［Sir Ilovenden Whaker］the minirnd，suecess would hinve been ussured．J＇orsix wacks in midsmmmer the great Hecet lay dilly in lboston harbor．Sir I Lovenden was getthar ready to sall．．．．The Imdians cine－ ried tho news to C＇mmeda，and evory day maled streagelh to tho ramparts．At last．on tho stoth of July，when no further excuse could ho invonted． the shijes set mall for tho St，lawrence．．．．（）n the ${ }^{2 n} d$ of August wero anveloped $\ln n$ log． The wind blew tard．．．．The commander wis cansloned to remasin on deck，hat ho puibely went to hed．．．．Dight of his best vessels acru dushed on the rocks ．．．84．nuen went down．．． A council of war was held，mud all voted that it wins fimpossible to proderd．In a letter to tha English Govermmont，Walker exprosised grent Lratitude that hy the loss of 1 （Hoo men the rest had been saved from froezing to death at Qucbec． －Kinl．atis U．S．，（h．17，p．15．

2028．FAILURE，Lesuon of，Minurius．Mi－ nucias，the Roman genernl，was envions of the suceress of Fulbins Maximus，who had bed tho chicef rommand of the Roman army operating ngrainst lammihal．Lle obtained command of $n$ part of tho army，and was overwhelmingly de－ feated by the Cartlmginians in minnwisenttack．］ Minucins，having cailed his men togethor，ho thus expressed himself：＂Friends nnd fellow－ soldiers ！not to err at atl in the manngement of grent alfairs is above the wisdom of men ；lat it is the patt of a pradent and a good man to learn， from his errors and misearringes，to correct hins－ self for the future．．．．I confess．．．what I comad not be bronght to be sensible of in so long atime， I have learned in the smmll compass of one duy that I know not how to commmad，but hove need to be under the direction of mother ；and from this moment I bid udien to the nmbition of get－ ting the better of a mmn whom it is an honor to be foiled by．In all other respects the dictator slmall he your commmader；but in the due expressions of gratitude to him，I will be your leader still， by being the first to show an example of obedi－ ence and submission．＂－Pherallou＇s Fabics Manimes．
2027．FAILURE in Lifo．Jiobort Burns．If success were that which most secures men＇s sym－ puthy，Burns would have won but littie regnrd； for in all but his poetry his was a defented life－ sad and henrt－depressing to contempinte beyond the lives even of most poets．Perliaps it may bo the very fuet that in him so much failure and shipwreck were combined with such splendid gifts，that has attracted to him so deep and com－ passionate interest．－Sirairp＇s Buirns，ch． 1.

2028．FAILURE，Bignal．Spanish Armada． This vist project was dissipated like a summer＇s cloud．The English met the Invincible Armada with 100 ships of smaller size and 80 fire－ships． The thre－ships attacked them in the night，which
threw them futo the ntmont enofusion ; inn angugenent crisited, 's whelithe binglish wore Pavored by a storim, which drove thespminaris

 upon the rocka minl mund-bunks, mod only in
 armument returned tonguin. Whan lintelligence: of this great maliomal minfortune urelved at Madrid, the Ixdavior of I'hilip $|11$.$| upens that on-$

 thought myself' e muitch fior the pereres of live!laturl. but 7 did mot prekent to fight aldaione the chementa." -'I'vitidien Hint., Hook 15 , eh. zit. p, Bio.
2029. FAILURES misunderatood. (iforge Whitefield. [The burning of Whitetlelid's (orphom Honse, near Anvinmali, oerosloned the falbire of the ostensibio deslgn of its formdior, but | it hat de:complished ingreater result, which was destined never to fail : it had been the centre of Ameri. con uttruction to its fombler, fud prompled his thirteen phasages neross the Athntie, nud hud thas led to those extroordinary evangelian hinors nud travels, from Georgin to Maine, which gnick ened the spiritual llie of the continent.- Sote VENN' M. 4. Cliutceit, vol. 3, p. 50.
3083. FALLURES in Profeasions. Glier Goldsmith's. [He met lemon Gohlsmilli.] 'This amgust dignitary was plansed to discover signs of talent in Oliver, and suggesented that ns he land attemptad divinity and luw wiliout suceress, be mbonld now try physic. 'I'le ndvice come from too important as sumere to bo disregarded, and it was determined to send him to Edlinhmreris to commence his studies. 'The demm having given the melviee, adeded to it, we frust, his blewsing, Int no money ; that was furnished from the werntior purses of Goldsmith's brother, his sister (Mrs. IIodsunt, mul his ever-rendy uncle, Contarine.

 ch. 3, 1. 3i.
2031. FAILURES surmonnted. Atloutic Citble. After u fow works of surcessalul operistion, the flrst Anantle cable, huld by Mr. Findilin 1858, had coused to work. The friands of the enterprise were grestly disheartened. Not so with Mr. Fhelil. . . . Ilemade tifty voynges across the Atlantic, and fandly secured sulle iont cupital to begin the lnying of the second cable . in 1805. When the steamer Great Eastern lind proceated more than twolve humdred miles [from Irehund], . . . The cable purted and wis lost. Six millions of money lud been wpent in unsucecssful uttempts, lut still he persevered. In July of 1866 a third cuble, two thonsand miles in length, was coiled in the Great. Eastern, and agnin the vessel started on her way. This time the work was completely surecessful. After twelve yenrs of unremitting effort Mr. Fiolil received agold medal from the Congress of his country and the plaudits of all civilized untions.-Ridpatios U. B. , ch. 67, p. 545.
2032. FAITH conditioner. John Bunyan. Jis wife had been overtaken by a premature confinement, and was sulfering ucutely. It was at the time when Bunyun was exercised with questhons about the trith of religion altogether. As the poor woman lay crying at his side, he hat suid, mentally, " Lord, if Thou wilt now re-
anove this sad alliletion from my wife, and canso
 then 1 shatl kown that. 'Thon canst dixerarn the more sererel thoughts of the lemit." In to moHent tha phla ransal, nud whe lioll hoto aterp
 marpinad at tho lime, forgot what hand happened
 land commiltal himand ly a slmilar murntal an

 rondel and dial dise ern hls thomerlats. (boal hum diseromed this serooml thomght niso, und bu jumislimg hla for lt bud punished him ut the names lime for the donbt whisls he lmel nllowed hism-



20:3:3. FAITH, Defenders of tho. /lewr/l lllf. One ol' the thral ehampions of llie sere of lonme Who took inp his pen ngahast Inther was leary Vlli., King of Faglasd-the proson who wa shand see leemone t few yours ulterwarl the most inveterato conemy of the pope's jurisalietion.
 the sehooln, aud was lond of phasing lor a man of learning, mal un ndept hathe vain philowojhy of the times. He asked leave of leo to remdamid to exmane the works of lather, which at that time were prohibitad matir puln of exoommanientlon ; ambla it short time le composed a trentise in defence of the seven sucrmoments, ngalust. the rtticks of luther, which was receivill by lope Lao(who vory probmbly never reml it) with the highesi upprobation. I Ienry mal his nuceres. sors (lu return lor this service elone to the chareh) had Hor title griven them ol Defourlers of the

2033. FAITH despised. sicience. A just anul severe censmre has bern intlicted on the law of [the limperor Jalinn] which probibited the Choristhans from tenching the arts of grmmonar and rhetoric. 'The motives allege by the emperor to justify this partinl mul oppressive memasure might command, during his litetime, the silence: of slaves and bise applanse of thatorers. Julian abmeses the mmbigmons memning ol a word which might le indilferently mplied to the langunge and the religion of the Grecks; he contemptnonsly olmarres, that the mon who exalt the merit of implicit faitlare untlt to cham or to enjoy the advantages of seience; and he vainly contends, that if they refuse to mblore the gods of llomer and Demosthenes, they ought to content themselves with expounding lanke and Matthew in the ehmrches of the Gabloans.-Gibbon's ROME, ch. 2:3, p. 442.
2035. FAITH, Fed by. Goorge Muller. Children's clothing, wenring ajpirel, new and seo-ond-hand, material for dresses, ladies' bars, pincushions, ne lle-onses, toilet-covers, antimucassars, pen-wipers, sofn-cushions, etc., etc., were rereived and disposed of for the lenetit of the institution. Sometimes it would lappen that at nine o'elock in the morning there were no provisions in the honses, neither was there money in hand to purchase the food needed for the dinner; then, in answer to the earnest cries of those who were engaged in the work, money was recelved in time to procure supplies und get the meal ready by the dinner hour at one oclock :
but often afterwaril thare wam mothang left for moper．Another united prayer monting was， thereforn，bind，la order that thry mhat heseredi the Lard morelfully to mperor on their locinalf：



20830．FAITH Invlgorated．Difthullion．＇Thi＇ rontomporurhis of Moses athal Joshan hand lufinlal with cardess fimbliferoner the most matalag mig－ nelos．Uudar the pressure of every emhmity， the bellef of those mirmetos lan gromerved the Jows of a later period fronn the anivermal onata． gion of lisulatry；and in contrmilithon to cerey kaown principle of tho latana mind，that slagus． far poojsle secom to jutvo ylelded a strongrar and usore remby assent to the trallitoms of thedr res． mote ancestors than to the evdiderer of their own


2037．FAITH，Llving by，（ifori／f ，INller，It
 to live without may repular facome．（ionl never alowad him nor fis fimily to want，mat，wils the Apostlo I＇and，lue was gronernlly mble to suy，
 howevor，it is rigitit to state，that thanes wiflount mumber his finth was sotrly tried－berenose when （iod glves faith lle always tries it ：lat when－ ＂war thare was mos momey left，fantend of lwing diseomruged，he mad lais teloved wife womil kured down and usk（bod grarionosly to semil them help：whish，soonor or later，was invarha－ lly gramted．Somothmes it hapjrined，too，that mite omly was thore no money left，but that nlf the brovinions likewine in the lamese wrow goma －a rying state of thangs indead；the farid never sutfered them，howevar，fore eonlomaided． ——IFE of Gbollat：Mble：l，p．シ4．

2086．FAITH，Power of．I＇uritatus．＇There is nothing more remarkabie，in the course of this rivil war，than the fact that men who had just come fron the market and plongh should meet the Cavaifers on their own ground，and de－ feat them．The Roynilsts prided themselves on their military eharacter；war was their trade nad thatir bosast ；swordsmen，they professom to be skilled In all the discipline and practice $\cdot$, the tiedd．It was their ancestral character；it was the crest and crown of their feadalisin，and，de－ featad in war，they had nothing further to bonst of．How was it？The history we have given in some degree explains it ；lat the principal rea－ son，after all，is fommd in the higher faith．Jook at the wateliworids of the two nirmites as they rushed on to eonlliet：＂Truth and IPace ！＂ ＂Gral is with us！＂＂The Lord of Itosts ！＂such mottoes contrust favombly with＂The King and Quern Mary l＂＂IIey！for Cavnliers！＂or even that of＂The Covennint！＂These men charged in Inttle as if bencath the eye of（iod ；to them it was no play．but business：they knew that they rushed on，many of them，to their death， but they heeded not，for their spirit＇s eye camghit visions of wailing elariots of fire，and horses of tire，hovering round the field：und they ad－ vanced to the contlict，mingling with the ronr of musketry and the clash of steel the sound of pasalms and spiritual songs．－I Ood＇s C＇mombei， ch．6，p． 103.

2039．FAITH，Victory by．Sir ITenry Jitne． ［After the restoration of Clarles II．，Sir Ilenry Fane，who supported the Commonwealth，was
promosinced guilty of treman，and conflned in tho Power Ilis cmermios urged hly execition．Ila writex his wifo from primon：｜＂I＇they that preses so cornemity（os curry on my trlal dolltia know What presemere of（lod may le atforiled me la lt，
 in my lualy，by ilfo or by denth．Nor cun thay， I man nite，Imagine how maril I desiro tis la din． molved atal bo with（＇iarist，which of all thluge
 linusiand，vol．4，ils．11，1）．Lbtu）．

20．10．FAITHFULNEAs rewarded．Hy the I＇rople，［ln lisi7 Willian Jrymmo wian bromghit uj）from hife prison with his mirs mewal on，to lo， jinnalad by the Ntar－Chamber for pulilishitig it book ngrinat Sublanth－loreaking，Alao rama
 and lis a iract．Aud IRolnert Bustwhek，who lind
 were timed ésono，to bedegradad tran their pros． fiesmons，to le phaced In the pillory，tos lavo their
 brumbed，und to bo contined for lifo In distant prisons．Therere years hator their princtules have luorne frait．＇Their pethions remela the Honse． These prisonuers ware orilered to lee bromght to Lamion．ISurton and Pryme made a triampl． ui cutry．Baillog naty，＂Never liere such a like show ：about a thousand horser，and，as somes of gond note say，nowe four thomand；alove a fundred comches had，as many saty，aloove two humalred．＂bastwick returned with triampets sounding，and torelues burning，and a tizousamd horse for hals convoy．］－KNioh is Ena．，vol．3， ch．28，1． 444.

20．11．FALEEH00D，Confirmed in．Charles I． Cromwell，we belleve，nil along tised the eiremi－ stances as they transpired as bext ho comld． What womid we have had him do？When the king was conguered，would we have had hion piace the conguered tyrant onee more upon the thioms． without any promise or constitution ：We lave secen that there was no relinnce on his faith ； yet there are those who have ever a good word for him．But ho could not be true，he rould not be sincere．＂I wonder you don＇t leave off this abominable custom of lying，George，＂said Lord Muskerry to the eelebrated George Rooke， when they were sulling together．＂I can＇t help it，＂salit George．＂Pooh I pools l＂suid his lordship；＂it may be done by degrees．Suppose you were to lrigin by nittering one truth aday！＂ If Charles lind only told the truth＂by degrees，＂ lind he been sincere only now and then，lis mighat have been saved！He slgned the death． warrant of his best friend and strongest servant， Lord Strafford，after lee lad most faithfully pledged that he would rather lose his erown than perform such an act of unfenlty，and＂on the word of a king＂bernme a proverb and byword from that circumstance through all ages．Then came the revelations of the letters seized on the field of Naselby．Then，when the king was in the power of the Parliament，Cromwell desired io suve him，and Cromwell was willing to do so． The king land appealed to him，in his despair， from the Isle of Wight；and the letters，in the saddle－lags of the ling＇s private messenger，to the gueen in France，seized at the Blae Boar，in IIolborn，revended the king as saying of Crom－ well，whose hand was gracionsly at his own
[urfil maving him, " Jle lhinks that I muy eonfer upen hlm tho Niarter mud thes Star, but 1 shall know in good linue how to tit his norek to it hat.

20.12. FALBEHOOD, Governmental. /hnajurto. It is ditileult to determinte whether his prowlas. mintions to the jexinle of bigy pt or tifs despatioh.
 mumber of lises and exaggerations in reforane for
 ch. 蚛, p, ikl.
2018. FALSEHOOD, Orowth of, Nimuel Juhn. woul. Whille Wir werre at hremkfint, dohinsong give
 solf proctiseal whin the utmost monselentionsness : 1 mestn a merict nttention to truth, even in tho most minnte partendurs. " Aerouston your chilidren," malilho. "" constantly to this ; If a liling happrened at one window, anil they, whon relating it, say that it finppened at amother, flo not let it pass, but instantly charek theni: yon lon mot know wheredoviation from trith willemd," .
" It is more from coredessmess ubout trith than from intentomal lying that tione is no muid
 p. 3th.
20.4. FALSEHOOD justified. $\quad 3 y$ Ifxitits. [When iloury Gurnet, a desuit, Was trieni its a conspifator in the (inupowider Piot, he explemsed his gencoul prinelples in a paper written before his irinl. Ile had beren male grivy to the despan throngli the confessional.] "Cencerning e"pufv. ocation, this is my opinion : in moralafinirs, and in the common intercourse of lifi, when the truth is asked among friends, it is not lawful to use efuivocation. Jhit in cuses whore it becomes wecessury to an individval for his dofence, or for avolding any injustice or loss, or for obtaining any important aivantage, without danger or mischief toany other person, there equivoention Is lawful." In an eximimation nfter the trial he goes furthor, and holds thit an onth might be hiwfully used to contirm a simple cinivocation. "In cases of lawfinl equivocation, the specech by equivoention belng suved from it lie, the sume speech, without perjury, may be confirmed by onth, or by any other usual wity, though it were by retolving the sutrament, if just neressity so repuire."-Kniant's ENo., vol. 3, ch. 21, p. 337 .
2045. $\qquad$ Siemuel Johnson. Ialked of the ensuistiand question, Whether it was allownble at any time to depart from Tiruth? Jonnanin : "The general rule is, that Truth shonlit never le viohnted, because it is of the ntmost importune to the comfort of life, that we should have is full security by mutnal faith; mad ocerasiomal ineonveniences should be willingly suffered, that we may preserve it. There must, however, be some exceptions. If, for instamee, a morderer shomblask you which way a man is gone, you may tell him what is not true, beconse you are mader a previons obligation mot to betray a man to a murderer." IBonweita: "Supposing the person who wrote 'Junins 'were nisked whether he was themuthor, might hedeny it ?" Joinnson : "I don't know what to styy to this. If you werr sare that he wrote 'Junins,' would you, if he denied it, think as well of him afterward? Yet it may be urged, that what is man has a right $\omega$ osk yon may refuse to com-
mombente: has thore is no of hor offectual monfor of prowerving oserrot intil milligerthat merret, the diseovary of whifelt muy be vary fiurtfit to Yon, hut a flat doninl: for if you aro sitent, or Presitate, or eve in, it will twe hold mphivilent to a confession. Isut stay, wir ; hore is unother cise.

 ho buil, I mhomlif hold mysif at liberty lo dony it. us Is'ing nular a provions promise, sexpress ur tmpliail, to comemilit. Now whint 1 omght. to du for tho unthor, miny I not do for mysulf ? But I deny thr haw fulmess of tolling a lie to a siok mun, for fine of alarming him. Jou linvo no business with conserguences; youn are to till the trith. Ifeshles, you are not surn what ditfiect gour tolling hin that hor is fin changer may finve. It may liring his distemper to a crisis. und that may eure hinis. (of uli fyhng, I huve the greatest abhorrenoe of this, bermase I Indinve
 Jlonwbi,h's Johinnon, b. fidl.
20.16. FAME belated, John Quinry Adima. Ills enrier wis fin miny respects remorkathes. Hes land becon miniater to flve different Enroperan eonrts, Semator of tho Cinited States, muphinted to the Sujpreme beuch, had beon eight years Sec: rethry of Shatr, und four years l'resident. . . . Ihat it may fairly be dombted whether if his presfilency hal relosed his jublie iffe, hls fime would luve attrueted sirecinl observatlon. . Jint in his sixty-llfih yiar, when the publie life of the most frivorid ifrisis to a close, the noble nud shinlug cureer of Mr. Adams hegran. Ite enteral the Ilonse of Representalives fil 18:11, nind for the remaindar of his life-a perion of seventeen yemes-he win the one grand ingre in that assembily. . . . Ilis warfare. . . in finvor of the timmblest to petition for redress of grievinces aro among the memoruble events in the parlament. ary history of the United Stutes. It wis lan largo degree the morul courage of his position that flrat thxed the attention of the country, ind then uttructed its mimirution. - Blaine's 'TWenty IEAmaf Condilens, p. 69.
20.17. FAME by Competition. Sir Hilliats I'trry. In orider to be very museh distingu'shat In this hasy world, it is nocessury to do something that noborly cise ever did. Kdmiral Parry eonlid boast that he land been nearer the North Pole thinn my other human beling. It is coultful if 11 polar bear over went nearer, or even is send. Four handred and ninety-tive miles morn would hive bronght hin to the pole jtself, and he wonlid have lived forever in history as tho tirst man who ever performed that fent.-Cyeto. pedia of Btoci. lי. 38i.
20.18. FAME, Costly. Sir Wilter Seott. In those dings of high postage Seott's bill for lettors
 conch purcels, they were a perfect ruinution." On onf onemsion a mighty pueknge cume by post from the Inited States, for which Scott fuml to puy Et sterling. It eontnined ans. phay culled "The cherokie Lovers," by a young latiy of New York, who legged Scott tu rime ind eorrect it, write a prolognennd epilogne, get it put on tha stiuge at I)rury Lame, and negolinte with Constahe or Murriny for the copyright. In nbout in fortnight another packet not less formidable nrrived, clanged with a similnr postuge, whiche

Seott, not grown cautions harongh experience, recklossly openerl ; out jumperda duplicate eropy of "The Cherokec Lovers," with a second letter from the abthoress, stating that as the weather had been stormy, and she fenred that somethi ary might have happened to her lormer ms., she has thonght it prodent to send him a duphiate.Hutron's Scotr, ch. 1\%.
20.19. FAME by Discovery. Lionth-retat I'cessitye. Martin Frobisher, un Englishoma, well versed in varions muvigation, had revolven' hae design of accomplishing the diseovery of the North-western phssuge, esteming it" the only thing of the world that was yet left undone, by whidh at notable mind might be made famons and fortu-mate."-Bancuofy's IIst. of" L'. S., vol 1, ch. 3.
2050. FAME, Distant. Linroln. Since Garibaldi overthrew the Boarbon King of Nuples, and the unification of Italy, si: ily me felt the spicit of the age, and various modern improvements have been made, and among them the laying out of several new ivemues, one of which hears the name of lincoln.-Tbayels of Gevierala Grints, p. 106.
2051. FAME, Impostor's. Reign of C'hates II. The tule of Oates . . sullicient to convulse the whole realm, would not, until confirmed by other eviderice, suthce to destroy the humblest of those whom he hat necused ; for, by the old law of England, two witnesses are necessary to establish it charge of trenson. But the success of the first impostor produced its natural consequences. In a few weeks he rad heen raised from penury and obseurity to opulence, to power which made him the dread of princes and nobles, and to notoriety such as has for low and bad minds all the nttractions of glory. He was not long without concljutors and rivals.-Macaliais's Evi., ch. 2, p. 222.
2032. FAME by Infamy. Axwexsinction. A your ${ }^{\text {r }}$ Saxon, twerty years of age, named Von der sulhn, was arrested in Paris. He confessed that it was his intention tonssassimate the erperor, and thus to immortalize his own mame ly connecing it with that of Napoleon. [He was confined, but not executed.]- Abmort's NimoLeon B., vol. 2 , cn. 11.
20.53. FAME, Locality for. Nippoleon $I$ " Europe," said he, "presents no ficlds for glorions exploits; no great empires or revolutions are to be lound but in the East. $\underset{\sim}{3}$. [He
conglucred
My rlory the Italians ind the Austrians.] .f. My crlory is deelining. This little corner of Europe is too small to supply it. We must go to the East. All the great men of the world latve there acguired their celebrity."-Amotres Namoneon B., vol. ${ }^{1}$, ch. 10 .
205.f. FAME, Perverted. Columbus. Of all the wrongs done to the memory of Colambus, perhaps the greatest was that which robbed him of the name of the new continent. This was bestowed upon one of the ieast worthy of the many adventurers whom the genius and success of Columbus had drawn to the west. . . . [Amerigol Vespucci's only merit consised in his recornition of the fact that the recent discoveries were not a portion of that India already known, but in reality another continent.-Ridpatu's $\mathbf{C}^{\prime}$. S., ch. 3, p. 59.
2055. FAME, Posthumons. Columbus. Columlus. . . in his lifretime met with mondequate recompense. Theself-love of the Spanish monarch was offended at reeriving from a foreigner in his (mploy benefits too vast for requital; and the contemporaris of the great mavigator perserented the merit which they could not adepuately re-ward.-Buncuofr's 'llast. or ['. S., di. I.
2056. Fame regarded. Ciero. In Jeeentber it was known that an agrarian law would be at once proposed mater phea of providing for Pompey's troops; and Cicero had had to decide whether he would act in earnest in the spirit which he had begun to show when the tribunes hill was under "liscoussion, or would fall back upon resistance with the rest of his purty, or evade the dilliexult dilemma loy groing on forcign service, or else would simply absent himself from Rome while the struggle was going on. "I may either resist," he said, "and there will ine an honorable tirht; or I may do nothing, und withdraw into the country, which will be honorable also; or I may give active help, which I am told Chesar expectis of me. . . . What will history say of me six hundrad years hence? I ammore afraid of that than of the ehatter of my contemporaries."-F'roude's Cesar, el. 12.
2057. FAME, Sudden. Tord Byron. The fame, however, of Lord Byron dates from his twentyfourth year, when the publication of the tirst eantos of "Childe IIarold" revented to England the full splendor of his talents. . . " 1 awoke one morning," said he, "and found myself fitmons.". . . Such was his popularity at one time, that ten thousand copies of one of his poems were sold on the day of its publication at a price equal to nearly $\$ 10$ tach. But his errors as a man soon lost him the esteem of his countrymen ; le was almost as extravagant as lis father, and guite as dissolute, and, like his father, he squandered the fortune of his wife aiter he had ceased to be a husband to her.-Cyclopedia of Bog., p. 294.

205*. $\qquad$ "Brrner's Street Hoax." [Theodore llook bet $n$ guinea that in one week he could make a neat and modest house the most famous in all London.] The bet was taken. and in four or five days Ilook had written and posted one thunsuad letters, annexing orders to tradesmen of every sort . . . all to be executed on one particular day, and is nearly as possible at a fixed hour. From "wagons of coals and polatoes, to books, prints, feathers, ices, jellies, and cranberry tarts," nothing whatever available to any humain being but was commanded from scores of rival dealers, scalterediall over thecity. ...The mayor and his chaplain were invited to take the death-bed confersion of a perulating common comoriman. There also came the Governor of the Bank, Chairman of the East India Company, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Prime Minister, . . . his Grice the Archhishop of Canterlury, and his Royal Highness the Commander in Chicf. [All came at the call of Ilook's hetters.] They could not all reach Berner's shed. - Smales' Bumef Bhogruphes, p. 354.
2059. FAME, Trials of. Sir Walter Scott. At one time as many as sirtcen parties of visitors applied to see Ahbotsford in a single day. ftrangers-especially the American travellers.
of that day, who were much lens retiecent und more irrepressible than the Americm travellers of this-would come to him withont introluctions, facetiously cry out " Prodigions!" in imitation of Dominic Sampsen, it whatever they were shown, inquire whether the new home wats called Tullyveolan or Tillytudlem, cressexamine, with opera note-books, as to Scott's age and the age of his wife, and appear to be taken guite by surprise when they were bowed ont without being asked to dine.-Hutron's Scertr, eh. 12.
2060. FAME undesired. Einperor Meximin. The emperor of the East commanded a disciplined and veterm army of above $\mathbf{6 0 , 0 0 0}$ men: and !icinius, who had collerted about 30,000 ) Illyrians, was at first oppressed by the superiority of numbers. His military skill and the tirmuess of his troops restored the day ant obhaned a decisive victory. The incredible speed which Maximin exerted in his llight is mueh more eclebrated than his prowess in the battle. 'Twenty-four hours afterward he was seen, pale. trembling, and witlonut his Imperial ornaments, at Niconiedia, one hundred and sixty miles from the place of his defeat.-Gibson's Rome, ch. 14, p. 486.
2061. FAMILIARITY, Ill-mannered. Jemes Hoyg. [Sir Walter scott's poet-I'riend.] In a shepherd's dress, and with hands fresh from sheep-shearing, he came to dine for the first time with seott in Castle Street, and linding Mrs. scott lying on the sofa, immediately stretched himself at full leugth on another sofa; for, as he explained afterward, "I thought I coule not do better than to imitate the lady of the house." At dinner, as the wine passed, he adsanced from " Mr. Scott," to "Shirru" (SheriIf), "Scott," "Walter," and finally "Wattir"," till at supper he convulsed every one by addressing Mrs. Scott familiarly as "Charlote."-hutton's Life of scott, eli. 6.
2062. FAMILIARITY, Mistake of. Mary Queen of Scots. The pare of the Marechal de Damville, the young Du Chatelard, had remaned, as we have seen, at Ifclyrood, for the purpose of entertaining his master with letters about all that related to the queen, his idol. Du Chatelard, treated as a child by the phatul indulgence of the queen, had conceivel for his mistress a passion bortering on matness. The quecen hat encouraged him too much to retain the right of punishing him. Du Chatelard, constantly admitted to the most intimate familiarity with his mistress, ended by mistaking sport for eamest, persuading himself that she only desired a pretext for yielding to his audacity. The hadies of the patace discovered him one night hidden unter the queen's bed ; he was expelled with indignation, but his boldness wis placed to the account of the thoughtlessuess of his age and character. Raillery was his only panish. ment.-Lamartine's Maby Qieen of Scots, p. 15.
2068. Families, 0ld. Athms. People are mistaken who suppose that we have in America no old families. We have perhaps as many as other eountries, only the torrent of emigration, and the suddenness with which new fortunes are made and lost, conceal the fact from our observation. The Adams family, for example, which descended from Thomas Adams, one of the first
proprictors of Massachusetts, has gone on steadily increasing in wealth and numbers from 1620 to the present time, und the family estate still comprises the lames origimally bought by tho Alams who was grandfather to the aecond President of the United States. Jola Adums died worth $\$ 100,000$. II is som, John Quincy Adams, left, it is said, twice as much; and his som, Charles Francis Adans, late ministar to Lonton, is supposed to be worth $\$ 2,000,000$. Crecebedia of bloa., p. 173.
2004. FAMILY, Benefits of the. Luther. In phace of the monk's cowl the labitit of the citizan was assumed. Becamse of this the heart of the German people went out to the great Reformer. As a strugrling monk he excited wonder and surprise. But as al hashand und father he is loved and revered by the German people.Rhin's Luther, ch. 16, p. 13i.
20035. FAMILY deteriora' , , the. Even in the days of 'Jiberims the $\therefore \cdot$ an. as Tacitus tells us, had rushed headen int., it e most servile thattery, and this would mo. bia $\%$ been possible if its members land not beca tansted by the prevalent deterioration. It was before the once grave and pare-minaled Senators of Rome-the greatness of whose state was founded on the sanctity of family relationships-that the Censor Mechlins had declared in A. U.c. 602, without one dissentient murmur, that meraiage could only be regurded as an intolerable necessity. Before that same Senate, at un earlier period, a leading consular had not scrupled to assert that there was searcely one among them all who had not ordered one or more of his own infaut children to be exposed to death.-Fabraris Eably Days, eh. 1, p. 7.
2066. FAMILY discord. of Cherles $I V$. of Spain. [Prince Ferdinand accused his mother, Lonisa Maria, of shameless licentiousness with one of the king's body-guard named Godroy. Whe eharged him with ignoble birth, her husband not being his father. Napolcon was solicited to favor each sitle in the possession of the throne of Spain. Ile hede mn interview with all.] The imbecile old king brandished over the head of Fertinand a long pold-headed cane
loaderi him with reproacl:es and imprecations. Suddenly tie mother . . . fell upon the culprit. $\quad$ flood of most uncourtly epithets she poured upon the vietim. . . . As Napoleon lel't the room he exelaimed. . "What a mother I What a son !"-Absotres Nipoteon B., vol. 2, ch. 1.

206\%. FAMILY interest. Theotoric. [The conquest of ] Italy. . . was fimally decided by the abilities, experiemee, and valor of the Gothic king. lumediately before the battle of Verema he visited the tent of his mother and sister, and requested that on a day, the most illustrions festival of his life, they w.uld adorn him with the ricla garments which they had worked with their own hands. "Our glory," said he, "is mutnal and inseparable. You are known to the work as the mother of Theodoric ; and it becomes me to prove that I am the gennine offspring of those heroes from whom 1 claim my descent."-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 39, p. 10.
2068. FAMILY kinship. Lines. Among civilized nations the family is so constructed that
the lines of kinship diverge romstantly from the line of deseent, so that collaternl kinsumen with each generation stand at a still gronter remove from each other. this is trurable to the establishment of a male line of descent. In the Indian fumily this is all reversed. The dessent is established in the female line. . . . 'Ties of kinship converge upon ench other until they all meet in the granddanghter. . . . Every granisou mod gramldanghter was the grandson and grunddanghter of the whole tribe. . . . All the un'les were reckoned as his fathers; also all mothers' sisters as mothers; all the cousins were sisters and brothers; all the nieecs were dnughters; all the nephews, sons.-Ridpati's U. S., ch. 1, p. 46.
2069. FAMILY, Prestige of. Ii ish. The dis. tinction between those Irish who were of Celtic hoodand those Irish who spring from Stronghow and De Burgh was not altogether effaced. . . . In the preceding generation one of themost powerful of the O'Nifills refused to pay any mark of respect to a Roman Catholie gentleman of old Norman descent. "They say that the family has been here four hundred yenrs. No matter. I hate the elown as though he hat come here yes-terday."-Macaulay's Evg., ch. 6, p. 121.

20\%O. FAMILY, Religion in the. Mahomet. Islamism commenced like a family. It was practised for a long time in the dwelling of Muhomot, before it wasdiffused and exereised in any meeting of the Khoreishites. The first of the fnithful were himself, his wife, his nephew, his daughters, and his domestics. Ie seems to have been long content with this conversion of himself and hoisehold to the pure faith of Abraham, hoping that God would be content with this restricted worship, and would not ask of him a more oncrous propagation of the truth.-LAMARTINE's 'Turkey, p. 69.
2071. FAMILY, Responsibility to. Rign of Jumes II. Every battered old cavalier who, in return for blood and lands lost in the royal cause, had obtained some small place under the keeper of the wardrobe or the master of the harriers, was called upon to choose between the king and the church. The commissioners of customs and excise were ordered to attend his Majesty at the treasury. There he demanded from them a promise to support his policy, und directed them to require a similar promise from nll their subordinates. One custom-house ofticer notified his submission to the royal will in a way which excited both merriment and compassion. "I lave," he satid, " fourteen reasons for obeying his Majesty's commands, a wife and thirteen young children."-Macaulay's Exit., ch. 8, p. 313.
2072. FAMILY, Sanguinary. Ctertr's. On the parents, and the three sons in sucecssion, the hopes of IRome were fixed. But Germanicus was poisoned by order of Tiberius, and Agrippina was murdered in banishment, after the endurance of the most terrible anguish. Their two elder sons, Nero and IDrusus, lived only long enough to disgrace tlamselves, and to be foreed to die of starvation. The third was the monster Gains. Of the three daughters, the youngest, Julia Livia, was put to death by the orders of Messalina, the wife of her uncle Claudius. Drusilla died in prosperous infamy, and Agrippinn the younger, after a life of crime so abnor-
mal and so detestuble that it throws into the slade even the monstrons crimes of many of her contempornries, murdered her husland, mal was murdered by the orders of the son for whose sake she had wated through seas of blood.
'That son was Nero! Truly the palace of the Cresars must lave been hamited by many a restless ghost, and amid its vast and solitary chambers the guilty lorils of its splendor must lanve feured lest they should come upon some specetre weeping tomis of blood.-Farizai's Eabiy DAYs, eh. 1, p. 13.
2078. FAMILY, Sorrowful. Martyr's. [At two oclock in the norning 1)r. Rowland Tinylor was delivered to the sheriff in Aldgate.] Now when the sheriff and his company came against St. Botolph Chureh, Elizabeth, his daughter, cried, saying, " O my acar father ! Mother, mother, here is my father led away !" 'Then rried his wife, " Rowlam, Rowland, where art thon ?" for it was a very dark morning, that the one could not see the other. In. Taylor answered, "IDear wife, I am here," and stayed. The sherift's men would have led him forth, but the sheriff said, "Stay a lithe, masters, I prny" you, and let him spenk to his wife ;" and so they stayed. Then cume she to him; and he took his danghter Mary in his arms, and he, his wife, and Flizabeth kneeled down and snid the Lord's Prayer ; at which sight the sheriff wept apace, and so did divers others of the company. After they had prayed, he rose up and kissed his wife, and shook fier loy the hand and said, "Farev, ell, my dear wife; be of good comfort, for I am quiet in my conscience. God shall stir up a father for my chiklren." Then lie kissed his daughter Mary and said, "God bless thee; I pray you all stand strong and steadfast unto Christ and Ilis words, and keep you from idolatry." Then said his wife, "God be with thee, rear Rowland. I will with God's grace meet thee at Iadleigh." [ Afterward he said :] "Come hither, my son Thomas;" then John Hull lifted up the child, and set him on the horse before his father. Then lifted he ip his eyes toward heaven and prayed for his son, laid his hand on the child's head, and blessed him. [He then went to the stake.]-Kniont's Enti., vol. 3, ch. 6.
2074. FAMILY, Substitutes in the. Indians. When one party prevailed, it was a rule to pursue their success by an undistinguishing rarnage, as long as the enemy gave the smallest resistance. When that was over, they bound and carried off the prisoners, who were reserved for the most cruel and tormenting death. This the captives ther aselves knew; and were prepared for. They liad, however, one chance of life; for, on returning to their village, the victors made offer to cach family of a captive for every relation they had lost in the war. This offer they might either aceept or reject. If aceepted, the captive beame a member of the family ; if rejeeted, he was doomed to die under the most excruciating tortures. In these extcutions the women would bear their part, and seen, actuated by the spirit of furies. What is most remarkable is the fortitnde with which these unhappy wretches submitted to their fate. There was a contest betwaen them and their tormentors which should exceed, these in infloting, or the others in enduring the greatest ex-
acerbations of pain. It is even said that by lusults they endeavored to provoke their executioners and stimulate their fury by telling them of the crueltles they had themselves intlicted on their countrymen.-Tytleris IIsti., Book 6, ch. 21 .
2075. FAMILY afferings. House of the Cipsars. It has been well suid that no puge, even of Tucitus, has so sombre and tragic an cloguence as the mere Stemma Castrum. The great Julius, robbed by death of his two daughters, was succeeded by his nephew Augustus, who, in ordering the assassination of Cesarion, the matural son of Julius by Cleopatra, extinguished the direct line of the greatest of the Casars. Augustus by his three narriages was the futher of but one daughter, and that daughter disgraced his fumily and embittered his life. IIe saw his two elder grandsons die under circumstances of the deepestsuspicion; and being induced to disinherit the third for the asserted stupidity and ferocity of his disposition, was succeeded by 'Tiberius, who was only his stepson, and lud not one drop of the Julian blood in his veius. Tiberius had lut one son, who was poisoned by his favorite, Scjanus, before his own denth. This son, Drusus, left but one son, who wus compelled to commit suicide by his consin, Gaius; and one daughter, whose son, Rubellins ${ }^{1}$ litutus, was put to death by order of Nero.Fabrar's Early Days, ch. 1, p. 13.
2076. FAMINE, Bratalizing. Athenians. [Athens was besieged by Demetrius, and famine followed.] In the course of it many dreadful things happened, and this is related among the rest. A father and has son were sitting in the same room, in the last despair; when a dead mouse happening to full from the roof of the house, they hoth started up and fought for it.-Plutancu's Demetrius.
2077. FAMINE, Cannibals in. France. A fearful famine, by which France was visited in 1033, oceasioned throughout the country miseries almost unparalleled in history. For three years in succession the harvest had failed.
Food was oltainable only at exorbitant prices; and the poorer classes . . : were driven at last 1 , the most revolting expedients to appease their hunger. An innkeeper near Macon was burnt alive for havit massacred no less than fortycight unhappy wayfarers, whose bodies had afterwavd been devoured. IIuman tlesh was publicly exposed for sale in the market of Tour-us.-students' Fuance, ch. 7, \& 8, p. 110.
2078. FAMINE, Depopulated by. Bengal, 1. 0 . [In 1770] there was a terrible famine in B gal, in which it is supposed one third of the imhabitants perished.-Knignt's Eng., vol. 6, ch. 21, p. 334 .
2079. FAMINE, Distress of. Rome. A.D. 546. Totila proceeded, not to assault, but to encompass and starve, the uncient capital. Rome was utficted by the avarice and guarded by the valor of Bessas, a veteran chief of Gothic extraction, who filled, with a garrison of 3000 soldiers, the spacious circle of her venerable walls. From the distress of the people he extracted a profitable trade, and secretly rejoiced in the continuance of the siege. It was for his use that the granaries had been replenished ; the charity of Pope Vigilius had purchased and
emburked an ample supply of Sicilinn corn; but the vessels which escaped the burbarimes were seized ly a rupacions governor, who limparted a scunty sustenance to the soldiers, and sold the remainder to the wealthy Romans. The medimmus, or fifth part of the quarter of whent, was exclunged for seven pieces of gold ; tifty pieces were given for an ox, a rure and accidentul prize; the progress of funine enlunced this exortitant value, and the mercemaries were tempted to deprive themselves of the ullowance which was seareely suflicient for the support of life. A tasteless and unwholesone mixture, in which the bran thrice exceeded the gunntity of llour, appensed the hunger of the poor ; they were gradually reduced to feed on dead horses, logs, cats, and mice, and eagerly to snateh the grass, and even the nettles, which grew among the ruins of the city.-[ See No. 2015.] Gumon's Rome, ch. 43, p. 255.
2080. FAMINE, Resourcein. Horwes. [When Bomparte's army was retreating from Moscow, during a month there were mo rations, and dend horses were the only resource.]-Kniont's Ena., vol. 7, ch. 30, 1. 859.
2081. Famine, Trials of. Ilymouth Colony. The urrival of new emigrunts, who came unprovided with foos, compelled the whole coiony, for six months in succession, to subsist on haifallowance only. "I have seen men," snys Winslow, "stagger by reascon of faintness for want of food." $\qquad$ . lin the third year of their settlement their victials were so entirely spent that "they knew uot at night where to have a bit in the morning."

When a few of their old friends arrived to join them, a bster or a piece of fish, without bread or arything else but a cup of fair spring water, was the best dish the whole colony could offer.-Bancrort's U. S., vol. 1 , eli. 8 .
2082. FAMINE by War. Cumuta. a.d. 1758. In the generul dearth [cuused by the prolongation of the war] the soldiers could receive but a half pound of bread daily; the inlabitanis of Quebee but two ounces. . Artisans and day laborers were so enfeebled that they were untit for toil, and tottered from debility.-Bancrofts U. S., vol. 4, ch. 13.
2083. FANATIC, Insane. Puriton. A mad tailor, named Ludowick Muggleton, wandered from pot-house to pot-house, tippling ale, and denomeing etermal torments aguinst those who refused to believe, on his testimony, that the Supreme Being was only six feet high, and that the sun was just four miles from the earth. George Fox had raised a tempest of derision hy proclaiming that it was a violation of Christian sincerity to desigmate a single person by a plural pronoun, and that it was in idolatrous homage to Jamus and Woden to talk about Juniary and Wednesday.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. $\underset{\sim}{2}, \mathrm{p} .153$.
208.1. FANATICISM, Danger from. Reformution. Karlstadt forbade the paying and taking of interest on money loaned, and even went so fur as to recommend the introduction of the system of polygamy as practised liy the ancient Hebrews. [Luther wrote the elector] he thought that Karlstadt had always ignored the praise of Christ, and that he wouk? always do so. "His own insane desire for fame and
praise has brought him to this. He has proved to be our most dangerous enemy, so that I am inclined to believe the poor, miserable wreteh is possessed of an evil spirit."-Rein's Luther, ch. 14, p. 125.
2085. Fanaticism, Idolatrous. Bexsictinus Antonines. In a solemm proesssion through the sitreets of lrome, the way wis strewed with gold dust ; the black stone, set in precious gems, was placed on a chariot drawn by six milk-white horses, richly enpmisoned. The pious emperor held the reins, und, supported by his ministers, moved slowly barkward, that he might perpetually enjoy the felicity of the divine presence. In a marnificent temple raised on the Palatine Mount, the sacritices of the grod Elagabalus were celebrated with every circumstance of cost and solemnity. The richest wines, the most extraordinary vietims, and the rarest aromaties were profusely consumed on the altar. Around the ultar a chorus of Syrim damsels performed their lascivious dances to the sound of barbarian music, while the gravest personages of the state and army, clothed in long Phenician tunics, olliciated in the meanest functions, with affected zeal and secret indignation.-Gibnox's Romes, ch. 6, p. 171.
2086. FANATICISM inflamed. Orlecens. And the Pucelle, left hehind, found herself alosolute mistress of the city, where all authority but hers seemed to be at an end. She carneolled round the walls, and the people followed her fearlessly. The next day she rode ont to reconnoitre the English bastilles, and young women and children weat too, to look at these famous bastilles, where all remained still and betrayed no sigu of movement. she led back the crow, with her to attend vespers at the church of Saint Croix; and as she wept at prayers, they all wept likewise. The citizens were heside themselves; they were raised above all fears, were drunk with religion and with war-seized ly one of those formidable accesses of fanaticism in which men can do all and believe all, and in which they are scarcely less terrible to friends than to enemies.-Michelet's Joan of Arc, p. 14.
2087. FANATICISM, Miracles of. Test. [A litter contest existed between the Catholics and Arsenite faction in the thirteenth century.] In the confidence of fanaticism, they had proposed to try their cause by a miracle; and when the 1 wo papers that contained their own and the adverse canse were cast into a fiery brasier, they expected that the Catholic verity would be respected by the flames. Alas ! the two papers were indiscriminately eonsmmed, and this unforeseen accident produced the union of a day, and renewed the quarrel of an age.-Gnibon's Rone, ch. $62, \mathrm{p} .15 \mathrm{j}$.
2088. FANATICISM, Religious. "Prophets." Three of the prime movers eame to Wittenberg luring the Christmas holidays in the year 1521 . They were curious fellows in warlike attire. Wonderfirl experiences did they relate: God had conversed with them ; they could foretell future events; in short, they claimed to be prophets and apostles I Melanchthon thought that they were possessed of a particular spirit, whatever be its nature, and that Luther alone could determine its true charucter. But Luther did not wish to return on that account, especially since it was
not the desire of the Elector. He wrote to Melanchthon, and also to his friend Ansdorf, that the prophets of Zwickan should not be heard at once, but that the matter should quictly take its course. An investigation of their chams to a special calling should be held, and their spirits should be tried aceording to the ndvice of St. Jomin(1. $4: 1$ ), whether they le to Cowl.-Rein's Lether, ch. 11. p. 103.

20mb. $\qquad$ - Gunporder Plot. [IIenry Garnet, a (atholic priest, received through the confessional information of the Gumpowider Plot, which he did not reveal. He defended his course with ability. He acknowledged] that he had done more than he conld excuse by law in having concenled his privity to the design, yet he maintained that " he had acted upon a conscientions persuasion that he was bound to disclose nothing that he had heard in sacramental confession." -Knigirt's Evg., vol. 3, ch. 21, p. 336.
2090. $\qquad$ Peter the Jermit. In this austere solitude his body was emaciated, his funcy was intlamed; whatever he wished, he believed ; whatever he believed, he sazo in dreams and revelations. From Jerusalem the pilgrim returued an accomplished fanatic; but as he exeelled in the popular madness of the times, Pope Urbun II. received him as a prophet, applauded his glorious design, promised to support it in a general council, and enconraged him to prochin the deliverance of the IIoly Land. [Thus begm the crusades.]-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 58, p. 538.
2091. - Fifth Monarehy. The FifthMonarchy men rose on the 6 th of January, 1661, under their old lender, Thomas Venner, the wine cooper. Some fifty or sisty of them, after an encounter with the feeble mumicipal police, marched to Caen Woorl, near Ifighgate, and having leen there concealed for two days, returned to encomer the trained bands, and even a regular body of guards, in the confidence that their cause-the establishment of the reign of Christ on earth, and the suppression of all other author-ity-would be miraculously upheld. The capital was in fearful alarm; the shops were shut; the city gates were barricaded. But these wild men drove all before them, till a rally was made, and they were for the most part slanghtered, refusing quarter-Kinight's Exi., vol. 4, ch. 15, 1. 251.
2092. $\qquad$ Fifth Momurrhy. [In 1657 there was a great tunult in Loudon over the Fifth Monarchy. The Assyrian monarchy, the Persim, the Greek, and the Romam, being all four extinet, it was amomered that the Fifth Mon-archy-the greatest of all-the reign of the saints on carth, was at hand. Thomas Vemer, a wine cooper, with its standard of the Lion of the tribe of Judah, was to proclam it as its herald on the 9 h of $\Lambda_{\text {pril, on Mite End Green - a troop of }}$ horse arrested the Fifth Monarchy.]-Kinghits Eng., vol. 4, ch. 13, p. 206.
2093. - - Protestont. [When Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was on the scaffold,] the Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Fleteher, standing outside the rail, directly before her, began an exhortation; but she stopped him, saying: "Mr. Dean, I am settled in the ancient Catholic Roman religion, and mind to spend my blood in dofence of it." The pertinacious diginitary replied.
with more zeal than eharity, "Madum, change your opinion, und repent of your former wickelnuss, and settle your faith only in Jewns Christ, by Itim to he saved." Mary tohd him to trouble himself no further ; and shrewshury and Kent said they would pray for her. She thanked them; "but to join with you in prayer I will not, for Hat you and 1 are not of one religion." The dean then prayed atoud from the English liturey ; and Mary, with stealfost voice, laving in her hand a crucifix, hegan to pray in Latin ; and she thanly prayed in English for Clurist's alllicted church, for her som, and for the Queen of England. The callous Barl of Kent was not moved even ly this solemn (arnestacse, but told har to "leave those trumperies." Such is famaticism, from whatever perverted view of the religion of love it may spring.-Kviart's Ena., vol. 3, el. 13, p. 203.3.
209.1. FANATICISM, Scandalous. Quther. [In 1056 James Nayler, one of the new sect of Quakers, in his frantie enthusiasm had prochamed that the Redeemer wasincarnate in lis person; and he had given a great public scandal in going about in a state of undity. The madman marrowly eseaped hanging.]-Knitut's Evi., vol. 4, ch. 13, p. 203.

20D.j. FANATICISM, Visions of. C'unsiders. Their victory, or even their attempt, would immortalize the manes of the intrepid heroes of the cross ; and the purest piety rould not be insensible to the most splendid prospect of military glory. . . . The vulgar, both the great and small, were taught to helieve every wonder, of lands flowing with milk and honey, of mines and treasures, of gold and diamonds, of palaces of marble and jasper, and of odoriferons groves of cinnamon and frankincense. In this earthly paradise each warrior depended on his sword to carve a plenteous and honorable establishment, whieh he masured only by the extent of his wishes.-Glbbon's Rome, ch. j8, p. j.jo.
2096. FAREWELL to Country. Napoteon I. [A captive, and stiling for St. Helena. Beholding the recoling vision of his native land,] he then uncovered his head, bowed to the distamt hills, and said, with deep emotion, "Land of the brave, I salute thee! Farewell! France, fare-well!"-Aumott's Napoleon 13., vol. 2 , ch. 30.
2097. FAREWELL desired, A final. James $I I$. [When James 11. left Framee to head an insurrection in Ireland, Louis XIV. said at their parting, " The best thing I can desire for you is never to see you back again."-Kxidnt's Eng. vol. 5, ch. 6, p. 81.
2098. FAREWELL, The last. Chrixtict/s. [Maceai], a probationer preacher, was arrested] for joininer the insurgents in Scotland against Charles 11 . He died in torture, having a pair of iron bonts on his legs, with wedges driven hetween iron and flesh. He was in rapture of soul ; his hast words were, Farewell, sun, moon, and stars-farewell, kindred and friends-farewell, world and time-farewell, weak, frail body -weleome, eternity - weleome, angels and saints -welcome, Saviour of the world, and welcome, God the Julge of all.-Knight's Exg., vol. 4, ch. 17, p. 297.
2099. FAREWELL, A touching. Wetshingtons. [Nine days after the evacuation of New York ly the British] Washington assembled
his ollicers, and hade them a than adien. When they were met, the chicftain spoke a few affectionate worls to his comrades, who cmue for ward in turn, and with tears and sobs, which the veterans no longer cared to concend, bade him farewell. Washington then walked to Whitehall, followed by a vast concourse of citizens and soldiers, and thence departed to Amapolis, where Congress was in session. On his way he pansed at Philadelphia, and made to the proper oflleers a report of his expenses cluring the war. The aroomt was in his own handwriting, and covered a total exponditure of $\$ 74,485$, hil correct to a cent. Whe route of the chief from Pumbs' Itook to Aumapolis was a continuous triamph. The people by humdreds and thonsands flocked to the villages and rondsides to see him pass: gray-haired statesmen to speak words of praise; young men to shout with enthusiasm ; madens to strew his way with flow-ers.-Ridiatios U. S., ch. 44, p. 3\%5.
2100. Farmer, An unsuccessful. Isfofe Nitrton. Isame was taken from school to assist his mother in the mamurement of her farm. But mature claimed him for higher work. He could not be a farmer. Being sent to market once a wek, with an aged and faithful servant, no sooner were the lorses put into the stable than he would shat himself up in a garret with his looks, till the produce was sold and it was time to return. In summer he would choose a shaty nook on the rond-side, out of town, and there await the return of the wagon. If lee was sent to the fields to watch the sheep and cattle, he would be found, hours after, perched in a tree, absorbed in a book, or on the banks of a stream. eagerly watching the operation of a waterwheel; white the cattle, perhaps, were rioting in a corn-fied, and the sheep were wandering down the road.-Pahton's Newton, p. 76.
2101. $\qquad$ Elmund Burke. The reader may smile as he recognizes the ardor, the carnestness, the fervid gravity of the political speeches, in letters which diseluss the merits of carrots in fattening porkers, and the precise degree to which they should be boiled. Burke throws himself just as engerly into white peas and Indian corn, into cabbages that grow into head and cabbages that shoot into leaves, into experiments with pumpkin-seed and widd parsnip, as if they had been details of the Stamp Act, or justice to Irehand. When he eomplains that it is searcoly possible for him, with his mumerous avocations, to get his servants to enter fully into his views as to the right treatment of his crops, we con easily understand that his farming did not help him to make money. It is impossible that he should have had time or attention to spare for the effectual direction of evell a small farm. - Momey's Burke, ch. 6.
2102. FASHION, Depreciated by. Science. Charles [1I.] himself had a laboratory. . . . It was almost necessary to the charater of a fine gentleman to bave something to say about airpumps and telescopes; and even fine ladies, now and then, thonght it becoming to affect a taste for science, went in coaches and six to visit the Gresham curiosities, and broke forth into cries of delight at finding that a magnet really attracted a needle, and that a microscope really made a tly look as large as a sparrow. . . . It is
the unjversal law, that whatever pirsuit, whatever doctrine becomes fashionahle, shall lose in portion of that dignity which it hind possessed while it was contined to a small but earnest minority, and was loved for its own sake alone. It is true that the follies of some persons who, withont any real apitude for seience, professed is passion for it, furnished matter of contemptaous mitth to a few malignont sutirists who belonged to the preceding generation.-MacatLAY's ENG., ch. 3, 1. 380.
2108. FASHION diaregarded. Benjamin Fhanhlin. December, 17\%6. Franklin [the Amerienn commissioner] reached Puris, . . . and was welcomed with wonderful unanimity. IIis fume as a philosopher, his umfailing good-humor, the dignity, self-possession, and ease of his inmmers, the plainness of his dress, his habit of wearing his strnight thin gray hair without powder, contrary to the fashion of that day in France, noted as a spell.-Bancrofr's U. S., vol. 9, ch. 16.
2104. FASHION, Struggle for. French. Hats were a French invention of 1449 ; a belted knight writes: "Send me a hat and a bonnet ly the sanie man ; and let him bring the hat on his head, for fear of misfashioning of it."-Knight's End., vol. 2, ch. 8, p. 121.
2105. FASTS, Religious. Early Methotists. Four fasts were appointed for ench yeur on every circuit, and the prenchers were ordered to write on all class papers: "The first Fridny after every Qunrterly Meeting is to be observed ins a day of fasting and prayer." The carliest historian of Methodism remarks that it was the custom of its people " to observe formerly all Fridays as days of fasting or abstinence."-STEvens' M. E. Churci, vol. 2, p. 134.
2106. Fate, Belief in. Mohammeduns. The Koran inculcates, in the most absolute sense, the tenets of fate and predestination, which would extinguish both industry and virtue, if the actions of man were governed by his specuhative belief. Yet their inthuence in cvery age has exalted the courage of the Saracens and Turks. The first companions of Mahomet advanced to battle with a fearless confidence; there is no danger where there is no chance; they were ordained to perish in their beds; or they were sufe and invulnerable amid the darts of the enemy. -Gibbon's Mahomet, p. 39.
2107. FATHER, A confiding. John Milton's. There is no attempt on the part of Milton to take up a profession, not even for the sake of nppearances. The elder Milton was content to provide the son, of whom he was prond, with the neans of proseeuting his eccentric scheme of life, to continue, uamely, to prepare himself for some great work, natore unknown. For a young man of simple labits and stadions life a little suffices. The chief want is books. - Militon, BY M. PatTison, ch. 3.
2108. FATHERHOOD, Experience of. Agesiloms. Agesilaus [the Lacedremonian king] was certainly a most affectionate father. It is said, when his ehildren were small, he would join in their sports; and a friend happening to find him one day riding among them upon a stick, he desired him " not to mention it until he was a father himself."-Piutarcin's Agesilaus.
2109. FATHERHOOD uppressed. Nir of Rebellion. [At the bittle of Minvern llill in Virginla] the son of [Confedernte] Major Peyton, but fiftecen yonrs of age, called to his father for help. A buill lum shattered both his legs. "When we have hriten the enemy, then I will help you," unswered Peyton; " I huve here other sons to lead to glory. Forward!" But the column had ndvanced ondy a few paces when the major himself fell to the rarth a corpse.-DoLhard's Second Yeall of the Walt, p. 323.
2110. FAVORITISM, scandalous. Charles $I T$. Whocver conld muke himself agreenble to the primes, or conld secture the goonf ofllees of the mistress, might hope to rise in the world withont rendering my service to the government, withont being even known by sight to any minister of stute. This comrtier got a frigate, mad that a company; in third the pardon of a rich offender; in fourth, $n$ lense of crown land on easy terms. If the king notified his plensure thint a brietless lawyer shonld be made a juige, or that a libertine laronet should be made a peer, the gravest counsellors, after a little murmuring, snbmitted.-Macaclay's Eng., ch. 3, 1. 340 .
2111. FEAR conquered by Faith. Moravians. [When Johm Wesley came ns a missionnyy to the American colonists and Indians, he had not obtained the experience of the conscious favor of God. While on his passage, in the midst of $n$ fearful storm which endungered the lives of all, he observed the calmness of a little bund of Moravian pussengers who were holding religious service. When in the midst of the psalm which they were singing, ] the sea broke over the ship, split the mininsil into pieces, and poured in between the decks as if the great deep lind already swallowed then up. $\Lambda$ terrible outcry arose from the English, but the Mornvinns ealmly suug on. Wesley asked one of them, "Were yon not afraid ?" ILe answered: "I thank God, "uo." "But were not your women and children?" "No; our women and children are not afraid to dic."-Stevens' Metiodism, vol. 1, p. 78.
2112. FEAR, Contagious. Romans. They had never yet looked Germuns in the face, and imagination magnifies the nnknown. Roman merchants and the Gauls of the neighborhood brought stories of the gigantie size and strength of these northern warriors. The glare of their eyes was reported to be so fierec that it could not be borne. They were wild, wonderful, and dreadful. Voung officers, patricians, and knights, who had followed Chesar for little mild experiencre, began to dislike the notion of these new enemises. some applied for leave of absence; others, though ashamed to ask to be allowed to leave the army, cowered in their tents with sinking learts, male their wills, and composed last messages for their friends. The centurions cuught the alarm from their superiors, and the legionaries from the centurions. -Frocde's CESAR, ch. 14, 1). 32.
2113. FEAR and Courage. W'ar. [While at war with eaeh other a snitl company of Thebans under Pelopidas unexpectedly met their Lacedæmonian enemies on the road.] As soon as they were perceived to :he passing the straits, one ran and told Pelopidas, "We are fallen into
the enemy's hands." "And why not they," said lee, "into ours y"-Phetahci's Peloribas.
2114. FEAR, Government by. Englenel. [Edmund Burke satid of the success of the Revolutionlsts of France:] I believe very few were ulle to enter into the effects of mere terror. $\qquad$ For four years we have seen loans madr, trasuries sapplied, and armies levied and maintained, more numerous than France ever slowed in the theld, by the effects of feme wonc.-KNidirts Eng., vol. 7, ch. 15, p. 268.
2115. - - - School. Fashion, and even convenience, soon persuaded the eonguerors of Rome to assime the more elegant dress of the natives; but they still persisted in the use of their mother-tongue ; and their contempt for the hatin schools was apphaded by Theodoric himself, who gratitled their prejudices, or his own, by deelaring that the child who had trembled it at rod wond never dare to look hpon a sword.Gibifon's liome, ch, 39.
2116. FEAR overcome. Jorm of Arc. In the midst of her trimph deanne still remaned the pure, tender-henited peasant girl of the Vosges. Her tirst visit as she entered Orleans was to the great church, and there, as she knelt at mass, she wept in such a passion of devotion that " all the people wept with her." Her tears burst forth afresh at her first sight of boodshed and of the corpses strewn over the battlefiehl. She grew frightened at her first wound, and only threw off the tonch of womanly fatar whiz she heard the signal for retreat.-Mist. of Eso. People, ss 431.
2117. FEAR, Panic of. Rome. Meanwhile the report reached Rome that Cresir hand crossed the Rubicon. The uristocracy had mursed the pleasant belief that his heart would fail him, or that his army would desert him. His heart had not failed, his army had not deserted; and, in their terror, they saw him already in their midst like an avenging Marins. He was coming. His horse had been scen on the Apennines. Flight, instant flight, was the only safety. Up they rose, consuls, pretors, semators leaving wives and eliildren and property to their fate, not halting even to take the money out of the treasury, but contenting themselves with leaving it locked. On foot, on horseback, in litters, in carriages, they fled for their lives to find safoty under Pompey's wing in Capua.-Fnocde's CessAR, ch. 21.
2118. FEAR of Retribution. Reigh of Jemes II. [Lord sunderland, his prime-minister and tool, apprehended the revolution which dethroned James.] Visions of an innumerable crowd covering Tower Hill [the place of execution], and shouting with savage joy at the sight of the apostate [who sought to betray dames to William, Prince of Orange], of a scaffold hung with hatack, of [Bishop] Burnet reading the prayer for the departing, and of Keteh [the executioner] leaning on the axe with which Russell and Monmouth had been mangled in so butcherly a fitshion, began to haunt the unhappy statesman.-MacadLay's Eng., ch. 9, p. 411.
2119. FEAR, Shameless. Duthe of Monmouth. [His rebellion against James II. was suppressed.] The spoiled darling of the court and oi the populace, accustomed to be loved and worshipped
whereverthe appenred, was now surrounded by stern jailers, in whose eyes he read his domi. Yet a few hours of gloomy seclusion, and he must die a violent and shmeneful death. His heart sank within him. Life secmed to be worth purchasing by any lomiliation; nor conld his mind, always feclile, and now distracted hy terror, perreive that humiliation must deqrade hint could not save him. . . . Il wrote to the king. The lelter was that of a man whom a cruven fear lad made insensible to slume. Ite professed in velemont terms his remorse for his tremson. Ite aftirmed that, when he promised his consins at th llague not to raise troubles in Eughom, he lud fuily memt to kerp his word. C'ihmpily, he had afterward bera seduced from his allegiance by some horrid people who had hented his mind by calumnies and misled him by sophistry: but now he abhorred them; he abhorred himself. He berged in piteons terms tlat he might be almittel to the royal presence.-N. caulay's Eng., ch. 5, p. 5it.
2120. FEAR, Stranger to. Colomy of Cienrgit. A Cheroke app"aredamong the English. "Fear nothing," sail Oglethorpe [the governor], "but speak freely;" and the mountainer unswered, "I always speak frecly. Why should I fear? I nm now among fifoids; I never feared even among my enemies."-Banchoft's U. S., vol, 3, ch. 24.
2121. FEARLESSNESS, Astonishing. Rimans. [ILannibal's approncll to Rome.] Hamibul was astonished by the eonstancy of the Senate, who, without raising the siege of Capua, or recalling their seattered forces, expected his appronch. He (nemmped on the lanks of the Anio, at the distance of three miles from the city; and he was soon informed that the ground on which he had pitched his tent was solel for an adequate price at a publie auction, and that a body of troops was dismissed by an opposite roul, to re-enforce the legions of Spain.-Gibnow's Rome, ch. 31, p. 245 .
2122. FEARLESSNESS, Boyish. Beurdict Arnold. He was no common boy. The most striking trait of his character was femrlessness. He would place himself in situations of extreme peril, for no other motive than to terrify his clders, or to "show off" his courage. . . . It was often the duty of the boy Arnold to carry lages of Indian corn to a mill, two miles from home, himself riding upon the bags that were thrown over the horse's back. While he was waiting for his grist, it was his delight to astonish the miller with his wilt, daring tricks. As he was bathing in the mill-stream, he would seize hold of one of the spokes of the great waterwheel, and go around with it, now dangling in the air, now buried in the foming water, while the miller stood horror-stricken at his reeklessness. He was a most daring and headlong rider. Horses that he was accustomed to ride were observed to fall into bad habits, such as kicking, starting, and rumning away.-Cyclopeda of Brog., p. 229.
2123. FEARS, Imaginary. Ciesar. Sixty thousand picked men left the Gauls' camp before dawn ; they stole round by a distant route, and were allowed to rest concealed in a valley till the middle of the day. At noon they came over the ridge at the Romans' back ; and they had the
hest of the josition. Deing ahle to attack from
 general assanit on all sides, und for udetermined sally by Voreingetorix from whin. Thas before, behima, amb everywhere, the leghons were assulled ut tho sime noment; mal ('asane obs. serves that the cries of lattle in the rear areal. ways more trying to mon than the thereest onset unon them in front; leremase what they emmot see ther immerine more formidnhle than it is, und they depend lor their own safoty on the commere of ouldes. [l'asar's grenias satid the army.]-

212. FEAST, Intellectual. Mahomet. Ite nssemalad his rehatives to the number of forty, at a feast sorved in the comrt of his homse, ins wis the usage of the armad commeils which preceded great revolutions amoner the Aralns. 'They were all the sons mote! descorindants of his molele am! udoptive lather, Jhontaids, The hanguet, forgul, like the lifie of the clesert, was composed hat of it leg of mutton mal some riore. Mahomet silutplied its mengremess by the matriment of the soni ; he entertained his ge ests with so much inspirntion and persuasion that thay folt themsolves guite sitistied by his words. 'These simple minds, nstonisher to thad they hat their thll despite the pitiful supply upon the fable, attributed to the magic: of the infermal spirits this charm and repletion, which ware but the nugic of the divine word. 'llay retired mensy, interoorating eath other, and promising not to rotom to expose themselves to sumeli conchantments.-Lasmats-

2125. FEES, Extortionate. , Jrilirs. [Jt that day a jailer had no salnyy, but was supported chictly by fees extorted from the prisomers on their leaving jail. Custom land established, with the foree of law, that every prisoner, whether folon or debtor, whether diselarged becmase the jury had aecintted him, or bermuse no bill of indletment was found nguinst him, or leomuse his term of imprisomment lad expired, should pay, before leaving the jail, a fee of 1 ns. $4 d$. to the jailer, and another fee of ${ }_{2}$. to the turnkey-about \$5 in all. If a prisoner could not pay this sum the jailer was allowed to keep him in prison till he could. . . [John] IIoward discovered one man who . . . had been contined four yerres soldely becanse . . . unable to pay the faes for alelivery. Te fennd some prisomors, who had been proved innocent, amd ngatinst whom no hill had been found, still lamguishing in a lombsome dangeon, becanse there was no one on carth able and willing to lend them the tribling sum of $19 \mathrm{~s} .4 \%$., while the comnty was at the expense of supporting them, Such frightful abuses . . . ('ome of great men putting their duties mon deputies.CyCloredia of Bion., 11. 42.
2186. FEMALES, Imitation of. Thesf"s. [When Thesens went wilh a tribuse of scever young mon and as many virgins to be sacritieed in the labyrinth at Crete, or save themselves by destroying the Minotanr, ] he did not take with him all the virgins upon whom the lot had fallen, but selected two young men of his acquaintance who had feminine and florid aspects, but were not wanting in spirit and presence of mind. These by warm bathing, and keeping them out of the sun, by providing unguents for their hair and complexions, und everything necessary for
their dress, by forming their volice, their man-
 they passed among the virgins dengened for ('rete, mel no one comblilisecon the dilference. -

-2127. FESTIVAL, A coronation, lillirarld $I$, [(tn the 10th of Aurust, 1:2.t, King lilwarllt. amd his queron were drowned at Wiestminster.] The conomation fenst perents $n$ curious illustrathon of the rude luspitality of that ure. . . . I'lere were two halls : . . . many new lanlls were built up, in whing mbles were in wed in the gromal, at whiel nll who ramu- prineos, nothes, the rich, and the puor-were feasted for tiftern days. Inmumemble kitebens were binlt beside the halls, and mumberless lemben ramblrons were phaced ontside the kitcherns, for ndelitionnl rooking. Oxern, sherep, ind phes were consmmerl in munnhers rexeeding those of acrowiled market diny in rerent Smithtlolal; and lamolomhall market at ('laristmas coulal not vie with this royal pealtryshow. The l'iperolls record that three handred barrelsof wine were juredasied for thinoremsion.


219*. FIDELITY tested. Kommen Geweral Belisaritus. lle marrled to the gintes of Rome, which surrendered withont inn attack; he possessed himself of the city, and with 5000 mom undertook to defend it ngrinst 100,00 of of the rebel Ostrogothe, who sul down to hesiege him.... After varions suceesses the Goths the aselves, thled with udmiration at the chamotal of Belisarins, repuested him to aceept of the crown of Italy; but lat generous and heroice man refased the offor of a kinglom, incapmble of betraying the interests of his soveraign, although he luat repeatedly experieneed his ingratitude.-Trr-

2129. FIGHTING in Death, lerwiats. [When Alexamber defeated Darias, tha l'ersinms were completely routed.] A fiew of the best und bravest of them, indeed, met their death before the king's ehariot ; und falling in henjs one upon mother, strove to stop the pursuit; for in the very pangs of death they elang to the Macedoninus, mid ranght hohl of their horses' leass as they lay upon the ground.- Phavinen's ileExANDER.
a130. FIGHTING, Desperate, lattle of Maubenfe. [Cacsar's wars in Gaml.] The Nervii fonght with a cournge which filled Cresar with udmiration : men of greater spirit he said that he had never seent. As their first ranks fell, they piled the bodies of their comarades into henps, and from the top of them larled back the lioman javelins. They would not tly ; they dropped where they stool; and the battle ended only with their extermination. Gut of 600 senators there survived hat there: out of $60,000 \mathrm{men}$ able to bear arms, only solo. The nged of the tribe, amel the women and ehildren, who had been left in the morasses for seenrity, sent in their surrender, their warriors lecing nill dead.Fuovene's C'ieshir, chi 14.
2131. FIGHTING and Praying. $\Lambda$ amiral Bhake. It was against those splendid Spunish galleons and vodia-built merchantmen, their holds full of the sicest products of the far Westfoid and silver, pearls and precious stones, hides, indigo, cochincal, sugar, and tobaceo-that he
nod his men set forth ; and uhmolunt were the tremsures of sparkling silver pieces which fell into the horny huntsor isake's men. Ile mate his first seizane on this venture, and went it home; the bilion was ronvered to London, undire the charge of sohlicres, and eight-mai-thinty waronJomels of silver reved along through the streets of London to the 'Tower, anid the eherertiol apphase of the multitule. Blake did mot come home; he was still out on thase distant sems wating for, and ready to pomene mon, more prizes. Parhapes many of our readers will think It a dillle ult thing to concelve of this warlike sinilor as a God fomring man, following 1 p all this misehief aganst the spmande in the from of the fard; but it was evenso; bot an onth was heard on board his vessel or vessels, the ordimances c $^{*}$ religion wore followed up punctilions. ly. Why not? he was fighting the canse of treedommad lath nganst poprry madabsolutism, and Cheir persecoutions; mai wheremsspain mad Rome dand made Protestants ceverywore tremble, this diustavise of the seas, in tirn, made sigmin and Rome to tremble, nad perhaps stirred some new thoughtsmbout Protesiant heroism within their aruel souls. He mplars to have seen phanly the phere in which he had to phay his part. "It is wot for us," said he, "to mind state affairs, hut to keep the foreignors from fooling us:" and his name becomens temible to the foes of Enghund on the sem as (romwell's on the limit.-Doon's

2132. FILTH and Disease, Eingland. The sweating-siekness was the terror of lingland at the begiming of the sixteronth rentury, as the plague was in the saremternth mad the eholera in the aineteenth. Filth and imperfert ventiation were momer the matin ansers of epidemic divenase in each of these promis.- Kivaris's Enob, vol. 2 , ca. 15, p. 2it.
2133. FILTH, Equality in. Jituil Wibwtcr. ] haniel Wehster when $a$ had . . Was one day called up by the teacher for punishument. His hads happened to be very dirty. Knowing this, ho spit upon the palm of his right hami, wiping it off on the side of his pantaloons. "Give me your hand," said the tencher, very sternly. Out went the right hamd, partly clemsed. The teacher leoked at it a moment, and said, " Dmaiel, if you will tind another hand in this room as tithy as tnat, I will let you off this time !" Instantly from lehind his burk came the left hame. "Here it is," was the realy reply. "That will do," said the teacher", " for this time; you can take your seat, sir."-Rasmosids hancons, p. 748.
218.f. FINANCE, Delusions in. John Lirtr. [A Scotehman sha financiered for Louis XIV.] A bank was Law's first scheme-capital $6,000,000$ francs, in shares of 5000 frames each; the shares to be paid for in four instalments-one fourth in coin and three fourthe in regyel bomals at their par valac! . . Aill tax-gatherers [were ordered] to feceire the notes of the bank in payment of all sums due the govermment. To the bank was soon added a company, called the "Company of the West," designed to settle and trade with the French province of Lonisiana. Shares in this company where also purchasable with the same royal bonds at their par value, with the addition of a small perecentage in coin
or hank-mutes. A " Guinem Compmey" was also started for thading with the eonst of X fricat. . . The selormes laving berol hamelod, the next thing was to impose upon the credulity and inthame the avarice of the pulalie. A harge cugraving was pusted... exhihiting a momer of Loulsinma tadimes ronning to moet agroup of Fremelmen, each hodding out a phere of gold. |The collapme of these selomes was more aston
 p. 1in.
2185. FINANCE, Fraudulent. Rome. A.D. int. The improvement of the revernes was commit. teri to Alexander, a subte seribe, long prace tised in the frame mat oppression of the Byamtine sehooks, and whose mane of 1 wetliction, the scisem was drawn from the dexterons artithe with which he redued the size, withomt defteing the figure, of the gold coin. Instend of ex. pediting the restoration of pace and industry, he imposed a henvy assessment on the fortumes of the lalims.-Gmmon's Rome, ch. 43, p. 252.
2136. FINANCE, Patriotism ln . William of Oronge'. 'The city of Lomdon maderiowk to extrinte the prince from his thamedial allle ulties. The common conncil, by amanimous vote. engaged to that hime deon,000. It was thought a great proof, both of the wealth and of the publie spirit of the merehants of the capital, that in forty-right hours the whole sam was raised on no seceurity lat the princers word. A few weeks before dames had heen mable to procure $n$ much smaller sum, though be hat offored to pay higher interest, nud 10 pledgo vahable property.-Macautar's Exa., (th. 10, p. bito.
2137. FINANCES, Unsoundness in. Restoretion. [The selfish and protligate growemment of Charles 11. appropriated moness desigued to support the mavy. The Duth invaded Enghand, and found sailors demoralized and ships rotting in the ports. Many Euglish satiors on Dutch ships cried out to their compmions,] "We did heretofore fight lor tickets; now we fight for dollass." . . . The sailors' wives went up and down the strerts of Wraping, crying, "This comes of your not paying our hashamis." [Jige hand reeceived a dishomor arever to be wiped off, from the corruption of mational homor at the fountain-hemi.]-KNucint's Exi., vol. 4, ch. 17, p. 29 s .

213*. FIME nullifled. Charles $I$. [1I- presenteri a declaration ngainst illergal haxation mad innovations in the religion of the State: Parliamont was not reasembled for eleven years.] Eliot was fined tenoo ; he very likely inerensed the spite of the king by taking precautions arainst his pouncing upon this valuable little peentation ; he said he hat two cloaks, a few hooks, a fow pairs of boots, and that was all his personal smbstance, and it they could harn this into $£ 2000$, much grood mirht it do them. So the sheriffs appointed to seize upon his possessions in Cornwall, for the king, were ohliged to return a nihil.- LOod's Cromwell, ch. 3, p. 75.
2133. FIRE, Ancient. Persians. The ancient religion of Zoronster, too, is yet preserved among the Persian Guebres, who pretend in their temples to have kept alive the sacred fire from the days of the great founder of their religion down
 (h. 2:3, p. 2m1.
21.10. FIRE, Calamity by lime liore is the mont juwerfal andent of lifo and death: Han raphe mischied may be kholhel and propagnted by the hadnatry or merglgenee af monkhad; ani every pricel of the foman amols is marked hy the revertition of shailar calamiter. A memosrable conthagration, the gullt or misfortuan of Nieross reign, comitaned, thongh with meghan furs. efther she or bhae days. Immomerable buildings, arowdend In clowe aind arooked streets, supplial propertal find lor the flaties ; mad when they ceased, four only of the fourteen regions were haf entire: there were totally destroged, and seven were delimmed ly tiae rellise of smok-
 (h. 71, p. 52l.
2111. - Rome. In the tenth ymar of the reige of Nore, the eapitat of the ampire was attlicted by a lloe which raged brevond the memory or example of former ages. The monbuments of Grepian art and of Roman virthe, the trophien of the Punic and (Gallie ware, the most holy tomples, and the monst splemelid palacers wire involverl in sha common destrumetion. Gmmons Rosme, ch. 16, 1. 1\%.
2142. FIRE, Destruction by. I? Giarerminent. Lonis XIV., mable to mantain his conyluests... gave orders for the wholesale devastation of the Prathinate ty tire and sword, for the purpose of preventing the enemys army from reocropying the comatry. This inhumanderree was inst: tiy carried into execution, and with far mome trous eflecet than in the former sompaign unter Turenne. Inaving warned the popalatio in to retire, the French generals sot tire 10 I Ledielherg. with the mugnifleent palace of the electors, and redueerl it to a mase of blackened ruins. Manheim, Spires, Worms, Oppenheim, Bingen, wero condemned in succession to the llames. Crops, tarms, vines, orchards, frult-trees, were all destroycd; mo! this once rich and smilling land was converted into a desolate wilderness. The houseless peasants, to the number of a luandred thousanal, wadered nhout in ubject misery, impreating the vengeance of Heaven upon the heartless tyrant who had mased their ruin.-

21.13. FIRE, Destructive. Grutk Fite. The principal ingredient of the Greck the was the maphthe, or liquid bitumen, a light, temuctions, and intlammable oil, which prings from the earth, and catelors tire as soon as it comes in comtact with the air. The naphtha was mingled, I know not by what methods or in what proportions, wihh sulphur and with the pite h that is extracted from everrreen tires. From this mixture, which prowherd a thick smoke and a lome explosion, procerded a fieree and obstimate flame. which not only ruse in prepenticular aserme, but likewise burnt with effal vehemence in descent or hateral progress; instead of being extinguished. it was nourished and quickened ly the element of water ; and samb, urine or vinegar were the only remedies that could damp the fury of this powerful agent, which was justly denominated by the Greeks the liquid or the maritime fire. . . . This important art was preserved at Constantinople, as the palladium of the State ; the galleys and artillery might occasion-
ally tre lent to the alliey of leme ; bint the composition of the Gruek tire wascomededen with thas mast jonlous serpuph, and the terror of the paemice was har remed mad prolonged ly their igno.
 1. ${ }^{2}$

 silibe to cury on the splitimal instrumiche of the 1"ople ly the established elerey (the marlsh thurehow thelue lo rulas), and therefore ansem-
 Independents ware not visited with the prandties of the Consratiele A.t /whelh fornd tive or more Non-conformists to mite in hulequadent worship). "It wa "says baxter, " wh the thrst. "thing too gross to forbid un thalone propte all worshipplag of (hom, with tow great rigor ; wnd if they had heen so fordidden, peverty had laft then on lithle to lose as wond have nate them
 (f). IN, p, :thi.
21.tid. FIRE, Holy. Alter of Iupiter. [After the Cireks lowd deleated the Persimes they of treve macriber.] They wroe directed by dpollo, " T'o buld an atar to Jopiter, the deliverer", but
 extheguished all the fire in the conntry (becanse it had bern polluted by the hat mames), und supplind themselves with pure fire from the eommon altar at Delphi." Herempon the Grecian generats went all over the comblry, und cansed the firms to be put out ; nal Enchidus, it Phatma, umber. taking to fetch llre, with all imagimable speotl. from the altar of the god, went to Delphi, sprin kled and purifed himsedf there with water, put a crown of haurel on his hatal, took five from the altar, and then hastened lnach, Io Phatea, where he arrived before sumset, thas performing a journey of a thousand furlongs in one day. But having saluted his fellow-citizens, and delivered the fire, he fell down on the spot and presently explred. The Plateans carried hin to the temple of Dlam, surnamed Eucleia, and lmried him there, putting thes short inseription on his tomb: "Here lies Euchidus, who went to Delphi, nut returnel the same day."-Dietaben's Aleisil nes.
2116. FIRE, Ignorance of. Presific Islanders. The inhabinutsof the Marim Ishmids, when they were diseovered by Magellan in 152t, had, till that time, never sern fire, and expressed the utmost astonishment at it. They believed it to be an mimal which fixed tuedi won wood and fend upon it, and when approaching so near as to he burnt, they thought they were bit by it. The inhabitants of the Philippine and Canary Islands were, at their first discovery, in a state of equal ignorance-D'TLE:B's IHsT., Book 1, ch. T, 1. 59.

21:17. FIRMNESS, Call to. Willium III. [William of Orange, ufterward King of England, suid he learnol a word while crossing the English Chamel which lim would never forget.] When in a great storm the captain was all night erying out to the men at the helm, "Stealy ! steady! steady!"-Kxigit's Exa, vol. 4, ch. 70, p. 330.
21.14. FIRMNESS, Effect of. Alexander Nenerus. While the cmperor hay at Antiorh, in his

Dereshan expedition, the paticularson wheld we
 sobldiers, who had heen ilscovereyl ha the Imas of women, exefted a sedtion in the legion to whirh they brdonged. A sabder uscender his tribumal, and witionasent trmasesw represented
 well as his latle : ible resolut ion, of correst the then whes introdnasel by his hapme prederesser, and
 the relaxed withont the rula of the Rumm mane aud emphes. 'Theri whaners interrupted his mild expustulation. "Reserwe yone shout," sulid the madauntel empreror, "till yon take" the tield againat the Pervians, the (terrumas, and the Narmathan Be silent in the presen of your sen creten , whe bencfactur, wha hestows apon yon the wirn, the clothag, mad the money of "the proviaces. Bat silent, or 1 shall no longer style you sohlicrs, but ritizens, if those inderd who itisclaim the lave of Rome deserve to tee ranked amang the matace of the perple," How mates inllamed the fury of the legion, and thedr bran-
 " your courare . . wombld be mor nowly disphayed on the ind of matte ; me yon may distroy, you camoot intimblate; and the serere junice of the repmblie would punisha your rime detd on venge my death." . . . Tha mineror pronomad
 arms!" ['They were overwhelaned wilh shane nand repenture.]-Ghmos's Rone, chi. 6, p. 183.
2140. Fishing, Fraud in. Anteny. [When visitime Cleophatra in Eegpt li" was guilly of many follies.] He was a tlahing ome day with Cleopmatra, and hat ill suceess, which, in the presence of his mistress, tae looked aponas a disgrace: he therefore orderel one of his assistmats to dive mad put on his hook suth as hat been taken before. This seleme he put in practice three or fome times, atad Cleopatra pererived it. She mfectel, however, to be surpriseri at his suecess: expressed her woader to the prople nbout her; and the day following invited dhem to ste fresth proofs of it. When the day follans ing cune, the vessel was crowded with perphe: nuil as soon as Aatony had let down his line, she ordered one of her divers immediately to pit a sult tish on his look. When Antony foumd he hayd caught his fish, he drew up his line ; and this, as may be supposed, oceasioned no smat! mirth manong the spectators. "Go, general!" sainl Cleopnatra: " leave fishing to us peety priaces of Pharos mal campus ; your game is cities, kingdoms, and provinces." - Dicetancirs An'. tony.
2150. Fiag, a despised. United States. [During the war with Enchand in 181?.] In the course of the year 250 ibritish ships, carrying 3 Ho0 sailors and cargoes of immense vilue, were captured by American ernisers. . . Franee was well pleasem.

For awhile the Eng. lish themselves wore well-nigh puralyzed. Thi British newspapers burst forth rariug, and deClared that the time-honored thag of Enghand had been disgrared "lyy a pieee of striped banting flying at the mast-head of a few tir-built frig. ates manned ly a haudful of
outhws!" Aul the comment, though stated in unpleasant language, was trac! - Rideratu's C'. S., ch. 49, p. $34 \times$.

2151 . FLAG, Devotion to the, Symont dexin r.
 Hee [Brifish] Ahert pournd atempent of balle afon the port [fullivan, soush (arolima); lat thes walls, built of the spongy palantio, were little
 the garrison lomght likn velermas. - IRapratais C. S., ch, 30, p. 318. In the fort, Willam das ber, a sergenat, perceived that the thag hat heron cut down liy a hall from the memy, and hat fallea wer the ramparts. "Colencol, satill lie to Moultrle, "don't led 14 thght withont a tlag." "What ran you do "" asked Nonltrife: "tho staft is hroke in off." "Then," saitl dusper. " l'll fix it on a hatherd, and place it ons he bertom of the bastion next the enamy:" mod haphag brough ancoubramure, sum hraving the thitkest Ilre from He ship, he took up the flug, returncl whith it in safety, and phated it, as lie hand promisert, wa the
 H. ch. (it).
2152. FLATTERY, Artful, (intive Quen \%emoliz. When the Syrinu gueco was brought into the preserece of Aurelina, be steruly mbind har how she land pressumat to rise in artay turanst the emperory of Rome. The answer of Zanohia was a purnent mixture of respert and firmaess. ${ }^{-1}$ Becomse I distained to comsider as Roman cmperors an Aureolon or a Gatlientas. fou alonse I arknowledge as my conqueror and

2153. Flattery, False, Henry VIII. [Rleh, the Simaker of the Ilonse of Comanons in 15: compared Ilenry [VIII.] to solomon for prudenee, to Shmson for strength, mad to Ahsalom for beanty-the very sun which warmed and enilghtened the universe. [Ilistory distingulshers him as the liemations :yrant and infamons hosmani of six suceessive wives.]-K vian're Esia, vol. 2, ch. 23, p. 380.
2154. FLATTERY, Fulsome, Jimes 1. [IIe was called the " wisest fool in Christembon." His vanity was abuadantly gratitied in being khig of Grent Britain and Ireland-an absolate king as he believed-ami not only a king, but a master of all learning, and repectinlly of theologinnl learning, of whon his chaneelor deelareil. at the lhanpon Court conference, that never since our Saviour's time had the king and the priest been so wonderfully united in the same person. . . Tlis tigure was magainly ; his babits were slovenly; he was by mature a coward.Kinurt's Enti, vol. 3, cli. 20, p. 349.

215\%. FLATTERY, Irritating. Firederick the Great. iVolaire was made a member of the court with greal honor.] But even amid the delights of the honeymoon, Voltaire's sensitive vanity legan to take alarm. A few davs after his arrival he conk not help telling his niere that the nmiable king ham a trick of giving a sly serateh with one hand while pating and stroking with the oher.-Macathu's Fuederid $k$ the Gueat, p. 63.
2156. Flattery resented. Alexander. While sailing down the Mydaspes, Aristobulus. a mesu sycophant, who had composed a marration of the king's battles, was readarg to him for his amusement the accounts of the Indian expedition, in whid the writer had exaggerated in many eireumstances palpably beyond the truth.
 indigmation finto the river, idllug the anthor that hos merlfed the mame tromement for laving abs surdly andencored to magnify liy thetion those

 How 2t, ch. 4, p. 1t:
2157. FLATTERY rewarded. Lircemirr. (Onof his thiterers. . . procureal a derver that iomer trins, whenever he visted Athens, whould lx. rocedved with the mame lonors thent wrore pald to Ceres and lhachas; and that whorver oxeroded therest fin tho splemior and magnifionere of the reception ho gave late prinee shoulal huve money out of the Promsury (a) emable hati to met uj)
 shameres of adulation concluded whth ilneir changfing the mame of the month Vumarkion to bimetrion, whll calling lloc lant day of evory month Demetrias: mel thr Ihomasio, or fonsts of Bue-

2150. FLEET, Immense, lurerlew. Heraclinn, t'onnt of $\mathbf{A}$ frima, who, under the most dilll-
 ed with ader loyalty the dane of Itomerlas, was tempted, in iluy year of his consilshilp, to nssame the eharacter of a relerl ant the tithe of emperor. The ports of $A$ frien were immedlately thled with the maval forces, nt the hemel of whlele le prepured to invade Italy : nom his there, when it cast aneloor at the month of the 'lilser, inderel surpmased the llecets of Xorxes und Alexumer, if all the vessels. including ther roynl gatley nimd the mmallest boat, did artanlly momont to ihe incredible mamber of $\mathbf{s i z}^{2} 00$. Vet with such marmanent, which might laver subverted or restored the sreatest impires of the emeth, the Alrian asurper made n very faint and ferhile improssion on the provineres of his rival. As he marehed from the iort, along the roud which leade to the gates of Rome, he was emoombered, territled, and romed by one of the fmperial raptains ; und the lord of this mighty hosi, dosarting his fortune and his frionds, finominionsly tled with a single ship, Gimbon's lRome, ch. ;31.
2159. FLOGGING, Comfort under. Itr. Gum.
 Rommen Catholiersm. Jejgn of Janmes II.] The day appointed for the thogeting rame. $A$ whij of nime lashas was used. Tharee lumelred and seventeen stripes were inflicted; hut the sufferer never winedel. De nfterward said that the pain was cracl, late that, as lie was clragged at the tail of the eart, lee remembered loon patiently the eross had been borne up Nomet Calvary, and was so murbigeported by llee thought that, but for the ferm of inemring the suspicion of vanglery, he would have sung a psalm with as tirm und cheerfal a voice as if he hamb heen worshipping God in the eongregation. -Macaulay's Eno., (h. 6, p. 99.
2160. FLOGGING, Excessive. Titus Oates. 「TTi-
 was flogred seventeen hundred lashes in two days.] Flogging umber the government of James II. became a favorite punishment. -KNiGHI's Eng, vol. 4, ch. 24, p. 387.
2181. FLOWER, Mysterious. Colden Rose. The mission of Miltitz was to deprive Iather of his patron's support, and then to lequ him away to

Ifomse To this rind the pupal ninhansador ap-

 golden rose. 'Tlils wis " "t very prectoine mind "11ysterfons presell," which tho pojer was mecoms


 Milltz was comonlashomed to proment thla golden rose to the filecter of Ansony, to the falent that
 trate the hast of lirederiok, wo that hemghet re.
 regard, and he disposed wilh glowhig ardor to entry ente the macred whenes of the Pope. At lanet thes much was expereted In leome prom tho frugraner of tho guldan rose. Irreverent wits remurked, thut if lhe rose had urrived somer in Whemberg les perfume womld lutio heren moro ugremble: for it had lost fis frogranere on thes
 rh. 6, I. IN.

914is. FLOWERS in Blood. Win of the homes.
 Margaret of Anjom to Ilenry VII.] The Dako of Blourester wasarrested moon ufter on an neensallon of trankon, hind was mext mornlag found
 protured the remest disgust lin the mimels of the poople ngrainat the groen mad the rordinal of Wine-hestar, amol remered the kimers mone, who was supposid at lemst to commemance these emormities, looth odions mad despleable. It was the time for $n$ compretion to start forth and torvail himself of this general illsatfection to the prince on the throne. This rompetitor was Rlcharel, dake of York, in deseremhant, hy the mother's side, fromi Lionel, who was one of the sons of Edward IIJ., and celder brother to Jolm of (ianant, from whom the present monarel was descemedel. lalelurd, therefore, stood phalaly in right of suseexsuion lufore llenry. Ile hore for his ebsign a White rose, whila I Lenry boren red one ; and this circomstance gave the mame to the two fuctions which deluged Enghand in bleos. - Tromen's IIs'r., 1300 k 6, ch. 14.
2163. FLOWERS, Influence of, Homedwisorth. [The poct's mother diad when he was ritart years old.] I remembere my mother only in some few situntions, one of which was her pinning a nosegny 10 my breast when I was going to caterhism in the chmelh, as was chatommry before Easter. - Mybits Wonnswontu, ch. 1.
216.1. FOGYISM, Judicial, Learning needless. Lard ('amplell says, " I lave hemril the' hate Lord Eillemborough, frem the bench, regret the clange [rechairimg lawyers to plead in Englishinstaml ol latin], on the gromad that it las had the temeloney to make nttorneys illiterate." K nariv's ENa., vol. 6, vh. 4, p. 66.
2135. FOGYISM an Obstacle. Mfunufirtures. An art of 1 bits recites, that the woon mod timber of the crown in the forest of Demn land become totally destround. The manufacture of iron was unperpular. Many sidd, "It were well if there were no iron works in England, and it was better when no iron was made in England; the iron works destroy dll the woods, and forelgn iron from Spain will do hetter and last longer."Kniour's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 1, p. 12.
-1166. FOGYISM unvelled, /iritixh. It Im mut.



If is mow the fashion lo place the gohloll
 a leatitute af' romifurim the what of while would




 frestlemelal lanes of ome towns; mal when men dieal fatore lat the lanes of our lowns than they



2lis\%, FOLLOWER, An inferior. limk lim.
 Itexins tol the jarkal, who is alil to follow tho जeps and to devonir the leavinge ol the lion.
 mage af the 'raterustade, the'y were amply rocom



 ing che day, in a prase lome, on llue pration of virtue, whín he ohsorvad his mulitors alropliug
 silmbley and motasense, whell hamedintely a great erowal gathereal nround him. "Siere," suld la', "low willingly a fion is listemed lo, whern a



2169 . FOLLY incurable. , $/$ (times $/ \Gamma$, Jams'4, an tisual, cmate to the help of hiv entomies. A Helter from him to the comvention had just arrived in lambon, . . No member of either homse valural to propose that a paper which eane from such it guarter should le remd. The combents, lowever, ware well known to nll the town. Ilis Majesty exhorted lime Lords and ('omsmons mot to despair of his clomenery, mad grasciously assured them that he would giardon those who hial betrayed him, some fow excepled. whom he dial not name. How was it possible to domayhing for a prince whos, vampinished, doserted, hanished, living on almes, told those who were the arbiters of his fate that, if they would set himon his throne again, he wombl orily hangr af few of thesm. [After the overthrow of James a eonvention met to dispose of the throne.]-

2170. F0LLY, Learned, Dixputere IPericles was abmed ly his som Nambipurin in his mamnur: ) He exposed and ridiculed the compmy hae kep in his homse man the compersations he held with the philosephers. Ite saill that Epitimius, the Pharvalim, laving underignedly killed a harese with a javelin which he hrew at the pultlie games his father sperat a whole day in disputing with Protugorns which might he properly dermed the canse of his demb-the javelin, or the man that threw it, or the president of the games-- D'lutanchis Pehimes.
2171. FOLLY rebuked. Jow of Arc. At Bonrges, when the woman prayed lier to tomeh evosses and chaplets, she begrn langhing, and said to Dame Darguerite, at whose honse she was staying. "Touch them yourself ; they will be just as good. "-Miciellet's Joan of Auc, p. 25.
2178. FOLLY, Religlous. Figmtian*. Theex.


 the doge or the cont were kiph in His encloned
 al to their wormbip. Thoy wore ronshantly at-


 "rer they supprised momb wreanhle to their pulate.
 H:

 "romind their lage mind nowks; mal when the Ntas.

 tho whole provinco was tillay wlin lanambitho:

 the proformanter of the mom stmpthons finteral

2178. FOOD, Abominable. Tiertirk. Corn is a brilky und prrivhable: commomity: and tho
 sary for the sulsisterne of out troopses, finst be teswy tranjported by the lahor of meat or horses.

 supply of tlesh mul milk; in the far greater part of the mandivated wante the vergentlon of the
 phaces so extromely harren that the harily catto of the North ramot thad some lobemble pasture. 'The supply la maltiplicel and prolomiged by the molistingritshing appetite und putbent ahsthanco of the 'Thartars. They imlitferemtly faed on the tlesh of those anfanile that have bere killed for the table or lave died of diventare. IIorsethesh, which in evary are and eomuitry has been proseribed by the civilizad mations of Einrope and Asia, the'y devour will perouliner gromeliness : and this singular lante lacilitu tes the mareess of their military operntions. I'he netive a malry of Scythis is always followed, in their most distant and rapid incursions, by nu megunte mumber of spare horsas, who miy be ocomsomally used, eilher to redouble the speed or to matisfy tho hamger of the barbarimis. - Gibibox's Romes, ch. © 23 .
217.1. FOOD, Animal. King of the IJwns. Thi dress af Attiln, his arms. mid the furniture of lis. horse were plain, withont ormament, and of atingle eolor. The royal table was surved in wooden cupse mul phateres ; thesh was his only forel: and llee congueror of the North mever tusted the luxiary of leread. - Gimabos's Rosmb, (1). :4.
2175. FOOD, Changes in. Rign of ('hutles II. The rotation of crops was very inporeferily tur-
 1o kerep [eattle] nlive dhring the semson when the grans is semnty. They wore killed in grent numbers, and salted at the begraning of the eold weather: und during severnl monlis even the gentry tasted scarcely any fresh animal food, except gimennd river fish. In the reign of lIenry VII, fresh meat was never eaten, even by the gemilemen attendant on a great earl, except during the short interval between minlsummer and

Michaclmas. But in the conrse of two centuries an improvement hatd taken place; and mader Charles II. it was not till the beginning oi November that fumilies laid in their stock of salt provisions, then called Martimmas becf.-Ma. 'avlay's Eva., eh. 3, p, 293.
2176. F00D, Chosen. Lord Pitheratm. It is reported of Lard pabmerston, the hate prime minister of England, that whenever he enguged a new cook he used to suy to him: "I wish you to prepare what is called a good table for iny guests; bu tor me there must always bea leg of muttonandan apple-pic.". $\qquad$ 1 life like this Lord ${ }^{2}$ almerston letl for difty-seven years, sup) porting bie animal man on such fare nse roast mutton and apple pie. Ilecould not lave done it on turtle and venison, still less on our Ameri can hot bread, buck wheat cakec, and fried meat. --Cycloperda or Bior., p. 499.
2177. F00D, Dangerous. I'wism F'tret. The Indaths. . . brought . . . cakes of a kind of hreal called cassava, which constituteda principal part of their food, and was afterward an important article of provisions with the spaniards. It was formed from a great root called yuen, which they cultivated in fields. This they cut into small morsels, which they grated orseraped, and strained in a press, making a broad lhin cake, which was afterward aried laral, and would keep for a long time, being sterped in water when caten. It was insipid, ent mourishing, though the water strained from it in the preparaion was a dadaly poisea. There was another kind of yuca destitute of this poisonous quality which was eaten in the root, "ither boilod or roasted.-lrving's Colcmars, Book 4, ch. 15 .
2178. F00D, Extravaganse in. Siugiug Birtls. EA opus Clodins, a famous Roman artor, lived in the most lixurieus mamer, and once served up) a dish of singing hirds that cost $\$ 4000$ at a binsa fuct- Am. Cyclopedia, " Evorrs."
2179. F00D, Figure by. Spertems. The first intention of their spare diet, a subordinate one, is to make them grow tall. For when the animal spirits are not too much oppressed by a great quantity of food, which stretches itself out in brealth and thickness, they mount upward by their natural lightness and the body casily nond freely shoots up in height. This also contributes to make them handsome; for thin and slender habits yiell more frecly to matere, which then prives a tine proportion to the limbe, white the heavy and gross resist her by their weight.Plutarcis's Lycerges.

2180, F00D, Mind affected by. Mfthemet. [The Arabs relate that the king of Persia. hearing the renown of Mahomet.] asked: "What aliment is he fed upon \%" "Bread and chrese," it was replied. "So I thought," rejoined the monarch, "For milk and dates could iot produce this sub-thety."-Lamartine's 'Turkey, p. 66.
2181. F00D, Poor. Englend. Meat was also cheaper, but was still so denr that there were anndreds of thousands of families who searcely knew the taste of it. In the cost of whent there has been very little change. The average price of the quarter, during the last twelve years of Charles II., was fifty shillings. Bread, therefore, such us is now given to the inmates of a workbouse, was then seldom seren, wen on the tren-
cher of a yeomm or of a shopkerper. The ereat majority of the mation lived almost entirely on rye marley, and omes. - Macaulay's Eva., ch. 3, 1. 391.
2182. F00D, Public. Sipriten Tables. The whole citizens of the republie were divided into vicinages of fiftern families, and carch vicinage had a common lable, where all were obliged todim. . . without distinction of ranksthe kings, semators and maristrates, indiceriminatrely with the people. Itere ail partom of the same homely fare, dresed in the simplest and most frugal manner. At those public bables the bouth nol only learnod modeation and temperance, lat wisdom and grod morals. The conversation was regulated atad preareribed, It thrned solely on surfi subjerets as wemedel to instil into the mints of ther rising scencration the principles of virtue, ame that ather ion for their combtry which characterizes the worthy citizens of every govcmment, but was peroliarly aminent mular the
 ch. 9.
 I never knew any man who relished good mating more than he did. When at table he was totally absorbed in the businses of the moment his looks seemed riveted to hin phate ; mor would he, unless when in very high company, saly one word, or even pay the leait attention to what was salid ly others, till he had satistied his appetite. which was so fierere, and iadule ed with such intenseness, that while in the are of enting the veins of his forela ad swelled, and grenerally a strong perspiration was visible. To those whose sensations were delicate this rould not mut he disgnstiag; and it was donhtless not very suitable to the character of a phibsophaer, who should be distingrished by self-commatal. Boswela's Jomsion, p. 130 .
9181. F00D, Suspicious. Hatering-place. Enig. lam, however, was not, in the se enternth century, destitute of watering-phaces. The arentry of Derhyshire and of the meighboring comaties repaired to Buxton, where they were rowded into low wooden shacls, and regaled with oatrake und with a viand which the hosts called mutton, lout whish the gucses strongly suspected to be dog.-Macathars Enc., ch. 3. p. 3 ?
2185. FOOD, Variety in. Emperor Elaf(f)alus. The invention of a mew satuce was liberally rewarded; int if it was not relished, the inventor was confined to eat of nothinge else till he had discoverd mother more agreable to the imperind palate. -Note in Gbbions: lionte, (ch. 6, p. 1 2).
2186. FOOD, Wonder in. Lomdon. The greatest wonder that Londom presented to a Ni... Ze, lander, who was brought to England some yars ago, was the mystery of feeding an immense population, is he saw neilher catte nor cropis.Knigut's Exa., vol. \&, chi. 22, p. 388.
2187. FORCE, Distinguisbed by. Churle: M/wtel. [The deliverer of Europe from the Saracems.] The Arabian fleet might have sailed without is maval combat into the mouth of the Thames. Perhaps the interpretation of the Koran would now be taught in the schools of Oxford: and her pulpits might demonstrate to a cireumeised people the sanctity and truth of the revelation of

Mioneret. From such calamities was Christendom delivered by the genias and fortune of one man. Charles, the illegitimate son of the elder Pepin, was cootent with the titles of mayor or lake of the Fronks; but he deserved to become the futher of a line of kines. . . . The epithet of Martel, the Mrommer, which has been added 3n the mane of charles, is exprescive of his weighty and irresistible strokes. - Ganmos's Rome., ch. in.
 thays after the $2 t h$ of April, while returning from Stirling, where she had heen visiting her nom, Bothwell, with a body of his friends, awaitad her at A mond Bridge six miles from Edinhargh. He di.momed from his horee respertfully took bod of the bridal of the tuecens patfry, feigned as slight eompulsion, and conducted his volumary captive to the eastle of Dunbar, of which he was governor, as warden of the borders. There she passed with him eight days, as if suffering viskence, and returned on the sth of May with him to didinturgh, "revigued." she said, "to marry with her consedt him who had dioposed of her hy force." ?luis comedy deceived no one, but saved Mary arom the open acensation of esporsing from choice the assassin of her husband. Bothwell . . . hat three other wives living l3y gold or threats he got rid of two, and he divorced the third: . . . to sceure this divorer, he conseated to be foand guilty of adultery-Lamamtineis Maig Queen of scots, p. 31 .
2189. FOREIGNERS, Antipathy to. Efyptioms. We have seen the Eirypians, a people remarkable for their early cis ilization, for the antiquity of their government, the systematic order of their rivil policy, the wistom of many of their laws, and their singular progress in the arts, at a period when almost all the nations of the carth were sunk in ignorance and barlmrish. It most, therefore, without doubt, appear extraordinיry that, with all these alvantages, the charatere of this people was held extremely low, and even despisable among the rontemperary mations of anticuity. This pecularity may, perhus, be traced up to a single canse. They were a peophe who chose to sequester themselves from the rest of mankind, a d obstinately or fastidionsly refused all correspondenee with other nations. They were not known to them by their conquests; they had no comertion with them by their commerce; and they had a rooted matipatly to the manners, and even to the persoms of all stram-gers.-TYTieer's Histr., Book 1, ch. 4.
2190. FOREIGNERS dishonored. Athens. It was a law at Athens, that every citizen who had it foreigner to his mother should be deemed a bastard, though born in wedlock, and should conserquently be incapable of inheriting his father's estate. - Phetaben's Themistocles, Langhorne's Note.
2191. FOREIGNERS feared. Sparta. [Lycurgus forbid strangers] to resort to Sparti who rould not assign a good reason for their coming ; not, as Thucydides says, out of fear they slound imitate the constitution of that city, and make improvements in virtue, but lest they should teach his own people some evil. For along with foreigners come new subjects of discourse; new discourse produres new opinions ; and from these
there necessarily spring new passions and desires, which, like discerds in music, would disturb the established government. He therefore thought it more expedient for the city to keep ont of it corrupt constoms and manners, than even to prevent the introduction of apestilence-P'Pdetrancies Lrecrocs.
2192. FOKGERY confessed. Thed. T- jum the arcession of Philip [ 1.1 .] Rohert, Count of Artois, berame one of the most influential and fowerfal persens in the kingelom, and he determined to make a third attempt to rerower the possessioms of his ancestors. it was not likely, howeore, that the court of Pects would be indured ter rewere its former judgments, exerpt upon the strength of fresh and conelnsive evidence: and the count aceorelingly gave out trot ertain missing documents had lately cothe to light which would cstablish his chim heyoud dispute. The trial proce eded, and Robert sprincipal winness a young lady of Bethune, named Jeanme de Divion, at lengrth produed a packet of papers. which hat hitherto tren secreted, she said, by the late Bishop of Ams, the Friend and minister of the last Comut oi Artois, and phaced in her hamas hy the decensed prehate on his death-berl. Among these papers was a deed ly which the comoty of Artois was formerly bequeathed to l'hilip, son of Rohert M., and father of the present chamant, who woule of course hase succeded as the matural heir. The evidence, however, upon this critisal point being severely sifted, the witnesses hegan to hesitate, grew confusedi, presaricated, contradieted each other, and the Demoiselle de Divion, struck with remorse, at length confessed that she had heen guilty of a wholesale forgery, denomeing at the same time Jeanne of Vabis, Robert's wife, as her aceompliee in the frand. . . . Jeame de Divion was at once condemmed, and paid the forfeit of her erime by being burnt at the stake, together with athers of the perjured witnesises. -steresis' Fbance, ch. 10, s.3.
210;3. FORGERY, Converient. Itmm Em. peror Carimes. A contidential serretary. who had acquired uncommon skill in the art of furgery, delivered the indolent emperor, with his own eonsent, from the irksome duty of cigning his mane.-Gublon's Rome, ch. 12.
219.4. FORGERY, A delusive. Hillimm of On ange. [1Fe hatl insaded Enghad. A manifesto appeared sader the apparent hamd and acal of the prince.] Vengeance alicon from the usages of Christian and civilized nations was denomed arainst all papists who should dare to expouse the rosal callse. They shombld te treated, not as soldiers or gentemen, bat as freebooters. The ferocity and licentonsness of the insading army, which had hitherto been restrained with a strong hand, should be let hose on them. Good Protestants, and esperially those vho inlabited the eapital, wore aljured, as they valued all that was dear to them, and comminded, on peril of the princes highest displensure, to seize, disarm, and imprison their Roman Catholie neirghors. This document, it is said, was found by is Whig bookseller one morning under his shop door. lle made laste to print it. Many copies were dispersed ly the post, and passed rapidly from hand to hand. Discerning mea had nodifticulty in pronomeing it a forgery devised by some
moquitt anu moprineipleal adventurer，such as， in troubled times，are always busy in the lonlest and darkest othees of faction．But the maltitude was completely diped．－Macavoay＇s liNa．，ch． 9，p．4！1．
2105．FORGERY，Perilous．luris．A．n． 1412. ［When Nipobleon wis retreating from Mascow，］ an otlierer hy the matme of Mallet forged ant at－ count of the death of Napoleon．Avaling himself of the panis：which the amomerernemt （abused，he gathered aromad hime atew hamdred of the National（imard，amd make the mont athda rious atfompt 10 take into his own hamls tho reigns of powor．＇Theroms，virator，howerer，was
 13．，vol．2，（㢈．11．

2198．FORGETFULNESS desired．T $T / \neq 1$ ：st＂ mos．When Simoniles oflered to teals＇Tho
 rather tratrlate the arl ol forertine forlofter romember what I womlal mot，and cambot forerat
 I．NifhonsE：＇Note．
219\％．FORGIVENESS，Christiar．The Turk． ［Romatmux］tho suocessor＇of（onstantine，jn a plo－ Coman habit．was led into the lowkish divan，and commantlond to kiss the erwerd before the bord
 lan，starting from his thoone，is sad to have platital his foot on the neek of the laomen em
 Wp Jr－Van asked him what treatment he expert
 ＂mperen di－ylaty the frembon of his mind．＂Il
 it yon livan to prida，yoni will drag me at your

 combtry．＂＂Intl what，＂rontimmed the sultas） ＂Would have bera your orat hehavior hatid fort－ tune smile on your armas ？＂The reply of the Greek heltys as：atiment which protemo．ibil －ren gratillide，shoult？hate tangrial him to sul）

I Wonld have intlicted om thy looly many a stripe．＂＇Jhe＇Turkish compur－mo miled at the insolence of his caplive；ob－orver that the （＇hristian law inealeated tha love ot ememase and forerivenos of injurus：and mohty declaid that la Womblat imitate all example which me cont


21\＄m．FORGIVENESS for the Dead．Thuler＂


 for a monemy upen las．sarllo mutilated borly strefohed won the gery ficid，amel satid，with －motions which every gemerois latir will ma－ derstand，＂I regret mot having hem ablato speats
 I hat loner forgothen＂vorything．＂－Inamor＂s

2199．FORGIVENESS，Genarous．dwh $H^{\circ}+\infty$ tey．Joseph Jipalford was for many years the travellins（ompanion of the Rev．John Wesley， thed considered bo assistance to him too sarvile， hat was sulbject to changes of temper．Westoy directed him to carry a package of letters to the post：Bratford wished to hear his sermon tirst ： Westey was urgent and insisted；lamdlord re．
fused，＂＇l＂hen，＂said Wesley，＂you and I must pilt．＂＂Very goed，sir，＂replied Bradford． Tloy slept aver it．On rising the next morning Westey necosted his old friened and asked if leo had considered what he had satid，that＂they must part．＂＂Yos，sir，＂replied Bradford． ＂Amel must we part ？＂impuired Wresley． ＂lolase yoursell，sif，＂was the reply．＂Will you ask mep pardon＂rejoined Wesley．＂No． sir．＂＂Yon wont＂＂Ňo，sir．＂＂Then I will ask yours：＂replied the great man．Bradford madred maser the evamples，and wept like at


## 2200.

$\qquad$ ——． Lennix STi．［When Jouin
 hams，who sint at deputation to ask pation ． lone indignitios which he had suldered while a pris－ oner in that aity，were dismissed with the gromer
 （o）me the King of France for resent the injurioc



2201．FORGIVENESS impossible．INirorm of Josephime．It is the great athl lhe ineffable stain which rests tipen the damater of Napoleon． Josephine the erentle，the lovines，the marnani－ mons，lorgave him．The worli never cati． Naboteon himself was constrained to confess



200．FORGIVENESS，Prospective．Froter－
 reminded him at the need ol romlession of sin．］ ＂Well－is thro anylling more＂：Out with it， thers latto now lhan ton late ！＂［And certain
 come 1 wher revicer．］．．．＂And then there is foreiveness of cmemies ：yomr Majesty is bomal to forgive all mon，or how ran yon ask to be forqiven ？＂＂ 11 ell，J will：I do．You Feekín ［his wile，Queren sophie］，write to your brother
 I lorgave him，diodin jueace witilhim．＂＂better iner Jlajesty should wate at onere＂sugerests Rololf．＂N゙o，afler I am deat，＂persists the son of hature，＂hatat will he salder ！＂An unwedgeable amd gatarled hig block of mamhood and simplicity and sincerity；such as we rarely get sight of among the $\quad$ mexhern sons of $X$ dam，among the： crowned sons moarly never．At paring he said to Rodoff，＂Yon（ $\operatorname{Eir}$ ，Ilo）alo not spare me；it is right．You do your duty like an homest（＇hrisitian
 vol． $2, \mathrm{pl}$ ，（ixl－（is：）．
2808．FORSAKEN，Justly．Jt 1 mis $/ /$ ．On the morning of the atith［his Protestant danghter］ Anme＇s apartment was fommel cmpty ；the con－ stermation was preat in Whitehall．The hadies of her bedechamber ran wa and lown the courts of the plater，scromang and wringing the io hamels．．．．du the midst of this distress and tor－ ror arried the bews of Prince George＇s flighl． The cormide who brought these ofil tidings was fast followed by the king himself The even－ ing was rlosing in when dames arrived，and was informed that his danghter had disappeared． After all that he had suffered，this aftliction forerd in cry from his lips．＂God help me，＂he said；＂my own ehilelren have torsaken me 1 ＂－ MACALLAY゙s livis．，ch． 9, p． 480.

220:. FORTITUDE, Esteem for. Mucius. [He ratered into the camp of Porsem, a powerful Italian prineer, tonassassinate him. Not knowing which man was Porsema, le killed the wrons man.] L'eon this he was seized and examined. Meantime, as there loppened to be a porable altar there, with tire upen it, where the king was whont to ofler starifice. Hucins thrust his right hand into it; and as the flok was burning, he kept looking upon Porsconal "rith a firme and menaring aspert, umtil the king, astomished at his fortitude, returned him his sword with his own hathe. He revedsed it with his left hatud, from Whenee we are told he hatd the surna me of serereht, which signitios left-handed; an.l thas adTressed himself" to Porsma: "Your threatenings I rerarded mod, but an cotupered by your generusity, and ont of gratitude will dechare to yon What no fore should have wrested from tme. There are three humdred Romans that have taken the same resolution with mine, who bow walk a! bout your emp, watching their opportunity. It was my lot to make the first attempt, mad I am not sorry that my sword was directed by lortume ugainst another, instead of a mam of sio much honor, who, as such, should mather lo a friend than an enemy to the Romans." Porsema believed this areoumt, and was more inclined to harken to terms, mot an much in my opinion through lear of three hamdred ascinsims, as admiration of the dignity of the Roman valor.Phetaben's Pindenia.
2205. FORTITUDE, Puritanic. Muyh Petwers [Once ministar of Sulem. C'ondemned for regi-cide-d math of Charles [.] De was allowed an rotmeil. ... At the gathess he was romperled to wat white the body of his friched ('orks', whe had just bern hanged, was eut down and guartered before his cyes. "How like yon his?" wied the examoner, rubbing his homdy hamds. "I thank (rexl," roplien the martyr, "I am mot terrificed at it : you may doyomr worst." Tohis friendsherail," Werjnot forme; my hate is fall of comfort. "-Baceromers [", A, val. 2 , (h) 11 .
 (ireat was whe agitation of the inhabitants, therelore. when they behed one of the shipestanding up) the river ; but when they learned that she rethened in trimuph from ine discovery of a world, the whole community broke forth intu tramspots of joy. The bedls were runs, the shops shat, ali business was sitspended; for a time there was mothing but hurry and tamalt. some were anxions to know the fate of a rela tive, others of a trimel, and all to leam the particulats of so wonderfal a vasage. When (ob hambas handed, the multitude themered to see and welcome him, and atmad proeession was formed to the prineipal chared, to return thanks to God for so signal a diseovery mate by the people of that place-forgettiag, in their cexilattion, the thonsand dilliculties they had thrown in the way of the enterprise. Wherever Cohmbus passed he was hailed with shouts and acelamations. What a contrast to his departure a few months before, followed by murmurs and execrations : or, rather, what a contrast to his first arrival at Patos, a poor pedestrian, craving bread and water for his child at the gate of a convent ! -Lhung's Columhes, Book 5, ch. 5.
2207. FORTUNE, Contrasts in. Inheritence. " ILow differen:," stitl the younger And"onicus, " is my situmtion from that of the son of Philip! Alexander might comphain that his fither wonld leave him nothing to compure ; ahs! my grame sire will leave me nothing to lose."-GMmos's Home, ch. 63.

220d. FORTUNE, Favors of. ('hurlis l'. The: siege of Metz is one of the most memorable episodes in the strugqle betwen the rival houses of Francenal Anstria. For two montlis the Improialists. . . battered the walls with a ceatseless fammonade, and exhansted atl other resomeres of the art of war, with a total want of sumpess. The defenders repaired by night We heaches effered by the enomy dhring the day. . . . Thomsamels were slatn ly the well-rlireeted fire from the ramparts; and as the winter alvanoed, the hesiegers sutfered still greater losses from the pitiless severity of the weather, from sickness, hardship, and famine. The siege become at length evirlently hopeloss ; and (Tharles, bitterly observing that "Fortume, like the rest of her sex, fivored the young and nerglected those advamed in years,"
 (1. $15, \ldots 4$
12009. FORTUNE, Forsaken by, $L$ (mis X $/ V^{\top}$. Loulis reeeived the news of the disheartening reverses [of his forees at blenheim nod Ramillies] with momoved composure. Ilis behavior to the matortmate marshal V'illeroi was magmanimoms. " Housicur le Marechal," said the king, when be made his appotimmee at Vorsailles. ${ }^{\prime}$ at ontr are one is mon longer fertmate."——rements'


22: FO. FORTUNE reversed, W whe of Erter. Atter the trimmph of the Vorkists Edward IV. Wis rowned, and Lanemstrians went into "xile aml lowert: " homs of them," saty ('amines, "were reduced to suchestremity of Want before the buke of Burgumdy rexedyed them, that mot common bergat conld have hern ingreater: f w one of them, who was Duke of Exctor, but who concoaldellis hatme. follow ing the Dukn of Burentaly's tran hamefont and hate-larged, dowging his bread from daor to doos. 'This matn wis mest of the hombe al' Lam(atstar: hat marrimd Kingr Edwards sister ; and being afterward known. hand a small pronsion
 Einc.. vol. 2, (h, 10, 1r, 1j1
22:11. ——. Dimtax. L Kacking of ('on stamtiongle lyy rrusulers.| llis stately pabam hat! been redured to whes - amd thi semator [ Nicrets], with his fimily and friemds, fommen ohsorme shelter in another house, which he pos sessed near the chareh of st. Soplisa. It was the doon of this mean habitation that his friemd. the Venctian merelant, suarded in the disguise of a soldiar, till Nicetas could save, by apre(ipitate dight, the relies of his fortane and the chastity of his danshter. In a cold. wintry satson, these fugritives, nursed in the lape of prosperity, departed on foot: his wife was with Whild; the desertion of their slaves comperlled them to carry their baggage on their shoulders; and their women, whom they placed in the centre, were exhmed to conceal their beanty with dirt, instend of adorning it with paint and jewels. Every stoj was exposed to insult and dan-ger.-Ghbinon's Rome, ch. 60.

2LI2. FORTUNE, Reverses of. Begfar. Jolm of Cuphadocin. whose ations land deserved a thomsame deatha, was at last rombemmed for a erime of which he was inmorent. I great minister, who hatd beren invested with the homors of consulamd patrician, was ignominionsly seourged like the vilest of malefactors: a tatrered rloak was the sole remmant of his fortmone; he was transported in a tark tothophore of has tanisho. ment at Antinopolis in Eper Eqgyt, and the prefect of the bast berged his bread thromerh the rities which had membled at his mane. - (immnox's lomme ch. 40 .

2LI:3. FORTUNE, Sensitiveness of. Timotheun. The enconies o" Timothems aweribed all his suceress to fortume, and got a pioture drawn in whic. he was represented asleep, mad Fortune by his side fakiner citios for himin her net. Upon this lac gave way to an indecent passion, and complained that le was robbed of the glory due to his achievememts. Vay, afterward, on his return from a certain expedition, le adelressed the people in these terms: "My follow-citizens, yon mast acknowledge that in this Formme lus no share." It is said the gooldess pigued herself so far on bedige revengred on this vanity of Timotheus, that he could never do anything extmordimary afterward, but was battled in all lis undertakings, and became so obmoxious to the people that they banished him. - Plerameris SyLha.
2214. ERAUD, Gigantic. Simth sire Sileme. [In July of 1720 ] the crowds of those that possess the redecmable annuitios is so great that the bank... lans been foreed to set tables with clerks in the strects. The $£ 100$ shares went up to $£ 1000$ in August. [The company sought to lessen the number of their competitors. A panic ensued.] By the middle of September holders of Sonth Sea Stock were crowding the Exchange, not as buyers, hat as more eager sellers. The stock was at 8,00 on the 18 th of August; in a month it lad fallen to 410.

En the 29th of September . . . it was $17 \%$. [The comstermation was inexpressible; thousands of families were reduced to beggary ;] merchants. lawyers, physicians, clerey, passed from their dream of fabulous wealla and from their wonted comforts into poverty. Some died of broken hearts, others witholrew to remote parts of the world, ind never returned. [The sufferers reproandacd every one but themselves who songht sudden waith by grambling rather than loy work.]-KNinit's ENG., vol. 6, ch, 3, p. 40.
2215. FRAUN, Governmental. Churles $I I$. The first oloject of charles was to oltain from the Commons staplies which might he employed in excentins the secret treaty [with France].

It was necersary to have recourse to frand. The king accordinery professeri ancai rat for the principles at the Triple Alliance, and pretomded that, in order to hond the ambition of Francer in chacek, it would be necessary to andement the fleet. The Commons fell into the sume, and voied a gramt of $£ 800,000$. The Parlament wats instantly prorogned; and the court. thas emancipated from control, proceded to the exerntion of the great design.-Macaliay's Exfi., ( ${ }^{2}, 2,1$, 2t)
2216. FRAUD, Suspicions of. First Cuhle. This was placed upon two ships, which were to
moert in mid-oeran. They did mert: the two embls of the cable were joimed and latid down suceressfully. At the Newfommalland end four lumdrad messages were received from Einoope, when the eurrent herame weaker and weaker, and timally consed tomake ney mechanleal move. ment. On this sidr people were sceptienl ; few belineved that any mossage had been sent at all; they :onked upon the whole thing as a gigantie
 1. 26 .
2417. FRAUD in Trade. "I Iomest Lerther." [ In liab larliamont passed] acts to protect the pmblia against the frmmes of money-making tradesmen: to provide that shoes and boots shonhid be mate of loonest leather ; that food should be sold at fair prices; that merchmats shomld part with their roods at fair protits. Kxigur's Exa., vol. 2, ch. 23, p. 369.
2218. FREEDOM, Determined for, William Whellure. Wallace in September, 1297, encomped near Stirling, the pass between the north and the sonth, and awated the Englisit alvance. It was here that he was fomal by the English army. The offors of John of Wireme were scornfully rejected. "We have come". suid the Scottish lader, " not to make joace, but to free our country." The position of Wallace behind a loop of Forth was, in fict, closen with consummate skill. The one bridge which crossed the river was only lroad cuongh to admit two horsemen abreast ; and though the English army land been passing from daybreak, lat lonlf its force was neross at noon, when Wallace closed on it and cut it, after a short combat, to pieces in sight of its comrades.-MINT. OF ENG. Peoille, § 291.
2219. FREEDOM of Speoch. In Parliament. [James I. attempted a despotism in the government of England.] On the 18th of December, 1681, the Commons deliberately recorded their opinions in a memorable protestation, in which they solemmly athrmed that the liberties and jutrisdictions of Parliament are the ancient and undonbted birthright and inheritanee of the subjects of England ; that the affats of the king and the State, of the defence of the realm, and of the Church of England, the making of laws, the redress of grievances, are proper sibbjects of debate in Parlament ; that in handling such business every member of the Honse lath, mad of right omght to latve, freedom of suecels; and that every member hath like freedom from all impeacinment, imprisomment, and molestation, except by the censure of the llouse itself. KNinit's ENa., vol. 3, ch. 24, p. 38:.
2420. FRIEND, Chosen. Aleartuder's. IIephostion was the constant companion of his pleas. ures, and dear to him through the sweetness of his matare; they were nearly of the same age, but Itephastion was the more handsome. When tysigambis, the captive mother of Darius, entered Clezander's tont, she threw herself at Ilephasstion's fed ; he modestly retired, and the empress felt ahashed at her mistake. The wemerons eongueror said, "You have mot crred, madam, for he too is Alexamber

 marched throterh l'i a wiblen , .ang leave
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know of ench prople whether they would have him pass as a friend or as an enemy. All the rest rereived him with tokens of friendship, mad showed him all the civilities in their power on his way : but the Trallians, of whom Nerses is said to have bought a passage, demanded of Agesilans 100 talents of silver, mad as many women. Iteanswered the messenger ironically, "Why did not they then come to receive them At the same time, he marched forward, and findiar them drawn up to oppose him, he gave them battle, and ronted them with great shanghter. Ite sent some of his people to put the same gubetion to the King of Macedon, who answered, "I will consider of it." "Let him consider," said he; "in the mern time we mareh." The king, surprised tund awed by his spirit, desired
 bal's.
2222. FRIEND, Obsequious, (ifsart's. Oneobsequions semator proposed that every woman in Rome should be at his disposition, and tilthy libels agrinst him were set tloating moder the surface. The objest, he perfectly understood, " was to draw him into a position more and more invidious, that he might the sooner perish."Fhoede's Camak, eh. 26.
2223. FRIEND in Sickness, A. Prince of Orange. [seized by the small-pox.] The public constermation was great. . . . IIs escape was attrib). uted partly to his own singular edmanimity, and partly to the intrepid and indefatigable friendship of Bentiack [a noble Batavian]. From the hamds of Bentinck alone William took food and medicine. By Bentinck alone William was lifted from hed and laid down in it. "Whether Bentinck slept or not while I was ill," said William to Temple, with great tenderness," I know not ; but this I know, that, through sixtern days and nights, I never once called for anything but that Bentinck was instantly at my side. [Bentinck took the disease, but recovered.] [Sec No. 2235.] - Macaulay's Eng., cla. 7, p. 15̃̃.
2224. FRIEND, A sordid. Oliver Goldsmith's. [He went out to see the world, and fell short of cash to return home. Called on an ohd " friend." I again renewed the tale of my distress, and asked "how he thought I , ould travel above a hmodred miles upon one half crown?" I berged to borrow a single guinea, which I assured him would be repaid with thanks. "And you know, sir," said I, "it is no more than I have done for you." To which he firmly answered, "Why, look you, Mr. Gohdsmith, that is neither here nor there. I have paid you all you ever lent me, and this sickness of mine has left me bare of eash. But I have bethonght myself of a converance for you; still your horse, and I will furnish you a murl betfer one to ride on." I readily grasped at his proposal, and berged to see the nagr; on which he led me to his bed-ehamber, and from under the bed he pulled out a stont oak stick. "Here he is," suid he ; "take this in your hand, and it will carry you to your mother's with more salfety than such a horse is you ride." I was in donbi, when I got it into niy hand, whether I should not. in the first place apply it to his phate.-Inving's Golensmitu, ch. 3. p. 34.
2t25. FRIEND, A welcome. Latiay itte. At last the Republicans of Framer, displemsed with the double-dealing of their govermment, berm to
embark for America. Foremost of all came the gallant young Marquis of Lafayctle. Thomgh the [French] king withheld permission, thourh the British minister protested, though finmily: aud home and kimlred beckoned the youthini nobleman to return, he left all to theht the battleof freedom in another land. Fitting a vessed at his own expense, he cluded the oflicers, and with the brave De Kall amd a small company of followers reached Georgetown, Sonth Carolina, in

22248. FRIEND, A wounded. "Stowezeull Jucksom." [On the ded of Nay, 1863, he led a hestructive attack on the right wing of Gencral Hooker's Union army.] As night came on, with ruin impending over the Federal army, the brave Confederate lender, riding through the gathering darkness, received a colle'y from his oren liues, und fell mortally woumded.-Ridirati's U. S., ch. 6i5, p. 518.
2227. FRIENDS in Battle. Locked their Shields. Being placed together anong the hemvyarmed infantry, and fighting with the Areadians, that wing of the Lacedrmonians in which they were gave way, and was broken; whereupon Peclopidas and Epaminondas locked their shields together, and repulsed all that attacked them, motil at last Pelopidas, haviag received seven large wounds, fell upon a henp of friends and enemies who hay dead together. Epaminondas, though he thought there was no life left in him, yet stood forward to defend his body and his arms, and being determined to die rather thata teave his companion in the power of his enemies, he engrged with numbers at once. Ile was now in extreme danger, being wounded in the breast with a spear and in the arm with a sword, when Agesipolis, King of the Lacedamonians, brought succors from the other wing, and, beyond all expectation, delivered them both.-Plétasen's Pelopidas.
2228. FRIENDS, Complemental, Lutly Church. ill-Princess A nue. Differences of taste, understanding, and disposition are no impediments to friendship, and . . the closest intimacies often exist between minds each of which supplies what is wanting to the other. Lady Churchill was loved and even worshipped by Anne. The princess could not live apart from the object of her romantic fondness. She murried, and was a faithful and even an affectionate wife ; int Prince George, a dull man, whose chief pleasures were derivil from his dinner and his bottle, wequired over her no intluence comparable to that rxereised by her female friend, and soon gave himself up with stupid patience to the dominion of that vehement and commanding spirit by which his wife was governed. [ilso see No.

2429. FRIENDS, Discouraging. Luther's. "Go to your cedl and pray, my brother, that the Lord will have merry mon you"-thus said many a one that thought so vast an umbertakingr by an insiguiticant monk against the pope-of whose might and intlume kings were afraidwould surely come to grief. "Dy dear Brotiter Martin," said an aged Westphalian clergynan, "if you can do away with purgatory and the trafle in indulgenses, you are indeed a great man! ! . . . Lathers prior and sub-prior cante and entreated him not to bring reproach upon
his order, for the other arders were nlemuly lemping with joy, saying that they were not the only ones guilty of offences, but that now the Augnstiminus ware also in the the and bearers of shane. Lather replicil to them, "Dear fat thers, if this work has not treen begm in (gorl's mane, it wift soon come to manght ; hut if it has heen bermin in Ilis mane, then let lim rule as He will!"-Reis's hatuen, rh. 4, p. $4 \pi$.
2230. FRIENDS, Faults of. N 1 poleon $I$.
 presented] to all the compmions [ who had chose"n to go into exile with himp aml the domesties of the Emperor, stating that they were at liberty to leave si. Ifema and return 10 Europe if they wished to do so. If they desired to remain they were required to summit to all the restriotions which might be imposed upon the cmperor,
and remaning on the drea y rock daring the lifetime of the emperor. All promptly signed it [to remain] but Generad Bertand. IIfs lesitation womded the feelings of the emperor. He simply remarked, however, "Bertrand is always the same. Although he constantly speaks of going, when the time comes he will not have the courage to leave. We must be able to love our fricnds with all their fimalis."-Abmerters Napoleon, vol. 2, ch. 31.
2231. FRIENDS, Unlike. Intifit, - Burmt. Halifax and Bumet had long been om terms of friendship. No two mun, indeed, could resemWe cach other less. Burmet was ut', riy destibute of delicacy and tact. Halifan's tinte was fistidious, and his sense of the ludicrous morbidly guick. Burnet viewed every act and every (hamater through it mediam disiorted and eolored by party spirit. The temdency ol thatifax's mind was always to see the lantis of his athes more strongly than the fantes of his opponents. Burnet was, with all his infirmities, amb through all the virissitudes of a life passed in ciremmstances not wery faw mble to piety, a sincerely pious man. The secptima mat sareastic halitix laly under the imputation of indidelity. Halifias, therefore, often incurred Burnct's indignamt ernsure, and Burnet was often the but of Ibalifas keen and pelished phasatry. Ye they were hawn to certh other ly a matnal atration, likedl ath otherss oonversation, appreciated eard other's abilities, interchanged opinions freely, and interchangerl also good ollices in peribois limes. |lond Halilax was a statesman, and Bi-hop Burnet the religions adviser of Quem Mary.]-Dacallay's Evis., ch. 9, p. 499.
2232. FRIENDSHIP applauded. Nicpelemi $l$. [In 1 R0) there was a notable meeting of kings: and emperors at Erfurth. Princes and contiers were mumerous.] The town was ithmimated. A tragely developing the moblest tratis of haman mature was performed ly the most anom phished artors of Frame. [Emperor] Alexamder [of Russia] sat by the side of Napoleon. Is the semtiment was expressed from the stage,
"The friendship of a great man is a gilt from the gods!"
Alexamder gracefully rose, took the hand of Napoleon, and bowing satid, "I experience the truth of that sentiment to-day." An instinetive burst of applanse from a pit full of princes, nobles, and kings shook the walls of the theatre. -Abbutr's Napoleun B., vol. こ. ch. З.

22:3:3. FRIENDSHIP, Commanding. Rigign of Jamestil. Ever since the reign of Edwaril III. the 'Talbots had sat mangr the perers of the realm. . . The Earl of Shrewshary was Charles Talhot.] His pur was pleasing, his temprer singularly swe his parts such as, if he. hand luen horn in at imble rank, might well have raised him to the la ight of civil greathess. All these ndvantages her had so improved, that before he was of age he was atlowed to be one: of the tinest gembemen and tinest seholars of his time.... though his principhes were mistemdy, his impulses were so generons, his temper si bland, his manners so gracions and ensy, that it was impossible not to lowe him. He was emy athed the King of Hemrts, and never, through a longe, eventhol, mad cherkered life, lost his right to that mume.-Mtearlay's Ext., di. s, 1. 296.

22:3.1. FRIENDSHIP, Complemental. IFilliims of Ormenfe. [see No. 20.35.] The friends [Wilhimm and Bentinck] were indeed made for cach other. William wanted neither aguide nor a thattrer. Having a firm and just reliance on his own judgment, he was not partial to counsellors whor dealt much in suggestions and objertions. At the same time, be hatd too much discermment amb too much clevation of mind to be gratitied by sycophancy. The contidant of such a pance ought to be a man, not of inventive remins or commaming spirit, but brave and Tithfiul, (cipabhe of exerenting orders punctuntia; of kepping secrets inviolably, of observing facts vigilamty, and of reporting them truly : and sum a man was Bentinck.-Macaliay's Exti, (h. 7.1 1. 1.9).

2-2:3.5. FRIENDSHIP, Confidential. Hilliem,

 Whom wom his admirers erneratly areomed the mos distant and frigid of men here forgens all dintiactions of ramk, and pours out all his frethers with the ingemuonsness of a shoobthor. Ho imparts without reserve secrets of the highat moment. Ile explains with perfect simplicity vant de ighs affecting ath the gevermments of Fiurope, Mingled witil his communications (1n such subjects are other commanications of a ver different, hat pert is mot of a lose inter. - ting kind. All his adventures, all his persomal feelings, his lomg rum after chomous stige, his caromials on st. Wuberts diy, the grewth of his plantations, the failure of lis melons, the state of his stud, his wish to procu an ansy pul-mage for his wife, his vexation at lemrning that one of his homshold, after ruining agirl of good family, refused to marry her, his tits of sea-sickmes, his' (romghs, his healaches, his devotiomad moods', his gratitude for the Divine protection after a great essale. his struggles to submit himself to the Divine will after a disastar, are descrihed with an amiable marrulity harity to have been expected from the mosi disered and sedate staterman of the age.-Macachav's Eng., ch. \% 1. $15 \%$.

22:36. FRIENDSHIP, Confirmed. By Money. Frederick,. . . hae Elector of Saxony-a bohl man and a hard drinker, . . . was hought into the confederacy [against the encroachments of France under Louis XIV.] by the promise of money. "For," said he, " wus friendships, though
everso good, must be contirmed hy presents."KNult's ENa, vol. 5 , (ch. 8,1 . 134 .
2237. FRIENDSHIP by Contrast. Froldrid the (ircet. [The inthled] . . Marguress D'Argens was mong the king's favorite compmaions, on incorant, as it would serom, of the strong opposition between their charabers. The parts of D'Areme were good and his mamores those of a thishod Freuch gronteman; lat his whole sond was dissolved in sloth, timidity, and sell-indulgeme. . . Ile was the slate of dreamsamd omens -would not sit down to the thble with thirtern in eompany, thmed pale if the salt fell toward him, berger his guests mot to crose thair knives and forks on their platers, and would not for the woid eommence a journey on Friday. Dis health was a subject of consiant anxioty to him. Whenever his heal ached or his pulse beat puick, lis dastardly ferars and effeminate premmations were the jest of all Berlin. All this suited the king's purpose admirably. He wamed somelonly hy whom he might the momed, and whom the might despise. When he wished to pass luaf an homer in easy, polished conversation, D'Argens was an exrellent companion; when he wanted to vent his spleron und contempt, D' $\mathbf{A}$ rgens was an excellent butt. - Macachay's Frederick mate Gheat, p. 5is.

2223*. FRIENDSHIP, Controlling. Alextude ${ }^{\circ}$ Pope. Pope resembled one of the inferior bodies of the solar system, whose orbit is ilependent ppon that of some more massive planet ; and having beren at satedlete of swift, he was now swept into the train of the more imposing lbolinghroke. -Myer's Wordsworiti, ch. 7.
22:39. FRIENDSHIP, Inseparable. Jigmicme I. [After his burial at Sit. Helenal] the hevoted homseloold of Napoleon sadly embarked for Enrope. . . One of their number, however, SorErabt IInbert, in the enthasiasm of his deathfoss devotion, redised to abmadon even the grave af the emperor. For ninctern years he rontimued at st. Ifelena, daily guarding the solitary lombl ; and when . . . they were remowed io pepere on the banks of the seme bermath the fome of the Imvalides. . . . hais fathful mevant hallowal them to their last mesting-jlace. - In Jurn' Simoleos 13., vol. : ch, 31 .

22 10. FRIENDSHIP, Perilous, Jomit burns. [Winh smagelers and allonturors at Irving.]
 alsequintance of a freer mammer of thinking amel living that he hat bern tised to, whone somety prepared him for owerleaping the homble of rigid virtue which had hifhertor restrained him." ()ne (ondmanom, a sation land of wild life and bome and irrequmar habits, had a womberful fasdination for Burns, who admired him for what he thought his indepermbenor and marnanimity. " He was," says Burus, " the only man I evip kitew who was a greater fool than myself where Woman was the presiding star ; but lis spoke of hawless love with levity, which hitheren I had regigrded with horror. There his friendatiop ded me co mischitf'."—SHAkP': BtRNs, ch. 1.
2241. FRIENDSHIP repaired. Somuel dohnson. Ihe suid to Nir Jushua hayoold.: "If a man does not make new acquantance as he advances through life, he will andol find himself left alone. A man, sir, should bade his lriend-
 p. 80 .
 luve onte of his school letters, in whirh har repromeloss one of his lipicmeds for beemiminer his last letter " My dear Jyon," instrad of ". My dearest Jyyrom." Ia the defence of his firiende hie was a very valant champon. One of them being wrak from arerent sickness was ill-titted to hght his way in a prent connonise of rongh bogs, mad Byroin said to him: ". Iarness, if any one bullies yom, tell me, mad I'll thrash him if I ran." Ite kept his worl, und the two buse re-


24.13. FRIENDSHIP, Treacherous. J $/ 7 m$ m $l$. [ In 1616 Jumes J. ordered the arrest of the Ear] of Somerset, one his lavorite, on suspiajon of a eomanertion with the murder of 'Thomas ( Orarbury, in the 'Tower.] Tho king had a lomblome way of lolling his arms about his finvorites' nocks, mad kissing them. In this prosture the messenger with the warrant fombl the king with Somerser, suying, "When shall I wer them ngain!". . Somerset exthimed that never surl an atlront was offered to a perer of England in presence of the king. "Nily, man," said tho king ; "il" (oke" (the Lord (hind Jastiore) "sends ler me, I must mo;" and whin he was gone: "Now may the Ibere go wilh there" said the king, "for "will nover ace thy fine any


22A4. FRIVOLITY, Shameful. ('h"rles I I 。 The Jutch theet sabled inp the Thames and burnad the ships of war which hay at (Chatham. It Was said that on the very day of that ereat hat miliation the king frasted with the lardies of lis seraglio, and amberl himself with hamting
 Exti, (ll. : , j. 170
282.15. FRUGALITY, Misapplied, $\quad(/ / 11 / 1 \times I I$. Our relations with lioreigu condrts hat berol put on the most reonemiad footing. Inthis frusality there was nothing latulable: Charles was, as thenal, nitrgatly in the wrome plate, and
 viere was starved that rourtiers misht be pampered. The expense of the naty, of the ordnather, of pemsions to nerely old oflicers, of mis. sioms to forefign courts, mist seem small indered to the prement grencration ; lout the persemall lavorites of the sovereign, his ministers, and the eratures of those ministers were gorged with
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2:216. FRUGALITY, Plan of. Irivi Printer.
 of laving imbonden," lave hearelhim redate. wats an Jrinh painter, whom he knew at Birmingham, and whohad practised his owan preceptsof eqomomy for several years in the Britind eapital. Ihe ansurtel Johman, who, I suppose, wa, then meditating to try his fortume in Lomdon. hat was apprehensive of the expense, " that f"30 a yort Wamenough tornable a manto live there without beiner contemptible. Heallowed flll for elothes and linen. Ife said a man might live in a garret at 18 el. a week: few people would inquire where he lodged : and if they did, it was easy to suy, "Sir. I am to be found at such n place." By
 sombe hours avory day la vary good compuny ; lar might dlae for tif., brenkfast on bremal amb milk for a pernay, and do without supper. (On clan-skirt-diy lie went abrond and puid visits. - Bonwethís Jounson, 1. Dib.
2247. FUNERAL oritioised, (ff C'hurles /I, [lumer reigin of his brother Immes II.] The fimeral adled forth mutel remsume. It wonde, indered, hardly lave beern aceominted wortly of n moble amd opaleme sul)ject. The Tories gently hhmad the now kinges parsimony; the Whigs sheered at his want of mataral differtion ; mad the thry Covamoters of Scothand exultingly pro. chatmed that ther couse demomerer of old agrimst wioked princes hati been signally faltilled, and that the departed lyrant had heren buried with the hurial of nu ass.-Dtacivian's Exa., (H. 4, 1. $41: 3$.
24.8W. FUNERAL Customs. From the Ro. maths. Otir fumeral images and customs are Romman- the cypress abl the yow, the Howars strewn upon the graves, the black formourning. -Kntint's ENu., vol. 1, (l). 3, j. 49.
22.15. FUNERAL, An expensive, Q"ef Morys. The funcral lof Quern Mary rost
 174.
2050. FUNERAL, Fatal. Ciotorge C'mming, I'remier. 'The fancral of the lonke of York took phace at Windeor on the night of the eboth of Jamary, . . . 'The C'abinet ministers were marshalled hy the heralds in the nave of st. George's Clmael two homs before the arrival of the funcral procession. The night was hitterly cold. As we onrselves looked down from the organ loft upon the greatest in the lamd, thus domand to stand upon the wnmatted pavement, shivering. and shilting thoin uncasy positions, weobserved the oldent man in the Cabinet taking bery wise precations lor his persomal comfor mad safery. One who was hy the side of Mr.
 gestion to the chamereblor that ha should lay down his cocked hat and stame upon it. The chancellor's hembth was proserved by this pre(antion. The funcmal of the duke proved fatal to Mr. Canning. He canght a cold there whicd resulted in an fllness from whirll he never really reconered.-KNiartes EN(i., vol. 8, ch. 11, p. 202.

22Si. FUNERAL, Honors of. Julius ('irsulris. Part proposed to carry it to the Temple of Jupitor, in the Capitol, and to burn it muler the (eves of the assassins ; part to take it into the Sernate homse and use the mereting-plate of the Optimates a seronad time as the pyre of the peopless friemb. A few legiommies, perhaps lo spare the city a menerad comblagration, advisod that it should be consumed where it lay. The phat form was lorn up) and the broken timbers piled into a hatp. Chair: and benches were thrown on to it, the whole rowal rushing wildly to add : chip or splinter. Artors thang in their dresses, mandrims their instmments, sobliers their swords. Women adeled their neckilares and warfs. Dothers brought of their ehabdren to contribute loys and playthings. On the pile so composed the body of Caesar was reduced to anhes. The remains were colleceded will atfeetiomute rare and deposited in the tomb of the

C'esurs, in the C'mmpus Martins.-Fbotimis (CFMAI, Ch. 2\%.
 of fimernl rites they comsidered ns one of the greatest enhanities. The Eugypthans did not, like most other mathos, consign the bolles of thedead todestruction; they presorved them hy
 extrandinary solemoty. But these fancral honors ware never hestowial maless in virtue of $n$ soleman and judichal derere. A eoturt composed of forty jublires granted laejr warmat lor every funcral. 'l'be chanalarol' the decemsed was rig. ormasly investignted, mul if may criminal or ineproper comdurt was proved, the customury lonors wore rediased to him. If his life had been virtuous mul exompt from wll blame, u publia: punegytic was fromonneral on his memory, mud permission was granted for the ismal combulming and obsequices. The most singuhar and at the same time the most admiruble ciremmstance attemding this custon 1 was, that the soverejgns themsedves, thongh vemerated daring their lives with un nlmost silperstitionts regitre, which forbude all serutiny juto their actions, were yet after denth subjectat to the same rigorous and impurtial inguest wibl the memnest of their sulb. jecets; ind l ionorus assures us that some of the Eagptian kings had bean deprived of funeral $0^{\prime}$. segitios, and their momories thas consigned to inlamy, by the jurgment of that solemm tribu-

2253. FUNERAL, Humble. Pompey. [His assussimators] ('ut off his head and cast his maked borly woon the wand, where $n$ faithfal slave wha had attended him, stenling to the phace during the silence of the night, madea small fumeral pile from the fragments of $a$ boat, and burnt the body, anrying the ashes to Cordelia.- 'l'y tlea's Mis'., 13ook 4, cli. $\underset{2}{ }$, p. 410.
2655. FUNERAL, Immense. Ibroham Lin. coln. ['lhe funeral eortegestoppod ut Now York en ronte for springtield. III. The remans of the assussimated President were exhibited at the City Jall.] Al] through that day [Apri] 2.t, 1866] und the succeoding night the endless strean poured in, while ontside the Park, Brondway, and the phtire area of Printing lonase Stuare, reaching ap) (hatham Stret and East Brondway, as far as the rege conlal see a vast throng of people stoml silent and bopreless, but still expectant, of a chame tornter and see the body of the murlered I'resileme. Not less than 150,000 persons ohtained affmiscion, and not less than twice dut mumbor hiod watod for it in vain. . . On the 25th, . . . exerorted by the finest military display pere seen in Now York. and followed in procission ley grent nombers of ber citizens, the car moved throngh the principal streets. $\dot{t}$ the depot.-lisymonds LIN(OHN, ch. 21, 1. 710).
2255. FUNERAL, Impressive, Jnlins Castro's. ('asar's body, after rimaining till evening on tha Hoor of the Semato-honse, had heen carried home in the dask in " litter by threre of his servants. and was now lying in his palace. If it was not to be thrown into the Tiber, what was to be done with it? . . . Though Chece had adviscel in the Senate that the discussion whether Casar had deserved death should not be raised, yet it was plain to him and to every one that, mitess C'asar

Was held gulty of conspiring ugainst the ('onstltuthon, the mirider was and would be regarided us $n$ mont execrable crime. Ite drendend the effert of a publife fimeral. . . 'Ther baly was bromerht down to the Formonad placed upen the Rostris. The dresu had not lerell changed; the gown, ga-hed with daurers mid soaked hin bood. was still wrapped abom it. The will was rend first. "iecrosatid: . . "'Poward the geds he was High l'riest. 'To som he way Consul ; to the army he wa lmprator: to the enemies of his come try, Di-tators. In sum la' was Phator latrife. Suld this your father, your Ponthex, the hero.
 - tleal, mat by disemse or mere, not by war or visitation of God, but here at home, by eomspirary within your own walls, shan in the semate hoinse, the warrior umarmed, the paremaker maked to his foes. The righteons jutere in the seat of judgument. He whom no forizn enemy could hart has been killed hy his fellow-comin-trymen-lie, who had so often shown meres, by those whom he had spared. Where. Chesar, is your love for mankind? Where is the sucredness of your life? Where are your laws: Here you lie inurdered-here in the Formm, throurh which so often you marched in trimmph wremthed with garlames ; here upon the Rostra from which you were wont to address your people. Alas for your gray latirs dabbed in howed! mas for this lacerated robe in which you were wressed for the samerite !"-Fhotine's Cowsan, ch. 2 i .
2256. FUNERAL panegyrics. C'riticised. It was an ancient cutom in the funcrals, us well as in the triumphs, of the Jomans, that the voice of praise should be corrected by that of satire mol ridienle ; and that, in the midst of the splendid prigeants, which displayed the glory of the living of of the demb, their imperfections should tum tre pomemaled from the ryes of the world. This custom was practised in the funeral of Jutian. The eomedians, who resomed his contempt and aversion for the thentre, exhibited, with the applanse of a Christian modience, the lively mid exagernoled represemation of the fianlis und follies of the dereased emperor. His various character and singular manners iforded sumple seope for phasiatery and ridionde. In the exercise of his uncommon talents he often descended below the majesty of his ramk. Alexander was transformel into liogenes; the phiiosopher was derraded intisapiest. The purity of his virtue was sullied hy exeressiw vanity; his superstition disturbed the peare and embangered the safety of a mighty empire ; mad his irrexular sallies were the leses entithed to imblalgence, as they apmared to be the laborions offorts of art, or even of atfectation. Ther remains of Jolian were interred at Tarsus in ('ilicia ; his stately tomb arose in that city, on the banks of the cold :and limpid ('ydmus.-(Emmos's Rome, -h. ${ }^{2} 4$.

22:57. FUNERAL, Patriotic. Bustum, A.d. 1750. A mumbry of boys chased Richardson [an informer] to his own house and threw stones. Provoked but uot embangered, he tired among them and killed one of eleven yars old, the son of a poor German. At his fumeral five humbred children walked in front of the hior ; six of his school-fedows hedd the pill: and mon of all
ranks moved in proerssion from Lilherty 'Iree to the 'Town Honse, and thenere to the "' harying. plare." Nohdiers and sillerers looked om with
 41.

2LS5N. FUTURE LIFE, Bollefin. firmilx. [With the Gimis) it was a common practice to contract dehtes with a stipulation that they should be payable in the next stage of existenere Henee, latters were thrown upon the fineral pile, that the dereased might carry to his rehatives ami fricols in Parmilise information of the wishes nud prorevelings of those who remaned on enrth. And thas, "pon the denth of a chieftuin, whatever he had most valued in this life-urmor, ormments, horses, dogs, sometimes even his honsehold ser-vimis-were either burned ar interred with him. that he mirht resume his treasures at his cotrance ou a higher sphere.-Stubents' France, chi I, $\leq 10$.
22559. - Prains. Man heromess sulijert to death in ronsequence of his sims; but when the period urrives that the whole inhabis thats of the earth shall be converted to the relig. ion of Zoroaster, then shall be the resurrection "I the dend, with their emrthly bodice mad sonls. The just shall be separnted from the unjost, tho former to be translated to Paradise, where they shath anjoy the highest pieasures, both of sonil and boly; the later to be pmitied for an uppointed space in burning metals, and clennsed from ull their offeners; after whieh all created buings shall enjoy the most perfect happiness forever. Ahrimun mid his evil genii sluml undergo the same paritication ; and after lis limited pumishment even he shall patake of the joys of eternity, repeat the Zemdevesta, mad join with all beings in the prases of Ormuzd. - TyTLeh's IInt., Book 1, ch. 11, p. 123 .
2460. FUTURE overlooked. Ifnorance. The Indian who fells the tree that he may gather the fruit, and the Arab) who plunders the caravans of commerer, are actuated by the same impulso of savage nature, which overlooks the future in the present, mad relinguishes for monentary rapine the long nad secure possession of the most important hlessings. And it was thus that the shrine of St. Peter was profaned by the thought. less Romans, who pillaged the offerings and womberl the pilgrins, without computing the mumber and value of similar visits, whieh they prevented by their inhospitable sacriage.-Gnimos's Rome, ch. 69, p. 425.
22261. FUTURITY disclosed. Impostors. With a rude and unenlightemed people there is mo bassion more strong than the desire of pemetrating into futurity. It wonld seem that the less the human minil is aded by experienee, of anabled from extensive knowledge to form prohable conjertures of the future from the pasi, the more it is apt to wish for and to belice the possihility of some serect art or method of obtaming such anticipated views. All barbarons mations have their angurs, their sorecrers, or their oracles. The Cibatian savages have in every tribe a few crafty impostors, who pretend to foretell future events hy visions, which they have in their sleep, and who are thence termed dreamers. When the tribe marehes to war, these dreamers constantly attend in the rear of the troop. and no measure is ventured upon till they
 thi menand wonmen，wholenal in charms and in cantutions，and wre firmly believed to bave tha power of diaxnelnsing good and rvil lottome at their phosimere．＇lhe somerties of the laphatiot are woll known，amd the meromd sight al the Sicollish llighlamiers；all prowerd fomen themane



20262．GAIN or Loss．The Tirfar．dWhorn the inhbitibants of the compureded aty al laphon revoled aralast lhe anthority of l＇imomel lae：




－22t6：B．GAILANTRY，Inconsiderate，olirro fordemith．While strolling obse diny itt these aradens，he met there fomules of the family of a respuetable trade：sman to whom he was umber some ohligation．With his prompt dispusition （1）oblige，be comducted them uboul the garden， treated them to tea，us．al ran upa hill in the mast open－hamded bumber imagrimatho；it was only when hee come to paty that le lomad himaedf in one of his old dirmimas－he hat sut the wherewithal hais perke＂A mene ol perplex－ ity now took wher lnetwen him and the witer， in the misht of which came up some of his mo－ qumintannes，in whose reves lar wisher］to stand particularly well．＇Thiscompleded his mortilion－ tion．There was mu conceatiar the awkward－ uess of his prosition．The sherers of hor waiter revended it．IIs acepmintanoes anmod them－ setves lor sombe linu it his pexpeolnar，professing their imability to relieve him．When，however， they hatel enjoyerl thejr hanter，the water was
 the hatien with flyimg colors．－Invincts Giors－ s．MTH，（h．12，1）！！．
 As Alexamber［severusi］was a mods and duti－
 reins al goverment wore in the hambs of lan Women－of hismother Mamem，ami of Masis，his
 esperially those wimotern E゙irnge，the wallant spirit ol＂hivalry athel the law of sumeresion have acromstomed as to allow a sugular exvertion｜to the remtinemont of the female siex to domes lie iblirl；ant at woman is often ateknowledged
 which she wonld be decmed inempabit of exer－ rising the smallest empleyment，ajvilor military． －（imume＇s Rombi，ch．6，p．I符．
 ［When Fox wirs opposing，as a motuber of the fovernment，the petition of soms of the clerey， Gibhon writes：＂（hames Fox prepardel himself for that holy work by passing twenty－1 wo hours in the pions exereise of hazard；lis devotion only，cost him abomt £OOO an hom－in all，$£ 11$ ． 000．＂［In $17 \% 9$ Lord Corlisle wrises：］＂（＇harles tells me that he has not now，nor hats had for some time，one gruinea，and is happier on that ac－ count．＂［Je nast lave felt the degradation of his situation when he borrowed money of chals－ waiters，nnd saw his goonls seized for execution．］ －Knigit＇s Exa．，vol．7，ch．6，p． 105.
2266. Earl of Sumerland．［Reisn of James II．］His ill－luck tit the lazard－table was

Nubl that his restates wero daily heoomitar more aul mare comentared．In the hese of extricat－ ine himatif from his embarrasaments．ha betray－ erl ta）Bariblon all the selbemes aiver or formee





 portant a mindstor．Somly consemted to go nas

 rercive lios sum yourly，and that he shombl，in return，asedt nif his inthence to prevent the renserombline of the l＇arlament．－Vinvelay＇s Eixa．，ch．6，1r，it．
22467. $\qquad$ Softion－IImmes．Into these

 Wero bot ashamedi to sakia their money againat the money of the most inlimome of sorifyy．The ＂people of quality＂wore not ashatmed of their compmatus till the lisht of publie ophinion was
 1）．4：3．

2266．GAMBLING，Escape from．Hillarforce． ［When］＂Hmar amd rich，he went lo lamdon us Dember of Patiament．II wrikes his expe－ rienere：］＇The very＇thes time I went to lionile＇s I won en guinens of the Dake of Norfolk．I lwe Jonged at that time la tiver（habs．The tirat time 1 was at Browlese，searery knowing atoy ome，I joined，from mano shymess，in jhy at the faro． table，A friond who knew my inexperienere，mad
 ralled ont to me，＂What，Wilherforere，is that yon ？＂Tle bank kerper rementeri the interfor－


 was persmaded to kerp）the bank at a faro－hahe：
 suss his soll．＂herose the wimber of thote．Mach of this was lose hy home howore only heirs 10 future fortuncs，imel reoblel not the fefore met surch a call withont incomveniomer．The pain lar felt at thejr amosiane cored lime of a laste Which sermed late too likely to beoome predomi－

 wrold：＂ 11 is in vain to look for comrorsation－ where we might experet to timd it in the greatest
 is almost mathilated by miversal enteldayimg．＂ －KNume＇s Exis．，vol．T，ilı，6，p．1116．

24270．GAMBLING，Losses by．$\quad$ ilidun．In Jnly． 1776 ，he writes：＂I have molone mysell＂， ：mid it is to mo jurpose fo ronceal fom yoil my alominnhbe malnees ambl folly．I never lose so moll in tive times as 1 hase fornight，and am in deht to the house for the whole．＂［lle lowi． £10，000．］－Kミ1，

22：271．GAMBLING，Passion for，Eu！fleml．A．い． 175）．Perrs went out of town to lárhmond to play at whist on Saturday and sumday ；amd Lord sumdwich，a minister of state．when he hunted with the Duke of Cumberland carried diee in his poeket，to throw a main nonder a tree when the homids were at fault．－Knigire＇s Evi．，vol．6，ch．12，1． $19{ }^{\circ}$ ．
 phay was han the migulng phensire of wemedy IIt every coou try In Earonn. Lomid XIS. What

 his nimer in a vingle night. Migh play, ha though, leremen arineess of the royal honse of

 al hi reart. John Law, coal, midroif, wablat
 ray pras. A stour bomban preserded ham wo

 hemviar had to enrye home that the one he







227:R. GAMBLING, Ruinous. $\quad$, whimemith.
 shot bur baken to" wer the worla."J A mew





 'Tomple. ["ndormatrely, he foll in complaty at bublin with a dowemimon acematatacre one



 (h. 4. p. 3 3.
 SI. John writer in litat j Yom ank me how play uses bue this your! I ann surry los so very ill. as it has already, vime Octulier, baton teman
 myself acon by the comohments of : plate or military profeimem, having vold be oblare weminger in": minerjly.

If ruined, there were
 "ife, Hnary St. Aldan beame Lord Bolinghroke.
 is gone 10 Buth in pursuit of a lady, who he
 slac has arcepted his proposal."-Kxithers ENG., wh. \%, ch. if. p. 10:3.
2295. GAMBLING, Universal. s.n. 1194. Thw passion of phying for money was so miversal. Hat in the crusate, in which nll ranke of ment were engaged, the Kings of England and Franee made the most stringront regulations to keren gambling within limits. No man in the army was to play at any kind of game for moner, with the exception of knightes and the elergy, and no knight or clark was to lose more thim
 1. $3: 31$.
2276. alambling, Vice of. l'mlific. Petro nins Maximus, a wealthy semator of the Anician fmaty, who had beentwice consal, was pomssessed of it chnste and bemtiful wife; her ohstimate resistance served only to irritate the desires of Valentinian ; and he revolved to accomplish them either by stratagem or foree. Deep groming wiscore of the viere of the comrt : the rem-
 from Maximis a emoviderable sim, meourteonsly wated has ring a a wercirity for the dedt,
 "ith all arder. in her hastmades mame. That she
 The 'manderethe wife of Maximis way con














 |xasint wha killad onte of them, thansth lat his
 This avtramilnary geme-fur was mitigatel liy Ilmorima. and thally repated ly dmatiam.

$22 \%$ GAMES, Beneficial. Anomet. In n ror
 1 I :un- ol thar institutan, of the mos im.
 Ho. 1 in promoting in the yomth a h: 少: and


 of wat, wro of the blthem improtane a mont
 was the fremontasmbling torether of the inhatrames of all the staldes of (rreere, and has



 from mative of plasare and momsement, to Wh..' was joinel lla notion of ferforming a duly of redision and indalging in every species of testivits, they rombld not avoid cromidering and oher as brellaren and fellow-ditizens. Whaterer were the politiond interferemere of the surveral siatso or thodrmationalanimosities, every Lrutue of this kiad was al hast for the time ob). libreated. Tharevides intorms us that all hostile

 ambitics. Another comserpuence of thowe mere inge was 'he disemimatom of knowledere, arts,
 dhat allamugh the ehief contests in lar salered games were thase in the martial amd athle tie excrefics, there were likewise trials of skill in pordry. hivary and mosie: mal it is chiefly to these lather "xirejses of gronius that wo mant at tribute the cminemer of the Greeks in thome sefonces where all the mations of emtiguity. Troter's lhstr., Book 1, ch. 7, p. (itit.
2279. Games, Employment in. Militrry. In a longeomtimed war at a distancr, as that of Troy the wimer season was spent in the camp, andithere wis at complete eessation of hostilities. Dietys of (rete informs us that the Greeks durine the winter exardised themselves in a va-

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riety of games, whicl: tomded to relieve the anxiety of the troops, and keep up the martial spirit. The game of chess is said to have been invented by Palamedes during this tedions siege. -Tytlen's IInst., Book 1, wh. $\delta$.
2280. Games, Passion for. Grecks. This pas. sion of the Greeks for slows and games, extremely landable, and even bencticial, when contined within die homds, was earried, at length, to a most blamable and pernirioms exeress. The victor, in the Olympic games, who hat ganed the first prize at runing, wrestling, on driving a chaciot, was erosned with higher homors than the genemal wholad ganed a lecisive hatte. lis praises were sung by the poets; lie had stathes, and even temples, dedieated to his mame. Cicero remarks that among the Greeks it was aceounted more ghomons to carry off the palmat the Otympic ganes than among the Romans to have obtained the honers of a triumph. Of these bations it was emsy to foretell which was doomed to be the master, and which the slave. -Tytler's IIsst., Book 2, eli. 8, p. 238.
2281. GAMES, Use of. Simual Johnson. Johnson, i believe, did not play at draughts after leaving college, by which le suffered; for it would have ufforited him on innocent, soothing relief from the melancholy which distressed him so often. I have heard him regret that he had not learned to phay at cards; and the game of dranghts we know is peculiarly calculated to fix the attention without straining it. There is a composure and gravity in draughts which insensibly tranquillizes the mind ; and, according$1 y$, the Dutch are fond of $\mathrm{i}^{\text {t., }}$ as they are of smoking, of the sedative intluence of which, though he himself never smoked, he had a high opinion. Besides, there is in draughts some exercise of the faculties; and, accordingly, Johnson wishing to dignify the subject in his bedication with what is most estimable in it, ohserves: "Triflers may find or make anything a trifle; but since it is the great clarncteristic of a wise man to see events in their canses, to olviate consequences, and ascertain contingencies, your Lordship, will think nothing a tritle by which the mind is inured to caution, foresight, and circum-spection."-Boswell's Johnson, p. 85.
2282. Gaming condemned, Napoleon I. For gaming in all its branches lie manifested ... through the whole of his life the strongest disapproval. He ever refused to repose confidence in any one who was addicted to that vice.-Anbott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 4.
2293. Generalization, Vicious. Arphists. As all the strength and skill of the Sophists lay in the application of general argments to the questions which they canvassed, nothing more was necessary for their confutation than to bring them to particulars- to set out by some simple and self-evident proposition, which being grantod, another followed equally undeniable, till the disputant was conducted, step by step, ly his own confessions, to that side of the question on which lay the truth. No method could be devised more effectual than this for the detection of sophistry; and the Athenian logicians very soon found that their general aposatus of argument would not avail them against so subtile an antagonist. They lost all credit and reputation
as philonophers.-Tstaen's Mist, Book 2, ch. 9, p. $26 \%$.
2284. GENERALS, Toomany. Mircedoniens. When Micion mareloed a consideruble corps of Macedonians and mercenaries to Rlammos, and ravaged the sea-const and the adjacent comotry, Ploceion advancre! mgainst him with a body of Athenims. Oo this oecasion a momber of them were very impertinent in pretending to die tate or advise him how to procect, One counsidled him to secure ouch un emincme, another to send his cavalry to sulla a post, and a third pointed out a platro for atamp. "Havens!" said Phorion, "how many generals we have, and how few

220.is. GENERALSHIP, Successful. Pimpey. Romace hatd put ont her real strengits, and at onee, in brefore, all oplowition went down before Lere. Asia was completely comurered up to the line of the Euphrates. . . I trimmphan inseription in Rome dechared that Pompey, the people's general. hat in three years eaptured 1500 cities. and had shin, taken, or redued to submission, 12,000,000 lmaman beinges. He justified what Cicero had foretold of his monal uprightness. In the midst of opportunities sued us had fallen to no commander since Alexander, he butraged no woman's honor, and he kept his hamets clean from "the accursed thing." When he returned to Rome, he returned, as he went, jersomally poor, but he filled the reasmy to overtlowing. Frorjais CAEAR, ch. 10.

22S6. GENEROSITY, Artful, Roman Emperor Tuteitus. When Tucitus was elected by the Senate, he resigued his ample patrimony to the public service, an act of generosity sperions in appearance, but which evidently divelosed his intention of transmitting the eupire to his de-scendmis.-Gimbon's Rome, ch. 12.
2287. GENEROSITY, Easy, Prpe Alexender VI. Several catues imperled the career of English discovery during the greater part of the sixteenth century. The next year after the new world was found the pope, Alexa nder VI., drew an imaginary line north and south, three hundred miles west of the Azores, and issued a papal bull, giving all ishats and commtries west of that line to spain. Hemry VII. of England was himself a Catholic, and he did not care to begin a eontlict with his Clunell by pressing lis own claims to the newly found regions of the West. Lis son and sucecssor, lIenry VIII., at first adopted the smme policy, and it was not till after the Reformation had been neeomplished in Englamd that the derision of the popee emme to be disregurdec, and timally despised and haughed at.-Rideatirs C. S., ch. 6, j. is.
2288. GENEROSITY, Example of. Re\%, John Harcard. After struggling with disease for about a year, he died of consmintion. When his will was opened, it was fomm that he had left his whole library of two hundred and sixty volumes and one half of his estate to the proposed col-lege-his extate being worth mearly £1600 sterling. Provided thus with if fuad of nearly $£ 1200$, the trustees went forward, crected a building, established the college, and couferred upon it the name of its first benefactor. The example of John Harvard was more beneficial even than the money which he bequeathed, for it inspired as
large number of other persons with generous feelings toward the infunt institution.-CyenoPEDIA OF BIOH., p. 583.
2289. GENEROSITY, Indiscreet. Wohammealan. A dispute had misen, who, among the citizons of Mecen, whs entitled to the prize of generosity; and a surcessive upplication was made to the three who were deemed most worthy of the trinl. Abdallah, the son of Abbas, had madertaken a distunt journcy, and his foot was in the stirrup when lie heard the voice of a suppliant, " 0 son of the uncle of the apostle of God, I am a traveller, and in distress !" He instantly disnounted to present the pilgrim with his cemel, her iech caparison, abia purse of 4000 pieces of gold, exrepting only the sword, cither for its intrinsie value, or as the gift of an honored kinsman. The servant of Kais informed the second supplimet that his master was asleep; but he immediately added, "Here is a purse of rooo pieces of gold (it is all we lave in the house), whed here is an order that will entitle you to a cmmel and a slave;" the master, as soon as he awoke, praised und enframehised lis faithful stewned, with a gentle reproof, that by respecting his slumbers he had stinted his bounty. The third of these heroes, the blind Arabah, at the hour of prayer, was supporting lis steps on the shoulders of two slaves. "Alas!" he replied, "hy coffers are empty ! but these you may sell, if you refuse, I renounce them." At these words, pusling away the yo'ths, he groped along the wall with his staff.-Gimon's Rome, ch. 50.
2290. GENEROSITY, Noble. Benjamin Fronklin. When, at the age of seventeen, he lamed at Philadelphia, a rumaway mprentice, he had one silver dollar and one slifling in copper coin. It was a fine Sunday moning, as probably the realer remembers, und he knew not a soul in the place. Ite asked the boatmen nopon whose boat he had come down the Delaware how much he had to pay. They answered, Nothing, becanse he had helped them row. Franklin, however, insisted upon their taking his shilling's wortl of coppers, and forced the money upon them. An loourafter, having bought three rolls for lis breakfast, lie ate one, and gave the other two to a poor woman and her child, who had been his fellow-passengers. These were small things, you may say ; but rementher, he was a poor, ragged, dirty rumaway, in a strange towa. -Cycloledia of Buge., p. 129.
2291. $\qquad$ Peter Cooper. [Erection of Cooper Institute.] He bought the first lot about thirty years before he began to build, and from that time continued to buy pieces of the gromai as he could spare the noney. In 18 int the whele block was lis own, and he began to erect thereon a nassive structure of stone, lnick, and iron, six stories in leight, and fire-proof in every part. It cost $\$ 00,000$, which was all the fortune the founder possessed, except that invested in his business. In 1859 he delivered the property, with the joyiul and proud cousent of his wife and children, into the hands of trustees, and thus placed it forever beyond his control. Two thousand pupils immediately applied for admission, a number which lins greatly increased every year, until now most of the departments are filled during the winter senson with attentive students. Fronithe beginning, as many as three
thousand persons used the reading room every week.-Cyclopedia of Bion., p). 579.
2292. GENEROSITY, Patrlotic. North Cierolina to Boston. A.D. 1774 . At Wilmington . . . the sum of $\mathrm{E}_{2} 000$ currency was rased ia a few days; the women of the phace gave liberally ; Parker Quinee offered his vessel to mury a load of provisions, freight free, and master and mariners voluntered to mavigate her without wages. - Bancrof's's U. S., vol. 7, ch. 5.
2293. - Sinth Carolime to Bestom. A.b. 17at. [13osten port was closed by the lort Act, and the peeple begun to suffer.] The colonies vied with earla other in liberality. The reeord kept at Beston shaws that " the patriotio and grenerous people" of South Carolina were the first to minister to the suffarers, seading carly in duat two latadred harrels of rice, and promising cight hundred more.-Bancmorr's U. S., vol. i, ch. 5.
229.I. GENEROSITY, Sincerity in. ('\%omirell. He was moved to tenes, when he hard of the sulferings of the people of the valleys. He sent immediately the sum of ${ }^{\prime 2} 2000$ from his own purse to aid the exiles. He appointed a day of humiliation to be laeld thronghout the kingdom, und a general collection on their behalf. The people heartily responded to his call, and testitiod their sympathy with thair distressed brethren by rusing the sum of $\leq 40,000$ for distribution among them.-Hood's Chomwela, ch. 16, 1. 213.
2295. GENIUS, Advance of. Istife Nection. This great man, whose genius far ontshone all who have gone before him in the bath of philosophy, and who has, periaps, exhausted the most important discoveries of the law of mature, so as not to leave to posterity the possibility of eclipsing his fame, Inad, it is certuin, made the greatest of his discoveries before he had attained the age of twen-ty-four. Before that early period of life he had discovered the lacory of maiversal gravitation. Dr. Pemberton, who has given ma excellent view of his phatosophy, informs us that Newton, its he sat one day alone in a garden, fell into a revery or speculation on the power of gravity. It oceurred to him that as this power is not foumd sensibly to diminish at the remotest distance to which we com aseend from the centre of the carth-for instance, at the (op) of the highest momitains-it was not amreasomable to suppose that it might extend much farther than was usnally thought. Why rot (sidil he to himself) as high as the moon? and if so, her motion must be influenced by it. Perhaps it is that which retains her in her orbit! Ilowever, though the power of gravity is not sensibly weakencti in the little change of distance at which we can phace ourselves from the centre of the carth, yet it is very possible that so high as the moon this power may differ much in strength from what it is here. To make an estimate what might be the degree of the diminution, lee considered with hime!f that if the moon be retained in her orbit by the force of gravity, no doubt the primary planets are carried round the sun ly the like power ; and by comparing the periods of the several planets with their distances from the sun, he fonnd that if any power like gravity held them in their courses, its strength raust decrease in the duplicate proportion of the inerease of
distance. Supposing, therefore, the power of gravity, when extemied to the moon, to deerame in the same proportion, le eomputed whether that foree would be satlecient to keep the moon in her orbit, and he found it would be sumberent. Newton had now the satisfartion to pereeive that this jnquiry, which an mecialental thought had given rise to, led to the diseovery of a minvorsal law of nature, which solval the most striking of her phenomema. It is thos that renius procerds, step by step, from the simplest prin(iples to the most sublime conclusions. - Tro' b.in's IIIs'r., Book 6, ch. 36 , p. 490 .
220)6. GENIUS, Age of. Athrmitms. Athens, altur her presime trin:mphs, atopted the philosuphyol lonim and the rhetorie of Siedy ; and these sumbios bermme the patrimony of it eity whose inhabitints, alout thirty thonsand males, conthensed, within the periond of a single life, the renius of ares and millions. Our somse of the dimnity of haman moture in exalted by the simple racollection that Isocrates was the companGon of Plato and Ximophon : thai le assisted, perbaps, with the historian Thucydieles, at the tirst reprosentations of the EDlipus of Sophocles and the Iphigronia of Euripendes; and that his pupils Sisehines amd Denosthenes contenderl for the crown of patriotism in the presence of Arisoble, the master of Theophirastas, who taturht at Athens with the foumbers of the Stoie and Epicuran sects.-Gimmon's Rome, ch. 40.
2297. GENIUS, Ages of, Atfe of Leo N. Thure are perions in which the hamim genins seems 1 " furn stronsly to one particular direction. In one priod the reasonimer faculty seems rhietly to deliglat in rontemplating its own powers, the nature and operations of the mind ; in another, perhaps the imagination reigns predominant, and the general taste is attrated to works of tancy in poetry or romance. In another era the meehamie or the usoful arts engross the general attention, and are cultivated with high success ; in a fourth, as in the perion of whiel we now treat, the popular taste delighted in the contemplation of the beintiful. -TyTLer's IIst., Book 6, cli. 23, 1. 317.
2298. GENIUS by Ancestry. John Milton. A host of eminent men have traced the first impulse of their genius to their mother. Milton always acknowledged with just gratitude that it was :o his father's discerning taste and fostoringer care that he owed the encouragement of his stublies, and the leisure whic! rembered them possible. We has registered this gratiande in both prose and verse.-Minton, by M. Pitrinon, ch. 7.

2:299. GENIUS, Ascendency of. Hillitrm. Pitt. [See No. 2835̄.] "I wm sure," said he to the Duke of Devonshire," I ran save this country, aml nobody else can." For cleven weeks Englamel was without a ministry. [On his alismissul in April no man had dared to atceept his place.] So long was the agrony, so desperate the resistance, so reluctant the surrender. At hast the king [George III.] and the aristocracy were atike compelled to recognize the ascendensy and yied to the gnidance of the man whom the nation trusted and loved.-bancroft's L. S., vol. 4, ch. 12.
2300. GENIUS, Belated. William Corpper. [Mrs. Unwin, his best friend, took care of him while insane.] Mrs. Cnwin, who had terrible reason for stmying lis ense, silw that the thing
most wanted was comorenial employment for the mind, nud sle incited him to try his hawd at poetry on a larger seale. He listened to her mivice, and when he was nearly tily yans of nge bereme a port. Ite had nopuired the facolty of vorse-writing, as we havesien; he had even to some extent formed hix monner when he was jommg. Sge mast by this time have quenclud his tire mol tumed his imarimation, sif that the didacticestyte wombl anit hi:nlest. In the length of the interval between lis (arly poems and his great work he resembles Milton; lut widely Tilferent in the two cames had been the arrent of the intervening yeirs.-Simitu's Cowren, ch. 4.
2831. GENIUS in Childhood. Olire? Goldamith. Butore la was vight yours old Goldemith had contrated a habit of seribbling verses on smath seraps of paper, which, in a little while, lae wonld throw into the tire. A few of these sibybline leaves, however, wrere resered from the hlames amb conveyed to lis mother. The goorl woman read them with a mother's delight, and saw at once that luer son was a grenins and ab poet. From that time she beset luer lamshand with solicitations to give the boy an eduration suit-
 1. 16 .
2302. GENIUS, Constructive. ('tis(t). [lIav. ing ariven tha (rermans wht of Gund, las fletermined to terrify them by an invasion of their own comntry.] They lecgered Casar to show himself among them, thourgh his stay might be but short, as a proof that he had power and will to protect them ; and they offered him boata and barges to carry his army over. Ciesar decided to gro, but to ago with more ostentation. The objeret was to impress the German imagination ; and lonts aml barges, which might not always be ohtainable, woukd, if they seemed essential, diminish the elfect. The legions were skilled workmen, able to furn their hand to anything. ITe determined to make a bridge, and he chose Bon for the site of it. The river vas broad, deep, and rapid. The materials were still standing in the forest ; yet in ton days from the first streke that was dellivered by maxe, a bridge had been made stameling tirmly on rows of piles with a road over it forty feet wide. A strong garard Was loft at eath end. Casar marehed across with the legions, and from all sides deputations from the astonished people poured in to beg for peace.-Frotine's ('EsAR, Ch. 16, p. 39.
2303. --. Nir Istatec Nerton. [In youth] he constructed also th lour-wheeled carriaue, propelled by the person sitting in it. To amuse his sehoolfellows, he made very ingenions kites, to the tails of which be attached lanterms of crimpled paper, which, heing lighted by a candle and sent up in the evening, atarmed the rustises of the parisil. Ohselving the shadows of the sum, he marked the hours and half hours by driving in pegs on the side of the house, and at length perfected the sun-dial which is still shown. Without an instructor he learned to drive so well as to adorn his room with the portraits of his schoolfellows and teachers, the frames of which were very elegantly made by his own hand. . . . For the young ladies of his acquantance be was never weary of making little tables, ehairs, eupboards, dolls, und trinkAN. - C'YClol'EDIA OF B1OM., P. 247 .

230\&. GENIUS, Co-operative. Ikalue Núrton. Suppose an apple should fall from the moonthen what? It appears to have been at this point that the great Conjecture oceurred to his nind: Perhaps the same force that draws the apples to the ground holds the moon in its orhit! Now, but for the labors of the giants who had preceded him, this mighty thought wonk have remaned is conjecture. Those giants, however, had learned the magnitude of the monn, its distance frem the curth, und the force of the ewth's attraction at any distance. Newton could, therefore, at once put his conjecture to the test of arithmetic. He could ascertain two things with the greatest exnetness: 1, how much force was required to keep the moon in its orbit ; and 2 , with how much force the earth did attract the moon, supposing that the law of nttraction, as (stablished by Galileo, held good. If these two calculations agreed, his conjeeture was a discovery. He tried them. They did not ngree. Busy with other investigations, he luid nside this inquiry for mineteen years. Ife then learned that he, in common with all the English astronomers, was in error as to the distance of the moon from the earth. [His work now proved correct.]Parton's Newton, p. 83.

ゆ305. GENIUS, Creation of. Declaration of Independence. This immortal State puper, which for its composer [Thomas Jefferson] was the aurora of enduring fame, was " the genuine effusion of the soul of the comatry at that time," the revelation of its mind, when in its youth, its enthusiasm, its sublime confronting of danger, it rose to the highest creative fwwers of which man is capable.-bancrorg's U. S., vol. 8, ch. 70.
2306. GENIUS disdained. Robert Fulton. In September, 180f, the fimous Clermont, one hundred and sixty tons, was completed. Monday, September 10, was the day appointed for a grand trial trip to Albany, and by noon a vast crowd had assembled on the wharf to witness the performance of what was popularly called "Fulton's Folly." Fulton himself dechares that, at noon on thiat day, not thirty persons in the "ity had the slightest faith in the success of the steamboat; and that, as the boat was putting off, he heard many "sarcastic remarks." At one o'clock, however, she moved from the dock, vomiting smoke and sparks from her pine-wood tires, and casting up clouds of spray from her uncovered paddle-wheels. As her speed increased, the jeers oif the ineredulons were silenced, and soon the departing voyagers canght the sound of cheers.-Cyclonedia of Biog., p. 157.
2307. - -. John Fitch. It namally requires several gencrations to perfect a great invention. The steamboat was still very imperfect; it frequently got out of order and made no money. Poor Joln Fitch formed another company, and began another steamboat; but the faith and the money of his coadjutors gave out lefore it was finished. He petitioned Congress for help. He sought the nid of State legishatures. IIe even went to France. All was in vain. No one believed the steamboat would ever pay, and few could see in this poor scarecrow, this pallid, gaunt, and rngged Yankee, one of the ablest natural mechanies that ever lived. He used to slink, in his dirt nad rags,
nbout Philatelphia, an object of compassion to some, and to others an ohjeret of derision and contempt. But start the darling topice of the stembent, and the whole man was chamerd. Fire sparkled in his are, elonnence thowed from his tongue. Jising to his full statmer, and lifting his long, lem nrm, he would exrham: "You and 1 will not live to see the day, but the time will cone when stembents will he preferved to all other modes of conveyunce; when stemmamats will aseond the western rivers from New Orleans to Wherting ; when stemmoats will crose the ocean! dohnny Fitch will be forgothen, but other men will cirry out his idens, an! grow rich and great upon them." Those who listened to such harangues ns these wonk exchange ghances, as if to say, "lle is a good fellow enongle: what a pity be is nad !"-c'redresdia Of Bioa., p. 151.
2308. GENIUS disparaged, Ciforge Hiswhingtin. The march thither [to winter puarters at Valley Forge] occur ied four days. Thomsands of the soldiers were without shoes, and the frozen ground was marked with bloody footprints.
. Log calins were built for the soldiers:
it was a long and dreary winter; moming and anguish were hard in the camp, and the echo fell heavily upon the soul of the commander. These were the darkest days of Washington's life. Congressin a measure abondoned him; the people withheld their sympathies. The hrilliant success of the amy of the North was unjustly conpared with the reverses of the army of the South. Many mon high in military aind (ivil station left the great loader unsupported in the hour of his gridf ; even samud Adams impatient uader calamity, withdrew his contidence. Thene was a miserable conspiracy houded by generals Gates, Conway and Millin. Washinerton was to be superseded, and Gates or Lee [who proved cither a crank or a trator (see No. 1645) was to be made commatader-in-cliet. But the atienation was only for a moment ; the al legiance of the army femained unshaken, and the nation's confidence in the troubled chicflain became stronger than ever.-Ridpatia's C . S., ch. 40, p. $32 \overbrace{}^{\circ}$.
2309. GENIUS, Eccentricity of. Simuel Johenson. Mr. Hogarth came one day to see Richardson, soom affer the execution of 1)r. Cameron, for laving taken arms for the house of Stuart in 1745-6 6 : and being a warm partisan of George II., he olserved to Richardson that certainly there must have been some very unfavorable circumstances lately discovered in this particuhar cose, which had induced the king to approve of :un execution for rehelion so long after the time when it was committed, as this had the appearance of putting a man to death in cold blood, and was very unlike his Majesty's usual clemency. While he was talking, he perceived a person standing at a window in the room, shaking his head, and rolting himself alout in a sirange, ridiculous mamer. IIe eoneluded that he was an idiot, whom his relations had pat under the care of Mr. Richardson, as a very good man. To his great surprise, however, this figure stalked forward to where he and Mr. Richardson were sitting, and all at once took up the urgument, nod burst ont into an invective against George II.-Boswelif's Johnson, p. 3 J.
2310. -. Samuel Johnsom. One instance of his nbsence and proticularity, us it is charncteristic of the man, may be worth relating. When he and I took a ionmey together into the West, we visited the hate Mr. Banks, of Dorsetshire; the eonversation turning upon pirtares, whid Johmson cond not well see, he retired to a corner of the room, stretching out his right leg as far as he could reach hefore him, then bringing up his left leg, mad stretching his right still further on. The old gentlemun observing him, went up to him, and in a very courteons manner assured him, thourh it was not a new house, the flooring was perfectly safe. The Doctor started from his revery, like a person waked out of his sleep, but spoke not a word. Boswell's Joinson, p. 3ī.
2311. - - Semnel Johnson. While talking or even mosing as he sat in his chair, he commonly held his head to one side toward his right shonlder, and shook it in a tremulons manner, moving his boly backward mad forward, and rubbing his left knee in the same direction, with the palm of his haml. In the intervals of articulating he male various sounds with his mouth, sometimes as if ruminating, or what is called chewing the cud. sometimes giving half a whistle, sometimes making his tongue play backward from the roof of his mouth, ins if clucking like a hen, and sometimes protruding it against his upper gums in front, as if pronouncing (puickly under his brenth, tom, ten, too-all this accompanied sometimes with a thoughtful look, but more frequently with a smile. Generally when he had concluded a period, in the course of a dispute, by which time he was a good deal exhausted by violence and vociferation, he used to blow out his breath like a whale. This I suppose was a relief to his lungs, and seemed in lim to be is contemptuous mode of expression, as if he had made the arguments of his opponent fly like chnff before the wind.-Boswell's Jomsson, p. 135.
2312. $\qquad$ Samuel Johnson. He received me very courteously; but it must be confessed that his apartment and furniture and morning dress were sufficiently uncouth. His brown suit of clothes looked very rusty; he had on a little old shrivelled unpowdered wig, which was too small for his head; his shirt-neek and knees of his brecelies were loose; his black worsted stockings ill drawn up ; and he had a pair of unbuckled shoes by way of slippers. But all these slovenly particularities were forgotten the moment that he began to talk.-Boswell's Johnson, p. 109.
2313. GENIUS, Enterprise of. Cromicell. England had never been more than a third-rate power in Europe; and the other nations were in the height and heat of their grandeur and fame. Spain, witha population of about thirty millions -it had deelined recently ; in the time of Charles V. its population had been about thirty-six millions; and the population of England at this time could not nave been six millions-[Spain] was the kingdom of the Inquisition, the chief land of the Romish power; with her continents of golden isles in the west, her possessions oi gold in her own country-haughty, defiant, and strong. Spain Cromwell determined to ernsh. France was powriful. Only recently had she
known the momarchy of ILenry of Navarre nad the statesmanship of Richelinta. Ifer destinies were now gulded by the willest man nnd most fox-like statesman in Europe, Curdinal Muzarin. 1 lim Cromwell treated as a valet or a footman, nad his power lay humbled and stricken beforo the genins of the buif farmure statesman.Hood'n Chomwela, ch. 16, p. ¿10.
2314. GENIUS, Failures of. Foutliful Ports. Shelley nov logan to yam for fame and publieity. Niss Shelley speaks of a play written by her brother and har sister Elizabeth which was sent to Matthews the comedian, and courteonsly returned as unflt for neting. . . . Medwin gives a long necount of a poem. . Composed hy him in concert with Shelley. . . They sent the munnscript to Thomas camphell, who returned it with the observation that it contained but two good lines-
" It seem'd as if an angel's sigh
Had breathed the plaintive symphony."

## -Svmonds' Sheldey, ch. 2.

2:315. Genids, Hereditary. James Writt. It is said to require three generations to make a gentleman. We sometimes tind it has taken ihree generations to make a genins. The grandfaher of Jumes Watt was a temelher of navigation, well skilled in mathematics, and a very ingenious and worthy man. The father of the great inventor was in shipwright, noted for his skill and enterprise.-Cyclomedia of Broa., p. 141.
2316. GENIUS, Imitation of. Columlus. $\Lambda$ shallow courtier present, imputient of the honors paid to Cohmbus, and meanly jealous of him as a foreigner, ubruptly asked him whether he thought that, in case he had not discovered the Indies, there were not other men in Spain who would have been capable of the enterprise? To this Columbus made no immediate reply, but, taking an egg, invited the company to make it stand on one end. Every one attempted it, but in vain; whereupon he struck it upon the table so as to break the end, and left it standing on the broken part; illustrating in this simple manner that when he had once shown the way to the New Work nothing was easier than to follow it.-Irving's Columbus, Book 5, ch. 7.
2317. GENIUS impoverished. Homer. Homer, of whose birth both the place and the em are very uncertain, is, according to the mosi probable opinion, believed to have been a native of Ionia, and to have flourished . . . nine hundred and seventy years before the birth of Christ. This illustrious man, the father of poetry, was probably a wandering minstrel, who earned his subsistence by strolling from one city to another, and frequenting public festivals and the tables of the great, where his music and verses procured him a welcome reception. . . . It has been justly remarked that from the poems of Homer, as from the fountain of knowledge, the principal authors among the ancients have derived useful information in almost every departmentmoral, political, ind scientific -Tytren's Hist., Book 2, ch. 8, 1. 238.
2318. GENIUS, Late evidence of. Sir Walter Scott. Scott's genius thowered late. "Cadyow Castle," the first of his poems, 1 think, that hus indisputable genius plainly stamped on its terse and tiery lines, was composed in 1802 , when he
was alrealy thirty one years of nge. It was in the same year that he wrote the tirst ranto of his tirst great romane in verse, "The Lay of the Last Minstr ," a poem whicholld not uppar till 180in, when he was thirty-four.- IICTron's Lafis of scoter, ris. 5 .
2319. GENIUS, Manifold. Napoleon $I$. "Singular destiny," exrlaims Thires, after perusfng volumes of manusertpts from his pen, "of that prodigions man, to be the greatest orriter of lis time, while he was its grentest captrin, its grecatest legishator, Its areatest alministrator.'" Abrott's Napoleon 13., vol. 1, ch. 38.
2320. GENIUS, Merit of, Cromicell, The wisest, who have leen disposed to form an opinion adverse to the great English Protertor, have confessed themselves compelled to puse brefore promouncing ; others again have ransucked the urehives of State paper offices, the heaps of dingy family letters and scrolls, every shred of paper learing Oliver's mame that could be brought to light has been produced; and the result is, that no mame, perhaps, in all history stands forth so tramsparent and clear, so consistent throughout. It is the most royal name in English listory, rivalling in its splendor that of Elizabeth, the Edwards, and the IIpnrys ; outshining the proadest names of the Norman, the Plantagenet, or the 'Tudor.-Hood's Cromwell, ch. 1, p 20.
2321. GENIUS misdirected. A whlum the Ornithonegist. He engaged. . . in various branches of commeree, mone of which suceceded with him, his mind being preocenpied liy his fatvorite study. Ilis friends colled him "fool" -all excepting his wife and chikren. At hast, irritated by the remarks of relatives nom others, he broke entirely away from the pursuits of trade, and gave himself up wholly to matmal history. Ife ransateked the woods, the lakes, the prairies, and the shores of the Atlantic, spending years away from his home and family.Shiles' Brief Biograpiles, p. 175.
2322. GENIUS misjudged. Thomas Gray. [Author of the "Elegy." I dined with Johnson at Mr. Thrale's. He attacked Gray, calling him "a dull fellow." Boswella: "I understand he was reserved, and might appear dull in company ; but surely he was not dull in poetry." Jomnson : "Sir, he was dull in company, dull in his closet, dull everywhere. He was dull in a new way, and that made many people think him great. He was a mechanienl poet." He then repeated some ludicrous lines, which have escaped my memory, and said, "Is not that great, like his Odes ?"-Bosweli's Joinson, p. 241.
2323. GENIUS, Mortality of. Early Derth. Such reflections are forced upon us by the lives of three great English poets of this century. Byron died when he was thirty-six, Keats when he was twenty-five, and Shelley when he was on the point of completing his thirtieth year. Of the three Keats enjoyed the briofest space for the development of his extraordinary powers. His achievement, perfect as it is in some poetic qualities, remains so immature and incomplete that no conjecture can be hazarded about his future. Byron lived longer, yet he was extinguished when his genius was still ascendant. . Shelley's early death is more to be regretted. Tnlike Keats and Byron, he died by a mere ac-
eident. His taculties were far more complex. and his aims were more ambitions than thairs. LIe therefore needed length of years for their coordination; and if a fuller life lad bere alloted him, we have the cortalnty that from the discords of his youth he would have wrought a rlar and lucifl harmony.--Symonos' Sheidey, ch. 1.

2:32.1. GENIUS originating. Blaise Pheronl. [Iuventor of the mrithonctical calculating machine and of the ommibus system, melopted ly rities.] A kind of club of geometers met at the Passal home every week, and there was contimed conversation upon problems of geometry ut tho tuble in the evening. To thwirt the awakned curiosity of his son, the father nhstained from such conversation, locked up all the mathematirul books, and endenvored in every why to keep the boy from so much ins knowing whint grometry was. These precmutions were mavailing, The inkling of knowledge, which the lad coond not lut gather in such a house, so inthmed his desire for more, that he employed his leisure in contriving " system of peometry for himself, aided only by a piece of charcoal and some brards. Ilis father, coming into his room one day, found him so deeply aborbed in this pursulit that the boy heard nothing of his approtel, but contimed poring over his timugles and rircles until he whs sturtled into consciousness by hearing his father ask, "What are you doing, my son ?" Fnther and son were equally moved-ithe son to he deterted in devouring forbidden fruit, the father to discover that this youth of thirteen hud effected a demonstrution of the thirty-second proposition of the first book of Enelid. Without even knowing the names of the figures, he had advanced so far. He called a circle a " romod," mad a line a" bar," but he understood the ruelimentul principles of seience.-Cyclofedia of Biog., p. 99.
2325. GENIUS overlooked. John Milton. The neglect of the merit of Milton during his own life is sufficiently known. Hume, in lis " IIistory of England," $\qquad$ marks the small regard that was had for this great poet, even hy the party to whose service he had devoted his talents. Whitelock, in his Memorials, talks of one Milton, a blind man, who was employed in translating a treaty with Sifeden into Latin!-TyTler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 36.
2326. GENIUS, Perils of. Jomathan Swift (Derrin). In his latter years [Swift] looked some time on his first great work, and then, shutting the book, exclaimed, "Good God ! what a genius I had when I wrote that!" A genius indeed; hut how fatal a possession! What miserics of disappointed ambition, and then what horrors of crushed misanthropy it brought with it !Knigit's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 28.
2327. GENIUS, Power of. Olieer Cromucell. Cromwell was one of those rure men whom even his enemies cannot name without acknowledging his genius. The farmer of Huntingdon, accustomed only to rural occupations, unncticed until he was more than forty years old, engaged in no higher plots than how to improve the returns of his farm and fill his orehard with choice frut, of a sudden became the best oflicer in the British army and the createst statesman of his
time ; subverted the English constitution, which had been the work of centuries ; hedd in his own grasp the literties which the buglish people had tixed in their affertions, and rast the kingdoms into a new monla. Religions peacer such ns England till now had never seren, fombinad moder his calm modiation; justice fonnd its way wen among the remotest Highlands of Soothand; commerce filled the English marts with prosperons activity under his powerfin profertion; his theets rode trimmphant in the West Indies; Nova brotia samitted to his orders withont a struggle ; the buteh berged of him for prare as for a boon; Lonis XlV. was humiliated; the pride of Spain was humbled; the Protestants of Piedmont breathed their prayers in security ; the glory of the English mane was spread throughont the world.-B.ancerowes U. S., vol. 2, ch. 11.
2326. GENIUS, Practioal, Piter the Givert. II, resolved to go himself to IIolland, Enghamd, and Italy, to acquire a better knowlenge of the mechanie arts. He was twente-tle ve years of agetall, strongly built, of fresh complexion, and of very ensy, familiar mamars, though in his minn and hearing " every inch a king." Le Fort, his old tutor, and now his Lord Ifigh Adminal, areompanied him. The czar, on this occusion, travelled incognito, passing as a mere momber of a grand cmbassy, which was composed of three ambassadors (Le Fort was one of them). four chief secretaries, twelve gentlemen, six pages, one eompany of the imperial gatards, tilly in mubler, and se wral servants-the whole cortege numbering two hundred and tifteen persons. In this company the czar was nothing lat an attaché, and wasattended only by one valet, once footman, and indwarf with whom he used to ammse himself. I need mot dwell upon this memorable journey of a your amd a half: who does not know that the czar labored with his own hands at Amsterdam as a ship enpenter, and that he travelled over half of Europe, visiting workshops, factories, hospitals, and everything that could instruct a monareh of such a comntry us Russia was in 1697 ?-Cyclonedid of Brog., p. 430.
2329. GENIUS, Precocious. William Cullen Bryant. William Cullen, a bry of thirteen, who, young as he was, was already somewhat famons in his native connty as a poet. At nine he had written harmonions verses, and at ten he had composed a poem for a school exhibition, which was thought good enough for publication, and was actually published in the county paper. And now this gifted boy, moved by what he hamd of the terrible enibargo, and the more terrible Jefferson and the Democratic party, wrote a poem, in the heroic mensure, contitled "The Embargo," in which he endeavored to express the feeling of New England respecting the course of the general government. The poem was published in pamphlet form, and was so well rereived in the county that, a year after, it was republished in a little thin volume. . . The lad was nearly fifteen years of age when this volume of thirty-six pages saw the light. It contained poems so extraordimary, that it was thought necessary in the preface to print a kind of certificate, declaring that the athor was really only a boy!-Cycloredia of Biog., p. 730.

2bis30. GENIUS, Prodigtoun. Nípelioul $I$. Napoleon, having thas mate his arrangements for the tervithe rontlict of the ensumg day the batele of Joma and Anerstadt ], retined to his temt, alonat midulght, and rabmly sat down to draw up a
 pren's frmele' school.-Amortis Naboibon B., vol. 1, chl. 35 .
2:331. GENIUS, Proof of. Binjumin firmhlin. The anthor of the first terny made betwera tho Cuited states and a forrign mation | was the son]. . . of a mamfar threr of somp mal (:andles; . . the walls of a candeshop wore too marow for his asphing genins. At the age of twolve he was apmenticed to his brother to learn the art of printing ; but the brother bat him, and he ram off to New York. There he found no rmployment. In 1 iow har repaired to philadedphia. . . and rose to distinction. . . . He fommded hae thrst rireulating library in A merical berame a man
 origimated the American Philosophical society; discovered the identity of cledridity and lightning ; made himself known to both hemi-pheres ; respoused the cause of the patriots: and de woted the unimpaired encrgies of his old age to perfreting the American linon. The mame of Franklin is one of the brightest in the history of any mation.-Radpatis's E. S., ch. 41, p. :330.
23332. GENIUS, Remarkable. Benjamin Frunklin. The gemins of 1)r. Framklin shome with a perebiar hastre. At the gay comet of Lomis XVI. he stood as the represemative of his comatry. No mation ever had an ambassudor of greator wishlom or sagacity. Mis reputation for lemuing had preceded him; the dig:ity of his dememon and the simplicity of his manars added to his fame. Whether as philosopher or diphmatist, no man in that great rity of fashion was the equal of the venerable Ameriem patriot. llis wit and gronial humor made lim udmirel; his talents and courtesy rommanded resinet; his patience and perseremace gave him tinal suc-cess.-Rimpatu's llast., ch. 41, p. 329.
2333. GENIUS, Resources in. Gesatr. Resource in difliculties is the distinction of great genemas. Ile had observed in Eritain that the ronst fishermen used boats made out of frames of wicker covered with skins. The river banks were fringed with willows. There were hides in abundane on the carcusses of the animals in the camp. Swiftly in thene vessels the swolten waters of the segre were crossed ; the convors were rescued. The broken bridges were repairal. The communications of the Pompeians wero threatened in turn, and they tried to fall back over the Ebro; but they left their position omly to be intercepted, and after a few feeble striggles laid down their arms.-Frocde's C.esalk, ch. 22.
2334. GENIUS, Rewards of. Dr. Morton. [Practical use of ether was discovered by him.] This great discovery brought upon the diseoverer, during the rest of his life. little but vexation and hitterness. As the process could not be patented, he wasted many years and many thousands of dollars in trying to induce Congress to make him a grant of public money He did not succeed; and although be rereived considerable soms from hospitals and medical colleges in reeognition of his right, he became at last a hank-
rupt, und the sherifthed his extate. Jlis cirem: stancers afterward improved, but he died upon his farm in Maswhimesella, a liow years ngo. a eomparatively poor man.-('ychorledia of Broo., p). tite.
2:3ib5. GENIUS, Subjeots fu:. Wiltm. Mrs. Kemnicot related : livhg saying of Dr. Wohmson to Miss Hammh More, who had expressed a wonder that the poet who had written " Baradise Lost" should write surh poor sombets: "Milton, mathm, was a grinius that coold cut a Colosins from a rock, but could not carve heads bun cherry-stones. "-Boswelhis donsBon, 1. 520.

2:3:36. GENIUS, Success by, Nom of Whrarid III. The Bhack Prinere, with an army of 12.(910 mon, wis sent into Framere, and corried devishe tion into the hent of the kinglom. Jolin took the field against him with (ii),000 men, and advanced towned Poictiors with the design of surroumdine and cutting him off at once. The misitary skill displayed by the princein the armangment of his little army was admimble. He romtrived to give them the appenrance of mombers, white he even diminished them in rality, by phacing a comsidemble borly of his troops in amhuseade. The Fremelh had to marel through a lane to the attack. The lanek Prinere withone division oprosed them on the front, while his main body, divided intotwo, poured down upon their lengthened thank. The confnsion of the enemy was completed hy the troops in ambusende, and this immense mimy was dispersed and coit to pieces. King John himself, with one of his sons, was taken. The moderation of the Prince of Whles was equal to his heroism. In trated the captive monarel with every distinction due to his rank ; he refusen to be seated in his presence ; and when he conducted his royal prisoner to London amid the uredimations of the people, he rode himself on the left hamb on a small blark palfrey, while John upon the right was mounted on a horse remarkable for his lomuty and rich accoutrements. Thus, two monarelis were at the same time prisoners in London-bavid of Seotland und John of France. -Tythen's Hist., Book 6, ch. 12, p. 109.
2337. GENIUS, Successful. Turk, Orkhan, the chief of a petty tribe of Turkish shapherds, came to compuer without urillery that capitai of Nice, whirh 500,000 Latin crusaders, commanded by the first princes and the first captains of Christendom, had not been able to conquer after seven werks storming, with all the appliances of Europe.-Lamantines Tchisi, 1. 215.
2338. GENIUS, Superstition of. Simmul Iohmsom. It appeared to me some superstitions habit which he had contracted early, and from which he had never called apon his reason to disentangle him. This was his anxious care to go out or in at a door or passage ly 1 certain mumber of steps from a certain point, or at least so as that either his right or his left foot ( I am not certain which) should constantly make the first actual movement when he came close to the door or passage. Thus I conjecture for I have upon innumernble occasions, olsterved him suddenly stop, and then seem to connt his steps with a dcep carnestness; and when he had neglected or gone wrong in this sort of magical movement, I have
sell him go back ngah, put himself in a proger posture to herin the ceremony, mat, having gomo through it, break from his abstmetion, walk briskly on, bud join his compmion.-Bowweatis donsinos.

2:3:30. GENIUS, Time for. Rerirat. in the revival of letters the youthitil vigur of the immgimation, after a long repose, mitional cmmation, "thew religion, new hanguges, mad a ns world, (milled lorth the grains of Europe.-(inbuon's Rome, vol. 1, ch. 2, p. 20.
23.10. GENIUS, Timely. Iverte Nortion. In no other mind hape the demonstrative fiucolly and
 rxcellence and perfert hurmony. Pirhoms in ant uge of Scotists and Thomiste even his intrllect mighat have rom to wate, as many intelle fer ram to waste which were inferior onls to his. Happily, the spirit of the uge on which his lot was cast gave the right dirertion to his mind ; mad hi mind reacter with tenfold fore on the phirit of the age. In the yar lasio his fime, though splendial, was only thaning ; but his genins was in the merid-im.-Mncatlay's Ena., ('l. 3, p. 383.
2:BAA. GENIUS, Toils of, liryil. Seven yomrs the pert is said to have cxpended in the composition of the Gergics. and they rould whe brinted in atoont seven cohmons of an ordinary newspaper. Tradition reports that he was in the habit of composing a few lines in the morning, and spemblimg the rest of the day in polishing them. Camplell used to say that if a poet mate one grood line $n$ week, he did wery well; but Moore thought that if a poct did his duty he combld get a line done every day. Virgil seems to have arromplished about four lines $n$ werk: lint then they have lasted eightern hundred years, and will hast cighteen hundred years more.-Cychoredia of hios., p. 139.
23.12. GENIUS, nappreciated. Wixhinytom. A.D, 1777. [Victorions at Bramlywine, the British were adyancing on Philadelphin.] John Adams blamed Washington without stint.
"O lleaven, grant us one great soml! One leading mind would extricate the best couse from that ruin which scems to awat it."--Banchofr's C. S., vol. 9, ('h. 23 .
23.3. GENIUS uncontrolled. Elmm:" Burke. No man had a better heart or more thoroughly hated oppression ; but he possessed mother experience in affairs nor tramfuil judgment nor the rule over his own spirit, so that his genias, umber the impalie of his bewidering passions, wrought much evil to his comotry and to Emope, even while he rendered noble service to the canse of commercial freedom, to Irehand and to America. -B.anchort's U. S., vol. 5, ch. 15.
2:B4. GENIUS, Undiscovered. C'ol $1 / m b u s$. lte applied himself first to the state of Genom, of which he was a sulyect, amb hmmbly solicited the publicaid for assistance to attempt some dispoveries in the western seas. He was treated us a visionary by his countrymen,and with the same ill success he made application to the courts of Portugal and of England. He then betook himself to Spain, where, after fruitless soiicitation for several years, he at length obtained [help] from Ferdinand and Isabelia.-Tytleris hist., Book 6, ch. 21, p. 305.
223.55. Admiret Blakre. Such whe lkobert Blake, when, tht tifty years of age, he was culled forth to an entrely new word of work, and from a gemeral on the thedd to tremd the derek as an adming on the Nems. Excellent as the serviee was which he had rendered as a soldler, we shoubal seareely have heard his mame hat that he added to all that land gone before the renown of a sailor whose mame shines as an equal hy the side of Drake, Nelsom, Collhgwood, and Ifood; and yet how strange it seems that he should rise to the rank of a tirst-rate English semman after his tiftieth year' strange that he should have been equal to stich victorious flghts ! mad yet prohably fin our day he would not have pmassed cither a eivil or an uncivil service exmmanation. - Hood's Cuomwela, ch. 15, p. 205.
2346. GENIUS, Work of, Eluminonedas. The ancient historians have ranked him among the grentest heroes and most illustrions charinters of antiguity. . . As a gemeral, there needs no other eriterion of his merit than to compare the situation in which he found his comntry-c.aslaved, oppressed, weak, and inconsiderathewith that in which he left it-the most formid. nble power in Grecec. As a private citizen, his socinl virtues, the generosity of his disposition, a total disregard of wealth, which his high amployments gave him un casy opportunity of accommulatiag, his cminent philosophicul and litcrary genins, and, above all, a modest simplicity of demeanor, which adeded lustre to .11 h his mumerons necomplishments, were the distinguishing fentures of his character. With him the glory of his country may be sald to have been born und to have died; for from the inauspicions day of his denth the Theban power vinished at once, und that Bcotian republic sunk again into its origimal obseurity.-Tytlen's IIst., Book 2, clı. 3, p. 167.
2847. --. Lyсиryия. " Не аррренred," says Plato, "like a god among men." Ite remized and netually excented what the greatest philosophers have sareely dared to imagine: to raise men above the passion of interest, above pain, abeve pleasure; to extinguish in them the strongest propensities of nature, ind to fill their whole souls with the love of glory and of their country.-Ty'tlen's IIsTr., Book 1, ch. 9, p. 68.
2348. GENTILITY by Restraint, Sa muel Joluson. An clegimt manner and ensiness of behavior are nequired gradunlly and imperceptibly. No man can say, "I'll be genteel." There are ten genteel women for one gented man, becanse they are more restrained. A man without some degree of restraint is insufferable; but we are all less restrained than women. Were a woman sitting in company to put out her legs before her ns most men do, we should he tempted to kick hem in.-Bosweln's Jounson, p. 303.
2349. GENTILITY, Vicious. Samuel Johnson. Boswela: . . . The genteelest characters are often the most immoral. Does not Lord Chesterfield give precepts for uniting wickedness and the graces? A man, indeed, is not genteel when he gets drunk ; but most vices may be committed very genteelly : a man may debauch his friend's wife genteelly; he may cheat at cards genteelly." Hicky: "I do not think that is genteel." Bos-

WFilı: "Nir, it may mot he likna grontleman, lut
 lag two different things, one memans axtortor grace: the other, homor. It is revtain that a шын may bo very lomooral with extertor grace.
 wicked charmeter. 'Tom Jervey, who dled tothor day, hough a virdoma man, was onde of the genterelest menthat ever liverl," 'Jon lavies instunced C'larles II.-- Buswellis's Johsson, 13. 245.
9350. GENTLENESS, Power of. ('lrixtith. Mr. Marsli, of Donsul, rclatin of an Armenian, mamed Johan, that when liviag at constantinople the was hired ly persecouting Armeninns to strike it whtehmaker. The latter, upon rereviving the blow, molyy prayed, "May (iod bless you." This remarkable nnswor was cethretunl: "for," suid John, in allasion to the allair, "I could not strike ngain, und nt night I mid to the money, "Instand of my enting you, yon will ent me "',"
22351. $\qquad$ - Irrhibited. Before his conversion Rev. Mathians doyce was a fearfully wieked man. When fifteen years old he came near murdering the chiled of his master with a puir of shasis; when nineteen he ran from home to calist on a man-of-war, nand made an nttempt to kill himseil. He beame a gambler,mad nttompted to murder a young man whom he lad led into vier ; be sink into drunkenness which nemrly coused his demin. Ile was drawn by the crowil to hear Mr. Wessey preach, who obtained gredit powar over his mind by one of his simple and characteristic acts of tenderness toward a child. He snys: " What endeared him still more to me was secing lim stoop down and kiss a little child that snt on the stairs of the pulpit." For thirty years he wats a pure, devout, and surcessfal minister.-S'TEVENs' METHODINM, vol. 2, p. 308.
2354. GESTICULATION a Specialty. Ancient Aetors. The ancient netorsused in their performance n great deal of gesticulation, which was requisite, from the inmense size of their thentres, in order to supply the defeet of the voice.

A violent and sirongly marked gesticulntion was therefore in some degree necessary; and this led to a very extraordinary practece in the latter period of the Roman theatre-namely, that there were two persons employed in the representation of one character. Livy, the historimn, relates the particular incident which gave rise to this prnctice. The poet Livins Andronicus, in acting upon the stage in one of his own plays, was ealled by the phandits of the mulience to repeat some farorite passages so frequenty, that his voice became inamdible through hoarseness, and he recpuested that a boy might be allowed to siand in front of the masicians and recite the part, while he himself performed the consomant gestienlation. It was remarked, says the historian, that his action was much more free and foreible from being relieved of the labor of niternnce; and hence it hecame customary, ndils Livy, to allow this practice in monologues, or soliloqules, and to require both voice and gesture from the same actor only in the colloguial parts. We have it on the authority of Lucian that the same practice came to be introduced upon the Greek stage. Formerly, says that author, the same actors both recited and gesticu-
lated ; lont as it was ohserver that the conitnumb motlon, hy affecthig the bremthing oi the ator, was an linpediment to distinct recitation, it was juiged better to make one actor realte and mother gesticulate.-'TyTlwin's Щis\%, Book : ch. 8, p. 250.
2353. GHOBT, An Improviaed. Olirer Goldmuith. At another of these mertings there wiss min enrnest dispute on the fuestion of ghosts, oome being flrm believers in the possibility of depmeted spindts returning to visit their frimis nul fumiliar haunts. One of the disputhots set suil the next day for Lomlon, but the vessel put buck through stress of wenther. Ilis return was unknown except to one of the bellevers in ghosis, Who concerted with him a trick to le played off on the opposito purty. In the evening, at a meeting of the students, the discussion was renewed; and one of the most strenuons opposers of ghosts was asked whether he considired himself proof ugatnst ocular demonstration? He persisted In hisscotting. Some solemu prosess of conjurntion was performed, and the comrade supp ased to be on hils way to Jonden male: his appearance. Tho effect was fatal. The unbeliever fainted at the sight, and ultimately went mad.-Inving's Gohidsmitit, eh. 4, p. 30.
2354. GHOSTs, Beliof in. Semuel Johntou. Of John Wesley, he suid: " He can talk well on any subject." Boswelı: "Pray, sir, what has he mude of his story of the ghost ?" Jomsion : "Why, sir, he believes it ; but not on sutlleient mothority. Ite did not take time enough to examine tho girl. It wis at Neweastle, whore the ghost was said to lave uppenred to a young woman several times, mentioning something alout the right to fin old house, ndvising application to be made to an attorney, which was done; and at the sume time suying the nttorney would do nothing, which proved to be the fact. 'This,' says John,' is a proof that a ghost knows our thoughts.' Now (laughing) it is not necessary to know our thoughts to tell that an attorney will sometimes do nothing. Charles Wesley, who is a more stationary man, does not believe the story. I am sorry that John did not take more pains to inquire into the evidence for it." Miss Sewaind (with an incredulous smile): " What, sir I about a ghost ?" Jonnson (with solemn vehemence): "Yes, madum ; this is a question which, after five thousand years, is yet undecided-a question, whether in theology or philosophy, one of the most inportant that cin come before the human understanding."-Boswellis Johnson, p. 382.
2355. GHOSTS, Fear of. In Sitm. [When a death oceurs), after a duy or two the coflin is renoved, not through the door, but through an opening specially made in the will, and is escorted thrice around the house at full speed, in order that the dead, forgetting the way throngh which he has passed, may not return to molest the liv-ing.-General Grant's Tinavels, p. 382.
2356. GIFT, A dangerous. Samuel Johnson. Tom Hervey had a great liking for Johnson, and in his will had left him a legacy of $£ 50$. One day he said to me, "Johnson may want this money now more thin afterward. I have a mind to give it him directly. Will you be so good as to carry a $£ 50$ note from me to him ?" This I positively refused to do, its lie might, per-
hops, have knowked medown for iosulting him, mad heve afterward put the note in his porket. Bat I mild if diarvey would writo hima letter. and collose a kion note. I should take care to dellver II.-Bonwehi's Jomsnos, p. 149.

2:357. GIFT, A rejected. Nifurtoon I. [The Dake of Modanim suct for pence. | When, in tremy with the Duke of Moldm, the (omminsury of the Frencla army rame to Napoleon nuil nuil, "'Tho brother of the clake is lare with $\$ \mathbf{8 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ In gold. . . . Ite comes in the mame of the duko to bee yon to arerpt them, and 1 andvise you to do so. The money belongs to you. Take it without serupte," . . "I thank yon," replled Napoleon, coolly; "I shall not, for that sum, place myself in the power of the Inke of Modema." The whole contrifation want into thas army chest.-Abmotris Nifoleon 13., vol. 1, ch. $\%$.

235\%. GIFTS of Affection, Nirpelcom $I$. [After hils restoration to the throme he visited tho schoot he bud antabished] at Eeomen for the orphan diughters of the members of the lacrion of llonor. [1te was rewervel with intense enthashasm.]. . One of the yoming ladies ventured to slip a ring upon Nipoleon's finger. Emouraged hy the smile of the emperor, tha rest, fushing upon him, seized his lands and covered them with these ple plyes of love and gratitule. "Young ladies," naid the emperor. "they shall be as precions to me ns the jeweds of my crown." On retiring to his carringe he exclaimed, with moistened eves, "This is the helght of hupphess; there mee the most delightful moments of my life !'-ABnottis Niaroleon 13., vol. 2, ch. 20.
2859. GIFTs, Bridal. Of Plurilia. The mar. riage of $\Lambda$ dolphus and Placidin was consummated helore the Goths retired from Italy ; and the solemn, perhnps the nmiversary, dhy of thrir nupti.als wis afterward celebrated in the houso of Ingenuus, one of the most illustrious citizens of Narbonne in Gaul. The bride, attired and adorned like a Romun empress, was placed on a throne of state: and the king of the Goths, who assumed, on this occasion, the Roman habit, contented himself with a less honorable sent by her side. The nuptinl gifı, which, acoording to the custom of his nition, was offered to Placidia. consisted of the raro and magnifirent spuils of her country. Fifty bemutiful youths, in silken robes, curried a lasin in mach hand ; and one of these basins was tilled with pieres of gold, the other with precious stones of minestimable value.-Ghmins's Rome, ch. 31.
28360. GIFTS, Fictitious. Siege of Reme. The Goths were apmenensive of disturbing, by any rush hostilities, the negotintion to which Belisarius had craftily listened. They credulously believed that they saw no more than the vanguard of a tleet and army, which already covered the Ionian Sea and the plains of Campanin ; and the illusion was supported by the haughty language of [Belisarius] the Roman genemot, whon he gave nudience to the ambassadors of Vitiges. After a specious discourse to vindicate the justice of his cmuse, they declared that, for the sake of peace, they were disposed to renounce the possession of Sicily. "The emperor is not less generous," replied his lieutenant, with a disdainful smile, "in return for a gift which you on


 mo.s'м [Roms, ch. d1.

2HBAL. OIFTS, Rare. Ti, loymity. 'flor gifts
 mesis presented to the limperor Basil, her melopt.






 silk and linen, of varions nse and clemomimation ; tho silk was palnted with Ile 'Jyrian dyer, und stlorned by the fabors of the viedede: ind the linen was so expminituly the, that an entire pione might le rolled in the lallow aly ande.-(iarmon't Rome, ch, 5is.
 court of a l'ortaguese king the compans was first merionsly stanlied. There, low, were ronstruded ther tirat thbles of the sums derelimations, for smil. ors' use ; and there wat tirst diselosed the modern moele of taking olseq vatlons of the sum. Isy borthguese mavigators the hands lying of the dfriome conas-the Azores, Madelrins, ('use Verden, mad whers-were diseovererl. l'orthguree saloms tirst ventured down along the comat of Miria'a; flost visited the uegro in his mative homb: first saw the elaphant: flast Irought to finrope pepper, ivory, ind geld dast from the shores of Gumeat first phanted the croses men those dist:mit comsta ; first saw that remote headhabl which was alterward named the Cape of Goosl Hope: first donbled the cinpe, and sus reabled by seat the East Indies. These were great ichlicerments, serond in importance only to the diseovery of a now continomt, and sarpassing even that in dilllenly and danger.-C'ioloIEDAA OF JBHO., P. 28:3.
23383. GLORY, Enduring, Ciomlorss. [Agesilans, the farerhemomian kingr might have led 'ligrames, King of Armenin, captiveat the wherels of his chariot: he rathor chose to make him ata ally : on which oerasion he made tase of that memorable expression, " I preder the glory that will has forever to that of tidny."-PLurancen.
 of Elwarl lll., which was of fifty-ome yemms dumation, is, on ihe whoto, revtandy one of the most glorions in the ambals of fingland ; nor is it alome the splandor of his foreign victo. ries whieh has contributed to remder the memory of this king great and illustrions. Itis forejgin wars, hough most eminently sucerssfal, were undher founded in justine nor produrdive of my shlistantial bemofit io the mation. But bagland in his lime enjoyed domestic tranguillity. Lis nobles were overawed by the spirit and valor of their sovereign, and his people attachad to him on areoment of his arts of mumifiernce and his silulary laws.-Tr'raEi's IIs'r., Book 6, ch. 12.

2iB65. GLORY forgotten. Pyramids. Of the purpose for which hose obelisks were reared we can only form conjectures, as the ancient writers give us no information. It las been supposed that they were intended to serve as gnomons for astronomical purposes, or to detemmine the length
of the whar year liy the mastire of the moridinn shatown; fout their simmilon "pon meven



 the hivary of the milon, we lor lire rerglaters of
 tionsof tho Nilo. . . . But modilare thenge nor tho buililere of those miructures are known whla nuy
 romarks, of the vinily of surd molcotakliggs. -


2:BA3S. GLORY to God only, ('romirell. f('rome.


 lumal of (bot, and to line nlone give the glary,
 liNa., vol. I, (•h. is, j. 1".

2:367. GLORY, Military, Trujun. Trajun wns mmbithoms of finme: mmd as lomig ns manklime shall contimue to bestow more litural applatise on their destroyers than on their hemefuctors, the thirst of mblitiry hlary will ever be the vice of the most exalted charathrs. The praves of Alexander, trunsmitted by a sucursislon of pords amd historianm, lad kindlad a dangroons cmulalion in the mind al Trajan. Dike him, the
 the mations of the East ; but he banemted with at sigh that his adranced ngesenres. y left hime my hopres of expalling the renown of the son of Plibip. Yet the Euceress ol' 'I'rajan, fowevor tmasient, was rapid and specious-Gimmos's liome, ch. 1.

2B63. GOD, Conception of. Americal" Indians. The (iod of lhe satage was what the metaphysician endemvors to express by the word sulbstance. The red man, unacernstomed to gronernlization, ohtained noromerphion of an mbsohte sal). shance, of a self-exislent being, bat saw a divinity in every power. Wharever there was being, metion, or action, there to him was aspirit.
When he feels his palse throb or his heart beat he knows that it is a spirit. . . . Faith in the Great Spirit . . . infonal inself into the henrt of the remotest tribes. - B.anchow's U. S., vol, 3, ch. 2d.
 Aro found rough soldiers in the army of Charlas Vll.] These brigands, it is true, hit upon stange means of recomeiling religion and rohbery. One of them, the Gaseon Sat lifere gave verit to the original ramark: "Were God to furn man-at-irms, Ite would be a phonderar ;" and when he went on a foray, he offered up his litte Gaseon praver withoit amaring loo mimutoly into his wants, comoreiving lhat ded would lake in hint: "Nire God, I pray iher to do for Jat IIire what lat lire wondd do fer there wert thou a (aphain and wort Ja llire God."-Mictas-

2370. GOD, Existence of. Itheisks. [During the Rejign of Terror the Fromels were derdareil to be a mation of atheists by the Natiomal $A$ ssembly ; but a brief experience convinced them that a nation of atheists could not long exist. lRobespierre then] proclaimed in the Convention that belief in the existence of a God was necessary to those principles of virtue and morality
upen whilh the republier was foumded; mul on the 3 th of May the malomal representatives, who hand so lately prosernterl themselves before the fionddose of Kerison, voted by arelamation that "the Frweh pepple meknowle the the existence of the supreme Bubs, mal the immortality of

2:3\%1, GOD our Father. Eithitionas. Alexinn-
 than philosophor; mad the saylug of his that phensed hime most was that hill medi mre gov. aromed by doal, for In everything ther which rules or goveros is divine. But Alexmader's own maxim was more agreenhle to sombil philo:ophy; ; hatil: " dod is the common Futher of men, but more purtionlaty of the gowd nul


9B72, GOD, Firat for. Themates Mare. Young ns he wis, More mo socomer guitted the university than he was known throughout burope as one of the formost thenes in the new moveinchi. . . . In a higher, beramse la a sweeter mat mane lovalile form than Colet, More isthe represemative of the religions tembency of the: new learning of England. The young haw stadent who hughed at the superstition and asecticism of the monks of his diy wore a hatr shirt next his skin, mill schooled himsilf by penances for the wedl he desired momig the (arthinshans. It won clomateriatic of the man that anomig atl the gray, protlgate selobats of thas Itablan Remaissamee, he chose bis the objoet of his admiration the diserple of savonarola, lien (1) Mimmbola. Freethinker as the higots who listened to hifs diring speremathons termed him, his eye would brighten and his tongue finter as he spoke with fithends of heaven mind the aflerlife. When he took ofllee, it was v: th the opern stipulation. "Fisst tolook to Gorl, a w after Goal

2378. GOD, Ideas of. Philosophers. Of the four most celebrated seloobls, the stoics mad the Phtonists endeavored to reconcile the jarring interests of reasen and plety. They have left un the most sublime prosfs of the existence and perfeetions of the first canse ; but us ic was impossible for them to conceive the remtion of mates, the workmun in the stoie philosoplyy was not suthcienter distinguished from the work: while, on the contrary, the spiritmal Gend of Platomal his diseiples resembled min iden rather than a sub-stance.-Gmbos's Roms, ch. : 2 .
238.1, GOD, Ignorance of. Siafe. [Zayal, one of the sitres of Meech, brokeopenly with the religion of his comery; he blatiphemed heroically the godsof the khoremhites ; he wished to taved into foreign hands and to take connsel of their sages. Jitis fanily cumsed him to be kept hy fore at Merca, elosely watehed hy his wife kiphyin. Ite sighed umder the constraint he was thas sibhjected to. Ite was somet imes overhened, with his mack against the wall of the temple, to say with bitterness to the mknown Gom who was agitating his conscience: " Lnen, if I only knew how thou wouldst be served and mored, I would ohey thy will ; but I an in ignomance.". . . IIe thein prostrated his faceaguinst the groand and moistened the placo with his tems.-Lamantine's Turker, p. 60.
2375. GOD inviaible. Reverted. [The Ishmaclite Arabs have a tradition, which says Abra-
han was concomed batab, when an lafant. hrotuse of the perserention of Nimrond. There hos
 lite llent in his cavern. him tirat egression from it wis hy night. Thar tirmoment of challent, Hillog with lominome remtures that thonted in the ether, reveated to him (iond. Guly he was not yet able to dixthgish 1 lim from illis works. A star resphombent heyond the ohbers tirst arrested his dazaled eyes: "There is my dod!"exclum. ed he to hiniself. Jresently tive sar deseconded and illany meared in the horizon. "No," satid her, "that cmanot he the (iosl whon I adore." Si" with mevernl other comstedlatons. A fterward thes mon" nrose: "Thery la my (ionl" cried he. And it set. "No, it is mot my dod." In flone. the sum arose majoseleally hathe Fast, nt the horder of the forrsi. "Mere, truls, is my Gool," suid ha; "it is harge and dazaling luyomd nill whers." The wat ar complished his carrer, and went down la the horizon, leavhge the mante of night upon the earth. "That la not still the (bond I book for to atore," mutered penisively the lafant desthed for: the mboration of the divinty invisible, hmmevible, nut etermal. He returned to his cavern to merek his God lin his own semb.Lamaitinge' T'uhkey, p. 41.

22876, GOD, A political. Fiext Iudiun. The roHgion mad government of Thilhet form one of the mose exirnordinury phenomem in the history of munklud. The klugiom of Thilet is governed by a yobug man premontlug a living gool, who foralled the Grout dama, or Dhad Lamm. De resides in a pugola or temple upon 14 mountah. where he las seen contimully mflthig in a crosslegged posture, without tipaklag or moving, excrpt sometmes lifthyg his hand, when he upproves of the mbliesses of his votaries. Ile ap-
 between tweroty mid thirty yaurs of age. ivot only the people of Thibet, but the neiphboring priaces, resort to the shrine of the hmm, amid bring thither the most mugnltient presents. Th. hama is both the natiomi god and the sovareign. He appoints deputies under him, the chioe of whom is called the Ti pm , who manges the temporal nthise of the kingdom, wheh it is heneath the dignity of the hama ever to attend to. The arention of thls prince or god is kept a most mysterious secret thy the priests. When it is tho misfortune of thla poor image of divinity mal sovereiguty to fall side, or to lose his youthfil appemance, he is pat to death by the prlests, whe have alway mother yom min whom they have privately edurated had properly tmined to supply his phace. Thus the religion of the lamat is nothing else than an artfal contrivance of the priests of Thibet to engross to themselves the sovervignty and absolate government of the comatry.-T'yThtis IIIsT., Book 6, ch. 23 , 1. $3: 3$.

2:377. GOD, Presence of. Mithomet. Three dnys Mahomet and $\lfloor\mathrm{Ali}\rceil$ his compmion were comcealed in the cave of Thor, at the distance of a lagae from Mecea; and in the close of ench evening they received from the son and danghter of Abubeker a seeret supply of intelligence and food. The diligenee of the Koreish explored every haunt in the neighmrhood of the eity; they arrived ut the entrance of the cavern; but the providential decult of a spider's web and a
nigeon's nest is sipposed to convince tiem that the place was solitury and inviolate. "We are
 is a t. Ird," repiied the peophet ;"it is Gol himself." No sooner was (be pursuit abated than the two faritives issurd from the roek and monnt. el their ce. nels. -Gubson's Rone, ch. 50.
3378. -- ILuron Clier [Bvehouf, the Jesuit misionary, visited the ham ons.] 13efore you came to this comery the great warrior Almsistari) . . . Would say, When I lave incurred the greatest perils, and have alose esenped, I have suid to myself, " Some powerful spirit has the grardianship of my days;"; and he professed his belief :a Jesus as the good genms and protector whom he had meousciously adored. Banchort's U. S., vol. 3, ch. :0.

2'079. GOD required. The Sbill. [Timour the Tartar desired a miversal confuest, saying the earth was too small for more than one master.] "It is too small "o satisfy the ambition of ngrent soul." "The ambition of a great sonl," snid one day to him the Sheik of Samarcand, "is not to be satisfied by the possession of a morsel of earth added to another, but by the possession of God, alone sufheient'y great to fill up an infinite thonght."-Lamaitine's Tuhkey, p. 310.
2380. GOD, Severlty of. Srendinavians. Odin was their principal divinity ; . . . to him they uttributed every chamater that could inepire fear and horror, without any mixture of the amiable or mercifil. He is called in the Edda the terrible and severe God, whe father of carnage, the avenger, the deity who marks out those who are destined to be shin. This terrible God was held , be the creator and father of the uni-verse.-Tr rleu's IIstr., Book 5, ch. 6.
2381. GOD, sons of. Christuans. IIow decisive a proof is this of Cromwell's genius, this enlisting the reiigions enthusiasm of the country on the side of the Parliament; thus fronting the idea of lofty birth with Divine ancestry-loyalty to the king with loyalty to God-immense possessions with heirship to a Divine inheritance-and obedience to the laws and prerogative of the monureh with obedience to those triths engraven on the "tables of stone," hut written by the Divine Spirit on " the fleshly table of the heart," in the heroism of discipine and faith and prayer. -Hood's Cronvell, ch. 6, p. 100.
2382. GOD, Views of. Comforting. On one occasion he requined a Saxon peasant to repeat the Creed. Ite began, "I believe in God the Father Almighty," when Luther stopped him and asked, "Whet is Almighty?" The peasant replied, "I do not know." "You are right, my dear fellow," responded Luther ; " neither I nor all the learned men can tell what God's power and might is. But do you continue to believe in all simplicity that God is your beloved and faithful Father, who as the Only Wise can and will help your wife and children in every hour of ned."-Rein's Lutiler, ch. 16, p. 149.

238:. GOD, Vision of. Anerican Indians. On approaching maturity, the young Chippewa, anxious to behold God, blackens his face with charcoal, and building a lodge of cedar houghs, it may le on the summit of a hill, there hegins his fast in solitude. The fast endures, perhaps, ten days, sometimes even without water, till, excited
by the serverest irritntion of thirst, watehfuluess, and fimine, he beholds the vision of Goui, and knows it to be his guardian spinit.-Banchoft' U. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
2384. GOD, Voice of. Jorm of Arc. Her own words describe them inest. " $\Delta t$ the age of thir teen a voice from God came to her to help het in ruling herself, and that the voice came to her ubout the hour of noon, in summer time, whilo she was in her futher's garden. And she had fastel the day before. Aid she heard the voice on her right, in the direction of the church; and when she heard the voice, she saw also a bright light." Afterward St. Michuel and St. Margareb mad St. Catharine arpened to her. They were ulways in a halo of glory ; she could see that their heacis were crowned winh jewels; and she heard their voices, which were sweet and mild. She did not distinguish theirarms or limbs. She hemrd them more frequently thm she saw them; and the usial time when she hemrd them was when the chareh bells were sounding for prayer. -Decisive Battles, \& 373.
2385. GOD, will of. Crusoders. From the synod of Patacentia, the rumor of his great design had gone forth among the nations ; the clergy on their return had preached in every diocese the merit and glory of the delivernnce of the Holy Land; and when the pope nscended a lofty scaffold in the market-place of Clermont, his eloquence was addressed to a well-prepared and imphtient audience. Ilis topirs were obvious, his exhortation was vehemen, 1 s. suecess inevitable. The orator was interrupter' .he shout of thousands, who with one voice nd in their rustic idiom, exelaimed nloud, " God wills it, God wills it." "It is indeed the will of God," replied the pope; "and let this memorable word, the inspiration surely of the Holy Spirit, be forever udopted as your ery of butle, to animate the devotion and courage of the champions of Christ. His cross is the symbol of your salvation ; wear it, a red, a bloody cross, as an external mark, on your breasts or shoulders, as a pledge of your sacred and irrevocable engagement." The proposal was joyfully aecepted; sreat numbers, ?oth of the elergy and laity, impressed on their garments the sign of the cross, and solicited the pope to march at their head.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 58, p. 543.
2386. GODS, Dercent from. Spurious. There was a woman in Pontus who gave it out that she was preguant by $A$ pollo. . . . When she was delivered of a sun . . . gave him the name of Silenus. Lysander took this miraculous birth for a foundation, and raised all his luilding upon it. He made choice of such assistants as might bring the story into reputation, and put it beyond suspicion. Then he gotanother story propagated at Delphi and spread at Spara, that certain ancient oracles were kept in the private registers of the priests, which it was not lawful to touch or to look upon, until in some future age a person should arise who could clearly prove himself the son of $A$ pollo, and he was to interpret and publish those oracles. The w... thus prepared, Silenus was to make his appearance, as the son of Apollo, and demand the oracles. The priests, w:Ho were in combination, were to inquire into every article, and examine him strictly as to his birth. At last they were to pretend to
be convinced of his divine parentage, and to show him the books. Silenus then was to read in public all those propheces, purticulaty that for which the whole design wns set on footnamely, that it would be more for the honor and interest of sparta to set aside the present race of kings, and ehooso others out of the best and most worthy of men in the commonwealth. But when Silems was grown up, and came to undertake his part, Lysamder had the mortitication to see his piece miscarry by the cowardice of one of the actors, whose heart fuited him just as the thing was going to be pat in execution. However, nothing of this was discovered while Lysmeder lived.-Plutarcios Lysander.
2387. GODS, Great. Persintasion-Force. [Themistoeles said to the Adrians when he wishad u, exhort money from them :] He brought two gods nlong with him-Persutasion and Force. They replied they had alsc, two great gods on their side-Poverty and Despair, who forbade them to satisfy him. - Plucrabci's Themistocles.
2388. GOLD, Craze for. Emigrants to Jumestown. [Second lot of emigrants.] The newcomers were chictly vagabond gentlemen and goldsmiths, who, in spite of the remonstrances of Smith, ... believed they had discovered grains of gold in a glittering earth. . . . "There was now no talk, no hope, no work, hut to dig gold, wash grold, refine gold." Newport, the commander, . . . believed himself immeasurably rich, as he embarked for England with a freight of worthless cartl!.-Bancrofy's Hist. of C. S., ch. 4.
2389. GOLD, Delusion of. Iondoners. One of Frobisher's ships . . . proceeded to the northwest [seeking a passage to India north of Hutson's Strait], $\qquad$ he came upon an island which he supposed to be the mainland of Asia; to this he gave the name Meta Incognita. North of this island he entered the [Frobisher's] Strait, carrying home with hiin . . a stone which was declared by the English refiners to contain gold. London wis greatly excited. Queen Elizabeth herself adted a vessel to the new fleet which in . . 1577 depa "ted for Meta Incognita to gather the precious metal by the shipload. . . . The suminer wis unfavorable. [The ships returned empty after passing great perils.] Were the English gold-hunters satistied? Not at all. Fifteen new vessels were immediately fitted out. . . . In $1578 \ldots$ the third voyage was begum. This time a colony was to be plented in the goldregions, . . twelve of the ships were to be freighted with gold-ore and return to London.

They encountered icebergs more terrible than ever. The vessels finally reached Metn Incognita and took on cargoes of dirt. . . . The provision ship now slipped away and returned to London. . . . The colony which was to be planted was no longer thought of. Faith in the shining earth which they had stored in the holds gave way, and so, witl ... several tons of the spurious ore, . . the thips set sail for home. The El Dorado of the Esquimaux had proved an utter failure.-RidiAtris U. S., ch. 6, p. 80.
2390.
 Spaniards. In the year 1526 Charles V. appointed the unprincipled Panfilo de Narvaez governor of Florida, the usual privilege of conquest. . . . His force
consisted of 2 fio soldiers and forty horsenem. The natives treated them with suspicion, and, anxions to be rid of the intruders, beran to hold up their trinkets and to point to the nortl. The hint was eagery taken ly the avaricious spaniards. . . They struck bofdly into the forests, expecting to find cities and enpires, and found instead swamps and savages.

A spumlid village of forty calins . . was the mighty eity to which their guides had directed then.. . . 'ricy reached the sent at the harbo: of st. Mark's. . . With great labor they constructed hrigantines, and put to sea in the vain hofe of reaching the Spanish settlements in Mexieo. . . . They were thrown upon the shore, drowned, slain by the savages, . . until fimaly four miserable men, of all the ardventurons company, . . . were rescued at . . . Sam Miguct on the Pacific eorast. . . . The story can hardly be paralleled in the anmals of sutfering and leril.--linmarn's Č. S., ch. 4, 1. 63.
2391. GOLD vs. Labor. Hernctuth Corten. Being then nindtern, he took passuge in a merchant vessel, and after a most tempestuons passage reached the ishand of Hispmonola, then the seat of Spanish power in Ameriea. Ite was at that time a very handsome young man, graceful, self-contident, a superior swordsman and horseman, and highly aceomplished in all warlike exercises. On lenving the ship he went nt once to the honse of the govemor, a friend of his family. The governor being absent upon an experdition, his secretary received Corte\% with politeness, nud, by way of encouraging a newcomer, assured him that the governor, upon his return, would doubthess allot to him a liberal tract of hand. "Land!" said Cortc\%, "I come to find gold, not to plough the ground like a pensant."-Cycloredia of Biog., p. 318.
2692. GOLD, Ruined by. John A. Sutter. [The discoverer of grold in Californin.] People often sny what they would do if they should find a goid mine, evidently supposing that a man who finds a gold mine is made rich of course. But this, it appears, is not always the case. Neither the man who diseovered grod in California nor the man upon whose land it was discovered have been benctited by it. On the contrary, the discovery ruined them both, and both are to-day poor men.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 522.
2393. GOOD, Doing. Drily. [Alexander the Great found in Persia] philosophers, [who were] so called from their going naked. [They] were divided into two sects- the Brachmani and the Germani. The Brachmani were most esteened because there was a consistency in their principles. Apuleius tells us that not only the scholars but the younger pupils were assembled about dinner time, and examined what good they had done that day ; and such as cound not point out some act of humanity or useful pursuit that they had been engaged in were not allowed any dinner.-Pletarcios Alesander. Langhonne's Note.
2394. GOODNESS, False. Chatriluus. [The Grecian] was so remarkable for the gentleness of his disposition, that Archelaus, his partner in the throne, is reported to have said to some that were praising the young king: "Yes, Charilaus is a good man to be sure, who cannot find in his
heart to punish the mad."-I'lutancin's Lycungus.
2395. GOODNESS, Greatness of. Iericles. When lee was at the point of death his surviving friends and the principal citlzens sitting about his bed discoursed together concerning his extraorlinmry virtue and the great muthority he had enjoyed, and enumerated his various exploits and the number of his vietories; for while he was commander-in-chief he had erected no less than nine trophies to the homor of Athens. These things they talked of, supposing that he attended not to what they said, but that his senses were gome. He took notice, however, of every word they had spoken, and therempon delivered himself audibly as follows: "I um surprised, that while yon dwell upon and extol these acts of mine, thourh fortune had her share in them, and many other generals have performed the like, you take no notice of the greatest and most honorable part of my character, that no Athenian, through my means, ever put on mourning." -Pletarcin's Pericles.
2396. $\qquad$ Puritans. Those who hated the Commonwealth acknowledged that England never stood higher than when she demanded justice for a few poor cultivators of the Alps-those who had kept the truth
"When all our fathers worshipped storks and stones."
[Cromwell, by envoy extraordinary, had remonstrated agrainst the crueltics to the Vinulois. By his firmmess and emrnestness he secured to them their ancient liberties.]-Knititris Exg., vol. 4, ch. 18, p. 198.
2397. G\%ODNESS, Terrified by. Ifenry III. [In July ol 1261 IIenry lII.] was at Westminster; and being in his pleasure barge on the Thames a thunder-storm came on, at which he was alarmed, and landed in the garden of the Bishop of Durham. De Montfort was in the palace of the bishop, mod went forward to meet the king. "What do you fear, sir'?" said the carl; "the storm has passed over." The king replied, "I fear thunder and lightning beyond measure ; but by God's head! I fear you more thim all the thunder and lightning in the world." [The earl was a patriot and the foremost man of his times.] - Kivignt's Enci., vol. 1, ch. 24, p. 3 亿. .

2is9s. GOSPEL, Heavenly. Sirilor. [John Tunnell, one of the carly Methodist preachers of that ehurch in America, was so pale he resem-bled- a dead man; but his voice was strong and musical, and his style was eloquent. A sailor was one day passing where he was preaching. He stopped to listen, and was olsserved to be much affected. Afterwarl meeting with his companions, he said :] "I have been listening to a man who has been dead, and in lieaven; but he has returned, and is telling the people all about that world."-Stevens" M. E. Churen, vol. 2, ch. 6, p. 38.
2309. GOSPEL, Triumph of Paganism. The ruin of paganism, in the age of Theodosi is perhaps the only example of the total exturpation of any ancient and popular superstition : and may therefore deserve to be considered as a singular event in the history of the human mind.-G1bbon's Rome, ch. 28, p. 131.
2400. GOSSIP, Sorviceable. Omar. [One of Mahomet's converts, named] Omar, wishing to let lis conversion transpire mong the Khoreishites without avowing it himself, went, on leaving the meeting, to the honse of a Khoreishite notorions as a newsmonger and for his impotence to keep a secret. " Listen," said he to him, "but do not betray me; I have just made a secret profession of fuith to Islamism." The newsmonger runs immediately to the $v$ stibule of the Kmam, the labitual resort of the idlers of Meeca, erying aloud that Omar had apostatized the idols, and was become perverted like the others. "Thou liest," said Omar to him, coming up behind him; "I a n not perverted, I am converted, I nm a Mussulman, I make confession that there are no other gods but the only Gorl, nud that Mathomet is the levember of that God."-Lasastine' Tulkey, p. 90.

2\&01. GOVERNMENT, Arbltrary: British. The most general cause of the American Revolution was the right of arbithary govermment, chaimed by Great Britain and denied by the colonies. So long as this claim was asserted by England only is a theory, the contlict was postponed ; when the English Government began to enforce the principle in practice, the colonies resisted. . . There were also many subordinate causes tending to 'ring on a contlict.-Ridpatn's U. S., chl. 37, p. 285.
2402. GOVERNMENT, Art of. Diocletian. Nor were the vices of Maximian less useful to his benefuctor. Insensible to pity, and fearless of conseguences, he was the ready instrument of every net of cruclty which the policy of that artful prince might nit onee suggest and diselaim. As soon as a bloody sacritice had been offered to prudence or to revenge, Diocletian, by his seasonable intercession, saved the remaining few whom he had never designed to punish, gently censured the severity of his stern colleague, and enjoyed the comparison of a grolden and an iron age, which was universaliy applied to their opposite maxims of government. Notwithstanding the difference of their charachers, the two emperors maintained, on the throne, that friendship which they had contracted in a private station. The hanghty, turbulent spirit of Maximian, so fatal afterward to himself and to the public peace, was accustomed to respect the genius of Diocletian, and confessed the ascendancy of reason over brotal violence.-Gibion's Rome, ch. 13, p. 405.
2403. GOVERNMENT, Atrocious. Reign of James II. A.D. 1685. The history of our coio nization is the listory of the crimes of Europe. Thus did Jeffreys contribute [by condemning to transportation and sale of convicts] to peophe the New World. . . . Kidnapping liad become common in Bristol; and not felons only, but young persons and others, were harried across the Athantic and sold for money. At Iristol the mayor and the justices would intimidate small rogues and pilferers, who, under the terror of being hanged, prayed for transportation as the only menns of saffety, and were then divided among the members of the court [who sold them]. The trade was exceedingly profitablefar more so than the slave-trade-and had been conducted for years.-Bancroft's U. S., ch. 14.
2404. GOVERNMENT, Coerced. Charles I. There was yet one last expedient which, as the
king tlattered himself, mirht save him from the misery of facing unother llonse of Commons. Departing from the uninterrupted practice of centuries, he called a great comeil consisting of peers alone. But the lords were too prudent to assume the uneonstitutional functions with which he wished to invest them. Without money, without credit, without muthority even in his owr camp, he yichled to the pressure of necessity. The houses were convoked, and the elections proved that, since the spring, the distrust and hatred with which the government was regarded had made fenful progress. - Macaulay's Eng., ch. 1, p. 89.

2HOS. GOVERNMENT, Complex. In Illund. [Willinm of Orange meditated an invasion of Enghund.] It seemed very donltful whether he would te able to oltain the assistance of a single battalion. Of all the difticulties with which he had to struggle, the greatest, thongh little noticed by English historians, arose from the constitution of the Batavim republic. No great society has ever existed during a long course of years under a polity so inconvenient. The StatesGencral could not make war or peace, could not conclude any alliance or levy any tax, without the consent of the States of every province. The States of a province could not give such consent without the consent of every municipality which had a slare in the representation.Macaulay's Eng., ch. 9, p. 381.
2.106. GOVERNMENT, Concentrated. Reign of George III. [It was resolved to tax and otherwise oppress the American colonics.] It would seem that the execution of so monientous a design must have engaged the attention of the whole people of Eagland und of the civilized world. But so entirely was the British Government of that day in the hands of the few, and so much was their curiosity engrossed by what would give influence at court or secure votes in the House of Commons, that the most eventful measures cver adopted in that country were entered upon without any observation on the part of historians and writers of memoirs at the time. The ministry itself was not aware of what it was doing.-BaNcroft's U. S., vol. 5, ch it.
2407. - Louis XIV. Louis imbibed the most extravagant ideas of the nature and extent of the royal prerogative. .. . He aimed to concertrate in himself individually all the - powers and functions of government. The sovereign, in his view, was. . . the fountain and author of all law and all justice. This theory he was aceustomed to express in the well-known apothegm, "The State is myself."-Stconents' France, ch. 21, Ş 1.
2108. GOVERNMENT confused. Nero Jersey. It was almost impossible to tell to whom the jurisdiction of the territory rightfully helonged. So far as the eastern province was coneerned, the representatives of Carteret chamed it ; the Governor of New York claimed it ; Penn and his associates claimed it. As to the western province, the heirs of Byllinge claimed it; Lucas, Laurie, and Penn ehained it ; the Governor of New York claimed it. Over all these stood the paramount chaim of the English king. From 1689 to 169 there was no settled form of government in the territory. And for ten years thereafter the colony was vexed and distracted
with the presence of more rulors than any one province could accommodate.-Rimis'rit's U.S. ch. 24, p. 207.
2409. GOVERNMENT, Dangerous. Decemirs. Whatever we may judge of the designs of these decemvirs, it is certain that they endeavored to maintain their authority by extreme vioknce, and as certain that they becmine almost immedintely the objects of pulilic indignation. From their first nppearance in the formm, they were prereded lyy twedve lictors, who constantly carriad the fusees armed with axes. Their suite was commonly composed of a number of the most liecntions patricians; protligutes loaded with delet or stained with crimes; men whose pleasure lay in every species of disorder, und who contributed a despernte uid to those ministers whose power proterted them in their lawless exresses. . . Such was the miserable situation of Rome under her new governors, that many of the principal citizens betook themselves for refuge to the allied states.-Gibion's Rome, Book 3, ch. :̇, p. 336 .
2110. GOVERNMENT, Demoralizing. Bad. The horrid practice, so amiliar to the ancients, of exposing or murdering their new-horn infants, was become every day more frequent in the provinces, and especially in Italy. It was the effect of distress ; and the distress was principally occasioned by the intolcrable burden of tixes, and by the vexatious as well as rerucl prosecutions of the officers of the revemuengninst their insolvent debtors. The les gipulent or less industrious part of mankind, insteal of rejoicing in an increase of family, deemed it an act of paternal tenterness to release their chidren from the impending miseries of a life which they themselves were unable to support. [Such was the condition of the Roman people early in the fourth century.]Gibbon's Rone, ch. 3, p. 94.
2411. GOVERNMENT, Destitute of. Neic Jersey. For twelve years the whole province was not in a settled condition. From June, 1689 , to August, 1692, east New Jersey had no government whatever, being, in time of war, without military officers, as well as without magistrates; and afterward commissions were issucd by two sets of proprietors, of whieh cach had its alherents; while a third party, swayed by disgust at the confusion, . . . rejerted the proprictaries alto-gether.-B.incroft's U. S., ch. 19, vol. 3.
2412. GOVERNMENT detested. Charles II. The roar of forcign guns was heard, for the first and last time, by the citizens of London. In the council it was serionsly proposed that, if the encmy advanced, the Tower should be abandoned. Great multitudes of people assembled in the strects, crying out that Enghand was bought and sold. The honses and carriages of the ministers were attacked by the populace; and it seensed likely that the government would have to deal at once with an invasion and with an insurrection. The extreme danger, it is true, soon passed by.-Micaclay's Eng., ch. 2, p. 180.
2113. GOVERNMENT, Dictatorial. Gustirns III. He declured that, in future, the king alone should have power to convene and dissolve the legislature ; that the king should have the absolute command of army and mavy, and the power to appoint and remove all othicers, militury, naval, and civil; that, in case of necessity, of

Which the king aloue was to be the judge, le should impose faxes without romsulting the Sonate; that the sromate shonld discriss no subjerts except those proposed by the king ; but that no olfensive war should be madertaken withont their consont. He then dechared the semate dissolved, ind its mombers dismissed from all their employments. We concladed by taking in psalmbook from his 'pocket, and pave out athanksgiving hymm, which the whole assembly rose and sing. . . . The king's trinmph was complete. Intwo dives Sweden, from being the most strictly limited momarchy in Europe, became ome of the most ubsolute.-CyChonemia of Brog., p. 343 .
2414. GOVERNMENT difficult. Sots. Though the soottish Parliament was obsecpuious, the Seottish people had always been singularly turbulent and monovermble. 'They had butchered their first James in his bedehmber; they had repeatedly armyed themselves in arms agrainst James II. : they lad slain James IlI. on the the tield of battle; their disobedience had broken the heart of James V.; they had deposed and imprisoned Mary; they had led her son captive ; and their temper was still as untractable ase ever. Their habits were rude amd martial. All along the sontluern border and all along between the IIighbands and the Lowhands ranged an incessant and predatory war.-Machenay's Exa., ch. 1, p. 87.

2』15. GOVERNMENT, Discordant. Aere. [Under the Crusiders.] After the loss of Jerusalem, Acre, which is distant abont seventy miles, became the metropolis of the Latin Chiristians, and was adorned with strong and stately buildings, with aqueducts, an artificial port, and a double wall. The population was increased by the incessant streams of pilgrims and fugitives; in the patuses of hostility the trade of the East and West was uttracted to this convenient station ; and the market could offer the produce of every elime and the interpreters of every tongue. But in this conflux of nations every vice was propagated and practised ; of all the disciples of Jesus and Mahomet, the male and female inlab)itants of Acre were esteemed the most corrupt ; nor could the abuse of religion le corrected by the discipline of law. The city had many sovcreigns, and no government. The kings of Jerusilem and Cyprus, of the house of Lusigman, the princes of Antioch, the counts of Tripoli and Sidon, the great masters of the hospital, the temple, and the Teutonic order, the republies of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, the pope's legate, the kings of France and England, assumed an independent command; seventeen tribunals excreised the power of life and death; every criminal was protected in the adjacent quarter; and the perpetual jealousy of the nations often burst forth in aets of violence and blood.-GisBON's lROME, ch. 59, p. 46.
2416. GOVERNMENT disgraced. George Villiers. George Villiers, afterward Duke of Buckingham, on whom the king, in the space of a few years, lavished all possible honors, . . . was devoid of every talent of a minister ; he was headstrong in his passions, imprudent, impolitic, and capricious. He was distinguished by a romantic spirit, which led him into the nost extravagant excesses; and the indulgence of his favorite passions
had their intluener even upon the publice measHres of the mation. We projected an athsurd expedition of Charles, the Prince of Wates, into Spain, on a visit, in diseruise, to the lnfinta, the danghter of Philipi IV., who had iseen proposed to hifin as a desirable matelo. Their alventures on this expedition have more the air of rommere than of history : lont Buckingham was the hero of the piece. Ite filled all Madrid with his hintrignes, his amonrs, semodes, challenges, and jealonsies. IIe insulted the prime-minister Olivarez by openly making love to his wife, as he did ufterward, with still more folty and insolence, to the Qucen of Frunce; in short, the projected matcli with the Infunta seemed to he the least ohject of Burkinghan's jommey, and it accordingrly was never comeluded.-TruLER's Mist., Book 6 , eh. 29, p. 398.
2.117. GOVERNMENT, Disordered. Reign of Common?". The negligence of the pulblic ad. ministration was betraged, soon afterward, by anew disorder, which arose from the smallest begimings. A spirit of desertion began to prevailumong the troops ; and the deserters, instead of seeking their safety in thight or concealment, infested the highwins. Maternas, a private soldier, of a daring bolduess above his station, collected these bands of robbers into a little army, set open the prisons. invited the slaves to assert their freedon, and plundered with impunity the rich and defenceless cities of Ganl umd Spain. The governors of the provinees, who had long been the spectators. and perhaps the purthers, of his depredutions, were at length roused from their supine imdolence by the threntening commands of the emperor. -Gibison's IROnE, ch. 4, 1). 107.
2418. GOVERNMENT, Divine. Royal. It was gravely maintained that the Supreme Being regarded leereditary monarehy, as opposed to other forms of government, with peculiar favor; that the rule of succession in order of primogeniture was a divine institution, anterior to the Christian, and even to the Mosaic dispensation; that no human power, not even that of the whole Legislature-no length of adverse possession, though it extended to ten centuries, could deprive the legitimate prince of his rights; that his authority was necessarily always despotic; that the laws by which, in Enghond and in other countries, the prerogative was limited, were to be regarded merely as concessions which the sovereign had frecly made and might at his pleasure resume ; and that any treaty into which a king might enter with his people was merely a declaration of his present intentions, and not a contract of which the performance could be demanded. [Reign of James I.]-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 1, p. 66.
2419. GOVERNMENT, The earliest. Monarchy. We may, therefore, fuilly presume that a limited monarehy was the earliest form of regular government among the anejent nations. The seriptures, as well as the profane historians, bear evidence to this fact. A republic is an idea too refined and too complex for it rude people to form ; and despotic monarehies arise only after extensive conquests, and a great enlargement of empire.-Tytlen's Hist., Book 1, ch. 1, p. 20.
2420. GOVERNMENT, Economical. Washington. When Washington came to the Presidency,
one of the first acts was to name the young West Indian-then but thirly-three years of age-to the most diflleult post in his uduministration-that of secretary of the trensury. Albert Gallatin, who becanie secretary of the treasury twenty years after, said that Alexumder Hamilton had so regulated the business of the otthe as to make it a sinecure for his successors; and I have been informed that as late as 1880 the lmasiness continued to be done upon the plans and methods established by Hamilton ut the heginning of the goverument. From this position, after four years of service, he was compelled to retire, hecause the salary would not support his fimily. -Cyclopemid of Broa., p. 474.

2H21. GOVERNMENT, Farcical. Constintine. Some of these ollleinl ensigns were really exhibited in their hall of audience ; others preceded their pompons mareh whenever they appented in public : and every circumstance of their demeanor, their dress, their ornaments and their train was calculated to inspire a deep reverence for the representatives of supreme majesty. By a philosophic observer, the system of the Romm government might have been mistaken for a splendid theatre, filled with phayrs of every character and degree, who repeated the hangage and instated the passions of ticir original motel. -Gibbon's Rome, ch. 17, p. 108.

2\&22. GOVERNMENT, Fraudulent. Cromicell's. After a debate of three days the Parliament, of whom a great majority were now most sincerely desirons of an accommodation, passed a vote, by which it was dechared that the king's concessions were a reasomable foundation for the llonse to proceed upon in the settlement of the kingdom. The vote was no sooner heard than Cromwell marched into London, surrounded the House of Commons, and suffering none to enter but his own party, exchaded about two hundred of the members. Thus there remained about sixty of the independent party, sure and unanimous in their intended mensures. The vote agreeing to the king's concessions was now rescinded, and mother passed, declaring it treason in aking to levy war against his Parliament, and appointing a high court of justice to take trinl of Charles' treason. This vote being sent up to the House of Lords was rejected without a dissenting voice. But this mockery of a Parliannent was not thus to be stopped in their career. The next vote was that the Commons of England have the supreme authority of the nation, independent of either king or peers. Cromwell himself was ashamed of the glaring illegality of these proceedings, and apologized for his conduct by deelaring that he had a divine impulse that the king had been abandoned by Heaven.'Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 30, p. 408.
2423. GOVERNMENT, Genius for, Alfred the Great. Alfred divided nll Enghand into counties; these he subdivided into hundreds; and the hundreds again into tithings. Ten neighboring householders formed a tithing, a fribourg, or decemnery, over which one man was appointed to preside, called a tithingman or borgholder. Every householder was answerable for the conduct of his family, and the borgholder for the conduct of all within his district. Every man was punished as an outhw who did not register himself in some tithing ; and none could change
their habitation whthout a warrant from the tithingman or lorgholder. When uny persont was needised of a crime, the borgholder was summoned to muswer for him; if he declined to beome his security, the criminal was committed to prison till trial. If he escolped hefore trial, the borgholder wiss subjected to a peomalty. The borgholder, In deciding disputes or small hawsuits, summoned his whote decennury or tituings to assist him. In maters of grenter importance, in appeals from the decemary, or in controversies arising between members of different decennaries, the canse was bronght lefore the humbed, which consisted of ten decembiries, or one handred families of freemen, mod which was regulirly assembled every four weeks for the deciding of caluses. Their method of deciding deserves particularly to be noticed as being the origin of juries, that inestimatbe privilege of Britons.-Tytleris 11 ist., Book 6, ch. 5, p. 110.
2.12. $\qquad$ Richelier. The factions nobility began to excite napw disturhances, which Lonis XIII., who was now of age, had neither the diseretion nor the ability to compose. These commotions were increased by religions differences, for the Protestants, who had cujoyed an monotested trampuillity under Itemry IV., and for a while under the minority of Louis, were now exposed to fresh persecutions, They were obliged to take up arms; and a political and at religions war raged with equal violence at the same time. The king, umid these commotions. was obliged alternately to bribe his own servants and to negotiate with his robel nobility. While public affairs were in this situation Mary de Medieis had the address to loring the new favorite Sichelien into the comend, agrainst the inclination of the king and his favorite counsellors; and in a very short time this great politician completely grined the confidence of his royal muster, and sigmally displayed his splendid abilities in quieting all disorders nad raising the French momarehy to a very high piteh of splen. dor. The Cardinal de Richelien entered on his administration with that vigorous activity which marks a bold and daring spirit. . . . Michelieu was a mun whose genius was truly astonishing. He was negotiating at one time with ail and against most of the sovereigns of Europe.
formidable cable at court was secretly undermin. ing his power. Gaston, Duke of Orleans, the king's brother, detested the Cardinal de Richelien; Mary de Medicis was jealous of that very power which slie had contributed to raise ; and most of the nobility were his secret enemies. This illustrious man, whose intrepidity was equal to all situations, suppressed these cabals in a manner which astonished all Europe. The most surprising circumstance in the whole of these trunsactions is, that Cardinal de Richelien found himself able to make such exertions of the most despotic power while the motion were his enemies. Ile surmonnted all opposition ; and while the genius of most men, even of great abilities, would have found it sutficient occupation to wage war against those cabals and factions which were continually meditating his downfall, this extraordinary man not only completely foiled the schemes of his enemies, but found means to raise the kingdom of France to a most flourishing condition at home, while he extended her
glory and influence over all Europe.-TyThen's IIst., Book 6, ch. 32, p. 443.
2.125. GOVERNMENT, Growth of. Necesmary. What fiction ean be more absurd and incredible than to suppose anyignorant and rude youth, the lemder of a genes of maditti, or the chief of a troop of shepherds, fmmediately after he had reared the turf walls of his projected clty, calling torether his followers, and delivering a fabored and methodeal oration on the nature of the different kinds of government, such as he had henrd existed in Greere and other mations, desiring his hearers serionsly to weigh the advanthges nad defeets of those different politieal constitutions, and modestly concluding with a declaration that he ls ready tonecode with rheerfurness to whatever form they, ln their aggregate wisdom, may decree? On this ahsurd tiction Dionysins rears the structure of a finely attempered constitution, all at once framed aud adopted by this troop of barbarians. [Romuhis founding lome.]-Tytlen'slist., Book 3, ch.2, p. 303 .

24S6. GOVERNMENT, Imperfections of. British. The English long enioyed a harge measure of freedom and lappiness. Though during the feeble reign of llenry VI. the state was torn first hy factions and at length hy civil war ; though Edward IV. was a prince of dissolute and imperions character; though Richard III. has generally been represented as a monster of depravity ; though the exactions of Henry VII. caused great repining, it is certain that our ancestors, under those kings, were far better governed than the Belginns under Philip, sammed the Good, or the French under that Lonis who was styled the father of his people.- Macaulay's Hist., ch. 1, p. 3 .

242\%7. GOVERNMENT, Impraoticable. Jitmes II. James was the instrument of his own mistortunes, and ran headong to destruction. In a government where the people have a determined share of power and a capneity of legally resisting every measure which they apprehend to be to their disadvantage, every attempt to change, in opposition to their general desire, the religion or civil constitution of the country, must be impracticable. The Roman Catholies in Enghad were not at this time one hundredth part of the nation. How absurd, then (us Sir William Temple told his sovereign)-how contrury to common-sense was it to imagine that one part should govern ninety-nine who were of opposite sentiments and opinions! Yet James was weak enough to make that absurd and desperate attempt. The nobility of the kingdom, by natural right the counsellors of the sovereign, were obliged to give place to a set of Romish priests, who directed all his measures; and James, as if he was determined to neglect nothing which might tend to his own destruction, began his reign by levying, without the authority of Parliament, all the taxes which had been raised by his predecessor; he showed a further contempt of the constitution and of all national feeling ly going openly to mass; and though in lis first Parliament he solemnly promised to observe the laws and to maintain the Protestant religion, he, at the same time, hinted in pretty strong terms that if he found them at all refractory or backward in granting such supplies as he should require, he could easily dispense with calling any
more nich assenblics. -Tytlen's IIstr., Book 0, ch. 30, p. 424.
2426. GOVERNMENT, Indisorest. JItmes I. Durfing two hundred yruis all the soverefgus whon had ruled England, with the single exception of the minfortmate II enry V1., had been strongminded, high-spirited, courugeons, and of princely bearing. Almost all had possessed ablitiles alove the ordimary level. It was no light thing that, on the very eve of the derisive stringige hetween our kinges and their Parlinments, royalty should be exhibited to the work stammering, slobbering, shedding manaly tears, trembling at a drawn sword, and talking in the syle alternately of a buffoon and of a pelaggigue.-MAcailhay's Eng., cli. 1, p. 68.
2428. GOVERNMENT, Insulted. (itizon Genet. The Jacolins of Funce had belanded the king and abolished the monarchy. ('itizen Genet whes sent by the new French republic us minister to the Luite! States. . . . IIr was rrected with unbounded enthusiasm. Taking advantage of his popularity, the ambassador began to abuse his muthority, fitted out privateres to prey on the commerce of Great Britain, planned expeditions ngainst Lonisiama, and althongh the President had alrendy issued a proclumation of neutrality, demanded an alliance with the government. Washington and his Cubinet firmly refused, and the andacions minister threatened to appecel to the prople. In this outrageons conduct he wassustained hy the Anti-Federal party, and for a while the government was endangered. But Washington stoon mmoved, dechared the course of the French minister an insult to the sovereignty of the United States, and demanded his recall, and Genet was superseded.-Ridpath's U. S., el. 46, p. 368.
2430. GOVERNMENT without Law. American Indiens. There can be no society without govermment; but among the Indian tribes ... there was not only no written law-there was no traditionary expression of law; government rested upon opinion and usage, and the motives for usage were never embodied in langrage. No ancient legishator believed that human society could be maintained with so little artifice.Bancroft's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
2481. GOVERNMENT of Majority. Rhode $I_{s l}$ and Colouy. All the powers of the colonial government were intristed to the people. A simple agreement was made and signed by the settlers, that in all matters not affecting the conscience they would yield a cheerful obedience to such rules as the majority might make for the public welfare. In questions of religion the individual conscience should be to every man a guide. When Massachusetts objected that such a democracy would leave nothing for the magistrates to do, Rhode Iskind answered that magistrates were wellnigh useless.-Ridpatir's U. S., ch. 22, p. 194.
2432. GOVERNMENT, Menace of. Charles II. The moderation of this assembly [the Parliament of 1640$]$ lus been highly extotled by the most distinguished Royalists, and seems to have caused no small vexation and disappointment to the chiefs of the opposition ; but it was the uniform practice of Clurles-a practice equally impolitic and ungenerous-to refinse all comptiance with
the desires of his people till those desires vere expressed in a menacing tome.-Macatiay's Enci., ch. 1, p. 81.
2.AB3. GOVERNMENT, Military. ('rmurell's. In the summer of 1647 , about twelve mombs after the last lortress of the Cuvaliers luad sahmitted to the Parlianent, the Parliament was comprelled to submit to its own soldiers. Thirteen yenc followed, daring which Enghand was. mader vasions manes and forms, really governed by the sword. Never before that tiane or siare that time was the civil power in our econatry subjected to military dictation.-Macatlay's Eve., (ll. 1, p. 112.
2.13.L. GOVERNMENT misdirected. Pijury. Ciptain John Nutt was one of the most during sea-devils of that lawless time. He was an matakable man. . . . While a pardon without restitution was ia progress, Ahmimal Elliot did manage to get pows saion of him. . . . The pirate was more powerfal than the admiral. . . Suchaburemeer as Nutt-an immensely wealthy man, a daring, resolute man-had finends at court. . . . It is marvallons to relate that Nutt was permitted to become the aceuser of the momiral-hat anmiral Who had tirst bean congratalated by Conway the Secretary of State, . . . who had been told by letter that he was to receive the king's thanks mad to kiss the king's hand in acknowledgment of his reache of the western combties and sens from Nutt's piracy, plander, mad murder. That admiatal, . . for that very tmasaction of seizing that pirate, the month following lay in the Marshalsea prison upon some frivolons pretences; while the happ, blithe-hearted pirate and plunderer stepped forth with a free and uncondition${ }^{11}$ pardon to renew his pleasant adventures upon the seas.-lloon's Chomwell, ch. 3, p. 51.
2.EP5. GOVERNMENT mismanaged. Colony. In September, 1609 , there remained at Jamestown a colony of four hmedred and nincty persons, well armed, well supplied, and well sheltered. luat such was the vicionsness and profligacy of the greater number, and such the insubordination and want of I oper lendership, ufter [John] smith's depurture, that by the berimning of winter the settlement was face to face with starvation. . . Cold and honger completed the terrors of a winter long remembered wittas shader, und called the starving time. $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{y}}$ the last of Mareh there were only sixty persons ulive, and these, if help had not come speedily, conld hardly have hived it fortnight.-Ridratin's U. S., ch. 10 , 1. 106.
2.136. gavernment, a model. North Caroline. The philosopher John Locke was employorl hy Nir Astley [Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury] and his associntes to prepare the constitution. The legislation of the world furnishes no paralled for the prapons absurity of Loeke's performance. From March until July of 1669 the philosopher worked away in the preparation of his grand modd. . . . Politieal rights were made dependent bpon hereditary wealth. The ofticers were put heyond the reach of the people. There were two grand orders of nobility. There were dukes, earls, and marquises; knights, lords, and esquires; baronial courts, heraldieceremony, and every sort of feudal nonsense, . . . for a few colonists who lived on venison and potatoes, and paid their debts in tobacco. . . . After twenty
years. . . they roneluded that an empire.

28:877. GOVERNMENT, Moral. Optimizm. Tho fashiomable philosophy then was that of lopre's " Dissay on Man;". . . it was cominually fuoted in society. It was very common to heir such expresilons as, "Whatever is, is right "" "l'artial evil is the genemal good ;" "This is the best of possible worlds ;" "Eath creathere is as lampy us is comsistent with the lappiness of the whole:" Sentments of this kind we now call "Optimism." In the midst of all this slablow talk came the tidings of an appalling catus trophe [the carthuake at Lishon], which struck every soul with anazernent mad terror, as if to show the futility of all haman attempts to lorm a consistent theory mespecting the govermment of

2AB8. GOVERNMENT, Municipal. Origin of. In the next phare, the towas or borouglas, which were then tied dowa hy a sort of vassaluge mad rlientship to the mohes, began now to pirrlase their immmity ; and instead of being catierly governed hy these mobles, to whom the magisIrates were no more than servants and stewards. while they exereised themselves the supreme civil and criminal anthority, and imposed what taxes or exactions they thought tit, the towns now acquired a right of choosing their own maristrates, who were responsible to the public ; they freed themselves from those arhitrary impositions, and were governed by their own municipul statutes, subordinate to the public laws of the kingrlom. Thus the municipal government began, in many of the towns of Emrope, to take the place of the feudal.-TyTLen's Mist., Book 6, ch. 10, p. 165.
2439. GOVERNMENT needless. North Citrolinu. The people, withont molestation, enjoyed their widd independenee. It was the liberty of freemen in the woods. "North Carolian," like mocient Rome, was famed "as the sanctuary of runaways ;" seventy years after its origin Spotswool describes it as "a country where there is scaree any form of governmont:" and it long continned to be said, with but slight exuggeration, that " in Carolina every one did what was right in his own eyes, paying tribute neither to Goilnor to Chesar."-Bancuorv's C. S., vol. 3, ch. 19.
2.140. GOVERNMENT, Neglect of. lipates. During the recess of $16 \%$ Eliot travelled to the West. As he passed nong, news reached him of the cruel mischief intlicted by Turkish pirates, who, from under forts and castles left helpless and unguarded, sprung on English ships. The westorn sen, with all the villages lining its coasts, was ratirely at their merey; all trade was interrupted, and the number of Christinns captured to be sold into slavery during the outrages of three months could not be less than twelve landred. There were wailings for fathers and sons, for brothers, for hasbames and wives. Meantime the ships of the nation hy in harbor, men and provisions on board, and government careless of the intlictions on its sub-jeets.-Hood's Cromwell., ch. 3, p. 57.
2441. GOVERNMENT, Nominal. Monarch of England. The king reigned, but by the theory of the constitution was not to govern. He apo
pared in the Privy Comell on ocensions of state ; But Quen Anme was the bast of the English momare has to niteme the debaters of the Lomse of Lords, or to prestle at a mereting of the min-istry,-Bancromt'm U. S., vol. t, ilh. 3.
2.422. GOVERNMENT, Odloun. Kmmp P'wlin. mont. 'The long purlhment of the yents' charation, christemed, by one of those contemptions desigmations which mark popular disgust, The himm, a term suggested by Its appurently interminable sessions mpon the benches of Wextminster, had thoronghly wemped ont the people of Enghand. The Cong larangues of the Paritans, the higoted diseonsses of tha saints, the persomal itipopalarity of the domagognes, the antl-sochal absurtitios of the Levellers, the marter of an ineocent mad lureie momerch, which jemetrated the conscience of the mation with remorse, the imposts and slanghters of the civil war, thally, the henviness of that tanomaons tyrung which the prople endured more impatiently than the : bitoracy of a chorions mame-all these combined oljecetons fell lanck la nectamblated orlinm amb riblime on the Parliament.-Lamamman's ('HOMWELL, ). 57.
24.43. GOVERNMENT, Outrages of. Virginit Colomg. An mristocratic party which had arisen in the colony obtadned control of the IIonse of Burgesses. . Episcopalianism was rgain established as the state religion. A proseriptive ordinance was passerl ugainst the Buptists, mal the peace-loving Qukers were flued, persecnterl, and imprisomed. Burdensome tuxes were laid on persomal property and polls; the holders of large estates wereexempt, mind the poorer people atilieted.. . . The biennial election of burgesses was nbolished, so that the existing assembly continued indetinitely in power. . . The tranny outdid England ; . . . then came open resistance. - Ridpatios U. S., ch. 12, p. 110.
2444. GOVERNMENT, Paradoxical. Remblic. It may, indeed, be confidently usserted that there never was that govermment calted a republic, which was not ultimately ruled by a single will, and, therefore (however bold may seem the parados), virtually and substantially $n$ monarely. The only difference between governments, with respect to the political freedom of the subject, consists in the grenter or the smuller number of restraints by which the regulating will is con-trolled.-Tytler's Hist., 13ook 2, ch. 6, p. 216.
2445. GOVERNMENT, Patriotic. Cleomenes. Ine began by the judicious measure of attaching the army to his interest, securing the confidence and allegiance of all the principml othicers, and dextrously removing from command such ins he julged to be unfriendly to the revolutionary design. Several of the richer citizens, und even some of the Epliori, from whom lie expecterl opposition, were on various pretences banished or put to death. Trusting to the ready eo-operation of the lower orders, he then asseminled the people, and detailing the great benctits to be expected from a complete change of system, proclaimed the abolition of all the debts, and heginning by divesting limself of the whole of his property, made n new partition of the lands of the republic, and restored the ancient plan of education, the institution of the pullic tables, and, in a word, as nearly as possible, the long-frrgotten regimen of Lycurgus. Cleomenes was hailed
the seromed founder and father of his comery, and Grece resoumted whila his praise.-TyT-

2.146. GOVERNMENT, Powerless. C'lony of Virginit. The bargesses had many priviliges, but very lithle power. They might dhenses tho affairs of the colony. Int conid not comerol them : pass laws, hat conik not cufore them; dechare their rights, bat comald mon sereure them. . . . No law was binding wa'il ratifed hy the rompuny In Enghand. Only one grat bendit was gainedthe freedom of debate. Wharever that is recorsnized, liberty must soon follow.-Rumestris U. S., ch. 1i, p. 110.

2:S7. OOVERNMENT, Provisional. Flight of Jomes $I I$. The peres repmired to Guidlail, mad were receivel there with all honor by the magistracy of the city. Ia siticthess of haw, they wre no bettor cititited than nay other wet of persoms to assume the exeromive adminhatront. But it was necessary to the puhlire safiety that there should be a provisiomal government, and the eyes of men maturally hural to the liereditary magnates of the reabm. The extremity of the danger drew Suncrolt forth from his pulace. He took the chair; nad moder his presidency the new Arehbishop) of York, the hshops, mil twenty-t wo temporal lords determined to draw up, sulseribe, und pablisla a decharation. ['They took the responsihility of tempormily condacting the government.]-Incadtay's Exa., ch. 10, 1). 511 .

2AM8. GOVERNMENT, Reaction in. Geovge III. A.1. 1766. [The Stump Aet was repeated by Parliament.] The king, who regarded the repeal of the Stump Act as "af fatul complinure," which han forever " womated the majesty" of England, and "planted thorns" mader his pillow, preferred the hazard of losing the colonies to tempering the British claim of nhsolnte authority. ... "The coming hour" was foretold "when the British Augristus would grieve for the olscuring of the glories of his reign by the loss, not of it province, lout of an empire more extensive than That of liome ; not of three legions, but of whole nations." No party in Englaud could prevent an instantaneous renction.-Banchoft's C . S. ., vol. 6, ch. 25.
2449. GOVErnment, Restraints of. Flight of James $I I$. Legitimmte mathority there was none. All those evil passions which it is the of fice of govermment to restrain, und which tho best governments resirain but imperfectly, wero on a sudden emancipated from control: aviarice, licentionsmess, revenge, the hatred of sect to sect, the hatred of mation to mution. On such ocensions it will ever be found that the humm vermin which, neglected by ministers of state and ministers of religion, barburous in the midst of civilization, heathen in the midst of Christimity, burrows, among all playsical and all mornl pollution, in the cellars and garrets of great cities, will at once rise into a terrible importance. So it was now in London.-MacauLay's Evg., ch. 10, p. 514.
2450. GOVERNMENT revolntionized. Rman. The creation of the Tribunes of the people is the era of a change in the Roman constitution. The Vnlerian law had given a severe blow to the aristocracy, or party of the patricians; and the creation of popular magistrates with such high
powers had now plainly converted the government into $n$ demorracy. . . . But the immedinte chnse of things combing to an open rupture was, as we lave senta, the fatolerable burden of the debts owing by the poor to the rich. This grlevance berome at length so gemera, from the frepuency of the millary compalgne, in which every solder was ohliged to serve nt his own clarges, and from the ravages committed on the lands by the hostile armes, which reduced the poorer sort cutirely to berggiry, that the plehelans began to look upon their order as born to a state of hereditary servitude. Hence that despernte mensure of abmadoning the city and ancomping in arms tupen the Mons sitere. All that the penple at this thate desired was not power, but a refief fromoppressionnad cruclty. And had this just chatm been readly listeneid to, and a relief granted to them, if not by an cutire abolition of the debts, at lemst by represwing the emormons usury, und taking awny the inhuman rights of slavery and of corporal punishment, this people would, in all prohability, have checrfally refurned to order and submision, and the Roman consthation might loug have remuined, what we have seen it was at Itrst, ardutocrutiond. But a torrent imprudently resisted will in the acquire that impetnous fores which carries everything before it. The putriciuns, sensible that they had pushed matters to a most alarming extreme, and now thoroughly intimiduted, were obliged to grant the demand of creating popalar magistrates. - TyTlen's Hist., Book 3, ch. 3, p. 316.
2.151. GOVERNMENT, Ridioulous. Iferelititry Monarehy. Of the various forms of government which have prevniled in the world, an hereditary monarchy seems to present the fairest seope for ridienle. Is it possible to relate withont 1 min digmant snile that, on the father's decense, the property of a nation, like that of a drove of oxen, descends to his infant son, as yct unknown to mankind and to himself; and that the bravest warriors und the wisest statesmen, relinguishing their nutuma right to empire, appromeh the royal cradle with bended knees mud protestations of inviolable tidelity?-Gimion's lRome, ch. 7, p. 18.
2452. GOVERNMENT, Rights of. Neo Yook Colony. New York had heen reconpuered from the Dutch, and Sir Edmund Andros ap. pointed governor.] The principles of arbitmry government were openly avowed. Thaes were levied without nuthority of law, and the appeals and protests of the people were treated with derision. The chmor for a popular assembly had been so great that Andros wis on the point of yielding. . . . The Duke [ef York wrote] popular assemblieswere seditious and dangerous; that they only fostered discontent und disturbed the pence of the government; and, fimally, that he did not see any use of them.-Ridi'ath's U. S., ch. 20, p. 174.
2453. GOVERNMENT, Ruinous. Roman. The agriculture of the Roman provinces was insensibly rumed, and, in the progress of despotism, which tends todisappoint its own purpose, the emperors were obliged to derive some merit from the forgiveness of debts or the remission of tributes, which their subjects were utterly incapable of paying. According to the new division of Italy, the fertile and happy province of

Cumpmila, the seene of the early victories and of the dellecions retirements of the citizens of Rome, extended betwern the seanal the Apennhe from the Ther to the silartis. Withan sixty yeurs after the death of constanther, und on the evidence of an metual survey, nu exemption was gramed in favor of ibno.0no Engrlish acres of desert and macoltheated hand, whels manounted to one elghth of the whole curfine of the provinere. As the lootsteples of the hartarians hat not yed heren sern in laby, the canse of this mazalng desolation, which is recorded in the laws, can be nseribed only to the mhinistration of the Roman emperors.- (inamsis Rows, cl. 17, p. 144.
2.464. GOVERNMENT, Scriptural. Jion Iferen Codon!. The tirst yar there was no government exerpit a simple covemant, finto which the settlers entered, that all would be obedient to the rutes of scripture. In June, 1639, the leading mea of New linven lecha a converation in abern tand formally adopted the bible as the eomatitu: ion of the State. Everything was conformed to the relighons stundard. The goverument was culled the Ilouse of Wisdom, of which . . . [sev[ll men] were the seven pilhers. Nome hit chureh-members were ndmiticed to the rights of eitizenship.-RIDPatu's U. S., ch, :2l, p. lss.
2455. GOVERNMENT, Spirit of. II"nor-Frar-Firthe. The nuthor of the "spirit of Laws" [Dr. Adnm Ferguson], a work which must ever be regneded as the production of a most enlightened minal, has built a great dend of phasible and ingenious remsoning on this genemb iden, that the thredistinct forms of govern ment, the momarchical, the despotie, mul the republiean, are influcnced by three sepurate principles, upon which the whole system in cach form is constructed, mad on which it must depend for its support. "The principle of the monarchical form," says Montesquicu, "is honor ; of the despotical, forr' and of the republican, virtue:" " position which, if truc, would at onee determine to which of the three forms the preference ought to be given in speeculating on their compurative degrees of merit.-TyTLer's IIssr., Book 2, ch. 6, p. 218.
2456. GOVERNMENT, Strife In. English Barons. For the first nud hast time in her history England was in the hands of the baronage, and their outrages showed from what horrors the stern rule of the Normun kings had saved her. Custies sprang up everywhere. "They filled the hand with castles," says the terrible annalist of the time. "They greutly oppressed the wretehed people by making them work at these castles, und when they were finished "they filled them with devils and armed men." In each of these robber-holds a petty tyrant ruled like a king. The strife for the crown had broken into n medley of fends between baron and baron, for none could brook an equal or a superior in his fellow. "They fought among themselves with deadly hatred, they spoiled the fairest lands with fire and rapine; in what had been the most fertile of counties they destroyed almost all the provision of brend." For, fight as they might with one another, all were at one in the plunder of the land. Towns were put to ransom. Villages were sacked and burned. All who were deemed to have goods, whether men or
wonmen, were carried ofit and flung finto dungrous and torturedtill thoy yinded upthelr woith. No ghastlier pucture of it mation's misery has aver lu'en puintad. . ."'They bangerd up men by thede feet mad monked them with lonl smoke. Nome were hanged up by thair thambes, others ly the homd, mal burnimg things ware innge on to their lent.
 writhed thems till they wont to the Irala. 'I'lay jut mon lute prisons where milors and snakes find tomds wore comwling, nud so they tormanterl them, Some they put into a chent, shant and marrow, and not derpe, mad that had mharjs stomes within, and forced men theroln so that they luroke

2.157. GOVERNMENT, A strong. ('romirill's. While he lived his powor stoon firm, an object of mingrled nvorsfon, almiratlon, amd drand to his subjerets. Few, indered, loved has government: but those who hated lt most hated it less than they lomed it. Ilad jt been a wodse gove comment, it might, perlajes, have bern over. larown in spite of nll lits strangth. Ind it leern a worker goverumsont, it would cartainly have leren wrorlarown in spite of nll its merita, l3nt It lad moklemtion rmongla fondatain from thone oppressions which drive men mad ; and it had a foree mal racrery whlah mome but men driven mad by apmexsion would venture to cheomater. - Mariavbiv' Vina., ch. 1, p. 13t).
2.15凶. GOVERNMENT, Succession in. Americull Imliutus. 'Theraucerssion depernded on birth, and was inherited throner the female line Even momory the Narmanaselts, the collengue of Cabonjens was his mephew. 'This rule of deseent, which sprong from the general licentionsmess. and was known throughout varions lamilles of tribes, was wialely observed. - $13 . a n c h o{ }^{2}$ 's C . S., vol. 3, ch. 2.).
2.459. GOVERNMENT, Trifles in. Time of the Revolution. Duriner twonty yenrs the chicef employment of busy and ingenions men had been to frame coustitutions with first magistmates, without thrst magistrates, with hereditary semates, with semates ajpointed by lot, with ammal searates, with perpotaml senates. In these plans nothing was omitterd. All the detail, all the aomenchatwe, all the ceremonial of the imaginary govermuent was fully set forth, Polemarehs mud Phylarides, Tribes and Galaxies, the Lord Archon and the Lord Strategus; which batlot-boxes ware to he green and which red; which latls were to lee of golid mal which of silver: which magistrates ware to wear hats and which bhack velvet eaps with jeaks; how the mace was to be carried, and when the heralds were to moneover -these and $n$ hamelred more such trithes were gravely considered and arranged by men of no common eapacity and lemrning. - Macaulay's Eng., eh. 3, 1. 3ั~8.
2.160. GOVERNMENT, Unfltted for. Richard I. Richavd I., surmaned Cour de Lion, had all those qualities which gain the admiration of a romantic age, but few that could conduce to the lappiness of bis subjects or commnnd the approbation of posterity. The whole of his reign was a tale of romance, intrepid valor, imprudence, and misfortune. All Europe was at that time infected with the enthusiasm of the holy wars, and Richard, immediately upon his aceession, prepared to signalize himself in an expedition to

Palowtine, whids his conderlenere, or rather his rommanle turn of mind, represented to him na the only theld of real glory for a christion prince. IAtile regurdfing of the interents of his prople. he raked an hmonense sum of money, by atl tha varions methols of urbiarary anforeriment, und formbig a loague with Philis) Augustus, Fling of
 gosithon, thomgh with lase generosity, the two sos.

 6, '/. א. J. 1.H.


 mal lords as woll as commoners offered lhemsolves at market; wo that "If Amerion," sald
 fome yans the money she spemls for the fastifons aind thacrles and fopperlaes of thas comatry, she might lay the whole Pa:lhment, mbintry mad all. [This was the [andrament to which tho ('omtinental ('omgress mperaled.]-IBANcinofr's U. S., vol. \%, ('l. 16.
2.184. GOVERNMENT, Weakness of, I mmom . ('irero... tohd ('atiline that under the powers which the semate had conforred on him he might order his fastamt exeroblon. ITe detailed Contiline's past cmormitios, whalel he land forgoten when he somght his friemdship, and he ended in bideling him leave the dity, go mal john Manlius and his mony. Never lad Cierno bern grentur, mad mever did omatory end in a more absurd com-
 fesmal that he chared mot. There was mol a dount that ('atilime was merlitating a revolation-lat. a revolation was preatacly what half the worla was wishitig for, Rightly remd, those sombding baragraphes, those momil demuncintions, thowe ajprals to history and juntriotie sontiment, wore the funcmal knell of the Rommn Commonwenlth. -Fhoude's C.enar, ch. 11.
2.AB3. GRADUATION, Dlshonorable. IIngh Miller. IIe was beroming a big, wihl, insubor-
 ling-mateli with his sehoommstor, he left sehool [smarting waler his deleat].-SMaLEs' Bhafr Brocilaplites, 1). 91.
2.8.1. GRATITUDE expressed. Chierles $I I$. Richard Pendered, (Harles introlumed to his Court, styinge, "The simplest rustic who serves his sovereign in the time of need to the utmont extent of his ablity in as deserving of our com. mendation as the victorious lemer of thousands. Friend Richard," continued the king, "I mm ghad to see thee: thou wert my preserver and comluctor, the bright star that showed me to my Bethlehen, for which kinduess I will engrave thy memory on the inblet of a faithful heart." Turning to the lords, the king said, "My lords, 1 pray you respect this pood man for my sake. Master Richard, be bold und tell these lords what passed mmong us when I had quitted the onk at Boneobel to rench Pit Lenson." [When Charles lad been defented he was nided in making his escape to Frunce by Penderel.]-Hood's Chomwell, ch. 13, p, 174.
2465. -_-. Samuel Johnson. Amid this cold obseurity, there was one brilliant circumstance to cheer him-le whs well nequaint.
al With Mr. Henry Itervey. . . . Not lomg hefore his denth. . . hos descrithed his curly friond, " Harry Ilerviy," thas: " He was n velons amm,
 I will love hlm,"-IBoswbilim Jounton, p. 2i.

218B. ORATITUDE, Improvident. "lime"

 nlaned by his firlomi whth money for tho jommey. Linlacklly, he rimbled into the garden of a thorint just hefore pulithig layden. The thlipmanda was still prevalent la Ilollind, and some spereles
 In wandering through the gurden (Boldsmith roce ollertend thint has Uncle Combarlase was atalipfinurber. 'Tho thought sumbenly st ruck hilas that here was an opportunity of textifylag, ln it dellente mannor, his sernse of that gereromas muchers past kinchesses. In an instant his hand was in hls pocket; a mumber of choleeand costly tullproots wero purchnsed und pueked up) for Mr. Conturlne: und It was not until he land pald for theon that be hethonght himself that he hind ment sill the money horrowed for his travelling ex. penses. Too prond, however, to giverp his journey, und too slumefnced to make nomother nppend to hils lirlome's libernlity, ho determined to trivel on foot, mat depend npon olanme nat good-hack for the incins of getthig forward; ind it is suid that he netumlly setoff onn tour of the Continemt, in Februnry, 1785 , with but one spare share, a flite, and in shagle guinen. -Inviva's Gela)NMITII, ch. 4, p. 4T.
2487. GRAVE, Possension of, Ifirold II. [When Willhim of Normandy invinded England Harold Il., Kíng of the Anglo-Siaxons, met 'lostig, his own brother, who had come to aid Willjan.] IImold wombl have megrotinted with his brother ; but when 'Tostig asked what the king of Norwny should lave, the Siaxom manwered, "Seven feet of earth for a grave." a. 1.1006 . -Kinitit's ENG., vol. 1, ch. 13, p. 180.
2.183. GRAVITY by Disoipllne. Comstuntins. From Milme to lrome
he nppronehell with. in forty miles of the city ; the mureh of a prince who had never vandulahed $n$ forejgn enemy assumed the nppenrance of a triamplial prosecsion. IIis splendid traln was composed of nll the ministers of luxury; but in a time of profomad peate lat was encomponsed by the grlittering nrms of the numerous stgatadrons of his grarids and euirmssiers. Constantias sat alone in a lofty ear, resplendent with gold and precious gems; und except when he bowed his hean to pass untler the gates of the eities, he nffected a stately demennor of intlexible, and, as it might seem, of insensible gravity, The severe discipline of the Persinn youth had bees introduced by the eunuehs into the Imperinl palace ; aml sueh were the habits of patience which they hud inculeated, that during a slow and sultry marel he was never seen to move his hand toward his fince, or to turn his eyes either to the right or to the left.-Ginbon's IRome, eli. 19, p. 217.
2468. GREATNESS, Blot on. Dryelen. Dryden was f sor and impatient of poverty. He knew little and cared little about religion. If uny sentiment was deeply fixed in him, that sentiment was an aversion to priests of all persuasions.
Finding that if he continned to call himself a Protestant his services would be overlooked, he
derdared himsilf a puphat. 'The klng's |. purshanay lintuntly relnxul. Itrydrin was grati.
 ployed to deferul hls new rulighon looth in prowe atul havere. . . 'There will nlways be a strong prestanption ugalast the simeriby of a conver. shom ly whidh the convert is a dirent gulnev:-

2.170. GREATNESS burdensome, Jliter ('romrell. [When ('romwoll was In thr height of his

 mother at the momod of at maskre wombl olten

 it lurst of disappolatment matid the eonten-

 p. $18 \%$.
2.171. GREATNES8, Burted. Alsimmer the Creat. Findlag the tombot ('yma brokern ope'n, he pht the nuthor of that sumpilege to donth, though a nutive of l'ella, und a persion of somme disthuction. Ilis mome was l'olymuchas. Aftrer he had remel tho rpitaph, which was la the Persinu langramge, he ofdered it to he laseribed nlaso In Greek. It wis us follows: "() MaN! whomoHEEH THOU AITT, AND WHENMOEFEI THOU COMEN' (FOH COMA: 1 KNOW THOU WHIT), t AM C'

 Eht my mody." Alexamber was much alleretel at these words, which phacell before lim in so stronge $n$ light the uncertninty mal vidissitude of

2172. GREATNESS by Contrast. ('hirtemuque. The appellation of great hass been oltan bextow. ed, ind sometimes deserved; but charlomange is the only prince in whose favor the titlo lase been indiswoluhly bemded with the name. 'That name, with the addition of suint, is inserted in the lanmom calembar: nul the subint, by a me feliedy, is crowned with the prolsestof the hintorians mud philosophers of membightemed uge. Dlis reat merit is dombthess conhamed by the Imatharism of the mation and the times from which hee emerred; but the aporereat marnitule of mobjoret is like. wise onhared hy mu uncepunl comparisom; mud tho ruins of laturgra derive a casmal splemelor from the nakedness of the surrounding desert. -Ghlimon's lRomb, ch. 30, p. 44.

247:3. GREATNE8S, Downfall of. Columbus. [Bobadilla late put him in irens on the necusation of melventurers.] So violently had he been trented, and so savage were the passions let loose against him, that he feared he should be suerithed without an opportunity of being heard, and his name go down sullied and dishomored to posterity. When he beheld the oflrex enter with the gund, he thought it was to conduct him to the seaffold. "Villajo," said he, mournfully, "whither are you taking me ! " To the shij, your Execllency, to embink," replied the other. "To embark !" repented the udmirnl, earnestly; "Villejo, do you spenk the truth?" "By the life of your Excelleney," replied the honest officer, "it is true !" With' these words the ndmiral was comforted, and felt as one restored from denth to life. Nothing can be more touching and expressive than this little colloquy.-Irving's Columbes, Book 13, eh. 7.
2.87.1. GREATNESS, Dream of. C'romirell. ()] Jver himarle "often averrol, when he was ut the helght of his glory," that, on a mertaln night, In lily rhildhomel, lin "sinw in glymile
 of his trod, mat buld him that ho shomile tre the
 thon Hae word kia!! mad," conthmes the revercial marrator", " though lae was tohl of the folly as Well as whekerlocss of such un asmertlon, he persplated in it for whifla ho was thagered by Hr. Beard, at the parthendar ilenige of his fulher ; notwhlastanding whill, lue womblem somethos rejent it to his Pinclo silowart, who told him it was traltorous to redate it. - lloobs's C'moshw bis. ch. : p. p. 31 .
2385. GREATNESS, End of, Sillulin. The Turks and Christlans lin loukethe were, In the menn time, matumly extermimathg mal destroy. ing rach oher, when a new chander nppened on the stage, who, in all resperets, was one of the grentest men who have morned the nmals of the world ; thls was suladin, the neplew of Nonredilln, the sultan of Girypt. In il very short spme of the he had overmin Syrh, A rubha, Persla, mad Mesopotamla, und now formed the design of the conguest of Jorusatem, then mader the dominion of the Christian prince, Guy of Lasignan. . . [ DIe was defented by Richaril the Liom.] Soon after dled the illustrions Suladin, beaving behind him the character not only of one of the most heroie, but of one of the best of princes. In hls last Illness, Instend of the imperial maigns which used to ndorn the gates of his palace, he ordered wholing-sheet to be hung up, while a slave proclatmed, with a lond voice, "This is all that Sahadla, the eompueror of the East, has obtained by his victories!" Ife bequenthed by his hast will a harge sum of money to be distribited equally mong the poor, wheth. er they were Mohammedans, Christime, or Jews, intending, as Voltaire well remurks, to temeh, by his bequest, that all men are brethren, and thit when we nissist them we ought not to inguire whint they brliere, but what they feel. Thls great prince died in the year 1195.-Tythenis IIst., Book 6, ch. 9, p. 162.
2A76. GREATNESS, Fiotitious. Alfonso d'Alonquerque. Three hundred and tifty years ago it was as fruniliar and famons as the numes of Napoleon, Wellington, and Washington now are. Ite was generally spoken of as the great
"mqueryue ; sometimes as the " Mars of Portuand to this day the Portugnese regard him
the greatest man of their greatest age. He was certainly one of the most successful of conquerors, and excelled all the commanders of his time, except Pizarro and Cortez, in butering down other people's towns, and carrying off their gold, silver, and diamonds. On one vecasiom, we are told, his booty umomed to $n$ sum equal, in grecobacks of 10 -dhy, to $\$ 100,000,000$; but no historian has taken the trouble to inform as what offence the people of Malacca had committed, that they should be subjected to this heavy fine. At thai day all Christians appear to have been fully convinced that the heathen had no rights which Christian:: were bound to respect. -Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 311.
2477. GREATNESS of Goodness. Chomo de' Medici. Perhaps there never was a frmity which
dewerved bettom of mankind linn that of the Mad. Ind. ('osmo des' Madid, who was born in tho year 1:388, Itval ns a private aith in of Florenere, whont courting ramk or tht les, though the wrath whild he had mequired hy commerere miphe have raverd him to a lovid with the mone pewerfal of tho Earoperm priners. 'The nse he mald of his thehes was (1) relteve the por, to perform the
 cmbelliwh mat to rathe his commtry, mid to promote the cultivaton of the sclences mal the arts, by foviling to Flormer from every guirter men rminent for thois lenruhug mad tulents. Ifedied distingulshed by no dtadems nor splemild apthets of homor, mit known by that most homoratite of humin tithos, the Fithere
 1. 214 .
2.17n. GREATNESS imponalble, Firthee wulet" Churles $/ X$. The eolony of the Iluguemosat the wouth spring from privite conterprise ; in govermment which rould devise the masalere of St. Bartholomew was nether wortly nor ntble to fomid new States.-Banchoft's Itist, of U. S., ch. 1.
9.17d. Greatness, Multiplex. Juliua Cirar. Lord by ron wrote : "it ls possible to be a very great man, mad to la stlle very linferior to Jolins Cusar, the most romplete charncter, so Loril bueon thought, of nll matigulty. Nature serms incopable of such extraordimury combinations as composed his versatile rapacliy, which was the wonder even of the Rommen themselves. Tho tirst general ; the only trimphumt polithehn: thferior to none in point of eloguerce: comparablo to nay in the ntainments of wistom, in in age male up of the greatest commanders, statesmen, orators, mad philosophers, that ever appeared in the world : an mathor whomposedn perfect speclmen of militury mands in his traveling carrage; at one time in a controversy with Cnto, at another writing a trentise on pmanling, nad collecting $n$ set of good sayings; fighting and makiag love at the same moment, and willing to nhandon both his empire and his mistress for a sight of the foumtains of the Nile. Such did Julins Chear appenr to his contemporaries, and to those of the subsecpuent ages who were tho most fuclined to deplore and execrate his fatal gendus."-Note in Grbion, vol. 1.
2.180. GREATNESS, Patriotio. Crom veell. Some have comprared him with Napoleon-Napoleon I.- to his llisadvantage. Bat we shall soon see the justice of that critichm which finds the grentuess of Nupoleon ruther in that he did his work on stilts ; he performed his work in a large ambitious manner, and strode to and fro in self-conscions exaggeration before the eyes of Europe. Cromwell performed his work on our own island, but he did not leave it. He humbled the proud empires of Europe by a gluace. It took battles to raise himself to his phace of Protector, bat he became the Dictator of Europe hy the magnetism of a great intelligence. From his comacil-chamber in Whitehall he dietated his own terms. Alwnys lé it be remembered that Napoleon I., in order to retain his power, directed nll the energies of his country awny from any, even the slightest, attempt nt domestic reform of his own land, where reforms of every kind were so much needed; and le decimated the unhappy
peophle of hifown latad by rmimalinu thom la
 the eonthgrathons of martal ghory，mad enrriad everywhere the thinners and mplas of confluent， ta oreler that he might dazale liy the tintae of his great millary dledatorshij）．＇l＇s our findignant fummaliy Najoleon looks liku u puns，molfex． gugerathig chilit，contrasterl whit the firmor of sit．Ives．Jmeanlay well pusinte onit low greatly It would thive brento the interente of（＇rommell＇s mmblem to have plongeit his comintry fite a great biuropent whr，and how fortlle were the

 protertar of I＇rotestantlanis lit linroje＇，Ilkn monther Ginsfavis Aifolphos，how promper nt his call for sitill a ratse would have lomed up that mighty wring of which he was the chilel，umb whind hand regariled his valere，throngh sot many wall－fonglat thelils， 14 the very volue of the laril of Ilosts sperak lig to men．The hud no suchimus． hillon：only to merve life eonatey us best lee ronlat，imd Protestantism nlways，In all penerofil


2ssi．GREATNESs，Proof of．liobret Burus． Grat men，greme events，grent ejoches，It has Inerin suld，grow as we reeode from them；nind tho rute nt whilh they grow fin the estlunton oif men is in some nort amensure of theif grouthess． I＇ried by this standard，lharins munt be great ha－ deed；for dirling tho dighty yenrs that have passed since his denth mon＇s lnterest la the munt himself and their extimate of his gentis have been stendily lneremsing．Einch dermbe since lar elled has prodised at lonst two biographies of


24日2，GREATNE88 reoognized．Rir／fli＇u．AI． though it wiss hy nomemas intended to instow on IRlchelien the that place In the mdministrin－ tlon，he had not been six monthe ln otllee before his suprenury was fully understood and rerog－ nized hy the king，the commeil，the court，nad the whole natoon．Every depmrtment of the publle nerviee soon felt the irresistible energy of fids character，and hise extroordinury copucily for the gremt task of govermment．－STCDENTA Fiance，ch．19，\＆

9．183．GREATNE88，Throofold．Froncis $I$ ． ＂Three of this monurch＇s eleeds，＂siys Marshin！ Tavames，＂have justly procured for him the title of Griat ：the victory of Marignano，tho res． torntion of letters，and his single－handed resist－ ance to the combined powrers of Europe．＂－ Students＇Filance，ch． $14, \stackrel{N}{16}$ ．

2484．GREATNE88 with Vice．IIn n mibel．Ilis hokness in molertaking aperilous enterprive was ecpunlled by his pridence in combucting it． IIis strengeth，neither of body nor mind，wase ever seen to yield to the severest labor．Insensible alike to heat or colat，his food and drink were limited to the nocessities of nature，never in－ dulged to gratitication．All bemorsof the daty or night were to lim alike，whether for duty or re－ pose ；what could the spured from the former was given to the hiter：no applinnces were wanted －no soft coueh or silent retirement．Often was he seen，amid the bustle of a military post， smatching a brief repose on the bure ground，his cloak his only covering．Ife affected no sijue． riority of dress；valuing himself only on hisarms and on his horses；himself the hardiest foot．
soldfer mad the mont gallant horsemmon ；lie thrat

 enormous vioes，by the most lihomonor remelty， by worme：than l＇unte perthly，by the ntter disre－


 13．\＆゙さ．

98N6．GREATNESS by Wisdom，dlermmler，
 Alexmalria wore rioted in the comara of Nex－
 these whileli justly entitle the Macerloninato thes

 nit jryulntion ind of Inchastry，ho reprifeal thos
 momimionts of hals renl pilary，penterdiy might luve ngrued in bentowlag on him an cpithet nyoungmons to thint by whileli he is yot kisown nisong the tornmlas of Indin－the mighty Mor．


9898．GRIEF，Conjugal．Thoman Jeffirmon． One oft her chlletron lumg given in mont alterethgr
 grlef ut licr denti，＂For fenar montis，＂who Nays，＂hre was never ont of ralling；when not at her hedende，he wis writing in th small room whlell opened elome nt the hend of her tred．$\Delta$ ． noment lafore the chasing secenc he was led from
 Nister，who，with grent ditlioulty，got him into
 longe laserinible that they foatred he never wonld revive．The scene that followed I did not wit． tuss：lut the vholenee of his comollon，when nlmost hy stenld 1 entered lifs room nt night，to this day I dare not trust myself to deserther．IJ kept his roont threo wocks，and I was never is monnent from him side．Ite walked ulmost ln－ ressuntly，night and diy，only lylng down oecu－ sionally，when nuture wan complately exhansted， on a pallet that had been brought in diring his long falnting tlt．Whenat linst he left his room， he rode ont，und from thint time he was lnces－ santly on horselbick，rambing nhout the monn－ thln in the lenst frequenterl ronds，und just ns often throngh the woods．＂－CyClonedia of Bro（1．，1）．2．2．i．

2．487．GRIEF，Fatal．Artorerxes．Artaxerxes soon nfter died of 16 broken heart．Inarlus，his cldest son，togrelher with flfty of his matimal brothers，had conspired ugnlist their father，but their designe were defeated，noml they were all put to denth．Oflhas，the third of his lawfin sons，sucrected him This monster land mule lis way to the throne by motelering his edder brotlue mad to sercure his possession he mar－ dered all that remained of his kindred，－TrT＊ LEM＇s IIst．，IGook D，ch．3，p． 168 ．

2488．GRIEF，Publio．Trmatem token．In 1187 Jevusialem wus surrendered to Suladin．Then went forth dep lamentation throughont Europe． A pope died of grief． $\mathbf{A}$ king wore sackeloth． Other sovereigns tremibled for the sufety of their own possessions．－Kinithr＇s Env．，vol，1，ch．21， 1， 304.

2489．GROVEs，Worship in，Ancients．The only temples in Germany were dark and ancient
groves, consernted hy the reverence of succerding generations. Their secret gloom, the innanincal residence of an invisible power, ly presconting no distinct ohject of fear or worship, innpressed the mind with a still deeper senve of religlous horror ; und the pricsts, rume and illitcrate as they were, had been tanght by experionce the nse of every arditice that cond preserve and fortify impressions so well suited to their own interest. -Gthmon's iRone, ch. 9, p. 270.

24BD. GRUMBLING over Failures. Nilwon. [ We misseci the French thed, carrying 3 bonajorte to Egypt; when he returned co Sicily to redurnish, there was great complaint in England.] Jourmalists talked of naval mismamagoment and of worr out captning who we.e langing noont the Arlmirnlty asking for employ ; marvelled at the raslmers of Lord St. Vincent [admiral] in sending so young a commander upon so great un enterprise. - innigit's Exa., vol. 7, ch. 20, 1. $35 \%$.
2491. GUARD, Indgnificant. Cortoz. Velasquez, the governor of Cuba, jenions of that success which ine was informed had attended the Spanish arms in Mexico, sent an army of 801) men to supersede Cortez, and to assume the government of the country. This intrepid man, leaving his conquests to be secured by fourscore of his soldiers, nttncked with the rest of his troops the army of Ve'asquez, elefeated then, and forced them to submit to his command as their geneml. At his return to Mexico he found his Spuniards besieged in their quarters. The Mexicans had attempted to set ut liberty their captive monarch, and on the si ght of the Spanish nrmy pouring down upon them in immense numbers they attucked them with the most desperate fury. A horrible earnage ensued, which Nortozuma himself endeavored to put in stop to by offering limself a medintor between the Spaninrds and the Americans. The pusillanimity of this proposal struck his own subjects with the highest indignation, and an enraged Mexie:aiz pierect him to the heart with ajavelin. -TyTLen's Hist., Book 6, ch. 21, p. 310 .
2.192. GUIDE, The unseen. Constantinc's. Writers deseribe the mocturnal vision which appeared to the fancy of Constantine as he slept within the walls of Byzantium. The tutelar genius of the sity, a venerable matron sinking moder tie weight of years and infirmities, was suidden]y transformed into a blooming maid whom his own hands adorned with all the symhols of Imperial greatness. The monarch awoke, interpreted the auspicions omen, and obeyed, without hesitation, the will of IHeaven. The day which gave birth to a city or colony was celebrated by the Romans with such ceremonies as had been ordained by a generous superstition ; and though Constantine might omit some rites which savored too strongly of their Pa zan origin, yet he was anxious to leave a deep impression of hope and respect on the minds of the spectators. On foot, with a lance in his hand, the emperor himself led the solemn procession, and directed the line, which was traced as the boundary of the destincd capital, till the growing circumference was observed with astonishment by the assistants, who at length ventured to observe that he had already exceeded the most ample measure of a great city. "I shall
still advance," replied Constantine, " till Me, the Invistble fudde who murches before me, thinks proper tostop." Without presuming to Investignte the matare or motives of this extraordinary conductor, we shall content ourselves with the more hmmble task of describing the extent and limits of Constantinople.-(inmon's IRome, ch.17, 1. 0.5.
2.19B. AUIDES, Blind. Bibliral. A learned Oricntal, having been to visit the library of a French convent, writes thas to his friend in Persial concerning, what had passed: "Father," said I to the hibrarimn, "what are these huge volumes whirh till the whole side of the library"" "These," said he, "are the interpreters of the Seriptures." "There is "prodigious number of them," replied I ; "the Seriphures must have been very dark formerly, and be very clear at present. Do there remain still any doubts? Are there now any points contested "y" "Are there !" answered he with surprise-" are there! There are almost as many as there are lines." "You astonish me," said I; "what then have all these muthors been doing?" "These anthors," returncd he, "never searched the Scriptures for what onglit to be believed, but for what they did believe themselves. They did not consider them as a book wherein were aontained the doctrines which they onght to receive, but as a work whieh might be made to authorize their own ideas."
2494. GUILDS, Establishment of. Tintfth Century. In all of the truling commonities there were stringent regulations for ? oy ing and selling, enforced by the universul molinery of guilds. This organization was as complete as that of the military system of feudality ; and as the lora controlled his tenant and received his fealty, the temant commanded his socnman, tund the socmmn his serf, so the chief of a guild inled over lis company, and his company over their apprentices, und their apprentices over their servants.-KNight's Eng., vol. 1, ch. 22, p. 322.
2495. GUILT, Division of. Assmasilus. [13y the enemies of Mahomet.] IIis death was resalved, und they agreed that a sword from each tribe shonld be buried in his henrt, to divide the grilt of his blood and buftle the vengeance of the Hashemites. An ange: or a spy revealed their conspiracy ; and tlight was the only resource of Mahomet. At the dead of night, accompanied loy his friend Abubeker, he silently esamed from his house; the assassins watched at the door, but they were deccived by the figure of Ali. who reposed on the bed, and was covered wlth the green vestment of the apostle. -Gibbon's Rome, ch. 50, p. 124.
2496. GUILT, Evidence of. Sudden Denth. [In 10.22 Edward (III.) the Confessor was banqueting at Windsor.] At the king's banquet Sat Godwin [a powerful Saxon noble], in the house where his daughter was again the queen. Edward in a dispute hinted thut the earl was accessory to the death of his brother Alfred. He stood up to aver his innocence, and fell speechless to the earth. Other writers say that he invoked Heaven to choke lim by the bread which he was alout to swallow if that guilt was his; and that he was choked.-KNight's Exa., vol. 1, ch. 13, p. 171.
2497. HABIT, Power of. Civilization. [The early Greeks were cmmilnls.] Necessity only, in the mest savige mations, could at first get the better of the strongest instinet ; but that ouce overcome, a halhit is soon nequired, and will not le haid asitle as long as subsistence remains in any degree procarions.-Tytlek's [list., Booh 1, ch. 7, p. 60.
2198. HABITS, Personal, John Milton, His habit in early life had been to study bate into the night. After he lost his sight he changed his hours, and retired to rest at nine. In summer he rose at four, in winter nt five, and began the day with having the IIebrew seriptures read to him.
"Then he contemplated. At seven his man came to him again, and then read to him and wrote till dimner. The writing was as muelias the reating" (Aubrey). Then he took exercise, either wilking in the garden or swinging in a machine. His only recrention, besides conversation, was musie. He played the organ and the lass-viol, the organ most. Sometimes he would sing limself, or get his wife to sing to him, though she hum, he suin, no enr, yet a good voice. Then he went up to his study to lee read to till six. After six his friends were admitted to visit him, and would sit with him till eight. At eight he went down to supper, usually olives or some light thing. He was very abstemious in his diet, having to contend with a gouty diathesis. He was not fastidious in his choice of meats, but content with anything that was in senson, or easy to be procuret. After supping thus sparingly, he smoked a pipe of tobaceo, drank a glass of water, and then retired to bed. He was sparing in his use of wine. His Samson, who in this as in other things is Milton himself, allays his thirst "from the clear milky juice."-Pattison's Milton, cli. 12.
2499. HAIR changed. Early Gray. [Timour the Turtar is suid to have been very beautiful in person during his carly life.] One thing alone, according to the Tartar historians, contrasted with this youthfulness and grace of his countenance: it is the hair, which turned gray upon his head almost in the cradle. This phenomenon. which recalled, say his painters, the gray luir of the popular hero of the Persians, Sam, of whom the exploits are celehrated in the Shalnameh, had contributed to druw upon the young Timour the attention and respect of the Tartars. They suw in it a sign of precocions maturity, indicated by heaven in that crown of wisdom on the brow of a boy. They conceived it the augury of a eonsummate intellect, with a heroic heart. Heprided himself on this disgrace of nature as a privilege of heaven. These white hairs on the cheeks of twenty set off the lustre of his complexion, and impressed a strange, but rather agreeable than ungraceful, character upon his beauty.Lamartine's Turkey, p. 305.
2500. HaIr, Manly. Cutting. As it was then the custom for such as had arrived at man's estate to go to Delphi 10 offer the first-fruits of their hair to Apollo, Theseus, the legendary founder of Attica, weat thither, and the place where this ceremony is performed, from him, is said to be yet called Thesen. He shaved, however, only the fore part of his head, as Homer tells us the Abantes did ; and this kind of tonsure, on his account, was called Theseis. The Abantes first
cut their hair in this manner, not in initation of the Arabims, ns some tmagine, nor yet of the Mysians, hot leemuse they were a warlike people, who loved close fighting, mul wore more expert in it than my ether mation. That ther might not, therefore, give at vantage to their enemies by their hatir, they took eare to cut it off. And wo are informed that Alexander of Macedon, having made the same olservation, ordered his Macedonim troops to cut off their bemrds, these leing it ready handle in matle.-Pievaren's Laves.
2501. HAIR, Pride in. Ifoman Emperor Julimn. His botly was covesed with hair: the use of the ra\%or was contined to his head alone - and [he] celelnates, with visible complowney, the slmggy and popmlous benrd, which ie fondly cherished, after the exmmple of the phitosophers of Grece. Had Julinn consulted the simple dictutes of reason, the first margistrate of the Rome is would have seorned the affectution of Dingenes, as well as that of Darius.-Ghinon's Rome, ch. $2 \geqslant, \mathrm{p} .398$.
2502. H.AIR, Princely. Long. The Frunks, whose monarehy was still conthed to the neighbortoon of the Lower Rhine, had wist 'y established the right of hereditary succession in the noble fanily of the Merovingians. These princes were elevated on a buckler, the sympal of military commund; and the roynl fishion of long lmir was the ensign of their birth amd dignity. Their thasen loeks, which they eombed mul dressed with singular care, hung down in flowing ringlets on their buck and shoulders, while the rest of the mation were ollhged, either hy haw or custom, to shave the hinder purt of their hend, to com, their hair over the forehcad, ant to content themselves with the ornament of two small whiskers.-Gibibon's Rome, ch. 34, p. 428.
2503. HAIR ridiculed. "Rownherd." Of the orgin of the latter, Mry. Mutchinsom gives the following account: " When Puritanism grew into a faction, the zealots distinguishel themselves, both men and women, by several affections of habit, looks, and words, which, had it been a real declension of vanity, and cmbracing of solriety in all those things, had been most com mendable in them. . . Amon? other affected habits, few of the Puritans, what degree soever they were of, wore their luir long enough to cover their ears; and the ministers and many others cut it close round their heads, with so many little peaks, as was something ridienlous to behold. From this custom of wearing their hair, that name of 'Roundhead' luecame the scornful term given to the whole Parliament party, whose army indeed marehed out so, but as if they had been sent out only till their hair was grown. Two or three years afterward, however," she continues (the custom, it may be presumed, having declined), "any struger that had seen them would have inquired the renson of that name."-Hood's Cromwell, ch. 6, p. 98.
2504. HAIR, Uncombed. Ilarald II. [Saxon King of England.] Lerend told how one of its many rulers, IIarald of Westfold, sent his men to bring him Gytha of Hordaland, a girl he had chosen for wife, and how Gytha sent his men back again with taunts at his petty realm. The taunts went home, and Harald vowed never to clip or comb his hair till he had made all Norway his own. So every spring-tide came war and
hosting, harrying and lomrnhge, till n great fight nt Inafurstiond settled the matter, and Inarald "Ugly-IIend," ns men called him while the strife lasted, was free to shear his locks again and became liarald "Fair-IIair."-IIs'r. of ENG. PeoPLE, 冬 $7 \%$.
2505. HAIR, Use of. Spartans. They let their lair, therefore, grow from their youth, but took more particular care, when they expected an action, to have it well combed and shaning, remembering a saying of Lycurgas, that " a large head of hair made the hatudsome more gracefnl and the ugly more terrible."-Plutaben's Licenacs.
2506. HALLUCINATION, Realistic. J/artin Tuther. In October, $1521, \ldots$ he passed many a day in melancholy and depression of spirits. At such times he believed himself tormented of the Evil One. . . . [He relates: ] "It was in the yenr 15:2 that I wa. in Patmos at the Wartburg, alone in my little room, no one being permitted to come to me save two parges of honor, who bronght me food and drink. They had bronght me a bag of hazeluats, of which I ate from time to time, and which I locked it, in a chest. One evening on retiring I heard some one at the hazelnuts, cracking one after another with force against the rafters; then the noise approached my bed, but I cared little for that. After I had failen asleep) there began such a tumult in the stairway, as if threeseore barrels were being thrown down. I arose, went to the stairs, and cried ont, " Irt thou here (meaning the Evil One)? So be it !' I then commended my soul to the Lord Jesus Christ, of whom it is said . . . 'Thou hast put all things under his feet,' and retired to rest. For this is the best method to expel him (the devil)-(lespising him and ealling upon Christ. That he cannot endure." But fimally, when Sutan exceeded all bounds, as tiae legend records, Luther threw his inkstand at him, and he never returned ngrain.Rein's Lutiler, ch. 10, p. 97.

250\%. HANDS, Fortune in. Omar. Omar amnestied all the Arabs who, after the denth of Mahomet, had hesitated in their fuith. This amnesty and the report of his triumphas led thousands of Massulmans to tlock beneath his banners. Amr, clief of those insurgents, a warrior of colossal stature and an arm of iron, brought him 2000 combatants. "What pay dost thou ask ?" said Omar to lim, joking, "since thou must by thyself be worth several men." "A thousand dirhems for this," replied Amr, with his head upon his left side ; "a thousand for this," added he, striking upon the right side; "and in fine, a thousand for this," continued he, striking, upon liis heart. "Very well," said Onar, smiling, " I assign thee three thousand dirhems." Thensurveying him from the heat to the feet and admiring his gigantic height: "Praise be to God, who las created Amr !"cried the Khalif. II sent him to join the army then forming on the banks of the Euphrates to attack Persia.-Lamantine's TURKEy, p. 168.

250S. HANDS, Hundred. Vtnquished. Egaon, a famons giant of antiquity, was the son of Titan and Terra. He is descrilyed as having possessed one hundred hands. IIe was vancuished by Jupiter and loaded with chains.-An. Cx. clopedia, "EQAON."
2509. HAND-SHAKING, Weariness of. Gen eril Givent. [When abrond lie was usked if he did not tire of so much lmnd-shaking. "Yes," said he," I . . . think hand-shaking a great nuisance, uml it should be ubolished. In 1805 it was awful with me ; I thought I conld hardly survive the task. It not only makes the right arin sore, but it slocks the whole system, and mints a man from writing or attendiag to other duties. It demornlizes the entire nervous mud muscular system."-'Travela of General Gilant, p. 57.

2510 . HANGING, Forecast of. Putriots. When the members were siguing the Decharation [of Independence] Benjamin Inarison, of Virginia, an enormonsly corpulent man, looking at the slender, withered form of Elbridge Gerry, of Massachmsetts, said: "Gerry, when the hanging comes, I slanll have the arvantage ; you'll kick in the air half an hour after it is all over with me." It was about this time, too, that Franklin achieved one of his celebrated witticisms. "We must all linng together in this business," said one of the members. "Yes," said Franklin, " we must all lang together, or, most assuredly, we shall all lanir separately."-C'rClopedia of Brog., p. 349.
2511. HANGING, Publio. Semuel Johnson. He said to Sir William Neott: "The age is running nad after innovation; and nll the business of the world is to be done in a new way; men are to be hanged in anew way; Tyburn itself is not sufe from the fury of innovation." It havirg been argued that this was an improvement"No, sir,"said he, eagerly, " it is not un improvement ; they object that the old method drew together a number of spectutors. Sir, executions are intended to draw spectators. If they do not draw spectators, they don't unswer their purpose. The old method was most satisfactory to all parties: the public was gratified by a procession, the criminal was supported by it. Why is all this to be swept away $?^{\prime \prime}-$ Boswell's Jonnson, p. 488.
2512. HANGING a Remedy. Cromucell's. Terrible also was the contest of Clonmell, before which Cromwell sat down with the resolution of fighting and of conquest. Many persons were here taken, and among them the celebrated fighting Bishop of Ross, who was carried to a castle kejet by his own forces, and there lianged before the walls, in siglit of the garrison; which so discouraged them that they immediately surrendered to the Parlinment's forces. This bislop was used to say, "There was no way of curing the English but by langing them."-Hood's Cromwell, cli. 11, p. 143.
2513. HAPPINESS vs. Amusement. George Story. He sought happiness in floriculture and angling, in cards and in drinking, without suecess. Ile went to the Doncaster races, and says : "As I passed through the company, dejected and disappointed, it ocenrred to my mind, What is all this immense nultitude assembled here for ? To see a few horses gallop two or three times around the course as if the devil was in them and their riders! Certainly we are all mad, we are fit for Bedlam, if we imagine that the Almighty made us to seek happiness in such senseless amusements. I was asliamed and confounded , and determined never to be seen there any
more." [He bercame a faitiful minister.]-Stevhas' Methodmm, vol. 3, p. 246.
2514. HAPPINESS compared. Semut Johnson. I mentioned llame's notion, that all who are happe are equally happy: a little miss witha new gown at a dancing-school hall, a general at the head of a vietorious army, and an ormor, after laving made un eloquent speech in agreat assembly Jounson. "Sir, that all who are hap. py arc equally lappy, is not true. A peasant and a phiiosopher may be equally satisfice, but not equally lapy. Inapiness consists in the multlpicity of agreenble consciousness. A pensime has not eapacity for having equal huppiness with a philosopher." - Boswell's Jonnson, p. 141.
2515. HAPPINESS, Constructive. Samuel Johnson. Pound St. Paul's chureh into ntoms, and consider uny single atom ; it is, to be sure, good for nothing ; but put ull these utoms together, and you have St. Paul's C'hurch. So it is with human felicity, which is mule up of many ingredicnts, each of which may be shown to be very insignificant.-Boswelli's Jounson, p. 121 .
2516. HAPPINESS, Domestio. Rerifn of James II. [The Dake of Monmonth was bunished at the time of the coromation of James II., his rival for the throne of England.] The prospect whic'1 lay before Monmouth was not a bright one. There was no probability that he would be recalled from banishment. On the Continent his life could no longer be passed amid the splendor and festivity of a court.

He retired to Brussels, accompanied by Henrictta Wentworth. Baroness Wentworth, of Nettlestede, a damsel of high rank and ample fortune, who loved him passionately, who had sacriticed for his sake her maiden honor and the hope of a splendid alliance, who had followed him into exile, and whom he believed to he his wife in the sight of Heaven. Under the soothing influence of female friendship his lacerated mind healed fast. He seemed to have found lappiness in obscurity and repose, and to have forgotten that he had been the ornament of a splendid court and the head of a great party, that he had commanded armies, and that he had aspired to a throne.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 5, p. 496.
2517. HAPPINESS, Receipt for. Plato's. The maxim of Plato is, that the man who would be truly happy should not study to cularge his estate, but to contract his desires. For he who does not restrain lis avarice must forever be poor.-Plutarciis Sertoriús.
2518. HAPPINESS in Simplicity. Quakers. When Peter, the great Russiau reformer, attended in England a mecting of Quakers, the semiharbarous philanthropist could not but exclaim, " How happy must be a community instituted on their prineiples !" "Beautiful !" said the philosophic Frederick of Prussi:t, when a humdred years later he read the account of the government of Pennsylvanin; "it is perfect, if it can endure."-B.-
2519. HARANGUE, Incessant. Bonaparte. [When Lord Whitworth was sent as British ambassador to Bonaparte, in 1803, he asked an explanation of French aggressions, made in violation of treaty agreemeut.] Bomparte haraugued
him for two hoours, Loril Whitworth in viin try. Ing to put in a word. - Knigirr's Eng., vol. 7, ch. $24, \mathrm{p}$. 420 .
2520. HARDSHIPS, Military. Roman Legionaries. Besides their nrms, which the legionaries scarcely considered us an encumbrance, they were laden with their kitehen furniture, the instruments of fortification, and the provision of muny days. Under this weight, which would oppress the de.icary of a modern soldier, they were trained by a regular step to advane in about six hours near twenty miles. On the upparance of min encmy they threw aside their laggage, nul by ensy und rapid evolutions converterd the colimin of mareh into an order of buttle.-Ginhon's Rome, ch. 1, p. 19.
2521. HARDSHIPS, Success by. Chuturey $J_{e}$ rome. [The inventor of muchine-made Yankeo clocks.] After working awhile at the dials, he started with two others on a tour to New Jersey-they to sell the works of clocks, and he to make the cases for them. They travelled in a lumber-wagon, and currier'. their own provisions. By this time the clockmakers of Connecticut had so systematized their business that they could sell a pretty good clock that stood seven feet light for $\$ 40$. [Formerly costing ubout \$150.] Channcey Jerome worked nbout fifteen hours a day that winter at case-making. . . . He well remembers passing through New York, und seeing the crowds of people walking up and down Chatham Street stopping a man to ask him what was the matter. At New Haven-where he afterward lived in a splendid mansion-he walked about the streets eating loread and cheese, and carrying his clothes in a bundle.-Cyclopedia of Bloc., p. 212.
2522. HARMONY, Fear of. Ancients. As the writers upon physics say that if war und discord were banished the universe, the heavenly bodics would stop their course, and all generation and motion would cease, by reason of that perfect harmony, so the great Lawgiver infused a spirit of ambition and contention into the spartan constitution, as un incentive to virtue, and wished ulways to see some difference and dispute among the good and virtuous.- Plutaren's Agesilaus.
2523. Harvest, a lost. Golden. Antigonus conceived some suspicion of Mithridates from a dream. Ite thouglit he entered a large and beantiful field, und sowed it with filinge of gold. This produced a crop of the stme precious metat; but coming a little after to visit it, he found it was cut, and nothing left but the stalks. As he was in great distress abont his loss, he heard some people say that Mithridates had reaped the golden hervest, and was gone with it toward the Euxinc Sea.-Plutanci's MabcusCbasscs.
2524. HASTE, Defective. Art. It is snid that when Agathareus the painter valued himself upon the celerity and ease with which he dispatched his picces, Zeuxis replied, "If I boast, it shall be of the slowness with which I finish mine." For casc and speed in the exccution seldom give a work any lasting importance or exquisite beauty ; while, on the other hand, the time which is expended in labor is recovered and repaid in the duration of the performance. - Plutarcio's Pemicles.
2525. HASTE, Needless. Admiral Irakic. A match at bowls was being played, in which Drake and other high ollters of the theet we:e engaged, when a small urmed resed was seed rumisg before the wind into Plymouth harbor with nill suils set. IIer commander handed in haste, mad eagerly songht the phace where the English lord admiral and hiss eaptains were standing. Ilis name was Fleming; he was the master of a Scoteh privateer ; and he fold the English offeers that he had that moming seen the Spunish Armadn off the Cornish coast. At this exciting information the captains legan to hurry down to the water, and there was ashontIng for the ships' bonts; but Drake coolly checked his comrndes, and insisted that the mateh shotdd be played out. He said that there was plenty of time both to win the game and beat the Spaniurds.-Decrsive Batries, §̊ 398.
2526. HATRED, Savage. French rs. Italians Mary de Medicis disgrusted the French, in the first place, by her partiality to her countrymen, the Italians. Concini, a Florentine, $n$ high frovorite of the queen regent, was advanced to the dignity of a marshal of France-n sulficient reason for rendering the queen nod her minister odious to the nobility and to the kingdom. The Marechal d'Ancre, for such was the title he assumed, trusted too much to the favor of his mistress and to the appearance of power, which was its consequence. The nohility combined against him, and he was assassinated in a most inhumam manner in the pulace of the Louvre. The populace, in that spirit of savage cruelty which in all scenes oi disorder seems to be characteristic of that nation, are said netually to have torn his heart from his body and devoured it.-Tyteer's iIstr., Book 6, ch. 32, p. 442.
2527. HAUGHTINESS, Lordly. Sipor: [The Persian tyrant-king.] At the time when the East trembled at the mame of Sapor, he received a present not unworthy of the greatest kings-a long train of cumels, laden with the most rare and valuable merchandises. The rich offering was accompanied with an epistle, respectful, but not servile, from Odenathus, one of the noblest and most opulent senators of Palmyra. "Who is this Odemathus," said the haughty victor, and he commanded that the presents should be cast into the Euphrates, "that he thas insolently presumes to write to his lord? If he entertains a hope of mitigating his pumishment, let him fall prostrate before the foot of our throne, with his hands bound behind his lack. Should he hesitate, swift destruction shall he poured on his head, on his whole race, and on his country." [Odenathus resented the insult, und met the Persinn king in arms, and compelled his retreat beyond the Euphrates.] The voice of history, which is often little more than the organ of hatred or flattery, reproaches Supor with a proud abuse of the rights of conquest. We are told that Valerinn, in chains, but invesiod with the Imperial purple, was exposed to the multitude, a constant spectacle of fallen greatness; and that whenever the Persian monarch mounted on horseback, he placed lis foot on the neek of a Roman emperor.-Gibbox's Rome, ch. 10, p. 318.
2598. HEALTH following Disease. Cholera. [In 1832 England was visited with the cholera,
which] left a real blessing bohind it. The care of the public health trom that time berome a duty which mo ministry conld unglere, and which phaced us in a condition not only to mitigate the cvils of any pest in recurring semss hat to elevate the whole body of the preppla in habits of clemaness mad eonfort, mad to prolener the duration of life in village and in city, in the pleasmit fields and in the close factories.-KNignt's Ext., vol. 8, ch. 16, p. 293.
2529. HEALTH, Heroism without, I'illiam III. Willia.a III . . . . had a thin and weak borly.

Ite was alwnys asthmotiont, mad the dregs of the small-pox fatling upon his hungs, he hat a constant decp cough.-Kinigit's Exi., vol. 5, ch. 5, p. 65.
2530. HEALTH prized, Arabs. The custom of the sedentary Ambs in good circumstances and living in towns, was what it is at this day. They sent their sons to nurse into the familles of the nomnd Arabs living in tents. The object of this sort of ndoption wns twofold: in the first place, the child contracted amid this rural and pastoral dife a sounder health and more maseuline habits ; and secondly, the affection that grew up between the child und the nomadic family wherein he had been suckled nnd had commenced his life gave to the powerful family to whom he owed his blood mindissoluble clientage among the tribes of the country.-Lamartines Tur. KEY, p. 55.
2531. HEALTH by Travel. Wieslington Irv ing. I am too weak to take any exercise, and too low-spirited half the time to enjoy company. "Was that young Irving," nsked Judqe Kent of his brother-in-law, "who slept in the room next to me, and kept upsuchan incessant cough churing the night ?" "It was." "He is not long for this world." This lugubrious judement of the great jurist was shared by the family of Irving, who determined to send him to Europe. .. . He started on the 19th of May, 1804 . "There's n chap," said the captain, "who will go overboard before we get across." . . . lrving set out from Gravesend on the 18th of January, 1806, and reached New York after a stormy passage of sixty-four days. He had contradieted the prophecy of the ciaptain with whom he origimally sailed-ihat he would go overboard before he got across; and of Judge Kent, who declared he was not long for this workd. He returued in grood heulth, and resumed his legal studies.Stoddard's Imving, p. 17, 18, 23.
2532. HEARERS, Unappreciative. Stmuel Johtnson. His noble friend, Lord Elibank, well observed that if a great man procured an interview with Johnson, and dill not wish to see him more, it showed a mere idle curiosity, and a wretehed want of relish for extraordinary powers of mind. Mrs. Thrale justly and wittily acconnted for such conduct hy saying that Johnson's conversation was by much too strong for a person acenstomed to obsequioushess and thattery; it was mustard in " yonnuy child's mouth! Boswell's Joinson, p. 465.
2533. HEARING, Released from. Congregation. [King Jmmes II. commanded his Liberty of Conscience act to be rend by the unwilling clergy in the churches to the unwilling hearers.] One, more pleasantly than gravely, told his peo-
ple that, thongh he was ohliged ti) read 1 , they were not obliged to hear it; and he stopped till they nll went ont, and then he read it th the walls.-Kviout's Eva., vol. 4, eh. 20, p. 420 .
2634. heart, a broken. Miss Perronet. $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ gentleman so called had, by the utmost assidaity and inummerable professions of the tenderest affeetion, gatined by slow degrees luer love. The time of the marringe was fixed, the ring was bought, and the wedding-clothes were sent to her. He cane a week before the day, and continned to now the most ardent regaril ; but at a later visit, sitting down very carelessly on a chair, he dechared in the coolest manner that he had changed his purpose; that he had the m mistaken, did not love her, and comdd not marry here. He walked away leaving her dumb with grief. The sorrow which she emdnavered to conemb preyed upou her spivits. till, there or four days after, she suddenly laid down, and in four minntes died. "One of the ventricles of her henrt hurst, so she litemally dien of a broken heart."-steress Metmodrar, vol. 2 . p. 262.
2535. $\qquad$ . By IIaskingtom Irring. [A friend handed Byror a copy of the "Sketeh Book" shortly hefore his death.] He turued to the "Broken II art." "That," said he, "is one of the tincest things ever written on carth, ami I wnot te har an American rend it. But staydo you know Irving ?" I replicul that I hamd nevir seen him. "God bless him!" exelaimed Byron. "Ite is a genius; and he has something better than genins-a heart. I wish I conld see him, but I fear I never slanl. Well, read the ' Broken lleart'-yes the 'Broken Heart ' What a word!"In elosing the first paragraph, I said, "Shall I contess it? I do believe in broken hearts." "Yes," exchamed Byron, "and so do I, and so does everybody but philosophers and fools!" While I was reading one of the most touching pertions of that mournful piece. I observed that Byron wept. He turned his eyes upon me, and sain, "Yor see me weep, sir. Irving himself never wrote that story without weeping: nor can I hear it without tears. I I lave not wept much in this world, for tromble never brings tears to my eyes, lant I always have ten's for the ' Broken Heart.'" [See No. 3351.]Stoddardis Irving, p. 40.
2536. HEART, Hardened. James IT. [Trinl of Benjamin Ilewling for rebelling under the Duke of Mommouth.] Even Jeffreys was, or pretended to be, inclined to lenity. . . . Time was allowed for a reference to London. The sister of the prisoner went to Whitehall with a petition. Many courtiers wished her suceess, and Churehill [the Duke of Marlborongli], among whose numerons faults cruelty had no place, obtained admitt:ance for her. "I wish well to your suit with all my heart," he said, as they stood together in the ante-chamber; "but do not flatter yonrself with hopes. This marble"-and he haid his haml on the chimney-piece-" is not harder than the king." This predietion proved true. Benjamin Hewling died with dauntless courage, amid lamentations in which the soldiers who kept guard round the gallows could rot refrain from join-ing.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 5, p. 000.
2537. HEART, An honest. Fortress. The first of the family [of Stephen Colonna] in fame and merit was the elder Stephen, whom [the poet]

Petrareh loved and isteemad ns a hero superior to his own times, and not unworthy of ancient Rome. Pirsere tion and exile displayed to tho mations his abilities in peace and war; in hisstress he was an ohjout not of pity, hut of reverence; the nspect of danger provoked him to avow his name and country ; and whin be was asked, "Whare is now your fortress ?" he laid his hamd on his heart, and mowered, "llere." - Ghimon's lonam, ch. 69, p. 463.
2533. HEART longing for God. Armma/ra Thmbiran. [He was n] Ifindon of high family, and relebmatel for his knowledge; bal made bilgrimages of many thonsande of milos, to serek rest to his infulting mind. Ile it last mot with some mative Christians . . . mud with ('arver the missionary. [He begme toseek the trith.] when some of his disciples attempted to mary him ofl ; he aprented to the magistme at Nadras, wemring his hathen robes in the court, for the last time, thant he might be identitied as the heme of the order. Before the oflerer amb a areat multitude he hore this eherpuent testimony for Christianity. Alhuding to lis piggrimages, he said: "Fifiy yars of my life have been thas spent. I songlit all heathen books, but found nothing for the sonl. I have tatith many homdren disedples, as yom know. Idiseovered nothing in heathen books, in heathen temples, in hotuhen erremonies, to satisfy my spirit. I met with this misiomary, and he opened to my mo derstanding the way of salvation. Idetermined to abandon heathenism. By heathenism I got moncy in abomance, and honers. I was worshipped by my disciples; but my soul shrumk thack at its blatplemy against the Gul of whom I had heart.

I wish to be baptized in the mame of Jesus, and to temelo othersalso of this Suviour."-Stevers' Merthodism, vol. 3, p. 347.
2539. HEART, Obdurate, Murderer. The Earl of Ferrers, an infidel and a drimkard, . . . murdered his steward for rendering assistance to his lady, who hat been compassionately separated from him by act of Parlimment. The Honse of Lords combemmed the wretched nobleman ; he was to be executed and his body dissected. Itis brother . . . [and others, both men and women] sought to mouse him to a sense of his moral peril. Le was prayed for in the clurches; thit he remnined unmoved. He spent the evenings of his imprisonment in phaying piguct; he demanded intoxicating drinks; the night before his excention he had liamlet rend while he was in bed, and lanf on hour before le was carried to the gallows he was employed in correcting verses which he had composed in the Tower. Dressed in his wedding clothes, decked with silver embroidery, he rode to the gallows in his carriage, drawn by six horses, and accompanied by troops and a hearse. He died without penitence and apparently without fear.-Stevens' Methodisa, vol. 2, p. 20.
2554. HEAVEN, A carnal. Mahomet. It is natural enough that an Arabian prophet should dwell with rapture on the groves, the fountains, and the rivers of paradise ; but instead of inspiring the blessed inhabitants with a liberal tasto for harmony and science, conversation and friendship, he idly celebrates the pearls and diamonds, the robes of silk, palaces of marble,
dishes of gold, rich wines, artificial duluties, mumerons nttendants, and the whole train of sensual mad costly lixury which beromes Insiph to the owner even in the short pertod of this mortal life. Seventy-two houris, or black-eyed girls of resplendent benuty, blooming youth, virgin purity, and exquisite sensibility will be created for the use of the mennest believer: a moment of plensure will he prolonged to a thonsmad yars, and his faculties will be increased at hundredfold to rember him worthy of his felicily. Notwithstunding a valgar prejudice, the grates of heaven will he opern to both sexes; but Mahomaet has mot specitied the male compmions of the female elect, lest he should rither alarm the jealonsy of their former husbmats or disturb their felieity by the suspicion of the everlasting marriage.-Grinows Minomet, p. 30 .
2541. heaven, Division of. sirctendmry. The infinite variety of heaven thas arranges liself, in general, intotwo kingdoms ; specitically into thre leavens: and in particular, into innumerable societies. The two kingoloms are respectively called celestial and spiritual. The angels forming the celestan kingdom are characterized hy their exceeding love of the Lord and of goorlness; and the angels who form the spiritual kingrlom ure distinguished by their exceeding love of their neighbor and of truth. The celestial angels are immensely wiser than the spiritunl, nud their blessedness is ineffable. Specifically there are three henvens, perfectly distinet, called the first heuven, the second or middle heaven, and the third or highest heaven ; or they may be called external, internal, and inmost ; or naturad, spiritmal, and celestial. . . . The external, tirst, or natural heaven, is formed of those who, from a principle of obedience and duty, live in necordanee with the Divine will. The second, spiritual, or middle heaven, is formed of such as love truth, delight in things intellectual, and at the same time are in disinterested love to the neighbor. The inmost, third, or celestial heaven is formel of those who, full of love to the Lord, are in innocence.-White's SWedenвоня, ch. 13, p. 104.
2542. HEAVEN, Materialistic. Boszell. I remember, many years ago, when my imagination was warm, and I happened to be in melancholy mood, it distressed me to think of going into a state of being in which Shakespeare's poctry did not exist. A lady whom I then mueh admired, a very amiable woman, humored my fancy, and relieved me by saying, "The first thing you will meet in the other word will be an elegrant copy of Shakespeare's works presented to you." Dr. Johnson smiled benignantly at this, and did not appear to disapprove of the notion.-Boswels's Jonnson, p. 387.
2543. HEAVEN, Views of. Adaptution. "Grace and Peace in Christ. My dear littie Son : I rejoice to hear that thou art learning diligently and praying faithfully. Continue to do this, my son, und when I return home I will bring you some beautiful toys, representing an annual fair. I know of a delightful garden in which many children are found, dressed in golden clothing; they gather beautiful apples, pears, cherries, and plums; they also sing and leap, and are happy ; they have beautiful little horses, with golden bridles and silver saddles. There-
upon I asked the man, whose garden it is, to whom these chiddren belonged. He nuswered, "These are the chiddren that love to pray und learn, mad that are pions.' Then suid 1 . 'My dear sir, I too lave a son, mamed Johmile Lather ; could not he niso come into this garden und ent such beamifulaples and pears, and ride such little horses mud pluy whith these chiddren ?' And the man said, 'If he loves to pray and to stady, and is pious, he shall likewine go to heaven, mul with him Lippos and dose [sons of Nehuchthon and Jomas!. Aud when iney all return they shall have tifenamd thates and drmas, and all sorts of stringed iustruments: they shat also dance, and shoot with small (row-hows.' And he showed me a beautiful phet in the gareden set apary for thancine ; there I satw hanging real golden fifes and drums, mod tine silver crossbows. But it was cuite carly, so that the chit dren had not yet eaten their mean. Hence I could not watit to see them dance, and I said to the mun, 'I will hurricdly go mol write my little son Johmie all about these things, so that ho may pray diligently, study well, and be pions, und nlso cone into this garden. But he has an ame Lema, whom he must take along with him.' Then the man replied, 'Let it beso: goond write him all mbont it.' 'Therefore, my dear little son Johmic, kerp on stadying and praying. and tell Lippus and Jost that they also study and pray, mad then you will all together cone into this garden. Iferewith I commend ther to Almighty God. Grect Aunt Lema with a kiss from me. Thy dear father, Martinus Luther."-Rens's LU'THER, ch. 16, p. 149.
25.4. HEAVEN visited, Mrthomet. His dream of a noctumal journey is scrion y described as a real and corporen transaction. A mysterious animal, the Borak, conveyed him from the temple of Mecea to that of Jerusalem; with his companion Gubriel he successfully asceuded the seven heavens, and received and repaid the salutations of the patriarchs, the prophets, and the angels, in their respective mansions. Beyond the seventh heaven Mahomet alone was permitted to proceed ; he passed the veit of unity, appronehed within two bow-shots of the throne, and felt a cold that piered him to the heart when his shoulder was touched by the hand of God. After this familiar thongh important conversation he again descended to Jerusalem, remounted the Borak, returned to Mecea, and performed in the tenth part of a night the journey of many thousand yemrs.-Gibbox's Manomet, p. 26.
2545. HEAVEN, The Warriors'. Scandinarians. The wny in which the departed heroes pass their time in Valhalla, or in the padace of Odin, is described in several places of the Edda. They have every day the pleasure of nrming themiselves, marshalling themselves in military order, engaging $\geqslant \perp$ battle, and being all cut to pieces; but when the stated hour of repast arrives their bodies are reunited, and they return on horseback safe to the hall of banquet, where they feed heartily on the flesh of a boar, und drink beer out of the skulls of their enemies, till they are in a state of intoxication. Odin sits by himself at a particular table. The heroes are served by the beautiful virgins, named Valkirie, who officiate as their cup-bearers; but the pleasures of love
do not enter nt all into the joys of this extraordinary Paradise. These notions of religlous beibef among the seandiandans, arising from a native ferocity of character, had a strong effect on their mational manners and on the condinct of individuais. P'iacing their sole delight in war and in the slanghter of their enemies, they had an absolnte contempt of danger and of bodily paln.-Tytlebis Ifast., Book 5 , ch. 6.
25.16. HEEDLESSNESS, Loss by. (ioldsmith. I went to Cork and converted my horse, whieh you prize so much higher than Fiddiehack, into cash, took my passage in a ship hombi for Amerlen, and at the same time paid the eaptain for my freight and all the other expenses of my voynge. But it so happened that the wind dil not answer for three weeks; and you know, mother, that I could not command the elements. My misfortune was that, when the wind served, I happened to be with a party in the comntry, and my friend the captain never incpuired after me, lout set sail with ns mueh indifference as if I hind been on board.-Inving's Goldsmitia, ch. 3, p. 32.
2547. HELL necessary. Presidevt Andreno Jackson. [1Iere is] his famous reply to a young man who objected to the doctrine of future punishment. "I thank God," said the youth, "I have too much good sense to helieve there is such a place as hell." "Well, sir," said General Jaekson, "I thank God there is such a place." " Why, general," nsked the young man, " what do yon want with such a place of torment as heil ?" To which the general replied as quick as lightning, "To put such rascais as you in, that oppose and vility the Christian religion." The young man said no more, and soon after found it convenient to take his leave.-Cycloredia of Biog., p. 538.
2548. HELL, Temporary, Mohammedan. According as the shares of guilt or virtue shati preponderate, the sentence will be pronounced, and all, without distinetion, wili pass over the sharp and perions bridge of the nhy is; but the innocent treading in the footsteps of Mihomet will gloriously enter the gates of paradise, while the guilty wili fall into the first and midest of the seven hells. The term of expiation will vary from nine hundred to seven thousand years ; but the prophet has judiciously pronised that ail his disciples, whatever may be their sins, shail be saved by their own faith and his intercession from eternal damnation.-Gibbon's Maironet, p. 30.
2549. HELP, Fictitious. Julian the Apostate confiscated the whole property of the chureh; the money was distributed among the soldiers; the lands were added to the domain; and this act of oppression was aggravated by the most ungenerous irony. "I show myself," siys Juiian, "the true friend of the Gaiilenns. Their admirable law has promised the kingdom of heaven to the poor ; and they will advance with more diligence in the paths of virtue and salvation when they are relieved by my assistance from the load of temporal possessions."-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 23 , p. 454.
2550. HELPERS, Dependence on. "Auxiliaries." The safety and honor of the empire was principally intrusted to the legions, but the pol-
icy of Rome condencended to adopt every usefill instrument of war. Considerable ievies were reguiariy made among the poovinchals, who had not yot deserved the homorable distinction of Romans. Many dependent princes and commmities, dispersed romme the frontiers, were permitted for a while to hohd their freedom and security by the lemure of military, service. Even select troops of hostile barlarimas were fre andy compelled or permaded to comame their dangerons valor in remote almates, and for the benctit of the state. Althese were incluated mader the renernl mame of maxiliaries: ami howsorver they might vary urcordiner to the diflerence of times and circumstares, their monbers were seddom much inferion to thase of the legions themselves, Ghmosis Rome, ch. 1, i) 17.
2551. HERITAGE of Disposition. Frolerick $I I$. Frederick, it is true, by mo memes relinguished his hereditnry privilege of kicking nnd cmigelhing. Ifis practice, however, as to that matter differed in some important respects from his father's. To Frederick William the mere circhnstance that any persons whaterer, men, women, or children, Prussians or forcigners, were within rench of his toes and of his cane, appeared to be a sufticient renson for proceeding to belabor them. Frederick refuired provogition as well as vicinity; nor was he ever known to intlict this paternal species of correction on any but his horn subjects.-Macallay's Finedehick the Gheat, 1 ). 25.
2552. HEREDITY, Failure of. Eirthquake of Lisbon. It was this catastrophe which was the means of calling into exercise the latent benevolenee of John ITownrd, who is now styled in nll lands and tongues "the philanthropist." The father of this benevolent being was noted for his penuriousness.-Crcloredia of Biog., p. 31 .
2553. HERESY fined. Domutists. [During the persecution of the Donatists by the Catholies, a] regular scale of fines, from ten to two hundred pounds of silver, was curiousily ascertained, aceording to the distinctions of rink and fortune, to punish the crime of assisting at a schismatic conventicle; and if the fine had been levied five times, without subduing the obstinacy of the offender, his future pmishment was referred to the discretion of the Imperial court. By these severities, which obtnined the warmest approhation of St. Augustin, great numbers of Donatistswere reconciled to the Catholie Chures; but the fanaties, who still persevered in their opposition, were provoked to madness and despair, the distracted country was filled with tumult and bloodshed; the armed troops of Circumeeliions alternately pointed their rage against themselves, or agninst their adversaries; and the calendar of martyrs received on both sides a considerable augmentation.-G1bbon's Rome, ch. 33, p. 373.
2554. HERESY hunting. Roger Williams. The banishment of Roger Williams, instead of bringing peace, brought strife and dissension to the people of Massachusetts. The ministers were stern and exacting. Every shade of popuJar belief was closely scrutinized; the slightest departure from orthodox doctrines was met with the charge of heresy, and to be a heretic
was to herome an obtomst. Sill. the advocutes of free oppinion multipliod. Tle cloreve not with. standing their grent intherere mong the people. felt lanerure. Redigions debates breme the order of the day. Exery sormon had to puss the or. dead of revir.w mad criticism. - Ranontien L'. S., ch. 13, p. 123.
2555. HERESY, Madness at. Jhilip $I t$. Philip returned in trimuph to Spaln, where his arelve mind, now at ease from foreign listurlssucers, began to be dispuieterl on the seore of religion, mal he lad down a thed resolution to ex tirpate exery sure of heresy from his dominlons. The Inanisition was lavested with all the plenitule of the powers of persecoutem. It is womberful bow marh the spirit of this tyrmet coinc ideal with that of his consort, Mary of Eareland: maly Mary burat the Protestants nt once, and Philij prepurel them for that ceremony by rack and tortures. The King of Span, hearinge that there weresome hereties ina valley of l'iedmont. I wrimering on the Milanese, sent orders to the Governor of Milan to despatel a fow troops that way, and concluded his order in two remark:able words-" "fhorrud toless"-hung them all. Beine informed that the same opiniens were contertained by seme of the indabithats of Culatria, he ordered one half to be hanged and the other burmed; the conserfuences of these cruelties were wind he did not foresse- the loss of "third part of his dominions. - Treteeres Histr, biook 6, rh, 26, p. 362.
2.5.56. HERESY, Suppression of. By Latr. FWilliam III. whtainel the passage of an act of Parliament] by which it was provided that if any person who hid been edneated in the Christian religion, or had made profession of the same, should by writing, prowhing, or teaching deny the Loly Trinity, or deny the C'hristimn religion to be trie, or the IIoly seriptures to be of divine authority, he should for the first offence be disqualiticd for any ofllee : for the second, be rendered incapable of bringing any action, of purchasing lands, or of being guardian, executor, or legatee. Ite was, moreover, to be subject to three years' imprisonment. With the exception of the part relating to the denial of the Holy Trinity." the law still remains unrepeated or ummoditied. "-Kvigit's Evg., vol. $\tilde{5}$, ch. 13.
2557. HERETICS terrified, C'ruclty. [In 1166 about thirty German men and women had settled at Gxford, whose lives were perfectly blamelews: and their opinions, whatever they might he, were not very intractive, for they had obtained only one proselyte, a woman of humble station. [They were ln ught bef.ne the Syood.] They answered perversely and erroneously eoncernine the sacriments. $\qquad$ This was the first cbullition of heresy in England since the differences of the days of Augnstin. An example was to be made; and the wretched exiles were branded, whipped, and turned out maked and bleeding into the fields, in the depths of winter. None dared to succor them, none to pity, and they all miserably perished.--Knigut's Eva., vol. 1, ch. 20.
2555. HERETICS, Vengeanoe against. Corpre. [In 15.56 the commissioners of Cardinal Pole] not only burnt all the English Bibles and other heretical books, but went through the farce of making a process against the body of Peter

Martyr's wife, who had been buried hane of the charehes. They could thal no withesser who lad heard her ilter any lieresies, for she conld *pak no Englists. Sonudar the direethon of the cardimal they transferred her borly to a dung. hill upon the plea that she had bero 15 mun, mat ham died ex'ommoniented. A serene equally dis. gusting was perpetrated by Pole's commissioncrest Chmbridge. They lath the churehes of St. Mary's mal Sit. Nichumpls muder finterdiet, beranse the bodles of the grem reformers, Buecrand Fagins, were buried in them. The demd wero then cited to apporr ; hat not amawering to the summons, they were juiged to be obstimite her. eties, and their horlies were to be taken out of their graves and delivered to the secolur power. On the tith of February these hodies were publicIy burnt, according tio the ancicut cerchonies, which Rome had fomed so dferetme in the cose of Wyclife.-Kinuar's Enti., vol. 3, ch. 7, p. 160 .
2559. HERMIT, Mysterious. At Fitgara Fitlls. Ilis ussumed mame was Ahbot. Ite ocerupied as hint on Goat Iskad. ILismporarance and necomplishamens indiented that he had once been favored by fortune, hat he would never give any clew to his past history. He whs wont to write in English, Spmish, Italim, and Latin, and to destroy the eompositions ass soon as made. The ishand beame too murh frequented for him, and he removed to the mandund. It was his habit to bathe thre times a dhy in the river; one moruing in the yen 18:35 the ferryman saw Ahot's elothes lying on the lmak, bint no trace of their owner. He never ifterward mode his uppenmace, and no doubt was drowned.-Arpleton's Cycloredia, "Abhot."
2560. HERO, Patriotio. William Wralluce. In this state of miversal despondency arose William Wallace, a man who deserves to be mumbered among the heroes of antiquity With no advnntages of birth or fortune, conscious of his persomil merits alone, with an invincible spirit, a courage equal to the greatest attempts, aud every requisite quality of a consummate genemal, he midertook to retrieve the honor and the liberties of his country. $A$ fow patriots joined him in that glorious attempt, and his confessed superiority of merit bestowed on him the rank of their clief and leader. Taking advantage of an expedition of the English monarch into Flauders, while the government of Scotland had been intrusted to an imperious viceroy, Wallace, with his associates, began hostilities by an assanlt upon some of the strongest casthes which contained English gurrisons. Of these they made themselves masters by force or by surprise.-TyTlefis IIIst., Book 6, ch. 12, p. 191.
2561. HERO, Unsurpassed. Miley Molnc. [De facto king of Fer mad Morocco.] This Muley Molne whs a prince who, in some circumstances of character, was equal to the greatest heroes of ancient Greece or Rome. There does not exist in history a nobler insthnce of intrepldity or greatness of soul than what this man exhibited in his dying moments, in that remarkable engagement. Moluc was in full possession of the empire of Moroceo at the time when his dominions were invaded by Don Sebastian ; but he was fast consuming with a distemper which
he knew to be incurnble. He prepared, however, for the reception of an formilable an enemy. Ite wis inded reduced to such wenkness of hody, that on the day when the last derisive battle was to be fought le did wot expect to live so long as to know the fate of the engugemant. He phamed himself the order of batle. nud belag enrted on in litter throngh the ranks, andenvored, by his volece mad grestare, to milante his troops to the utmost exerilons of cournge. Conselons that the fate of his fimily and of his kingrlom deprended upon the lasue of that day, he gave orders to his prinelpal ollecers, that if he diod during the engagement, they shond concend his denth from the army, and that they should from time to thone ride nip to the litter in which he was entried, muder pretence of readiving orders from him as usual. When the battle had continued for some time, Muley Molue perceived with great anguish of mind that his troops in one quarter began to give way. He was then near his hast agonles; but collecting what remadned of strength mad life, he theew homself out of the litter, rallied his nrmy, and again led them on to the charge. Quite exhmasted, he fell down on the fledr, and being carried lmek to his litter he latid his finger on his mouth to enjoin secrecy to his offleers who stood around him, nad expired a few moments after in that fasture. [The Moors were victorious.]-Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 26, p. 368.
2562. HEROES, Dead. Turks. In their publle perils the Turks make invocation to the name of Solyman. He appears sometimes in battle athwart the smoke of the camon, mounted on a white steed and surrounded by divinttied heroes. [Solymma was marvellously successful in the conquest of Europen cities.]-Lamartine's Tubkey, p. 282.
2563. HEROES for Freedom. Toussuint L'Ouverture. [Toussaint L'Ouverture, n colored man, had the military genius nud the political sagacity to establisli the civil and military dominion of free negroes in the Island of St. Domingo ; he became the undisputed head of the government. Was compuered and taken to France by order of Bonaparte.]-Kinient's Exg., vol. 7, ch. 24, p. 418.
2564. HEROISM, Admirable. Lafayette. The young and high-spirited Marquess de Lafayette. afterward so celebrated in the Revolition, cquipped a ship at his own expense, and proceeded to join the army of the American patriots under Gencral Washington.-Students' France, ch. 24, 冬 20.
2565. - Prince Condé. [In 1569, on] the 13th of March, Coligny [one of the Protestant leaders], with the rear guard only of his army, was surprised by the Duke of Anjou near Jarnac, on the Charente. Condé, summoned to the rescue, galloped to the scene of action with 300 cavalry, but found the admira's troops already overpowered and in disorder. The gallant prince, theigh he had been wounded in the arm the evening lefore, instantly headed an impetuous charge, and at the moment of engageing received a kick from a vicious horse, which fractured one of his leg. "Nobles of France !" he exclaimed, " behold in what a condition Louis of Bourbon goes to battle for Christ and his country!" His horse was soon killed under
him, und the prince foll helphese in the midat of the ememy. A dexpernte cmatliet took phace aromad his boly, but his detembers were borme down by mumbers and slalh nlmost to aman.


 commander of the urmy of Fruncis I, ngatinst the Milanese wis defented, nod in a combat on the Sespia [he] received asevere wotud, whichampelled him to resign the commmand to the ('hevalier lhyyarl mad tho Count de St. Pol. A desprente struggle followed, In the course of which the noble Bayard, linving resisted for some time the whole strength of the enemy, and thas socured the retrent of the Frend army, was mor. tally womaded ly it musket-shot in the folns. Ho chaved himself to be placed at the foot of a tree. with hils face still turned toward the enemy, und In this pasition calmly prepared himself for death. The Constuble bourbon rode up soon afterward, in hot pursuit of his flying comarymen, mad addressed the expiring hero ln words of respectful symputhy. "I 1 mm no oljeect of compassion," returned Buyurd; "I die as becomes a soldier and a man of honor; it is yourself who are to be pitied-you who have the misfortune to be fighting agninst your king, your country, unl your ouhh."-S'tudents' Finance.
2567. HEROISM, Persistent. Mohammedan. The Mohammednus were invading, with Bern) soldiers, the territory of Palestine, that extemes to the enstwurd of the Jordan. The holy banner was intrusted to Zeid. . . . Zeld fell, like a soldier, in the foremost ranks; the death of Janfar was heroic and memorahle: he lost his right hand; he shifted the stamdard to his left; the left was severed from his boily; he embraced the standard with his bleeding stumps, till he was transfixed to the ground with fifty honorable wounds.-Gimbon's Rome, ch. 50, p. 141.
2568. HEROISM in Suftering. Loved Velson. [Nelson was womaded in the batte of the Nile, und was carried below to the eock-pit.] The effusion of blood being very great, the wombl wis held to be dangerous, if not mortal. The surgeons left their wounded to bestow their cure upon the first man of the flect. "No," suid Nelson, "I will take my turn with my hrave fellows."-Knight's Enci., vol. 7, ch. 20, p. 356.
2569. HEROISM, Tarnished. Fenedict Arnold. In the midst of the general gloom the eountry was shocked by the rumor that Benediet Arnold had turned truitor. And the news, though hardly creditable, was truc. The brave, rash man, who on behalf of the patriot cause had suffered untold hardships and shed his hood on more fields than one, lad bloted the record of his heroism with a deed of treason. [He was promoted to major-generalship for gallant behavior. Marrying an extravagant wife, he] entered upon a career of lixury and extravagance which soon overwhemed him with debt and bunkruptey. In order to keep up his magniticence he liegan a system of frauls on the commissary depmrtment of the army. His bearing toward the citizens was that of a military despot; the people gronned under his tyramy, and charges were preferred against him liy Congress.

By a court-martial on two charges, and by order of the court was
mildly reprimanated by Washington. Irofesstag mosomaded patiotism, [ha- butraved the fortress int Wiss Point to Major Anme for Britwh gold, and theil to the conemies of his comentry.] - Rinpirits E. S., ch. 43, p. 342.
2570. HEROISM, Unfaltering. C'iptain Jitmes Laervare. He readvad a chatlenges from Captaln Broke, of the British Frigute Shamon, to come ont of [Boston lurbor] and thpht. Law.
 hils cegulpments were buromplete und hls errw ill-ussorted, slek, ind half matinoins. But he wis young, the favorlte of the maton: tred with apphanse [over hils recent suctecsses ], he went unhestatingly to mert hls foe. . . . The datle was ohstimate, brief, Ireadful. In a short time every otherer who could direct the movements of the ('hesmprake was elther killed or wombded. The brawe young lawrence wis struck with a musket-Imil, and fell dying on the hloosly deck. As they hore himdown the hatechway lie gave in ferdele voice his last herole order - ever after the moto of the Amertem sailor -"Inate give up the ahip!" The British were already leaping on the deek, nul the thar of Enghand was holsted over the shattered vessel. -Rimpatios U. S., ch. 50, p. 406.
25571. HETERODOXY, Evidence of, Ihutius. [The par riareh of Constantinople] assumed the title of (benmenical or Genemal Patriareh, and accused all the western hishops of heresy, not only for adhering to the Roman pontiff, but for varions heterodox articles of doctrine mad unchristhan practices, such, for exumple, as using unleavened bremb in the sucrument, cuting cheese and egges in Lent, shaving their benrils, mud lastly, that they prohibited priests to murry, and separated from their wives such married men as chose to go into orders. The hast of these articles, he alleged, gave rise to the most semnchalous immoralities.-Tytlen's Hist., Book 6, ch. 6, p. 9 .
2578. HISTORY, Divisions of. Ancieut and Moder'n. A remarkable revolution now awaited the empire, which, from a slender beginning, effected a surprising change on the grent theatre of hummn affuirs. This was the rise of Mahomet and his religion. But here we fix the termination of ancient listory, and the commencement of the modern. Previous, however, to our entering upon this second and most important part of our work, we shall consider, with some attention, the manners, genias, lans, and policy of those Gothie nutions who subverted the Roman empire in the West, and, establishing themselves in every quarter of Europe, are justly considered, at this day, as the parent stock of most of the modern European mutions. [A.D. 5 \%io.]-Tyrler's Hist., Book 5, ch. 6, p. 26.
2573. HISTORY, Fictions of. Of ancient Britain. [From history of his times, hy Laonicus Chaleondyles,] the most singular circumstance of their manners is their disregard of conjugal honor and female chastity. In their mutual visits, as the first act of hospitality, the guest is welcomed in the embraces of their wives and daughters; among friends they are lent and borrowed without shame; nor are the ishnders offended at this strange commerce and its inevitable consequences. Informed as we nre of the customs of Old England, and assured of the
virtace of our mothers, we may smillent the eredulliy, or resent the lajustion, of the Greek, whos must have confommed a modest malute with a
 the may temelo mimpromat leswon: to illstrist. the necomints of forelgu nud remote mathons, nud to suspend our lucllef of every tule lint derdates from the laws of miture mid the rimmeter of

257.4. -- Ibocuhontios. In shors, of the events which orrurred In Virginin durlag the tirst ten years of the colong's sxistence, we have swen distinct sourees of Information, wll but one of which are the produclons of ment whas had lived in the colony; but in none of them is there an intimution that l'ocuhontus snverd the life of Cuptain Nmblh. Two of these murratlves romain several particulars of the life and thenth of this Indinn girl, mad the nutiors of them hand In strong inturest incexilting her reputailon.
 nad apponch the true Poculamins, the dampy, dingy little notuaw whom John Rolfe murried, and the comed sunt to lingland to ndvertise forlorn Virginia!-Cychombeda of Brogharns, 1. thite.
2575. - - Sir Inate Nerton. The story of his dog linmond throwing down a lighted camdle among hi4 papers, by which the labors of years ware consmined, and of Newton's cabmly snying, "O Diamond, Dhanond thout fitile knowest the mischief thou hust done," is not truc. The cande was left by his own carelessness in such in position that fit set fire to the pm. pers without the intervention of $a \log -a m$ mi. mal he never kept. Nor did he contemplate his loss with the slightest appronch to philosophic culmness. On the contmry, it nlmost drove lifm out of his senses, and It was a month before he had regained his tranquillity. The story also of his using his wife's finger, in a fit of nlisence of mind, to press down the tolaceo in his pipe, is liable to two slight objections: 1 , he never had a wife ; 2, he never smoked. Beling once usked why he never smoked or took sniff, he naswered, "I will not make to myself any ne-cessities."-Panton's Newton, p. 93.
2576. HISTORY, Influence of. Nicola Rienzi. The study of history and eloquence, the writings of Cicero, Seneca, Livy, Cessar, and Valerius Maximus elevated above his equals and contemporaries the genius of the young plebeian; he perused with indefatigable diligence the mannscripts and marbles of antiquity ; loved to dispense his knowledge in fumiliur language ; and was often provoked to exclaim, "Where are now these Romans? their virtue, their justice, their power? why was I not born in those happy times?" [He became the deliverer of Rome.]Gibuon's Rome, ch. 69, p. 447.
2577. HISTORY misinterpreted. Cromucell's. We cumot rendily find the instunce of another personage in history whose acts and memory have been the subjects of such conflicting theories as those of Cromwell. The unphilosophical and paradoxical verdict of Hume, the historian of England, that he was a fanntical hypocrite, may now be dismissed; we suppose thit by all parties it is dismissed, with the contempt to which it is only entitled, to the limbo to which it properly belougs, with many other of the
 history. Hnmers eharacter as min historiam has
 Brodle, whane upon ity virady has berin entirely destroyed; mind even the (anerterty Revicon many yenes simes diathetly slowed in low many instanior has produdies have permitted him to distort evidemer, and even to gurble diexments. - llomis C'lomwbit., ch. 1, 1. 15.

257*. HISTORY, Miataken of. C'romerll. The name of Cromwell up to llo presem pertad has bren indatitad with ambition, arafthess, usurpation, forocity, mat tyrmny; we think that his true character is that of a famatic. History is llke the sibyl, and only revenls her sererets to time, leaf by lear. Hitherto she has not exhibited the reat mature and composition of this haman enig. man. He has been thought a profommi pelitionn: he was only an cminent sechurim. Par-sighted
 gard, Bussuct, and Volmire, have all been mistukill in ('romwell. The finit was not theirs, but belonged to the epord in which they wrote. Authentie dormments had mot then seren the light, and the portalt of Cromwell had only lreen puinted by his chemics. -Lamar'ine's ChomWELA., p. I.
2579. HISTORY overlooked, sinutor Y'ules of F'lorith. [He withdrew from the sematre when his state sereded, and wad in purting:] "The state of Florida . . . had decided to recall the powers she had delegated to the Federal Govermment, and to nswme the fill exercise of her sovereign rights as an independent . . . commonity." At what particular period in the history of the Amerdean conthent Florida had enjoyed " sovereign rights," by what process she had ever " delegated powers to the Federal Goverument," or it ivhat time she had ever been an "Independent . . . community." Mr. Yulee evidently preferred not to inform the spmate. [Florida was not one of the original Stutes.]-[Blane's Twenty Yearis, ch. 11, p. 244.
2580. HISTORY, Partiality of. Thomas Crom. vell. The history of this great revolution, for it is nothing less, is the history of a single man. In the whole line of English statesmen there is no one of whom we would willingly know so much. no one of whom we renlly know so little, as of Thomas Cromwell. When he meets us in IIenry's service he hai already passed middle life ; and during his earlier years it is hardly possible to do more than disentangle $n$ few frugmentary facts from the mass of fable which gather round them.-Hist. of Eno. People, S 5 ñ6.
2581. HISTORY, Providence In. Battle. The French were defeated at Turin, nond the whole country was abmaloned to the emperor; while in the menn time his son, the nrehduke, was proclaimed at Matrid ; and Philip V., on the point of losing his kingelom, had thoughts of evacunting Spain altogether, and establishing his dominion in America. This desperate resolution, how ver, was changed upon the victory of AImanza, where the Dlice of Berwiek, the natural son of James II., defeated the imperialists with their allies, and restored the spirits of the desponding monarch.-Tytlel's Hist., Book 6, ch. 34, p. 466.
2582. HISTORY, Rewritten. Oliver Cromwell. The evident contradictions of the historians of
his own thed other conatries who hat inveriably "ahibited him ins a fantuslle tyrme mai a melli. dramatic hyperrite, induced Mr. C'arlyk todhank.
 pone ina there might be fomini nother ('romwerls,
 ed hy that instinet of truth and fogie in which is comprised the gemis of crudite divenvery, Mr. ('arlylh, himself possersuing the mpirlt of a seretiary, mind delighting in an indeprodent rontrac, inndortook to memred oni and exmmbe all the corresponidence buriod in the dephlis of publie or private arehives, and in which, at the different dates of his immestic, militury, and politionl llfe, Cromwell, wheme thinking that be should thas paint hinself, hus in fuct done so for the sturly of posterity. Suppled with these trasures of trult and revolation, Mr. ('mriyle shat himself ily for some yemrs in the solitule of the comutry, that nothing might distruct his thonghts from his work. Then having collected, cinswid, sumdicol. commented on, mad romrunged these volumi. mons lelters of his berob, and having resisedtuted. us if from the tomb, the spirit of the man mai the nge, be rommitted to Europe this hitherto unpulishad correxpondence, shying, with more renson than dena dueques Ronssenni, "Recedre, and reme: brhohd the trac Cromwell !"-Lasmatine's Chosmbid, p. 1.

25*B. HISTORY, Romance of, Derisire Loves. Arleth's pretty fert i winking in the lironk mate her the moiner of Willinm the Comporer. Had she mot thos faseinated Duke kohert, the Lils. eral of Nomandy, Harold would not hase fallen at Iastings, no Xuglo-Norman dymasty could lanve arisen, no British empire. The retlection is sir Francis Palgrave's : and it is emphatically true. If any one should write a history of "Decisive loves that have materinlly intluenced the Iramn of the world lin all its subseguent scenes," the daughter of the tanuer of Falnise wouli deserve a conspienous phace in his puges.-Decisive Battles, si 273.
258.4. HIsTORY, Slandered by, Christians. " Nero," shys Theitus, "exposed to nceusition and tortured with the most exquisite penalties a set of men detested for their enormities, whom the common people called 'Christinns.' Christus, the fom the reign of Tiberins by the Procurator Pontius Pilate, and the deadly superstition, suppressed for a time, began to burst out once more, not only throughout Judea, where the evil han its 1 ot, but even in the eity, whither from every quarter all things horrible or shmmeful are drifted, and find their rotaries." The lordly disdain which prevented Tucitus from making uny inquiry into the real views and character of the Christians is shown by the fact that he catches up the most baseless allegntions agninst them. He talks of their doctrines as savage and shameful, when they breathed the very spirit of pence and purity. He charges them with being animated by a hatred of their kind, when their central tenct was an miversal charity. The masses, he says, ealled them "Christians;" and while he almost apologizes for stanining his page with so vulgar an appellation, he merely mentions, in passing, that, though innocent of the charge of being turbulent incendiaries, on which they were tortured to death, they were yet a set of

 Hish'н lishi,y ISive, (fi, is, j), ill.

 British Masemin conslate. I han lohi, of four lollo volinges. 'The more contalogite! Wo lave fathis rity several collecetors of Nhakespertan llerature. ame of whom las ent together a whole ram full
 volumes, all of whali rolate, ln somo way, to Stukesperse. Nevortheloses, the substance of what we rinlly know of the mun and his life can be stated in one of lluse sloort attleles. - C'yctores:-

'SNA. HOAXES, success by, Wrishingtom Troing. [Irvhig's limmorous natire, "T'lue Clty of Ne, York." Astupembous honax, It was lanmeloed whth H.serioss of small homaxes, the flist of
 25, 1800 , in the shape of a paragraph nurruting the disuppenture from his lochring of a small, elderly gentlomun, by the mume of Knlekerbocker, Ife was stated to be dressed in an old black cont nud a cocked lat, and It was Intimated that there were some rasasoms for belleving that he was not in his right mind. Grent ansiety was fell, mud muy Information conereming hlim woulid lae thankfully received at the Columblan Hotel, Mullerery Stred, or at the otllee of the puper. 'This freder was followed in a week or two by a comnambeation from " A Trisvellere" who professed to havencen lim.

Tendays later (Novem-
 Independent Cobmabinn Itoted, inserted a cord in the smme papar, in which :a derclarod that there had bren fomme in the room of the missing man, Mr. Dedrleh Kinickerbocker, v curions hinel of a rrittro bosk, in his own lammerlting ; und he wishad the colitor to notify him, if he was alive, that if he did not return und pay off his bill for bourd he would have to dispose of his book to satisfy him for the same. The bait took.

The "Mistory of New York," which wats published in this eity on the 6th of Deecember, 1809, Wan a nacress in bacore ways lhan one. Its whine and satire amosed the lovers; of wit and bamor, and its irreverence toward the carly Dutch settlers of the state amoned and angercil their desecudiants. Between these two chasses of rembers it was mash talked about amd hargely circulated. -STODD.ARD's Invind, p. 28.
2587. HOBBYIST ridiouled. Colımbus. Dur. ing all this time he was exposed to continual scoffs and indignities, being ridienled by the light and lgnormit as a mere drenmer, and stigmatized by the illiberal ns an ulventurer. The very chililren, it is said, pointed to their foreheads ins he passed, being tumght lo regard him as a kind of madmun. The summer of 1490 passed away, but still Colmmbins was kept in tantalizing uad tormenting suspense. - Inving's Conumien, Book 2, elı. 4 .
2584. HOLINESS, Flotitious, Mhemet. Such were the calm und rational precepts of the legrislator; but in his private conduct Mahomet indalged in the appetites of a man, and abused the claims of a prophet. A special revelation dispensed him from the laws which he hat imposed on his nution; the femule sex withont reserve was abandoned to his desires; and this singular
prowentive axdtend the anve rather than thes manulin, the vemerntion ruther thon the envy of
 $510,18,1411$.
2589. HOLY spirit profensed. V/ıhommt. Tha picty of Mosem anil of ('hrist rejoleced in tho ns.

 I'araelota or Iloly (dhost Wias preflegured fin the
 lomot, the gremtest mad the last of the ngmatles of God.-Gimbon's llomit, ch, 50, p. 106.
2500. HOMAGE, Diggusting, ./hmos //. [di-
 of athelitious bis fopric $\{$ Ada, wenring the robes of his mew ofllor, jolned the rirele in the queren's приrtments. Junes foll on his knees la lio pres. enco of the whole contri, tand implored n blessing. In white of the resimhtas fimposed by ctiquetlo, the intombliment amb dinghat of the bestamers conld not be concombed. It wins long, fadede slace an English soverolgn land kincle to morth man, - Macal'i,ay'н ENG., (li, 8, p. 249.
2581. HOMAGE unsurpassed. Si,muel fohmann. IIIn resperet for the: hlerarelyy, and particularly the allgntariow ol the chareh, has beren move than once exhilhited ln the eorme of this work. Mr. Sewaril saw him presented to the Arehbshop of lork, and dempibed his bow to an arehbishop as sucha 4 stadied elaboration ol homago, such nn extraslon of llmb, such allexion of loriy, us latve sedion or ever been edulled. - Boswedais JOINMON, 1. 401.
2502. HOME beautified. Sir Witter Sontt'sfirst. If in first country loome was the cottuge ut lassswade, on the Eisk, ubont six miles from Edinburgh, whlils he took in $1298, n$ fow months after his marringer, and retained till isill. It wasajpretty lithe rottare, in the In:utitlation of which scott folt orent pride, and whero he exereised himself In the small beginningsof those finters for attering and planting which grew so mpidly upon him, and it hast enticed hlan futo casile-builiding and trees-culture on $n$ clangerous, not lo say ruhions, scole. One of Scott's intimato frients. . . . Nr. Morriti, walked . . With Scott fori yentsafter ho had left it, and was taken out of his way to seo it. "I lave beren hriuring you," he said," where there is little enought to be seren, only that Seoteh cotto: ; lut though not worth looking at, I conum at pass it. It was our tirst conntry house wisu sewly married, amd many a contrivane it lud formke it comiortable. I mude a diningtable for it with my own latinds. Look at theso two misemble willow trees on cither side the gate into the enclosure ; they are tied together at tho toj to be an arch, iml a cross male of two sticks over them is not yet deenyed. To be sure, it is not much of a lion to show a stranger, but I wanted to see it ugain myself, for I assure yon thut ufter I had constrictud it, mammat (Mrs. Seott) and I both of us thonght it so fine wo turned out to see it by moonlight, and walked buckward from it to the cottage-door, in admiration of our own magniticence and its pictarespue effect."-HUTTON's LIFE OF SCOTT, Ch. 7.
2593. HOME, Common. Romatn. The houses of private citizens, nud even those of the higher clnsses, were of a very modernte size during tho times of the republic. The Romans appear to
 of thoir balldinge consisted of visilbules amid
 wher, mal natally of whe thons. The different
 the gallery or pertion. 'I'heseaprothemes, caropt the trimlininn or tall, where they sut nt mande,
 spluare whalow ment the cellhge. The furniture of the horme mat lte alecorntons wrore simplo, the walla armanemed with fresco pminlag lo a light
 n girden behliad for the cultivition of veredabhes, and a fow trees to yldel at refremhing shande.
 1. 4.5.
2501. H0ME denerted. Laminurs, The voof.
 who wished to thad a gent lemm eommonly inked, not whether hollved la Fhet Sireet or Chanery
 the Raluinow. [Rejgn of Charles 1I.]-Nacau 1, AY's Eiva., ch, i, p. 3中,
2505. HOME, A palatial, Rimuth. Afterilliner the youth repnimed to the C'monges Mar. thas, and apont the lanars till sanset in in variety of sports amatathetie axeremess. The ehater elases retired for m hour to repose, and then pusseal the nfturnom in thelr portheos or gatherles, which, in the house of every man of rank, formad a consplenons purt of the bulliting. Many of these were open to the air, supported on pillare of stone or marble, maler which they enjoyed the exprofe of walking, and sometimes of behge enrmed in their litters. Other gatlerhas were sheltered from the nir and lighted by windows of a transparent tale or lapis spue ularis. which supphed theplace of ghass. These covered gullerhas were ormanented in the richent mamer and with the most expensive decorations-gilded roofs, paintinger on the walls, mad stathes in the niches-mad ndjointag to them were their libraries, which, in the latter days of the republie, became an artiele of arent expense, and on the furnishing of which the higher clanses expended much tante,-TYTHER's MIsT., Book 4, ch. 4.
2506. HOME, A shaded. Puritrn's. Cromwedl's. . hommehold was not so muphensunt for the imagimation to linger nomas some may think, The life of the P'uritun home revents the Churel life of the perion; ; even the nir wow laden with mysticiom-a thonting mysticism pervalded almonst the whole theology of ithe time : "mystic mun (an) hever be a very mery man. The recrentions of the Puritan hones were rechered to the murrowest compuss compatble with goond sense and gool tavte. Whkes wore abolished, May-johes palled down, and cocktights and bearlmitings bromelat to an emb. Neantime the Puritan wist not de titute of recreation: there were nice tlower gardens for the lalies and brave tied sports for the gentlemen; but the daily life of the Puritan was bronght within a compass which, while it did not prohilit the joke and the merry langht. most, we fancy, have often and usally shaded down life to a sternness and habsitual severity very much in larmony, it may be, with the serionsness of the times, but not rethecting that cheerfulness which $n$ wiser and wider view of God and truth and nature would create and permit. - Hood's Cromwell, ch. 15, p. 196.
25697. HOME, Thoughtful of. Jhrohirm Lin.
 Provilat be the lepulblem (onvention at
 compuny, whe was prese'it, weote om a merap of paner. . Nr: Lheoln: Vom are momhate don the
 Mr. Lhacoln. Ho lowiked at it la sildemer, anhat the shomen of thase aromad hime: then rlashe mad puttiog lt in his purket, he wate, iquetly, "There In a little woman dowit to our homse who womlas Hke to hemr that-l'll go down and tell her."Ravmons's lancolin, (th, il, p. 10.4.
2509. HOME LIFE, Bavagen'. dmericin Inf. inns. The suviges are prond of halomess, At homes they do lithle but arose thedr arme mad
 ardluig all thedr possansions on the resialt; or matt in comedt, or siug mas cat, or play niad slerp. The greatest toils of the men were to
 ure a lant out of a tree by mans of thre mind a stome butchet, to repmir their cublins, th get ready lastrumente of whe or the chase, mat to adorn their persons. Womm is the hatorer. woman luars the bordens of life. The ferel that Is ruised from the carth ls the fruit of her Indastry. With mo hastrument but a woralen mattock or in shomblerblate of the biflulo sha plants the maize, the bemes, and the pmoning vines. She Irives the hadkirils from the corntield, breaks the weedes, und. . . gathers the harvont. She
 and prepares for whiter the store of wild fruits: whe hings home the game which her hashand lans killed; she bears the wood and draws the water mat spremls the repost. . . The Ind han's wife was his slave, and the mamber of his slaves whe the eriterion of his weath.-BAschorts U. s., vol. 3, ch. 22.
2300. HOMES, Fllthy, Éngltme, 1500. [Erasmus, the Dutch writer, deseribes the homes of the Ehglisha as he suw them.] The English so constructed their rooms ats to minit no thorough dratt.

The thoors are mostly of clay and strewed with rushes. Fresh rushes are periodscully ladd over them, but the old omes remain for in foumdation for perhaps twenty years together. [The abominations which krasmas mentions as collerend in these surerswive layers need not le mentioned.]-K Nitint's Exa., vol. 2, ch. 15, p. $2 \pi 4$.
2000. HOMES, Robbed of. ('hrowke Inclians. These were the most eivilized and homme of ald the Indim bations. They had adopted the munners of the whites. They han plomant fams, goodly towns, sehools, printing-presses, a written code of haws. The Government of the Cnited States hat given to Georgian pletge to purchase the Cherokee lande for the benefit of the state.
[Cujust State legrishation roblech them of therir rights.] The Indians then apporaled to the I'resident [Jacksom]. . . Ile rerommended their removal. . beyond the Mississippli. . . . More than $8.0,0 \%, 000$ were paid them for their hames, but still they clung to their homes. At hast General Seoft wasordered to remove them to the new territory, using force if necessary.-Ridpatio's U. S., ch. 44, p. 430.
2601. HONESTY assumed. Oliver Goldamith. The comprny was of a familiar, unceremonious
kind, deliglating in that very questionnble wit which consists in phaying off practical jokes upon rach other. Of one of these Goldsmith was made the butt. Coming to the clubone night in "lanckney comela, he gave the couchman ly mistake a guinea instend of a shilling, which he set down as a dead loss, for there was no likelihood, he sald, that a fellow of this chass would have the honesty to retirn the money. On the next club evening he was toid a person at the street door wished to speak with him. Ite went forth, lut soon returned with a radiant countenance. To his surprise and delight the conchman had actually brought back the guinen. White 1 a launched forth in prolse of this unlooked-for piece of honesty, he dechared it ought not to go tarewarded. Collecting a small sum from the club, and no donbt incrensing it largely from his own purse, he dismissed the Jehu with many encomilums on his grooi conduct. He whs still chanting his praises when one of the club requested a sight of the guinea thas honestly returned. To Goldsmith's confusion it proved to be a counterfeit. The universal burst of laughter which succeeded, and the jokes by which he was assailed on every side, showed him that the whole was a hoax, und the pretended conchman us much a counterfeit as the guinen. He was so disconcerted, it is said, that he som beat a retrent for the evening.--Imvina's Goldsmitis, ch. 19, p. 128.
2602. HONESTY confessed. Shovel. [When James II. sent his Jacobite emissary to seduce the commanders of the British navy, he reported that Sir Cloudesley Shovel was incorruptible. "He is a man not to be spoken to," was the emissary's tribute.]-KNigut's Evg., vol. 5, ch. 21, p. 332.
2603. HONESTY of Convintions. Wm. Penn. A.D. 1671. Never fearing to openly address a Quaker mecting, he was soon on the road to Newgate, to suffer for his honesty by a six months' imprisonment. "You are an ingenious gentleman," suid the magistrate at the trial ; " you have a plentiful estate; why shomld you render yourself unhappy by associating with such simple people "" "I prefer," said Penn, " the honestly simple to the ingeniously wicked." -Banchoft's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 16.
2604. HONESTY, Ludicroas. Diary. "A Spiritual Diary and Soliloquies, by John Rutty, M.D." Dr. Rutty was one of the people called Quakers, a playsician of some eminence in Dublin, and author of several works. This diary, which was kept from 1753 to 1775 , the year in which he died, and was now published in two volumes octavo, exhibited, in the simplicity of his heart, a minute and honest register of the state of his mind; which, though frequently langhable enough, was not more so than the history of many men would be, if recorded with equal fairness. The following specimens were extracted by the reviewers: "Tenth month, 175323. Indulgence in bed an hour too long. Twelfth month, 17. An hypochondriac obnubilation from wing and indigestion. Ninth menth, 28. An over-dose of whiskey. 29 . A dull, cross, choleric day. F. t month, $1757-22$. A little swinish at diunci and repast. 31. Dogged on provocation. Sccond month, 5. Very dogged or snappish. 14. Snyppish on fasting. 26. Cursed snappishness to
those under me, on a bodily indisposition. Third month, 11. On a provocntion exereived a dumb resentment for two days instead of scolding. 22. Scolded too vehemently. 23. Dogred arain. Fourth month, 29. Mechanically mud siafully dogged."-Boswela's Jounson, p. 342.
2605. HONESTY, Official. Abubeker. When Ababeker assumed the othice of caliph he eajoined his daughter Ayesha to take a strict accomat of his private putrimony, that it might le evident whether he were enriched or mopoverished by the service of the state. He thought himself entitled to a stipend of three pieces of gold, with the suflicient maintenance of a single camel and a black slave; but on the Friday of each week he distributed the residue of his own and the pulbic money, first to the most worthy, and then to the most indigent, of the Moslens. The remains of his wealth-a coarse garment and five pieces of gold-were delivered to hls suceessor, who lamented with a modest sigh hisa own imbility to efunl such an admirable model. -G1bhon's Trone, ch. 51, p. 1 \%is.
2606. HONESTY, Promotion by. Pompey. History has dealt tenderly with liin on aceount of his misfortuncs, and has ?ot refused him deserved admination for qualities ns rare in lis age as they were truly excellent. Ilis capacities as a soldier were not extraordimury. He had risen to distinction by hishonesty. The pirates who had swept the Mediterranean had bought their impunity by a tribute paid to senators and governors. They weresuppressed instantly when a commander was sent against them whom they were unable to bribe. The conquest of Avia was no less ansy to a man who conld resist temptations to enrich himself. The worst enemy of Pompey never charged him with corruption or rapneity. So far ins he was himself concerned, the restoration of Ptolemy was gratuitons, for he received nothing for it. His private fortume, when he hand the world at his feet, was never more than moderate; nor as a politician did his fanlts extend beyond weakness and incompetence.-Froude's Casan, ch. 23.
2607. HONESTY, Public. Italy. [Early in the sixth century Italy, being a] country possessed of many valuable objects of exchange, soon attracted the merchants of the world, whose beneficial traftic was encouraged and protected by the liberal spirit of Theodoric. The free intercourse of the provinces by land and water was restored and extended; the city gates were never shut either by day or by night ; and the common saying, that a purse of gold might be safely left in the fields, was expressive of the conscions security of the inhalitants.-Gibbon's Rone, ch. 39, p. 27.
2608. HONESTY in public Life. Oliver Cromvell. [Cromwell the Protector left no wealth to his family, notwithstanding the high positions which he occupied and lie opportunities of enrichmentat the expense of the State.]-Knigit's Eng., vol. 4, ch. 14, p. 217.
2609. HONESTY punished. Greek Emperor Theodore Lascaris IT. On a march in Bulgaria he consulted on a question of policy his principal ministers; and the Freek logothete, George Acropolita, presicied to offend him by the declaration of a $f \in$ and honest opinion. The em
peror half unsleathed his cimeter ; but his more deliberate rage reserved Acropolita for a baser punishment. One of the first officers of the empire was ordered to dismount, stripped of his robes, and extended on the ground in the presence of the prince and army. In this posture he was chastised with so many and such hany blows from the clubs of two guards or executioners, that when Theodore commanded them to cease, the great logothete was sarcely able to rise and crawlaway to his tent. After a sechusion of some days he was recalled by a peremptory mandate to his seat in council ; and so dead were tine Greeks to the sense of honor and shame, that it is from the narrative of the sufferer himself that we acquire the knowledge of his disgrace.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 62, p. 144.
2610. HONESTY, scarolty of. Pluto. [Plato was invited to lecture before Dionysins the tyrant.] Justice was the... topic ; and when Plato asserted the happincs. of the just and the wretched condition of the unjust, the tyrant was stung ; and being unable to answer his arguments, he expressed his resentment against those who seemed to listen to him with pleasure. At last he was extremely exasperated, and asked the philosopher what business he had in Sicily. Plato answered that he came to seek an lionest man. "And so, then," replied the tyrant, "it seems you have lost your labor."-Plutarcie's Dion.
2611. HONESTY, Unquestioned. Washingion's. So noted for excellence was evcrything bearing his brand, that a barrel of flour stamped "George Washington, Mount Vernon," was exempted from the customary inspection in the West India ports.-Custis' Wasimington, vol. 1, ch. 2.
2612. HONOR, Appeal to. Boman Emperor. Gallienus often displayed his liberality by distributing among his officers the property of his subjects. On the accession of Claudius an old woman threw herself at his feet, and complained that a general of the late emperor had obtained an arbitrary grant of her patrimony. This general was Claudius hionself, who had not entirely escaped the contagion of the times. The emperor blushed at the reproach, but deserved the confidence which she had reposed in his equity. The confession of his fault was accompanied with immediate and ample restitution.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 11, p. 334.
2613. HONOR, Dangerons. Emperor of Rome. [The preceding emperors liad been murdered each in their turn during fourscore years.] The troops, as if satiated with the exercise of power, again conjured the senate to invest one of its own body with the Imperial purple. The seuate still persisted in its refusal, the army in its request. The reciprocal offer was pressed and rejected at least three times, and while the obstinate modesty of either party was resolved to receive a master from the hands of the other, eight months insensibly elapsed; an amazing period of tranquil anarchy, during which the Roman world remained without a sovereign, without a usurper, and without a sedition.-Gibron's Rome, ch. 12, p. 367.
2614. HONOR, Debts of. Gambling. [The German barbarians were deep gamblers.] Their debts of honor (for in that light they have trans-
mitted to us those of play) they diseharged with the most romantic fldelity. Thie desperate gamester, who had staked his person and liberty on a last $t^{1, r o w}$ of the dice, patiently submitted to the decision of fortume, and sulfired himself to le bound, chastised, and sold into remote slavery by his waker but more lueky antagonist.-Gibhov's Rome, ch. 9, p. 201.
2615. HONOR, Humility with. Lord Byron. He was a schoolbey, ten years ohd at the time, living in Scothand with his mother, who had an income of $£ 135$ a year, equal to about $\$ 25$ a week In our present curreney. All at once came news that Lorl liyron, the grand-uncle of the boy, was dead, leaving no heirs to his title and estates exrept this poor widow's son. Imarine the effect upon a forward, sensitive, bashful, imaginative boy-painfulty ashamed because he had a lame foot. It seems that he was puzzled at first with his new lordship. The day atter the news arrived he rna up to his mother, mad said. " Mother, do yon see any difference in me since. i berame lord: I see none."-Cyclopedia of Biok., p. 289.
2616. HONOR misplaced. Mujor Audre. [Having been executed by Washington as a confessed spy,] his king did right in offoring honomble rank to his brother, and in yranting pensions to his mother and sisters, but not in raising a memorial to his name in Westminster Abbey, Such honor belongs to other cuterprises and deeds. The tablet has no fit place in a sanctuary, denr from its momments to every friend to genfus and mankind.-Bancrort's U. S., vol. 10, ch. 18.
2617. HONOR, National. Romems. [During the reigns of lladrimand Antoninus Pius] the Roman name was revered among the most remote nations of the earth. The fiercest barbarians frequently submitted theirdifferences to the arbitration of the emperor, and we cre informed by a contemporary historian that he had seen ambussadors who were refused the honor which they came to solicit, of being admitted into the rank of subjects.-Gibson's Rome, ch. 1, p. 10.
2618. HONOR, Test of. John II. the Good. John was sent back to his dominions on promise of a large ranson; but he was without finances, without soldiers, for they refused to obey him, and without credit ; yet he had a strong principle of honor, for, being unable to satisfy the conditions of his liberation, he returned to England, surrendered himself once mare a prisoner, and died soon after in London. Note.-It was a noble maxim of this prince, "That if good faith should be totally forgotten by the rest of mankind, it ought still to find a place in the breast of princes." It has, however, been conjectured that John's strongest motive for returning to England was a passion he had conceived for the Countess of Salisbury, one of the most beautiful women of that age.-Tytleer's Hist., Book 6, ch. 12, p. 199.
2619. HONOR, Vanity of. Queen Mury. [Mary Queen of Scots, in her illness, was subject to great melancholy, which she expressed often hy the exclamation, I could wish to be dead !Knigit's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 9, p. 144.
2620. HONOR in War. Nipolcon. [When he escaped from exile at St. Elba the army wel-
comed him, and Louis XVIII. 1led. At the Tuileries, in Napolcon's former cabinet, were found] a portfolio . . . containing the private and confidential papers of the king. They were safe in the kecping of Napoleon ; his pride of claracter and delicate sense of honor would not allow bim to pry into these diselosures of the private life of his enemies. He ordared them all to be sented, anal to be sent by adespateh to their owner.Aubott's Naboleon IB., vol. 2, ch. 26.
2621. HONORS, Burdensome. Grant-Alfonso. [When General Grant visited Alfonso, King of Spain,] Grant spoke of the sympathy the death of his wife created in $\Lambda$ merica. The king suid
they had been very happy together, and she had helped him bear the burdens of the kingly othce, which were extremely irksome to him Grant replied that the eight years of his Presidency had been the most harassing and weary ones of his whote hife.-General Grant's Travels, p. 2:99.
2622. HONORS, Compulsory. Sturninus. [ITe was appointed to command the Eastern Empire under Emperor Probus.] That general, a man of merit and experience, was Iriven into rebellion by the absence of his sovereign, the levity of the Alexamilian people, the pressing instances of his friends, aud his own fears; but from the moment of his elevation he never entertained a lope of empire or even of life. "Alas !" he said, "the republic has lost a uneful servant, and the rashaess of an hour has destroyed the services of many years. You know not," continued he, "the nisery of soverelgn power; asword is perpetaally suspended over our head. We dread our very guards, we distrust our compmaions." [He was soon destroyed.]-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 12, p. 383.
2623. HONORS demanded. Cromirell. Not an iota of the lonors due to a crowned head would he dispense with when negotiating, as the Protector of England, with the proudest monarchs of Europe. Spain ylelded, with little hesitation, to accord to him the same style as was clamed by her own haughty monarehs; but Louis [ XIV.] of France solaglit, if possible, some compromise. His first letter was adtressed to " His Most Serene IIIghess, Oliver, Lord Proteetor," 'te., but Cromwell refused to receive it. The more familiar title of "Cousin" was in like manner rejeeted, and Louis and his crafty minister, the Cardinal Mazarin, were compelled to concede to him the wonted mote of adilress between sovereigns: "To Our Dear Brother." "What!" exclaimed Lonis to his minister, " shall I call this base fellow my brother ?" " Ay," rejoined his astute adviser, " or your father, if it will gain your ends, or you will bave himat the gates of Paris !"-Hood's Cronwell, ch. 16, p. 215.
2462.1. HONORJ, Miserable. Aged Emperor Tar. itus. The slory and life of Tacitus were of short duration. Transported, in the depth of winter, from the soft retirement of Campmaia to the foot of Mount Cancasus, he sunk under the unaccustomed hardslips of a military life. The fatigues of the body were aggravated by the cares of the mind. . . . The angry and selfish passions of the soldiers. . . . soon broke out with redoubled violence, and raged in the camp and even in the tent of the aged emperor. His mild and amiable
character served only to inspire contempt, and he was incessantly tormented with factions which he could not assuage and by demands which it was impossible to satisty. . . Its last hour was hastened ly anguish and disappointment. It may be doubtfu! whether the soldiers imbrued their hands in the blood of this innocent prince. It is certain that their insolence was the canse of his death.-Ghbon's Rone, ch. 12, p. 373.
2625. HONORS, Premature. Bolirar. [The Washington of the States of Colombia.] Spain renewed the war, and Bolivar was called again to the supreme command. Three hore bloody campaigns were necossury before the Spmanards were wholly and finally expelled from the soil of Colombin, by which name the confederated republics were called. In 1825 Bolivaronce moreabdicated the rictatorship. An equestrian statue having been decreed him by the corporation of his native city, he deelined the honor, saying, "Wuit till after my death, that you may judge me without prejudice, and accord to me then such honors as you may deem suitable ; but never rear monuments to a man as long as be is alive. He can change, he can letray. You will never have this reproach to make to me; but wait a little long-er."-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 490.
2626. HONORS resigned. Diocletian. It was in the twenty first year of his reign that Dlocletian executed his memorable resolntion of abdicating the empire, an action more natural'y to have been expeeted from the elder or the your ve Antoninus than from a prince who had $n=v e r$ practised the lessous of philosophy either in the attainment or in the use of supreme power. Diocletiman aepuired the glory of giving to the world the first example of a resignation, which has not been very frequently imitated by succeeding monarchs. $\qquad$ [He was only fifty-nine.] it was time to put an end to the painful strugglo which he had sustained during moro than a year, between the care of his henith and that of his dignity.-Gibion's Rome, ch. 13, p. 441.
2627. $\qquad$ -

Charles $V$. The andicathon of Charles appears to have been hastened hy the vicissiturle of fortune; and the disappointment of his favorite schemes urged him to relinquish a power which he found inadequate to his ambition. But the reign of Dincletian had fowed with a tite of uninterrupted success; nor was it till after he had vanguished all his enemies and aceomplished all his designs that he seems to have entertained any serions thoughts of resigning the empire. ... [He was fifty-five years ohl, and] reguired indulgence and relaxation ; the latter compelled him to direct, from the bed of sickness, the administration of a great empire. IIe resolved to pass the remainder of his days in honorable repose, to place his glory beyond the reach of fortme, and to relinquish the theatre of the world to his younger and more active as-sociates.-Grimbon's Rome, ch. 13, p. 441.
2628. HONORS, Unexpeoted. Miss Sallie Thompson. [A Massachusetts girl, daughter of "Count Ramford."] Rumford assumed the command of the Bavarian forces, and by his firmness and presence of mind prevented either French or Austrians from entering Munich. The considerstion in which he was held is illustrated by the fact that the elector made Miss Thompson a countess of the empire, conferring on her a pea-
sion of $x^{2} 000$ " year, with literty to enjoy it in any comatry where she might wish to reside. The New Enghand girl, brought up in the quiet bule of Concorl, tramsphanted thence to Londom, and afterward to Munid, was subjected to a somewhat trying ordeal.-T'vabina's Coters Rumfond.
26929. HONORS, Unmerited. Fimperor Carinns. With the senators C'arinus afferted a lo' and regal deweanor, frepuently decharing that he designed to distribute their estates among the populace of Rome. From the dregs of that popnlace he selocted his favorites, and even his ministers. The palace, und even the Imperint table: were tilled with singers, haners, prostitutes, and all the varions retime ot vice and folly. One ol his doorkerpers he intusted with the government of the rity. In the room of the Pretorian preferd, whom her put to death, Carimus substifuted one of the ministers of his looser pleas-ures-GImmon's Rome, 'h. 12, p. 39:3.
2680. HONORS won by Merit. "Win his spars." [Bathe of ('reey, 1346.] The comuts of Alengon and Flanders at length disengaged themselves, and wheeling round, mate in des. perate onset on the first division of the English, fommanded by the young Prince of Wales. The prince fonghi heroicully, but finding himself' bardly pressed, sent to cutreat his father to support hin with the reserve. The king, who wath:hfol the battle from a windmill, first satistled himsolf that his son was neither dead nor disabled, and then declined to move to his assistance. "Let the boy win his spurs," said lee; " for, if Ged will, I desire that this day be his, and that all the honor of it shall remain with him and those to whon I have given him in charge." Thus encommged and excited, the English stood as immovable as a rock."-Stroents' Fiance, ch. 10, 苍 7 .
26831. HOPE, Happiness in. Sitmull Johmson. Ile this day enlarged upon Pope's melancholy renturk,
" Man never is, but always to be blest."
Ife asserted that the present was never a happy state to any human being ; but that, as every part of life of which we are conscious was at some point of time a period yet to come, in which felicity was expected, there was some happiness produced by hope. Being pressed upon this subject, and asked if he really was of opinion that thongh, in general, happiness was very rare in human life, a man wis not sometimes happy in the moment that was present, he answered, "Never, but when he is drunk."-Bosweld's Jomsson, p. 248.
2632. HOPE a Treasure. Perdircers. [Alexander the Great was generons to his friends.] Thonght his provision was . . . small, he chose, at has embarkation, to inquire into the circumstances of his friends; and to one he gave a farm, to mother a village; to this the revenue of a borough, and to that of a posit. When in this manner he had disposed of almost all the estates of the crowd, Perdiccas asked him what he had reserved for himself. The king nuswered, "1Hope." "Well," reptied Perdiccas. "we who shate in your labors will ulso take part in your hopes." In consequence of which he refinsed the estate allotted him, and some others of the
king's friends did the same.-Pievanch's AlExindelt.
26:335. HORSE, An honored. By Wiakhiugton. The charger which bore him when he received the sword of the vanduished [Cornwallis] . . . was a chestnut with a white face and legs, and was ralled Lelsom. . . . After the war was over it was nu ver mounted more, but . . well cared for. . . . It died of old age at Momi Vermon many years after the Revolution.-Centss Wasulanton, vol. 1, ch. 2.
2633. HORSEMEN, Expert. Seythimens. The Srythinns of every age have been relebrated as bold and skiffal riders; and constant practice hand sented them so firmty on horseback, that they were smpposed by stringers to perform the ordinary duties of civil life, to eat, to drink, and even to sleep, withont dismonnting from their sterels.-Ghmon's Rome, ch. 26, p. 9.
26835. HORSES, Care of. Wushinyton's. 'The President's stables at I'hiladelphia were moder the care of German John, und the grooming ot the white elargers will rather surprise the notarns. The night before the horses were . . to be ridden they were covered entirely over with white paste, of which whiting was the principal component part : then the animats were swathed in body-clothes and left to shece on chean straw. In the morning the romposition had become hard, was well rubbed in, and curried and brushed, which proeess gave to the coats a bxamtiful rhossy and sutin-like appearance.Cheris Waningoron, vol. 1, ch. 20.
20330. HORSES in War. Troy. Troy was taken three times: the first time liy llereales, on arrount of Laomedon's horses; thie second time by Agamemnon, through means of the wooden horse ; the thirl hy Charidemus, u horse happening to stand in the way, and hindering the Trojans from shotting the gates so quickly as they shomid luave done.-Pletancit's Skitomius.
2637. HORTICULTURE, Pleasures of. Thiodoric. [The Gothic King of Italy.] After the example of the last emperors. Theodoric preferred the residence of Raveman, where he cultivated an orelhard with his own hands.-Ginhon's Rone, ch. 89 , p. 25.
2638. $\qquad$ Niopeteon. I. [When in exile at St. Ielema his physician recommended digging in the groumd.] Thingsaromed soon as sumed a different asped. Here was an exeava tion, there a masin or a road. We made alleys, grottoes, cascades. We planted willows, oaks, beach-trees, to give a little of $\because x$ around the honse. . . We sowed b .as and peas.Abuott's Napoleon 13., vol. 2, ch. 33.
2639. HOSPITALITY appreciated. Roman. It was a gencral custom, in preparing for a luxurious meal, to take a vomit a short time before sitting down to table. This was not regarded us a mark either of glatony or epicurism, but was lield to be done in compliment to the entertainer, that his gruest.s might be emabled to carry off a greiter guantity of his good fare. When Jnlius Chesar paid a visit of reconcilement to Cicero by inviting himself to sup with him, he took care to let 'icero know that he had taken a vomit beforehand, and was resolved to make a most enormons meal; and Cicero tells us he kept his word, which, for his own part, le took very
kindly, and as it mark of Ciesar's high polite-ness.-Tytiekis llast., Book 4, rili. 4, p. 450.
2840. HOSPITALITY without Charity. English. [An Italian traveller of 1509 ridienles Engrlish ostentation in fensting. I They think that no greater honor cm be conferral or received than to invite others to ent with them; and they would sooner give five or six duments to provide un entertainment for a person than a groat to assist himi in uny distress.-Knioirt's Eno., vol. 2, ch. 15.
2641 . HOSPITALITY, Courtly. Louis XIV. [To Jumes 1I., the fugitive king of Enghond.] Suint Germain's hat now been selected to he the abode of the royal fimily of England. Sumptious furniture had been hastily seut in. The mursery of the Prince of Wales hat been carefully furnished with everything that an infunt conld require. One of the attendhnts presented to the cqueen the key of a superb) casket which stood in her apartment. She opened the ensket, and found in it six thonsmed pistoles. On the following day James arrived at Saint Germain's. Louis was alrealy there to weleome him. The unfortunate exile bowed so low that it seemed as if he was nbout to embrace the knees of his protector. Louis raised him, and embraced him with brotherly tenderness. "The two kings then entered the quen's room. "Here is a gentleman," said Lonis to Mury, " whom you will be ghal to see." Then, after entrenting his guests to visit him next dny at Versmilles, and to let him huve the pleasure of showing them his buikdings, pietures, phatations [he gave him $£ 45,000$ sterling a year and $£ 10,000$ for his out-fit].-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 10, p. 505.
2642. HOSPITALITY, Duty of. Abraham. [The Arabs have at tradition that the] first time Abrahm visited Meeca he stoppedat the door of Ishmael and called him by his mame. Amarn, the wife of Ishmael, came to the door. "Where is Ishmael ?" inquired the putriareh, without dismounting. "He is humting," replied Amara. "Have you nothing to give me to eat ? for I cannot come down." "I have nothing," smid Amara; "this country is a desert." "V Very well," rejoinel Abruham ; "say to your husband timt you have seen a stranger, describe to him my figure, and tell him that I recommend him to change the threshohl of his door." Amara, on the return of Ishmael, acquitted herself of the message. Her hasband, offended that she luad refused his father hospitality, repudiated her, and married a woman of mother tribe, named sayde. Abrahmm returned some time after to visit his son. He was absent. A young, slim, and graceful woman cane to the threshold of the door to make reply to the stranger. "Have you some nourishment to give me ?" asked Abraham of his daughter-in-hw, without making limself known or dismounting from his horse. "Yes," suid she in an instant. . And going into the house, she returned soon after, presenting to the traveller some cooked venison, milk, and dates. Abraham tasted the edibles, then blessed them in saying, " May God multiply in this country these three species of nutriment."-Lamartine's Turkey, p. 44.
2643. Hospitality, Faise. Roman. Hospitality was formerly the virtue of the Romans; and every stranger who could plead cither mer-
it or misfortune was relieved or rewatled by their generosity. At present, if a foreigner, perlups of 110 contemptible rank, is introduecd to one of the proud mad weathy semators, he is welcomed indeed in the first madience with such warm professions and such kind inguiries that he retires, enchanted with the uffability of his illustrious friend, and full of regret that he had so long delayed his journey to Rome, the native sent of manners, as well as of empire. Secure of a favorable reception, he repents his visit the ensuing day, und is mortified by the discovery that his person, hits mame, and his country are ntrendy forgonten. If he still lans resolution to persevere, he is gralually numbere! in the train of dependents, and obtnins the permission to pry his assiduous and unprofituble court to a hanglity patron, incapuble of gratitude or friendship, who senrecly deigns to remurk his presence, lis depurture, or his return.-Ghbon's Rome, ch. 31, p. 256.

20i44. HOSPITALITY forgotten. Benedict Armole. [He led the British to hurn New London, Comn.] Men who hal known him in other days asun enterprising trader recognized him as he sat upon his horse, culmly surveying the progress of the flames. He hal the effrontery to enter a house where often he had been homorably entertained as a guest, and there satisfy his hunger from the plunder of the pantry ; and when he lad finished his repast he ordered the house to be fired. Ite is suid to have expressed his regret that he cound not go is far as Norwich, and burn the very honse in which he was born.-Cyclopedia of Blog., p. 231 .
2645. HOSPITALITY painfaI. To Lombavds. While Alboin served under his father's standurd, he encountered in battle and transpierced with his lance the rival prince of the Gepide. The Lombards, who mpphanded such early prowess, requested his father, with unanimous acchamtions, that the heroie youth, who land shared the dangers of the tied, might be admitted to the feast of victory. "You are not unmindful," replied the inflexible Aulesin, "of the wise customs of our ancestors. Whatever may be his merit, o prince is incapoble of sitting at table with his father till he has received his arms from a fordign and royal hand." Alboin bowed with reverence to the institutions of his country, selected forty companions, and boldly visited the court of Turisuml, king of the Gepidx, who embraced und entertuined, aceording to the lnws of hospitulity, the murlerer of his son. At the banquet, while Alhoin oceupied the seat of the youth whom he had slain, a tender remembrance arose in the mind of Turisund. "How dear is that place! how hateful is that person l" were the words that escaped, with a sigh, from the indignant father.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 4i, p. 389.
2646. HOSPITALITY, Reluctance in. Fier. Thomas Ware. [He was one of the early Methodist prenchers. On one occasion lee stopped at the house of a Captain Sears, whom he tirst reproved for his anger towurd his barking dogs, and then applied for entertainment. I Thr eaptain paused a long time, looking steadily at him, and then said, "I hate to let you stny the worst of any man I ever saw; but, as I never refused a stringer a night's lodging in my life, you may
alipht." The cmptain soon hecame a Christiun and $n$ lifelong friend.-Stevens' M. E. Cuunca, vol. 2, p. 306.

20A7. HOSPITALITY, Saored. Arichs. The Arubs pushed to superstition their respert of hospitality. Their most inveterate enemy found refuge, security, and even protection, as soon as he succeeded in touching the cord of their tents. or the gown skirts of their wives.-Lamabrine's Тиикеу, p. 47.
2648. - - "Selt." In n nocturnal visit to the treasure of the prince of Sistan, Jacob, the son of Leith, stumbled over a lump of salt, which he unwarily tusted with his tongue. Sult, among the Orlentals, is the symbol of hospitality, and the pious robber immedintely retired with.out spoil or damage.-Gibbon's lRome, ch. 52, p. 327.
2649. HOSPITALITY of Savages. Columbus. Thelr kindness und gratitude could not then be exceeded, and the mareh of the army was continumbly retarded by the hospitality of the numerons vilhages through which it passed. Such was the frunk communion among these people that the Indians who accompanied the army entered without ceremony into the honses, helpiag themselves to anything of which they stood in need, without exciting surprise or anger in the inlabitants; the latter offered to do the same with respect to the Spaninrds, and seemed astonished when they met a repulse. This, it is probable, was the case merely with respect to articles of food ; for we are told that the Indians were not carcless in their notions of property, and the crime of theft was one of the few which were punished among them with grent severity. Food, however, is genernlly open to free participation in savage life, and is rarely made an object of barter, until habits of trade have been introduced by the white men. The untutored savage in almost every part of the world scorns to make a traffic of hospitality. Irving's Columbus, Book 6, ch. 9.
2650. HOSPITALITY, Spirit of. "Indgings." Johnson said once to me: "Sir, I honor Derrick for his presence of mind. One night, when Floyd, another poor nuthor, was wandering about the streets in the night, he found Derrick fast asleep upon a bulk; upon being suddenly waked, Derrick started up : My dear Floyd, I am sorry to see you in this destitute state; will you go home with me to my lodgings?"'-Boswell's Joinnson.
2651. H0spitality, Universal. American Indians. The hospitulity of the Indian has rarely been questioned. The stranger enters his cabin, by day or by night, without asking leave. . . . He will take his own rest abroad, that he may give up his own skin or mat of sedge to his guest. Nor is the traveller questioned as to the purpose of his visit; he chooses his own time freely to deliverhis message.-Bancroft's U.S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
2652. H0spitals, Mohammedan. Imarets. [Orkhan, the Mohammedan conqueror of Nice, founded there] the first hospitals charged to feed the poor by obligatory donations from the faithful. These hospitals, suggested by a prescription of Mahomet, which claimed a portion of the revenues of the rich for the indigent, were called
imarets. Orkhum himself, after the example of the prophet mad the Khulifs, used to distribute soup there to the poor of Nice.-Lamantine's Tirkey, p, 216.

2653\%. HOSTAGE, Safety by. Cortez. [IID invadel Mexico.] Millions of nutlves who nwarmed uromd him were becoming fumiliar with his troops, and no longer believed them immortal. There were murmurings of mu outhreak which threatened to overwhelm them in an hour. In this emergency the Spanlsh genasal alopted the bold and anscrupulons expedicut of seizing Montezuma und holding him as a hostage. X plansible pretext for this outrage was found.-Rid. Patie's U. S., ch. 4, p. 50.
2654. HOSTILITY, Supreme. William of Orange. Yet even his affection for the land of his birth was subordinate to mother feeling which early became supreme in his soul, which mixpd itself with all his pussions, which impelled him to murvellous enterprises, which supported him when sinking under mortification, puin, sickness, and sorrow, which, toward the close of his cnreer, seemed during a short time to langrish, but which soon broke forth agnin fiercer than ever, and contimued to mimate him even while the prayer for the departing was read at his bedside. That feeling was emmity to Framee, and to the magnificent king who, in more than one sense, represented France, and who, to virtues and accomplishments eminently French, joined in large mensure that unguiet, unserupulous, and vainglorions ambition which has repeatedly drawn on France the resentment of Europe.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 7, p. 169.
2655. HOTELS, First established. Englent. [In the thirteenth century] there were drinking houses for wine, and alewives sold beer; there was no establishment at this period which supplied, besides drink, food and beds. It was not until the middle of the fourteconth century that the hostel or tavern had its origin.-KNiant's Eng., vol. 1, ch. 26, p. 399.
2656. HUMANITY, A common. Sinful. Says the Duchess of Buckingham to Lady Jinting. don, who had asked her to come and hear Whitefield: "I thank your ladyship for the information concerning the Methodist prenchers; their doctrines are most repulsive, and strongly tinctured with disrespect toward their superiors, in perpetually endeavoring to level all ranks and do away with all distinctions. It is monstrous to be told you have a heart as sinful as the common wretches that crawl on the earth. This is lighly offensive and insulting; and I cannot but wonder that your ladyship, should relish any sentiments so much at variance with high rank and good breeding. I shall be most happy to come and hear your favorite preacher." Her Grace's sentiments towarl the common wretches that crawl on the earth were shared, we may be sure, by her Grace's waiting-maid. Of humanity there was as little as there was of religion. It was the age of the criminal law which hanged men for petty thefts, of life-long imprisonment for debt, of the stocks and the pillory, of a Temple Bar garnished with the heads of traitors.-Smytris Cow PER, ch. 1.
2657. HUMANITY deified. Julius Cosar. His person was declaned sacred, and to injure
him by word or decd was to be comnted saerilege. The fortune of Ciesur was introduced into the constitutional onth, and the somate took a solemn pledge to muintain his aets inviohate. Fi mally they arrived at a conclasion that he was not a man at all; no longer Cains Julias, but Divas Julias, a god or the son of a grod. A temple was to be built to Cresuras mother Quirinus, and Antony was to be his priest. Casar knew the meming of all this. He must aceejt their flattery and hecome ridiculons, or he mast alppear to treat wita contumely the semate which offered it.-Frocide's Ceman, ch. 26.
265s. HUMANITY, Dwarfs of. Of the Mon. Swedeuborg tells us that the Lamarimes are dwarfs, like beys of severn yars old, with robust bodies and pleasant combennaces. They do not speak from their lungs, on accoment of the attenuated mature of their atmospliere, but from a 'juantity of air collected in the aldomen.White's Swedenhoua, (h. 14, p. 133.
2659. HUMANITY, Generous, Simurl Johnson. His gererous humanity to the miseruble was almon beyond example. The following instance is well attested: Coming home late one night he found a poor woman lying in the strect, so much exhansted that she conld not walk; he took her upon his hack and carried her to his house, where he discovered that she was one of those wretched females who had fallen into the lowest state of viee, poverty, and disense. Instead of harshly upbraiding her, he had her taken care of with all tenderness for a long time, at a considerable expense, till she was restored to health, and endenvored to put her into a virtuons way of living.-Boswemis Jominson, p. 531.
2660. HUMILIATION, Abject. Lorel Clurenvan. The viceroy had scarcely returned to Dublin from his umpleasing tour when he recoived letters which informed him that he had incurred the king's serions displensure. His Majesty-so these letters ran-expected his servaits not only to do what he commanded, but to do it from the heart, and with a cheerful countenamee. The lord-licutenant had not, indeed, refinsed to co-opernte in the reform of the army and of the eivil administration, but his cooperation had been reluctant and perfunctory. Ilis looks had betrayed his feelings, and everyhody saw that he disapproved of the policy which he was employed to carry into effect. In great anguish of mind he wrote to defend himself: but he was sternly told that his defence was not satisfactory. Ife then, in the most abject terms, declared that he would not attempt to justify limself; that he acequieseed in the royal juidgment, he it what it might ; that he prostrated himself in the dust ; that he implored pardon ; that of all penitents he was the most sincere ; that he should think it glorious to die in his sovereign's canse, but found it impossible to live under his sovereign's displeasure. Nor was this mere interested hypocrisy, but, at lenst in part, unaffeeted slavishness and poverty of spirit ; for in confidential letters, not meant for the royal eye, he bemoaned himself to his family in the same strain. He was miserable; he was crushed; the wrath of the king was insupportable ; if that wrath could not be mitiguted, life would not be worth having. The poor man's
terror increased when he learned that it had been determined at Whitehall to recall him, and to appoint, as his suceresor, his rival and calumnimor, Tyreonacl.-Maciviay's Eng., ch. 6, 1. 133).

2B6if. HUMILIATION, Barbarous. Bly Timour. Ahmed Arabslanh likewise rehates another outrage, which Bajazer [the eaptured Ottoman sultan] endured, of a more domestic and tender mature. Ilis indiscrect mention of women and divoress was deeply resented by the jealous Tartar : in the fast of victory the wine was served by female cupheraress, and the sulan heheld his own coneubines and wives confommed among the slavers, and exposed without a veil to the eyes of intemperance. To exerpee a similar indignity, it is said that his sucressors, except in a single instance, have ahstuined from legitimate miptials.-Gmmon's Rosme, (li. 65, ן. 269.
26602. HUMILIATION by Defeat. Romansat Gandium. The Samnites, strprising them in a marrow defile near that town, haci it in their power to sut them off to a man. Pontins, the general of the samnites, made the whole Roman army, with the consmls at their head, maked and dismrmed, pass under the yoke. . . When the dreadful ceremony began, and when they saw the garments toru from the luacks of the consuls. and those men whom they had been accustomed to regard with vencration thas ignominiously treated, every one forgot his own calamity, and, filled with horror, turned aside his cyes, that he might not behold the miseralle lamiliation of the rulers of his comntry. It was evening when the Roman army was sulfered to pass out of the detile; and when night came on, naked and desstitute of everything, they threw themselves down in despair in a fied nemr the eity of Capm. The magistrates, senators, and chief men of the place repaired to the spot where they lay, und endea vored to comtort and soothe their distress; but they spoke not a word, nor ever raised their heads from the gromnd. The next day they proceded in the same melanclably dejection to Rome, where their disaster had occasioned the ntmost constermation, and the whole dity had gone into mourning.-Tytlen's IIst., Book 3, (h. 7, p. 353.
26683. HUMILIATION with Insult. Henry VT. Pope Celestinus, while IIenry VI. was kneeling to kiss his faet, took that opportunity of kicking off his crown. He made amends to him, however, for this inmolence, by making him a gift of Naples and Sicily, from which IIenry had extirpated the last of the Norman princes. -Tytleer's IIfst., Book 6, ch. 7, p. 130.
2664. HUMILIATION, Insupportable, Oliver Gohldmith. Ite forthwith gave a supper and dance at his chamber to a number of young persons of both sexes from the city, in direct violation of college rules. The unwonted sound of the fiddle reached the ears of the implacable Wilder. IIe rushed to the scene of monallowed festivity, intlicted corporal punishment on the " father of the feast," and turned his astonished guests neck and heels out of doors. . . . This filled the measure of poor Goldsmith's humiliations; he felt degraded both within college and without. He dreaded the ridicule of his fellowstudents for the ludicrons termination of his orgie, and he was ashamed to meet his eity ae-
quaintaners after the degrading chastinement irceived in their presence, mad after their own lgnominions expulsion.-Iuving's Gobinsmitu, ch. 2, p. 2.
26035. HUMILIATION, National. Arcerssien of Jumes II. It was mot without many misgrivings that Jumes had determined to call the estates of his realm together. The moment was, indeed, most auspia ions for a general clection. Never since the necossion of the house of Sthart had the constituent bodies been so favorably disuresed toward the conrt. But the new sovereign's mind was haunted by un apprehension not to be mentioned, ceen at ihis distane of time, without shame and indignation. Ile was afralil that by summoning the Parliament of Enghond he might incur the displeasure of the king of France.-Macaulay's Eno., eh. 4, p. 42:3.
2666. humiliation, Painful. Attillis. [Formerly Emperor of Rome.] When the cothes, two years after the sicuge of Rome, establisheri their puarters in Gam, it was mathral to suppose that their inclinations could be divided only between the Emperor IIonorius, with whom they hand formed a recent alliance, and the degraded Attahs, whom they reserved in their camp for the occasional purpose of acting the part of a misician or n momarch.-Gimmes's lRome, ch. 31, p. 306.
2667. HOMILIATION, Proof of. Indum Giautlet. The Romnns in their trimphal processions exhibited captives to the gaze of the Roman people; the Indian conrueror compels them to run the gantlet, through the women and chiddren of his tribe. To inflict blows that camnot be returned, is proof of full success and the entire humilintion of the enemy ; moreover, it is an experiment of courage and patience. Those who show fortitude are applanded; the coward becomes an object of scom-Bancrofy's U. S., vol. 3 , ch. 22 .
2668. HUMILIATION, Royal. Wheventh Cintury. [Frederic, surnamed Barbarossa,] was summoned to go to Rome to receive the imperial crown from [Pope] Ailrian IV. The emperor promised that he would make ar attempt ngainst the life, the person, nor the honor of the pope, the eardinals, and the magistrates. A knight, completely armed, made this oath, in the name of Frederie Barbarossal ; but the ceremonial required that when the pope came out to meet lim the emperor should prostrate himself on the ground, kiss his feet, hold the stirrup of his horse while he mounted, and lead him by the bridle for nine paces. Frederic refused at first.

Ilis indignation broke out immediately in the plainest terms when the deputies of the people of Rome informed him that they had chosen him, though a foreigner, to be their sovereign. "It is false," said he ; "'you have not chosen me to be your sovercign ; my predecessors, Charlemagne and Otho, conquered you by the strength of their arms; and 1 am, ly established possession, your lawful sovercign." ... The troubles of Italy at last compelied him to measures which his haughty spirit could very ill brook. He acknowledged the supremacy of Alexander III., he condescended to kiss his feet and to hold the stirrup, and to restore what he possessed which had at any time belonged to the holy see.-Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 7. p. 129.
26688. $\qquad$ Hrary II. [l" 1184.] on
 ton during the night, and as he saly the conthedral towers of C'anterbury looming in the gray dawn, he alightend, and walkel in peritential garb, harefoot into the city. IIr haclt wt the Tomb of Berket in derep hamiliation. The Bishop of London preachach, mad maintained that lionry had thas appealal to Heaven in nwowal of his inmoreme of the guilt of bood. Than the great king, before the assembled monks and rhapter, poured forth his coutrition for the passiomate exchamution which had hern sor rashly interpreted $["$ ls there no some to deliver me: from this turbulant pricst ?" Four knights afterwardassassimatedibecket ]; and he wasseonarged with a knotem corrl. It. spent the nip!! in a dark reypt, and the next day rode fasiang to Lomdon--KNicirts Ena., vol. 1, ch. 21, p. 301.
2670. HUMILITX, Christian. N. Berwirt. In sperech, in writing, in artion, Bermard stood high above his rivals and contemposaries: his rompositions are not devoid of wit and docpionce: and he serems to have preserved as muell reason and homanity an may be reconciled with the daracter of a saint. In a secular life he would have shared the seventh part of a private inheritance ; by a vow of poverty and pemance, by closing his cyes against the visithle word, by the refusal of all ecellesiastical dignitios, the abbot of Clairvans became the omele of Europe and the foumaler of one hundred and sixty romvents. Princes and pontiffs trembled at the fredem of his apostolical censures; Framere, England. and Milan consulted and obeyed his juligment in a srehism of the church; the debt was repaid by the gratitude of Innocent II. ; and his surcessor, Engenias III., was the friend and disciple of the loly bernard. It was in the prochamation of the second crusade that he shone as tha mis. sionary and propinet of God.-Gambox's Rome, ch. 39, p. 13.
2671. - -- Godfrey. [When the Crusaders had taken Jerosalem thre] unanimons voice of the army prochimed Godiree of Bonillon the first and most worthy of the champions of Christendom. IIs magnaminity acepted a trust as full of danger as of glory : but in a city where his Saviour had heen crowned with thorns, the devout pilgrim rejected the name and ansigns of royalty; mad the fomuder of the kingdom of derusidem contented himself with the modest title of Defender and Baron of the IIoly Scpulchre.-Gnume's Rome, ch. is, p. 593.
2072. HUMILITY, Mohammedan. Mihomet. IIf apparel was that of the poor-the coarsest cloth of sheep's wool, the cinctures woven from camel's hair ; he rejected, as an artirle of luxury and vanity, the white turbans of Indiam cotton worn ly his warriors. Ile lived upon dates and the milk of his shece, which he did not distain to milk himself. He but rarely made use of the hand of his slave for the most disagreeable services of the honse. He went to fetch water from the well, swept and washed the boards of his floor. Seated on the ground, upon his mat of straw, he mended himself his smolals and siteled his worn garments.-Lamabtine's Turkey, p. 15is.
2878. --. - Mruhomet. The good sense of Mithomet despised the pomp of royalty; the
aposile of tin submited to the mental otlleres of the fatuily; he kimbled the tire, swept the thoor, milked the ewos, mal memeded with his own hamds his shoes nind his wooleng garment. tisbaining the pemamer and morit of a hermit, le observed, without edlort or vimity, the abstemions diet of an Arub umd a solilier. (On solemin oceasions he fiensted hls compmonions with ristle umi lospituble plenty; but in hls domestle life many werks wonld clapse withont a flre being kindiled on the hemath of the prophet. 'l'ue intridiction of wine was contmaned by his ex. ample: his hangrer was appensed with in spmor ing allowane of burloy-bread ; he delighted In the taste of milk mal honey ; but his orilimury food consisted of dates and water. Gimmes Romé, (•J. 5t), 1). 148.

208\%4. HUMILITY and Pride united. Thomms Becket. [Thomats] Bereket wore coarse suckreloth made of goat's hatir from the arms to the knees, but his onter garments were romarkable for their splendor and extreme eostliness, to the end that, thas doceiving luman eyos, he might plense the sight of ( a ol. Thus writeshis panegy rist Ilove. den, -Kinurit's ENa., vol. 1, ('l. 20, p, 204.
$\mathbf{2 6 7 5 .}$ HUMILITY, Viotor's. Charle's V/II. Charles int ont [for the eondinest of Italy]. Incensed at hif perfidy, he besiegred the pope in the castle of St. Angrolo. Nexnniler VI. was at length forced to sare for an nceommodntion; and then the French momareh, with grant devotion, kissed his holiness' feet ind served him with water to wash his hamels. -TyTLeris IInst., Book 6, (h. 13, p. 215.
2676. HUMILITY, Wisdom by, Ntatixman. ship. 'Tha formation of politionl institutions in the United States was not effeeted by giant minds or " nobless after the flesh." American history knows but one avenue to suecess in Ameriean legislation-freedom from aneient prejulice. The truly grent lnw rivers in our colonies first became as little children. In framing constitutions for Carolina, [Jolnn] Loeke forgot the fundamental principles of pructical philosophy.-Bancrof's U. S., vol. 2, eh. 13.
2677. HUMOR admired. Abrahum Lincoln. [To a party of friends he said :] There is a chap, out in Ohio who has been writing a series of letters for the newspupers over the signatime of Petrolemin V. Nasby. Some one sent me in pamplalet eolleetion of them the other day. I am going to write to "Petrolemm" to come down here, and I intend to tell him, if he will communicate his talent to me, I will sooap places with him !-Raymond's Lincoin, p. 744.
2678. HUMOR, Fondness for. Abruham, Lincoln. [Frank 13. Carpenter says :] I never knew, him to sit down with a friend for a five minutes' chat without being " reminded " of one or more incidents about somebody nlluded to in the course of conversation. In a corner of his desk he kept a copy of the latest himmorous work; nud it was frequently his habit when groaty fatigucd, annoyed, or depressed to take this up, and read a chapter with great relief. Raymondis Lancolin, p. 744.
2679. HUNGER, Insatiable, Gold Seekers. A man came in one morning and reported that his comrades were some miles distant in the desert country, dying of starvation. [John A.]

Sutter instantly lomeded it fiow of lils best mules with provisions, and dexputcherl liam to the reliof of the perishing mond, under the piddanee of two Indinns. The starving party whes so large that the supplies were insintheriont. After monsmuing the provivions, they kille the mules umd ute them; ihen they killed the f wo ludhus umd devomred them; mad evon ufter that, when some of their own nomber foll exhansted, they

 St. Helent, . . on the Eth of Mny, I82I, died Napoleon Bomuparte. . . . $A$ hurricane swept wor the ishand us he was dying, slonkling houses to their foumdation mad teming up the largest trens. We cammot avoid thinking of the similar phenomenon that attended the ilenth of Cromwell. . . . T'o Napoleon the war of the elements semed as if "the noise of battle hartled in the air," mul he died uttering thr words, T'éte $d^{\prime} A r$ mér. - KNamt's ENG., vol. 7, (h. 1t.

206w. HUSBAND, Dignity of the. After the Mrwolution. [Cudar William's prrsomal governmont Parliannent diseussed the question of the fithare rulers of the ratm.] The prince, trie to his promise that he would leave the sedtlement of the goveroment to the Convention, hul malntained an impenctrable resurve, and had not nufl'rerlany word, look, or gestare, indicative either of satisfuetion or of displensure, to esconpe him. One of his comatrymen, who hind n large share of his contidence, hand been invited to the moeting, mud was carnestly pressed ly the peers to give them some information. He long exensed himself. At last he so finr yiedded to their urgency. ns to suy, "I enn only guess ut his Ilighness. mind. If you wish to know what I gness, I guess that he would not like to be his wife's gentleman usher ; but I know nothing." "I know something now, however," sitid" Innby. "I know enongl, and too much."- Macaulay's ENG., ch. 10, j. 691.
2682. HUSBAND, A good. Cato the Censor. lle used to say that they who beat their wives or chilelren laid their sacrilegrous hands on the most snered things in the world; mind that he preferred the charucter of a good husband to that of a great senator.-PLetancits Cato.
2083. HUSBAND governed by Wife. Ceoige II. In Qucen Curoline George [II.] for ten yenrs of his reign had such an udviser and friend ins few sovereigns have ever been blessed with. She possessed the rare wisdom-difficult even in private life, but fur more diflicult in the relntions of a king und his consort-of governing her hushund withont nipenring to govern. She never offered an opinion when any matter of State was disenssed between the king and his ministers in her presence; lut her opinion was ever certain to prevail. - Kniant's Eng., vol. 6, ch. 4, p. 59
2684. HUSBAND vs, Lover. Queen Elizabeth. Among those who chiefly distinguished them. selves in these Spunish expeditions was the young Earl of Essex, a nobleman of great courage, fond of glory, und of a most centerprising disposition. IIe possessed no less the talents of a warrior than of a finished courtier ; yet his impetuosity was upt to exceed the bounds of prudence. He was hanghty and uiterly impatient of adviee or control. Elizabeth, then almost sixty years of age,

Was sulten with the permomal charms of this inecombplished youth; fore it was peculher to the quero, that though she lamd always rejeded it hushami, sha was passhomitely fond of laving a lover. 'I'he flattery of her conrtlers lame prossuadad hex that, though wrinkled mud even deformerl, slac was yot young und bernutiful ; mud she Was not sansible of any dispurley of choosiag Eisex for her partuer in all the masks at court.

 1]. [ILis danghter Mary was wife of Willam of Oringer, whos drove dinnes from the: throne. On the present ocension, however, she judged that the claim of Jumes to her obedience onght to yiedd to a elnim more smored. And, indect, all divinesumb publiepstsugree hin this, that when thr daughter of a prince of one comatry is murriod to a pirince of another comatry, slee is loound to forget her own people mad lar finther's honss. und, in the event of a rupture between heve haslamil and her jurents, to side with her husband. This is the undonbted rule even when the haslmal is in the wrong ; and to Nary the enterprise which Willinm medituted appeared not only just, but holy.-Macaulay's ENi., ch. 9, p. 380.
2886. HUSBAND, Servitude of. Belinerius. [Alter his compuests of lialy and his victory over the Persima] Belisurins reposed from his toils in the high station of general of the Enst und eount of the donnesties; und the older consuls und patricians respectfully yielded the preeedency of rank to the peerless nerit of the tirst of the leomans. The first of the Rommans still subnitted to be the slave of his wife. [Sce more at No. 1949.]-Giamin lRome, ch. 43, p, 263.
20887. HUSBAND, A viclous. of Mary Queen of Scots. The consort of Mary male an ill return to lier affection; he was n weak man, an abandoned profligate, ind adilieted to the meanest of vices. Pleased us she had leen at first with his person und exterunl necomplishments, it was impossible that her nffertion should not at length lave given phace to disgust at a charaeter so worthless and despienble; and Darnley, enrageal at her increasing eoldness, was tanght to believe that he was supplanted in the queen's affections by the arts and insinnations of a favorite - a despicnble one indeed - the musicinn Rizzio, whom Mary had promoted to the oftice of her seeretary. . . A new plot was alevised by Morton and Lethington, of which the weak and vicious Daruley was mude an netive instrument. The queen whis then far advanced in her pregnancy, when, as she was one evening at supper in $u$ private upartment of her palace, along with the Conntessof Argyle, while her secretary Rizzio and some other of her donestices were in waiting, the Earl of Morton, with one hundred and sixty men, took possession of the palne e a few ruftians in arms loroke into the apartment, Darnley limself showing the why by a private slatrease; they overturned the fible at which the queen sut, and seizing the seeretary Rizaio, who clung for protection to the graments of his mistress, they stabhed him to the heart, and thence dragging him into the ante-chmber, lad him dealwith numbe"less wounds. -TyTLER's IIIst., 13ook 6, ch. 28, p. 386 .
2688. HUSBANDRY, Changes by, Caliph Omar. He requested that his lieutenant would
place before hat eyes the realin of Phasmoh and the Amalokites ; ind the answere of Amorour is hilbits a lively mad not unfailafal pheture of that
 ful, ligypt is a rominnomid of black emeth nad
 ared simul. . . Acoording to the vicissitules of the semsons, the face of the comatry is monded

 Rome, リh. 51, 1י 233.

28*8. HUSBANDS, Good. Romoms. |'Tho Silbines nttucked the Romums, who had corrled "way their hanghters and made them wives. Tlue women rushed between the armbes mad phedel fior puter, speaking temderly to boik sides.] The gemerals provereded to m conferener. In the menn tinnc tha womode presented their lanshands and children to their fiathers mad lirothers, bromght refreshments to those that wanted them, und carried the wounded home to be cured. Here they showed them that they had the ordering of their own houses, what attentions their lasbande paid thean, and with what resperet and indhlgance they werve trented. Upon this a pence was concladide, the conditions of whiel wore, that suth of the women as chose to remain with their hoslmads should be excmpt from all habor mul drudgery, except spinning : that the elty shombl be inlmbited by the lomans and Sablues in common, witl the mane of Rome, from Roms-ulus.-PLuTAMOU'~ Rumulis.
S680. HUSBANDS to love. Wires to Obey. [Mary, wife of Prince Willinm of Ormuge and the heir apparent to the English throue, was asked what her hashand the prince slanald be if sho berame queen. She endled in her hasband and] she pronised him he should always bear rule; und she asked only that he would obey the command of "Husbamls, love your wives," as sha shoukd do that, "Wives, be obedient to your husbunds in all things."-1 Night's Ena., vol. 4, ch. 27,1$) .432$.

26D1. HYPOCHONDRIA, Congtitutional. Will. wim Cowper. When Cowper was thirty-two, and still living in the Temple, cume the sad and decisive crisis of his life. He went mad, and attempted suicide. What was the source of his madness? There is a vague tradition that it arose from licentionsmess, which, no doubt, is sometimes the canse of insunity. 13nt in Cowper's case there is no proof of anything of the kind. . . The trinth is, his malady was simple hypodiondria, laving its somed in delicacy of constitution and werkness of digestion, combined with the influence of meluncholy surroundings. . . When its crisis urrived he was living by himself without uny socicty of the kind that suited him (for the excitement of the Nonsense Club was sure to be followed by reaction) ; he had lost his love, his father, his home, and, ins it lappened, ulson dear friend ; his litile patrimony was fast dwindling uwny; he mast lave despaired of suceessin his profession ; mol his outlook was altogether dark. It yiolled to the remedies to whichlaypoehombria usmally yields-air, excreise, smashine, checrfal socioty, eongenial orcupation. It eame with Junary and went with May.-Smitu's Cowiper, ch. 1.
2692. HYPOCRISY, Brazen, Pope Adrian VI. [After the capture of Rome by the emperor

Charles V. thay helphess pope was trented with gross imdignity, und elosely imprisomed in the Cinstle of St. Angelo. ('luirles, with grotespluliypererisy, professed the ilerperst distress it ilio misfortunes of the boly finther, mad ordored publie prayers in all the chareloes of spmin for his

2308: HYPOCRISY, Diplomatio, Bimetperts. [Ia Eyypt he sought to concilinte the peophe by publishing: " We Freurhmen are true Mussulmans. Thue not we destroyed the peper, who called upon Earope to make war upon Hac Mussulmunsy lave we not destroyed the kinights of Matat heconsis these madmen leslieved that God had calked them to make war upon Massaimuns "f" Afor ohtaining possassion of Cuiro, "' 'The Favorite of Victory' was sented in the grand mosegue nt the Fenst of the Prophets, sit. ting cross-legged as he reprited the words of the Korma, und edified the sucred college by his piety."-Knient's Ena., vol, 7, ch. 20, p. 3it.
260.1. HYPOCRISY exposed, Charles II. Two pupers, in whirh were set forth very roncisely the argummats ordinurily used by Roman Catiolies in controversy with Protestants, had beren found in Clurles's strong-hos, mind nppenered to be in his lundwriting. These papers James showed trimphantly to severul Protestants, und declured that, to his knowledge, his hrother had lived and died a Roman Catholie. One of the persons to whom the mannscripts were exhibited was Arehbishop Suncroft. He rend them wilh much emotion, und remuined silent. Such silence was only the maturn effee of a struggle between respect mad vexation. - Macaltay's Eva., eh. 6, p. 41.
2605. HYPOCRISY in Friendehip. Itwiew Or-lemus-Burgundy. These rivala gave every ontward token of restored confidence and moity, even sharing the same couchnt night ; but the extreme care which ench bestowed in fortifying his hotel, mud guarding ugainst surprise, bet rayed the decpdistrust concealed benenth the mask of ree-onciliation.-Studenta' Fbance, ch. 11, $\$ 7$.
2606. HYPOCRIEY invited. Puriturs. One of the first resolutions adopted hy Barebones' Parlimencot, the most intensely Puritanical of all our political nssemblies, was that no person should be udmitted into the public serviec till the llouse whould be sutistied of hifs real godilness. What were then cousidered as the signs of real godliness, the sad-colored dress, the somr look, the straight hair, the masal whine, the speceh interspersed with quaint texts, the ahomerrence of comedies, curds, and hawking, were ensily counterfected by men to whom nili relig. ions were the sume. The sincere Purituas soon found themselves lost in a multitude, not mereIy of men of the world, but of the very worst sort of men of the word. - Macaday's Eng., ch. $\stackrel{2}{ }$, p. 155.
2697. HYPOCRISY, Religious. Dukes Orletus - Burgundy. On the 20 th of November, 1407, the two consins heard mass and partook of the holy sacrament together at the church of the Angustins. Never was there a blacker instance of sacrilegions hypocrisy. At the very moment when he thus profaned the most solemn rite of Christianity, Jean sans Peur had deliberately doomed his enemy to a bloody and violent death.-Students France, ch. 11, $\$ 7$.

2600n. - Romen Ihiluwerphers. Viow ing with "smile of pity and fadulgence the varions arrors of the vulgur, they diligemtly prustised the ceremonies of thedr fathers, ileventi Iy frepuented tar temples of the gols, nad some. times condemernding to net upart on the thentre of sumerstition, they eoneraled the sentiments of III atherist under the sacerilotal robses. Reasenirs of such a temper were scarcely inelined to wringle about thelr respeetive modes of fillh or of worship. It was indifferent to them what. shange the folly of the multhude might choose to ussume: und they appronched with the same inward contempt and the sume (extermal rever. (nte the atars of the Libyum, the olympian, of the C'upitoline Jupher.-Gimuon's lome, ch. 2 , 1. 37.
2600. HYPOCRITE, An accomplished. "Inch" Thellort. Whenever he opened his moulh, he mated, cursed, and swore with such frmatie violenee that supprthcial olservers set him down lor the wildest of liberthos. The multitude wns umble to concefer that a man who, even when solver, was more furions anid bonstful than others when they were drunk, and whe semed nterly incupmble of disgrising my emotion or kerepingmay acrert, coudd renlly be a cold-hented, far-sishited, seheluing sycophant: yet such at mun was 'Tatbot. In ruila, his hypocrisy was of a far higher nad rater sort than the hyporerisy which hat thourisher in Burebones' Pritiament; for the consummate hypocrite is not lie who conceal- vire behind the semblanee of virtue, but he who makes the vice which he has no objeertion to show a stalking horse to cover darker and more protitable vice which it is for his interest tohide. - Macal hay's ENo., Ch. 6, p. 45.
2700. HYPOCRITE, Epitaph of the. ricek Emperor. [The Emperor Alexins was by the clergy estermed " (liristim.] But the sincerity of hia momal and religious virtues was suspereted by the persons who had passed their lives in his familiar contidence. In his last hoars, when he was pressed hy his wife Irene to alter the suceession, he raised his head, and breathed a pious ejamhation on the vunity of this wordd. The indigmant reply of the empress may be inseribed as an (epitaph on his tomb: "'ou dic, as you lave livel-A iryocrite :"-Gmison's IRone. ch. 48, p. 600.

27e1. IDEAS, Penalty for. John Milton. Proud, reserved, self-comaned. repellent, brooding over his own ideas, not cmsily admithing into his mind the idens of others. It is indecd an erroncons estimute of Milton to atribute to him a hard or mastere mature. He luad all the guick sansibility which belongs to the poetie temperament, mid longed to be loved that he might hove again. But lie had to pay the pemalty of all who believe in their own ideas, in that their idens come between them and the persons that approach them, und constitute a mentad barier which emn only be broken down hy sympathy. And sympatliy for idens is hurd to find, just in proportion as those idens are profomd, far-reaching, the fruit of long study und meditation. Hence it was that Milton did not associate readily with his contemporaries, but was nffable and instructive in conversation with young persons, and those who would approneh hini in the attitude of disciples.-Pattison's Milton, eli. 11.
2702. IDLENEss, Burden of. Siucturns. 'Tlu' Insipid amb imatior lifio al the spartume was mecordlugly a propetmal subjuct of millory to the rest of the (ireeks, mad to none more han to the lasey, restless, und volatile Athenhass. I'o this
 hhader, whis some one was vamelhig to him the contempt whish the Larexdemonhans lind for deats: "It is no womder," suld he. "sinee it ro

 $11: 8$

270:8. IDLENESS punishod. /brofirm. Niurly 1ヵ"mym whall le set nt work nt the klug's "hatges, some bifover, mal some at the pher Where the waire hath hroken ha on the hand, unil other more phares. Then if they linll to idlemess, tho idter shall her had hafore in justire of the poare and his finult writurn ; then if he be takin islle ngain in unother phare, he shall be known where his dwelling is, so ut the seeond mention har -hall be burned the the hand: and if he fail the thitrd time he shall die for h . [ln liz3t it was whipplag for the thest offerere, whipping for hae verond offence, mand) the where purt of the gristle of the right ene eleme rat off. [For the third olfence, imprisemment in the juil, ] and in the next guarter serssions, if indieted of wanderiner. loitrering, and idleness, und fomad erulty, "Ho shall have judgmont to suifere pains mid "xceution of denth ne a felon and as mememy of the Commonwenth, "-KNigirt'n Eva., vol. : $\underset{\text {, }}{ }$ (11. :21, 1, 342.
270.4. $\qquad$ Athrus. It whe a punishwhererime at Athens to be idle, man every citizen was compelled to industry and to the utmont ex. artion of his talents. It wis not enough that cirlh should rhoose himself a purtionhar profession. The court of Areopmgis inquired intorand nsererthined the extent of his funds, the umount of his expenditure, and conserguently the memare of his imilustry und economy. - TYquen's IIstr., Book 1, (h. 10, 1). 108.
2705. IDOL, A helpless, Brahmin. The putgoda of Summe was sitmate on the promontery of Guzarnt, in the neighborhood of lin, one of the has remaining possensions of the Portuguese. It wa culowed with the revenue of two thonsamd vilhges; two thousnal Brahmins were consercatel to the service of the Deity, whom they Washod ancla morning and avening in water from the distant Ganges ; the subordinute ministers eonsisted of three lamdred masicians, three hundreal barbers, mad five humdred dancing girls, ronspircuons for their hirth or memuty. Three sides of the temple were protected by the ocem, the marrow isthmus was fortified by a matural or artiticial precipice; and the eity imbl aljucent commery were propled hy a mation of fumatics. 'They confessed the sins fand the punishment of Kinnoge and Delhi ; but if the impious stranger shouli presme to approach their holy precincts, he would surely be overwhemed by a blast of the divine vengeance. By this challenge the faith of Mahmul [the Turk] was mimated to n persomal trial of the strengeth of this Iadian deiity. Fifty thousiand of his worshippers were pierced ly the spear of the Mossems; the walls were sealed; the saneluary was profimed; and the conqueror aimed a blow of his iron mace at the head of the idol. The trembling Brahmins
 his misum: nad it "as urged hy the wisent comn-
 wonid not colange the herivisot tha (Gentomes and that sull in simt might be derlimed to therere
 plied the sultan, " are sperelons mad strong ; bat


 rended in the belly of the statue, "vphined th Nome degree the devont prodigatly of lare Brah mins. The fragmente of the idel were diverih.


2706. idolatry of Herolam. C'l" "di"s. [When har whemed from the compurst of Britala] the n'my suluted him with the tithe of Smprator: and he returned to Romer, to aswame the mame of Britamileus, mad to be worshipped asa grol. Kinumber Eisa., vol, 1, ch. 2, p. 10.
2707. IGNORANCE of Bigotry. RCiqu oft ('hurles II. I) ivanes who were har lemat of the undremities and the dellght of the caplat lemed towarel consiltutional princlples of gov. ermment, lived on Priendly lerms with Press byterfans, Indepmodents, buil Buptista, would ghadly have serma a full toloration grounted to all Protestunt seres, mil would evon lave comsented to make atternitions in the liturgy for the purpose of comaliating honest and emadid Nonconformists. But surh latitudhurianism was hehi in horror by the comatry purson. Ife wns, indhed, prouder of his ragged gewn than his superiors of their lawn and of their semplet hoods. The very conseloushess that there wins litte in his word ly circumstances to distingulsh him from the villugers to whom he preariged, led him to hold immoderntely high the dignity of that satcerdotal oflle whidh was his single fitle to rever. eme.-Macadhay's Eno., ch. 3, p. 310.
2706. IONORANCE confessed. Simmel Johnson. A fow of hiv dethitions must be mlmittond to be ervoneons. . . . A haly one usked hitm how he cume to define lontern the kine of a horse: instemal of making in elnbornte dofence. ans she experted, he nt once miswered, "lgnorance, madam, pure ignormacr." [Aulhor of Dictionary, ete.]-Boswela'n Jonsson, p. 76.
2709. IGNORANCE, Folly of. Wist Indimens. They guve their own inland of Itayll priority of existence over nll others, and lelieved that the sum and moon origimally issued out of a 'nvern in the ishand to give light to the word. This eavern still exists, uhont seven or cight lemgues from Cape Francais, now C'nge Inytien, and is known by the name of La Voute id Dinguet. It is about one hundred and flity feet in depth, and nearly the smme in height, but very marrow. It receives no light hot from the entrance, and from a romed hale in the roof, whence it was said the sun and moon issued forth to take their phaces in the sky. -lavina's Comemass, Book 6, ch. 10.
2710. IGNORANCE, General. Reign of Charles II. The elergy had also lost the ascemdency which is the natural reward of superior mental cultivation. Once the cire onnstance that 1 man roubd read had raised a presumption that he was in orlers: but in in age which prodnced such laymea as William C'eciland Nicholas Bacon, Roger

Awhum and Thoman similh, Wilter Midmay and F'rancis Wilsingham, there wis moremsin for ralling away predutex from their illosersen 10 negotiate treatien, thsuperintend the Amberes, or
 b. 3013.
2711. IONORANCE, Geographioal. Ciptrion John Nmilh. With nommany of sis binglishomen
 Chlekaloming tever. It was gromerally belle ved by the peroplo of damestown that hy polng inp

 an opintors. but lommoral it beroluse of the opportunity it gave him to explore new tertitary. The rest might dig imaghary geldi hust and hant for the Phettle: be would were the combtry mad mup the comere of the diver.-Rabratise U. S., (h. 13. 1. 98.

471:2. IONORANCE, Impodiments of. Cinim. bies. ['Ther comsedlow of lher kitur of Spain urget] agalase it west warl vogure of diseovery l 'The
 the historionl fomblathons of on faith, . . . womld the to maintalat that there were untone not desurvided from Adam ; . . In lar pealme the henve


- cosering of atront : . . . they brought up the Ghimera... of the Lisvippurtahbe heat of the: torridenome. Evell granting blacerald bo pasued, they observed that the ciferminerente of
 threre years to tha voyare, and thase who should machertake it mast perish of hunger mal hisest, from the imposibility of curving provisions for so lonk a preriont. Ite was tolit, on the millority of Epicuras, lhat admitting the carth to bspherimal, it was only inhmhitable in the northeron hemisphere, and in that section only was antos pied hy the lavavens; that the opposite half was a chaos, 1 gult, or a mere waste of water. Not the least absirit objection molvancell was, that whouht in ship even surcered in reachinge, in this wny, the extremity of India, she comble never enet tonck ugain: for the rotundity of the elole wonla present a kimb of mountain, up, whin it would he impossible for her tosail with the most fawor-

 While such was the state of ulfiaiss in the Eust. the Venethans, who had hitherto engrossed tha: whole trade from India, by merons of the Rad Sea nud the port of Aldxablria, soon perrecised that this most harative conmerre was on the point of amihilation, and that every alvantuge of the Indim tade mast now be trmasererel to the Portugumes. Varions expedients were thomght of to obviate these impronding misfortuncs It whe the interest of the Sultan of Eirypt to concur witls the Vinetians in support of a trate from which he as well as they halderived grent benctits. A plan was meditated for some time of chating throngh the Isthmas of sue\%, mon thas joining the Meditermanan mal the Redi Nen; but the Egyptians were apprehensive that their low and that country might be drownol alogether in this atempt, and therefore the project was
 6, ch. 18, p. 2\%\%.

2714. IGNOKANCE vs. Negligence. N'imuel Johmson. [At school.| Mr. Munter, the hemi-

 andil be. "tolnem lus unturevifilly; and be dial

 not kiowing it thog, ins for negkething to kiow It. He womld ank a lay a guestion, and if hee did not mower to he woild beat him, whithont comadidering whether he hat "1n "pportunty of knowing foow to nnawer it. For bustunce, he wond rall "p" loy mad avk him Lath for " cmandeatick, whith the hoy rombla mot expet to low ushed. Now, nir, if " hey coblal allow of ary


2715. IGNORANCE, NIght of. Einglunll. Allor
 poxderior to him ubout tifty senrs. lintrufuced
 of whinh he himsilf, a mow neromplished thararter, presussedt armarkahle shure. Ile enconaged lemrulage not ouly be hisown enumple. but by fonnting sembarien inal rewirdine hor hatore of ingentome men. Bitt these finvorable
 ranere hid harharism of hils sucereswers than hy the ceotimand disertere of the kingeton from the Danish lineurstons: and from the uge of Slired
 "lome night of the mont illiberal lgnomance.-

2716. IGNORANCE, Offiotal, Inher of Nir-
 of the Trensary minder deome 11 ., was matigno-
 hud marcherl toc'upe Breton. "Where ili 'uy Hot 1 ramsports:" was asked. "Transports onl Tue: "I hell you they murehed by lanl.
 C"pre Bretom an ishond It was pointed ont on his informant, cjuculated, "Egul! I'll go dif rertly mad tell the king that Cape lbreton is an

2717.     -         - Duke of Nurersfle. For
 minister for British Amerien; yet to the hat the statesman who was so decply verven in the statistias of elections knew little of the contiment of which he was the gumrdiun. It mddressedl lethers, it used to be conthlently sail, to " ' ha island of New Enghand," and ceinht not tol: but that Jamian was in the Moditermanem. Itapse of colonial memorials and bettres remained murend in his ofllee ; mol it paper was almost sure of neghere unless some ngent remained with him to sec it opemed.-Banehoft's U. S., vol. 4, ch. 1.
2718. IaNORANCE, Professional. Nary. Most of the Nhips which were alloat were commanded by men who lud not been bred to the san. Greal therts had been intrusted to the direction of Rupert and Monk; Rupert, who was re:nowned rhietly as n hot and daring ravalry otlicer, and Monk, who, when he wanted his whip to tack to larbonrl. moved the mirth of his rrew by calling ont, "Wheel to the left "" But ahont this time wise men began to pererive that the rapid improvement, both of the art of war and of the art of unvightion, muld it necessary to draw a line between two professions which











2719. IONORANCE, Royal. İentern Einpil'f. 'I'ho rldor distin, us lio is distingilished from
 ascrembed the Byzantine lhome ne thes nge of tixtyelight yemrs: nul, hurl lus beron loft to hls own gullunco, evory monnent of $n$ nine yrurs
 propriaty of thedr rlablece. Jils lanormace was shaliar io that of Thosolurle; und It in romarknhlo that ln nango mot dowitule of lemrnhag I wo contempornry momarchas had mever leron instrint-
 Rombi, rl. 40, 1. 4*.
2720. IGNORANCE, Stubborn. Inquiwitors. In

 where ho wis primitiod to speritk lin hils deforice
 onstrate the truth of the Copernicun systerm, ins he lime Ixan wont to do at Ihe university. Ilis necusars, ignorant of selefore could mot comsprolenal his reasoming. . . 'l'lory broke in 11 mon hls urgumernts with louil onilerles, nerousingr an of bringing scomblal upon the charrdi, and ruputing over andover the pussuge of the Bible whitel decares llait dosbana rommanded the sim amed moon to stand still, mind they obryed him. In vain Galileo raminded them that the Biblo alwo mays that the heavens are nolid and are pollshad like n mirror a $^{\text {e brass }}$ in vain ho pointed out that the bunguge of the Biblo is invarinbly conformeri to the state of selenere int the time when it whe written. The assumbleal priests only shirugged theirshoulalers at his remsoning, or lnterruptcd hlm with derisive und contomptuous shouts.

2721. IGNORANCE, Superstition of. Ancicuts. The ancients, who had a very fiant and imperfect knowlealge of the great jeninsula of Afrien, were sometimes tempted to lneliove that the tor' rid zone mast ever remmin destinte of inlmbitmonts; and they sometimes ammand their fancy by tlling the viennt space with homdless men, ir rither monsters; with laorned und eloven-footiod sutyrs; with finbulous centanrs, and with linman pyimies, who waged a loold and doubtful warfirnaguinst the emmes. -Gaban's lkane, ch. 25, p. 5 if.
2722. IGNORANCE, Unappreciative. Utility. [When the army of Galerins sirkinl the camp of the ronted Persimss in] lmer of shining leathor, filled with pearls, fell into the hunds of a private soldier ; he arafully preserveal the bag, but he threw awny its contents, julging that whatever was of no use eoula not possibly be of any value. -Gibion's Rome, (h. 13, p. 425.
2723. IGNORANCE, Zealons. Crusaders. [Among the Crusuders] the chicfs themselves hud an imperfect notion of the length of tie way nud








 boke of Normands, if place whose powet, repu-

 favor, 'l'his velebrater! prlare wav loc mataral
 Lor of ulurtir of lininine. Illogillmaney In thone

 lons. Ho hail lowiruggle will in urrogant nobit-
 hise crown; but lio very mily showal a genhes





27心6. ILLITERACY compersated. (',l. H'illiam Winshinffon. ['olomel 'lurloton was tumb:
 lifs crimel mad raserndial disposlifon lic was mont lacurtily dospisal by tho republloms.
 fallow, lurilly uhfe to write hix anime. " . Ih, colomol," naid Mrs. Jones, "you ought to know betfor, far you bexr on youlr preson pront that ho knows very wall home to minkir hin molik." lllo had heron severely wombled in himbuml |-Nores in C'untis' Wanilinoton, vol. 1, di, li.
2787. ILLUSTRATION by Analogy. Iir. Nimmel, fuhnems. Johnam prepmied a reply to his assmihants, in which he drew ant rhborito parallel between Jnlinn and Jnmes, then lake of Fork. Julinn land durfig muny yemav pretrond(al to uhhor inlohatry, while in licirt un indolator. Julhan land, to serve tima, ocraniomally atlertod
 punished cities which were zambon for the trua religion, by taking nwny their manicipal priviloges. Julian tual, by his thattorers, hean colled the Just. Jimes was provokid leyond imblimace. Johmson wins poserented for it libel, convieted, mad condemmed to a thar, which he hal no monns of pmying. Ife was, therelote, kret in juil: nud it soxmod likely that him conthement wond end only winh his lile.-Macsulay's ENo., 川h. 6.
2749. ILLUSTRATION, Information by. l'inting. One step turther in this procens is the cexpression of idens hy puinting. When the Spmeiards arrived in Moxico, the inlabitnats of the sea-coasts sent intelligence to their emperor, Monteximm, by a luge cloth, on which they hat cares fully depicted everything they had seen of the: nppearance and progress of the invaders. - Trother'n Hist., Book 1, ch. 3, p. 26.
27628. ILLUSTRATIONS, Use of, flbrahum. Lincoln. Much has been stid ot Mr. Lincolnis habit of telling stories, and it combla soarcely be exnggerated. He had a keen sense of the humorous ind the ludicrous, and relished jokes and mevolotes for the amusement they nfforded him. Ikin story-telling was with him rither : mote of
statines and illistrating fincts and opinions than anything else. Thore is a great difference among men in the manner of expressing their thoughts. Some are rigidly exare, und give everything they stey a logioal form ; othors express themselves in therres und by illustrations drawn from mature or history. Mr. Lincoln often gave clearmessand force to his incas by pertinent ancerlotes and i]lustrations dramo from daily life-Raviond's LINColin, ch. 2l, p. Fill.

678:B0. IMAGE, Supernatural. Imaye of Chrixt. The perfect impression of Ilis fuce on a pince of linen. | The imare af Edessa was preserved with respect and gratitule; and if the Armenians rejected the legrad. the more rredulons Greaks adored the similitucte, which was not the work of any mortal pencil, but the immediate creation of the divine original. The style and semtiments of a Byzantine hymm will declare how far their worship was removed from the grossest idolatry. "How ean we with mortal eyescontemplate this imugre. whose celestial splendor the host of heavan presumes not to behold: IIe who dwells in heaven condescemds this day to visit us by His vencrahle image ; lle who is seated on the chernbim visits us this day by a pieture, which the Father has delineated with 1 lis immason ate lame which le has formed in mineffable mamber, and which we sametify by uloring it with fear and love." Before the end of the sixth century these images, murde withont hands (in Greek it is a single word). were propargited in the campes and eitfes of the Eastern empire ; they were the objeets of worship and the instraments of nimacles; and in the hour of danger or fommalt their venerable preseuce could revive the hope, rekindle the conrage, or repress the fury of the IRoman le-gions.-G: Bibon's lRoms, eh. 49, p. 6.
2881. IMAGES in Churches. A.D. 300. The public reiggion of the early Catholies was miformly simple and spinitanl ; and the firvt notice of the ase of pictures is in the censure of the comet of Illiberis, three handred years after the Christian era. At first the experiment was made with cantion and scruple, and the vencrable pictures were diserectly allowed to instruct the ignorant, to awaken the cold, mad to gratify the prejudices of the heathen proselytes. By a slow thongh inevitable progression the honors of the origimal were transferred to the copy; the devont Ghristian prayed before the image of a saint ; and the Pagan rites of genuflection, lmminaries, and inconse again stole into the Catholie Chureh. The seruples of reason or piety were silenced hy the strong evidence of visions und miracles: and the pietures which speak and move and bleed must be endowed with a divine energy, and may be ronsidered as the proper objects of religions adoration.

The use and even the worship of images was firmly established before the end of the sixth century. . . . The first introdiction of symbolie worship was in the veneration of the cross and of relics.-Gmmon's Rome, ch. 49,1 . 2.
2732. IMAGES, Worship of. A.D. 842. I shall only notice the judgment of the bushops on the comparative merit of image-worship and morality. A monk had concluded itruce with the demon of fornication, on condition of interrupting his daily prayers to a pieture that lang in lis cell. His seruples prompted him to con-
sult the abbot. " Rather than abstain from adoring Christ and lits Mother in their holy bmages. it would be bettar for you," replied the casnist, "to miter every hoolhal nad visit every prostitate in the city."-('mmon's IRome, ch. 4!), 1. 34.

2783:. IMAGINATION, Active, Buny/f". ILe suw evil spirits in monstrons shapes, nime tiemes hlowing thames out of their nostrils. "Once," says a Thograplee who knew him well, and hid leard the story of his visions from his own lips. " he dremmed that he saw the face of henvern as it were on tire, the firmament crackling and shivering with the moise of mighty thomer, mal an arelangel tlew in the midst of heaven, someling a trompet, and a gloriens throne was sented in the enst, whereon sat One in brightnoss like the moming star. Lpon whicli he, thinking it was the emd of the world, fell upon his kneres amd said, 'Oh, Iord, have merry on me! What shadl I do? The bay of midgment is come. and I ath not prepared. "-Fnocde's Bunvan, ch. l.
27834. IMAGINATION corrected. W"wshington Irring. Ilis next litarary finvorites were" "Robinson Crusoe" and "Sindbad the Sailor," and a collection of voyages and travels, entitled "The Worlal Displayed," which he nsed to rend at night by the glimmer of secreted randles after he had retired to hed, and which begot in hima desire to go to sea-a strong desire that by the time for left sehool almost ripenced into a determination to rim away from home and be a sailor. It led lim, at any rate, to try to ent salt pork, which he abominated, and to lie on the lard thoos which, of course, was dista ieful to, him. These preliminary hardships proved ton mucle for his heroism, so the notion of becoming a gallant tar was relnctantly abamioned.S'tombaids Irvina, p. 13.
27835. IMAGINATION, Delusions of. Spanish biplorers. America was the region of romanco. where the heated imagimation conld indulge in the boldest delusions; where the simple natives iguornntly wore the most precions ornaments : and by the side of the cienr runs of water the sands sparkled with gold. - Banchorr's His'r. of U. S., vol. 1, ch. '2.

2\%836. IMAGINATION, Diseased. Poet Shelley. Townd midnight on the 18 th of July lbyron recited the lines in " Christabel" abont the lady's brast; when Shelley suddenly started up, slarisked, and fled from the room. He land seen a rision of a woman with cyes insteal of nipples. . I[e was writing motes inpon the phenomena ot sleep. . . . Mrs. Shalley informs us that the mere effort to remember drams of thrilling or mysterions import so distmbed his nervous system that le lad to relinguish the task. At no period of his life was lue wholly free drom visions which ind the reality of facts, Sometimes they ocenred in sleep, and were prolonged with painful vividness into his waking moments. Sometimes they scemed to grow out of his intense mediation, or to present themselves before his eyes as the projuction of a powerful inner impression. All his sensations were abmormally aente, and his everartive imarimation confused the border-lands of the actual and the visionary.-Sinonds' ShetLEN, ch. 4.
fuculties are clouded; when denth removes our clay coverings, the mystery will be solval."Symonds' Shelley, ch. 6.
2746. Immortality, Faith in. Araba. [Some of the Arubs think] the life of man to the but one of those infinite periods of existence to be renewed in other worlds and nuder other forms. When an Arab died, his finest camed was ticd to a stake heside his grave, and laft, expire of hanger upon the body of its maste in order that he should be furnished with his mbl. itual monas 'a, in the region to which death had introducel him. -Lamamene's Tuakey, p. 46.
27.17. IMMORTALITY, Hope of. Raleigh. SirWulter laleigh, the night before his denth, wrote these lines on a blank leaf of his Bible:
" E'en such is time; whu tukes in trust Our youth, our joys, and all we have, And pays us but with age mad dast ;

Who in the dark and silent grave, When we have wanderd all oar ways, Shuts up the story of our days.
But from this earth, this grave, this dust,
The Lord will raise me up, I trust."
-Knight's Eng., vol 3, ch. : 24 , p. 376.
2748. IMPATIENCE, Disagreement by. Alsrsuder Hemilton. This impatience and discontent led finally to a rupture between General Washsington and his aide-de-cmmp. . . . Itamilton himself hats related: "Two daysugo . . . the generai und I passed each other on the stairs; he told me he wantel to sporak with me; I unswered that I wonld wait upon him immediately. I went below and delivered Mr. Tilghman a letter to be sent to the commissiny, containing an order of a pressing and interesting nature. Returniag to the genera, I was stopped on the wily by the Marguis de Lafayette, and we conversed together about a minute on a mater of hasiness. De can testify how impatient I was to get back, and that I left him in a manner which, but for our intimacy, would have been more than abrupt. Instead of finding the general, as is usmul, in his room, I met him at the head of the stairs, where, accosting me in an angry voice, 'Colonel Hamilton,' said he, 'you have kept me waiting at the head of the stairs these ten minutes ; I must tell you, sir, you treat me with disrespect.' I replied, without petulaney, but with decision, 'I am not conscious of it, sir ; but since you have thonght it necessary to tell me so, we part.' ' Very well, sir,' said he, 'if it be your choice,' or something to that effect, and we separated. I sincerely believe my absence, which gave so much umbrage, did not last two minntes. In less than an hour after Mr. Tilghman came to me in the general's name, assuring me of his confidence in my ability, integrity, usefulness, etc., and of his desire, in a candid conversation, to heal a difference which could not have happened but in a moment of passion. I requested Mr. Tilghman to tell him, first, that I had thken my resolution in a manner not to be revoked."Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 473.
2749. Impatience, Folly of. oliver Goldsmith. Goldsmith adverts, in his own humorons way, to his impatience at the tardiness with which his desultory and unacknowledged essays crept into notice. "I was once induced," says he, "to show my indignation ugrainst the public by discontinuing my efforts to please, and was
bavely resotved, like Raldigh, to vex them by burning my manuseripts inn passion. Upon rethection, however, I considered what set or hody of people would be displeased me my rashmess. The sun, after so sad un aceident, might shine next morning as bright as usual ; men might langh and sing the next day, mad transact bosiness as before; and not a single ereature feel uny regret bot myself. . . Perhaps all ( Fr . Strect might laugh ut my fate, and self-upprov ing dignity be umble to shich me from ridicole." -Imvinots (iol.dsmitit, ch. 9. p. 66.
2750. IMPEACHMENT, Escape from. President Juhnson. Concerning the reorganization of the Southem States, the reml question at iswe was whether a rivil or a militury method ought to be ulopted. . . The Prosident hat urged [the formere]; . . in Congress the opposite opinson prevailed. . . On the 21st of Fehruary, 1868, he notitied Elwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, of histlismissal from oftice. The act was regarded hy Congress as a usurpation of authority, and a violution of law on the part of the President.

Articles of impeachment were agreed to by ihe IIonse of Re, resentatives. . . . Ont the D6th of Muy . . . the President was acquitted. But his conpe was very marrow: a two-thirds majority [of the Semate] was reduired to conviet, and bit one vote was wanting.-Ridpath's U. S., ch. 67, 1. 550.
2751. IMPORTUNITY, Victim of. Churles II. IIe was a slave without being a dupe. Worthless men and women, to the very hottom of whose hearts he suw, iund whom he knew to he destitute of affection for him and undeserving of his confidence, conld easily whealle him ont of titles, places, domains, State serrets, and pardons. He bestowed mach, yet he neither enjoyed the pleasure nor actpired the fame of beneficence. He never gave spontaneonsly, but it was painful to him to refuse. The consequence was, that his bomety generally went, not to those whodeserved it hest, nor even to thove whom he liked best, hat to the most shampless and importumate suitor who cond obtain an madience.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. .2, p. 1is.
2752. IMPOSSIBILITIES accomplished. Bridge at Lodi. A. D. 1796. [Nupoleon proposed to eross the bridge at Lodi in the face of the Austrim batteries that swept it.] " 14 is impossible," said one [of his ollieers], "that my men can forre their way across that narrow bridge, in the face of such in amihilating storm of balls as must be encountered." " How ' impossible !" exclaimed Napoleon; "that word is not French." [ Nupoleon, bearing a stamdard, was the second actoss.] - Abbott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 5.
2753. IMPOSITION, Artful. Alexander. It was impossihle to retain the territory he had overrin ; and his troops, foreseeing no end to their labors, positively refused to proceed. With a sensible mortification to his pride, he was forced to return to the Indas, after rearing, as monuments of his conquests, twelve altars upon the castern banks of the Hyphasis, of enormons height, on which he inseribed his own name, with those of his father Ammon and his brothers Itereules and Apollo. He is said also to have traced a cump in the same place of three times the necessary extent, surromding it with a strong rampart and fosse, and to have huilt in it enor-
mons stables for horses, with the mangers of ${ }^{\prime}$ most extraordinary height. Ife is, in like manner, said to have eatased suits of armor to be lomied in the earth, of size far exceeding the hanatn proportions, with bedstends, and all other utensils on a similar gigantio scale. -TyTLEA's Hist., Book 2, eh. 4, 1. 190 .
275.4. IMPOSITION, Officlal. William Coir. fr'r's Letter. ['oo Rev. John Newton,] the junior son of Molly lBoswell. Ite had stolen some ironwork, the property of Griggs the butcher. Being convicted, he was ordered to le whipped, which operation he molerwent at the cart's tail, from the stone-house to the high areh, and back arain. ITe seremed to show great fortitude, but it was all an imposition upon the publie. The beadle, whe performed it, had filled his left hand with yellow ochre, throngh which, after every stroke, he drew the hash of his whip, Jeaving the appearance of $n$ wound upon the skin, hat in reality mot hurting him at all. This being perecived by Mi. Constable H., who followed the beadle, he "pulicel his cane, withont any such management or precaution, to the shonlders of the too mereifulexecutioner. The scene immediately bereme more interesting. The beadle could by no means be prevailed upon to strike lard, which provoked the constable to strike harder ; and this donble Hogrging continued till a lass of Silver End, pitying the pitiful bendle thus suffering under the hands of the pitiless constable, joined the proression, and piacing loerself immediately behind the latter, seizal him ly his capillary clab, and pulling him lackward by the same, slapped his face with a most Amazon fury. This eoncatenation of events has taken up more of my paper than I interned it should, but I could not forbear to inform you how the beadle thanshed the thief, the comstable the beadle, and the lady the constable, and how the thief was the only preson concerned who suffered nothing. -Smitis CowPER, ch. 7.
2755. IMPOSTOR, Contemptible. Lambert Simnel. 'The reign of IIcury VII. was disturbed for awhile by two very singular enterprises. The Earl of Warwick, son of the late Duke of (iarence, had been confined by Richard in the Tower, and by his long imprisonment was totally unknown, and untequinted with the world. One Simon, a priest of Oxford, trained up a young man, Lambert Simmel, the son of a baker, to counterfeit the Earl of Warwick's person, and instructed lim in the knowledge of all the facts which were necessary to support the imposture. We tirst made his public: appearance in Inblin, where he found many to esponse his eanse, and le was there solemnly erowned King of England and Ireland. Thence passing over to England, he ventured to give battle to I Fenry near Nottingham. Simnel, with his tutor, the priest, were both tuken prisoners. The priest, who conld not be tried by the civil power, was imprisoned for life ; and the impostor himself, who was too mean an object for the revenge of IIenry, was employed by him as a seallion in his kitchen.Tytler's IItst., Book 6, eli. 14, p. 229.
2756. IMPOSTOR, Deceived by a. Perkin Wier. beck. The old Duchess of Burgmondy, sister of Edward IV. and widow of Clinrles the Bold, who wished ly all means to embroil the government of IIenry, caused a report to be spread that
the young louke of York, who, along with his brother Edward, was hitherto behieved to have Ineen smothered in the Tower by Richard III., was stlll alive, und she soon after produced is young man who assumed hifs name and elanr acter; this was Perkin Wurbeck, the son of a Jew broker of Antwerp, a youth of great per. somal lematy and insimuting address. The found means, for a considerable time, to carry on the dereption, and seemed, from his valor and alvilities, to be not undeserving of the rank which he usiamed. For tive years lie supported hiscanse by foree of arms, and was aided by a resperetable proportion of the Engrlish nobility. laness IV., King of ticothand, esponsed his interest, ind gave hine in marriage a relation of his own, a daughter of the Earl of Inantley. . . . [lle Was captured and sentenced to perpitual impri-sonment.]-TYTLER's IIIst., Book 6, (h. 14, 1. 229.
2757. $\qquad$ Reign of Jomes II. In 160x, when England had long enjoyed constitutional freedom under anew dymasty, the son of an inn-keeper passed himself on the yeomanry of sussex as their leboved Monmouth, and defranded many who were by nomenns of the low est class. Five hundred pounds were collected for him. The farmers provided him with " horse. Their wives sent him haskets of chickrons and dueks, and were lavish, it was said, of favors of a more tender kind ; for, in grallantry at least, the comnterfeit was n not mworthy representative of the origimal. When this impostor was thrown into prison for his framd, his followers mantaned him in haxury.-Macatiany's Ent., ell. 5, p. 583.

275\%. IMPOSTOR pnnished. Reign of James II. Such was the devotion of the people to their unhappy favorite, that, in the face of the strongest cevidence ly which the fact of a death was evor verified, many continued to cherish r hope that he was still living, and that he would ngain nppear in arms. i person, it was said, who was renarkahly like Mommonth lad sate. rificed himself to save the Protestant hero. The vulgar long continued, at every importint erisis, to whisper that the time was at hand, and that King Mremonth would soor show himself. In 1686 a knave who had pretended to be the duke, and had levied contribution in several villages of Wiltshire, was apprehended and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. - Macallay's Ena, (b. 5, p. 583
2759. IMPOSTOR reproved. General Giant. [Early in the war ais command were marching in Missouri. One of the lieutenants obtained refreshments for himself and friends by nssuming to he Gencral Grant and statf. Grint came to the same house for refreshments, and was curtly told he could have nothing, becanse General Grant and staff had eaten everything exeept a pumpkin-pie. Grint gave half a dollar for it, and requested the woman to keep it till sent for. When the army halted, parade was formed, and expectations aronsed by so unusual a cireumstanee when on a long mareh. The following order was read: "Lientemant Wicktield, . . having on this day eaten everything in Mrs. Selvidge's house, at the crossing, . . . except one pumpkin-pie, Lientemnnt Wickfield is hereby ordered to return with in escort of one huudred
cavalry and ent that pie also.- I. N. Grant, Brigadier-General ('ommander."' It is impossible to describe the effere . . . on the troojs.-lis.anher'r (illint, p. jo.
2760. ImPOSTOR rewarded. T'ithes Ontes. A worthless impostor, one 'Titus Oates, who hat more than once changed his religion, now set the whole nation in a ferment hy the discovery of a pretemed plot of the ('itholies. He assertad that the pope, claiming the soverrignty of England, had intrusted the exercise of his power to the Jesuits, who had alrealy got patents for the principal ofllers of the kingdona ; that Ifty Jesuits had undertaken that the king should be assassinated, and the crown bestowed on the Duke of York, who, if he drelined it, was likewise to be murdered; that the Jesuits, who it was supposed hat already almost reduced Lonflon to ashes in the late dreadful fire, had planned another fire and massacre, with which they intented to begin the execution of their project.

The informer received the thanks of Parliament, with a pension of $£ 1200$ sterling. -TyT. ler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 30, p. 421.
2761. IMPOSTURE, Political. "Voice in the Wutl." [In 15.94, when England was disquieted by the partisans for Catholic Mary on the one side, against those of Protestant Elizabeth on the oth[r.] imposture availed itself of the prevailing discpuiet to stimulate the superstitions by a pretended voiee in a wall, which was silent when "God save Queen Mary" was uttered, but which erien, "So be it" when "God save the Lauly Elizabeth" was pronounced. More than 17,000 persons were collected round this house. -Knimit's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 5, p. 72.
2762. IMPRESSIONs, Early; William III. [William, Prince of Orange.] The Dutch langruge was the language of his nursery. Among The Dutch gentry he had chosen his carly friends. The ammsements, the arehitecture, the landseape of his native country had taken holll on his heart. To her be thrned with constant fondness from a prouder and fairer rival. In the gallery of Whitehall he pinal for the familiar house in the wood at the Hague, and never was so happy us when he could guit the magnificence of Windsor for his far humbler seat at Loo. During his splendid banishment it was his consolation to rreate round him, by buikling, planting, and digging, a seene which might remind him of the formal piles of red brick, of the long canals, and of the symmetrical flower-beds amid which his early life Ead been passed.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 7, p. 168.
2763. IMPRESSIONS, Tragical. Churles $I$. Then tiking the little Duke of Gloucester, who was only tive years old, upon his knees, and desiring to impress upon the mind of the infant, by a tragical image, the counsel which through him he addressed to all the fumily, "My child," said he, " they are going to cut off thy father's head!" The boy gazed with anxious amol astonished looks upon the countanance of the speaker. "Yes," contimued the king, seeking to fix the terrible remembrance by repetition, "they will cut off my head, and perhaps make thee king! But pay attention to my words: thou must not be made a king by them while thy elder brothers, Charles and James, are living. They will cut off their heads also, if they can lay hands on
them, and will cond by cutting off thine. I thare fore command the never to be male a kiag by them." 'The chile, whe was impressed with the mournful serone and solemn warning, apparared sullile aly struck hy a light and, a sense of oloedience bryond his uge. "No," he replied, "I will not consent-they shall never make me a king. I will be torn to pieces tirst!' Charles, in this infuntine heroism, rerognized a voice from hemven, which assured him that his pesterity would be true to themselves in seeking to restore the throne after his decense. Ite shed tears of joy as he surrendereal back the Duke of (ilonrester to the arms of the jailers. - Lamabrive's Chomweli, p. 40.
2764. IMPRISONMENT, Long. Joh"l Bu". yan's. Such was the worle-famons imprisomment of John Bunyan, which has been the sulbject of so much cloquent dechmation. It hasted in all for more than twelve yours. It might huve conded nt any time if he wonlil have promisid to confine his addresses to a private cirele. It lide end after six years. Ite was released under the first declaration of indulgence; but as he instantly recommenced his preaching, he was arrested again. Another six years went by ; he was again let go, and was taken ence more immediately after, preaching in a wool. This time he was detained but a few months, and in form more than reality. The policy of the government was then changed, and he was free for the rest of his life.-Fuocde's Bunvan, ch. 6.
2765. IMPROVEMENT opposed. Elias Ifine. Like wht the other grent inventors, Mr. Inowe found that when he had completed his machine his lifficulties had but legun. After he had brought the machine to the point of making a few stitches, he went to Boston one day to get a tailor to come to Cambridge and arrange some cloth for sewing, and give his opinion as to the quality of the work done by the machine. The comrades of the man to whom he first applied dissuaded him from groing, alleging that a sew-ing-machine, if it worked well, must necessarily reduce the whole fraternity of taikors to beggary; and this proved to be the unchangeable ronviction of the tailors for the next ten years. It is proballe that the machines first made wouht have been destroyed by violence hat for another fixed opinion of the tailors, which was, that no machine rould be mude that would really answer the purpose.-Cyclopedia of Biot., p. 683.
2766. IMPROVEMENT repressed. Social. [In the beginning of the eighteenth century] the facilities possessed by the people of pass. ing from one occupation to :mother occupation were very limited, and the power of what we term rising in the world was equally restricted. In the locality in which a laborer was born he gencrally remained to the end of his life.

The sovere enforcement of the laws of apprenticeship kept a man forever in the particular pursuit for which he had served seven years of dreary education.Knight's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 4, p. 48.

2767 . IMPTLSE, Success by. Sylle writes in his Commentaries that his instamtaneous resolutions and enterprises, executel in a manner different from what he had intended, always suceceded better than those on which he bestowed
the most time ami forcthourht. It is plain too from that saying of his, flat ho was horn rather for fortunc than war, that he attributed
 SYla.l.
2768. INAUGURATION, Joyful. W'וNhimgtom's. When all was hashed into silenere, Washington hagan rose, amel came forwame, and stood in view of atl the people, with the Vice-presielent on his right und Chancellor Livingston, who was 10 administer the onth, on the left. When the chaneellor was abont to lagrin, the serpetary of the Semate helal up the Bible on its crimson cushion ; and while the oath was rend, Washington hid his hand upou the open book. Whern the rembing was finisloel, lue said, with great solemnity of manner" "I swome sohelp me Got !" After which he bowed and kissed the book. 'The ehancellor then, waving his hand toward the people, eried out, "Long live George Wishsington, President of the United States!"-CrCLOPEDIA OF BHOM., Ch. 20 .
2769. INAUGURATION, Mystic. Togrul. [The Sultan of Turkey.] After the chastisement of the guilty and the restoration of beace, the royal shepheril uecepted the rewarel of his labors; ant $n$ solemn comedy representend the trimmph of religions prejulire over barlmotin power. The Turkish sultan ambarked on the Tigris, lnmed at the gate of lacea, ami male his public entry on horseback. At the palacegute be respeatfinlly dismonnted and walked on foot, preceded by his emirs withont urms. The calipl [Cnyem] was seated behind his blatek veil; the black garment of the Abbassides was cast over his shonderes, and he held in his hand the staff of thenpostle of God. The confueror of the East kissed the gronnd, sterod some time in a modest posture, and was led toward the throne by the vizier num abinterpeter. After Togral had seated himself on another throne, his commission was publicly read, which dealared him the temporal lientenant of the viear of the prophet. Ile was successively invested with seven robes, seven climates of the Arabian empire. Itis mystie veil was perfimed with nusk; two crowns were placed on his heat, two cimeters were girded to his side, as the symbols of a double reign over the East and West.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 5\%, p. 510.
2770. INAUGURATION, Simplicity of. Thomers Jefferson. The Presielent-elect. . . was dressed in platin cloth, which was very immsual at that time, as we may see in old portrats. IVe came out of his longings umattembed, and mommed his horse, which had been watiting for him before his door. IIe rode to the Capitol, maccompanied by any friend, and withont a servant. and when he had reached the building le dismonnted without assistance, and with his own hamds tied the horse to a paling of the fence. He wis received at the steps of the Capitol by a large number of his political friends, who absolutely would not permit him to carry ont his intention of going alone to the semate-chamber to take the oith of office. A kind of procession was formed, and they walked together to the apartment.-Crecopedia of Bion., p. 353.
2771. INCAPACITY, Official. Bibulus. The weather was wild. Even of transports he had but enough to carry half his army in a single trip.

With such a prosperet and with the knowlethre that if he remelem (ireererat all he would have to lamel la the immediate neightorhood of Pomparys fuomous host, surprise has beron expressed that
 ria, kerping his legrions togralicer. But Ciasar had won many vicoloriss by aperaring whare ho was lemst expeeterl. Ite likerl well to thesemel like n bolt out of the blat sky ; and for tha very reason that ao ordianty person wonlel unther such cireamstances lave thought af attemp. ing the passage, he detomined to try it. Lomer marches exhansted the troops. In bad wathar the comemys fleet profermed the harbors to the open sea; and perlaps he had a forther and spectial ground of contilence in knowing that the oflicer in charge nt Corfa was his old acomaintanee, Bibuhas- Bibuhas, the fool of the aristocracy, the buit of Ciocero, who bad failed in everything which he hal umblertaken, and hat been thanked by Cato for his ill suceesse's. Cu'sar knew the mon with whom he had to deal. Ila knew Pompey's incupurity; he knew IBibulus's inempacity.


2772 . INCENDIARY punished. Romuln. Affer the previons coremony of whipping, he himsilf was delivered to the thames; and in his example alone our reason is tempted to appland the: justice of retalintion.-Ginmon's loone, ch. 44, 1). 372.
2778. INCONSISTENCY of Character, I'ity. Ten a point of homor Monassem, the Mohammedan general, had sacritied a thomishing eity, two finmelred thousand lives, mal the property of millions. The smme caliph desecmed from his horse and dirtied his robe to relieve the dist ress of a decrepit old man, who, with his halen ass, had tambled into a dited. On which of these actions did he rethert with the most pleasure when he was summoned by the angel of teath: -GBbon's Rome, ch. $52, \mathrm{p}$. 320 .
2774. INCONSISTENCY, Christian, Effect. [The Emperor Julinn is known in hisiory ns "the Apostate."] The canse of his strangeaml fatal upostasy may be derived from the early period of his life, when he was left an orphan in the lands of the morderers of his fanily. The mames of Christ nnd of Constantins, the idenof slavery und of religion, were soon associated in a yeuthful imagination, which was susceptible of the most lively impressions. [Constan. tius mordered his futher amd mother and imprisonct him during his youlh. J-Gibubon's Rome, ch. © 3 , p. 410.

2775 . INCONSISTENCY, Disgraceful. Willitem Penn. [Ser No. 1842.] Then l'enn tried a gentler tome. IIe had an interview with IIough and with some of the fellows, and, ulter many professions of sympathy and friendship, began to hint at a compromise'. The king could not bear to be crossed. The college must grive way. Parker must beadmitted. Buthe was in very bial health. All his preferments would soon be vucant. "IIow should you like," said Penn," to see Doctor Ilough Bishop of Oxford ?" Penn hud passed his life in derdaming mganst a hireling ministry. He held that he was bound to refuse the payment of tithes, and this even when he had bought land chargeable with tithes, and had been allowed the value of the tithes in the purchase-money. According to his own prin.
ciples, he would have committed a great sin if he hat interlered for the propgese of ohtaining a beneflere on the most honorathe terms for the most pions divine. Yet to suctr a degree had his manners been corrupted hy evil communisations, and his understanding ohsecured by inordinate zeal for a single object, that he did not sernple to become a broker in simony of a pectliarly disereditable klod, and to use a bishopric as a buit to tempt a divine to perjury.-Macaulay's Eni., el. 8, p. 275.
2776. INCONSISTENCY by Self-Interest. Samiwel Johnson. Inving defined the word pension as "pay given to a State lireling for truson to his country," he himself became a pensioner; and . . . with small hire. . . set about the task of his work-masters. in $n$ tract ealled "Traxation no Tyramy," he echoed to the crowd [the wishes of the ministry ngainst America]. Banchort's U. S., vol. 7, ch. ©4.
2777. INCREASE, Ineffective. George III. A.D. 1775. [iIe was determined to crush the opposition of the Amerienn colonies.] When he announced that a numerons body of German troops was to join the British forces, [the Duke of] Grafton [keeper of the privy seal] answered earnestly: "Your Majesty will find too late that twice the number will only inerense the disgrace, and never effect the purpose."-Banchorit's U. S., vol. 8, ch. 51.
2778. INDECIBION of Timidity. Conspirutor. [Gaston of Orlems and Count de Soissons entered into nconspirucy ugainst the life of Richelien.]. The unsuspecting minister descended the stairease surrounded by the conspirators, and at this moment his fate hung upon a thread. But Gaston's nerve failed him: he besitated to give the appointed signal ; the rest dared not strike without his orders; they separated, und the cardinal esenped.-Students' France, ch. $19, \leqslant 12$.
2779. INDECISION in Wrong-doing. James II. [The clergy had generally refinsed to read the king's anti-Protestant manifesto.] Even the king stood aglanst for a moment at the violence of the tempest which he had raised. What step was he to take next? He must either advance or recede; and it was impossible to advance without peril, or to recede without humiliation. At one moment he determined to put forth a second order, enjoining the elergy in high and angry terms to publish his dechration, and menacing every one who should be refractory with instant suspension. This order was drawn up and sent to the press, then reealled, then a second time sent to the press, then recalled a second time.Macaulay's Eng., ch. 8, p. 328.
2780. INDEPENDENCE, American. Sumuel Adams. [The governor of Massachusetts, in October. $17 \% 3$, wrote Lord Dartmonth, the colonial secretary, that Samuel Adams] wns the first person that openly and in any public assembly declared for atal independence. Knioht's Eno., vol. 6, ch. 22, p. 337.
2781. INDEPENDENCE, Childish. Young Samvel Johnson. One day when the servant who used to be sent to school to conduct him home not having come in time, be set out by himself, though he was then so nemr-sighted that he was obliged to stoop on his hands and knees to take

Hyew of the kemed before he ventured to step over it. Hisschoolmistress, afrald that he might miss his way or fall inta the kennel, or be run over by a rart, followed bim at some distance. He happened to turn about and perecive har. Feeling her careful nttention as an insult to his manliness, he ram hack to hor in a rage, and beat her ns well as his strength would permit. -Bonwela's Joinnon, p. 5.
2782. INDEPENDENCE, Deolaration of. Am. rrictun. Thans, on the 4 th ol July, was comploted what has been not unjustly termed "the most memorable public document which hilstory records."-Kiniait's Ena., vol. 6, elı. 28, p. 367.
2788. - Comgress. August 3, 1776. The members of Congress, having no army but a trunsient one, no eonferderation, no treasury, no supplies of materials of war, signed the Decharation of Independence, which hat been engrossed on parchment.-BAncrofts U. S., vol. 9, ch. 2.
2784. INDEPENDENCE defeated. Camadian. In the litter part of 1837 there wasan insurrection in Cannda. $A$ portion of the people, chissatistied with the British Government, broke out in revolt, and attempted to establish their independence. The insurgents found much sympathy and encouragement in the United States. . . . Seven hundred men [from New York] seized and fortified Navy Islund, in the Niagara River. The loyalists of Cunada nttemptel to capture the place, nod failed. They suceeeded, however, in firing the Caroline, the supply-ship of the adventurers, cut her moorings, and sent the burning vessel over Niagara Falls. . . The President [Van Buren] issued a prochamation of neutrality, forbidding interference with the affairs of Canada. The New York insurgents on Navy Island were obliged to surrender, and order was re-stored.-Ridpati's U. S., ch. 55, p. 438.
2785. INDEPENDENCE determined. Algernon Sidney. While hunting with Louis XIV. . . . in a royal park near Paris, . . . the king was so captivated by the stranger's horse that he determined to possess it, and sent a messenger to ask the owner to name the price and deliver the animal. This was the king's way of buying anything upon which he had fixed covetous eyes, and no one ever presumed to refuse him. But this Englishman, to the sur. prise of the messenger, and to the great irritation of the king, replied to the proposal that his horse was not for sitle. The haughty monarch caused a liberal price for a horse to be counted out, and sent it to the Englishman, with a positive order to accept the snme and surrender the animal. An exile from his mative land, where, at that bad time, there was no justice for such as he, where king and ministers were the paid servants of the French monarch, he seemed to have no choice but to obey. But this was a man of the heroic type. He drew n pistol, and shot the horse thongh the hend, saying: "My horse was born a free crenture, has served a frem man, and shall not be mastered by a king of slaves." There you have Algernon Sidney, the blumt, brave, noble-minded Republican, among the first of his time and country who elearly understood the rights of man and the just foundation of human government-the forerunner
of our Jeffurson und Madisoni. - Cycloredia of Biog., 1. 807.
2786. INDEPENDENCE, Domestic. Warkingtom's Mother. George Washington asked her to come und live with him ut Mount Vernon. "I thank you, George," she suld, "but I prefer leing independent." And so to the hast she lived In her own plain farmhouse, und superintended the calture of her own neres, not distalning to lator with her own hands. When Lafayette visited her he foumd her at work in her garden, with her old sun-bonnet on, und she came in to see him, saying, " I wonld not puy you so poor a compliment, marguis, us to stay to change my dress."-('yClopedia of Bion., p. 11 .

27末7. INDEPENDENCE, Ministerial. Metharlists. [In 1796 I)r. Coke presided at the session of the Methodist Conference held at Baltimore ; and one of the striking featnres of this good Englishman's eharncter was, that he was inpatient of contradiction, and not wholly insensible to his own personal importance. He had on this oceasion introdtreed some proposition which seemed to some of the prenehers a little dietatorial; and one of them, an Irishmm, by the name of Nathews, . . sprung to his feet, and cried out,'" Popery $\mid$ Popery $!$ Popery "'" Dr. Coke rebnked the impulsive rudeness if Mathews. While the conference was now in a state of great suspense and agitation, Dr. Coke seized the paper containing his own resolution, and tearing it up, not in the most moderate manner, looked round upon the prenchers, and said, " Do you think yourselves equal to me ?" Nelson IReed instuntly arose, and said: " Dr. Coke has asked whether we think ourselves equal to him; I answer, Yes; we do think ourselves equal to hion, notwithstanding he was edueated at Oxford, and has been honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws; and more thin that, we think ourselves equal to Dr. Coke's king." [The doctor saw his error, and asked pardon.]-Stevens' M. E. Ciulici, vol. 2, p. 70.
2788. INDEPENDENCE, Natural. Julius Carsar Casur was now eighteen, his danghter Julin laving been lately horn. He had seen his purty ruined, his father-in-law and young Marius killed, and his nearest frients dispersed or murdered. . . . The dictator had his eye on him, and Sylla had seen something in "the youth with the loose girdle" which struck him us remarkable. Closely conneeted thongh Cresar was both with Cinna and Marius, Sylla did not wish to kill him if he could help it. There was a cool calculation in his cruelties. . . . Making a fuvor perhaps of his elemency, he proposed to Olesar to break with his liberal associntes, divorce Cinna's danghter, and take such a wife as he would himself provide. If Pompey had complied, who had made a position of his own, much more might it be expected that Cwsar wonld comply. Yet Cesar answered with a distinct and unhesitating refusal. The terrible Sylla, in the fulness of his strength, after desolating half the homes in Italy, nfter revolutionizing all lRoman society, from the peasarits cottage in the Apennines to the senate-honse itself, was detiod by a mere boy! Throughout his eareer Ciesar tisplayed always a singolar indifference to life. He had no sentimental passion about him, no Byronic mock-heroies. He had
not muth hellef rither $\ln$ (iod or the gools. On all such questions he ohserved from first to !ast a profombl silence. l3it one convictlon he had. He intended, if he wns to live at all, to llve muster of himself in matters which helonged to him. self. Sylla might kill him if he so plensed. It was better to die than to put away a wife who wis the mother ol his child, and to marry some other woman at a dietntor's hidding. life on such terms was not worth keeping. - Finotne's C'enalt, ch. 8 .

27 $\mathbf{2} \boldsymbol{\sigma}$. INDEPENDENCE necessary. Archbishop Anselm. The bolelness of Anselm's nttitude not only broke the trudition of ecclesinstical servitude, but infused through the hation ut large n new spirit of indopendence. The real character of the strife appents in the primate's answer when his remonstrances agrainst the lawless exactions from the charch were met by a demand for a present on his own promotion, ind his trst offer of $£ 500$ was contemptuously rofused. "Treat me as a free man," Anselm replied, "and I devote myself mal all that I have to your service ; but if you treat me as a slave you shall have neither me nor mine." A burst of the red king's [William] fury drove the arehbishop from court, and he finally deeided to guit the comntry ; bit his example fiad not been lost, and the elose of William's reign fomnd a new spirit of freedon in England with which the grentest of the conqueror's sons was glad to make terms. IIst. of ENG. Peorie, s. 116 .

2\%80. INDEPENDENCE proclaimed. American. On the 7th of June, 1776, Jichurd IIenry Lee, of Virginin, offered aresolution in Congress decharing that the united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States; thint they are absolved from nll allegiance to the British crown ; and that all political conneetion between them and Grent Britain is and ought to be dissolved. A long and exciting delute ensued. .
On the 1st of July Lee's resolution was taken up, and at the sume time the committee's rejort was laid before Congress. On the next day the original resolution was adopted. During the $3 d$ the formal declaration was debated with great spirit. . . . The discussion was resmmed on the 4th, and at two o'elock in the afternoon of that nemorable day the Declaination of AmeitICAN INDEPENDENCE was adopted by a unani. mous vote.-Ridpatii's U. S., ch. 39, p. 309.
2791. INDEPENDENCE, Profitless. Stmuet Johnson. [The Crown bestowed on hinn a pension.] I tulked of the numerons retlections which had been thrown out against him on aeconnt of his laving accepted a pension from his present Majesty. "Why, sir," said he, with a hearty langh, "it is a mighty foolish noise that they make. I have accepted of a pension as a reward which has been thought due to my literary merit; and now that I have this pension, I am the same man in every respect that I have ever been; I retain the same principles. It is true that I cannot now curse" (smiling) " the I Ionse of Hanover ; nor wonld it be decent for me to drink King James' health in the wine that King George gives me money to pay for. But, sir, I think that the pleasure of eursing the House of IIanover and drinking King James' health are amply overhalanced by 5300 a year. "-Bos weld's Jonnson, 1. 119.
2792. LNDEPENDENCE, Religlous. ('romorell's Time. 'They helif the Preshytoritus la as great ubhorremee is those of the church of Enghand. Thry pretemded to immediato inspiration from hosivin; rejected all ereloshastical estahlish. mornts ; disdaned all rorerls amb systems of lo-lirf ; ami, dospising cever distinction of governors nad goverined, hald bll men-kligg, mobllity, and comenoms-to be upon a level of equality. ()f this seret Cromwell was onde of the rhief
 tivated, but very superior genius-- m man whose peculiar doxterity lay in discovering the characters and taking advintage of the weaknesses of mankind. Ite was in religion at once an enthosiast mod a hyporerite ; in jolitionl mattors, both a loveller anil a tyrunt; and in common life, cantions, smble, nind ciremmspect; at the sume time he was daring und impetions. - T'y'Tti:a's HINT., Book 6, ch. 29 , p. 406.
2798. INDIFFERENCE, Cruel, Julius Cosule. They were expreted to deromate the dity with new ormaments ami to entrrtain the people with magniticent spectacles. If they fall short of publice expectation, they werd look no further for the suffrages of their many-lamaded master.
(iswar, either wore ambitions or leses comfidout in his services, raised an new and costly row of colnmas in front of the Capitol. Ife built $n$ temple for tha Dioscori, mad he charmed the populace with a show of ghalintors umbsually exdersive. Personally he cared mothing for thesesmarnianry exhibitions, nod he displayed his indifference ostentationsly liy reading or writiog while the butchery was going forward. But he required the favor of the multitude, and then, as always, took the rond which led most directly to his end.-Fuovies's Cresalt, ill. 11.
2784. INDIFFERENCE, Roligious. Churles $I I$. Charles [II.] was a hentlless voluptuary, mal seltish in his craving for ense and plasure. Secretly a Papist, openly a scoffer, Episcopulinn, Presbyterian, or Imblemendent might harass eardi other, so that Charles wis quiet. - Knidior's Ena.,vol. 4, (h. 14, p. 934.
2795. INDIGNATION expressed. Putiots to a Tory. A.n. 1774. The people of Plymonth were grieverl that Grorge Watson, their respected townsman, was wilfing [to be it member of the Tory council appointed in Massachuspetts by Goveruor Gates]. . . On the tirst lord's day after his purpose was known, as soon as lie took his seat in mecting, his neighbors and friends put on their hats before the congregration and walked out of the honse. 'The extreme public indignity was more than he conld bear. As they passed his pew, he hid his fare ly bending his head over his cane, and detemmined to resign. Banchoft's U. S., vol. 7, ih. 8.
2796. INDIGNITY deserved. Jubu. Before he was prator he was engaged in defending Misintha, a young Namidian prince, who hitd suffered some injary from Hiempsal, the father of Juba. Jnba himself enme to Rome on the occasion, bringing with him the neans of in ' 1 encing the judges which Jugurtha had found so effective. Ciesar in his indigmotion seized Juba by the beard in court.-Frotde's Cessan, ch. 28.
2797. INDISCRETION, Destructive. Passiou. [The Emperor Valentinian drew his sword-the
first sword he aver drem-ind phinged it in the breast of Ethas, the gedicral who had maverl his empire but excited his envy.] 'Therinperor was confonaded ly the honset retly of a Roman, whose approbathon he had not disdained us solirit. "L am lenornat, sir, of your motives or provocatons ; I only know that you have ueted like a man whocuts off his right hand with his lelt."-Giunow's liosie, ch. if, j. 455.

27D8. INDISCRETION, Pre-eminent. / Bishopp Burnet. Burnct was allowed by his fricmels and mimirers to be the most ollicionis amb inilisereet oft mankind; but the sagarions prince perecived that thas pashing, talkative divine, who was atways blabhing serrots, asking impertinent puestions, obtruding umaskrd adviare, was nevertheless an mpright, courngeons, and able man, welt arguninted with the temper and the views of British serets amd factoms.-Macadiay's ENGi., (cit. 7, p. 10is.
2708. INDULGENCE, ConstitutionsI. Samurl Joh unon. [Hle empuged to 1 rutislate" A Voyare to Mbyssinia" from the French into English. Ife began, amil the priater] was set to work with what was realy, and Johnson chagged to supply the press with copy us it shonlil he wanted; bit his ronstitutional indolence soon prevailed, tand the work was at a stand. Mr. Ifeetor, who knew that a motive of limmanity would be the most previling argument with his friend, went to Johnson, and represented to him that the printer could have no otheremploymont till this undertaking was tinishad, and that the poor man und his family were sulfaring. Johnson upon this exerted the powers of his mind, thongh his borly was relaxed. He lay in bed with the book, which was a puarto, before him, and dis: tated while Ilector wrote.-Boswela's Jounson, [1. 17.
2800. INDULGENCE given to Sin. Pruauce. [During the time of Charlemagne the more ordimary offences of formication and adaltery, of perjury nud suerilegr, of rupine and murder, ware expiated by a peamace, which, acoording to the varions eircomstances, was prolonged from forty days to seven years.] $\Lambda$ literal necomplishment of penance was indeed impracticnble : the guilt of adnltery was maltiplied by daily repertition ; that of honicide might involve the massacre of a whole people ; catch inct was separnteIy numbered; and in those times of amarelly and vice n modest simer might easily ineur a delt of three hundred years. Itis insolvency was relieved by a commatation, or indulgence; a year of penamee was apprecinted at twenty-six soliti of silver, aloout $£ 4$ sterling, for the rich; nt 3 solidi, or 9s., for the indigent; and thase alms wore soon itppropriated to the use of the church, which derived, from the redemption of sins, an inexhaustible source of opmlence and dominion. A delit of three limulrad years, or $£ 1200$, Wis enough to impoveris! aplentiful fortume; the searcity of gold :and silver was supplied by the alienation of land ; and the princely donations of Pepin and Charlemagne are expressty oven for the remedy of their soul. It is a maxim of the civil law that whosoever cannot pay with luis purse must pay with his body; and the practice of flagellation was adopted by the monks, a cheap though painful equivalent. By a fantastic arithmetic, a year of penance was
fuxed at three thousumd lashers ; und surfle was the skill unt patienere of 11 fanous hermit, st. Dominic of the Iron Cuirass, that la six thys he could diselarge an cuthe century by a whippinge of three hamareend thonsand stripes. Ifls example was followed by many perifituts of
 cepted, a sturdy diveiplimurian might exphate on his own lacek the sins of his benefactors. These compernmations of the purse ame the person introdued, in the cle venth enotury, omore homornble mande of satisfactom.-Gmimon's Rome, eh. 5s, D. 51.

2mol. INDULGENCES, Cargo of. I'tuml. [In 150:3 Thomms White, of Lamion, ruptured in a Spanish verest two millions of pupal hatls for
 1. 206.

240\%. INDULGENCES, Papal. Titzel. The form of the absolution ixsued by 'letzel was as follows: "1 anowse the from all erolosiastien rensures, and from thll thy sins, how emormons socver ; athl by this phemary hadulgence I remit thee all manmer of pminhament which thon onghtest to sublier in purgatory. Abil I restore the to the satrements of the chinteh, and to that innocence nam purity which thom hulst at thy haprtisme ; so as, at death, the gates of heell shinll be shat agrainat there, and the gates of paradise shatl be laid open to recelve thee. In the mane of the Fialior, and of the son, und of the IIoly spirit. Amen." - Keith's Llist. of' Siotlenal, Introml., 1. 4. -Nore in 'TyThen's Hist., Book 6, ch. eno, p. 2!)
2803. INDULGENCES, Sale of. (herrch-buill iun. A projece had likewise been set on foot ly lis predecessor, Julius II., which Leo kecoly mopted, und which required a prodigions sum of moner to curry it into exeeution. This was the buidding of St. Peter's Clureh at Rome, a fabrie which it was intended should surpass all the magniticent struetures that hat ever been reared by the art of man. For the construction of this noble calitiee, and to supply the luxuries of his court, Leo X. hall recourse (to use an ex. pression of Voltare) to one of the keys of St. Peter, wopen the colfers of Christimes. Under the pretence of a crasale against the Turks, he instituted through all Christendom a sale of indulgences, or releases from the pains of purgatory, which a pious man might purchase for a smath sum of money either for himself or for his friends. Public oftiees were appointed for the sale of them in every town, and they were farmed or leased out to the keepers of taverns and har. nios. Their eflleacy was prochamed by all the prealhers, who maintained that the most atrocious offences arginnst religion might be expiated and forgiven ly the purehase of a remission. A Dominiem friat of the name of Tetzel, a prineipal arent in this extroordinary and most ibomimable merchundise. was wont to repent in his public orations this blasphemons assertion, "That he himself had saved more sonls from hell by these imdulgences than st. Peter had converted to Christianity by his preaching."T'volen's IItst., Book 6, ch. 20, p. 291.
250A. INDUSTRY, Education In. Samuel Johnson. At the inn where we dined the gentlewoman said that she had done her best to educate her chidenen; mad, particularly, that she had
never sulfered liem to bra moment jalle. dome Nin: "I wish, malum, voll womble edienter me:

 klle." Jomsson: "Eny, madam, It is very tome; mad thent gronteman there" (pobinting to mere) "has
 ther sent him to (ilasgow, where ho comitimed to

 where he will lue as bile us exere." 1 askerl hitu privately how he rould 'xpmes mes.-Bus. while's Jeminens, f. 1?s.
ENOS. INDUSTRY, Exponition of. Timume.
 tal all the oflleress a ch chid ${ }^{\prime}$ men for a mational conneril. When nssembled! there was an exhibl. tion of all the hmbinstry, of all the arts, mat all the truales of the workd, as lar ass subjeet to the laws of the Khun. The mose "xpert urtisans displayed there the maner-worksof the fremese sions; in their shopes they arerted trophies, urelhes of tlowers to represent the vidories, wherein they showed supritior skill in the retinements of their vardons trades. The jewellers exhibited
 pully mibiex, gremalines, amb supphires, withan mathity of pieces of rock erystal, of coral mat of agate: A vast momphithotie was ereetelf for the ladies, in front of which played the masicimes, with all the species of monsements. 'There was also) an umplithentre assigned to all the tmales, and comaining thas a bundred compurtments.Lamantinén Tumkey, p, 30 .
2506. INDUSTRY, Happiness by. Eugliwh. [Early in the rightemth eentury] the preater momber of fashiomable women "spent their hours in un indolent state of body and mind, without "ither recerations or rettections." Stimnlants, if we may believe the censor, were sometimes resorted to: "Palestris, in her drawing. rom, is supported by spirits, to keep of the return of spleen and melancholy, before she an get over half the day, for want of something to tho; while the wench in the kitchen sings and scours from morning to night." - KNimer's ENa., vol. 5, ch. 27, p. 418.
2807. INDUSTRY misapplied. Jumestorn Colony. The kind of industry which Smith had encouraged in the colony was now hurghed at. As som as the weather wonld permit . . [the colonists] hegun to stroll about the comintry dig. ging for gold. In a bank of simel . . . some glittering purticles were found, und the whole settlement was in a haze of excitement. Martin [a member of conneil] . . in imagimation suw fimself loaded with woulth and honored with a peerage. [Another member] . . . laving filled up one of his ships with the supposed gohddust, then suiled up the Jumes River to find the Pacifie Ocema. Fourteen weeks of the precions springtime, that ought to have been given to ploughing and planting, vere consmmed in this stupid nonsense. Even the ludians ridiculed the madness of the men who for imaginary grains of gohd were wasting their chances for a crop of corn.-Rimpatir's U. S., ch. 9, p. 102.
2808. INDUSTRY, Proof of. Calloused IIands. [The persecutors of the Christians during the reigu of Trajan fomm [ the gramdsons of St. Jude the apostle, who himself was the brother of Jesus

C'lirist. Their amtami pretomions to the throne of thavid might prompentirat the resperet of the people, and exerite lla jealousy of the governor. . . W'hen they were exabilated rompernlag thedr fortane mad orerupation, they showed their
 Wat theyderiverl their whole sulisintence frome the


 sterlhig. 'The gromdenion of' sit. dude were dis.
 mon's Rombi, ch. lif, j! :
 [Tha law at A masis ordalued every ladivaluad


 A cupitnl punishonent, it is said, whe derereod ugninst the person who conld not show that ho procared it hy honest membs. Wre shall observe 4 similar trentment of the Athenitur reponblis.


2N10. INDUSTRY saorifioed to Pride. (\%orlos f. [l)uring the rejen of ('harlas ]. ] ull shons in ('heapsdde mad lamburd Strent, exerpe those of the goddemiths, ware comimatided to be slint up, that the greut avemue to the cathedral might mot exhibit any trace ol valgar indastrios, and that when formigners weat to see the Sard Mayor's procession, they might mot be offomeded by hitels-
 vol. 3, ch. 2th, p. 42,
2811. INDUSTRY, standard of, Le cthern Apron. [While Timour, the eonapering Turtar,
 inviting whole populations to his gigmutic huntiag parties, those immges of the plensimes of Tartary, Ispmann, ocoupled by the viar gamal of his urny, arose nt the drum summe of a pal riotic: blucksmith, whon lanisted as a standurd his lentl-
 30to 'Turtars, und delivered the rity from their

2812. INDUSTRY, Virtue by. Corrortiof. It was reported by llamibal that, in order to preserve lis troops from the dangerous temptations of inloness, he had obliged thein to form large plantations of olive trees nowing the const of Afría. Froma a similar prineiple, Probms exerrised his lerions in covering with rich vineraris the hills of G:anl and Pambonin, ume tworonsiaterable spots are describad, which wore cotirely dug und planted by military lahor. . . One of these :. . by converting into tillage a birge and umbenithy tract of marslig gromud. . . An army thise employed romstitnted perhaps the most naseful us vell as the bravest portion of Remam subjects.-(Gumun's IROME, ch. 1\%, p. 385.
 treat. [At the beginming of the rivil wat the Purliamont's troops wore defeated in a skimmish nt Worcester. $A$ witness suys :] "The liantentant commanded his to whed abont ; but our fentlomen, not yet well miderstanding the difference between wherling about mmel shifting for themselves, their backs leing townrd the enemy whom they now thonght to be close in the rear, retired to the army in a very dishonomble man-ner."-Knigit's" LnG., vol. 4, ch. 1, p. 3.

SWIA. INEXPERIENCE, Prosumption of. Fomth. Fimllins luvhig fohned Nustrn, lmarehed in good order agatust liw. Vuedonhtus. IBut When he waw the dixposition und number of their foreren he was ustomishad, Hul stomel will to consdeler what was proper to be dome. Jomenpora the young ollleres, cager for the ringugroment, and pmrilouhtary Nushen, Huslued with him muceress it Monnt (Ofinphas, pressed ilp to him, alld begged of hinis to lemel them forward withond dolay. A'milins omby smiled and satd, "My frlemel, il I Wan of gomr ago I should reviablaly do so; lout the many viotorles 1 liuve gndaed liave made mes ohmorve the errors of the valiculsheal, and lorbid mo lo give lmotle lmmodintely aftor a mareh lo at urayy well drawn Hp, and cerry winy pre.

DW15. INEXPERIETCE romoved. I!!/ I, INM. "Vure yon ver la a buttle ${ }^{\circ}$ " usked the I'rimer of ('unde of the young l)uks of (Xloneester, son of Churlex I., who limi joined himens a volumterer [to (onghge in the batle of "the l)owns," hefore Dinkirk!. The prinee unswered in the nognther. "Wall." miturned ('onde, irrituted by the luraparaty and olstinary of the spanimeds, "in The conrse of half un hour yon will sere has lose oure." His words were fully veritled ; tha Sipanish urmy was totally overtlirown, and disperted in all dhectioms.-Stomente' Fins(es, ch. :20, $\stackrel{y}{8} 10$.

2NE (6. INFAMY posthumous. Rem"t" E'mperor Commotios. [ $\backslash$ fter his unsussinution thre] membory of Commodns was lormaded with ctormal infanys. The mames of tyman of ghaliator, of publie cnomy, resomaded in arery cormer of the homse. They decreed in tumaltumas votes that his homors shoulal be reversed, his litles erased from the publir: monmments, his staturs thrown down, his hody drurged witl a loook into the stripping-roon of the glatiators, to satiate the pablice fury; and they exprossad mome indiguntionngainst lhose otlicionas servinats who hat ntrendy presumed to screren his remains from the justice of the scmutr.-(iflomon's Rome, rh. 1, 1). 118.

20凶17. INFAMY, Stain of. Frewrlitmrn. Imdiatha. 'The Imericmas were sumblethly nssailed by . . . 1005 british and ladians nider (onthmand of Gencral Proctor. $I$ sevare lattle was fomght. . . Gencral Winclacster having beron taken by the curmis, advised his fomers 10 enpitulate malor a plodere of protertion given hy Proctor mat his mbordimutes. Assomen asthersirrathlar was math the lbeitish general went off at a rapid rate to relura to Madden. 'Jhe Aurrioan womblad ware lalt to the mererg of the serveles, who at once began their work wibh tomalanwk nud scapping kinife und torch. The two houses into which most of the wommerd hat bern crowded were lired, while the painted burburinns stood around them and bimbled batk into the flumes whoever attempered to esconpe. The rest of the prisoners were dragired away, throngh untold sufferings, to Detroit. . . This shameful come paign has fixed on the name of Proctor the indelible stain of infumy.-lRidnatu's U. S., ed. 50, p. 400.
2818. INFANTS in Heaven. Siredenborg. As soon as jufants are rased from the dearl, whir! takes place immediately after deconse, they aw carried up into heaven, und delivered to the care
of angels of the female sex, who in the life of the borly loved lufints temderly, and at tho sime thme loved dad. By thase gooblamels they are edoseated and bromght ip natll they ut tain an sulable age, when they are transterrid to other tenchers. They grow up nod become young mon and women; are lantructed in whe domand trataed In the datios of the henventy life: and when thele character is fally devel. oped they become sothed in some noedoty, rither of the cilesthat or aphritmal klagelom, in agreer ment with their inherited penhas or disposition. -Whitein Swboenmen, ch. 13, p. $11 \%$.
2W18. INFATUATION, Dentruotivo. Nem.
 bime, the wife of his friend otho, and one of the most cruel and cold-blonded latrigners amid the abmadoned society of Roman matrons. Noro was larelly smitten with her infantlo fentures, the soft complexton, which was preserved by daily lmathing in warm asses' milk, her assmmed modesty, lur genial remiversation and aprightly wit. was expecially emehanted with her soft, anamant hair, the civy of Roman beantes, for whieh be invented the fantustie, and to Roman writers the supmemely hadiorons, epithet of "wmher tresses." D'rom the day that he first saw Poppard a hemdong deteriomation is traceable in his character. She establishod a complete intluence over him, aml drove him by her tannts and allurements to that crime which, evell nmong his many anormities, is the most damning bot "pon his charactor-the murder of his mother. She livent in dally dreme of assassinntion. IIer watehfulterss evided all attempts at poisoning, and sha was partly proterted against them hy the curreut lletion that she had fortified herself by the use of mutidotes. Plots to murder her by the apparently acecidental fall of the fretted roof inone of the chambers of her villa were frustrated by the warning which she received from her spies. At hast Anicetus, 11 freciman, admiral of the the at Misenum, promised Nero to secure her con inan unsuspicious manner by means of a ship which should suddenly fall to picees in mid-seat. Nero invited hor to it hunquet at Baiae, which was to be the sign of their public reconciliation. Declining, however, to sail in the pinnace which had been surreptitiously fitted hip for her use, she was carried to hor son's villa in hor own litlor. [The weighted canopy was made to fall, but she escapedf] . . bolts were withdri, wn, and the ship fell to pieces, but she swam ushore, nad was soonafterward assassimated.-Fablean's Eamiy Days, p. 2t.
2820. INFATUATION of Pride. James $I I$. James was bent on ruining himself, and every attempt to stop him only made hint rush more eagerly to his doom. When his throne was secure, when his people were sulmassive, when the most olsequious of Parlimments was aquer to anticipate all his remsomable wishes, when forcign kingdoms and commonwealths pid emulons court to him, when it depended only on himself whether he would be the arbiter of Christendom, he had stooped to be the slave and the lireling of France. And now when, by a series of crimes and follies, he had suceceded in alienating his neighbors, his sulijects, his soldiers, his stilors, his children, and had left him-
and nor refnge but the protectlon of France, hee was laken with a tit of prhde, and determined to assert his indepondence. That help which. when he elld ben want it, he hal areepted with Guomilnious tears, he mow, when it was indis. pensable to him, threw contempthonsly away. Haviug been alijeret when he might, with proprety, have teren panctilions in maintnining hife dignity, he became ungratefully langhty at a moment when haghtheres mast bring on him at ane ederision and rain. Ile ressented the friemaly intervention which might have saved hitu. Wan "wor king so used? Was he at chlled, or midiot, that others most think for him?-Nacautay's Eiva. (ll. 9, 1. 416.
\&nill. INFECTION feared. Pint ficlet. On the cant was a theld not to be pmssed withont a shadler hy any Lamboner of that age. Theres, ans la a phace far from the humes of mem, land been dug, twouty yars bofore, when the eremt phane was raghag, a pit into which the denderarts hat nighty shot corpses hy scores. It was pepmarly believed that the carth was derply tuinted wilh Infecthon, mad could not be disturbed withont imminent risk to haman life. No fomindions were latid there till two generations had pmsed without any return of the pestilemere, and till the ghastly spot had long leedi surrounded with huidingg.-Magaulay's Eivo., (ll. 3, p. 13:3.
 One fuct reoorded by sirabo affordsa vory striking preof of the great lignorance of the ancients with respect to the sithation evern of those kingdoms with which they had intereourse. When Aldxamaler the Great marehed along the banks of the Itydnspes and Acesima, two rivers which fall into the lalus, he olserved that there were many crocodiles in those rivers, und that the comatry produced heans of the same sperits with those which were common in Egypt. From these cireomstances he concluded that he hat discovered the somrce of the Nile, and prepared a fleet to sail down the Ityduspes into Egypt. -T'Y'i.EIt's Itist., Book 6, ch. 17, !. 2ifi.
2823. INFIDELITY, Dishonest. S 1 (mulul, Ithnson. I told him that a foreign friend of his, whom I bud net with abrome, was se wretchedly perverted to indidelity that he treated the hopers of immortulity with brutnl levity, min said, "As mun dies like " dog, let him live like ndog." Jomnoon: "If he dies like a doge the him lie like a dog." I added that this man said to me, "I hate mankind, tor I think myself one of the hest of them, and I know how hidid Imm." Itomssos : "Sir, he must be very singular in his opinion if he thinks himself one of the best of men, for none of his friends thank hins so." Ile sata, "No honest mam could be at Deist, for no man conla be so after a fair cexamination of the proofs of Christianity." I mamed Ilume. Jomison: "No, sir: llume owned ton clergyman in the hishoprie of Jurham that he hat never read the New Testament with nttention." - Boswela's lounson, p. 141.
2821. INFIDELITY, Escape from. Be 1 jutmin Franktin. The son of a rigid Calvinist, the grandson of a tolerant Quaker. . . . seeptical of tradition as the basis of faith, he respected reason rather than authority, and after a momentary lapse into fatalism, escaping from the mazes of dixed deerees and free will, he grained
with incrousing yonra nin incrovaing truat la the
 wome " of all the rolligions" lit the colombers hu



 fore: when philowophy loceverol lound sulames.

 works werg willen la rolrement, but ho was

 lug ils rays. Ilo was lis idol, mind conitiol its hlohatry. . 'l'lee compherent vourtler of sow.
 wat for sumbes ut the toillot of the Fremelh khag's
 the Nomirnmia of the nomtl: willlag to what his "yos ont the sarrows of the massers, If the great would but lisor inen of lelteras. . . He praised
 ruled the worlit by his villowe : Whent the líronell klag look al prostlolle for a mistross,



2*28. INFIDELITY, Metaphysioal. l'murtuinl. Athelsm is u folly of the metnpliynieinn, not the folly of hammat motire. Of Navnge Ilfe, Rager Willinms derehred that he had nevor lound one matlve Ameriomin who dended therestance al God; ln rlvllizel life, when it was suid of the court or Froderick that the place uf king's utheist was vinenut, the plle was fiolt nes the mast biting sarcism. Inthlelity grins the viotury when she wrestles with liypurrisy or with suprerstition, but inver whan its matngronist

2027. INFIDELITY, Peril of, simmmel John. son. IInme und other scoptiend inmovators nre vinin men, und will gratily themselves at may expease. Truth will not inford sufllecient food to their vanity, so they lanve betnken themselves to error. Truth, sir, is a cow whicle will yleld such prople mo more milk, nuil so they are gone to milk the bull. If I conlal have mllowed my* soll to gratify my vanity at the expense of truth, what finme might I lave arquired! Everything which IIume has mivanced ughonst Christimnity land passed throngh my mind long before lie wrote. Alwnys remember this, thit ufter in sysfem is well settled mon positive evidence, $n$ few purtini objections ourht mot to shake it. Tho lmman mind is so limited thant it rammot take. in all the parts of a sishject, wo that there may be objoctions raised ngninst mything. There are oljowtions agninst aplentw, nom objoct ions ugainst a retcumb; yet one of them must certhinly le truc. - Busweli's Jounson, p. 123.
2898. INFIDELITY, Secret of. Samuel, Johmmon. [T'0 Genorn] Paoli.] The gomernl asked hin what he thought of the spirit of inflidelity which was wo provalome. Jouncon: "Sir, thís Eloom of intidelity, I hope, is only a trmasiont rloud phssing through the hemisphere, which will somb be dissiphted, and the sun break fortli with lis usual splendor." "You think, then," mad the genoral, "that they will clange their principleslike their clothes." Jomsaon: "Why, sir, if they bestow no more thomight on prineiples than on dress, it must be so," The general
 thiclity wan owlige to a denire of mbowing rour.

 finturity us abjorts 1 wh whili to divplity It.


 her that the limpurar ('hurlen V', whels he reat "pern the tombentom of " Apmivi mohlominn, 'Hore llew eme who mever knew fone,' wittily mall. "Thern lie severe manifed a emadle with hít


 arlonsly fin the work of dosituetlon, itivididitity the paist, yet mamble to eonstruct the fintare. for gomel goveromaint la mot the creathon of nerep:
 rulas inte leer dellght: leer lespalr may atim ulate to vohuthomasmess mat revernge; she mever kladled with the dininterevted love of man. -


2*SBO. INFIDELITY, Weakness of. Síjwolern 1. A whole komernthon lund krown if in Franco withent any knowledge ot ('larlstianity. Cor-
 'Theonhilanthropists, who ghamed as the Inals of theitr nystem somse of the mornl preerepte of' tha guspert, divasted of the sublime sanctions of C'latisThaity, [Nupoleonsmill of them:] . . . "'they
 ors. . . Thr gaspel nlone has cixhilited a complate assemblage of the prinejples of mombity divested of all ulosurdity.

Do you wisla io mee that whleh is really sublime: "Rojent tha lard'a Pruyer. Sucll chahusinsts nre ouly to be


 son. Dr, Admms had distingulabed himsolf by nn inble maswer to Invid Ilame's "Essny on Mirneles." He todd me he hal once dined in compuny with Hume in Loudion; that Ilame shook hander $v$ ' him, und suid, "You lave trented me mucas tetter thmn I deserve:" nind that they exelnanged visits. l took the liberty to object to trenting an inflidel writer with smooth civility. Whare there is a controversy comcerning a pas. sage in a classic nathor, or concerning n fuestlon in untiguities, or nuy other subjeet in which human hapjiness is not dopliy interested, a man maty trent his antagonist willi politeness mad even respect ; but whare the rontroversy is concerning the truth of religion, it is of such vast importunce to him who manintins it to olbtnin the vjetory, that the jerson of an opponent ought not to be spared. If it nun firmly brlieves that religion is un invalmalde trensure, he will consider n writre who endenvors to dejrive mankind of it as a robber; he will look upon him ns odious, though the infidel might think himself in the right. An mbundoned proflignte may think that it is not wrong to debanch my wile: but slanli 1 , therefore, not detest him? mul if I eatch himin mak. ing an attennt, slall I trent him with politeness? No, I will kick him down-stairs, or run him through the body-that is, if I renily love my wife, or lave a trae rational notion of honor. An intidel, then, shall not be tremted hamdsomely by a Christian merely becnuse he endeavors
 1. 枵?



 ull the rlans. ('umerom of Cor-hild was rlouht ful. Itre was told: " "If this prinere onere meta has syom uson yon he will makr youl do whatever liw plouses."' 'The result verithed ther remark.

amish. $\qquad$ Ni,judren I. Incradlhlena It may nipear, Napmiden, while thus delaming thenin [ha soms of Churlom IV., king of Nomin,

 crombing over thelr mials, that they brepmul his warm admitrers and fremis. They exulted in his
 Illomimalons and homitres. Nothlag in Napoloon's whole curver more strikingly than this
 Nabobion 13., wol. : all. 1.
 was to Napoleon a lerily of ten homsand horsemen, ever rembly for a ressishlose charge; Lammes was a phalanx of lifuntry, bristling whin lay youta which nediber artilery nor colvintry comblat bit tor down: Angeromin wis an memed columin, invinellole, black, denar, masyy, impelloons, resistloss, moving with glgantie trend wherever the tiager of the conguror pointel. These were but themembers of Nupoleon's honly-the limbe ohedient to the mighty moul that swayed them.Ahbort's Napoldon 13., vol. 1, ch. 14.
28825. - William lift. A privnte mun in Enghand, in ruddle Ifie, with no forlume, with no purty, with nostrong family romareions, having fuw votes mader his sway in the llonsiof Commons, nud perlaps not one in the Itonse of Lords-a forble valetudimarian, shonning plensure nal soreinty, hunghty mul retired, und half his time disubled by the ngonies of hereditary gout, was now the honge of the English world [when the Whig aristocracy hand failed to conginer Camila].-Banelonft'm U. S., vol. 4, cli. 11.

2ws36. -- George Wishingtom. So powerfal were the President's views in determining the actions of the peophe, that Jeffersom, writing to Monroe at Parls, said: "Congruss lus miljourneal. You will see by their proceedlags the trath of what I nlways told youmamely, that one man outweighs them inl in inlluene over the perople, who support his julgment mganst their nwn gat that of their representatives. Rapublionnism resigus the vessel to its pilot."-lRampatirn U. S., ch, 46, p. 371 .

288:37. - Inlius (insar. [llis soldiers had been styide "brothers in mans." In consequence of matinous condurt he called them "quirites"-phin citizens.] The familiar word wis now no longer heard from him. "You saty well, gnirites," he answered; "yon have hahored hard, and you have suffered mulh; you desire your discharg-you have it. I discharge yon who are present. I discharge all who have served the time. You shant have your recompense. It shall never be said of me
that I made vere of you when I waw In dunger, amil was nugratefal loy yout whellow pril was pmat."
 munt leghomarios, promil of their mehorvoments, nual ghorylug in the ir prent rommaniler, hit
 the familhar form und vopere, the .ards, every sintenere of which they knew that he memni. rot the'm to the lavirt. "They were humbled. they begeed to bre forgiven. 'Thery mathl thay woild go whh him to A fricn, in to the worli'm


UNABN. INFLUENCE, Ponthumous. I'mint/an. tiar'. If ('onstantine rerkoned amonig the favors of fortume the denth of hise cildest soms, of his
 uninterripted llow of privnte an wall ins puhbili. fellolly lifl the thirtleth year of his rign-a
 Augistus, had herin brimitted to relebatate.
 ton menths: und it the mature ngin of sixty four.
 Hfe. . . in the sulmotos of Nicomedin, whither he t.and redirel for the hermelte of the nir, and whith the hope of rerruling his exlansted strempth hy the use of the warm lathes. The exeresive ilanionstrations of grlef, or al lanst of monruing, surpusmed whatever lual laren practised on miy former ocrasion. Notwlthstanding the rhins
 corpses of the deromed compror, werording to his hast recpuest, whes transported to the etty whinh was destined to pronerve the amme mil mernory of its fomber. The turly of c'onstuntiase, mborned whth the vatin symbels of gremt. ness-the parple and dinderm-was depositad on a golden bed in one of the apartments of the palace, which for thit purpose hand loren spicondidly furnisherl und illumbuted. 'The forms of the court were strictly maintained. Every day, at the appointed lootrs, the principul oflleers of the state, the army, and the homseloold, uppromehing the person of their soverelgn with bembed knees nal a composed conntemance. offored hacir respectful homage as surionsly as if he lud been still ulive. From motives of policy this theatrical representation was for some time continued; nor could dhatery neglect the opportunity of remarking that Constantine alome, by the prentiar induigence of Henven, hand reigucil after his denth.-Gimmen's Rome, ch. 18, p. 173.
28:39. - - Napmiteon I. [Nupoleon hum repuested hat after his denth his body shond be buried in France. It was denied." 'The aristorruts of Europe feared Napoleon even in his grave. The governor could not consemt, not withastanding the most affecting supplications on the purt of Madame Bertrant, to alow even the stomachand henrt to be removed. - Anbot't's Naporeon B., vol. 2, ch, 34.
2840.
fter the sultu's downeldin. Some years callem plowd in the wrety oppressed subjeet Noureddin, Nourcddin, where nrt thou now? Arise, arise, to pity and protect us !" A tumult wis apprehemed, and it living tyrunt blushed or trembled at the name of alepmited monareb. -Gmion's Rome, ch. 50, p. 17.

2禺11．INFLUENCE sacrificed，Jwmes II．［Roy al progress through linghand．］On the ronid the royal train was joinced by two courtioms whos in temper and opinions diflered widely from earh other．［William］Pemn was nt CHester on 4 pastoml terme．IVis pombarity und anthor－ ity among his brethren had erratiy derelined since he had berome $n$ tool of the king and of the desuits．Ile was，howeror，most aracionsly received by James，who even rondescended ta for to the（Quaker moeding．and to listen with clecency to lis friend＇s molodions edopuenco． Tyreonmed ind crossed the seas from Dublin to grive an arcount of his administrmion．－M． CALBAY＇s ENG．，（h． $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{p}$ ．2\％．

2未．12．INFLUENCE，Strange．C＇atherine Sid－ ley．［Mistress of James II．］Persound charms she halnome，with the exceprion ol twolnilliant eyes，the listre of which，tw men of clelieate taste，sermed ticerer and unfeminine． 1 frr form was lean，lece comatemance hargard．Chatres， thongh he liked hor comversition，hathed nt her merliness，and sild thet the pricest must have refommended lar fo his brother by wry at pess－ mase．．．．Catherine hersedf was astonished at the violemee of his passion．＂It annot be my heanty，＂she said，＂for he mast sed that I have none ；and it comnot be my wit，for he has not cuomgh to know that I have anyy．＂－Macactay＇s ENa．，（h．6，p，63．

28．13．INFORMATION，Importance of Bluch： Ilourk．The troops of Gencral Atkinson wagred a vigorous campaign against the Indians，
and made Black liawk aprisoner．Thes ribtive chicftain was taten to Washington and the great dities of the east，where his understand－ ing was opened as to the power of the nation agranst whirh he had buen foonsh enongh to lift his hatchet．Refurning to his own people， ne advised th．sm that resistanoبe was hopeless． The warriors then abondoned the disputed lands， and retired into Iowa．－Ridpatie＇s E．S．，ch． 44，p． 430.

28：A．INFORM．：ION，Pleasing．Abraham Tincoln．When the telegram from Cumberdand Gap reached Mr．Lincoln that＂firing was henrd in the dircetion of Knoxville，＂le remark－ ed that he was＂ghad of it．＂Some person pres－ ent ；．．could not see rhy．．．＂Why，you see，＂responded the President，＂it reminds me of Mistress Sallie Ward，a neigabor of mine， who had a very large family．Oceasionally one of her numerous progeny would be heard crying in some out－of the way place，upon which Has． Ward would exclam，＂There＇s one of my ehil－ dien that isin＇t dead！＇，＂－Raymond＇s Liveonin， 1． 5 ．

28．15．INFORMERS rejected．Romum Emplo－ ror Vespasian．Vespasian wis mmong those few princes whose character has changed for tho better on their arrival at empire．Augustas， from a，vicions and eruel man，berame，if not a virtuoses，in many meseets：madmirable，prince． Vespasion had ingratiated himsedf hy the most servibe flatery with Caligula and Clambins，and ratised himself ly degrees from the meanest sta－ tion to rak and distinetion．tlis character before lee cane to the empire was at the best ath equiveral one ；but no sooner did le momat the throne than hat thesesubpicions were at once shown to be unfounded．Ne grive a geueral
bardon to all who lad bera fombl in arms arainst him．We atlowed every ritizen，pro－ vided he spoke only of his own grievinoes，to lunve frece acoess to his person，but declared war against that ile ruce of pensioned informors which hud mu．ipliad so excerdingly during the preceding reign，－－TצTuEル＇s IIsT．，book 5 ，ch． $1, \mathrm{p} .491$.

48．16．INGENUITY vs，Difficulties，Augusthe． ［＇Trunspu：ing Lirypian obelisks to Rome．］ Those immense masses，consisting of one entire black of granite．wore hewn la the gumries of Epper Eigypt，whence they ware eomvered by wher to the phace where they were to be dreeted． Thereontrivance for transporting them is（lescrib）． a d ly Pliny，and is erpually simple and ingrenions． The Nile runs nein to the hase of those monn－ tains where the fharrios we sithated．A canai was cut from the river to the spot where the ohelisk lay，and made to pise muder it，so ns to leave the stone supported ly its two extremilies resting on aither lank oi the canth．Wwo brond boats ware then loaded with a great weight of stomes，so as to sink flom so doop in the water an to nllow them to pass fridy nuder the obe－ lisk；when immodiately maliar it．the stones were thrown out ；the boats，of consequence ［raised und lifted the obelisks］．－TY＇TLER＇s lis＇r．，Book 1，（h．4，1．3！．

28．t7．INGENUITY，Practical．Benj．Frant－ lin．When the sedentitic workd began to inves－ tigate the wonders of clectricity，Franklin ex－ relled atl observers．．．．In the summer of 1750. going out into the flelds，with no instrument but it kite，no companion but his son，he es rablished his theory by obthining a line of con－ nection with a thumber－ctomd．For did he ecase until he had mude the lightning a household pastime，taught his family to atoln the subtile fluid in its inconceivably rapid leips between the eurth and the sky，and eompelled it to give warning of its passuge by the harmless ringing of belts．－Bancroft＇s U．S．，vol．3，ch．23．

2\＆48．INGENUITY of Savages．Hatchets． The Nortl Americam Indimns，having no iron， use stone hatchets in cutting down the largest trees．They found，says Charlevoix，in his＂Trav－ bis in Canada，＂a very hart and tough species of tlint，which hy great labor they shampened for the head of the instrument．The difticulty lay in fustening it to the handie．They cut off the lop of a young tree，and making a transverse slit，insert the stone into the opening．The parts of the tree growing together close so firmly upon the stone that it is impossible to move it．Then they ent the tree of such length as they judge sufiteient for the handle．－TyTlere＇s IIst．，Book 7，ch．3，p． 31.

2des．INGENUITY，Success by．Columbus．On the 13 th of September，．．about two handreal leagnes from the iskand of Ferro，Columbus for the dirst time noticed the variation of the needle， at phenomenon which hitd never before been re－ marked．LIe perceived about nightfall that the necde，instequl of pointing to the north star． varied about hatf a point，or between tive and six degrees，to the mortli－west，and still more on the following morming．

The variation in－ ereased as he idvanced．［li was feared they were entering another world，and the compass would lose its virtues．］Columbus tasked his science
and ingenaty for reanoms with which to nlay their terror. He observed that the direction of the needle was not to the polar star, lint to some thxed and invisible point. 'The variation, therefore, was mot cansed by any fallary in the compass, but by the movement of the north star itsolf, which, like the other henventy boolies, luad its ehanges and rovolutions, uml every day deseribed is cirele round the pole. The highopinfon which the pilots entertained of Colmmbus as a profomme nstronomer gave weight to this theory, ame their alarm sabsided. - Invisa's

2850. INGRATE, Cowardl\%, Rityn of shemes II. [James lurton had leene ringured in the Rye llonse Plot, but aseriped by ihe aid of an nged Chrintan mamed Elizaboth Gamont. Ite lad rebelled umber the Duka of Nommonth, and thed to the home of a poor harber nomed John Fembey. I Ie knew that a reward of élot) had been offered by the govermment for the apprehension of burton; but tha honest man was in(apable of betraying one who, in extreme pe-il, hat come under the shadow of his root. The mger of James was more strongly excited agrainst those who harhored rebels than agninst the rebels themselves. He had publicly decelared that, of all forms of treason, the hiding of traitors from his vengrance was the most unpardonable. Burton knew this. He delivered himself up to the governmont, mal he grave information agninst Fernley amd Elizabeth Gannt. They were brought to trial. The vilhin whose life they had preserved had the heart and the forehend io appear ats the principhe witness agninst them. They were convicted. Fernley was sentenced tos the grallows, Elizabeth Gamit to the stake. Macalday's Einu., ch. 5, p. 615.
2851. INGRATITUDE, Base. Richeliell. Louis XIII. owerl all his sucecess for eiginteen years to the womberfal genins of Richelien; when that most noted statesman of his day died, his coldheartul remark was simply this, "There is a gratt politician gone!"-Students' Fuance, ch. 19 , 17.
2852. - Brutus. What Brutus is chietly blamed for was his ingratitude to Cusar. He owed his life to his finvor, as well is the lives of those prisoners for whom he interceded. Ife was treated as his friend, and distinguished with partienlar marks of honor ; and yet lie imbrned his hands in the blood of his bemefactor. - Plat: Tanch's Breutus.
2953. INGRATITUDE, Filisl. Sons of Meury $I T$. Prince II enry [eigintern yenors old], at the instigation, it is believed, of his futher-in-law [Lonis of Franee] set up a pretension to divide the royal power with his father, and demmaded that the king shonld resign to him either England or Normandy. In the same spirit Richard, the boy of tiftem, clamed dipuitaine, because he had performed homatre to Louis for that duchy ; and the other boy of fourteen, Geotirey, claimed the immerliate possession of Brittany. The rebellious sons thed from the connt of their futher to the French king, and their mother soon fol-lowed.-KNuat's ENa., vol. 1, ch. ¿1, p. 299.
2854. INGRATITUDE, Official. Jumris $I I$. [The Rominn Catholic king somght to overthrow the Angrican Chareh by illegal and violent
momins.] There was no prebendary, no rector, no virar whose mind was not hanted by the thonghts that, however guitet his tomper, however ohscare his sithation, he might, in at fow. months, be driven from his dwellinir by an arbitrary edide, to beg in a ragered cossook :vith his wile und children, while his freehold, seromed to lim by laws of immemorial matiquity und by the roynd word, was ocempied by some aposiate. This, then, was the reward of that heroieloyalty nevar once fouml wanting through the vic:issituder of fifiy tempestuons yours. It was for this that the clereg had endined spolintion und persecotion in the canse of charles I. lt was for this that they hatlsupported Charlos II. in his hard contest with the Whig opposition. It was for this that they had stool in the front of the battle ngininst those whosomght to dospoil James of his birthrierht. To their tidelity alone their oppressor owed the power which he whs now employing to their rum. - Mactatray's ENG., ch. 8, p. $9 \times 1$.
285.5. INGRATITUDE, Political. (ivecill 1)P. mocrucy. Ejuminomids mud lelopidas, on thejr return to 'lobles, were uecessed of having retainad their eommand fome montlis heyond their commissions while engaged in the Prepomesian expedition. This. on tha sperions pretext of is strict regard to militury duty, Was adjurdged to be ateapital offence, and the peopse wereon the joint of condemming to death those men who had not only resened their country from servitude, but raised the Theban name to the highest pitch of glory. Epaminondus madertook to defend the conduct of Pelopidas by taking the whole blame upon himself. "I was," suid he, "the anthor of those measures for which we stand here atecused. I had indulged a hope that the sigmal sueress which, moler our eonduct, has attended the Thebun arms would have entitled us 10 the gratifude and not to the consinte of our conintry. Well! let posterity, then, be informed of our crimes and of our punishment ; let it be known that Epaminomdas led your troops into the heart of Laconia, which no hostile powir till then hat ever penetrated; that his crime was that he abased the grory of Sparta, and brought her to the brink of ruin ; that he mule Thebes the most ilhastrions of the Grecian Shates; let it be inscribed on his tomb that death was the reward which his eountry decreed for these services." The Thebans were ashmmed of thoir own conduct; the judges dismissed the eharge, and the people atoned for their ingratitnde by the strongest expressions of praise and admiration.-TYTLER'S IIINT., Book 2, ch. 3, 1. 165.
2856. - - Atheniares. [When Themistocles, the distinguished Athenian general, was yommgh his father, to dissmale him from anceptingr any public employment, showed him some old malleys that lay worn ont and neglected on the sotashore, just as the populate newrect their laders when they have no further service for them. Pharinech's Themistoches.
2457. INGRATITUDE, Shameful. Fintucis Bitfon. [la 1601, on the trial of the Earl of lissiex for rebellion, Jraneis Bacon was one ot the fueenis eounsed employed agrainst him.] Ito was boumd to Fssex by a common ohligations. The gencrous earl had griven him an estate, becanse be could not procine for him a lucrative
appointment. Bisex had strugrgled agranst the ill-will of the Cerils toadvance bacon's formans. in semson und ont of semson. Yet upon the trind Bucon suid stronger things against his friend than were urged by his bitterest adversaries. [ He made the severess comparisons, which nwakemed a general indigmation. He afterward wrote an "Apology" of his comdurt on this triml.] Knicut's Eina., vol. 3, ch. 18, p. 289.
2858. INHERITANCE, Household-goods. Fingland. Common utensils were transmitted from generation to gencration. . . . John Buret, of Bury, in 1403 bequenths to his niere great earthen pot that was my mother's." 'Wives had a life interest in "stinlf of househoid," which was bequenthed to deserend, after the deceme of the wife, article by article, to relatives und friends. 'The riches so handed down are such as pottle pot and a guart pot, a pair of tongs and a pair of bellows. Roger Rokewoode
bequeathes to his son leobert . . a brass pot, 1 Wo brass pans, six pewter dishes, form sancers, and three platters of 1 ewter, " feather bed, a pair of shects, and a pair of bankets.

The delieieney of household comfort is sullicientIy shown by such minute descriptions of old and memn chattels, of little value now, bat then estimated in proportion to their searcity. Kxiomest Evti, vol. 2, (h. \%, p. 120.

2We.9. INHUMANITY, Commercial. Cuto. One of his sayings has cxposed him to just censure"A master of a family should sell off his old oxen, and all his eattle that are of a delicate frame, ull his sheep that are not hardy; he shoukd sell his old wagons, and his old implements; he shoneld sell sueh of his slaves as are old and infirm, and everything else that is old and useless." -Cyclopedid of Biog., p. 422.
2860. INHUMANITY of Man. E'uglish A/mes. tors. Our English ancestors were less humane than their posterity: The disejpline of workshops, of schools, of private families, though not more efficient than at present, was infinitely harsher. Masters well horn and bred were in the habit of beating their servants. Pedagogues knew no way of imparting knowledre lut by beating their pupils. Insbands of decent station were not ashamed to beat their wives. The umplacability of hostile factions was such as we can scarcely conceive. Whigs were disposed to murmur because Strafford was suffered to die without secing his bowels burned before his face. Tories reviled and insulted Russell us his coteh passed from the Tower to the scaffold in Lincoln's Fieds. As litte merey was shown by the populace to sufferers of a humbler rank. If an offender was put into the pillory, it was well if he escaped with life from the shower of brickbats and paving-stonses. If he was tied to the cart's tail, the crowd pressed round him, imploring the hangman to give it the fellow well, and make him lowl. (ientlomen arranged parties of plensure to Bridewell on court days for the purpose of seeing the wreteled women who beat hemp there whipped. A man pressed to death for refising to plead, a woman barned for coining, excited less sympathy tham is now felt form galled horse or an over-drivenox. Fights, compared with which a boxing mateh is a refinctiand humane spectacle, were among the favorite diversions of a large part of the town. Multitudes
nssembled to sree ghadiators hack each other to pieces with drudly wempons, and shounci with delight when one of the eombatants lost a finger of an rye.-Macaulay's Ena., ch. 8, p. 304.

2w61. --. Spaniards. The conduct of the Spaniards toward the inhabitants of these mew-diseovered eometries, and the cructies ex. erised by them under their first governors, fur. nish a subject which it were to be wished, for the honor of humanity, could loe forever veiled in oblivion. Religion and policy were the pretexts for the most ontrgeons acts of inhmmanity. Avarice, which the more it is fed is still the more insutiable, had suggested to some of these rupacious governors that the inhabitants of the New Worled had diseovered to the Spaniards but a very small proportion of treasures, which were inexhanstible. The missionaries encouraged the iden, and insinuated, at the sume time, that the most proper method of obtaining an absolute authority over these new subjeets was to convert them to the doctrimes of Christianity, for which purpose the priests were to be furnished with every authority sufticient for the extirpation of dolatry. The fuvorite instruments of conversion employed in these pious purposes were the ruck and the scourge. While some, to eseape these miseries, put an end to their life with their own hand, others, flying from their inhuman persecutors into the wools, were there hunted down with dogs, and torn to pieces like widd beasts. In a little time IIspanioha, which contained three millions of inhabitants, and Cuba, that had above six hundred thousand, were absolutely depopulated.-Tyther's IIsist., Book 6, ch. 2I, p. 309.
28642. INHUMANITY, Professional. Jeffrels. As judge at the city s-esions he exhibited the same propensities which afterward, in a higher post, gained for him an menviable immortulity. Aready might be remarked in lim the most odious vice which is incident to human nature at delight in misery merely as misers. There was a fiendish exultation in the way in which he pronounced sentence on offenders. Their werping and imploring seemed to titillate hir voluptuonsly, and he loved 10 seare them into fits, hy diating with luxuriant amplification on all the details of what they were to sutfer. Thus when he had an opportunity of ordering an mbucky alventuress to be whipped at the cart's tail, " Iangman," he would exclaim, "I charge you to pay particular attention to this haly. Seourge her sommely, man! scourge her till the bood runs down! It is Christmas-a cold time for madam to ship in' See that you wam her shoulders thoronghly !"-Macaulay's Enci., ch. 4, p. 418.
2863. INHUMANITY, Revenge for. Reifn of Charles II. The prisons were hells on earth, scminaries of every crime and of every disense. At the assizes the lean and yollow culprits bronght with them from their cells to the doek an atmosphere of stench and pestilence which sometimes avenged them signally on bench, bar, and jury. But on all this misery society looked with profound indiference. Nowhere could be found that sensitive and restless compassion which has, in onr time, extended a powerful protection to the factory child.-Macaulay's ENa., ch. 3, p. 395.
ambit. INITIATION, Terrifo, Romen Limperor Jthlut. He obtained the privilege of a solemn intintion into the mysterios of Elemsis, which, amid the general deeny of the Grecian worship, still retained some vestiges of their primeval sametity ; mud such was the zonl of Julian, that he afterwated invited the Elensinian pontift to the court of Ganl, for the sole purjose of constammating, by mystic rites nad sucritices, the great work of his sanctitication. As these ceremonies were performed in the depth of eaverus, and in the silence of the night, and as the inviohable seceret of the mysteries was preserved by the diseretion of the initiated, I shall not presime to describe the horrid somads and fiery apparitions which were presented to the senses or the inarimation of the credulons uspirmat, till the visions of comfort and knowledge broke upon him in a blaze of celestind light. ... From that moment he conser rated his life to the service of the gols.-Gimbon's Rome, ch. 23, 1. 418.

2t665. INJURIEs, Forgetful of, Julihes Curar. Domitius Ahenolnobus, betieving that for him at least there cond be no forgiveness, tried to esarape, and was killed. The rest were pardoned. So emded the battle of Pharsalin. A handred and cighty standards were taken and all the eagles of I'ompey's legions. In Pompey's own tent was foumd his secret correspondence. implicating persons, perhaps, whom Ciesar had never suspected, revealing the mysteries of the past three years. Couriosity and ceren prodence might have tempted him to look into it. Ilis only wisi: was that the past shonld be forgotten; be burnt the whole mass of papers unreat.Frohde's Cwhil, ch. De.
2566. INJURIES, Redressing. L'uights. The Gothic kings had the highest pride in redressing wrongs and grievances; but in this honorable employment the wrongs they committed were often greater than those they redressed, and in the vindication of the honor or fame of a mistress a real and most atrocions injury was frethently committed in revenge for one purely ideal. Their religion, teo, was of that extruordimary cast, that, thourh professedly superior to all other duties, it always in reality acted a part subordimate to military fame and the honor of the ladies. It is contessed ty one of their greatest encomiasts, M. St. Pallaye, that their devotion consisted chactly in the observance of some extermal ceremonies, and th the greatest offences might he casity expiated be a peomede or a pitgrinater, which furnished an agremble
 LIsT., Book B, ch. '1), p. 169.
2867. INJURIE Reparation of, Latcs. A.D. 60\%. [By the iaws or Pitheltert, one of the carly British kings, ] it wa not held that damages, to use a famitiar worl of exphamation, were to be paid withont resperet of persons, but that a bishop was to be compensated elevenfold, and a clerk threefold of the vahe of any stolen proparty. The amends, atonement, or indemnitication was 'alied "bot." The king's "bot" was alows the largest, except in the case of the bishop, who had twofold higher compensation for theft than even the king., If a man slew another in the king's "tun" (dwelling with lands "purtainingr, he was to pay sols.; if in that of "an "eorl" (jarl, noble), 12e. The slayer
of the "hafieta" (loaf-enter, domestic) of a "reorl" (churl, freemmin, not noble) was to, atone for 6 s. The mutilation of ma "esne" (shave) was to be compensated to the owner at the full worth of the slave. The peomaties to persomil injuries to freemen are ameng the most curious of these chooms. It was no!" "an ive for an eye und a tooth for a tooth," bat the eye had a pecomiary matue, and so hai the tooth. The evil consegurnee of the intliction, und not the motive of the offemeder, regulated the amonnt of the nmends. This if the car was struck off, the "hot" was 19s.; but "if the other ear hear not, let the "hot' the made with dins." In all cases of deftalt of payment the remedy Was prompt and effective-thie offender became " penal shave. - Kivierts Ext., vol. 1, ch. 5, 1. $\% 0$.
2868. - Romums. Thu mude jurisprutence of the deremvirs had confoundedall hasty insults, which did not mmonnt to the fracture of a timb, ly condemning the agrressor to the common penalty of twenty-five cesses. But the same denomination of monery was celued, in three centuries, from a ponnd to the weight of a half an ounce; and the insoldere of a wealdhy Roman indulged himself in the cheap amusement of brenking ambl sutisfying the haw of the twolve tatbes. Veratins ran through the streets striking on the face the inofiensive passemgers, and his attewdant purse-bearer immediate ty silented their clamors by the legal tender of twenty-tive pieces of copper, about the value of 1 s.-Gibmon's lome, ch. 44, p. $3 \% 0$.
2869. INJURIES, Sensitiveness to. Foltaire. Itis fume had raised him up enemies. His sensilbility gave them a formidable alvantage over him. They were, indeed, contemptible ussailants. Of atl that they wrote against him, nothing has survived except what he has himself preserved. But the constitution of his mind resembled the constitution of those bodies in which the slightest seratela of bramble or the bite of a gmat never fails to fester. - Macaulay's Fhenemick the Great, p. 58.
2870. INJURY, Mutual. Charles I. - Rupert. Prince Rupert has often been called the evil genins of Charles, but it would perhaps be quite as true, if not more so, to designate Charles as the evil geuius of Rupert. There is, no doubt, a not unatural prejudice against the prinee, as a foreigner, commanding the royal army against the arms of the Parlimment and the people.Hood's Cromweri, ch. 9, p. 128.
2871. INJUSTICE with Cruelty. Callias. [After the hattle of Marathon one] of the harharians happening to meet [Callias, the torchhearer,] in a private place, and probably taking him for a king, on account of his long hair and the fillet which he wore, prostrated himself before him, and taking him by the hand, showed him a great guantity of golid that was hid in a well. But ('alians, not less cruel than unjust, took away the gold, and then killed the man that had given him information of it, lest he should mention the thing to others. - Picurabcits Amstides.
2872. INJUSTICE reproved. Puritthes. A.D. 16it7. The Mohawks committed mages near Northampton on the Connecticut River, and the
general court of Massuchusetts addressed them a letter: "We never yet did any wrong to you or any of yours"-stich was the langange of the Puritan diplomatists-" neither will we take any from yon, but will right our people according to jusifice."-Bancroft's U. S., vol. D, ch. 14.
2E73. INJUSTICE, stigma of. Ciccro, Cicero imagined that the world looked upon him as its saviour. In his own eves le was mother IRomuhas, a second fonder of Rome. The world, unfortumately, had formed an entirely different estimate of him. The prisoners had been killed on the 5 th of Deecmber. On the last day of the year it was usual for the out-going consuls to review the events of their term of olllce before the Senate; imd Cicero had prepared a speech in which he had gilded his own performances with all his elorpuence. Metelhis commenerd his tribumate with forbidding Cicero to deliver his oration, and lorbidding him on the special gromme that a man who had pot Roman (itizens to death without allowing them a learing did not himself deserve to be heard. In the midst of the confusion and uproar which followed Ciecro could only shriek that he had saved his country, a declaration which could have heen dispensed with, since he had so often insisted upon it already without producing the assent which he desired.-Froude's Casan, ch. 12.
2874. INNOCENCE, False. "Bet Flint." Poor Bet [a woman of the town] was taken up on $a$ charge of stcaling a comoterpane, and tried at the Old Bailey. Chief Justice-, who loved a wench, summed up favorally, and she was acepuitted. Alter which Bet said, with a gay and satistied air, "Now that the countermme is my onon, 1 shall make a petticont of it."-bosweldi's Jolinson, p. 461.
2885. INNOVATION resented. Peter the Grect. Mematime the absence of the Czar had given occasion to some disturtances in the empire. The spirit of imnovation which he had alrealy slown, and the further fruits expected from his forcign travels, gave great disgust to a harbarous people wedded to their ancient manners. The ambition of Sophia fomented these disequiets, and the Strelitzes had determined to place that princess upon the throne. At this important juncture Peter returned to Russia; he found it necessary to make a most severe exertion of his power ; and he took that opportunity of entirely annihilating that dangerons borly of the strelitzes who by this revolt furnished him with a just pretext. They had marehed in arms to Moscow. The rerulin troops of the Czar, hended hy Gordon and another foreign oflicer, attacked and totally dofeated them; a vast number was shain; their leaders who were taken prisoners were hroken upon the wheel: two thonsand were hanged upon the walls of Moscow and on the side of the high roads, and the rest banished with their wives and children into the wilds of siberia. Thas the whole of this formidahle body was destroyed, and their name abolished forever. The astonished Russians beheld this dreadful example with silent terror, which paved the way for an easy sub)mission to all those imovations which the czar afterwards made in the constitution, police.
laws, and customs of his empire.-Truther's Hiat., Book 6, ch. 3i, p. $4 \pi 6$.
2a76. INNS, Attractive. Eingland. In the seventeenth century Fughond aboumided with excellent inms of every rank. The traveller sombtimes, in a small vilhare, lighted on a public house such as Waton has deseribed, where the brick floor was swept clean, where the walls were stuek round with bullads, where the shects smelt of havender, and where a hazing fire, a rup of goorl ale, and a dish of tronts fresh from the neighboring brook were to be procured at small charge. At the larger houses of entertainment were to be foumd beds lung with silk, choice cookery, and claret equal to the hest which was drunk in Loudon. The innkeepers too, it was said, were not like other innkerpers. On the Cominent the landlord was the tyrant of those who erossed the threshold. In England he wis at servant. Never was an Englishman more at home than when he took his ease in his inm. . . . The liberty and jollity of inns long furnished matter to our novelists and drumutists. Johnson dechared that a tavern chair was the throne of homan felicity ; and Shenstone gently complained that no private roof, however friendly, gave the wanderer so warm a welcome as that which was to be found at an inn.-Macatlay's Eng., ch. 3, p. 359.
2877. INQUISITION, Abominable. In Spuin. A wise and vigorous though a severe administration characterized the beginning of the reign of Ferdinmod and Isabella. Spain was at this time in great disorder-the whole country was: prey to robbers and outhaws. Even the nobility lived by depredution, and defonded themselves in their castles aguinst owery legal attempt to restrain their viobence. The new momardis of castile and Arrigon determined to repress these enormities. The castles of the piratical nobles were maed to the gromat. The othee of the Santa II Crmandal, or lloly Brohherhood, was instituted for the detection ind punishment of murders, thefts, and all atrocions crimes. Butamid these landable cares, the nbominmble tribunal of the Infuisition was furnished with such an extent of powers that, under the pretence of extirpating heresy and impiety, the whole kingdom became a seme of hood and lowror. The fortnoes and the lives of individals were entirely at the merey of the grand inquisitor and his associates. It was never allowed to a rriminal to be confronted with his aecoser, nor ceen to he informed of his rrime ; the sole method of trial was by exposing the minapy wret ch to the most extreme tortures, which either ended his life in agrony or forced a confecssion of his guilt, which was expiated by rommitting him to the thames. lt is computed that after the appointment of Torquemada, the inquisitor-general of spain, there were six thousand persons hurnt in the short space of four years.-Tythens: Insst., Book 6, ch. 15, p. 218.
2878. INQUISITION, Romish. Fithere. With a view to eonsolidate the conquest, the Inquisition was formally established at Toulonse by a council held there in Nowember, 192?, the office of inguisitors being intrusted to the order of the Dominicans, or Friars Prearchers. . . . Its proreedings took place in servet; no advorates were permitted to plead, no withesses were produced.

The object was to extort the confersion of erime through the moral and physial prostration of the miserable victim; and to thisem the most iniquitons and revolting meme were employed with. out seruple; the mose subthe trickery, the most unblashing derecit, the most ruthless torture. On erertain oreasions, whid som berame ferguent, the LIoly Othere pmblisherd its sentenees and intictadits pinishments. Of the hater there were three degrees; those who had made absolute smbis. sion, and were deemed the lonst criminal, were mdmitted to pemance; those who had not given complete satiafaction (the most mamerons chass) were immured for lite in prison ; those who stultbornly refused to confess, or who rednpsed after confession, wre committed to the flames.-Stedenter Finsele, chi 9, 咅 2.
2879. INSANITY, Capacity with. Giourfe III. At the moment of passing the Stamp ACe, George III. was crazed.
[lle had] thught the worth that a bit of parchment bearing the sign of his hand, semwled in the flickering light of clomed reason, condi, mater the British constitution, for the fall legislative ofllee of the king. Had he been a private man, his sigmature cond haw given validity to no commission whatever.Buncroft's U. S., vol. i, ch. 11.
2880. INSANITY feared. Sirmuel Johmsm. To Johnson, whose sumerme enjoyment was the exare ise of his rason, the distarbance or ohsempation of that faculty was the evil most to be dreaded. Insanity, therefore, was the object of his most dismal apprehension ; and he fancied himself seized by it, or approaching to it, at the very time when he was giving proofs of amore than ardinary somodness anil vigor of judgment. Boswbilis Jolusson, 1. 12.
28W1. INSANITY, Moral. ('ambyses. |The Persian monareh and sen of Cyrus.] Itis conduct was such an to bear every mark of insanity. In an inconsiderate expedition against the Nathiopians, he threw away the greater part of his army. Fifty thonsand men, sent into the deserts of Ammon, perished through fiatige and fanine. With adeliberate parpose of wantonly exasperating the Egyptians, who weredisposid to the most pateablesubmission, Cambysesordered the magnificent temple of Theles to be pillaged fund burnt. At the celebration of the festival of Apis, at Memphis, he stabbed the sacred ox with his poniard, ordered the priests to be scourged, and massalcred all the people who assisted at the sateritice. He put to denth his brother smerdis, because he dreamed that he saw him seated on the throne; and when his wife and sister. Meroe, hamented the fate of her hrother, he killed her with a stroke of his foot. To prove his dexterity in arrhery, he piereed the son of his favorite Prexaspes thourh the heart with an arrow. -Tytheris Herr., book 1, ch. 11, p. 116.
2882. INSANITY, Perils from. Sir Wilter Scott. At the age of eighteen months the boy had a teething-fever, ending in a life-long lameness; and this was the reason why the child was sent to reside with his grandfather . . at SandyKnowe, near the ruined tower of Smailholm, celebrated afterward in his bablad of "The Eve of St. John," in the neighborhood of some fine crags. To these crags the housemaid sent from Edinburgh to look ifter him used to carry him
4), with a design (which sur confensed to the honsekerpers)-dur, of course, to incipient in-sanity-of mardering the child there mad hary ing him in the moss. Of eourse the maid was dis. missed.-Hurtos's Life of seover, ch. I.

2amis. INSANITY, Religious. Hilliam fors. per. [llis life had herome an mhost emdless romal of devotiomal exereises, withont reerention.] His mode of life muder [Rev. John] Newton was enomgh to areonme for the return of his disense, which in this sense may be fairly laid to the charge of religion. If again went mad, fancied, us before, that he was rejeeted of Menven, censed to pray as our helphessly doomed, und agnin nttempted suicide. Newtomand Mrs. Unwin at first treated the disense as a diaholieal visitation, mad "with deplorable consistency," to berow the phrase ased by one of their fricinds in the cuse of Cowper's desperate abstinence from prayer, uhstaned frome calling in a physician. Of this, again, their religion monst bear the reproach. In other mesperes they behaved adminably. Mrs. Unwin, shat up for sixteen monh with her unhappy parture, tended him with unfailing love; mone she did it, for he could benr no one clse nbout him ; though, to make her part more trying, he had concerved the insane iden that she hated him. Seldom has a stronger proot beem given of the sustaning power of affection. Smors Cowrer, ch. 3 .

2wot. INSANITY, Royal. Giorye III. [He was incuparitated for the daties of his position, at varions times, from insanity; during the last nine years of his life he was in a demented con-dition.]-Knitht's Exg.
28855. INSENSIBILITY to Suffering. Willim, Pran. William Pemm, for whom exhihitions which humane men generally avoid seem to have had a strong attraction, hastened from (Chempide. where he had seen Cornish hanged, to Tyburn, in order to see Elizabeth Game barned. Ite afterwarl related that, when she calmly disposed the straw about her in such a mamer as to shorten her sufferings, all the hystanders burst
 h..f's Eng., ch. 5, p. 616.
2886. INSINCERITY, Blemish of. Julius C'psert. So euded (icero, a tragic combination of magnificent talonts, high aspirations, and true desire to do right, with an intirmity of purpose mad $n$ latent insincerity of character which nemmalized and conld almost make us forget his nobler cpalities. . . . In Cicero nature half made a great man and left him uncompleted.-Froude's Chesate, ch. 2\%.
2867. INSINCERITY of Jesuits, $D$ issembling. [When, in 1580, the Jesulits invaded England, they maintained that Queen Elizabeth was not only a heretic hat also a hisurper, and that the pope had a right to deprive her of har crown.] Gregory XIII, opened the door for the evasion of this charge by granting to Rominists permission to dissemble, under the color of an explanation, "that the bull should be considered as always in force against Elizabeth and the heretics, but should only be binding on Catholics when due execution of it conld he had"-that is, that they should obey till they were strong enongh to throw off their allegiance.-Kniait's Enti, vol. 3, th. 12, p. 180.

DNW＊．INSOLENCE，Consummate，Jetf＇ryms＇． The renegade soon fonnd a putron in the obdume and revengrefil Jumes，but was always regarded with seorn and disgenst by Charles，whone limelts． great as they were，lude wo atllaty with fase－ lemee and croclty．＂＇lhat man，＂said the king， ＂has no lemraing，no semse，wo monneps，und more inumalence than ten curled street－walkers．＂ Work was to be done，however，whirla could le trasted to no man whe reverenced law or was selasible of shame ；and thas Jeffieres，nt ana are at which a marrister thiaks himself fortunate if he is emploved to leat mimportant emase was mate chich justice of the King＇s luench［by


2《W9．INSOLENCE，Ecclesiastical．Pope Gref ory l＇Il．［Being deposed by the popee．］Henty ［li．］，now rediced to extremity，was forced to deprecate the wrabla of that powior which he land formerly so mued despised．Atended liy afiew domestices，he pussed the Alps，and tinding the pejee at C＇mosin，he presented himself at his holi－ ness＇gate，without either gamads or attendants． This Ensolent man ordered him to he stripped of his clothes，which were exelanged for a lair－ clorlh：und after making him fast for three days， condescruded to allow him to kiss his feet，where he obtained absolution，on comblition of twait－ ing amd conforming himself to the semtence of
 ch． 7, p． 128 ．

2890．INSOLENCE，Official．James $I I$ ．［大＂e more at No．18t2．］（On the day after his uri－ val the fellows of Magdalen Collegre were of－ alered to attend him．［They lad voted against his wishes for a Protesant President．］IIe trented them with an insolence such as had never been shown to their predecessors by the luritan visit－ ors．＂You lave not dealt with me like gentle－ men，＂he exelamed．＂You have been mmman－ werly us well as mudutiful．＂They fell on their knees and tendered their pertition．He wonkd not look at it．＂Is this your Churelh of England loyalty：I conld not have believed ilat．so many men of the Chureh of Enghand woulal have been concerned in this business．Go homse．Get you gone， 1 nmking．I will be obeved．Go to your ehapel this instant and admit the Bishop）of Ox － forl［the king＇s Roman Catholice nomince for president］．Let those who reluse look to it． They shatl feel the whole weight of my hand． They shanl know what it is 10 incur the displeas－ ure of their sovereign．＂
［They retired 10 their chapel，and］declared that in all things law－ ful they were ready to obey their king，but that they wonld uot violate lheir statates and their oaths．－Macatlav＇s ENG．，ch．8，p．2\％ 23.

2母91．INSOLENCE resented．Of Darius．Pre－ viously to tho commencement of his expedition， he sent，acoording to a mational custom，two heralds into the eountry which he intended to iuvade，who，in their master＇s mame demanded earth and water，the usual symbols of subjection． The insolence of this requisition prowoked the Athenians and Spartans into a viohation of the law of civilized nations．They granted the re－ quest of the ambussadors ly throwing one of them into a diteb and the other into a well．－


2892．INSOLVENCY，Governmental．Reign of Charles II．Ashley and C＇lifford［umembers of
his onbinct］propeosed a thagitlons breath of public finith．＇The goldsuithas of＇Loudon were then not ondy dealers in the precions metals，lnit also bankers，and wore in the lmbit of advationg large sitms of money to the govermment．In return for these advanees they received assign－ ments on the reverne，and were repnid with in－ terest as the taxes came in．Aloont $£ 1,300,000$ had bero in this way intrinsted to the homor of the State．On a sudilen it was amonomed that it was not convenient to pry the principul，mul that the leuders mast content themselves with interest． They were conserpucatly wambe to meet their own chgngements．The Fxchmage whe in an uproar ；several wral merematile homses luroke； and dismay and distress spremd through all so－


2＊9：3．INSPIRATION，Claim of．hing of the fioths．$A$ In Ialinn liermit，whose zenl und sume－ lity wereresperted by the barlariman themselves， encematered the victorions monareh，and boldly demonured the jusligmation of llemven arainst the＂uphessors of the enth；but the suint hin－ self was confomaled by the solemu usseveration of Daric，that he felt a secret und pretermatural impulse，which direeted and even comperled his mareh 10 the gates of Rome．－Gimbon＇s Rosis，（h．31，］．：249．

2＠D．I．INSPIRATION，Professed．＂In＇／＂of Arc＇． The sorceress was eightern youts of age ；she was a beantiful and most desimble girl，of good leight，and with a sweet and leart－tonching roice．She entered the splendid circle with all hamility，＂like a joor little shepherdess，＂ distinguished at the dirst glanere the king，who had jurposely kept himself amid the cerowd of courtiers ；aid althomerh at first he maintained that he was not the king，she fell down und em－ brared hisknees．But as he latal not been crown－ ed，she only styled him damphin．＂Gentle dan－ phin，＂she udelressed hims，＂my mame is Jehanne la Pirelle．The King of Jieaven sends you word by me that you shall le consecrated ind crowned in the city of Rheinss，and shall be lien－ temant of the King of Ileaven，who is King of France．＂－MtclebiET＇s Joan ow Alic，〕． 9.

2あ95．INSPIRATION，Proof of．Iomil of $A m$ ． （＇harles dexignedly dressed himself far less richly than many of hiscourtiers were anparelled，nud mingled with them when Jomn was introduced， in order to see if the Moly Misel would uddress her exhortations to the wrong gerson．But she instantly singled him out，and kuecling belore him，sade：＂Most moble dauphin，the King of Heaven manomeres to you by me that you shall be anointed and crowned king in the city of Rheims，and that you shatl be IIis vicegerent in France．＂II is features may probably lave been seron hy her proviously in portraits，or have been desaribed to her by others；but she herself be－ lieved that her Voices inspired her when she ud－ dressed the king：and the report soon spremd abroad that the IJoly Maid had fomed the kingr by a miracle．－Decisive Batrites，冬 374 ．

2896．INSULT more than Injury．Araby．The nice sense of honor which weighas the insult rath－ er than the injury sheds its deadly venom on the fuarrels of the drabs；the honor of their wom－ en and their berords is most cusily wounded；an indecent action，a contemptuonis word，can be expiated omly by the blood of the offender ；and
such is their patient inveteracy, that they expect whole monthes and yars the opportunity of revenge. A tine or compensation for murder is familiar to the burburimas of every age ; but in Arabia the kinsmen of the dead are at liberty to werplt the utomement, or to exeroise with their own lamds the haw of toleration. - Gamos's 1Rome, ch. 50, p. 88.
2NOT. INSULT to Jealousy. Inorying. [The aristorracy were mad at Cesar.] (como, one of the most ilurivine towns in the north of laty, had been enfranchised by (evesar. An eminemt citizen from (omo happenine to be at Rome. Marcellus publicly lopged him, and bade him go bark and tell his fellow-townsmen the value of Casir's gift to them. - Fhorden's C.es.an. ch. 20.
2498. INSULT, The last. Cipurters. A single knight could impurt, aceording to his judgment, the chameter which hereevived; and the warlike sovereigns of Europederived more glory from this persomal distinetion than from the las. tre of their diadem. This ceremony, of which some traces may be found in Tacitus and the wonds of Germmy, was in its origin simple and profiane : the candidate, after some previons trial, was invested with the sword and spurs; mal his check or shoulder was tomeloed with a slight blow, as an emblem of the last alfront which it was law ful for him to endure. - Gibuos's Romis, ch. 58, p. 562 .
2899. INSULT, Political. To Williem l'itt, Prime Minister. Pitt, on the 2 ath of July, went to pay Rockingham fex-prime-minister and leador of the aristocrncy ${ }^{\dagger}$ a visit of respect, and had passed the threshold, when the young chief of the great Whig fnmilies, refusing to receive him, turned the venerable man of the people from his door. But he was never afterward able to resume oflice, except with the friends of the minister he now insulted.-Bnacnort's L. S., vol. 6, ch. 26.
2900. INSULT, Rebellion from. Persicens. The Persinn Emperor IIormonz was jealous of his successful and loyal General Bahram ufter his great victory over the Tarks. And no sooner had Bahram collected and reviewed his forres, than he received from a royal messenger the insulting gift of a distatf, a spimning-where, and a complete suit of female appared. Obedient to the will of his sovereign, he showed himself to the soldiers in this unworthy disgruise; they resented his ignominy and their own; thont of rebellion ran through the ramks; and the general aceepted their oath of fidelity and vows of revenge.-Gibmos's Rome, ch. 46, p. 434.
2901. INSULT, Remembrance of, Ditrius. The Ionims, with their Athenian allies, ravaged and burnt the city of sardis, destroying the magnificent temple of Cybele, the tutelary goddess of the country ; but the Persians defeated them with great slanghter, and compelled the Athenians Inastily to re-embark their troops at Ephesus, glad to make the best of their way to Greces. This insult, however, sumk deep into the mind of Darins, and from that moment he vowed the destruction of Grecee. That his resolution might suffer no dehy or ;hbatement, he cansed a crier to procham every day when he sat down to tuble, "Grent sovereign, remem-
ber the Athenians, "-Tvpien's Hest, Book 2 , ch. 1, p. 1:3.
90022. INSULT, Stinging. ('olonel Torletom. Turleton [a emphared British oflecer of C'ornwallis' army] was speaking sareastically of (obonel [Willinm] Washington in the presence of Mrs. Ashe. "I would be happy to sece coloned Washington," he said, with a sherr. Mrs. Ashe instantly replied, "If you hasl looked hehind you at the mithe of cowpens you wond have emjoyed that peasure."-c'spres Wisminaros. vol. 1. ch. 6 .

290:3. INSULT, An unconscious. Jitmers $I /$. [The young grmolsons of William Killin had treen leqally mordered hy the mometer. Infreys. Decause of their reli;ions faith. 'The king wishall to gain the Dissenters, to use them ngainst the Established Chureli.] The hearthess and vemal syeophants of Whitchall, judging he themselves, thought that the ohd man would be easily propitiated by an alderman's gown, and hy some compensation in money for the property which his gramisons had forfeited.

Killn was ordered to attend at the palace. Ite fomad a brilliant circle of noblemen and gentlemen assembled. James immediately efone to him, spoke to him rary graciously, and comeluded hy saving, " 1 have put vou down, Mr. Killn, for ani alderman of Lomden." The old man lowked fixedly at the king, burst into tears, and mate minwer, "Sir. 1 an worn out ; I am mitit to serve Your Majesty or the dity. And, sir, the danth of my poor boys broke my heart. That wound is as fresh as ever. I shall earry it to my grave." The king stood silent for a mimute in some comfusion, mad then silid, "Mr. Killin, I will tind a balsam for that sore." Assuredly James rid not mem to say anything erved or insolent.

They are the worils of a bard-hentad and low-minded man, nable to conceive any laceration of the affections for which a phace or apension would not be a full compensation.Macallay's Eng., ch. 7. 1. 212.
290. INSULTS, Argument by. Simmer John. soncs. The great leximerrapher, spoind by the homage of socicty, was still more prone than Goldsmith to lose temper when the argument went against him. He conld not brook nppearing to be worsted. but would attempt to bear down his adversary by the rolling thunder of his periods; and when that failed, would become downright insulting. Boswell called it "having recourse to some sudden mode of robust sephistry ;" but Gohdsmith designated it murh more happily. "There is no arguing with Johuson," said he, "for irhen his pistol mexsecs fire', he' knocks yom domen rith the butt emel of it."-Imving's Goubsmiti, ch. 19, 1). 12 \%.
2905. INSULTS with Misfortunes. Jitmes $I I$. [When his perversity hanl ruined all his prospects, he called a comail of eminent men. Ener. land was now invaded by Willian of Ormuge.] Then Clarendon rose, and, to the astonish. ment of all who remembered his hom professions of loyalty and the agony of shame and sorrow into which le had been thrown, onty a few days hefore, by the news of his son's defeetion, broke forth into a vehement invertive against tyrmmy and popery. "Even now," he said, " his Majesty is raising in London a regi-
ment into which no protestant is admitted." "That is mot tran", "ried James, in gremt meltathon, from the heme of the honri. Charendom persisted, and left this offensive topio only to mass to a tople still more offensive. He merensed the unfortumate king of pasillanimity. Why retreat from Salishory? Why not try the event of a I attle : Combla people be blated for submitting to the invader when they saw their soverelgn rut awy ne the head of his atmy? Inmes feld these Insultskerenly, nad remembered them lomg. -Macablay's ExG., M. II, 1. de:.
2906. INTELLECT clouded. Actireg, IH. Ils legnl knowledge, inderd, was merely such as he hand pickeri nut in practice of no very high kind : but he had our of those happity eronstituted intellects which, arross labyrimitisol sophistry and thronght masses of immiterlal facts, go strmight to the true point. Of his minderet, however, he seldom had the full use. Even in civil ceiases his male volent and despotic temper perpertually disordered his julgment. . . . IIis looks and tomes had inspired terror when he was merely a yomar advocute struggling into practice. Fois that ho was at the head of the most formidable tribuma in the rembin, there were few indeed whodid not trembie before him. Evell when he was moler, his violence was sufliciently frightful; but in general his reason was overclonded and his evil gassions stimulated ly the fumes of intoxication. ILis evenings were ordimarily given to revelry: People who saw him only over his bothe wonld have supposed him to lie a mangross indeed,

2907. INTELLECT, Dullness of. John II:Mrrerd. John Howard, therefore, was a decidedly illiternte man. Ile spedled very incorredly, mil expressed himself on paper in the most awkward and bugrammatical manare. Ife was probably a dull boy, as be was rather a dull man. There is no question that, in point of mere intellect, he was not much nhove the nverage of English tradesmen.-Cyclopedia of Biog., 1. 32.
2908. INTELLECT, Parsimoniona. Later Grecks. The Greeks of Constantinople, after purging away the impurities of their valgar specech, acquired the free nse of their ancient language, the most happy composition of hmman art, bud a tamiliar koowledge of the sublame masters who had phased or insirueted the tirst of mations. But these advanages only tend to aggravate the repronch mad shane of it degemerate people. They held in their lifeless hamils the riches of their fathers, withont inheriting the spirit which had created and improved that sacred patrimony; they road, they praised, they compiled, but their hanguid somils semed alike incapable of thought and artion. In the revo?ution of tem combices, at a simgle diseovery was made to exalt the dignity or promote the happiness of mankima. Not a single idea has been added to the specolative systems of amtiguity, and a succession of patient disciples became in their furn the dogmatie teachers of the next servile generation. Not a single composition of history, philosophy, or literature has been saved from ohlivion lyy the intrinsic beanties of style or sentiment, of original fancy or reve of sinceressful imitation.-Gbmon's Rome, (h. $53, \mathrm{p}, 351$.
2909. INTELLECT, Uncultivated. . 1 morica/n Indians. The red mann lans miltude at imitatlon muther than havention ; he learms eanily: his matural logie is correct and diseriminatimg, und he seizes on the nifest disthethons in comparing objects. But he is deticicent in the power of imngimation to rombinc mad hring unity into his thoning fancices, and fathe faculy of fibstaction to tift himself out of the dominion of his immediate experience. Ite is nently destlute of absstruct moral trolt-of fencrol prindibles; nud
 sugnedy of the senses, andin judgments resting on thein, he is inferior in remson and the momin
 (h. 22.
2010. INTELLIGENCE, Poverty of, Simull dohnsen, Sipenking of a dull, tiresome fellow, whom he chunced' to mert, lic suidi, "That felhow serens to me to pensess but one blem, and that is 14 wromg olle."-Boswethis Jomsens, 11. 17\%.
2011. INTEMPERANCE, Ancient. " Fic'mut
 lings" pased the in time in baturesting mad dromkenness, in idlle bulk mud gambling. - Kiviourts Ent., vol. 1, ch. 11, 1. 221.
2014. - - Alerometer. Alexamder, ass soon as he retired from the fumeral pile [where an Indian primere mancd comans had heron consumed |, invited his friends and oblle ers to supper, and, to rive life to the caronsm, promised that the man who drank most should be erowned for his victory Prommehns drank four measures of
 crown, which was worth a talent, but survived it only three days. The rest of the guests, us ('harles tells us, drank to such a degree that forty-one of them lost their lives, the wonther roming upon then extromely cohd during their

2918. INTEMPERANCE a fine Art. (yrus. [Cyrus wrote the bacedamonians for nssistmace. In his letter hel spoke in very high terms of himself, telling them he had in grenter min more princely heart than his brother ; that he was the better philosopher, being instructed in the doctrines of the Nhati, and that he could trink and bearmore wine than his brother.-Phetaben's A1RTMNENX1:N.
2914. INTEMPERANCE, Blight of. Edgat Allen Per. [1Ic was engaged to marry one of the most lrilliant young women of New Enghand. After the Imns were pmblished he was seen] reding through the streets of the city which was the faly's home: and in the evening that should lave been the evoning before the Inidal, in his drunkemmess he committed at her house such outrages as made meressary a smmons of the police, [H0 was afterward fomen in the streets of Batimore drank and dying, mad closed his life in the hospital. J-simiks Braef BograPInEs, p. 341.

291\%. INTEMPERANCE, Burdens of. Benjumin Frathkin. [He took a young Boston friend with him on his return to Philudelphia.] On the journey [young] Franklin discovered that his friend had become a slave to drink. He was sorely pharued and dispraced by him and at last the youmg drumkard had spent all his ney, and
had no way of selting on lint by Franklin's nid. ... Jhesharrol his purse with him till it was empty, and then begun on some moncy which he hat berol intristed whth for unother, and so got hhon to Philadelphin, where be still nesisterl hhar. It was seven yours before Franklin romhd
 p. 130).
2916. INTEMPERANCE destroy Charaoter,
 —"do-mothing khuss"-expresses very uplly the eharmeter of the hast deserembants of the honise of Clovis. At the moment when chromstamers demumded from the seropunts of the Frankish throne at more than wrimary shate of talent and forceaf character, they lapsed into a state of innberility and luskuithenure, both lratily and mental. Intomperamer and delamolury entalled on them premature deremitude; few uthined the mathreage of manhood ; they rarely mpenered in publio, except at the ammal paremat of the

2917. INTEMPERANCE, Churohly. "Whit-sun-ales." [In the latter purt of the sixterenth cemtury.] at the season of Whitsuntide, when the spring was ealling up " a spirit of lile in evorythhng," thore was a parish feast, which tho: chareh-wardens had prepured for hy an ate-brewing [ralled ('lumeh-ale] ; and the protit that was made by illling the lhack-jacks of the jovial combtrymen was nppliod to the repmirs of the chureh. Fancy-fairs have superseded Whitsum-ales.-KNiumi's Ena., vol, 3, ch. 16, 1. 2jt.
2918. INTEMPERANCE common, E'ullı $\quad$ I, 1593. [Stubbess says] every comutry, city, town. vilhge, and other places hath abondanor of alehouses, taverns, and inns, whichare so framght with malt-worms night und day that you would wouler to see them. [Knight sigs] Here ware punishments for low dehmehere surh as the Irankard's cloak. Agatnst this growing sin. which was ererping up from the permant and mechanie to the yomman and the eourtier, the prenehers lifted up their voires in the pulpit, and not always in vain, - Kivisiut's E.vi., vol. 3, ch. 16, p. 242.
2910. INTEMPERANCE in Court. Triul of Strafford. [On the trial of Stmollord by Parlinment it is said that] after ten firlock botthes of beer and wine ware going from mouth to mouth without cups.-KNidir's Exis, vol. 3, rh. 28, p. 450 .
2020. INTEMPERANCE, Crime by, Euqlumet, 1750. [Jn 1750 llenry Fielding gives] his experience as a magistrate. "Wretches are often bronght before me rharged with theft or rohbery, whom I an forced to contine lifore they are in 14 eondition to be examined ; and when they have afterward become soler, I have plainly perceived, from the state of the cuse, that the gin alone was the eatuse of the transgression." . . . In 1751 Mr. Pother, a rising member of Parliament, "produced several physiciatis, and masters of workhouses, to prove the fatal consequences of spiritnons liquors, which laid waste the meanor parts of the town, and were now spreading into the country."-Knigirt's Ena., vol. 6, ch. 12, p. 191 .
2921. INTEMPERANCE, Crimes of. Working Classes. The awful misusc of the labor of chil-
dren mad women [th the British colliories] pro. reederd, not from the necessithes of the eolliar's family, hat from his own gross mad selosami laditgencers. It was in pevidence that many of the miners workend only cight or nincelays in in fortaight, and then spent the harge entulnes of lwa thirds of their workluge time in drinking mul gambling.

2022.8. INTEMPERANCE, Custom of. lin!land, 17t2. 'The Duke al Newensile gian "t grent dimer at Claremont to his rollenghes. Thesers. vants, as was elastomary at this period, all got


2022:. $\qquad$

 plenty, mul quests were cordially welcomed to it : but, as the hathit of drinklag to "Mores was general in the rlass to whirh lae belonged, nul as his fortume did not mahle him to intoxicate harge assomblios daily with celaret or camary, strong bexe was the ordimary bevernere. The gmanty of here comsumed int thone days was inderel chormons: for bere then was to the midalle
 hat all that wince, dea, madiarleut spirits mow are. It was only at er ent homase of oug grat ocrasions that fore ign driak was phaced on tho batad. Thas hadies of the homer, whose hasimess it had comb-
 the dishes hand been dovoured, amd left the gen-
 jollity of the afternomin was oftern prolonged till the revellers were laid mader the table. -MA-

29924. INTEMPERANCE, Debased by. Nifioleone $I$. "The binglish," said he: "upe:ar lo profer the bottle to the sondity of their halies, as is exmmplitad by dismissing the ladies from the table, and remainime lor hours to driak and intoxiate themselves. Wire I in Enghand, I should ertatily lave the tathe with the ladies." - Abburre Nípobos 13., vol. 1, rh. \%.
2925. INTEMPERANCE, Diseased by. Al/-
 very minfind and lingering disorder. Iis body, swilled hy an intemperate course of life to in mwiedely corpulener, wis rovered with uleers, and devoured hy inmomerable swarms of tlose insects which hase given their mame to a most lomthsome diseast.-(inmons's Rome, eh. 14 , p. 470.
29926. INTEMPERANCE in Eating. Solimal. Soliman [the Sohammedancoliph] olicel of an indigestion in his ramp near Kinnisrin or Chateis in Syria, as he was preparing to leme against Constantinople the remaining forces of the East. Note. - The caliph had amptiod two baskets of egge and of tigs, which lor swallowed altermately, and the repast was concholed with marrow and sugar. In one of his pilgrimages to Meen, Soliman ate, at a single meal, seventy pomegranates, a kiel, six fowns, and a huge quantity of the grapes of Tayde. If the bill of fare be correct, we must admire the appetite rather than the laxury of the sovereign of Asia,-Gribion's Rome, ch. $5 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{p} .280$.
2027. - - Sumul Johman. It must be owned that Johnson, though he courd be rigidly abstemious, was not n temperate man either in eating or drinking. Ile could refrain,
 that he had finsted two days whihon ineonvernbince, and that he had mever then loungry but oure. 'They who trehed whth womber how mols berat apmall aravions when his dinner was to hiv tasle; combld mot mally comende what ler must have mant by hanger ; wind mot only was here. markable for the extmondmary quantity which
 a very nier diseremment the whore of rook. ery:-Benw bla's domsuon, 1. I:
21029. INTEMPERANCE, Example of. Fin' the' Sumus. ['The spartans land many shaver called Hetotes. Somethmes they marde them drink montil they were intoxiented, and in that condition leal them into the gmblic lualls, on show the romer men what drunkemess wat. They orderend hom to sine menth somge and to dance ridiculons daneres lat not to modelle with any that were

2020. INTEMPERANCE, Fatal. Lumis. J. 110 expired at Vincembes of a disorter orastomed by drinking wine immoderately whon wer heated le a game at ball.-stubents fasser,

21030. $\qquad$ Athertertio. F Athatario, the yomer (dothio king of latys, was abmetomed to wine, and at the age of sixterem was comsmest by premature intempranere.]-(inmos's Rome, (h. 41, 1, 119.

29 is. $\qquad$ diy ufer he hand given Triterntere fla firent. One why ufter he hand given Nemer has (one al his come manderes a smmplems treat, the went, acerording Io custom, to rifenh himarif in the hath in order to retire to rest. But in the mem lime Medins came and invitod him to take part in a carousing, and he could mot dery him. There he drank all that night and the next day, matil at hat he fomad a fever coming upon hitu. It did not, however, seize him as he was drinking the alip of Thercales, nor did he tima a sudelen pain in his thack, as if it had theen pierered with a spear. These are aremmstane invented by writers, who thought the eatastroghe of so moble a trag. "dy should be something alferting and (axtran" dinary. Aristobulus telles us that in the rage of his fever and the viohene of his thist he took a dratght of wine, which threw him into a frenzy, and that he died the thirtiofl of the month $D$ be -

29:32. Intemperance of Females. Jobility. a.d. 1606. [Jimes I., having receised at liberal subsidy from larliament, ] indulgeal in every species of disgunting excess, in which the royal example was so eneouraging that . . . the badied abandoned their sobriety, and were seen to roll about in intoxication.-Kxarres Eva., vol. 3, ( h . 22, p. 839.
2933. INTEMPERANCE fostered. Hugh Milber. "The drinking usuges of the [stom" mat sons'] prolession in which 1 habsered wore at this lime many; when it fommlation was haid, the workmen wore treated to drink; . . . when the walls were levelled for laying the joists; . . . when the huiding was tinished : . . . whernamapprention joined the squad: $\ldots$ when his. " apporn was washed:". . . when his time was out, and occasionally they learned to treat one another. [Miller soon berame a tectotaler.]-Smares' Brief Bioghapimen, p. 9.4.

2dib I. INTEMPERANCE and Genius. Id dixem. llemr Nwilt: " I dimol with Mr. Addlemen and biek Nthart. 'They were half l'uldierl, but mot 1: for 1 miverd witer with my wher, und loft



298B5. INTEMPERANCE, Govornmental. Drombin lerliament. The l'arlament whimh net at Eidinhurgh on the lat of dambary, lall, has leron homerd with the name of "the dranken barliament." |Bishop|Burnet sng: " " 11 was" ma,
 der it wasso, whem the menof atfars were almost
 ch. 118, 11. 2ix.

2dis6. IN TEMPERANCE through Hospitallty.
 tenth century| the lartmorose hospuitality that ha. duced "semfemen to laink it was one of the bonors of their homses that nome mas growt of them solver," was a little werring mway.-Kvarar's Ena., vol. in, ch. 4, p. it.

20:37. INTEMPERANCE, Loss by. Shphen . I. Dinety, On. On the breaking out of the retheliton, in Isth, he gave hiv hamd to . Dhaham Jincoln, and engige to stand he him in his cefforts to save the combly ; all hife errors were instantly forgiven. Bhat his daye were mumbered. Buring his heremben haters of the previons yeme he hat sustained himsell hy deep draghts if whiskey ; mad his constitntion gave way at lle wry time when a new and mobler career opened np before him. . When 1 saw him last he was standing on the balam. the Metropelitan Hotel in New


20:36. INTEMPERANCE manifested. Offe"sire. I hemel him [Johnsen] onere give a very judicions practial atvice upon this subjeret: "A man who has lacen drinking wine at all free. ly shonle never go into is new company. With those who have partaken wine with him be may be protty well in unisom; lat he will, probably, he offerisive, or appear ridiculons, to other peophe."-Besweth's Jonssos, p. ?it

29:39. INTEMPERANCE, Perils of. Fetrut frem Iterome. On the 9th of Nowember Niphotem reached smolensk. Ite had hoped to tind sleelter, clohing, and provisions. Ile found only main and famine. There was brandy in abondance: The soldiers in despair drank to utter stuperfetion, and during the night perished miserably in the icy streets. In the morning the pavement was coveral with the frozen berlies of the deal.-Amorres Nabolbos B., vol. 2 , ch. 14.
2985. - Inditms. LAfter the surrender of Fort William Itemry, at Lake (George, to the leremeh,] a salfe escont was promised to For Edward. . . Cnforthmatrly the Indians proevered a duantity of whiskey from the Eng. lish camp. Maddened with intoxication, and in spite of the utmost exertions of Monteabm and his olliecers, the savages fell upen the prisoners, and bergn a massacre. Thirty of the English were tomahawked. . . . The retirement... berame a panic and a rout.-Rapatu's U. S. (1. 3. 3. p. 2\%
29.3. Intemperance, Power of. Wir. The intemperate thirst of strong liquors of ten
 which art or bather had bextewert thene mad

 into laty by the proveret of the rich firs and


 wars of the sisteenth comblay, worn allame hy the promise of plonterons puatere in the pros.
 ness, the most illiberab, hat mot the most dangere ous of 'min' vices, was sometimes capable, fin a less rivilizel state of mankind, of orrashominer a hatile, a wat, or a revolution.-( (inmos's Ramo (h. 1), 1), 2l:
2912. INTEUPERANCE prolonged. Dimgsius. The reins of that monarehy which hienysins vainly called adamantine fell gradually from the lowe and dissolute hand that held them. This yomg prince, it is satid, would continue the serne of intoxidation for nimety days without intermission, during which thine mo sober persen was mbinted to his comrt, where all was fronkenmess and buffoonery, revelry uad riot.-l'uvallen.
20.13. INTEMPFRANCE-PROPERTY, Comsumption. [C'ntothe c'rnsur wasone day] pointing (t) a man who had sold a patermal estite near tha senside; lire pretended to atmire him ats one that was strongen than the sen itself; "For," sath he, "what the sen could not have swallowed without dillleulty, this man lans laken down wilh all the case imagimahe."-l'atancoin Cato.
29IA. INTEMPERANCE, Rellgion againat,
 in the part of the comitry where he livedi procured amecessary ale-housses to be put down in all the towns: and if any one that he heard of sulfered any diserder or debanchery in his hense, he would not suffer him to lirew my more. Ite was a litle severe ngainst drunk "meness, for which the druakiatis would somustimes rail at him. - Kviants Eva, vol. 4, cll. 11, 11. 172.

29 15. INTEMPERANCE renounced. Nin'mitus. They renounced that brutal intemperane to which all the other branches of the preat Ger. man family were too mod inclined. The polite luxary of the Norman persented a striking con: trast to the coarse voracity and drunkemess of his Saxon mal Danish neighbors. He loved to display his matritiorence, mot in lmge piles of food and hogshends of strong drink, hut in harge tund stately edifiese rich armor, gallant horses, choiec fatcons, wellordered touruments, bampucts deliente rather than aboudant, and wines remarkable rather for the ir exquisite tharor than lor the ir intoxicating power.-Macavarys Eva., ch. 1, p. 11.
2916. INTEMPERANCE, Revenue from. stute. [The mational debt of Great Britain was bequan hy borrowing ten millions of money to carry on the war of William III, arginst Louis XIV. The loan was secured ly $]$ An Act fer granting to their majesties certains otes and duties of exrise pon beer, ate, and other litpors." - liviants liva., vol. 5, ch. 10, p. 1.10 .
2917. INTEMPERANCE, Shameful. Meign of James //. There weretwo Protextant mumbers of the eabinet who took no decinled part in the

 vated by intempraner. At a dhmer whild a wembley alderman gave "o wo me of the hatheng members of the gencerment, the hard trasider





29.1M. INTEMPERANCE, shameless. Eimglish,

 be lad reyline home hy the watchatha, or to lall buder the tat he. Whatit wering out the bace hama-
 of the Eincrinh mus.. . The president wheit roncoctinge a fresh bewl of puoch te a ruhicoma divine, whome rallinge, acrobthy to the thery of that age, is as much devenem to the conksere is hamging trom ho timger as by the hand and cous-



29 19. INTEMPERANCE endangers the State. Butth of (iermentorn. 'The delay in the mrival of the mmanition wagoms was prollue tive of the most wrimus romequmeres in the uetion of the surcerding day for the Americmas). The general oflerer to when the blame of this delay "iss atheched was afterward diseovered in a state of hatexicontion, lying in the corner of a fance. [ 1 II the midst of the battle the anmmition failed.] Ilo was brought fon court -martinl and anshimed. -C'nstis' Wantingion, vol. 1, ch. J.
2950. INTEMPERANCE, Strange. Tirturs. The wines of a happier climnte are the most grateful presemt, or the most valuable commodity that rath be oflered to the Tarturs; and the onily example of thoir industry semens to comsial in the art of extracting from maress milk a fermonted liguor, which passesses at very strong pown of

29.31. INTEMPERANCE, Suppression of. $B / y$
 drinking gin, additional duties were inposerd from tine (o) tinue : and the consumption: of the liguid tire lwame grablally diminisher not so much, perhaps, ly the "pration of the duties us ley the promeral inprovement of all classes of sonity. Drmakenes in the time of George II. wan the vice of the high as well as lhe low. When it became adisgrace for a gentleman to le drunk, it misht remonably be experefol that the artisin would see that his own fhatacter and his own happiness were compromisel by drunkin-

2952. INTEMPERANCE, Victim of. Survilan. The same night in which Sherrdan hal eleretatien! Parliament with his clopuence he might hatve been picked up drunk inthe streets. - Kivnurts


295:. - Rolurl Burns, havinu romb from his plomet to herome the spoilod child of Edinhurgh soridy, fell into hahis af intem-

205. - - Dabret Burns. Early in the month of Jummry, when his hatha was in the course of improvement. Burns tarriol to a late hour at a jovial party in the Globe tavern. Before returning lone, he unlackily remained
 by the efferets of the lipuor lae land drumk, foll
 A fatal chill jermetrated lak lomers

 frame. In this litte medident, and mot hat the pressure of peverty or allareprite, or wombled forlings or $n$ brokin heart, trity lay the detor. minlag canse al' the sally nhontened dase of bur


 lave hern a man whose brain wan permanebly lajumad hy aloohol, and wa injored that thero was mosafory for himexept ln lotal and rermal absthemere from wery lntoxleathig drink. I lave oftem hourd tho late N. P. W'illis sperak of Pores
 E"ef Mirfor, ol" which Mr. Willis was ome of the erlitors. L'ore, he womld saly, was nsambly one of the mest dulat, regular, and fontlemmilike of mon, remarkably neat in his person, rlagant and orikerly about his work, und wholly wexreptionable lin comdant and ilemeamor. Jint in a weak moment, tompled, perhaps, bey a friemd of hy the devil (Opportanity, ho woild take one erlase of wian or lifuor. From that moment he was another belar. Ifis sulf control was gome. An Irresistlble thirst lor stronge drink possemaded him, amd he would drink and drink mad drink, as long as he conld lift a ghass to his lipes. If heromble mot gey fond ligutor, ho wonld drink land: all he dosired was something flererly stimulating. Ile would frepuently keep this up for severai diys amd nights, until, in finct, his system was piriferdy exhenteded, amil he had berin taken helpless amd imresisting to bed. - CyColemona on JBua. 1. 1316.
2054. INTEMPERANCE, Wages and. "('ider W'ages." [. Whout the elose of Heseventeonth cerntury began a rustom which han continuted matil the present time. It was] "the payment, by the firmer, of a portion of his lahorors' wares in

2957. INTERCOURSE, Unity by, L'nitel States. 'The third comse of' the rivil war was the'
 and the donth. The great railronds and thoronthfares ran liast and West. Emigration flowed from the last to the West. Betweren the North and Sonth licere was little travel or interobange of opinion. From want of acquaintance the peorple, withont intendingit, berame estranged, jealous, sunpicions. They misjulged each others motives: they misweresented ench other's beliefs amb purpas. they suspected ench other of dis:honesty and it. $\quad \therefore$ Before the outbreak of the war the people of the two sections looked upon each other almost in the lighat of different nation-alitios.-RundTH's U. S., ch. 62, p. $4 \times 9$.

295\%. INTEREST prohibited. lirign of Mr'ury TIII. It is worthy of motice that in this rejarn, likewise, the interest of money was first tixed by law in liagland. While this continued an arbittrary matfor-that is to say, while the prohilaitions of the canon law were in full force, which, as we formorly remarked, comdemned all interest as illegal and contrary to the express command of Scripture-its exaction, being kept socret, was beyond measure exorbitunt. Twenty amd thirly prer went were, in the fourteenth ecentury, ue-

 ishment of nsary, limited the legni interest ta ters per cent, at whish rate it condimand ill ufter



2955\%. INTERPRETATION unrestricted. $\quad / y$ -
 wrare varionsly rolated, the sumed haterpervers wate it liberty to welert lar mont eonvenient Chromastancos; and as they tramshated an arbi. trary cipher, they comble eximet from any fathe
 systom of relighon and philonople. 'Tlue lasel-
 the diveotary of somine moral precepl or some
 phaturd the revolution of the sun leetwrentho trephes, or the nopmation of the haman soml Irom vice ami error. ['lime ol Jullan.]-Ciar.

 hon. |A jremeli luphirer askel (bonemul (trant, when in Jurls, " " How aldily than ont President "" "Wre were mamble to comprehemed anch other," " Jow was that \%" I sald, with astomishmont. "Simple enongh; I dhen't understand a word of Fremela; the marhad doesat kbow il word of Euglish. He bowed to me; I howerl to him. He extended his hand to me: 1 "xtemedel wine to him. Thbem all was over."-

2061. INTIMIDATION successful. C'uptrint John Fimith. Smith's tirst ame chief raro was to make a proper imple ssion ripon the minds of the savages. . . Ileorelered the twormanon whied he had promised to give to | Kingr] Powhatan 10 le bronght ont and lomded for the mazale with stomes. 'I'Ien, mader the preteme of teaching the Indians rimumory, he had the pieces discharged among the tree-tops, whirh wore bristling with icirles. 'There was a terrible erash, and the savages, cowering with fear amd amazemont, coukl not be indmed to tonch the fearfal engines. - Rinpatu's L. S., ch. 9, p. 101.
2906. IN TOLERANCE and Immorality, Charlrmagme. Clarlamagne was fully cetmal to any of those sovareigns to whom history awards the mane of Great, if he did not sumpas them all. Jlis two greal fandes were lis religions intolerance, which carried binn into the most sangrimary excesses of imhoman rmelly, mon his laxity of persomal morals. -stements' Fances,


294B3. INTOLERANCE, Protestant. Ti Romumists. [ln 1698 was passod] the " Aret for the further preventing the growihof Popery ;" it reobites that there has been a greater resort into this kingdom than formerly of popish priests, bishops, und Jesats. Any person npprehembling and proseruting to conviction any bishop, priest, or Jesnit, for saying mass or exorrising any priostly fanction, is to reecive n reward ol $£ 100$. Tho punishment of such convicted persons, or for a papist kecping a school, is to be prepetmal lmprisomment. Every jerison elneated in the popish religion upon attaining the are of eighteen, to lake the outh of alleriance and supremacy, and subseribe the decharation arainst transubstantiotion und the worship of saints, and in default of
 of purehasiug linity, or of fotheriting landsinader may dever of limilation, lize bext of kin being a protestant, forenges sich devised latils durfigg


29BL. INTOLERANCE, Religlous. l'miter ('tormotures. | In ibiol larker, ifferwand Bishop of ()xford, was Indslermet townel Nomeonformists.
 leforg romplided wath, must Ine restrained with smore jesemplory mai wavididing rigor than
 ENG., wh. t, H. 10, 11, 311.
20035. INTOXICATION, Responsibility for. Murder: |Bedivilus, the gremt Romann genment, was dist inguished by his thrmases and sevority. 'T'wo ol the Jhan, wholan elrunkens plarrel ham slath one of thejr fidlow-soldiors, were lastantly shown to the nemy stispermbed on atol'ty gibher. 'The tualional dignity was resented by theif comastrymen, who dimelalmed the servile laws of the: empire, mal asepted the free privilege of Neythan, whersa small the was allowed to explate the

 lomel, and the Remams were bot averse for therex. ample of disurder and intpunty. Oht the riving seditions was upposed by the mathority mad rlo. gurnere of the gracernt ; mind he reprexanted to the assembind troops the ohligation of justice, the indurtance of discipllase, the rewarls of picty anid vistase and the mapardomble ernilt of matrdor, which, in his rpprehension, was nggravated rather than examed by the viere of intoxieations. - (imbins Romb, coli. 11, p. 1:1.
20086. INTRIGUE, Genius for. Finom de Beal"mumblis. A.D. 1774. "Isthere," saill he thromgh In Sartines, the hand ol the poillee [to lomis XV1., twonty yoursal age, ambabsolate momarch of Framere], "mything which the king wishes to know mone and at onec-anything which he wishes done putekly mad servetly, here min I, who have at hisservice a homd, a hempt, arme, nad no tongue."-B.ancmorrs C.S., vol. 7, ch. 1.
2067. INTRIGUER, Successful. Simelertumd.
 other aromplished thaterers and negrotintors, he was far mone skilful in the art of rembing the characters and practising on the weaknesses of individuals than in the art of diserming the feedings of great masses and of loresoring the appromela of great revolations. Wr was adroit in Intrigue: and it was dilleult even for shrewal and experioned men, who had beron amply formwarned of his prertidy, to withatamd the lisedmtion of his mamer, imil to refinse credit to his professions of attarhment ; but he was so intent on observing and compting particular persoms, that he forgot to study the trimper of the mation. Te therefone miscoiciblated grossly wilh resperet to all the most momentoms events of his time. Every imperinat movement and relound of the public mind took him by surprise: nod the world, mable to understind how so clever $n$ man could be bind to what was clearly disererned by the politicinas of the colfee-honses, sometimes attributed to deep design what were, in truth, mere blumders. - Macaulay's Eng., ch. ${ }^{2}$, p. 231.
2968. INVENTION by Accident, Spinningjenny. In 1767 James Margreaves completed his
 Harkemaes roilage bedng ancidentally ower. Inrmad, it was alserverd that the wherd inmel the wibdie continned to revolve. It the pasition of tho wheed of lis side the spindle trember perpen
 and forthwils conseructed amalliplying wherd.
 Ilis jombors melghinars broke into his horser, de. streval his lavelition, mad comindled him to lly for his life to Notlingham. [lle took out " pai



 to the Sonthern ditas, and hife ll was that ford to the dise arding of wres lir the worka of Yanker Flocks. On the voyage the wood would swall
 Jerome was depressed from a lomporary lall ita the busimess, and much trombled with this new ditllondty, the hem dartud into his mbind that




 'The Verould hat collerted rever shipthat they or theis nllies possessed toriefomi themselves. I'hey had two limbirol und twenty sail in uli - a forece considering ita flametor, extremely for midable. Their vesseds were tow strong to be rim down. The galloge carriod tomets; but the bows mad sorise of ilue Vibneti were still tom lofty to be remelal ethertively by the Romm javedins. The Romans hat the mematage in sued ; hat that was all 'They low, however, had their ingenuitios. 'I'hey liad stmdied the construction al the Brotors ships. "They had provialed sicklos with lour hamelos, with which they propessed to matela the halyaris which helal the worghe of the homy lemher sails. It was mot dillicult to do, if, as is probmble, the hat gards wore made fasi, not to the mast, lat tu the ganwale. Swopping mpidly alongside they conded easily rut them ; the sails would fall, and the verseds womid be ummamareable.-Finotobe:s

2971. INVENTION appreciated, Imrirlmm. [1)r. Eilmumd Cartwright, aclopergman, invented the power-loom in 178t: and in 1807 parliament granted him $£ 10,000)$ for the gowd savier ho had remelered the public by his invention of

2974. INVENTION, Benefit of. (itmmm, I\| the matile of Angom the main loody itself was supported on the blanks and in the rear by dae brivest spumblrons of the reserve, commanded by the sons und grandsonsol Timonr. The congiveror of IIndostan ontentationsly showed : line of elophants, the arophies rather than the instraments of virtory ; the wse of the dirock fire was familiar to the Doguls and Ottomans: but had they borrowid from Enrope the revent invention of gunpowder and cmmon, the artiticial thunder, in the hauds of either nation, must have turned the fortume of the day,-Gimbon's Rome, ch. 65, p. 265.
2973. INVENTION, Comfort by. Ear thenware. [In 1763 Josiah Wedgwood, amechamic.
discovered a poocess of manufacturing a cheap and exceldrat carthenwarr, which removed] the pewter dishes from the dingy mows in the trindesman's kitchen, and superseded the worden phatter and the lorown dish of the foom man's coltare. -KNuill's EN(i., vol. 7 , (1). 3, 1). $\%$.

29\%I. INVENTION, Crisis of. Elias Moire. One day, in $14+t$, the thonght thashed 1 pon him, Is it nue essary that a mat! ine should imitate the performamer of the hamd: May there not low another stiteh \% This was the revis of the invern tion The iden of uanir two thres is, and form ing a stitels by the aid of a shattle and a courved needle, with the eyenear the point, soon ocemred to him, and he felt that he ha' invented a sewingmachine. It was in the month of October, 18t4, that he was able to convince himerelf, hy a rough model of wood and wire that sueh a machine as he had projected wonld sew. -Cscharentid of Biog., p. 680.
2975. INVENTION, Discouragement in. Jttmes Watt. I havenow brought the engrine neme acomclasion, yet am not an iolea nearer that rest I wish for than was four vearsaro. llowever, 1 am ensolverd io do all I cain to carry on this husiness, and if it does not thive withme I will hay aside the hurden 1 cannot carry. of all things in life there is nothing more foolinh than inverit-

2976. INVENTION, Failure of. Fronele Wishlington. We find in his diary many such entries as these: "Npent ti.e greater part of the day in making a new plougri: of my own inventio: ." "Peter (my smith) and I, after several efforts to make a plough after a new model, partly of my own rontriving, were fain to give it over, at
 p. 12 .
2977. IN VENTION, Genius for. Almohnm Lineoln. It is an attempt to make it an masy matter to transport vessels ower shoals and smags and sawyers. Themain ideal is that of an apparatias resembling a noiseless bellows, placed on each side of the hull of the craft. just below the water-line, amd worked hy an old lat not comsplicated system of ropers, valves, and pullers. When the keed of the vessel grates. . . these bellows are to be tilled with air: and thas buoyed up, the ship is experted to tloat.

The model is [at the Datent Otlicer] about riahtern or twenty inches lung. . . . whittler! with a knife ont of a shimgle and a cigar-hox. - R.avaonis's Lincome ch. 1, 1. $4 ?$.
2978. -- Chinese. The Chinese have had a manufactur- of glass for two thonsand years ; they have made paper of the bamboo from time immemorial ; and they invented the art of printiner in the time of Julius Ciesar. The use of grmpowder they have possossed beyond all memory, but ther employed it only in ornamental tireworks. They hate been great observers of the howerns, and protio. ients in astronomy, from time inmomorinl. They were accuabined with the compass, but only as a matter of enriosity, not applying it to navigation. TrTLelis ITIs't., Book 6, ch. 24, p. 340.
2979. - - James H'att. A Masons' lodge in Glasgow desired to have an oryan, and he was askod to buikl it. Jle was totally destitute of a musical car, and could not distinguish
one note lyom another. But he acoretom the olfer. ITe stadied the philosophical theory of mosic, and fomme that seionce wonld be a substi-
 Gildillles, l. 14.
2980. INVENTION, Great. Spinning Machime. [Richard Arkwright, lom in l'reston, Enerland, a berber lis trade, invented the mina ning-marbine in $176 \dot{x}^{-}$] Ton venra after therlate of his tirst patent his conterprise was requmed hy many as a douht ful novelty. [llis right to his juventions was cratested, and hi., monopoly inval. ed un every side.] ln Octoher, 17a!. a mill whwh he had areded in the neighborhome of ('horley was burned by a moh, who in a similar manner destroged the cotton-spinning mathines
 Preston.-KNuin's ENi., vol. 7, ch. 3, p. 44.
29s1. INVENTION, Growth of. Simuel F. B. Worare. There is no instance on record, I believe, of a great invention completed by ... ond man. Esually an invention of first-mite importance is originated in one are, and bromegt to perfection in another ; mal we can sometimes trace its prog. ress for thousands of years. Probibly sosimple a matter as a pair of seissors-one of the oldest of inventions-was the result of the cogitations of many ingenious mimbs, and has molergone improvements from the days of Pharaoh to those of langers \& Sons. The most remarkable case of rapid invention with which I am aropainted is that of the sewing-mathine, which, in twenty. five gears, has been brought to a point mot distant from perfection. But, then, thensermeds of ingenions minds have axerted themselves ineon it ! Fn the Patema othice at Washington no iess than thirteen homdred de ices and inprove monts have 'eern putented relating to this heratilul contri-vance.- ('ycuopredid OF Bioq., r. 604.
2982. INVENTION, Preservation by. Greek Fire. The invention of the Greck fire did not, like that of gumpowder, probluce a total revolition in the art of war. To these licuide combnse tibles the city and emprire of Constantine owed their deliverance: and they ware employed in siegres and sea-fights with ierrible effect.-GibHON's ROME, ch. 53, 1. 36\%.
2983. INVENTION, Saved by. Thu, Stite. The only hope of :alvation for the Grcek Empire and the adjacent kinglems womld have been some more powerfal weapon, some diseovery in the art of war, that should give them a dedisive su. periority oser their Turkish foes. Such a werpe on was in their hands; such a discovery had been made in the critical moment of their fate. The themists of China or Europe had foumd, by casmal or elahorate experiments, that a mixtime of saltpetre, sulphar, and charcoal produces, wilh at spark of tirr, a tremembous explosion. It was soon olsereved that if the expmasive force wore compressed in a strongr tulie, a ball of stone or iron might he expelled with irresistible and destructive velocity. The mrecise erat of the inrention and application of cranpowder is involver in choubtfal traditions and equivocal language ; yet we may clarly discern that it was known before the inidalle of the fonterenth century ; and that before the end of the same the thee of artillery in battles and sieqes, by sea and lanel, was fimiliar to the states of Germany, Italy, Spaia

Framer，and Englamd．－（inmos＇y Ronde，di．Gis， 1）． $2 \times 4$
29W．I．INVENTION，Usefui．（＇lum＂ry hermer． It inventerl the cheap brase chork，as now made．He it was who invented the ingenious mathinery by the ase of whicha those clocks can be manfartined foratanth of the sum for which they could he produced by hand．He it was whe first sent lamker clorks to foreign eomantrins．Ite it was w？tirst made the er clocksat any thing like the present rate of sperd or on any thing like the present sable．During the tifty years that he han bern in the lmsiness，he superintended the mamufature of perlun，．．ten millions of clocks，amd he has brought the machinery for making them to such a point that six men can make ile wheds for one thousand docks in ten


29m．t．INVENTION，Useful．Pit－iron．［1］r． Wohn Robbuck，a physician at Birminglam．was the tian to smolt iron ly pit－coal．ILe also in－ vented the process for converting cast iron into
 I．is．

2906．INVENTION in Youth，The＂Multe，＂ framber（rompton was sisteren yemri old when， in lital，he invented the＂mule．＂which citatered
 Lixt，vol．T，ch．3，P． 46.
290：＇．IN VENTIONS， $\mathbf{C o}$ operative．Ahirright －Hett．The patert for the spinning－frame was baken ont in 1abg，the very vear in which ，whes Walt patented his intprovedstemerngine．which was to kecp this spiming－frame in motion．－ （＇valomenti of Boci．p，\％ll．
298＊．INVENTIONS and Politics．C＇oftom Gim． ［Ge of the subordinate canses of the ejvil war］ was the invention of the cotton gin hy ．．．Eli Whitnes－in 1793，．．．of Massulhusefte．．．．The industry of the cotton－growing States was paral． yad by the tedionsuess of preparing the satap for market．Mr．Whitury undertaok to remose the diftioulty and suceredent in inventing a gin which astonished the beholder by the rapidity and exerlence of its work．From being protit－ fess，cotten berame the most protitable of all the staphes．．．Whatneys gin added a thousand mill－ ion dollars to the revemes of the sonthern stat－s．．．．Jus in proportion to the inereased profitableness of cotton，slavelaber became im－ portant．slaves valuabie，and bhe syatem of slat very a fixen and deep－rooted insitution．—Ras． PATH＇s L．K．，cl．62，1．4ni．
 Merse．During the vogage of her parke ship sully．from Ifavre to Niw York，in October， $1 \times 30^{2}$ ，a conversation arose one lay in the cabin upon electricity and magnetism．Dr．（harless． Jiakson，of Boston，described ：m experiment ro． cemty made in Paris with an ceretro－magnet，by meatio of which electricity had been transmitted through agreat length of wire，arranged in cir－ elda amat the walls of a lange aparment．Tha tramsmiseson had leen instantaneous，and it aremed as though the thight of elactricity was too rapid of he measured．Among the irvonp of patachares，no one listened more atentively to Dr．Tackeon＇s recialal than a New York artist， named samued Finley Breese Morse，who was returning from a three years＇residene in Europe，
whither he ham gone for improvernent in his art． ＂Why．＂suid he，when the doetor had tinished， ＂if that is so，ami the presernce of electricity combl tre mand visibla in thy dosired part of the （ireuit，I ser mo mavon why intelligence mirl：t not be tansmitted instmbateonsly by ofedrid－ 1y：＂＂How combanient it wombl he，＂added one of the passengers，＂il＇we conded senden mew in that manner＂＇＂Why can＇t we ？＂asked Morse fas－ cinated by the iden．From that hour thesubjeet ortupiol his thotight－：and ba begun forthwith to exorefe his lanke ingombity in devising
 1）．bit？

299O．INVENTOR，Trials of the．．wh＂Fitch． In all the records of invention there is no story more sall mal afferting than his．Poor he was in many suses－poor in purse，poor in appear ance，poor in spirit．Jle was born poor，lived poor．died poor．．．．If there aver was a true inventor，this man was ome．He was one of those rager sombs who would，litesally，coin their own Hesh to carry their point．Itionly utterem the obvious truth when he said，one dive in a rexisis of his invention，that if he could get flot ly cut－ ting oft one of his begs he would grally efive it （1）the knife．

In 1790 he had the tirst steam－ boat ever eonstructed that answered the purpose


2991．INVENTOR wronged．$E / i=\| \% / m y$. ［＇Thre cotton gin alded a thousamed miltion dol－
 ratis．］Llow murh did the inventor rain by it？ Not one doblar ！Associating himself with a man of rapital，he weat to（omberdient to set ap a mamufactory of cotton gins．But the simplicity of the machine was sut h that moy gool morehanic Whos saw it could make omb ：and long before Whitocy was ready to stpply machines of his own making there were great mbmbers in opera－ ban all overtherotton Siates．Inis patent proved tobe wo protertion to him．If he brought a suit for its infringement．＇w Southern jury would give him a verdict．loe strugerled on mgamst ad－ verse intlucures for fift．：yers．In 180）whern his patent expirad，he sate un the contest，and witharew from the businms a peorer man than he was on the day when he went，with his hand－ ful of cottom－podis，into Mrs，（iremon $\circ$ basoment．
 1）． 161 ．

6992．——．John hat．［John Kay is supposed to have invented the first spinning－mat． Chinc，about 1760，in Yorkhare，England．ILe invented the＂By－shattle．＂by which a waver －ond weave i wieq as fast as hefore．］Ite was mobled ont of the cometry，and dicel in a forexom


2999：3．INVENTORS remunerated．Stourl $/$ ．It Was ten frars Jofore landlon and Watt dorived any protit from the discovery［at the steimern－ gine minde by the latter．They had fo strugerle
 vol．7，ch． 3 ，

699．1．IN VESTIGATION opposed．F＇iルぃいrial． ［Juring the reign of（＇harles Il．］Pepys records that in the lord treasurer＇s acoounts there was a smm mancombed for of over two millions ：amd that it was thought that over $£ 400,000$ of the money voted for the war had vone into the privy
purse．We then says that a motion of a commis． sjon toinspert the acromnts＂makes the king and condt mad，the king having qiven oreder fory ford elamberlain to semel to the playbonses and brothrés，to bid all the larlimment mien that were there wa to the latiament presently．＂The times were altered since they were to lye somght for in rharela＇s and conventioles．－ExNatires ENa，vol．4，川h．15，p．S24．
2998．INVESTIGATION resented，$/ . m+1$（lu） curlone．［Rojgen ol＇（＇harlos II．｜＇The govermment ergated with We Enited lroviners．＇The IJoms of C＇ommons readily voled sums unc－Natmpled in one history－sums axcerling thon when hat －npported the armios and tlects of＇（＇romwed at the time when his power was the terror ol n＇ the workl．Bat such was the extravagance，dis． homesty，and inompaedty of those who had stac－ cereded to his mothority，that this liberality proved worse than mseless．＇The strefiphants of the connt，ill－（quatitied $t^{\circ}$ ）eontend arginst the gratat men who then direetad the arms of I Iollame－ agatast suchatatexman as low Witt，and such a commandar as le leastor－mate lomtmos rapid－ ly，while the sailorsmonined l＇rom very homerer， while the dorkyords were unguareled，while the ships were leaky and withomit rigering．It was at lengeth determined to abmaton all selemes of of fensive war ：and it soon appured that even ale－ funcive war was a task toobarel for that adminis tration．．．．But when the Commons beran to inguire in what manmer the moner veted for the War had beren wasterl，athel to examine into the
 imdernation．Such imfuiry，seoording lor him，
 （1． 2, 〕．17！

2096．INVESTIGATION，Startling．f＇réli： Mobilier．The（＇realit Mobilior ol＇Amariet wis it jomatock company，organizal in 1 sti：3 for tha purpose of facilitating the eonstruction of publar
 dertaken to build the Paceitic Raileoal purehased the eharter of the（＇redit Mohilier，and the（：ap）－
 protitable：．．The shák row rapiolly in vilue．］
 ctartling fact that mach of the stork
 those members had voted eorruptly on the lexis－ lation atfecting the lametio Railmad at anco
 inverigetion，in the contre of white many sam



 －hipof the lamd．［Peter］Minnit［ther lader of the


 －－for mone tham twonty thousamd ancos，－Bins


2906．IRON，Importance of．Filflelud．What


11．and Eneland supplying the whole world
 11－Womben walls．＂and Enelamd lmalding iron nips－maner iron as the ereat material of the

strutive art－overing the whole ishnod with iron roads lor rehides drawn ly iron engines． commerting oppositu hills lyy iron viaduros，amd arrying fron briclges over the marrowest river and the brombest extuary－the Engrand ol every tool amb every mathine jronlaced foom iron，and the Enghand with searcoly fron anomgh to make
 1）． 11.

29999．IRON prized．Eitly（ircthe．It is propur to observe that itom，thongh known hefore this feriod，was a rame metal，and aceomated of high value．Arhilles proposed a hall of inomas one of the prizes in the lumeral games which lat cole－ brated in homor of Patroc＇las．It was bad nsed in the labriation ol＇weapons of war．＇These were formed of copper hardened ly an admixt－ ure of $\mathfrak{l i n}$ ；and even in murl latar periods the： Rommen swords were of the same eomponmel

 ［In their early history］themosi formilable States of Gemmany affered to emeonapass their territo－ ries with a wide frontier of solitude and devas－ tation．The awful distance preserved by their nefighturs antested the leror of their arms，and insome measure defemed them from the dan－上er of umexpected incursions．－－Gibiton＇s Rome， （＇h．！，1．2\％）．
：BOOI．ITINERACY，Ministerial．Methodist． ［The tirst Debhodist Jwarlers in Americat
 lWit the（kemeal Gonference limited the period of pastoral servier fotwosucerssive years io the samo chatige ；hitherto there hatl beres no re strichion，abd somm hat heren three yans in ont appointment．In lsif the limitation was ex．
 vol． $4,1,1 ; 1$.

30012．JE ILUUSY，Appeal to．loltaire＇s．［Ite Was invited lo ro－itla at Fredericels＇s conart．Itis ararice norasioned hesitation．］Fracerick，with －r ent dexterity，affered indifference，and secomer inslined to i：，ander his idolatry to lincularel d＇Amand．！lis Majosty even wrote some had verses，of which the semse was，that Voltaine was ascting sum，and that Imand was rising．（foonl－ matured friendes som carried the lines to Voltaire． It wis in his terel．He jumperl whe in his shirt． dancerl ahout the room with rage ame sent for his pasiport atad his post－hosses［and want to Pros－
 1． $1: 2$
is003．JEALOUSY，Cruelty of．（＂mmmentis．（）mu

 amphitheatro，in assissin，who wated his peas－ situe rushmel y！om him with a drawn swerd， loudly exclamings．＂The serette semde yout this．＂ The mentiow prevented the derel：the asswsin was mized hy the ernates，and immodiately re－ valled the andhore of the eanspirares．It hamberen formen，not in the State，hat within the walls of the palace．Latilla，the emperores sister，and

 armed the momerer atainst her bothery lite．－ （rimbois lionde，if．1，1）． 104.

3001．JEALOUSY，Extensive，Fítht．Ilulal－ bah was the most beamtilul and mondent of the

Arahian gonth : and in the lirs night, when la commmanated his marriage with Anima, of the moble pace of the Zalarites, two humdred virgins neresad to have expired of jatonsy and despair. - Cimbos's Romer, ri, in, 10. 100.
:300.j. JEALOUSY, National. E'mplish. [In 1ist the pephle of England were semerally unit. ad with the government in the prosecution of the war arainst the Ameriomandonies. France had come to theirad and prejudice in England was ver. atrong gainst hat combery I Hartley writes
 onsy between Eunghend and France, that this coninter wobld tiefle lor a straw to the hast man and the last shilling moner than he dientad to
 1. +2א.
:BOOt\%. JESTING, Danger of. Them retizin!!. Thespis began to change the form of tragedy, and the novelty of the thing attrate many sume tators: for this was before any prize was proposed for those that exerelled in this resyed. Sofon, who was aldays willing to har and to leam, and in hisold age inore inclined tomything that might divert and entertain, parlicularly tomasic and grood fellowship, wemt to see The pis himself exhibit, as the custom of the anciont ports was. When the play was domes he rathed to Thespis, and asked him if he was wot ashamel to tell wo many lies before wi, greal an asembly Thespis answered it was 131 great mater, if be spoke or acted on in jom. Tow which sellomer plicd, striking the ground violently will low tath,
 quickly find it in cur contract-and agrements.

:300\%. JESUITS abolished, Kiighto with ('íntury. Bonks were written withon manber to exporim their artiliece and ambition. Thoir frands, their wices and aren atrodons remes were bondly proclamed ; and it wat ursed. With great reasom, that the doctring whirh they talish and the



 bereder that their power and (ern persomad se Gurity was in damer. and the deante were sumcosicaly (xpollol from France, from spain,
 leragth was the influcture of the homse of bome bon with the Holy sere, that the order wasen tirely suphersed and atholished in 17a3. - Tyr.


300w. JESUITS, Achievements by. Mixtimguis// ad. Before the order hand existed a humberd sears, it had tilled the whold woth with memm.

 a list of aem so varionsly distingrished ; momehal

 of fereling amd action. There was norerion of the efober, no wallk of sparatative of at active lifer in which Jentits were mot to be fomme. They ernded the combersof kines. They deci phered Latin inerpiptions. They obarrved the motions of dupiters satedlites. They puhthed Whole libaries, controwery. Gimisiry, history, treatises on ontics, Alatio indes, edtions of the fathers, madrigals, caterhims, and hampons.

The libreal chacuion of youth pasial ahmont contirely into their hamds, find was comblucted hy them with conspicuous ability. They apear in have diseovered the precise pome to which intel lerthal culture con be carried without riak of
 (ll. ti, p. 5t).
8009. JESUITS, Assassination by. //i ury /I: A daring attempt [was made upon his lite by a pomen desuit named (Chaster, who wounded hinn in the month withad digeras har re conered Paris lrom Amions. This rrime wis imputed, with or without reasem, tu the instigation of the kine of Span: it furnishod gromal for an exmphary ( bastivement of the order of the Jesuits, who were sentenced to banishment from the kingdom wibsin tiftern dase by a derere of the Parliament of Paris. [lla was killed by a monk.]-S're-

3010. -- Williom of tremere. William, Prince of orange, hand fallen beneath the how of an assassin, hired, it is more than susperted, by the King of Spam, and directed by the

:3011. JESUITS estranged. Reithu of Jomes II. Lomis XIV. Was now hof chicl support.
 ketping : wnd he had learned from them to ah) for dansenism thite as much as la ahborred Protutatiom, and wey much mote than he abhorem atherism. Smanemt XI., on the other bamel, leanel to the Jamemist opinions. The comenpuence was, that the sexdety foumd itsedf in asituation wever entemplated"hy it. foumber. The Jesuits were estramgel fromi the supreme pontill, and they were domely allied with a priner who prodamed himself the champion of the datlican libertion ond the ememy of thra-
 1. 37.
3014. JESUITS, Mission of, (issmuntital". Thay glided l'rom one Probestant commery to : an other moder innumershb dixuixas as gay casaliers, ans simpla rustics, il puritan pratelars. They wandered to commtrion hieh meither mercamile avidity nor liberal curbuily had ever impelled any sfanger to explone fine were tobe formd in the garl) of Mandation- wherintembing the observatory at Prkin. Thes were to be foumd. spade in hatad. teachene the ramiments of asriculture to the satages of P'aragnas. Yo. whaterem might be theif rexilemere whatever might be their rimployment, llarir suitit was the samberntire dration to the centmon (athor, impicit obedience th the exatral andmority-Ma-

 [When Guidn Fawlice was examine a altor his

 by the pope, " wan the riply. "How so ?"

 of the ("hasely uf Rome," is the explamation.
 Eng on that previlons ath of Nowomber to Dunthareln, which was the phace of rateroms. by armagement.! They were all loblowers al tie Jesuits. There were none of the comspirators who belonged to the more loyal herly of ('atho-
lies, wo were guded by the seedular priesthond.

301.1. JESUITS, Popularity of. Eicylternth ('intury. It was not strange that people of ath ramke, mail apecially prople ol' the highest ramks, rrowed to the comfessionals in the Jesuit tomphes, for from thoser confessionats nome womt discontented away. There the priest was all things to all mon. lte showed just so much riger as might out drive those who knelt at his spirithal tribunal to the bominicam or the Francisent Chureh. If he had to deal widn a mind truly devont, he soke in the saintly toneol' the primitive fathers; but with that very large pate of mankind who have religion enough to make them tucesy when they do wrong, and not religion enongh to kerp them from doing wrong, he followed a very different systom. Since ber corid not recelam them from guit , it was has busineses to save them from remorse. He had at his command an immense dispensary of thodynes for
 p. 5.
301.3. JESUITS, Power of. Eithterenth C'entury. Strimgely were wood and exil intermixed in the eharacter of these cellebrated brethren ; and the intemisture was the seecet of their gigantic power. That power conld never have helonged to more hypocrites. It cond nower have belonged to rigid moralists. It was to be attanedonly by men sincerely enthasiastio in the pursuit of a great emel, and at the same time unserupulone is to the choide of means. - Macas: Lay's Ext., ch. 6, p. 53.
3016. JESUITS, Purpose of. Lighternth ('ciltury. The Jesuits, therefore, to the three vows of powerty, (rhastity, and momastic obedience added a fourth, which was implicit de votion to the pope. The manifest mility of this institution to the support of the holy sece procured them from Pope Paul Ill, an apostolic bull, granting them the most ample privileges. it was somin percerived that, if contimed to thair choisters, their wility would be too much circomseribed.' 'They were allowed to mingle in the wordd, and to take a share in all the adive conerems of publie life, which it was their duty to inthence mat dieert assidmusly towart the great end of extablishing the power and anthority of the popedom; and this end, it mast be ewind, they most zeatonsly promoted. L'uder the command of a superior, or general of the order, whose instruetions they were bound to reroive with implicit submision, they dispersed themselves over the greateat part of the erlobe. By the most insinnating arts they courted the finor and wrought themedves into the contidence of statesmen, of civil and reclesiastieal govermors, and of soverdign primes ; and operatiag on all to the same parpowe, and regularly communicathag their intelligenere to their heat, from whom the received their instruetions. the whole (atholi- world Wats in a maner direded by one great and pervadiner system of poliey, which centred in the estahlishment of the pepers supreme : ral and -pirithat jurisdiction.-TyTher's Itar.. Book 6, ch. 19, p. 2x.i.
3017. JESUITS, Rescued by. lifury. In t!a sixternth remtury the pontificate, expensed to new dangers more formidabte than had ever batiore theretened it, wes sived by anew religiomsorter,
which war amimated hy intense collhusiasm and organizel with expliisite skill. When the Jesuits rame to the resclue of the papmey, they fomed it in extreme peril: but from liat mas ment the tide of batle turned. Protestantism, Which had, during a whok generation, carricol all before it, was stopped in its progress, tund rapidly beatell hack from the foot of the Alps to the shores of the Baltie.-Macambis's Enci. (h. (6), p. 50).
:3018. JESUITS, Self-sacrifice of. Beneroldine. When in our time a mew and terrible pestikence passed romen the glowe; whan in some great ritios fear had dissolved all the ties which hold soreidy together: when the serolar clergy hat Ifeserted their theres: when medical succor was not to be purchasced by gold; when the strong(sit matural afferetions had yielded to the tove of life, wen then the dennit was lomad hy the patlet which bishop amd curate, physicimand murse. lather and motiner, had deserted, bending over infered lips to catch the faint are ents of conferssion, and holding up, to the hast, before the expiring penitent, the imagre of the expiring IRe-deemer:-Macartay: Ext., ch. B, p. in.
3019. JESUITS vs. the Stste. In Eiuglimil. [The de:uits invaled Eughand in 158t, for the purpose of restoring it to the Roman faith. It was a principle with them that the pope had a right to deprive kings of their crowns, whith could not be dembed. Ther were se verely pme ished when they obsthately maintained the pope's bull deprivig the gheen of the crown.] Kxicur's Exa., vol. 3, ch. 12, p. 180.
2020. JESUITS suppressed. Biy (iorerument. They had heen expelted from Portugal, in 1750 with many odions diremmstane of severity. In 1764 their suciety wis suppresed in France, and their property contiseated. In 1767 the members of the oriter were driven out of Spain. On the 3lst of July, 1atis, the socicty was abolished by Pope (lement XIV. [Their fumetions, houses, and institutions were abolished.]Kxignr's Exa., vol. 6, (h. 21, p. $322^{2}$.
3021. JESUITS, Vices of. Imsincerity. It was allegred, ind not without foundation, that the ar dent publics spirit which made the Jesnit regardless of his ease, of his biberty, and of his lite made himalso regardloss of truthand of mercy that mo means which cond promote the ... terest of his religion secmed to him unlawful, and that hy the interest of his religion he too offen meant the interest of his society. It was allerged that, in the mose atrocions plots rerorded in history, his agency could be distinetly traced ; that, constant ouly in attachment to the fratemity to which he belonged, he was in some comeries the most dingerons encmy of fredom, and in others the most dangerons ememy of or der.-Maratt.ay's Exc., ch. 6, p, 5.

BWZ2. JEstits, Victories of Fictitious. The mighty vietoric's which lee [the Jesuit] boasted that he had ach ored in the eamse of the ('hure here, in the juldement of many illastrions members of that ('lomed, rather apparent than renl. He and. imbed. batored with a wonderful show of sucoess to reduce the worl under her laws, hut he had done so by re :her liws to suit the temper of the werlit. :n

motele standard fixed by divine preerent und rx. ample, he had lowered the standind till it was beneath the average level of haman mature. Ife gloriod in maltitudes of romerets who had heren lmptized in the remoteregions of the lass; Int it was reported that lion some of these conserts the finetson whiele the whole theology of the Gosper depends had bern commingly concented, and that othere were permitted to avoid perseention by bowing down before the imaresof fatse mods. while intermally repeating bators and Aves. -


30-2;B. JEWELRY, Passion for. $H / 1 r y$ ! $/ /$. [ It is suid] his desire for the aneutrement of jew-
 alone lat spent $£ 110$, bioto. It apjears . . . Ihat this investment of momey in jewels was a part of the habitum prudence of the king. - KXarats ENo., vol. 2, (ch. 15, 1). 2336.
3022. JOKE accopted. Larctitmomions. I. 11 the public tables, where all the people ate in common, ] they wereallowedtor jest without somrility, and were not to take it ill when the raillery was returnecl. For it reas reckonned arorthy of it Latiodermonial" toberor jost ; but if any ome's patiencer fated, he hat only wo desire them to he faidet, and they lelt off immediately.-Porrancu* IJVES.
3025. JOKES, Practical, Fivelerick the liwert. Ife had one taste which may be pardoned in a ber, hat which, whem habitanly and deliberately induged in by a man of matiore ageamel strong moderstameling, is almost invariably the sign of a bad heart-a laste for severe practical jokes. If a friend of the king wis fond of dress, oil was thang over his richest suit. If he was fond of money, some prank was invented to make him dishmese more than he could spare If he was hypochomdriasial, he was mate to believe he had the dropsy. If he particularly sot his heart on visiting a place, a letter was forged to frighten hian from going thither.-Macariay's Fren-


302Z6. JOURNEY, Bridal. Thomurs .J.tf'rsom. At sunset they reached the seat of one of their neighhors, which was cight miles from Jonti-celho-the road to which was a rengh monntain track, mpon which the suow lay to the clepth of two fert. Late at night, exhaisted with their long jommey, and penctrated with the cold, they reathed the homse, to timd the tires all ont, amid the serv. is all gone to their own eabins for the night. Not a light was lomrning ; not at surk of the was left ; not a morsel of food comid be fomad; and not a creature was in the house. This was a sorry weleome to a bride and bridegroon; but they were young and merry, and

3027. JOURNEY, Tireless. Towth r'mtmry. I matron of Pelopomensus, who had cherished the infant forfunes of basil the Macedonian, was exceited by femberness or vanity fo visit the erreatness of lier adopted son. In a journey of tive hunatred miles from Patras to constantinople, ber age or indolemer deelined the fatiguc of a horse or carriage ; the soft litare or bed of batnielis was transporte! on the shomblers of ten robust shates : amd as they were relioved at easy distameses a band of three humber were selected for the performance of this selvice. the was
(entertained in the Byzantine palue with filial
 lRomk, (ll. 5is, p. 3is.

304W. JOY of Discovery. Ciclilur. Hrinvented the thermometrev ant improved the compatis. Hemring ond day, by chance, that some one in IIolland had invented acomtrivance by which distant ohjects romld be seen ats themish they
 ments which, in aliew dings, resilted in the cotsstruction of " lateseopr. At once he began to nse the new instrment in the study of the heare ras. To his boundless womder and delight, lee discovered that the moon, like the earth. lime her momatains nud her valleys; that the planet da-
 that the Milky Way was composed of immmerable stars; and that there were spots mon the

30.20. JOY, Fatal. Erphorers. Dias hat stationed a small storeship in one of the bity on the const al (imincal, which he left in charge al at purser and asmall erew. During his lomg albselnce disease hat redneed the monsher of this little band, matil nome remained hat the purser and two or there sick, despairing salans. When at hast the purser saw in the distance the wedlknown vessel of his commmander, surli was the whock of his joy that he fell deat upon the derek

33030. JOY intoxicating. Wellington. [When Wrellington was pursuing the routed French from Wraterloo, he rode with the mbanced ganed.] (ohonel liervey, who was with him, alvised him to desist, as lice combtry was growing leas opem, amd he might be fired at hy some stragelers frome lowimd the hedges. " Lat them fireaway," be replicd: "the battle is won, amd my life is of no valhe now."-KNum's ENG., vol. 8, ch. 2,1 . 36.
3031. J0Y, Public. Rdign of Jomes $I I$. [Acfuittal of the seven hishops who refused to join the king in overthrowng the Protestant faith.] The jury appeared in their box, and there was a Jreathless stilhess. Sir Sammed Astry spoke. "Io you timd the dofemdants, or any of them, puilty ol the misdemeanor whereof they are imparbibed, or not gnilty ?" Sir Roger Lamerley unswered, "Not guilty." As the words passed his lijs, IEalifas ipmong upand waved lis lata. At that signal benclus amd willerices mased it shout. In a moment ton thonsind prosens, who coowled the preat hall. replied with a still loudar shout, which mate the ald oaken roul crack; and in another moment the immmerable throngr without sot up at third hozai, which was hearil at Temple Bar. The boits which covered the Thames gave an answoring chere. A jeal of gumpowder was heard on the water, and amother, and amother : and wo. in a few moments, the ghat tidings wont flying pase the suvor and the Friars to lomalon Ibridere, and to the forest of masts below. As the news spread, streets amd syuares, maket-plates and eoffer-houses, broke forth into atelamations. Vet were the acelamat tions less strange than the wereping : for the feelings of men hat been womm? up tosuch a point, that at lengeth the stern Engrish mature, so lithe used 10 ontward signs of emotion, give way, and thousinds sobbed aloud for cry joy:-


30:B2, JUBILEE, National. Rritish. |The 2th of October, 1849, | was relebrated throurhout the kinglom [or" Grat Britain] as "the Jubilee" -the tiftieth manerrsary of the aeerssion to the throne of (iborge Ill.-Kniamt's Eng., vol. 7 ,

:BO:BAB. JUDGE, Dishonorable. Idign of Jtmes f1. It was, indered, necessary to go very low down in the lagal protession belione men conlal be foumd willing to moder such services as wre now required. The new chief justicre, sir Roh(rt Wright, was ignorant to a proverts: yet if normee was not his worst lault. His vices had ruined him. He had risorted to infinmos ways of rasing money, and had, on one occasion, mode a false alldinvit in order to obtain posses. sion of Esoo. Poor, dissolute, amd shameless. he had berome one of the parasites of Jellreys, who promoted him mud insulted him. Such was the man who was now sclected by James to be lord rhief justice of Enghand. MacaiLay's ENG., ch. 8, p, 253.
30B.1. JUDGES despised, Athemiams. Anacharsis having seen an assembly of the people at Athens, said he onces surprised at this, that in Greece rise man phaded cunses, and foels ditermined them.-Pheraren.
3035. JUDGES, Impartial, L'"rly Grecks. They were chosent from annong the wisest and mosi respectable of the citizens, and in the latter times consisted principally of such as had conjoyed the dignity of archoms or chief magis trates. They held their meetings in the apon air, upon an eminence in the midula of the city, and determined all causis during the night ; for these two rensons, as Athemans informs us, that neither the number nor the fices of the juiges being known, there might be no attempls to corrupt them; and that, as they neither saw the $1^{\text {paintilf nor defendant, their decisions might } x^{2}}$ quite impartial. -T'ruen's Ihst., Book 1, ch. 6, 1. 50.
3036. JUDGES, Justice by. Amient Rersidus. The sovereign, in "ertain canses of importance, sat himself in judgment; though in the ordinary adminimetation of justice there were a certain number of judges chosen, on account of their acknowhediced wisdom and probity, who made regular eircuits thromgh the provinces, and attended the soveraign in his samed visitations of hivedominions. These held the ir ollices for life, inu were removable in cases of malversation. The story is well known of the julge who, being suilty of corruption in his high function, Wat by ('anbyse condemmed to be hayd alive, and his skin humg ower the seat of judement. -


30:37. JUDGES, Partisan. Reign of Jemes II. Vast mubers of those mhappy prisoners who wore taken after the defeat of Mommonth were hanged withoul any form of trial: mad the rxecrable dudere defreys fillod the kinglom: with daily exerntions under the sanction of justice. Many of these trials were atfended with the
 to the king dor jardon wore chereked by a derdit ration that he hat promised to forgive nome who shonld be legally rondemmed. "When the bench is under the direction of the cabinet. trials are conspiracies, and exeentions are mur-ders."-TyTwis's Ilsw., Book 2, ch, 30, p. 42.

BU:BX. JUDGES, Reputable. Itheriall. The jugg's of the Amomgus were chosen from tumong the 'r ost respere iathle of the ritizeras, and were sememas such as had diselatiged the oflde of arrhon. The nost srrupulous altontion was paid to charnter in the election of the junges. The slightrot impratation of immoral a sin-
 levity, was sumberent to diequalify froms hatining at seat in that tribuma, of to forlicit a place atter it hat bedn conferred. To be lound in a tavern was such a stain on the character oft a julge that it wis demond a sublident remsen of exclusion from that oflice. " Let no Areoparite," says thr A thenim haws, "compene a comedy." That judge was jusily thonght to have prosititut. ed his character who had stooped to employ his talcuts in furnishing a trevolons amusement for
 1. 102.

30:30. JUDGMENT, Dishonest. J/tmes $I I$. [James wiohod a justithation for apointing (ntholies to omber contrary to law. | Jones, the chicet justice of the common Pleas, a man who hal never before shrum from my dradgery, however cruds or sirvile, now held in the royal closet lampage which might have become the lips of the purest maristrates in our history. He was phanly toh that he mast sive up eithar his opinion or his phace "For my phace," he answered, "I care little, I am ohd and wom out in the service of the crown : hut I am mortitimd to lind that your Majosty thinks me capable of "wing: julforent whithone but an igno ramtor is ishonest man conh give." "I am cletermined," said the king, "to have twelse julges who will he all of my mine as to this matter." "Your Majesty," ansveren Jones, "may limed twelve judges of your mind, hut hardly twelse lawyers." Ite was dismicod. - Macuthay's Enf., ch. 6, p. Tb.
3010. JUDGMENT, Duplicity in. Frathrix Forth. [Lad (anildford.] He had semse emourh to perceve from the tirat that Gates and Bedfore were impostors; hat the Parlimment and the country were greatly exited; the envermment had yiclded th the jresesure; and North was a man not to risk a goox place for the sake of justice and hamanity. Areordingly, while he was in secret drawing up a relatation of the whold romance of the Popish Plot, he derfared 11 puls. lie that the truth oi the story was as phain as the sun in heavern, and was not ashamed to brew beat, from the seat of judgment, the unfortmathe Roman Cathodis who were armaiged before him for their lives.-Macmbay's Fina., (h. 3, 1. $25 \%$.
30.11. JUDGMENT by Experts. Froderich the Grent. It newermermed to him that a body of men whose live were pased in adjudiating on tuestion of avil right were more likely to form corred opinions on such questions than a prince whose altemtion was divided betweren a thousand ofjects, and who had probably never read a law-hook thromph. The resistanee opposed to him by the ritmats inthamed him to fury. He reviled his whandlor. He kicked the shins of his jutgres. Ihedid mot, it is true. intend to act unjustly: He firmly believed that he was doing right ind defomding the canse of the foor against the weathy. Yet this well-
meant matheling probably did far more harm thata all the explosions of his avil passions dar－ fing the whale of his long reign．－Marations＇s


BOA2．JUDGMENT，Mistake of．（icorgf $/ / /$ ． ［Georgelll，informed his sereretary，Lomel North， mmmediately after＂＂the Boston tea party，＂that Gencral Gigre was willing to rethrin to bostom sund gued the disturbance． $\mid$ Four reqiments sont to Boston will，le thinks，be sullietent to pre vent any disturbuce．－Kivants ENa．，vol．6， ch． $24.13,334$.

BOIAB．JUDGMEIFT，Partlality in，Retg＂uf Satmes $/ I$ ．Nome of the English mobles enjoserd a harerer mearare of publie fisor than（＇hisiles Suckville，Earl of Dorset．He was，indeed，a remarkable man．In his youth low had been one of the most motorious libertines of the wilal time which followed ther Restorntion．He hud been the terror of the eity wateh，hand passed many nights in the rommd－hotme，and had at least once ocerppied a cell in Newgate．Ilis passion for Betty Morrice and for Nell（ $\ddagger$ wyma，who always called him hor（＇larles the First，had given no small amasement and scandal to the town．Yet， in the mides of tollies and vices，his commareoms spirit，his tine undershanding，and his matural goodness of heart had been conspicuous．Men stid that the excesses in whind he indalered were common between him and the whale race of gay young cavaliers，but that his symanthy with fumana sulfering and the granerosity with which he made reparation to those whom his freaks land injured were all his owno．Dis assoriates were astonished by the distinetion which the puble made betwen him and them．＂He may do what be chooses，＂said Wihnot；＂Jue js never in the wrong．＂The judgmant of the world be－ came still more lavamble to Darset when he lat bern sobered by time and marriage．IVis grace－ ful manners，his brilliant eonversation，his soft heart，his open hamd，were universally pratised． No day passerl，it was said，in which some dis－ tressed family hat not ration to bless his name． －Mnciviay＇s EN（：，（h．8．p．397．

30A\＆．JUDGMENT，An unfortunate．$L o \| i s$ XVI．Lomis XVI．Wik full of exorllent inten－ tions，pure in momads，mot deficjant in matural good semsas，mal meerely andious for the wel－ fare of his mblojecta：but he was dimblent and timjd to，tamb，lamentahly wanting in strengeth and conergy of character，abd，by an monformate fatality，always dixposed both tis be firm noml to
 Fいいど
：30 15．JUDGMENT－DAY anticipated．Vıho－ met．Ilis mortal disense was a fever of fomer． teen days，which depmed him hy intervals of the bse of reasom．Ls soom ats be wis consejous of his danger，he editical his bretheren by the ha－ mility of his vintue or penitence．＂V＂there be any man，＂mad the apostle from the pulpit， ＂Whom I have unjustly scourged．I submit my own bark to that lash of retaliation．Have I as－ persedt tho reputation of a Mussuhman ：Iot him prownim an！fimats in the face of the comerege－ tion．Jaw ans one been despoiled of his goods ？ the little thai I possess shatl eompensate the principal amd the interest of the debt．＂＂Yes．＂ replina a roice from the crowd，＂I am entited to thace drachoms of silver．＂Mahomet heard

Hureomphant，satistied the denamal，amel thanked his ereditur for mernsing hime in this world
 M．ilosmbir，j）． 41 ．
：30．16．JUDGMENT DAY，Fear of．s＇$/ m / \prime \prime l$
 bilu lo such a degree al hope as not to be but
 man may have such of denvere ol hope as to kerp him quit．Vom sere I tim net quicet，from the vehemence will whichl lalk；but l da met do． spair．＂Jiss．Abisms：＂You weom，vir，to for． red the merits al our Redeemer．＂Jonsivan： ＂Matiam． 1 do not forgret the merits of my Re－ decomor：but my Redeemor lass sad that lle will set sombe on Ilis riarlit hand and some on llis Irft．＂Ilo was in gloomy aritation，and said． ＂l＇ll have no more ont＂．＂－Beswhat，＇s Joms． NaN，b．EDt．

BOIT．JURISPRUDENCE，Origin of．$R=m m, l$ ． Rommlus，Nomar，amd Sorvins Thullits are relo－ brated as the mos anciont legislators ；and ableh of them clatus his pecobliar jart in the threcefold division of jurispratence．The lawsof mariage： the ematation of children，and the anthority of parents，which may serm to draw horis origin from matmre itsidf，are ascribed to the umbatored wisdom of Rommlas．The law of motions and of religions worshij，which Nima introhlueded，was derived from his mednmal converse with the nymph Egerin．The ciril lnw is atributed to the： experience of servius ；he bahane dhe rights and fortumes of the seven classes of citizens，ambl gutuded，by filty new regulations，the observanuer of contructisimel the punishment of crimes．－Gins． נon＇s Rome，ch．44，p．30l．
\＄30．1凶．JURY coerced．Licign of Jomes $I I$ ． ［Aliee Lishe was arerosed］of high treasont for shedtering relsels defated with the Duke of Mon－ month．］The jury rotired，and rematned lomis in consultation．I＇lae judge grew impationt．It Was Jeffreys．］JIC rimhl mot comerive，lue side．
 left the box．He sent a mossediger to tell them that，if thes alid not instantly return，lue would adjourn the court amd look them tip）all night． Thus jut to the Iortare，they came，lomt rame to say that they doubted whether the chatere hat been made sut．Jofferesexpostulated with them vehemently，andafter another comsultation，des gave a relicetat verdict of grailys．On tho fol－ lowing morning senteree was promomerel．Jel－
 borned aldve that very afternom This oxecess of barbarity mover the pity anel imbignation



3019．JURY，A determined．Ta if／＂of＇Jothe＇s

 throw of tha l＇motestant fitith．It watsalsoblatt ly meressary for wath the otiorers who wateheti
 in the interest of the reown，and might，if not canofolly observed，have lumished at comally juryman with fusd，which would have enthled him watare sut the othere elowen．Stride gitad was therofore kopt．Not even a camdle tolight a pipe w．ss permitted to entor．Some basins of water for washing were sulfered to jans at alome four in the morning．The jurymen，riging wjth
therst, soon lapped up the whole. (ireat numbers of people walked the neighboring streets till dawn. .. . At thest nine wero for uequitting and there for convictlig. ' Two of the mimority soon gavie way; but Arnolif was obstimate. J'homas Alistin, in cometry hantleman of grent estate, who hand paid close attention to the evidence and sjoceromes, and lind taken full motes, wished to nrgite the question. Arindel decdined. He was not used, lie dogigedly suid, to mensoming mind debating. Ills consedence was not satistled ; and he shombd not nefuit the bishops. "If you come to that," suld Xustin, " look nt me. 1 nam the largest and atrongrat of the twodve; and befored find such apetition as this a libel, here will 1 stay till I mon no higerer than :t tohnero pifue" It was six in the morning briore Armold yideled. [See
 1. 35:3.
30.50. JURY imprisoned. For lirelict. [In 15\%.l, on the trind of Sir Nichohas Throrkmorton, the julges and comasel heaped serensation upon accusation, perplexal him with guestlons, and wrently exhorted him toronfess his guilt. 'They read ovier garbled evidence not taken in open court, and refuired him to answor each sepamie charge as probluced. 'The talent mat energy of Throcknorton produred a surprising resalt. Ilo wats arepuited.] The court immeiliately after the trial committed the jurry to prisom. four made a submission, and were redensed. Fight reonained in continement for mans months; and When bremerht lefore the combid in the: Star Chamber were sontenered to the payment of tinormons times. It was more than a century before the infumons system was discontimmed of punishing juries for verdicts in Stato prosecutions that wre not agreeable the the rown.-KNabires Enci., vol. 3, ch. 4, 1, 6\%.
 ing the "IReign of Terror"] nresolution was... passed in the (onvention anthoriziner lhe jury, When there days hat heren spent in hat investigtotion of a case, fo decelare themselvas satisfied, withon! watiner for further ploadings ; thls lo fre mons justitiation was at onee ated upon, and the Girondists were sentereed to death.-STOTdents Fhance, eh. 27. sit.
3052. JURY perverted. $B_{y}$ (\% r!y. In 1683 . . . the sherills could patek the jurymen upon State trials ; the jurymen would be exhorted froba every palpit to believe, upon anthority of the Scriptures, that, as all resistane to anthority wats a sin, the stupport of anthority in all its desires Was a virtur. When a subjert stood at the bar, indieted for treason or misclemeanor of the kinges command, it was nereessary for the comatry's peace that the crown should have its wished-for verdiet. - Kviont's ENe, vol. 4, ch. 23, p. 369.
3053. JURY, Unterrified. Tial of Williom Pemu. A. D. 1670. Ite wasamagned for having spokenat a Quaker meeting. . Amidangry ex clamations and memares, he proceceled to plead carnestly for tha fundamental laws of England; and as he was luarried out of court, still reminded the jury that "they were his juderes." Dissatisfied with the dirst verdict returned, the recorder Leape-l upon the jury every opprohrious epithet. - We will have a verdicthy the help of God, or you shall starve for it." "You are Englishmen," said Penn, who had again been brought to the
lur : " "mhal your priviloge, give not awny your right.". . At lasit the jury, who had received no refreshiments lor two dinginalit wo nightis, on the third day gave burde verdict, "Not guilty." The recomber thed thern forty marks aphere for their independence. - Banchors's $\mathbf{C}$. S., vol. 2 , ch. 16.
305.4. JUSTICE by Combat. Gaml. Thirtuls by single combut gradually obtulned superbor rredit mind mithority among a warlike people who combl not hedieve that a hiave man aleserved to sulfor, ur that acownid deserved to live. Both in rivil and eriminal procerdings the phantiff or theroser, the defendant, or even the withess, were expeosed to montul chatlenge from the mintugenist Who was destitute ol legal proofs ; nucl it was incumbent on thern cibher to dessert their cansi or pabidely to maintain thoir homor in law liats of buttre. 'They fonght cither on froot or horsebuck, aceording to the custom of their mation ; and the decision of the wword or lanee was ratithed hy the sametion of Ihenven, of the julgo. and of the people.-Gimuon's IRomes, Sh. 38, p. 594 .
3055. JUSTICE, Even. dristiles. Ho was carrying on aprose ention agninst his chemy, and after he had brought his charge, the juilanes were goiner to pass sontence; without learing the persom acrused, he rose uj) to his assistancor, ratrouting that he might be hoard, ame have the privilege which the laws allowed.-Plutanen's Anlstimes.
3056. JUSTICE exceeded. 13ajazet. [Frunch priners who had becon taken contive by the ottoman l3ajazet 1. Were the witnesses of his zaal for justio.e. I In their presence, and nt his command, the belly of one of his chamberdans was cut open, on a complaint against him for drinking the goat's milk of a poor woman, The strangers wore astonished by this act of justice, lout it was the justice of a sultan whodisilatins to balame the weight of evidence or to measure the deegrecs of grilt.-(inmbon's IRomes, ch. 64, 1). 24 !
3057.
$\qquad$ -. Thuphilus. ['The IRoman -maperor.] A poor woman threw lererself ut the "mperor's fert to comphain of a pewortal neighbor, the brother of the empress, who hat rated his palace-wnll to surh an inconvenient height, that har humble dwelling was excluded from light and air! ()n the proof of the fart, instead of grantingr, like an ordinary judge, sutticient or ample damases to the phaintiff, the sevoredyy dijudered to her nse and benefit the pataer amil the ground. Nor was Theophllas ront wit with this extravarant satisfiaction ; his zeal (an)verud at (ivil trespass intoa criminal act ; and the woftertunate patricinm was stripped amel soourged lin the publie place of Constantinople-Gibbos's ROME, ch. 68, 12. 59:3.
3058. $\qquad$ Emperor Juliarn. [The Emperor Julian was superiorj ou the last trmplation of virtuons minds, an indiscreet and intemperate zat for justice; he restrained, with calmaness and dignity, the warmoth of an advocate who prosecuted, for extortion, the president of the Narbonnese province. . Who will ever be found grilty," exchamed the vehement Delphidins, "if it he emongh to deny ?" "And who," replied Iulian, "will rver be innocent, if it be sullicient to aflirm ?"--GibBON's Rosme, ch, $19,1,244$,

305\％．JUsTICE by Force．Sir litumis Itratie． ［While eagaged in the stave troule tho sipmalaris uttucked the the will whieh hernileal．］（＇aphain Drake sumereded in resoning his ship from the foe；but ho resclued England aruined man．Xl． Hongh the Khug of spalu was ntranty maditather the coblepues of Enghand，the two hations were stlll at ganer，and（＇apotain Drake thoroform ap plied to the spamish（iovermment for the restora tion ol the proprory unluwlilly serizol．Div do－ mande being dismenatedel，he swore to take by borow what hud beron lenticd to his solicitations．
 trived to＇efulp and arm two small verseds，fund ohtainod from the fucell a eommonsion sublt as was rectuisite for his purposed．domed by a thard
 ly deserombed upon the comets of New Gemmala， phombered the setthements，burnt the Spmosh shipping，amd hedel the whole region at his mer－
 digious booty－anough to make him ome of the
 of 13on．J．：his．

BOABO．JUSTICE，Governmental．Rommm．｜Barly in the：sixth centhry the Jews were insulted in persom，their｜＂flicts were pillaged，mat their symugerues ware lomat by tho mad peponlace of Ravenna und Rome＇，inhamed，ns ft shombl serem，by the most frivolous or eximangant pre tences．The goveroment which combidnerlewt． wondd have deserved such un abt mage．A legral imguiry wis instamly direoted ；and as the ata－ thors of the fommit had escapied in the crownd， the whole commanity was combemmed tor repair the damage：and the obstanate higots，where－ lused theire eomtributions，were whipued thongh the streets by the hami of the exeentioner．This simple act of justice exasperated the diseome tent of the（＇alholies，who applanded the merit and patianceof these foly


SOOBI．JUSTICE honored．（ithute the limet． ［＇：11n！t＇． the first Danish king al Linghmel． in his letter lo｜＂all the mations of the Emglish，＂
hats one passagn which may make ns ho－
 ＂omupting－＂And now he it known unto you all that 1 have dediatad my life lor rod，to gov－ ern my kingrloms with justice，and to oharve the right in all thinges．If in the time that is past，and in the violeme amd carrelasiness of my youhs． 1 hatw violated justice，it is my intomioni， by lle help）of（God，w make full eminpensation． Theretore 1 bege amd cormanod these bo whom I have intrusted the gevermmeme，as they wish to preservemy good－will，atml satve their own souls， fo do mo injustice rither to joor or rielt．Lat those who are noble，and those who are not， equally ohtain thoir rights，acoroling to tha haws， from which no deviation shat be allowed，vither from fear of me，or throngh favor io the powerful，or for the purpose of supplying my treasiry．I want no money raised by injustice． ［A．1）．10：35．］－KN1：11ヶ＇s Ex（t．，vol．1，（H．11， 1． 158.

3062．JUSTICE，Impartiality of．Romutn．Tar－ guin was at this fime in Etrmuin，where he pro－ vaicel on two of the most powerful rities，Veit and＇larguinii，torsponse his ranse．These states sent ambassadors to IRome witha formal reeguisi－
tion that the exilid prince might be allowed to return．．．．Thi purpose they gatact hy a liher－


 two soms of bratus mat the mephews of（ollati





 （．1．：3．1．30：）．

30（3：3． $\qquad$
$\qquad$ ． 1 Tッドッ．
［．$=$ Malınnal the（hamevile ant in the l）ivan，an mohats，－
 ＂home al＇＂＇Tumkh soldier who hat driven him

 it，and ourself in person will juleremal punish
 Envested the homse with his gratily，mal extion－
 the eriminal，who deal beren siderd in the ate of rapine and adultery．Dther thervarention of his sentenew the lights werrerokindled！，Mahmmel foll prostratr in prasiry，innd rising from the gromand．
 with the voracionsats of hamer＇s．＇Ther pone man，whose injory ly hat avenged，was mable
 the courteons monarelt eombeserombed to cxplain the motives ol this singulat belatrion：－I hand reason to susperet that bome，exief）t ome of my
 and I extinguished tha lights，that my jusioro might be hime and inexorable．Ny praver was a thankserving on the disenvory of har offender ： and so jaindal was my maxioty，that I had patserl three days wiblont fiogel sime the tiry moment
 1）． 113
：50BE． $\qquad$ Ih，reneler．It is sald that

 his ears wibh his hamd，while tha plathtill was operning the imbiofment，that he mixht reserve it perforety monejudiered for hearing the dofond－



 in eighty dabs，there formser tha chateres aganct hime．This was mo of the moekeries of the latal rule in England．＇There were priann－ Walls hetworn the arohbinhopand lamme，amd at the ebld of the time le was derebared romtumat rions．－Kivain＇s livi．，vol．3，（h． 6.

30（ifi．JUSTICE for Money．Efy／titus．I hmmeded of the prine ipal Alexamelriams came fo Italy wilh at remomstrame lagainst the appoint－ ment of Ptolemy to tha Eqyptim fhromel ；and had they bromelit moncy with them they miarht have had a resjectlind hearing．But they lad brought nome of not emongh，mat Ptolemy，se－ cure of his patron＇s support，hired a paris of bameliti，who set on the deputation when it hand－ ed，and killed the greater part of its members． －Floovit＇s CissAh，ch．15．

3047．JUSTICE outraged．Jeffrys．The chien justice was mat scecmmatating a fortmo ont of
the phonder of $n$ highor chane of Whiges. He Wrated largely in pardons. Dlim mond las ratise trasaction oit this kind was with a mentroman
 that his only erime was the wemblh which he hat mberterd from his lather, an minemt haser, who had lwen in higholle ermiler the lerotector: No expetions were spared to make ollt a dise fof dintogalty | by the crown. Merey was alfomdes some prisonery on comitton that they wombl har avidene agninst Pridemix. The malontmate man lay long in jail, athd at lougth, weremone hy
 teot for his liberation. This great sum whe rereived by belfreys. He bought with it mustate. to which the people gave the mame Aceddama, from that aceured fled which was parehased with the price of hanoent beren.-Macactar's ENa., ch. 5, p, 6ity.

300\%. $\qquad$ Jeffereys. ['Trial of relolels moder the Dukn of Monnouth.] Joflreys reached Dorehester, the principal town of the comaty in whid Monmorth had lamded, and the fultelal massace began. "The court washung, by order of the chicf-justice, with searlet ; and this inme vation secemed to the multitule to indiente a bleoely purpmes. It was also rumored that. when the clergyman who preached the assize sumbon enfored the duty of mercy, the ferodous month of the judge was distorted by an ominoms grin. These things mate men mugur itl of what was to follow. -Macatary ENo., (h. 5. 1). 596.
3009. JUSTICE, Partiality of. Profeswed. The' mistocles, who was an agrecable companion, graned many frionds, and beeame respectable ia the strenght of his pepmarity. Thus when he was told that he wonld govern the Athenians extremely well, if he would but do it withont respect of persons, he said, "May I newor sit on a trihual where my friends shall not tind more favor from me than strangers."-Ples. T.Atcu's A bistibes.
3070. JUSTICE, Partiality in. Agesilaths. Agesilaus, indect, in other renpects wits strictiy and inllexilny just; but where a man's frimols are concerned, he thought 14 rigid or atral to justion a mere preteme. There is still shant a short letter of his to lIydredas the (aman, which is aproot of what we have said: "If Ne ins is imat. cent, actuit him; if he is not innocem, weruit him on my aceome ; however, be sure to netuit him. "-Pietanen's Aobsalat's.
3071. JUSTICE, Poetio. Cardimal Holsty, Inalde (romwell the coercion of juries and the manarement of judges reatered the courts mer monthpieces of the royal will: and where even the shadew of justice proved :an ohstade 10 boodshed, barbianent was brought into play 10 pass bill afler hith of atainder. $\because$ II e shatil be judged ly the bloody laws le has himand mate," was the iry of the council at the moment of his fall, and liy a singular metmand the crowning injustion whieh he sought io introduce even into the practice of attaindir-thecoudemmation of a


3072. JUSTICE, Public. Origin. Among the Englinh, as among all the races of mankimel, justice lanl wriginally spoug from rach man's jersonal action. There had been a time when every

Preman whe hix own avenger, But even in the
 that traces this right of wid defenee was helug mondilded mad resitided by a growing sense of puthlie justice. "The" homilwite," or compenamtion in money for juremil wrong, was the tirst - Ifort of the tribe as a whole 10 regulate prome pevenge. The treeman's hife and the Premma's limb hal and on this mistem its legal priee. "Bye for ele" man the rimgh conde, and "life for lites" or for ench fald damages. We sere a finther stej towatil the absern reeognition of a wrong as done, not to the hadividual man, but to the pephle at large in another enstom of ourly date. The prico of life or limb was paid. not ley the wromgrdoe to the man be wronged, but ly the limily or lonse of the wrong dour to the fimily of house of the wrougenl. Wrider and law were thas made to rest in cuch little group of people upon the blowd-homed whidr kint its

307:3. JUSTICE, Satinfaction of. Mahomet. [When hear his com, Mahomed] made an rifon to obtan himself the gener mad pardon of the living before presecting himself hofore hif Juige: Sistained berm, ath the arms by his two cherished - liseiples. Abubeker and Ali, he trailed himself along to the pulpit of the mosince. and suid, with a feeble voler: " Shassimans! il I have ever maltreated aty among yon, let him now comes and strike me in turn. II I have offended may of you by watd, let him return insult for insult. If I have taken from why his property, lot him take all hat 1 jossuss upon the earth. And these are ant vain words: let no ons, in doing himself justior, appreheml my resentment. Resentment and anger nere not in my chaneter." A 1ran lared to step from the crowd and chim of him a cone maled ileht. "Help thyself," said the prophel ; " it is letter to hlosh in this life before ment. for one's injustice, than to hhash in the other werd betore Geif."-Lamamente'n Ti'RKEY p. 148.
307 1. JUSTICE, systematized. Charlemagni. still further to harmonize the diseordant parts of his coupire. Chutemagne divided the pros inces into different districts, ench of which contained soveral commes. It aholishect the mariont enstom of governing them ly dukes; and in their phare herpointed three or fon roynl avoys, (alloul Misse Domimici, to govern mall province or Misxeticom, obliging thetn to an exact visitation of in cery three mentis. These enobs held four courts in the year for the administrittion of justiar: :and the arrangement in whid the business of these courts was condacted reHects the highost homer on the character of ( harlemarne. The camses of the poor were flest hard, next those of the king, then the causes of the elargy, and lantly those of the perpla at

$30 \% 5$. JUSTICE, Tardy. ('romirell. Itis government was strong. Charles 1I. followed, and his govermment was cowardly, contemptible, and weak. Then, at leneth, tirily justice was done to the memory of oliver. Everywhere men mag. nitied his valor, prons, amd paitrotism. Every. where it wats remembered low, when he ruled, all foreign powers had trombled at the name of Enghat : how thestates- demeral, now so haugh$1 y$, had crouched at his feet ; and how, when it
was known that he was mo more, dmetertante
 childrens sun aloug the remula monting for fory

 calling the wh seldiers of the ('manomwetah



:BO7 (3. KIDNAYPING by Government. Licig! of domes /I. [The viled Bishop Buruet was a







 tians weve himal will gerat sums of money for

 fore sigmature in the ollher of the serectary of

:307 \%. KINDNESS, Rellgion of. Rer. duhn Nire. tone. Nexi flichexa there were is him not only


 man happinces mid mise ry ; now, il I ran hine lant the smallest hit from cole henp ame inded it to the other, I curry a print; if, as I go home, a child has droppod a luall porms. and ly piving It unother I em wipu away its tears, I fay I have


307*. KING of Fanatics. Ithu becrold. [The
 sion of the city of Munster, where they preacherl their doetrimes wh such ithed that ine peoples, inspised with fremos, expellod then hishop, mat dechared that they would have noother getrernor than Gext Almighty. Mathias, who was their chief prophet, laving beren killed in andy from
 laid siequ of it dohn Boreshl, a journeyman tailor, who hal been distimgished by the mame of back of laven, cancod himbelf, will grent
 twode : ity orer all the lower fiemonay une of his fa voride tellots was polygamy : and lerest a most itlastrions example hamself by marying fonderen wives. (tme of his wives having expressed some
 ately cul oll her hemd, and the thirtern others danced round her beoly with transports al joys. Munster heing closely besieged, this fanatie definded the city obstimuldy for twe low monthe: but he feds at lemath a viotim tothe treathery at sume of his own followers, and his emomis.


:307!. KING, An infant. ./ $1 /$ e's. \|hon Sary ahelicated the throme of semband. Damex. hep infant som, was bome to the lligh ('humel of Stirling ; the abdicationof his mother was ratal ; Knos promeded the ehild was reowned; the lords took the oaths of allegiance ; and the infant of thirtern months was carrieal bath to his cradle.]-Kinigures Eng., vol. :3, it. 10, p. 15e.
:30M(





 and Lomolon.-T'ル, p. :0 \%


 a *rond king, who dows mothing but dras : latge incomes. This mexoml kimg, whlly motugh.
 mand by his lathor, whas peaty almimel dmar-


BOW2. KING, An unklngly, dmmis $/ / 110$










 slightly whon the wet end it "makin; hia loge were very watk, som have thought thomgh somur loul play in his sunht, und the wrakness




BOWB. KINGS unhappy. HWiat III. IV. todel the Jake of Hamilton "he wishet he wetw "thonsanal miles from Emghand, ame that ho hat never heren king of if." |Ha was monosed be the manatriotie bickerings in [arliament.]-







 of them, suluriag tot the rest in hith amb pras

 at tirst were mach exisperated, bat aftemward,
 time Jill. :mal in a short time thinge sureveled be-
 and the peophe bespitable: . . Dherione besion wher homorspaid to Romat, they Alom theircity. as \& bee wan the cmase of its heing lails, after lier
 arose for the women to sullot lheir rolations and
 they hat furmed the ships, wad sumblaiml al en-


:BOW.3. KNEELING to God only dhamime

 -1ruct the prosecelines on the sorutiny :and to int uence] the high hailiff in ceretain rofurns of the iuhabitants of Westminchat When he was


## IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)


brought to the bar to receive his sentence of close committal to Newgate he refused to kned, as commanded by the Speaker. The sperker called out, "Your obeisisiees! sir, your obeisances!" and then, "Sir, you must kneel." 11 e replied, " Sir, I heg to be excused; I never kneed but to Gorl." The speaker repented the command with great warmth. Murray answered, "Sir, I am sorry I camnot comply with your request : I would in anything else." The speaker cried, "I call upon you again to consider it." Murray answered, "Sir, when I haverommitted a crime I kneel to God for pardon ; but I know my own imocence, and cannot kned to anybody else." The Speaker ordered the sergennt to take him away and secme lim.-Knignt's Enti, vol. G, ch. 12, p. 186.
3086. KNIGHTHOOD, Ceremony of. Cuiralry. The candidate for that honor was previously prepared for it by the most anstere fasts. Ife was obliged to spend a whole night in a chureh in prayer, to make a solemu and full confession of his sins, to receive the holy cucharist, and to lave his body purified by bathing; then he was again intreduced into the chureh, where he presented to the priest a sword, who, giving it his benediction, hung it round the neek of the novice; he again, taking it off, presented it to the knight, or chief, who was to confer the honor upon him; and falling down on his knees, and joining his hands, after solemnly swearing to maintain the caluse of religion and chivalry, he reccived from him the spurs, the halberd, the coat-of-mail, and the sword. Then the chicf, embracing lim rouad the neck, and gently striking him three times with the that part of his sword upon the shoulder, finished the ceremony by pronomncing these words, "In the name of Gool, St. Michael, and St. George, I make thee a knight. Be valiant, luerly, and loyal."-TyrLerl's IIIst., Book 6, ch. 10, p. 167.
3087. KNOWLEDGE desired. Samucl Johnson. He observed, " All knowledge is of itself of some value. There is nothing so minute or inconsiderable that I would not rather know it than not. In the same manner, all power, of whatever sort, is of itself desirible. A man wouk not submit to learn to hem a rufle of his wife, or his wife's maid ; but if a mere wish could attain it, he would rather wish to be able to hem a ruffle."-Bosweli's Joinson, p. 250.
3088. KNOWLEDGE, Eagerness for. The Poet Shelley. No student ever read more assiduously. He was to be found, book in hand, at all hours ; reading in scason and out of season ; at table, in bed, and especially during a walk; not only in the quiet country, and in retired paths; not only at Oxford, in the public walks, and High Strect, but in the most crowded thoroughfares of London. Nor was he less absorbed by the volume that was open before him in Cheapside, in Cranbourne Alley, or in Bond Street, than in a lonely lane or a secluded library.Symonds' Sifelley, ch. 2.
3089. KNOWLEDGE, Happiness by. Socrates. With regard to the pursuit of knowledge, Socrates held that all science was contemptible which did not tend to the happiness of man, by the regulation of his conduct in society; that the most beneficial wisdom is to be intimately acquainted with ourselves, to see our errors and
defeets, that we may be enabled to amend them. -Ty'rler's Hist., Book 2, ch. 9, p. 268.
3090. KNOWLEDGE, Humility far. Divine. [Rev. Thomas Coke, Lh. b., a grudnate of (oxford, found in bevonshire an untutored but intehligent Methodist, a class leader of the rustics in the neighborhood. The nature of fath, justitication, regeneration, and the evillences which attend them-the " unsenrehable riche's of Christ"-were themes upon which the clergyman found he could be instructed by the unlettered pasant. Heacknowledged that he owed to him greater obligations " with respeet to the me ons of finding peace with God and trampuillity of mind than to thy other person."-Stevens' M. E. Cncien, vol. 2, p, 152.
3091. KNOWLEDGE without Learning. $P_{c}$ ter Cooper, LLA.I). With no proclivity to classical or philosophical learning, he was through life a diligent stodent of hmman afrairs, and nothing that eonecrned the well-being of his fellow-men escaped his notiec, from his nearest neighbors wo the mightiest changes in the conditions of nations. So that, while he could not be called a man of learning, he was pre-eminenty a man ot knowledge. He was an motiring student of nature and art ; the mingling of those two made up his whole life; they eniminated at hast in the Institute, which represents their blemding. Life of Pleter Cooler, by Lesten, p. 12.
3092. KNOWLEDGE, Limitations of. Aristotle. $\Lambda$ great hody of his writings is yet preserved, and is suthicient to warrant our estimation of Aristotle as one of the most vigorous and comprehensive geninses that ever the world has produced. . . . The vanity of Aristotle prompted him to ain at universal knowledge; and professing to cinbrace the whole circle of the sciences, he only manifests the more signally his superficial knowledge in many departments, and his presumptuous rashness in deciding questions beyond the reach of human intellect. These palpable defects have injured his legitimate reputation in these branches of seiente in which he is truly excellent.-Tytlen's Hist., Book 2, ch. 9, p. 275.
3093. KNOWLEDGE, Progress of. Aristotle. Mír. Lewes makes a remark concernint Aristothe: "It is the glory of science to be constantly progressive. After the lapse of a century, the greatest teacher, on reappearing ameng men, would have to assume the attitude of a learner. The rery seet smon by himself vould have sprung up into a forest to obscure the rien. But he who rejoices in the grandeur of the forest must not forget by whom the seels were sown. His heritors, we are richer, but not greater than he." This is a just and beautiful passage. There is not an intelligent boy or girl in a well-conducted school who could not set Aristotle right on a thousand points of science, who could not laugh at many of his mistakes; and yet it is not less true that he was one of the greatest intellects that has cver appeared among men.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 5 53.
3094. KNOWLEDGE, Promotion of. Jarel Sparks. [Dr. Jared Sparks went from the carpenter's bench to the Presidency of Harvard College.] He was a Connecticut boy, born as long ago as 1789 , and as poor as any boy that reads this book. Me carned his living as soon as
he was stromer abough to widd a hoe or drive a plongh-horse. bey working, on a rough, stony Comnectiont harm ; and when he had grown to be a proty stont hat, he was oerasiomally ant ployed in as saw-mall of the neighberhool. When the time rame for him to leam a hasiness lete apprentiond himself to a carpenter, and le worked diligently at this trade for two years. When he was twenty years of age he was still hammoring. planing, and mortising as a carpenter"s appentiece. But during all this time, wheder working on a farm, or in the saw-mill, or in the: earpenter's shop, he spent his leisure hours in reading and tudy. Ile had a most extrabrdina-
 p. (il!).
309.j. iNNWLEDGE, Sacrifices for, Benjo. min Frouklin. Benjamin being a printer's apprentice, he was more and more puazled to gratify his love of knowlerge. But one day he hit upon an expedient that brought in a little cash. By wading a vegetarim book, this hard, calcohatiner Fankee lad had beren led to think that prople could live beter withont ment than with it, and that killing innorent animals for food was cruel amd wicked. So he abstained from mat althegther for about two getres. As this led to some inconvenienere at his homeding-house, le male this comming proposition to his master : " Give mo one land the money you pay for my board, and I wili board mysilf." The mastor consenting, the apprention lived cutirely upon surh things as hominy, bread, rice, and potatoes, and found that he could at andly live upon half of the half. What did the ealeabating wretela do with the money? Put it into his money-hox? No: he laid it all out in the improvement of his mis. l.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 129.
$\mathbf{3 0 9 6}$ - - - John Fitch. [The inventor.] Finding in old arithmetic in his father's house, he studied it in the evenings till he had mastered it. He heard one day, when he was eleven years old, of a wonderful book called Salmon's Geography, which, he was told, would give hinin information about the whole world. But, alas! the price was ten shillings. After vainly entreating his father to buy it for him, he hit upon a plan for rasing that chormous sum himself. There were some bands upon his father's farm, too light to le reached hy the plough, which were not cultivated. His father consented to let him plant potatoes there, and to have the produce limself, provided he worked the land only on holidays, or atter his regular work was done. [The produce came to ten shillings, the book cost twelve shillinars, and his father made him pay for the seed potatoes. So he incurred a debt.]-C'renoPEMA GF BIGG., p. 148.
3097. KNOWLEDGE, Theft of, Stilpo. Jemetrius [the Mactolonian general, having taken the city of Megarn, was] satistied with expellinge the gatrison, and declared the dity free. Ansid hies transactions, be bethought himself of Stilpo, a philosopher of gro at reputation, who songht only the retirement and tranfuillity of a studions life. He sent for him, and asked him whether they had taken anything from him. "No," said Stilpo." I found none that wanted to steal any knowledge."-Pletarcis's Denermes.
3098. LABOR vs. Capital. England. The common people of that age were not in the labit
of meeting for publie disenssion, of haranguing. or of extitioning Parliament. No newspaper pleaded their canse. It was in ruble rhyme that their love and hatred, their exaltation amed their disuress, foman uttorance. A revent part of their history is to be learned only from their balads. One of the most remarkable of 'he popular has chanted about the streets of Nomwirh am? Lecels in the tinse of Charles 11. may still be read on the origimal bromelside. It is the veloment and bitter ary of lator agimes capital. It describes the groof old tinaes where every artisan amployed in the woollen manutiacture lived as well as a farmer. But those times were past. Sixpence a day now was all that cond be carmed by hame haloor at the loom. If the poor complained that they could mot live on suchapitance, they were toht that they were free to lake it or have it. For sor miserible a recompense were the produecers of wealth compelled to toil, rising andy and haying down late, while the master chothier, cating, sherping, and inlling, berame rich ly their exertions. A shalling it day, the poet diedares. is what the waver would have, it justice were

3099. LAROR degraded. By ('marity. [1n 1N3L the laborors of Englamel] believed, as they hat long been eneomaged by the magistrates to brlieve, that the parish was hound to tind work and piy wherever there was no protitable work to be dome. [In Enghand was the parish gravelpit.] The gravel-pit lowered the wates of all agricultural labor, by confomating the distinetions between inchistry and idlemess, between strength and weakness, between dexterity and clumsiness. All the moral qualitications that made one baborer more valuable thim another were broken down. And so when the weckly pitance for unprofitable lathor was doled out by the oversen of the poor-when the famer equalized the rate of wages by reducing his plough. man and carter amost to the level of the gravel diggers, and sent their wives to the overseer to make $n$ ) by allowance the just payment of which the were defrauded-the peasantry took to burning ricks and breaking matines.-KNigut's Eng., vol. 8, ch. 16, p. D8~.
3100. LAB0R, Deliverance by. "Apron." The Saracens confoss a loss of $\quad$ ano mon ; and the buttle of cindesia is juslly desseribed by the epithets of obstinate and atrocious. The stamdard of the monarchy was werthrown and captured in the fiedr-a leathern apron of a blacksmith, who in ancient times load arisen the deliverer of Persial but this hatge of heroic porerty was disguised, and amost concealed, by a profusion of precions gems.-Gmbon's Rove, ch. 51, p. 179.
sin1. LABOR, Evening. English-Irish. The Irish laborers close the diy with a game on greasy cards, or lying stretched before the tire. In England, when the labor of the day is over, it is usual for men to betike themselias to some other labor of a different kind. In the northern parts of that industrious land the inhabitants meet, a jolly crew, at one another's houses. where they merrily and frugally pass the long dark winter evenings, several families ly the same light and by the same fire working at their elifferent manufactures of wool, finx. or hemp, company meanwhile mutually cheering and pro-
woking to baner. In certain other parts you may ser, ont : stmmer's exaling, the common hatore ars sitting along the strets of at town or vilhere, each at his own door, with a coshion briore hime. making bonc-lace, mat arning more in on arening's pastime than an Irish filliti'y would in a whole day. A las! for the bond-lace makers. Their indinstry was almost extinguished by the inexorable marthate (the bobbin-net-frame in
 (ch. 2, p. 19.
 fon. Ile bwnod one limalred and one rows, and vet had to buy butter sometimes for the use of his fanity. Wonld the rader like to know the reason? General Washington himself tells us. Ife mentions in lis diary that one morning in Fubuary, 1760 , he went ont to where" my carpenters" were hewing-the said carpenters being back slaves. "I fomed," he wrote, "that four of then-namely, George, Tom, Mike, mal young billy-had only hewed one hmalred and iwenty fert since yesterday at ten ocdock." Surprised at this mengre resilt of a day's moor of four men, he sat down to see how they mamgerel. ['uler the spell of the master's eye they worked faster, but still in a wonderfally bongling and dawding manoer. He records that, after they lam prepared a log for cotting into lengtlis, " they spent twenty-five minutes more in getting the cross-ent saw, standing to consider what to do, sawing the stock in two places," ete. IIe formil that the four men had dome exactly one man's work the day hefore, supposing they could work no faster than they lad done while he watched them, and that one intelligent, active laloorer could do nbout as much hewing in two days as they would in a week. Itere we have the reason why a man possessing one loundred and one cows had to buy butter.-Cyclopedia of Biof., p. 13 .
3103. LABOR, Forced. Defence. [In anticipation of a French descent upon the consts of England,] there is a statute of 1512 for the special crection of bulwarks from Plymouth to Land's End, and in all other landing-places. . . . To as. sist hicir country against invasion necessarily demands some personal privation from the high and the lowly. But the government which enaded that an the inhabitants of the maritime districts should be compelled to work at such batwarks, with their own instrmments, and to rereive no compensation for their toil, was a govrument that hesitated not to rob the poor of their only eapital, their power of labor, to spare the rich, wiose property was chietly imperilled by the prohable assanits of a hostile foree. Those who came not to work and to starve, at the semmons of the misyors and constables, were to be committed to prison. The buiders of the byramids, with their scanty fare of onions and earlic, were in a happier condition than the free English mader ILenry VIII.-KNigut's Eva. vol. 2, ch. 16, p. $26 \pi$.
:104. LABOR honored. Itreatum Lincoln. [ln 18:30 Thomas Lincoln moved to Macon Co. 1II. 1 te immediately erected a $\log$ eabin, and with the aid of his som, who was now twentyone, proceded to fence in his new farm. Abraham lat litte folea while . . . manling the rails . . . be was writing a page in his life which
would be read by the whole ration years afterward. . . During the sitting of the Republican State (ousention, at becatur, a hamer attachend to two of these rails . . . Was broment into the assemblage, and formally presented to that body,

They were in demand in every state of the Chion.-RAymonds Liveotin, ch, 1, p. 20.
3105. LABOR by Impressment. Wilirard III. In 1349 his lottersepatent went forth to press luewers of stome, carpenters, mol oflere artilieers; and the same primeiple of impressing workmen
 vol. 1, ch. 30, p. 469.
:B106. LABOR lost. Audmbon. After tiftern years of such a life us this [lorest life] he paid a visit to his relations in Philadelphia, arrying with him two hundred of his designs, the result of his laborions and perilons wanderings. Being obliged to lenve Philudedphia for some weeks, he teft these in a box at the honse of one of his relations. On his return, what were his horror and despair to diseover that they were totally destroyed hy mice: " A poignant thme," lie relates, "pierced my hran like anarrow of tire, and for several weeks I was prostrated with fever. At length plysian and moral strength awoke within me. Again I took my gun, my game-bag, and portfolio, and my pencils, and phaged once more finto the depths of my forests."-Cycloredia of Bros., p. 164.
:3107. LABOR, Machinery relieves. Chunges. ['The Yorkshire clothier, nbout the close of the seventeenth century, kept] his one horse to fetelh home his wool and his provisions from the market, to carry his yarn to the spinners, his manufactures to the fulling-mill, and, when finished, to the market to be sold.-Kvigut's Eva., vol. 5, ch. 2, p. 27.
3108. Mining. De Foe says: "We saw the poor wreteh [al lead miner in Derbyshire] working and heaving himself up with diffientry. . . De whs clothed all in leather ; had a cap of the same witnout brims, and some tools in a little basket, which he drew up with him. ... Beside his basket of tools he brought up with him about three fuarters of a handred weight of ore." [He worked sixty fathoms deep. lle ascended ly anarrow, sfuatreopening, in the angles of which pienes of wood were inserted.] Such was mining in the days before the steamengine. -Knigit's Enci., vol. 5, ch. 2, p. 21.
3109. LABOR misapplied. Great Wall of China. [Gencral Gramt visited it, and said :] "I believe that the labor expended on this wall could have built every railroad in the Cnited States, every ramal and highway, and most if mot all ohr (ifies."-(benemal Ghant's Travfles, p. 464.
3110. LABOR oppressed by Law. England. A.b. 1388. [In 1388 it was] cusected " that he or she which use to labor at the plough and cart, or other labor or service of husbandry, till they be of the age of twelve years, from thenceforth shall abide at the same labor, without being put to my mystery or handicraft ; and if any covemant or hond of apprentice be from henceforth made to the contrary, the same shall be holden for none." Another enactment of the same Parliament is to the eflect that artifieers and men of
reaft. sprants and apprentioes, shatl be romperlerl to serve in the larvest, to rent, gathere, allul bring int tia cerm. $\qquad$ Ablo and lemalo
 of their term, to goto to mother place, withont letfors testimonial nimber the kingres seal, intrunterl for llat purpose to some good man of the hamdred, mper, wapratake, city, or borougla : wandering withont surh betters they were pelt in the

:3111. LABOR oppressed, $S_{1 / /}$ Lair. [In 1349] the sitatute of laboreris was passed. Its preamble read: " Becanse a groat part of the persple, and esperially of workmon and servants. late died of the pestilenere, many, sering the mecessity of masters and great scarceity of sorvants. will not serve manss they may rexdive exeessive wages." . . . It was chacted "That every ablebodied man amd womm, not being a mere lame or exercising any raft, or laving estate or land, should be bounden to serve, whenever reguired so to do, at the wages acenstomed to be given in the twenticth year of the king, and in tive or six vars mext before. If any man or womnn, free or lomel, . . . would not, he or she should be committed to the next jail." It also remated that laborers departing from thedr service should be imprisoned, and that those mastere when consentad to give the higher wages should be liable to be mandeded in tomble the amount paid or promised. The statute then goes on to apply the same regulations to all artitiecers-sadillers, skinners, . . . cordwainers, hailors, smiths, carpenters, masons, tylers, shipwrights, carters. Noperson shomild give alms to sumelas might be able to labor. . . . Inder pain of imprismment. But the has of nature were too strong for the haws of policy. Two years later we have another statute. . . . A srate of wares is then sed for laborers in hashandry ; and lhe wages of carpenters, masons, tylers, amd others coneerned in building are also fixed. The principle of conlining the laborer to one locality is astablished hy cmacting, with the expeption of the inhabitants of stafford, Lamenshire, Derhy, Craven, and of the Welsh and Seoteh marches, who may come and go to other places in harvest time-" that none of them groth out of the town where he dwelleth in the winter, to serve the summer, if he may serve in the same lown."-KNigints Exa., vol. 1, ch. 30, 1. 4it.
3112. $\qquad$ Firere Wrafes. [About 1597 Parliament enarted that rates of wages were to be settled anmually by the justioes in sessions assumbled. The rite so setthed having been approved by the Privy Council, was to be proclamed by the sheriff ; and the payer and reeciver of higher wages were sulijected to tinceand imprisomment. All ande-bodied haborers wandering through refusill to work for sulde wages were styled "rogutes and vagabouds," and sulbject to crucl punishments.]-KNumers ENG., vol. 3, ch. 1\%. p. 2\%1.
3113. LABOR, Profitless, (o'ton. This jod, Which is aboat as large as a hen's egre, harsts when it is ripe, and the conton gushes ont at the top in a heautiful white flock. If you examine this flock elosely, you discover that it eontains cight or ten large seceds, mach resembling, in size and shape, ihe seeds of a lemon. The fibres of the cotton adliere so tightly to the seeds, that

 Was this lact that rendered the rasine of rotton so litale protitable, and kept the Sontlem Sutas from shariner in the properity enjoved has the States of the North, alter the clase ol the Revo-
 visiting Mrs (ireron] hat berom romsorsing lor sombe fime. the ideal was statted that perhaps this work eombl ho dome by a machime. Mrs.
 my youmer ficund, Mr, Whimey; hi can makr anything." Few words have ever been spmetn
 memotiable comserperneres as this simple oherevation of Mrs. Nathaniel (ireeme. [See No. :9901.]

311.1. LABOR prolonged, Fourtir $1 / L_{m} / r^{\prime}$. [13y a statute of 1495 it was recpuired that from the midelle of Marell tothe midelle al Seplember every laborer and alliticer was folm at his work hefore five orelook in the morninge, and le was to depart mot till betwern seven and eight in the eveningr. In this season he was to have half an hour for bradifast, an hour for dinnor, amd half an homer for his " nonometr: " nud from the mitl. dle of May to the middle of Augnat he was to have half an hour for sleep) in the day. From Scplember to March lae was to be at his work "in the springing of the day, and depart not till night of the same day.."- Kinimitres Evar. vol. 2, (fh. 7, ן. 113.
3115. LABOR reduced, $B y$ Marhinery, [Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, and invited inspertion.j The genteracen saw, with mobomaled wonder and delight, that ond man, with thi, young Yankee's engine, could clean as much rotton in one day as aman could clean by hand ina whole winter. The cottong giown in a hares plantation condel be separated from the seed in at few days, which before refuired the constant lat bor of a lmmalred hands for several momilis.Cyclorlemin of Buog., p. 161.
3116. LABOR, Remarkable. Jolen Wraley. IIe preached 42,400 surmons aftor his return from Grorgia-more than tilterna werk. [lledied in the righty-righth year of his age after preaching the gospel for sixiy-four vears.] IVis public life
stands out in the history of the world umquestionably pre-eminemt in religions babors above that of any obher man since the apostolic age. Stevens' M. E. C'uenci, vol, •, 〕, 990.
3117. Labor respected. Vifuleon $I$. [It st. Helema.] Some slaves, with heary hmedens on their shombders, ame toiling uje the narow path. Mrs. Baleombe, who was on her voyage to England from Bombay, . . . in rather an angry tond ordered them to keep hark. But the emperor, making roon for the slaves, tumed to Mrs. Batcombe, amd said, millly, "Rexpect the hurden, madamo.'"- Ammotr's Nimoleon B., vol. : ch. 30.
3118. LAB0R, Success by. Jumastorn C'olomy. Many circumstaneesimpeded the progress of the oldest Virginia folony. The tirst settlers at Jamesfown were idle, improvident, and dissolute. (If the one hundred and five mon who eame . . . in the spring of 1607 , only twelve ware eommon lat borers. Tlere were fontrententors and six or ejght masons and blacksmiths, hut the hack il
mechanise was eompernated by a long lial of
 phating un amerian state on the , Dames River

 colony perislued before nutumn." Fol. 1, ch. 4.]
3119. LABOR, Wages of. Smull. [In lar lac. giming of the eighteenth centurs, he average Wige paid toa farm-lahorer was as., without forch.
 of the laboring man's family. Some consider 1.s. Whave hat it predasing power "gan to ex.
 (h. I, I, in.

3120 . - Sitmult Johmam. Raising the wages of day-htorers is wrong ; for it doses not make them live better, but only makes them inder, amb idleness is a wey than thing for humato nature.-Boswera's doiveos, p. 48.?.

B121. LABOR, Youthful. Thumber Werl. My first employmern, when ateme eight venrs ohd. was in blowing a backsmith's bellows for a Mr. Reeres, who gave mesis cents a day, which con(ributed so murla toward the suppert of the famiiy. I vand upon a box to (mable me to remel the handle of the bellows.

1 got a sitmation as cabin-boy on bearal the sloop Ramere . . in my nintly var.-Lame of Thitadew Wemb, vol. 1 , ch. 1.
3122. LABORER honored, The. Ahfolonymus. The Pheruiciams had suffered mued oppression under the Persian yoke, and were thos glad to be emancipated from its tyramy. Strito, the king or gevernor of Sidon, attempted in vain to maintain his province in its allegiance; he was deposed, and Dlexamder having allowed his finvorite 1 hephestion to dispose of the crown, he conferred it on Abdetongmus, a man of great worth and virtue, and of illustrions and even royal desecent, but whom misfortunes had redifed to seek a subsistence by mamal labor.Tythelis Hist., Book 2, ch. 4, p. 184.

3123 . LABORER impoverished. English. The laborer of the dighteenth century never nte wheaten hread. . . Teat and sugar, the comforts of the monern cottage, were wholly for the rich. Fresh meat was eaten only twice a week by half the working people, and never basted at all by the other half. The salt to cure the tlesh of his hog whe very dear and frightf folly mwholesome.

Woolen clothing of every sort was fir dearer then. Linen was almost beyond the rench of his wifo' and children. 'There were no chap calieoes for their shirts, no smart prints equally cheap) for their frocks. His hovel, with " one chimney," was unghaed, and its thatched roof and battered wallsoffered the most miserable sheltor. Furnitore he had mone beyond a bencla ind a platk on trestles, an iron pot, and a hasin or 1 wo. he land the ague, and his children died of the smallpox without medical idid. . . The had not the slightest clance of going out of his condition theoush educntion. . . . Mis chiddren were shut oat of any bronder view of life than that of their native hamlet; for charity schools, few and mean as they were, . . . were only established in some favored towns. The farmers and the small frepholders were, with the exception of their greater command over the necessaries and comforts of life, at no great elevation above the husbandman,

Who worked for wages. - Kindurs Eiva, vol, it. ch. I.

B121. LABORERS despised. $B_{y}$ Nimimans. The Normans hrought inte binghan to contempt for the hatming people, the serfs, the villehn, .. which did not exist in may stuld deqree tefore the Norman complest. The peasant was in every respect in bondage. His foredgum mater phundered him and helel him in contempt. . . . The humblest catsin and the comesest fare were thourht almost tow goon for the vilhin. "Why shombld villeins cat herf or any dainty fors?"
 Ext., wol. I, ch. 2. 1 , 32,
:3125. LABOPERS ignored. Magnu Churtu. Sucla were thestipulations in fasor of the higher orders of the state, the barons, the clorgy, the lamdholders, and freemen. But that purt of tha people who tilled the gromel, who constituted in all probability the majo.ity of the bation, seem to have bern very lighty ronsidered in this great charter of fredom. They land but one single clamse in their favor, which stipulated that no villein or rustic shonld by any fine be bereaved of his carts, his phoghs, and instruments of husthandry : in ofluer respects they were considered as a part of a property belonging torn estate, and were transferable along with the horses, cows, and other movables, at the will of the owner.-'T'versen's Htser., Book 6, ch. 8, p. 149.
3126. LAND, Division of. Benctivitl. One ecrain effer of the crusales must have been great changes in tervitorial property throughout the kingloms of Europe. The nohility and barons who went on those expeditions were obliged to sell their lands to defray their charges. The lands passed into the hands of other proprietors, and their former masters, such of them as ever returned to their country, had expended the whole of their fortunes. This fuctuation of property diminished the weight amblinfluence of the greiter barons, and weakened the aristormtical spirit of the feudal system. The hands of a single lord were likewise divided among a mumber of smaller proprictors, for few individuals were then opulent enongh to have purchased entire lordshins. This would necessurily diffuse a spirit of independence, and bring men nearer to an equality of property.-TyTher's ILIst., Book 6, ch. 10, p. 165.

3127 LAND, Ownership of. Engleral. A landeal proprietor who held an estate muler the crown by knight service-and it was thas that most of the soil of England was held-had to pay a large fine on coming to his property. Ite could not alienate one acre without purchasing a license. When he died, if his domans descenct(ad to an infant, the sovereign was guardian, and was not only entitled to great part of the rents during the minority, but could require the ward, under heavy penaities, to marry any person of suitable rank. The chief bait which attracted a needy sycophant to the court was the bope of obtaining, ns the reward of servility and thatery, a royal letter to an heiress. These abuses had perished with the monarhy.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 2, p. 143 .
3128. LAND, Unimproved. Reign of Charles II. The arable land and pasture land were not
supposed by the lewt polltical arithmetichans of that age to monout to untech more tha late the
af of the kirertom. 'Tha remainder was larleved to consist of moner, forent, and fers. Thera eomputations are strongly eontirmed by the roatbooks amd maps of the seventerenth rentury. From those books and majse it is clear that many rontes which now pass through ath emolless suleeession of orehards, hay-tiehls, and bean-tichas, then ran through nothing bit heath, swampand

3140. LANDS, Hereditary. Fircutel. Toconciliate the atbertions of the soldiery was a very material olsjeer with the first comperors : and lor this purpose mo policy seemed more wroper than to assign to them gitis of portions of land in the provinces where they were stationed. This, we thal, was the rase evenin Italy, as we may learn from the first and nintle ecogenes of Virgil. Of these distributions of hand we time frefucht mendion among the mexient Roman lawyers. They became more freguent among the lafter emper. ors, who found it neressary to rount the favor mat support of the army, bow berome the disposers of the imperial diadem. These distributions of land were at first only for life. The tirst who allowed them to descend to the leeirs of the grantees was Alexander Severus, who, ins Lampridius informs us, pernitterl the lucits of the gruntees to enjoy their possessions, on the express condition of their following the profession of arms. Constantine the Great in like mammer made grifts of land to his princlpal otlecers, perpetual and berediary.-TYTaEr's IIst., Book 6, ch. 2, p. 6i).
3130. LANGUAGE, Adaptation of. Firef amd Romatn. The two languages expreisel at the same time their separate jurisdiction throughout the empire; the former as the natural idiom of science; the latter as the legal dialect of public transactions. Those who mited letters with business were equally conversant with both; and it was almost impossible, in any provinee, to tind a Roman subject, of a liberal celacation, who was at once a stranger to the Groek and to the Latin language. -Gibbon's Rome, ch. Q $^{2}$ p. 47 .
3131. LANGUAGE, Contempt for. Buttle of IIastings. When the English fall the Normans shout. Each side taunts and defies the other, yet neither knoweth what the other sathe and the Normans saty the English bark, horamse they understand not their speech.-Decisive B.atrides, $\leq 327$.
3132. LANGUAGE and Manners. Romons. So sensible were the IRomans of the influenee of language over mational manners, that it was their most serioms care to extemd, with the progress of their arms, the use of the Latin tongue.-Ginbon's Rome, ch. 2, p. 44.
3133. $\qquad$ - Early. Lamgmage, in the early perioxs of every nation, is in a very rude condition, and it is in this imperiection and apparent barrenness of the lamarage that we shall find one canse for the lofty tonc assumed by the poetry. The words are few, but they are invariably expressive. They are descriptive of the strongest passions, of the deepest feclings of the human heart-of patriotism and valor, of grief and joy, of trimmph and despair, of love and
hatred: of sueh fectings as arr to be fonnd among rever mondtivated peoplo-when mature is cortainly comparatively in a savage stata : When tome of those fantastie num artiticial jabas. and therefore nome of thone low and insipid expressions have been int rodared, whiela invariably aroompany tle process of hasury ame retinemant. In the ancient haguages of a rude people we timd no redmodan'y of rexpletives, mo bumeressary worls, 1 on moneming symonymes, beratuse langrange is formed to deseribe what pasoce it the minds or hefore the reres of those who the it. EWen in thedr common discomrse, and still mort in thoir war-songs, or their soldma hamengucs, the spenkers were actatlly compedted to be nervons, concise, and lirequently metaplorical. The high-down nod tigurntive style mat have then becone as mach a matter of meressity, owiber to the barremoses of the langenge, as the eqfect of taste or imarimation. Whenman tiral fonnd himself in society, the Almighty, in the languare which Ile crated for hini, did not furnish him with what was caleulated to delameate the minuter feelings of the heart, or the more detailed nand delicate serenery of nature, but with that broad and boder peneil which rould deseribe those contlictiag pussions which then tore his mind, or those awful solitutes with which he was then currommed.-TyTikn's Ilist., Book 4, ( h. 3, 1). 426.
313.1. LANGUAGE, Origin of. Sitnutel drhnsom. Talking of theorigin of languagr. Jomasus: " It must have come ly inspiration. I thomsmel-nay, a million of rhildren condd not invent a haggiage. While the organs are plable. there is mot mulerstambing emomgh to form a languare; by the time that there is matervamdiner enomgh, the organs are hecome stitf. Wo know that after a certain age we cammot learn to pronomme a new language. No forcigner who comes to Eushand when mavanoed in life evel pronomuces Engrish tolerably well ; at least, such instances are very rare. Whern I manatain that language most lave come by inspiration, I do motmean that inspiration is rexpured for rhetorie, and all the beanties of language ; for when onee man has langmage, we cmonconve that he may gradually form modifications of it. I mean only that inspiration seerns to me to be necersary to give man the faculty of speedh ; to inform him that he maty have sperech; which I think lie could no more find ont without inspiration than cows or hogs would think of such a faculty."Boswelfs.jollnion, 1). 49\%.
3135. LANGUAGE, Paradisaic. Porxi,". [Mahomet reeommended the Persitu lamprand to the use of piradise, it being a smooth amd clegrant ifliom.]-Gmmon's Rome, (ch. 42, p. 216.
3136. LANGUAGE, Training in. Romans. Next to this care of the mother, or the female tutor, in instilling the rigrid prine ijpe of patriotic virtue, a very remarkable degree of attention appears to have been bestowed by the Romans in accustoming their children to correctness of language and purity of expression. Civero informs us that the Gricorhi were educated $n o n$ tam in gremio quam in sermone matris. And in speaking of Curio, who was one of the best orators of his time, he adds, that without possessing the rules of he art, mad without any knowledge of the laws, he had uttained to eminence merely
from the elegame and purity of his diction. 'This attention to the lamgage of chideren may uppear, it these modern days ath absurd mad nseless retinement. Anomer the Romans it was mot thourht so. Thay were well aware how much the math is inthemed by the earliest int. pressions and habinot intanes. They suspereted, and not withont jua gromils, that they who became faniliar with the langatere and expresesons of their shaves were likely to be initiated alow in their vieres, ath to herome rexoneiled to their ideas of servility and deremdener. That mbutuity upon which this prophe so tumeh prided themselves in the more advaned periods of the commonwealtla was nothinge else than a certain manly acgater. which distinguished the Roman ditizens from thase nations whon they aromot-
 1. 4.3.
:3137. LAUGHTER, Importance of. L,y"ur:/us.

 considered fanetionsmess an a seasoning of the hard exarese and diet, and therefore ordered it to bake phare on all proper orrasions. in their common enteraimantas and parties of plensure.

:31:36. LAW, Above. Jimes II. It was deter. mined that the muncio shouble go to court in solemon processinti. Some persoms on whose ohedience the king had commters showed, on this orcasion, for the tirst time, signs of a mutimos. ppirit. Among these the most conspiemons was the second temporal peer of the realm, Charles Seymour, commonly called the proud Duke of somerset. He was, in truth, a man in whom the pride of birth and ramk amounted almost to a disease. . . Some membere of his fimily implored him not todraw on himself the royal diepleasare, but their rutreaties prohued no effert. The k.ng himself expostulated. "I thought, my lord." said he, "ihat I was doing yout a great honor in appointing you to escort ha minister of the first of all crowned heals." "Sir," said the duke, "I am adsised that I camot obry your Majesty withont breaking the law." "I w:ll make you fear meas well is the haw," answered the king, insolently: "Do you not know that I am ahove the hav", "Jour Majesty may be above the law," rppled somerset, "hot I an not ; and while' I ohey the law I fear nothing." The king turned away in high displeasure, and Somerset was instanly dismissed from his posts in the household and in the army. [James som after was a fugitive amian exile.]-Macactay's Evic., ch. \&, p. 2.00).
3139. LAW, Delay of the. Jwhen Mrimpolen.
 an illemall tax of 318 , bid. "There were six weeks of solem pleading in the Exchenper Chamber before all the judpere-the arreatist canse that ever was tried in Weaminster Itall-followed hy many monthas of judicialdeliberation, before the king's right to enforce the tax of ship-money wats adjudged to be lawful. Diampenten refiased to pay zors assessed upon his lands. The formal pleadings upon the writ ornpied tive months before the question came to be argued. The specches of the crown hawers and of hampden's counsel occupy one hundred and siventeen pages in Rushworth's folio volume. After these
protracted argmonets before the judgers, three terms were orempied by theor in giving their opinions. They wreve mil arred intheir judg. ment. It was inally deedided that the tax was

:31.10. LAW, Ignorance of. Rimimen. It was reckoned dishomorable for any person of the patrician ramk not to have thonoughly studien the haws mad the constitution of his comintry. In one of the laws of the Roman panderes an ancedote is recorded of sulpitins, a grentlemmen of the patrician order, who had ocrasion to resort for advice to Quintus Mucius Somevola, then the most cminem lawyer in Reme. - Truten's Itser., Bewk t, ch. 8, p. 42is.
3111. Law levels all. Eimperor Julien. During the games of the circus be laul, imprudently or designedly, performed the mummission if a slave in the presence of the consul. The monent lue was reminded that he had trespassed on the jurisuliction of "mother magistrate, he condemmed himself to pay a tine of ten pounds of gold : and contraced this putbic ocrasion of aleclariang to the worlat that he was sutheect, like the rest of his fellow eitizens, to the laws, and wen to the forms, of the repmblic.- (immos's Rome: (h. 织, p. 40)3.

31:12. LAW, Majesty of. Protection. The poorat man in his coltage may bid retiance to all the foress of the crown. It may be frail; its ront may shake; the storm may enter it ; lout the King of Eugland ramot ater it. All his power diares not croses the threshold of that rained temement. [sperh of Chatham.]-K vigints Ente., vol. 1. ©h. 12, p. 166.

314:3. LAW, Mockery of. Rmmans. The govaroms of the provineres lejug chosen from those who hawe berin consuls or pretors, were necessarity members of the semate: Peculation and axtortion in these high functions were offences in the theory of gravest kind; but the offendar contal only be triad lefore al limited number of his peers, nud a grovernor who had phandered a subject state, sold justice, pillaged temples, and stolen all that he condel lay hambls on, was safe from ponishment if he rethirned to Rome a milliouaire and would anmit others to a share in his spoils. The provincials might semd deputations to complain, but these complaints came before men who hatd themselves governed provinces or clse aspired to govern them. It had been proved in too many instances that the law which professed to protect them was a aere

314.1. LAW, Novice in. Petrick Henuy, Ife married at eighteen ; attempted trade ; toiled sucressfully as a firmer: then with buoyant mind resolved on becoming a hawer ; and answering 'gestions successfully by the aid of six weeks standy of Coke upon Littheton tmad the statutes of Virginat, he gatiod a license as a barrister. For three years the novice dwelt mader the roof of his father-in-haw, an innkeeper, . . ignorant of the spidnce of law, and slowly learning

31.15. LAW overturned. Clurles II. Memwhile rapid strides ware made toward despotism. Proelamations, dispensing with acts of Parliament, or enjoining what only Parliament cauld lawfully enjoin, appeared in rapid succession.

Of taratedicts, the mast lmprant was the bere
 peral haw agains Roman Cathodies were at one sot anide hy man muthority; mat, that the rad ohjoet of the measure might mot the prowived, the haw arainal probestand Nonemformiste were also suphemded. - Macont.ay's Exi., eh, : 1. ${ }^{2}$
 the midhlle of the rigitueculh rentury Parson Adams is taken before a fox lumting fustion. whol will not an oncorombem him to the hame man. "No, mo: gou will be asked what yom have to say for yourself when you come on gime trind; were mot trying you now; I shall maly commia you to gati." In vain the peor curato askel, "Is it no pmaishment, sir, for an Immo cemb tan to te several months in gan ?" His millimus would have been signed had not a bystamder athrmed that Mr. Adams was a clergymanand agrontemanof gool character. "Then," said the justice, "I know how to lrehave myself 10 a gentlemam as well as mother. Noberdy ean sayy I have committed a gentleman since lave bern in the rommission." - Kxamors Exa. wh. i. (h. 6. p. It)X.
31.17. LAW, Sacredness of. Lirmetes. He was semtemeol, after an imprisomment of thirty days. todrink the juice of hembock. That time he pent as hecame the hero and the phitosenpher. IVis friduds had prepared the means of his escope, and arnestly endeavored to persuade him to attempt it ; bitt he convine ed them that it is a crime to violate the haw, deen where its sen
 p. 1.51.

B1.1世. LAW, Supremacy of. Nectssery. [Charles Il., in 16:3, in delinuce of haw, made the " Derharation of Lmdulgence." Mr. Alderman Love, one of the members [of Parliment] for the city of Lomden, opposed the declaration. A mamber said to him. " Why, Mr. Love, yon area Dissenter yourself: it is very magratefinl that you who receive the bemetit should objeet against the mananer." He replied: "I ama Dissenter, nul thereby unhappily ohmoxions to the law. The law against the Dissertars I should be glad to see repeabed ly the sime anthority that made it; bat while it is a law the king commot ream it hy prochamation: and I had much rather see the bissenters suffer from the rigor of the law, thougir 1 suffer with them, than see all the laws of Eng. land trimpled under the foot of the prerogative, as in this example."-Kivititrs Exa., vol. 4, ch. 19, p. 3:3.
31.19. Law suspended. Rome. It hat long beren the rule at Rome that no oflleer of justice or finame comblemer the dwelling inhabited by the minister who represented a Catholie State. In process of time, not ondy the dwellings, bit a latge precinct round it, was held inviohalde. At lengeth half the city consisted of privileged districts, within which the papal government had no more prower than within the Louste or the Escurial. Every asylum was thronged with contrab,uml fraders. framdulent bankrupts, thioves. and assassins. In every usylum were collected magazines of stolen or smuggled goods. From every asyhm ruthians sallied forth nightly to plumier ind stab. In me town of Christemiom, consequently, was law so impotent and wicked.
mas somadarions as in the andent eapital of religion and rivilizatom. On this subjeret Innocent felt us hecome a prisest and aprines. Ile declared that he would recoive mo mabasader who insisted on a right so destrutive of order and mo-rality.-Dncathay'm ling., (in. 9, p. dote.
is150. LAW, Technicalities of the. Pilyrim Pithers. Llong soought a patem of the Lombon Compmy for a home in the Ansriean widarmess.] At hast, in 1619, its mombers, in their open romat, writes one of the Piturims, "demanded mur culs of going ; which being mbated, they suid the thing was of (ion, mad granted a large patent." Being taken in the mane of one who failed to aexompuny the expedition, the patent was never of the least servioe.-Dancmom's 1 . S., vol. 1, ch. 8.
3151. LAW, Unprotected by. Reigut of ,limes II. [Protestantiam hat beron surpressed and (atholicism promoted in [redand.] Those who had lately beron the lords of the ishand now reved ent. in the hithermess of their soms, that they hand become "prey amd "langhing-stock to ineir own sert's mud menials; that honses were burned ame antiestold with impmity ; that the mew (catholic] soldiers rammed the comatry, pillaghes, insulling, ravaging, maiming, tossing one Protestant in a blanket, tying up another by the hair, and scourging him; that lo appalal to the law was vain; that Irish juiges, shrifls, juries, and witnesses wore all in league to sater lish criminals, . . The whole soil would soon change hands. : In every netion of aje:ment muder the ulministration of [borl-lientemant] Tyreonal, judgment had been given for the native against the Eng-lishman.-Nacartay's ENis., dh. 16, 1. $14 \%$.
s152. LAW, Without. English Culinet. Fidw things in our history are more corions than the origin und growth of the power now possessed by the cabinet. . . . During many years old-fanhioned politians continued to reiratd the cabinct ns an man istitutional and dangerous loord. Nevertheless, it ronstantly herame more ani more important. It at lenigth drew to itself the chicf cxecutive power, and has now been regarded, during several genemtions, as an essential part of our polity. Fet, strange 10 say, it still continues to be aitoger ther unknown to the haw. - Macablay's Eve., ch. 2, p. 197.
3153. LAWS, Broken. The Romuth C'onsul. Tarpuinius Supermashan thanpled onall the constitutional restrains and on all the weghations of the preceding sovereigus. He had ne co as. sambled the semate, nor called together ' an porople in the Comitia. He is corn sald a have destroyed or broken the tablets on which the laws were writen, in order to ellace all remembance of them. It was neressary, therefore, after hisexpulsion, that new tablets shomk be framed.Trutere's Hist., Book 3, (hl. 3. p. 309.
3151. LAWS disregarded. Amerian Colomics. [The hupertation Act of Parliament wats passed in 1733.] Exorbitant duties were laish on all the sugar, molasses, and rum imported into the colonies. At first the payment of these morensimable customs was evaded by the merehants, med then the statute was openly set at mught. in 1750 it was futher emacted that iron-works should not be erected in America. The manulathre of steel was specially forbidden, and the felling of pines





:315.5. LaWs, Enforcoment of. (icmul. When Anacharuis bincw what sulon was ubont, he hasharl. . . at the almartity al imagining ha conded restrain the avarice mad hijustice of hinciti-



 lon replien : "Man keep the ir agreemems when it is ate mbumage to both partion not to bratik them:" "mod he womld su frmme his laws as to
 more for their interest to olsarve than to trans-

3156. LAWS, Obsolete. Eifforch. Henry VIT. anforecdubolete hass, in order toobtain money from the walthy London merchants, in which false witmesses, ealled promoters, were systemati-
 p. 211 .
:3157. LAWS, First printed. Einghtind. [In
 the Engrish peophe are enaedel in He English tongue. But heyond this, there ure hare first haws in our hand which wrerever printed. - K shants Enc., vol. 2, (h. 12, p. 20t.
3158. LAWS, Proposal of. Ithminns. It was a singular perabiarity of the constitution of Athems, mod, as Plotarch informs ns, likewise of The hes, hatafter a haw was voted and passed in the ussembly of the preople, the propesire of the haw minh have been cited in the ordinary cival courts, tricel, ant brought to punishment, if lhe court was of opinion that the law was prejudi iat to the public. This pecoliarity is notieced in one of Mr. Mume'spentitical (ssayss © © Of Seme Remarkable ('ustoms'), amd that anthor mentors sereral examples in the Grecian history, among the rext the trial of C'tesiphom, for that haw which he hat proposed and carried. for rewarding the services of Demosthenes widh a crown of gold-a trial which gave occasion to two of the mast splenetid and mimated orations that remain to ns of the composition of the ancionts- the orations of Aschines and Demosthenes. - TyThers Dist., Bowk 1, (h. 111, p. 101s.

S159. LAWS, Severe, Silm, Shom rejealed the haws of Draco, dexept hase concerning murder, hectuse of the wererity of the punishments they appointed. which for amost all offenees were capital : even those that were convicterd of iollemess were to suffer death, and such as stole only a fow apples or potherthe were to be pumished in the same mamer as sarerilegions prosems and murderers. Hener a saying of Demades. who lived long after, was murde momired, that Draco wrote his law $\leq$ not with ink, but with blood. Anel he himsedf being askel why he made death the punishment for most offeneres, answered, 'simatl ones deserve it, and I can lind no greater for the mont heimons. "-Phetrnen's sobos.
3160. --. Ettpthen. The pemal laws of Egypt were remarkably severe. Whoever had it in his power to save the life of a citizen and neglected lat duty, was punished as his murder-
 mosh limitathon, meording to circmmanows. It

 sth was fomal murdertal, the city within whan bumale the murder had bext comanitter was




 were combermed to the sume puni-hment which the calumbinted persen ather had or misht have sutfered, had the calumby lexan hallevoil. The - itizell who was so base cis todiselone the werets of the State to its conemine was pminhed by the - bitting ola of his tongue ; and the forger of pub. lic instrments or private derels, the comenterfiter of the conrent coin, and the nser of halse wedghts and measures, were rondelmed to herve hath their hands cint off. The has for the preservation of the chasity of women were extremely rigit: cmasenlation whe the punishment of him who violated a free woman, mid burning to denth was the pmishment of madnlterer.-Tvaranis Mistr. Book 1, ch. 4, p. 3\%.
3161. LAWS, Sumptuary. Romems. In oriler, if pewible, to restrin such extreme luxury, a variely of smpphary laws were promblated frem time to time, some of them limiting the mumber of dishes, others the momber of giests. and of hers the expense to be bestowed on an entertiinment; but al! these attempts were completely unsuceresting. How, in effect, combl it haver bee possible to bring hack uaciont simplicity, miness they could have also recalled nuedent jois: (riy? When n state has once berome wemerally
 with their fortunes, ohberwise the poor would wamt employmen and subsistence. It is luxury that is silently levelling that ine gindity, or at least kerping fortines in a constant thecthation.
We maly winh that Rome had remained peor nind virtuona; but, being once great and op aldent, it was to have repuired an impossibility that she shomb hot have heen hinurions. - Tyterats

3162. --. Rement ('esar made an effort, in whid Angustus afterward inutited him, to cherek ho haxing which was catinge into the Roman ehamater. He ferbate the jide foung particians to be carried about by slaves in littore. The markets of the wodd had ben ranacked to provide dainties for there gentlemen. IFe ajppointed inspertors to surver the dealders stalls, and orcasiomally prohibited ilishes were carried off from the dimaer-table umder the eves of the disappointadguests. Encmies enongric cesar made by there measures: but it condil not be said of him that he allowed indulgeners to himself which he interdicerel to others. Dis domestic reonomy was strict :mal simple, the aceomats being kejt to a sesterere. Dis frugality was hospitable. Ite had two tilles alway-one for his civilian friemels, anonher for his otlicers, who dined in mitorm. The food was plain, but the best of its kind: and he was not to be played with in suld matters. An unlucky laker who supplied his gucsts with breal of worse quality than he furnished for himself was put in chains.-Frocde's C.esha. ch. 20.
 Whan the lacerlamonham had born de dement at




 fing any mhliton, retrenchment, or chamer, wemt

 anthority the day followinge and whan it for ever by this nimus he promeded to the state



 wher la.w ally simple, anl were impresed oin the menner of the youth by their paremte mand

 mally "olbored by the daily pratione of their

:3143.5. LAWYER, An ignorant. Jublius C (ifllı. linbline ('otta, whor alliected to lar thunght an
 (ap)
 lor. "P'rqhajs," suin! ('ierero, "you think I


:31483. LAWYERS, Arts of. Linman. In the deeline of Ramain jurisprudence, the ordinary pomanion ol lawyers was pregmant with mischief and diserace. The mohe art, which hand once heren preserved as the stered inheritume of the palleicians, was fallen into the lands of freedmon and pleporians, who, with rombing rathew than with skill, exereised a sordid amd proni-
 into limilies for the purpose of fommenting dif-

 rent. (Others, recolase in thoir chamberes, maintained the dignity of legal professors by turnishing a rich reling with subtheties to comfonme the plimest trubls, and with arguments to rolor the most monastinabie pretensions. Thar splemelial mad popmbar chass was composed of the atcofates, who dilled the Formon with the somad of theire turesial and lopumeions rhetorie. ('areless of fame and of justion, they are deseribed, for the mast part, as fromont and raparious grides, who conducted their clionts throngh a maze of experner, of delay, amb of disappointment ; from whence, after a tedions series of years, they were at longth dismissed, when their patience and fortme were almost exhamsted. - Gimbos's Rome, ch. 17, p. 103.
3167. LAWYERS, Hatied of. By Cromutus. The Germans, who exterminated Varns mad his fregons, had been partienalarly offended with the lioman have and lawyers. inn of the bationtians, after the effeetual precountions of rutting but the tongute of an advocate, and sewing if] his month, observed, with monch satisfaction, that the vijere eondal ho lomger hiss.-Gibmon's Rome, ch. 33, p. 399.

316*. LAWYERS imprisoned. For l)eceit. [The statute of 1275 ] provided that no sergeant or pleader should use deceit to beguile the court,













 motr than a yent and a hall altore her hat do.

 almbulys which the geverumbent formol in sup

 that at leat char of thir two rhief law olllore




 - hances, it was thonglat desimbla Hoat there shomal be a division of labor. Inatornery, the
 diminished by his comsedontoms sotiplos, was
 mate somme amemble lor his want of talernis. When the movernment wivhed to rafiner the law, recource wan hatil to Sillyer. When the
 Was had to Powis. Jhis armandement lasted till the king obtained the servires of ant mdrocalle Whar was at once havil that l'owis and abler

;B171. LAYMEN ignored, Ninth (int"ry, It is corious tos remark that while the rerys ware stemblily aming at temporal power, serolar promes, as il interehamenge ehatater with thent, serdit to hava fixad their ehiof attention on sjuritmal romberos. The momastio life was now universally in the highest esterm, amblaothing condel equad the vemeration that was paid tos surd at devoted themselves to the siteral ghomon athe imbolence of a convent. . . . Kings, Tukes, aml rounts, regatoling their sexular duties as mean and sordid, belold with contemint everything that regarted this world, nod, ahambuming their thantes and temporial homors. shat themselves up in momasteries, mal devoted themselves contirely to the exoreines of praver and mortitiontion. Others, whose zeal hial mot led them gute so far, showed their reveronce for the charelt by employing ecolesiastios in every department of serolitr goverombent. It this time all embansies, nergotiations. and tratios of State: were comblured by monks and abbots, who mont matarally contrived that all pmblic measares should eontribate to the great cand of advancian the sovercign and parmamant jurisoliction ol the
 IIs'r., Book ti, ch. 4, 1. 95.
3172. LEADER, Matchless. Ih nry Clu!!. Oth. ar men have excelled him in speritic powers, bat in the rare combination of cualities which constitute at once the matchless leabler of party and the statesman of consmmmate ability amid
 pasad by may man -paking the limglish tomgon.
 1. P. IIN.




 : औl






 self an Ejpiscopallan, lar chase allidelon with
 combors, be loft all to shate bere destiny of the





 lastand of being forcol nlways for follow, ithsisterl that it somild land in lis torn. Acomed. ingly, the lail undertowk lhe elunger, and as it
 atrerible mathore ; mal the lame. Whith was thus ohliged, against matame to follow a gride: that eonh neither ser mor hear, stlfered likewise


BI7\%. LEADERS, Change of, R"Minms. Hy the



 shops, fommbrios, car-works, and depols of supplies, "pon the pressasion of which so mund depemeled. At the very lxariming of the siege the cantions and skillol (eronemaldohnston wassuperseded hy the rash hut daring (Gomeral. IS. Ilaod. It was the policy of the latter to tiont at whatever hazard. On the 20th, edel, and ixth of duly he made three despronte assamite on the Chion lines around Athata, but was repmesed with dremadfal
 the Comfedoratos lost more men than obonston had lost in all his masterly refreating and fighting betwern ('hattamogra and Atimata. For' more than a month the siege was pressed with great vigor. At has, by an incantions movement, IIood separated his army : Niberman thrust a collame between the two divisions ; and the immediate evacuation of Athanta followed. On the 2d of September the Union wrmy marched inte the captured eity. Since leavinir ('hatarnoogi Gencral Shemman had lost fully 30,000 men; and the Confedorate losses were evern Ereater. . . [On the 15 th of Derember General Ilood Was defonted at Nashville.]. . . The ('onfederate army was ruined, and the rash genernl who had led it to destruction wins relieved of his command. ---Rinpatirs C. S. , (h. 66, p). 526.
3176. LEADERSHIP, Omen of, Tierquin. Tarquin, during some of his wirs, had vowed to ereet a temple to Jupiter, Jino, and Minceva; but he lived only to see the work begnan. In diarging for the fommation of this strueture, on the
hop of the 'Torpelan Hill, the kull uf a mun was






:BI77. LEARNING dishonored, ./wmo.s //. | 110




 fulsion oinly ly n timuly retrent. IV luml then

 sons trecoms motorions there for every kind of
 sporchless will liguors. Ifo was celebraterl for

 lanmots of libertines. It lougth he had furued
 of lis vilo calling, amil had reooived money form




 a grave and relimions motity in which lhe same dal miven ly his depmoity was still froh. - Ma-

:BI7w. LEAR. ING esteemed. I', Juritans were bot distiuguished for any capri(ious distike of musie. ulure lle ranfings uf
 No man was more agere than (romweil himsell'
 out scholars for fulalie emplayments. . . . Ilis
 monts as its elecorons pioty. "l'he love of masic was with hblu nlmost, a jussiom, as it was with Milton.-KNurtis Eva., vol. 4, ell. 11, 1). ITB.
:1178. LEARNING honored. Tirtil'. ['Timour the 'lartar was oure of the inost embel rompturors. |
 teeted the lemened men of the eompuered rity 'The mistocraty of haman thoumht and wistom appeared to him to form an exception to that hosmanity which he despised to the extreme of

3180. LEARNING, Secuiar, Rijutit. [Edmuml Rich was Archbishop of ('minterbury-a saint also.] Evon knowledge brought its fronhes ; the old Testament, which, with ta comy of the Dereretals, long formed his sole library, frowind down mpon a lowe of secular learning, from whicl Edmand fomed it hard to wemn himself. At last, in wime hour of dremm, the lorm of his dead mother lloated into the room, where the tarder stood among his mathematical diagrams. "What are these "' she secumed to say; and, soizing Edmund's right hand, she drew on the juln there circles interhaced, ench of which bore the mame of a person of the Christian Trinity. "Be these," she eried, ns thr tigure farled "Way, "thy diagrams henceforth, my son."-


31母1. LEARNING, Superficial. Semuel oohnson. He detended his remark upon the generai

But（romwell＇s seruplas were not violent；he had oher objections than what preceded from his own inclinations．He dreaded the resent－ ment of the army．－TyThere＇s Itstr，Book 6， （1．．31），p． 415 ．
：3190．LegISLATION ridiculed．British Pro－ hibition．Nhmufactures were forbidhea in the colonies．Shen s．it：：］＂Catching a monse within his Majcatys cutonies，with a trap of our own making with te de med，in the ministerial cant， an infamons，atrocions，and nefarious crime．＂－ B．wckort＇s l＇．S．，vol．5，（h． 14 ．

3iO1．LEüISLation，special．Emperor Jus－ titrien．［That he mirht matry a prostitute．］a law was promu＇rated in the name of the Ent－ peror Justin，which abolished the rigid jurispru－ dence of anticuity：A glorious repentance（the words of the ectici）wrs left open for the unhapy females who had prostituted their persons on the theatre，and they were perinitted to contract a legal union with the most illustrions of the Ra－ mans．This indulgence was speedily followed ly the solemn muptinds of Justintan and Theodora： her dignity was grachally exalted with that of her lover．－Gmmosis Resme，ch．40，p． 52.

3192．Legislation，Strange．Aulteo Juck－ son．In $1 ; 96$ he was dected to the Honse of Representatives from the new state of Temnessee． Here his turbulent and wilful disposition mani－ fested itself in full force．During the next year he was promoted to the Senate，where he remain－ ed a year，rithout muking aspecch or costing a vote．He then resigned his seat，and returned lome．－Rimentis＇s U．S．，ch．i4，p． $4 \approx$ i．

3198．LEGISLATION suejended．＂Eleven Fears．＂Now commenced a new e：a．Jany Euglish kings hat occasionally committed un－ constitutional an ts，but none had ever systemati－ cally attempted to make himself at despot，and to reduce the Parliament to a mullity．Such was the end which Charles distinctly proposed to himself．From March，16：9，to $\mathrm{N}_{1}$ rill， 1340 ，the houses were pet convoked．Never in our history had there been an interval of sleven years be－ tween Parliament and Parliament．Only once had there been an interval of even half that length．Maca：has＇s Evt．，eh．1，p．el．

319．I．LEGISLATION unintelligent．Stamp Act．［Uf the Stamp）Act，which oceasioned the Revolutionary War，］Walpole says：＂This fa－ mous bill，little undersood here at that time， was less pttembed to．＂［Knight says there was］only a feeble debate and one division．It was passed in the Ilouse of Lords withont a de－ bate or division，－Knigut＇s Evg．，vol．6，ch．17， 1． 22.2

3195．LETTER，Decoy．Washington．Wash－ ington had written a letter to ．．．Lafayette， then in Yirginia，which he cemsed to be inter－ cepted．In the letter he remarked that he was pleased with the probability that Earl Cornwal－ lis would fortify either Portsmouth or Old Point Comfort，for icere he to tix upon Yorktown， from its great capabilities of defence．he might remain there snagly and unharmed，untila supe－ rior British ticet would relieve him with strong re－enforcements or embaris lim altogether．This fated letter quieted the apprehensions of the British commander－in－chief．－Custis＇Wasming－ ton，vol．1，ch． 6.

3196．Letter from Heaven，The Pope＇s． ［The pope nided his usirpation of the crown．］ Pepin prepared to diselarge his obligntions to the see of Rome，of which he was reminded by a most extruordinery letter from heaven．written by Pope Stephen IIL，the sucerssor of Zachury， in the characier of st．$P$ ，ter．L ruged by this invo． cation，he passed the $A l_{p}$ s，and compelled thic Kine of the Lomburds to evarnate the greate part of his territories．Ilis conguests put him in pessession of agreat part of Italy．－Tythen＇s H1．ヶT，Book 6，ch．2，p． 60 ．
3197．Letters，Civilization by．Germans． The Germans in the $1:$ e of＇Theitus were mat＇－ quainted with the use of letters；and the use of letiers is the principal cire monstance that distin－ guishes a civilized people from n hered of savages， incapable of knowledge or retlection．Without an artiticial help the memory soon dissipate＇s or corrupts the ideas intrusted to her charge ；and the nobler faculties of the mind，no longer sup－ phed with models or with materials，gradmally furget their powers ；the julgment becomes feebte and lethargic，the imagination lamguid or irreg－ mar．－Gmbor＇s Rome，ch．9，p． 257.
3198．LETTERS，Mystery of．Captain Joh； simith．［When a prisoner in the hamds of the Indin⿻日土 ${ }^{\text {f }}$ le mangred to write a letter to his countrymen，telling them ol his conptivity and their peril［from nttack］，asking certain artioles， and regnesting that those bearing the note should he thoroughly frightened oefore their re－ turn．This letter，which semed to have shech mystabe＂power of carrying intelligence to a distance ，not lost on the lndians，who dread－ ed the w or more than ever．When the war－ riors bearing the epistle mrived at Jmestown and found everything preciscly as Smith had said，their terror and mimzement knew no bounda－ all hourght of attacking the settlement was given up．－Ridpata＇s CV．S．，ch．9，p． 100.

3199．LEVITY，Characteristis．French．Tho passion for religious warfare was not yet extin－ guished in Europe；a new expedition was fitted out in the vear 1202，under Baldwin［I．］，Count of Flanders，consisting of about 40,000 men． The olijert of this crusade was different from all the rest，and its leaders，under the cloak of a holy war，proposed，instead of extirpating the intidels，to dethrone the Emperor of Constanti－ nople．．．．Baldwin mad his army ．．．laid siego to Constantinople；he took it almost vithont re－ sistance．The crusaders put all that opposed them to the sword；and it is remarked，as strong－ ly characteristic of a spirit of national levity， that the French，immediately after a scene of massacre and pillage，celebrated a splendid ball， and danced with the ladies of Constantinople，in the sanctuary of the chureh of St．Sophir．Thus Constantinople was taken for the first time，sack－ ed，and plundered by the Christians．－Tytlen＇s Ihstr．，Book 6，ch．9，p． 161.

3200．LEVITY contrasted．French．A civil war was kindled in Paris，of which the object was the removal of the Cardinal Mazarin．The fortune and the power of this minister naturally excited envy，and gave rise to cabals to pull him down ；and the maladministration of the finances， the distresses of the State，and the oppression of the people，by a varicty of new taxes，were suf－ ficient to render these discontents universal．The

Parliament, which saw ediets pronounced for taxes, withont heing, as usual, eontlomed by them, expressed anopenand violent disapprobntion of Duanrin's medesures.

The gay latmor of the French, that spirit of levity which furns everything into ridiacule, was never nore conspicuolis than in this war-a strong contrast fo the tember that elmaracterized those civil commotions, which almost, at this very time, hat drowned Engrand in bood. 'The grievances of the Enarlish prompted to a serious, a gloomy, and a desperate resistunce, which embroined the whole mation, and embed in the dostruction of the comstitution. The ervievances of the Freneh kindled the eivil war of the Fronle, but nfforded to this volatile people nothing more than the oceasion of anagreenble confusion, and a tit subject for hampoons and hathats. The Parisians mareled out to attack the royal army andorned with plumes of fenthers und tine mosegnys ; and when the regriment of the Coadjutor de Retz, who whs nominal Archbishop of Corinth, was defeatal by the Royalists, they called this engramenent the first epistle to the Corinthinns. The women ladi as active a share in these proceedings as the men ; and the Duchess of Longueville actunlly prevailed on the great 'Turenne to leave the king's purty, and revolt with his army to that of the rebels.-Ty'isa's Mis'r., Book 6, ch. 34, p. 454.
3201. LEWDNESS, Habitual. Charles $I I$. Ie did not merely indulge his passions ; his neck bowed to the yoke of lewdness. He was attached to women, not from love, for he lat no jenlcnsy, and was regralless of intidelities; nor cantirely from delnuch, but from the pleasure of living near them, and samentering in their compmoy. IIis delight-such is the record of the royalist Evelyn-was in " concubines, and rattle of that sorit ;" num up to the last week of his life he spem his tima in tissolntemess and listening to love-songs.-BANcreat's U.S., vol. ㄹ, ch. 11.
3202. LIAR, Proverbial. Reign of Jumiss II. Richard Talbot. Jat long before carbed the nickname of Lring Dick Tallot; and at Whitehall any widd fietion was commonly designated ats nue of Jiek J'albot's truthes. Ife now daily proved that he was well cutitled to this unenviable erputation. Indeed, in him mendacity was almost a diseatse. Ile would, after griving urders for the dimmission of English ofticers, take them into his closet, assure them of his confidence:and frieodship. and implore Ineaven to eonfound him, sink him, blast him, if he did not take good care ol their interests. Sometimes those fo whom he hat tims perjured himself learned, betore the day closed, that he had cashiered them.- Macaithy's Exa. , ch. 6, 1. 134.
3203. LIBEL, Trials for. Jillinm Ifint. The thace trials of William Hone are amoner the most remarkable in our [J3:itisit] constitutional history. They produceet more distinct effects upon the temper of the country than any public proceediners of that time. [They tanght the govermment that the diffusion of knowledge is the best correetive for a seditious and irreligions press. Willian Hone was a bookseller, who vended his wares in a little shop in the Old Bailey, On the $18 t h$ of December, $181 \%$, he is brought for trial to Guildhull as a libeller. He had written a series of political satires, He was
a woll-read man, of remarknble ability, but ho made n tinancial faihure of every enterprise which he umdertook. IVis clothes were thremblhare. And being too poor to hire connsel, he plead for himself hefore the jury, and dofended himself arainst the prosecution by the attorney-general. Je was charged with writiog a purory on tho Caterehism, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. The offence was it libel. Itono real in dofence purodies, writen by anthors. from Martin Lether to the edibor of Jitackeromed's Muguzine. He was urquitted. 'Tho lord chiefjustice was mortitied at his acepuittal.] Jleswores that, at whatever cost, he would preside in court mext day himsell', so that conviction might bo rertuin. [He was churged with writing] a profane libel on the ditany. ['The jury acepuitted him. The lom rhiof-justien hle next day bronght him to answer to an indietment forl publishing " parody on the cread ois St, Athanasius, called "The Sinceurest's Creed." [Hore was urain nequitted. Ite becane very popalar with the masses, and his writiugs had an immense sule.]-Kingur's Jive., vol. 8, ch. 5, p. 86.
3004. LIBERALITY, Cloak of. Commodits. [The infimons Roman emperor.] To divert the publio covy, C'lennder, under the emperor's mame, erected haths, porticos, ind places of exercise, for the nse of the people. Ile tlatered limself that the Romans, dazzled and ammsed by this apparent liborality, would be less affected hy the bloody scenes which were anily exhibited; thint they would forget the denth of Byrrhus, $a$ semator to whose superior merit the late empero: had granted one of his danghters ; und that they would forgive the execution of Arius Antonimas, the last representative of the mome and virthes of the Antonines.-Ginibos's Rome, ch. 4, 1. 106 .
3205. LIBERALITY in Opinions, Joh $n$ W F ley. [When Wesley was eighty-six years of age he hoasted that the Methodist Chureh] "requires of its members no conformity, either in opinions or morles of worship, but Intrely this one thing, to fear God and work righteousnoss. "-STEveis' Ménodism, vol. 2, p. 388.
3206. LIBERALITY unoertain. Charles $I$. Ie relied, indeed, chictly, for pecuniary aid, on the maniticence of his opulent sdherents. Many of these mortgaged their land, pawned their jewels, and hoke up their silver charges nad christening bowls in order torassist him. But experiener has fully proved that the voluntary liberality of individunk, even in times of the grentest excitement, is a poor finamedial resource when compared with sevoreand mothodical taxation, which preses on the willing and unwilling alike.-MIChEhar's Enci. ch. 1, 1. 106.
3007. LIBERTIES demanded. Magnar Chuerta. A chirter very livorible to the liberties of the popple, and tending tw abridge the power of the sovereign in many abital artieles, had heen granted by Jenry l. A copy of this charter, which had never been followed by uny substantial effect, came into the possession of Lamgron, who, in a conference with some of the principal barons, proposed that, on the ground of these concessions from his predecessor, they sloukd insist that Johm should grani a solemn confirmation and ratifiention of their liberties and privi. leges. The barons bound themselves with an
oath to support their claims by a vigorous and stenty porseverance. Anapplication was alrawn up and presented to the sovereign, who, unwill ing to yield and yot mable to refuse, appealed to the holy see. The pope [Imocent IIl.] had now an interest to support his vissal, and he wrote instantly to England, requiring by his supreme anthority that all eonfederncies anong the harons which tonded to disturb the peace of the kingrlom should te immediately put an end to. This recpuisition mot with its just disregard. The assoriated barous had taken the most etfect mal measures to enforce their chams. Thev harl assembled an army of 2000 knights, and a very momerous boly of foot. With these fore'es they surrounded the residence of the court, which was then at Oxford, and transmitting to the king a scroll of the chiof articles of their demand, they wereanswered, that he had solemnly sworn never to comply with any one of them. They proreeded immediateiy to hostilitios, laded siege to Northampton, took the town of Bedford, ame marched to Lomolon, where they were received with the acclamations of all ranks of the people. The Kingr [.John], who found his partisans daily abandoning him. began now to alalk in a more suhmissive strain, He offered first to sulmmit all differences to the p pere, and this being peremptorily refused, he at lengtl acpuanted the confederates that it was his sapreme pleasure to grant all their demands. At Rumnymede, between Staines and Windsor, a spot which will be deened sacred to the latest posterity, a solemn conference was held between John and the assembled barons of Fingland, when, after a very short debate, the king signed and sealed that great charter, which is at this day the foundaTion and hulwark of English liberty - Madina C'inarta. - 'T'Tlen's His'., Book 6, ch. 8, p. 142.
3208. LIBERTIES Iost. Mersachuretts Colony. Sir Edmmal Andros hat been . . . appointed royal grovernor of all New England. His eommission ought to have been entitled an articte FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF COLONLAL LIBERTY.

- The scarlet-coated despot landed at boston on the 20th of December [1686], and at once began the work of demolishing the eherished institutions of the people. . . . Nothing might be printed without his [censor's] sametion. Popular representation was abolished. Voting by ballot was prohilited. Town meetings were forbidelen.

The public schools were allowed to go to rim. Men were arrested without warrant of law. . . . Thas did Massachansetts lose her liberty.—liniestirs U. S., ch. 15, p, 146.
3209. LIBERTIES unprotected. Ieign of Jomas II. In I reland . . . panio spread fast among the English when they found that the viceroy [Lord Clarendon], their fellow-countryman and fullow-Protestant, was umable to extend to them the protection which they had expected from him. They heran to know hy bitter experience what it is to be a subje caste. They were harassed by the natives $w$ aceusations of treason and sedition. Thi- Protestant had corresponded with Monmouth; that Protestant had said something disrespectful of the king four or five years ago, when the Exclusion Bill was under discussion; and the evidence of the most infamous of mankind was ready to substantiate every charge. The lord-lieutenant expressed his ap-
prehension that, if these practires were not stopped, there would soon be at Itblin a reign of terror similar to that whind he had seen in London, when every man licld his life und honor at the mercy of Oates and Bedloe.-Macallay's Exa., ch. 6, 1). 129.
3210. LIBERTINE, The aged, Lovis XI. Libertinuge must be observed in an old man, to leman all its buseness. It takes the experience and daring hardihood of semsual age to be thoroughly depraved . . . . In the old voluptuary semsmality springs from infilelity in the mornl existence. . . . The absolute king of France, now that he was growing old, almadoned himself to unlounded dissoluteness, and while le trembled lefore the unknown future, and dared not hear denth momed, he filled his remaining days with lowd pleasure, in whied Richeliea, a protligate of seventy-1wo, was his counsellor.-B.nchofr's U. S., vol. 6, ch. 48.
3211. LIBERTY, Celebration of. Iirris. [In 1790] it was resolyed that the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile should be honored liy a magnificent festival in the Chanp) de Mars-a grand federation, to which deputies shoukd come from evary one of the eighty-three departments of France. To prepare an immense amphitheatre for thas grathering, . . . 12,000 workmen wre employed. But they worked too slowly. All Paris then went forth to dig and to move earth-all elasses, men and women, coming in the early morning . . . and returning hone by torehlight. [Three hmolred thousand persons were present on the 14th of July, sated on the grass, in the mudst of a pouring rain. All swore to be faithfal 10 the nation, the law, and the kingr. The king swore to maintain the constitution.]KNight's Ena., vol. 7, ch. 10, p. 188.
3212. LIBERTY, Champion for. Lafayette. In spite of the remonstrances of England, America, and the friends of liberty everywhere, Lafayette remained a prisoner. To every demand for his liberution, the Austrian Govermment replied, with its usual stupidity, that the liberty of Lafayette was incompatible with the safety of the governments of Europe. IIe owed his liberation, at length, 10 General Bonaparte, and it required all his great authority to procure it. When Lafayette was presented to Napoleon to thank him for his interference, the First Consul said to him: "I don't know what the devil you have dome to the Ausirians, but it cost them a mighty struggle to let you go."-C'yClopedia or Biog., 1, 484.
3218. LIBERTY, Cloak of. Criminuls. [During the Reign of Terror the] entlasiastic ane ${ }^{1}$ noble-bearted Madame Roland was led to the seaffold. . . . On passing before the statue of Lib)erty, which was ereeted at the Place de la Révolition, she apostrophized it in the memornble words, "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name !"-S'tudents' France, ch. 27, 家4.
3214. LIBERTY, Defence of. English in Ireland. [James II. sought the overthrow of Protestantism.] Already the designs of the court began gradually to unfold themselves. A royal order came from Whitehall for disarming the population. This order [the viceroy in Ireland] Tyrconnel strictly executed as respected the English. Though the country was infested by
predatory bands, a Protestant gentleman conld scarcely obtain permission to kerep a brace of pistols. The mative peasuntry, on the other ham, were suffered to retain their wempons.-M.Menelay's Ene., ch. 6, p. 12 s.
3215. LIBERTY, Delusive. Romaths. The infatuated Romans now believed themselves a free people, shace they had no longer to thght for their liberty. It was the policy of Augustus to keep up this favorable delusion, by extraordimary marks of indulgence and muniticence. He gratified the people by eontimally amosing them with tbeir favorite games and spectacles: he affected an extreme regard for all the anciont popular eustoms ; he pretended the utmost defference for the Semate ; he reestallished the Comitia, which the internal commotions of the govcrament had provented from boing regularly held; he flatterel the people with the ancient right of eleeting their own magistrates; if he presented emadidates, it wasonly to give a simple recommendation, under reservation that they should be judged worthy by the people, and the people, on their part, could not but regard as the most certain symptom of desert there commendation of so gracious a prince. It was in this manner that Augustus, by the retention of all those empty but ancient appendages of liberty, coneealed the form of that arbitrary momarchy which he determined to maintain.-Tyther's Hist., Book 5, ch. 1, p. 476.
3216. LIBERTY, Devotion to. Lafayette. By the time he had left Anucrica, at the close of the war, he had expended in the service of Congress 700,000 franes-a free gift to the eause of liberty. One of the most pleasing circumstances of Lafayette's residence in America was the affectionate friendship which existed between himself and General Washington. He looked up to Washington as to a father as well as a chief, and Washington regarded him with a tenderness truly paternal. Lafayette named his eldest son George Washington, and never omitted any opportunity to testify his love and veneration for the illustrious American. Franklin, too, was much attached to the youthful enthusiast, and privately wrote to General Washington, asking lim, for the sake of the young and anxious wife of the marquis, not to expose his life except in an important and decisive engagement.-Crclopedia of biog., p. 479.
3217. LIBERTY in Disguise. Barbariuns civilized. The western countries were civilized ly the same hands which subdued them. As soon as the barbarians were reconciled to obedience, their minds were opened to any new impressions of knowledge and politencss. The language of Virgil and Cicero, thourh with some ineviable mixture of corruption, was so universally adopted in Africa, Spain, Gaul, Britain, and Panonia, that the faint traces of the Punic or Celtic idioms were preserved only in the mountains, or amoug the peasants. Education and study insensibly inspired the natives of those countries with the sentiments of Romans; and Italy gave fashions, as well as laws, to licr Latin provincials.-Gibion's Rome, eh. 2, p. $4 \overline{5}$.
3218. LIBERTY, Emblem of. Liberty Pole. A.D. 1770 . [After three repulses the British soldiers cut down the citizens' pole in New York.] The Sons of Liberty, purchasing a piece of land
near the junction of Broadway and bowery erected a Liberty Pole, strongly gunrded by lron hands and bars, dechly sunk into the carth, and inseribed" Liberty anilloroperty."-B.Ninerofts U. s., vol. 6, ch. 43.
3219. LIBERTY ondangered. Fiugitive Slare Later. It allowed the persomal liberty of a man to be peremptorily derided by a linited States commissioner, acting with absolute power and without appal. For a chain execeling *20 in value, wery citizen has the right to a trial by jury; but by this law the borly, the life, tho very soul of a man, possibly a frecoborn citizen, might be eonsigned to perpethal enslavement on the fallible judgment of a single otheinl.

The commissioner,
in the event of his remanding the alleged fugitive to slavery, re cerved a fee of $\$ 10$, and if heredjudgeed him to be free, only sit.-13 hane's Twenty Ye.uns of Conimess, p. 98.
3220. LIBERTY, Enthusiasm for. I, fifyettc. Derembe:, lit6. When [Deme, the American commissioner, told Lafayette phainly that the credit of his govermment was too low to furnish the volunteers [from Framer] a transport, "Then," said the youner man, "I will purchase one myself." . . . At his own cost he bought and secretly freighted the Victory, which was to carry himself, the veteran De Kilb, and twelve other French oftieers to America. . . . At the age of nineteen it secmed to him an amusement to he presented to the kine arainst whom he was going to fight.-BANcuor's U. S., vol. 9, ch. 16.
3221. LIBERTY, Government for. Roman. [When the consuls were elected] they immediately exereised an act of jurisdiction, ly the mamumission of a slave, who was brought before them for that purpose; and the ceremony was intended to represent the celebrated action of the elder Brutus, the author of liberty and of the consulship, when he admitted among his fellow-eitizens the faithful Vindex, who had revealed the conspiracy of the Tarquins.-Gmmos's Rome, ch. 17, p. 111.
3242. LIBERTY lost. Athenians. The aversion to restraint assumes the same external appearmee with the love of liberty; but this eriterion will emable us to disting i.ish the reality from the counterfeit. In fact, the spirit of iberty and a gemeral corruption of mamers are so totally adverse and repugnant to each other, that it is utterly impossible they should have even the most transitory existence in the same age and mation. When Thrasybulustelivered Athens from the thirty tyrants, liberty came too late ; the manners of the Athenians were irretriceabiy corrupted ; licentiousuess, asarice, and dehanchery had induced a mortaldisense. When Antigomus and the Acham States restored liberty to the Spartans. they conld not enjoy or preserve it ; the spirit of liberty was ntterly extinct, for they were a corrupted people. The liberty of Rome could not be recovered by the death of Cessar ; it had gone forever with her virtuous manners.Tytler's Hist., Book 4, ch. 6, p. 465.
3223. LIBERTY, Love of. E'nconquerable. Such was the result of the Flemish war-a memorable struggle, as proving for the first time that it was possible for a small feudal State, if well organized and animated by a fervent love of lib.
erty, to resist successfully the will of a despotic suzernin, mal to hamble the pride of a grent milltary kingrlom.-S'i Unen's' Fiance, ch. 9 , 处 15.
322.I. LIBERTY, Martyr for. Sïr Henry Vene. [Executed by ('hurles Il., A.s. 166".] " IBlessed] he Goul !" "xalaimed he, as he hared his neek for the nxa. " I have kept a conselence void of offence till this day, and luve not doserted the righterns rause lor which I suffor." 'That eanse wits demonemtie liberty; in the history of the world he was the tirst mintyr to the principle of the paramonat power of the people. . . . 'The manner of his denth was the almimation of his times.-BaNcuoris U. S., vol. 2, ch. 11.
3225. LIBERTY of Mountaineers. By Arms. [In Ganl.] Of the mative barbarimas, the Celtilerinns were the most powerfal, as the Cintabrinns mul Asturims proved the most ohstime. Confident in the strength of their monntains, they were the last whosubmitted to the arms of Rome, and the tirst who threw off the yoke of the Arals.-Gimuon's lRowe, cs. 1, 1. $2 \sim$.
3226. LIBERTY, Personal. ILubets Corpus. The fumous act of Ihebers Corpus was likewise the work of this Parlimment-one of the chief securities of English liberty. By this excellent statnite, the nature of which we shall hereafter more fully consider, it is prohibited to send any one to a prison beyond seas; no judge, under severe pennties, must refuse a prisoner a writ of habers corpus by which the juiler is directed to produce in romit the body of the prisoner, and to certify the canse of his detainer and inprisonment ; every prisoner must be indieted the first term after his rommitment, and brought to trial in the subseguent term. A law of this kind, so favorable to the liberty of the subject, takes place in no govemment except thar of Britain, and even of itself is a snfficient argument of the snjeriority of our constitution to that of all other gov-cruments.-Trtlek's Ilist., Book 6, chs. 30 , p. 422.
3227. LIBERTY, Proclamation of. Abraham Lincoln. On the 1st of Jaman'y, 1863, the Pressident $\mathbf{i}$ sined one of the most inumertant documents of modern times-the enanciration mbociamation. The war had been begun with no well-defined intention on the part of the government to free the slaves of the South. But the President and the Republiean party looked with disfavor on the institution of shavery ; during the progress of the war the sentiment of nbolition hud grown with grent rapidity in the North; and when at last it berame a military mecessity to strike a blow at the labor-system of the Southern States, the step was taken with but little hesitancy or opposition. Thas, after an existence of two hundred and forty-four yenrs, the institution of African slavery in the United States was swept away.-Ridpatir's U. S., ch. 65, p. 511.
3228. LIBERTY protected. Eleventh Century. At a period when the feudal oppiession was at its height and the condition of the commonalty, through the greater part of Europe, was in the lower shage of degradation, one of these small Chrisian kingrdoms exhibited the example of a people who shared the sovereignty with the prince, and wiscly limited his arbitrary government by constitntional restraints. This was the kiugrdom of Aragon, in whieh not only the rep-
resentatives of the towns hand a semt in the Cortes, or mutiombl assemblies, but matheer was elected by the people, furmed a Justiza, who wiss the supreme interpreter of the law, and whose recornized duty it was to proteret the rights of the penple agninst the eneronchments of the erown. This othrer, whose person was sacred, was chosenfrom among the commoners; he limd a right to julge whether the roynl edicts were agreenble to Inw before they could be carried into effect ; and while the king's ministers were nuswernble to him for their emoluct, he was responsible to the Cortes alone. This grent offleer had likewise the privilege of recelving, in the name of the
 ing this ceremony le held a maked sword, pointed nt the breast of the sovereign, whom he thus addressed: "We, your equals, constitute you our sovereign, and we solenmly engnge to obey your mumlutes on condition that you protect us In the enjoyment of our rights; if otherwise, not."-Ty'riser's Hist., 13ook 6, ch. 7, p. 126.
3229. LIBERTY by Reaction. William the Conqueror. Willinm, in short, through the whole of his reign, considered the English as a conguered nution. Uuder the Anglo-Snxongovernment the people lad enjoved a very consideruble portion of freedom. The grenter burons, perhaps even some of the lamolholders, had their share in the government, by their plare in the Wittenugenot, or assembly of the Stutes. Culer Willinm the rights nud privileges of all the orders of the State seem to have been amihilated and overpowered by the weight of the crown; hut this very circumstance, unfinvornble as it mny appear to the people's liberties, was, in fact, the very cause of the subsequent freedom of the English constitution. It was the excessive power of the crown that grve rise to aspirit of union among the people in all their efforts to resist it ; and from the want of that spirit of union in the other feudnl kingdoms of the continent-a spirit which was not excited in them by a total extinetion of their liberties as it was in England by the whole career of Willinm the Conqueror-we can casily account for the great difference at this day between their constitutions and ours, with respect to political frecdom.-Ty'teris IIst., Book 6, ch. 8, p. 133 .
3230. LIBERTY in Religion. Jtmes II. Ile had, as supreme ordinary, put forth directions, charging the clergy of the establishment to abstain from touching in their discourses on controverted points of doctrine. Jhus, while sermons in defence of the Roman Catholie religion were prenched on every Sunday and holiday within the precincts of the royal palaces, the Chureh of the State, the Chureh of the great marjority of the nation, was forbidden to explain and vindicate her own principles. The spirit of the whole cleriend order rose ngainst this injus-tice.-Macallay's Eng., cli. 6, p. 84.
3231. LIBERTY, Religions. Colony of Marylaud. The foundution of Muryland was peacefully and mpppily laid. Within six montlis it had advanced nore than Virginia lud in as many years. . . . Every other country in the world had persecuting laws. "I will not"-such was the oath of the Governor of Mnryland-"I will not by myself or any other, directly or indirectly, molest any person professing to believe in

Jesus Christ, for or in respect of relighon." Bancroft's'U. S., vol. 1, ch. 7.
3232. LIBERTY secured. Mregnit C'hartu. With respect to the people, the following were the principal elauses ealeulated for their benefit. It was ordained that all the privileges and immunities granted by the king [John I.] to his lmrons should be also granted by the barons to their vassals. That one creight and one meature should be observed throughout the kingdom. That merehants should be allowed to tramsuct all business without being exposed to any arbitrary tolls or impositions; that they, and ull freemen, should be allowed to go out of the kingdom and return to it at plemsure. London, and all citiesand borourhs, shall preserve their narient liberties, immunities, and free customs. Aids or taxes shall not be required of them, except liy the consent of the great comeril. No towns or individuals shall be obliged to make or support bridges, unless it has been the immemorial custom. The goods of every freeman shall be disposed of according to his will or testament; if he die intestate, his heirs at law shall suceed to them. The king's courts of justice slanll be stationary, and shall no longer follow his person; they slmill be open to every one, and justice shall no longer be bought, refused, or delnyed by them. The sheritfs shall be incapacitated to determine pleas of the erown, and shall not put any person apon lis trial from rumor or suspicionalone, but upon the evidence of hawful witnesses. No freeman sluall be taken or imprisoned, or dispossessed of his free tenements or liberties, or onthwed or bmished, or any way hurt or injured, unkess by the legal jutgment of his peers, or by the late of the lemel; and all who suffered otherwise in this and the former reigns shall be restored to their rights and possessions. Every freeman shall les fined in proportion to his fanlt, and no fine shall be levied on him to his utter ruin.-TyTlen's Mist., Book 6, ch. 7, p. 149.
3233. LIBERTY of Speech denied. The Commons. [In 1593 the lord-keper replied to the Commons in the name of the queen, when they asked for liberty of speceh.] Privilege of speech is granted, but you must know what privilege you have : not to speak every one what he listeth, or what cometh into his brain to utter that; but your privilege is aye or no. Wherefore, Mr. Speaker, her Majesty's pleasure is, that if you pereeive any idle heads, which will not stick to hazard their own estates, which will meddle with reforming the church and transforming the Commonwealth, and do exhibit any bills to such purpose, that you receive them not, until they be viewed and considered by those who it is fitter should consider of such things, and can better judge of them. - Kinigints Exis., vol. 3, ch. 17, p. 262.
3234. LIBERTY vs. Tyranny. Roman Senator Boethius. In the last gromy season of Theodoric [the Gothic King of Italy] he indignantly felt that he was a slave ; but as his master had only power over his life, he stood without arms and without fear ugainst the face of an angry barbarian, who had been provoked to believe that the safety of the Senate was incompatible with his own. The Senator Albinus was accused and already convicted on the presumption of hoping, as it was said, the liberty of Rome. "If

Allinus be criminal," exchamed the orator, "the Senate mad myself are all guilty of the same crime. If we are innocent, Albinus is equally entitled to the protection of the laws." These laws might not have panished the simple and larren wish of an mattamble blessing, but they would have shown less indulgence to the rash ronfession of Boethias, that, had he known of a conspiracy, the tyrant never should. The udvoate of Alhims was som involved in the danger und perhmps the guilt of his elient.-Gimmon's Rome, ch. 39, p. 35.
3235. LIBERTY, Unexpected. Geurge Whash. ington. A.b. 17T4.' Anddressing a royal ollicer, lue said :] "It is not the wish of that govermment [Massachusetts] or any other upon this continent, separately or collectively, to set up for independence; but mone of them wili ever submit to the loss of those rights and privileges without which life, liberty, and property are rendered totally insecure."-Banchor"'s U. S., vol. 7, ch. 13 .
3236. LIBERTY and Union, Somitecs of. The Netherlands divide with England the glory of having planted the first colonies in the United States; they also divide the glory of having set the examples of publie freedom. If England gave our fathers the idea of a popular representation, the United Provinces were their model of n federal union.-Bancror"'s L. S., vol. 2, ch. 15 .
32337. LIBERTY by Vigilance. British. In the Middle Ages the state of socicty was widely different. Rarely mol with great differulty did the wrongs of individunls come to the knowledge of the public. A man might be illegally confined during many months in the castle d Carlisle or Norwicll, and no whisper of the trans. action might reach London. It is highly prol)able that the rack hat locen many years in use before the great majority of the nation had the least suspicion that it was ever employed. Nor were our ancestors hy my memns so much alive as we are to the jimportance of maintaining great general rules. We have been taught by long experience that we camnot, without danger, suffer any breach of the Constitution to piss unuo-ticed.-Macallay's Eng., ch. 1, p. 31.
3238. LIBRARIES, Ancient. Arobiem. In every city the productions of Arahic literature were copied and collected by the curiosity of the stadions and the vanity of the rich. A private cloctor refinsed the invitation of the sultan of Bochara becanse the earriage of his books would have reguired four hundred camels. The royal library of the Fatimites cousisted of one hundred thonsand manuseripts, clegantly transerihed and splendidly homad, which were İent, without jealousy or avarice, to the students of Cairo. Yet this collection must apjear moderate, if we can believe that the Ommiades of Spain had formed a library of six humbred thousand volumes, for-ty-four of which were employed in the mere catnogue. Their capital, Cordova, with the adjacent towns of Malaga, Nlmeria, and Mureia, had given birth to more than three hundred writers, and above seventy public libraries were opened in the cities of the Andalusian kingrlom. The age of Arabian learning continued about five hundred years, till the great eruption of the Moguls, and was cocval with the darkest and most
 the sum of scirine has arisen in the Vost, it should seen that the Oriental stadies have langaished mind derlined.-Gimbon's liome, ch. $5:$, j. 302 .

32:39. LIBRARIES, Subsoription. Jenjumin Frouklin. He invonted the system of sulisarip)tion libraries, amd lad the fomblation of one that Was loner the most eonsidernlole library in Amer-

32.10. LIBRARY destroyed. Ale, rimiritı. P(o)emy soter fommed the famous libitury of Xl . examdria, that immonse treasury of limerature, which, in the time of his sen l'tolemy l'hilatelphus, contained nbove one handred thonsami volumes. It was stili enlarged by the surceredingr monarehs of the same race, till it momomed, it length, as sirabo informs us, to seven himelreal thousamd volumes-a collection guite prodigions, when we consider the eomparative lator and expense of amassing books before the invention of printing, amd since that cra. This immense library was burnt to ashes in the war which Julius Cusar wared with the inhabitants of Alexandria. Arljuininer to this was a smaller library, which escaped the eonthumation at that time, and which became, in the course of ages, very considerable: hat, as if fate had opjosed the progress and continmance of Eiryptian litorature, this secomd library of Alexamitria was burnt, about eight hamdred years afterward, when the Saracens took possession of Eirypt. The books were taken out hy order of the Caliph Omar, and used, for six months, in supplying the fires of the public laths. "If these books,"sitid Omar, "comtain nothing but what is in the Alcorm, they ure of no use ; if they contain mything not in it, liey are of no consequence to salvation ; and if anything contrary to it, they are dammable, and ought not to be suffered."-TyTLER's IIs"., Book 2, ch. 5, p. 192.
3241.

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Constantinople. [The royal college of Constantinople was burnt in the reign of Leo the Isaurian. In the pompons style of the nge, the president] of that fomblation was maned the Sun of Seience; his twelve associates, the professors in the different arts and fnculties, were the twelve signs of the zorliac ; a library of thirty-six thonsand five linndred volumes was open to their inquiries; and they could show an ancient manuseript of IIomer, on a roll of parehment one hundred and twenty feet in length, the intestines, as it was fabled, of a prodigious serpent. But the seventh and eighth centuries were a period of diseord and darkness; the library was burnt, the college was abolished, the Iconoclasts are represented as the foes of antiquity ; and a savage ignorance and contempt of letters has disgraced the princes of the Jeraclean and Isaurian dynastics.-Gibbon's IRome, ch. 53, p. 378.
3242. LICENTIOUSNESS authorized. Mfhomet. In his adventures with Zeineb, the wife of Zeid, and with Mary, an Egyptime captive, the amorous prophet forgot the interest of his reputation. At the house of Zeid, his freedman and adopted son, he beheld, in a loose undress, the beauty of Zeineb, and burst forth into an ejueulation of devotion and desire. The servile, or gratefnl freedman understood the hint, and yielded without hesitation to the love of his bencfactor. But as the filial relation had excited some
doubt and scanclat, tha Surel Giabriel descended from heaven to ratily the deed, to anmal the adoption, and quatly to reprove the apostle for distruating the induligence of his Ger. Once of his wives, Hatuan, the daughter of Onar, surprlsed him on her own berl, in the embrace of [Mary] his Earptian ratptive; she promised secrecy and furgiveness; he swore that he would remonnce the possession of Mary. Both parties forgot their ragagements : and Gabriel againdescended with a chapter of the Koran, to nbsolve him from his math, amel to exhort him frevely to enjoy his captives thal concubines, withont instening to the clamors of his wives. In a solitary retrent of thirty days he labored, alone with Mary, to fultil the emmmands of the angel. Whan his love and revenge were satiated, he smmoned to his persence his eleven wives, repronded their disoInedicnce and indiscretion, and threatencel them with it sentence of divorce, beth in this work and in the mext ; adrendful sentence, since those who had ascemided the hed of the prophet were forever excluded from the hope of a second mar-ringe- (Gimbon's lRome, (h. bu, p. 1ito.

32-2B. LICEN TIOUSNESS, Fashionable, Milan. A.1. 179\%. [Napoleon lund contuered Italy and Anstria, and was the most famons man in Enrope. Alter the war, with Josephine le resided for a time at Milan.] Every concejvalle temp. tation was at this time presented to entice Niapoleon into habits of licentiousness. . . . The corruption of those davs of intidelity was such that the halies were jablons of Josephine's exclusive influence over her ilhastrions spouse, and they exerted all their powers of fascination to lead him astray. - Annotr's Naroleon B., vol. 1, (l). 9 .
324. LICENTIOUSNESS, Literary. John Dryden. Not a line tending to make virtue contemptible or to intlame licentious desire woull thenceforward lave proceded from his pen. The truth unhappily is, that the dramas which he wrote after his pretended conversion are in no respect less impure or profane than those of his youth. Even when he professed to trunslate he constantly wandered from his originals in searelt of images which, if he had found them in his originals, he ought to lave shumned. What was bad became worse in his versions. What was innocent contracted a taint from passing through his mind. He made the grossest sutires of Juvenal more gross, interpolated loose descriptions in the tales of Boccaccio, and polluted the sweet and limpid poetry of the Georgries with filth which wonld have moved the loathing of Virgil. - MaCaclay's ENg., ch. 7, p. 184.
32.15. LICENTIOUSNESS, Pontifical. Clement VI. Clement was ill-endowed with the virtues of a priest ; he possessed, however, the spirit and magnificence of a prince, whose liberal hand distributed benetices and kingdoms with equal facility. Under his reign Avignon was the seat of pomp and pleasure ; in his youth he had surpassed the licentiousness of in biron; and the palace-nay, the bed-chamber of the pope, was adorned or polluted by the visits of his female favorites.-Gibion's Jome, ch. 66, p. 294.
3246. LICENTIOUSNESS prevalent, Reign of Chirles II. [After the overthrow of the Puritans] men flew to frivolous amnsements and to criminal pleasures with the greediness which
long and enforced nbatinonce naturally nroduces. Thomes lobbes had . . . relaxed the obligations of motality, nud degraded relligion into amoreaffar of state. Ilohbista som berame an abmost essential part of the character of the flae gentleman. All the lighter kinds of literature were deeply tainted by the previling lierotiousnes. Poetry stooped to he the pander of every low desire. Ridicule, instemd of putting guile and error to the blash, turned her formidaGle shafte agninst imoneence and truth.-Wacachar's Exa., ch. 2, p. 169.

32:17. LICENTIOUSNESS, Regal. Lomis NV. When the personal attrelions bot Marchionesis of Pompadour| began to wane, she had the address to mantain her empire over the king, hy sanctioning, if she did not netumliy surgrest, the infamons establishment ealled the pare aux Cerfs, which was neither more nor less than a seraglio, after the fashion of the Oriental monarelis, formed by Louis in a beantiful retreat belonging to his mistress mear Versailles. The favorite thas seeared herself against the rise of any dingerous rival who might dispute her supremacy y but the spectacle offered theneceforth by the French court was a flagrant oundure to every priaciple of public decency, nad prodiced results in the highest degree prejudicinl to the royal an-thority-Students' Fhince, ch. 24, 1.
3248. LICENTIOUENESS, Ruinous. Deryobert. The private life of Darobert was marked by gross licentionsuess. He is said to lave had, at The sume time, three gucens-consort, besides mumerous mistresses. These excesses, added to the havish expenditure of his court, in the course of a few years exhansted his revemues $;$ and in order to raise money, he began to confisente the estates of nobles who offended him, imposed exorbitant taxes, revoked ticfs which had been granted in perpetuity, and exacted heavy contributions from rich ehurches and abbeys. - Stedents' France, ch. 4, : 7.
3249. LIFE, Aim In. Diogenes. Diogenes held that the practice of virtue was man's chief end of existence; that as the body is strengthened by aetive labor, the mind is invigorated and kept in health by a constant tenor of active virtue ; that even the contempt of pleasure is a solid and rational pleasure ; that self-upplause is a sufficient reward to the wise man; while glory, honors, and wealth are only the bait of feols; that the consummation of folly is to be loud in the pruise of virtue without practising it ; that the gods refuse the prayers of man often from compassion. -Tytlers IIist., Book 2, ch. 9, p. 269.
3250. LIFE, Ambition of. John Milton's. The ruling idea of Milton's life, and the key to his mental history, is his resolve to produce a great poem. Not that the aspiration in itself is singular, for it is probiblly shared by every young poet in his turn. As every clever sehooltoy is destined by himself or his friends ta become lordchancellor, and every private in the French army carries in his haversack the baten of a marshal, so it is a necessary ingredient of the dream on Parnassus, that it should emboly itself in a form of surpassing brilliance. What distinguishes Milton from the crowd of young ambition, audax jureutu, is the constancy of resolve. He not only nourished through manhood the dream of youth, keeping under the importunate in-
stincts which carry off mow ambitions in midelle: life lato the pursiit of place, protil, homor-the: thorns which spring up and smother the wheit - but carried ont his dremm in its integrity in ohd age. He formed himself for this achevement, and for wo othor. Stady at home, travel abroad, the m. na of politieal controversy, the public serviee, the practle of the domestic: virthes, were so many purts of the schooling which was to makea poet.-l'artisos's Matas, ch. 13.
3251. LIFE, Changes in. Sommel Ifmatom. Ilis semmation from his friends at the stemmbat. was a louching secme. He was a young man, for he had not passed his thirty-difin yemr. IIe was in the vigor and strength of enrly manood. He had filled the highest stations, and been crowned with the highest honors his state coobld give. They knew the history of hisemrly life, and they fole pride in his character. he was litamaly it man ol' the people, and they lowked forward to his futurend vane ment with all the pride of kindred ferelings. A stom had sudhenly bust apon lis path. [lu an manpy married life of three months. Me returned to the Cherokee Indians. Ite remained three years. Became the deliscrer of Texas.] But it was a voluntary exile from seenes which only harrowed his feelings white he stayed, and the Providence which had shaped out his future life was leading him in a mysterious way thromen the forests to fommat a new empire. Lat those who langh at a Divine Providenee, which watehes over its chosen instrmancuts, sneer as they read this; they are welcome to theircred.-Lestenis Ifocston, p. 4?.
3252. - -. Cuptain Cook. At thirteen (which was in the year 1it1) he was apprentieed to a dender in dry goods near one of the seaport towns of Yorkshive, and passed his time in carrying home purcels and waiting upon customers. He did not like this occupation ; and thesea, the open sea, was ever before his eyes, alluring him to a life of adventure. II is father $d$ ying, he per suaded his master to give up his indentures, mad restore him to liberty. He hastened to the port, and binding himself apprentice to the owner of is cond-vessel, he went on board in the capacity of eabin-boy. Certainly, if a dandy naval ofticer had cast his eyes upon this cont-blackened cabinboy, and had been told that that boy would die a post-eaptainin the royal mavy of Great Britain, he would have haghed the prediction to scorn.Cycloredia of Brog., p. 379.
3253. LIFE attests Character. ITumble. On the decense of Zeno, the emperor. Arinduc, the daughter, and mother, and the widow of an emperor, gave her hand and the inmerial title to Anastasius, an aged clomestic of the palace, who survived his elevation above twenty-seven years, and whose charucter is attested by the acelamattion of the people, "IRcign as you have lived!" -Gimbon's Rome, ch. 39, p. 5.
3254. LIFE, Choice in. Parable. The Arabs express this ly a parable that incarnates, as is their wont, the Word in the recital. King Nimrod, say they, one diy summoned into his pres,ence his three sons. He ordered to be set before them three urns under sen. One of the urns was of gold, the other of amber, 1 se third of clay. The king bale the eldest of his sons to choose among these urns that which appeared to him to contain
the tremsure of areatest price. The chlost chose the vise of gold, on whidh was written the womd Eimpire; he openellit, nud lonmed it full of howed. Thes second took the vase of amber, wherron was writen the word filory; he opened It , and fonmd it foll of the andes of mem who had made a great sensation in the world. The third son took the only remaining vase, the clay one; he opened it, and found it guite empty ; lint on the bottom the potter had haseribed the mane of Gim?. "Whide of these vases weighs the most ?" nakid the king of his comrtiers. The men of ambiton replied it was the vase of gold ; the poetes and eongur ors, that it was the amber one ; the sures, that it was the emply vase, becanse a single leter of the mame of God was of more weight than the entire globe. We are of the opinion of the sages. We believe that the grentest thingsare grent bat in the proportion of divinity which they contann. Lamahtine's Tirkey, p. 30.
3255. LIFE, City. Siamuel Johmson. I suggested a doubt, that if I were to reside in Lomdon, the expuisite zest with whioh I relished it in occasional visits might go off, and 1 might grow tired of it. Jonnson : "Why, sir, you thin no man, at all intellectual, who is willing to leave London. No, sir ; whenaman is thred of London, he is tired of life; for there is in Loudon all that life can ufford."-Boswela's Jounson, p. 345.
3256. LIFE degraded, Romans. Only a little above the shaves stood the lower class, who formed the vast majority of the freeborn inhabitants of the Roman Empire. They were, for the most part, beggars and idlers, familiar with the grossest indignities of an unserupulons dependence. Despising a life of honest industry, they asked only for hread and the grmes of the circus, and were read to support any government, even the most despotic, if it would supply these needs. They spent their mornings in lounging about the Forim, or in daneing atiendance at the levees of patrons. . . . They spent their afternoons and evenings in gossiping at the Public Baths, in listlessly enjoying the prolluted plays of the thentre, or looking with tiere thrills of delighted horror at the blooty sports of the arena. At night they crept up to their miscrable garrets in the sixth and seventh stories.-Farmaris Eably Days, ch. 1, p. 3.
3257. LIFE delusive. Edirird Gibbon. Twenty hours before his death Mr. Gibbon happened to fall into a conversation not uncommon with him, on the prolable duration of his life. He said that he thought himself a grood life for ten, twelve, or perhaps twenty years. About six he ate the wing of a chicken and drank three glasses of Madeira. After dinner he becume very uneasy and impatient, complained a good deal, and ap)peared so weak that his servant was alarmed.Morrison's Gibbon, ch. 10.
3258. LIFE, Destruction of. Crusades. In these two unfortunate expeditions of Lewis IX., it is computed that there perished $100,000 \mathrm{men}$ : 80,000 had perished under Frederie Barharossa, 300,000 under Philip Augustus and Richard Cour de Lion ; 200,000 in the time of John de Brienne ; and 160,000 had before been sacrificed in Asia, besides those that perished in the expedition of Constantinople. Thus, without mentioning a crusade in the North, and that afterward to be taken notice of aguinst the Alhigenses, it is
a remomable computation to estmate that two millions of buroperans, In these expelitions, werte buried in the East.-Tymemen Ihet., Book B, ch. 10, p. 165.
:3RSN. LIFE, Farewell to, , Fohn Quinry Allims. The last wordsof Johen (enincy Silame are sald to have been, "This is the last of math; Inm con-tent."-Amemean Cyclabema, " Joms Qure cy A oams.'
32(30). LIFE forteited, By Nrolert. Edward Gihhon's . . . malady was ilropy, complicated with other dimorders. Me hat mant stramely neglected a very dangerons symptom for upward of thirty years, not only having falled to take mediead adviceabout it, bat evenavoding alallasion to it to hosom fricods like Lord shatheld. But fonger concealment was now impossible. Je sent for the cminent surgeon Fargular. . . . Thus, in conserpurne of his own strmuge self-nergert and improdence, was extingushed one of the most richly-stored mimls that ever lived. Ocenrring when it did, so mar the last smmons, Gibbon's prospective lope of continued life" "for ten, twelve, or twenty years" is harshly pathetie, and full of that lrony which mocks the vain cares of men. But, truly, his forecost was not irratiomal if he had not neglected ordinary precautions. Mormison's Ghbon, ch. 10.
3281. LIFE, Future. American Padiams. The dying chie in sometimes arrayed himself in the garments in which he was to be burjed: . . . and when he had given up the ghost, he wasplaced by his wigwam in a sitting postare, as il to show that though life was spent, the principhe of heing was not gone : and in that posture he was buricil. Everywhere in Ameriea this posture was adopted at burials.-Bancror"'s IIstr. U. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
3262. LIFE, Impediments in. Simulel, Johnson. Itis figure was hargeand well formed, and his comintemane of the cast of an ancient statue: yet his appenrance was rendered strange and somewhat uncouth by convulsive cramps, by the sears of that chsiemper which it was once fmagincd the royal touch could cure, and hy a slowenly mode of dress. He had the use only of one eye; yet so much does mind govern and even supply the defiriency of orgams, that his visual perceptions, as far as they extended, were uncommonly fuick and aecurate. So morlsid was his tumperament that he never knew the natural joy of a free and vigorous use of his limbs: when he walked, it was like the struggling gait of one in fetters; when he rode, he had no command or direction of his horse, but was carried as if in a balloon. That with his constitution and habits of life he should have lived seventy-five yoars is a proof that an inherent vicida vis is a powerful preservative of the human frane.-Boswell's Jollnson, p. 565.
3263. LIFE, Indestruatible. Animols. The Indian helieves also of coch individual animal that it possesses the mysterions, the indestructible principle of life ; there is not a breathing thing but has its shade, which never can perish.-BasCrofr's IItst. U. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
3264. LIFE, Inficence of. A Good. [A young man in a fit of anger struck out one of Lycurgus' eyes with a stick. The offender was surrentered to him for punishment.] He took him into his
house, but showed him me ill trembatht idture by word or metion, only ordering him to wat num hime, Instand of his gesind servantsabd attomdants.
 whthont momurhg, did as he was commanded. Living in this mamur with Lyengens, mad hav
 Foodmos of his hamet, hiswtict tempermane and faderiatigable hadustry, he told his frimeds that Lesergend was mot that proud nud suvere man he might hase heren aken for, but, atwereall others, gentle and engaghg in his behavior. 'This, theot. was the chastisement, and hils pumisharnat he suffered, of it widd and heodstrong yomg man to hacome a very modest and prident ritizin.-Pos: ranurs Livermar.
32455. LIFE, Inner. "Inner Vinies." Bacom hardly proceeded treyond the provlace of matural philesiophys. He compurad the shithle vishoms. in which the rontemphative sonl indalges, to the spider's wed, mind sumered at the oll ins frivolons and empty ; but the spider's w... is resentina tos the spher's well-heing, and for his neghert of the imer volus Baren paid the terrible pemalty of a life diseraced by thatery, altishomes, and mem complimice-Biscmory's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 16 .
32266. LIFE, Insignificant. Bibulus. Cusar had tonched the right point in congratuhting (iecero on his military exploits. His fricuds in the semate hand been less drliente. Bibulas had howe thanked lor hiding from the Parthimas. When Ciecro had hinted his expertations bof receiving a trimmpin, the simate hat passed to the order of the day. "Cato," he wrote. * treats me seurvily. He gives me prabe for justier, clemency, mind integrity, which I did mot want. What 1 did want he will aot tet me have. Cusar promises me evrything. Cato has given n twenty days thankgiving to Bibutus. Pardon me, if this is more than 1 can bear. But I am relieved from my worst fear. The parthimas have loft bibulus half alive."-Fuocde's Casin, (h. 20).
3267. LIFE lengthened. Oue Forrth. [Statisties show that between the gears 1693 and 1790 the expectation of human life in England had increased one fourth, resulting from great social advancement, temporal prosperity, and from less frequent and less hatal epidenics.]KNighr's Evet, vol. f , ch. 10, p. is.

326玉. Life, Measure of. Chitles XII. Having read a Latin life of Alexander, some one asked him what he thought of that compueror. "I think," said he, ", that I should like to resembie him." " But," said his tutor, "Alexander lived ouly hirt $y$-two yerrs." "Ah," repled the prince, "and is not that enough when one has conquered kingdoms?" When his father heard of this reply, he satil: "Here is a boy who will make a better king than 1 am, and who will go farther even than Gustavus the Great."-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 433.
3269. LIFE, Miserable. Roman Slaves. At the lowest extreme of the social scale were millions of slaves, without family, without religion, without possessions, who had no recognized rights, and toward whom none had nny recog. nized duties, passing normally from a childhood of degradation to a mamhood of hardship and an old age of unpitied neglect.-Farmar's Earhy Days, p. 2.
 Burns, hathr conrwe of mature, might yot have hern llving ; but hiv shomt lifo whe mende In toll and jromary; ami he died, in the prime of him manhond, mbrather and neglereded; and yet al. remely a brive matasolenth shines over his dast, and more than one sphendid monnmant has fereli ratred In whar places to hla limane: the momet where ho lampulshed in powarly is colleal by his
 have beren prond to appear as hiv commantators und ulmhers, und hore ls the siath marrative of Ihls lifte that has lown glven lo the world:-


 fullity of mind. 'The torm hy which la marked theotijert of hle philosophy contribulal mand to facrease the mumber of his illariples. "The stle


 joet of all his actlons. 'The purpose of philose
 haws. Vher therofore was folly, innd virlur the
 eh. 1, 1. 27!).
3278. LIFE, Opening In. Abrahim liucoln. When ninetern yours old Nhrahnm Limeoln, moved prefhape erpanlly by the desire to carm an lomost livelihood, in the shape of " tow dollars in month and lomad," and ly compissity to sior more of the world, made a trip down the Misasuppt to New Orlmans in a that-font. Je went in combpany with the son of the owner of the bont, who intrusted a valuable cargo tos thelr care.-KayMonis's Lancons, ch. 1, !, 2.2.
3273. LIFE, Price of. IInman. The national inequality established loy the Franks, in their criminal procerdings, was the last insult and monse of compuest. In the cinlm momomts of legislation they solemmly pronommeal that the life of a Koman was of smmller value than that of a Imrbarinn. The Antrustion, n mame expressivo of the most illisitrions hirth or dignity amoner the Fronks, was "pprechated nt the smm of six Inmelred pieces of gold; while the noble provincind, whowas admitted to the king's tahle, might be legally morlered nt the expense of thare limadred pieces. Two lmmdred were dermed sniticient for a Frank of ordimary condition; but the menner IRommas were exposed to disgrace and danger by atrifiag eompronsation of one hanIred, or even tifty, pieces of gold.-Gabion's Rosie, ch. 38, 1). 644.
3274. LIEE, A protected. Wishington's. [The Indinns contentrated the nim of their rifles ou him at Brandock's defeat, but he esenped injury. Sinty-four Isritish officers were killed or wounded. ind Wishangton was the only monnted ollieer left. A thistingnished chief said] 'twas all in vain ; a power mightier than we shielded him from harm. IIe cannot die in battle. . . . Listen! The Great Slirit protects that man, and guides his destinies ; he will become the chief of nations. [At the battles of Princeton, Germantown, and Monmouth he was peculiarly exposed, yet uninjured.]-C'csmis' Wasmington, vol. 1, ch. 11.
3275. LIFE, Public. For Others. As Pelopidas . . . was departing for the army, his wife,
who followed him to the dowe besought thim, with terars, to take care of himsilf; he maswered: "My dear, private permons are to be alvelved to take cure of themselves, hat presoms in a public character to bike care of others. "-l'ctanen's 1'slomplbas.
:3276. LIFE, Purpose in. Joh" Miltom. A resmbug hilder, but renlly larel at work, in his fathere house at llorton. 'The intimation whiteh the had ghen of his parpose for the somber had bromor, in leth, "an inward prompt lage whith grows dinly upon me, that hy hator and intent study, wheh l take to be my pertion in this lite, joined whth the strong propensity of nature. 1 might perhape leavesomething se written to after times as ther shombld not willingly

:3277. - - Diter (imper. Conper Instithte is that exoming sednot which Preme (bos) per resolved to fomblis lomes aro as $1 \times 10$, whon the was a comed-maker's apprentice looking about in Niew York for inhe where be could get inatraction the the evening, but was mable to tima it. Through all his citerer, as a cabinet-maker, Frocer, manafacturer of plac, and tron fommer, he never lose sight of this ohject. If he hath a fortunate yemr. or mateasineressful spereuhtion, he was gratitied, not that it incromsed his wealth, bat heconse it brought him nearer to the matization of his dremm.-Cycionema of Bhoa, p. 517.

327\%. LIFE, Qualfication for. bilurotion. Ilis som Alexamber bring then forteren yars of agre, Philip invited Aristotle to reside in his comrt, and take charge of the prince's edacation. This was the greatest homor which a king could then bestow "pon a man of lemang. Aristothe acecpted the invitation. Ite was recerved at court with the greatest homor, and Alexander wecmase tenderly attached to his instructors. It said once that he homored Aristotle no less than his cown fabher ; for if to the one he owed his life, he owed to the other that which made life worth having.-Cyclomedn of Boed., p. 5.56.
3279. LIFE, A rational, Romath Einqueror Alex. onder. [. Nexmmer rose arly; the first moments of the day were consecrated to private devotion, and his domestic chapel was flled with the images of those heroes who, by improving or reforming haman life, hatd deserved the grateful reverence of posterity. But as he deemed the service of mankind the most acepptable worship of the gods, the greatest part of his morning hours was employed in his council, where hedisenssed public alfairs and determined private canses with a patience and diserction above his years. The dryness of business was relieved by the charms of literature; and a portion of time was always set apart for his favorite studies of poetry, history, and philosophy. The works of Virgil and lorace, the republies of Plato and Cicero, formed his taste, enlarged his understunding, and gave him the noblest idens of man and government. The exercises of the body succeeded to those of the mind ; and Alexander. who was tall, active, and robust, surpassed most of his equals in the rymnastic arts. Refreshed by the use of the bath and a slight dinner, he resumed, with new vigor, the business of the day; and till the hour of supper, the principal meat of the Romans, he was at-

Tomuled by his acretaries, with whom be read and mowered the multitudie of lithers, memor rials, and pertitions, hat mont have beren micressedi to the maser af the sremest part of the: work. Ills hatile was servad with the mose frugal simplloty; and whenever lie was at liberty to consult lik own harlimation, the company

 inviteri. 'I'helr comversation was familiar mil
 enlivemed hy the reedal of somer planing cani-

 smmmond to the bables of the rich and lusuri-

 at the proper hours his palace was opron (o) all hls subjerels, hat the volion of a crior was hard, as in the Eilensininn mystares, pronomuring the same sahutary almonition: "Lat nome enter hose holy
 cent minu."-(illios's lowas, ch. b. p. liv.
:32m(). LIFE regulated, staics. The virtur of the Staice was mot a phelpher of trampiland
 atclive, and vigorons dexertion. It was the daty of man to exarrise the faculties of his mind in arcuminting himself with the miture, the canses, and the relations of every bart of that universe which heseres uround him, that he may truly malerstami his own place in it and the dathes which her is destimed mal called on to fultil. It is iummbent on mun likewise to exrecise his facolites in the discerning and distinguishing those thinge ower which he has the power and control, and those which nre beyond his power. and therefore ought not to be the objeets of his are or his attention. All things whitever, accorting to the Stoics, fall under one or the other of these descriptions. Too hie chase of thinges within our power belong onr opinions, our dosires, affectioms, embenvors, aversions, and, in a word, whatever may be termed our own works. To the chase of things heyomd our power beiong the body of man, his grools or possessions, honors, dignities, ollicos, and gremerally what eamot in termed his works.-Tythen's Ilist., Book \%, ch. 9, p. 279.

32W1. LIFE, Rules of. Sicterilmarg. Iliy " Rules of Life" [were]: 1, often to read nanl meditate on the Wort of Gox : ${ }^{2}$, tos submit cerything to the will of Divine Drovildence; 3, to observe in everything a propricty of beinvior, and to keep the conscionce elear; 4, to disehnrge with fidelity the functions of my employment and the duties of my ofllee, and io rendel myself in all things asefal to suciety. - Wintsis sivedenhome, ch. 7, p. 61.

328\%2. LIFE, Secret of. Juvinh Quincy. It concerns us all to know the secrec of sumh henth and longevity as this. Ilis father died very young, and his mother in middle life. Nor had any of his paternal ancestors lived beyond seventy four. $\qquad$ In the first place, he was strictly temperate in the use of intoxicating drinks, almost to total abstinence. At breakfast and at night he ate moderately and of plain food. At dinner, which he had the good sense to eat in the middle of the day, he nte heartily of whatever was set before him. He diseovered, many years

Hge，how innportant perfert clembliness is to the preservition of hemble，and he mate a frepternt use of the bath－til），the theshelomesh，mat the landr gloves．He was an exeredingly emrly riser．Ile was addeled to no vire whatever．Ilis life was
 passons which wiste the vibilly and pervert the chmoneter．All his objoctes were sildehasa rathomal athe virtaons man conlel phrsme withont seif re－ promels，mal with the approbntion of the whe amd good．＇Tlas ilving，he nttahed nemoly to the nge of nincty thrae．enjoying life nlmont to the last hour，mal paserd away as pencofally mal painlesmly as a child goes to wherp．Ilo whe that
 treme odd ner．Itis the sut of terth he kejt ent lire entil his danth：amel this，nos domht，lemi mush to do with preserving the hembth of his bouly anta tha propertions of his comatemance．

 ［ Mr：Churles F＇，Browne．｜Wherever he loretured， whether ln New Enghand，Californin，or Lom－ don，there was sareto he a knot of youner follows to gather rombl him，mul go home whblim to his hotel，orlere supper，mat spend half the night
 lhis will be fatal la thae ；but when the nightly enrouse follows an evening＇s performance before nu mudiencer，und is surereded by a railrond jomr－ ney the next day，the waste of vitality is fiome fully ruphi．Five yeurs of such a life thashed poor Charles Browne［Artemas Wind］．Ile eljed
 he now lies huried at the home of his rhilathoorl in Maine．．．．He wns not miler drinker．Ile wis mot a man of strong uppetites．It whe the nights wasted in eomvivinlity，which his system neded for slecp，that sent him to his grove torty years before his time－Crchoreman of Buac．， 1． 748.

332．LIFE，Simplicity of．Junkiromplsman． The lardy luckwoodsman，clad in a humting shirt and ilecer－skin leggings，armed with n rithe， ＂powder－horn，and aponeli for shot and bullets， $n$ hutchet nud in hunter＇s knife，deserended the momotains in the gucst of more distant lamels， which he forever fangined to herieher nad love－ lier than those he knew．Whorever he tixed his halt，the hatehet hewed logs for his a abin mod bhaced trees of the forest kept the reeords of his title－deeds．－Bancrofr＇s U．S．，vol．7，ch．15）．

3285．LIFE，Start in．Aleweme＇r stephens． The most part of his youngrer days had beron passed in the ordinary furm hators of a Nouthern plantation．His earliest practior in these habors would seem to have been in corn－dropping，an art in which he soon becume an expert．At the nare of eleven le commenced plonghing，and liy the following year was one of the reguhr plonghers on the farm．As he also ran all the errands， Was mill－boy，shop－boy，and did，in fnet，all the little jols that full to a lud so situated，it will readily be perceived that his opportunities for schooling mast have beon fow and far between． －Nohton＇s Life of Alexander Stepiens， ch．1，p． 1.

3286．LIFE，A successful，Washington $I r$－ ving．The life of Waslington Irving was one of the brightest ever led by minnthor．He discov－ ered his genius at an carly age；wins gracionsly

Wedeomed hy his conmtrymen；maswerad the literary eomelition of the protion when he np－
 gulabel phace In the republle of letter＂was gencromsly rewnriled for his work：＇hambed his contemporaries by hils molahility mol monlenty ； lived loug，wisely，happily，mal dhed $n 1$＂rign ald nere，in the finares of his powerm and his

：3247．LIFE，Training for，Jewi，l（！minry．

 whe it that，in $n$ worlle so full of the whe，the miserable，aml the mafortumata，dowinh（aniney shomld lume liveri no longe med enjosed．during


 superintanded hy orse of the best mothers a buy ever lume ；mul this was the thest emase tooth of the lengel and of the happhatess of hiv life．＇This mdmimble mother was norarafind lest luer fond－ ness for lier only som shombl anser her to fininlgo hlm to his hario，that she even refinimed from canessing him，moi，fin all that sho dide for him， thourht of his weifure thist．and of her own plemsare last，or ant at all．＇To harilen hin，sho nsed to huve him taken from n warn bed in winter，as well as lis sumburr，and carn iod down torn cellar kitchon，mad there dipped throw times In a tuh of cold water．she evern neromatomerd him to st in wot fore，mad endenvored in all ways to tonghen his physien system namind the wainamd tanr of life．［Sec No． $3 \pm 8$. ．］－C＇sclo－ DEDAA OF BIOM．，1．749．

32ब末．LIFE，Unclvilized，Indian．In mid－ winter of 170：3－4 the town of lbertiold was de－
 tomahnwked．$\quad$ humdred nul twelve were irngerel into enptivity，The prisomers，many of them women ind ehildren，wore ohliged to march to（＇manda．The smow liy four fed dopp． The poor wretelos，hagenel with fome mad star－ vition，sumk down mad diad．＇Tla＇dondly hantehot hang ever above the hemels of the froble nand the siok．Ennied Willimms，the minister＇s wife，fininted by the wayside；in the presence of her hushand and tive conptive children hor brains werr dashed out with a tomanhaw ．These who survived to the end of the journey ware after－ Ward ransomed amd permitted to return to their desolnted homes．A danghter of Mr．Williams rambined with the saviges，grew up among the Mohnwks，married a chieftain，mod in after years returned in Indinn garh to Decredeld．No en－ trenties conld induce her to remnin with her friends．The solitude of the woods and the so－ riety of her tawny hushmed had previled over the charms of civilization．－RnDratits $\mathcal{L}^{*}$ ．S．， ch．17，p．154．

3289．LIFE Unhappy，Semuel Johnson．He used frepuenily to observe that there was more to be endired than enjoyed in the gemeral con－ dition of human life ；and frequently quoted those lines of Dryden ：
＂Strange cozenage ！none would live past years ngain，
Yet all hope pleasure from what still remain．＂
For his part，he said，he never passed that week in his life which he would wish to repeat，were
sat thged tor make the propnonal to hime- Ihas. WERA, dollswn, p. lit.


 has alrealy revolintionizal farmbing la lan olid
 hest friemil in the New. it was he whangllend

 Hzed chamemb, and he who fomme mit how los convert whinkry lalu tolerable hemaly. Ilis

 thor devoloynal hy his colehinted juphl annl
 atim whith he anil his conteloperarias valued

 is meroly a lantura made of wire katar, way the result of ma exhandice lavestigation of the nas. firre amb remposition of fla explonise gas. -


 denere of the timses, the anill of homel misht be




 mad shand ridiculoms diligencer : mad the pros-
 pration of larturing lobar atil reverge for a
 4.5. 1. 41.
:32022. LIFE, Vantty of. Trimmphat Promession. ['lhe [rual soldier Belisarias] obtained pho honors of atriomph, a coremumy . . which
 reserverl for the alaspicions arms of the ('iesars. From the palare of Belisarins the procersiom
 the hippextronte. . . . Ther werbla of mations was disphyed, the trophies of martial or ctleminate laxury; ride armor, golden thrones, mad the clariots of wate which had bern ased by the Vandal quenen; the massy limenture of the royal hampurt, the splembor of proerous stomes, ilue elegant forma of stalmes amd vases, the more sulsatantial treanare of gold. . . A long train of The moblest Vimatals reluctandy expused their lolty stature and manly commenamor. (felimer [the raptive Fondal kingr] slowly alonnced: he was clatel in a jumple robe, atml till manatajed the majesty of a king. Not al lear evaidend from his cyos, not it sigh was hearel; lont his pride or piety derivel some sereret consolation from the woris of Solonnon, which he repentedly promounced, Vanity! vasity! Alf is vanity! lustead of ascembling a trimmphal ear drawn by four horses or clephants, the modest compueror marched on foot at the head of his brave companions: his prudince might decline mu homor too comspicuons for a subject, mul his mutrmanimity riorht justly disclain what had leen su often sulli th by the vilest of tyrunts.-Gmmon's Rome, ch. 41, p. 139.
3393. LIFE, Vision of, Strong and Teak. Truly ullecting is the innginary spectacle, so



 lhat litila obat la its grasp was la deal death.
 "ridis denth warmat; it was io gramp the Irum-- levon of roynlty mul powno: lt was for fold the




 What a crownd of varylage changex slall it notrow







:53D.I. LIFE, Wandering. Tirtars. 'Tho wint droiner 'Turtary follow at this chay the life of thes


 'They drive hefore them their Ilorks mad herils;

 till the contatry sipplies mos bure ganme for tha
 the P'orsians, and the 'lurks, for money, with Which they purehave (loth, silks, stalls, und up):
 tire-arms, whioh they are verydesteroms nt mak. lage, nomd it is nlmosist the only merdmaical art which thevexareise. They diselnin every other
 lue lomomble: maless that of hanting. When $n$ man, from ace, is inctuatile of partaking in the nsimi ocelypation of his tribos, it is constomary wilh "hem, as it is likewise will the (inmolinn savages, to build him asmall hat upon the lmaks of a river, adel, giving him mone provislons, lonve him to die, withont taking may further
 1. 33:
30295. LIFE, Wasted. Chates II. Ho wished morely to be a king such us lomis XV. of Fruncer afterward was-n king who combid draw without limit on the trensury for the gronjtiontion of his private tastes, who conld hire with wealth and lomeors pervoms capmble of assisting him to kill the time, nnd who, even when the State was lrought hy malmhminatration ta the deptles of lumilintion amel to the brink of ruin, combl still exclude unweleome truth from the purliens of his own serarlio. und reluse to see had hear whatevar might disturb his lasurious repose.
lis favorite vices were precisely those to which the Puritans were least indulgent. He combl mot get through one day without the help of diversions which the I'teritans regnrded as sinful.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 2, p. 159.
32016. LIGHT, Contribution of. "Mang out your hights." The steeple of IBow Chureh, erected in 1 ind , had lanterns, "which were mennt to have been glazed," says stow, " mod lights phaced nightly in them in the winter, whereby travellers to the city might have the better sight thereof.
nom not to misw of their ways." 'I'ho mayor eommanadeal a century carller that lantorms and
 on wfater evenfage. "Hong ont your lights"


iBe21)7. LIGHT Introduced, Lomfon Strofs. In the last your at llae roikn af tharlem II. Incuas a

 mand of the areat berly of the peopsle as revolis.
 jocetor. Hamed Eatward Ifomits, whtainal icteres patemt, wonseyfigto bims, for atrom of years, the "xoluaive right of lighting ips lamolom. Ve masdranok, for a morlerate considerations, to plare a

 mix to twolve of the rlock. 'Jhoser who mow mer the empital all the yeur romal, from dank to dawn, blazing with asplomilor comapurad with

 to think of Heminges lanterns, which rifinmor-
 part of ond nighit tif three. - Nacaulay'm Eivo., ('1. i), 1. $3: 360$.
 was l!ghtor by gas. 'Ilae orighimal gas comapany, whose exmmpla was to lee followed, mot amly by uil Enghani, lut by the whole rivil.
 In Parlinment ins rapacions monepolists, fintint upon the rubin of astablished bidustry. The miventurers in gasilatit etid more for the preventhen of reme than the govermmont hat dome since the days of Slirmid. [It was salel to ln ruinous to tise whale-dislorios mad to lioe sern-
 Ch. 6, 1). ibi.

324D. LIGHTNING, Fear of. Sifjeratition. The puhlicerxuered that [the Einjeror ('nrimus,] the suceressor of [the Roman Emperor] Cinrus. would pursue his futher's footstejs, mad, without allowinir the IPersinns to recover from their comstermation, womid advance sword in lamel to the palaees of Susa and Erchatana. Bnt the leghons, however atrong in mombers und diseipline, were dismme + by the most abiject superstitiom. Notwithetmaling all the arts that were practised to disingise the manner of the hate emperor's denth, it was lound impossible to remove the opinton of the multitule, nud the power of minion is irresistible. Pluces or persons struck with light. ning were considered hy the ancients with pions horror, as singularly devoted to the wrath of Henven.-Gimbon's Rome, ch. 12, p. 393.
3300. $\qquad$ Mother of Wrashington. One weakness nlone belonged tothis lofty-minded and intrepid wommen. It was a feur of lightbing. In enrly life a female friend had been killed nt her side while sitting at the table.
The mitron never recovered from the shoek.
On the appromeh of in thonder cloud she would retire to her chamber, mind not leave it "gain till the storm had passed over.-Custis' Wasiington, vol. 1, ch. 1 .

3301, LIQUOR-TRAFFIC ve. Sabbath. France. When lbompurte was hanished to Elha, and Louis XVIII. was restored to the throne of

 mad billaral table-kergera thosught that motyrmany rould be erual to that of chalate thoir es.


:3iBO2. LITERATURE, Concolt in. Iimisw of

 by thidr naked noml "mprosiming simplinlly;
 wit sre the farthent remberal froin the monlels whan thay affert to rimmlate. In resery pages our thate nind remson info whated by the chofore
 ante pharnacology, the diveord uf images, the child.
 the juinful nttompt to elevate themselver, to as-
 Ing in the sunoke of ohserurity mul exagegerntion. Their prose is somating to the viclens atlecention of justiy; their puetry is sinklig below thes that.
 ( 11,53 , 1, 281.

3330:B. LITERATURE, Effects of, Jilitary. Wr arre tuld that lu the suck of Jherne the Guths lual collectad nill the litararkes, mal wore on the fwint uf setthig the to this funcral pile of Grerinis lenrminge, land wot one uf thefr chlofs, of
 thems from the design by "ate prolmome olser-
 to the sturly of books, they womlit nesor mply themselves to tate exorelse of mrms. 'Ther magrhons comasellor (shonld the trothol the act be mimitted) reasomed like an fanorant lmotmana. In the most polite and powerfal mations gralis of cvery kind las displayad itsolf nlont the sume
 bran the nge of mifitury virtue und survess. (ithmun's lRome, ch. 10, p. i3l.t.
i3:30.1. LITERATURE, Famein. Limithel Of the thirly "Ineirs of famo" (anthors ami poets) who wropy nlumt soven hamired pare of dohmson's bingrmphios, there nre omly uhont seren whom the world has not very " willingly fet die." Rowe, Prior, Congreve, (iny, ure still talked ubont. diflisen mad sivift ure remel for their prose. Pope is nlmost the sole mance in portry that is mot partinlly or lomantionlly someat uj in the "mommment of hamisharl mints."-Lixigirt's Einu., vol. 5, ch. 23, 1. 415.
:3305. LITERATURE, Genius in. Tasio. IIo is prealiarly exccllent in the lelinention of lis. charncters. . . . It is mow generally nllowed that Boile and and Addison lave mach undervalued the merit of Tasso, when, in contrasting him with Virgil, they speak of the tinsel ormments of his poems compared with the gold of the other. Tassu, though not on the whole socorrect a poct as Virgil, lua his strokes of the sublline-his golden passuges-which will stand the test of the severest criticism. In point of fancy and imugination no poet has gone beyond him: witness the description of his enelanted forest ; nor have we anywhere more beantilul examples of the true mithetic.- TyTler's IIst., Book 6, ch. 36, p. 493 .

3306, -_ Ariosto. A work . . . (nhout the middle of the sixteenth cent ury) appeared in

Italy, which engrossed the attention of all the literary world. This was the "Orlando Furioso " of A riosto, ata epic poem, which, with a total disregsird of all the rules of this speries of composition, whithout plan, without prohability; without morality or decency, has the most captivating charms to all who are possessed of the smallest degrer of gremame taste. Orlando is the bero of the piace, and ine is mad. Eight books are consumed before the lares is introduced, and his tirst appatance is in bed desiring to sleep. His great phrpose is to tind his mistress Augelica; but his seareh of her is interrupted hy co many adventares of other knights and damsels, eneliof them pursuing some separate object, few of which have any necessary relation to the piece, that it hecomes almost impossible to peruse thi: ,oem with any degree of ronnection between the parts.

The reader must hant for . . . [any ale] throw ch a dozen books, for it is often cut short in the most interesting part, and resimed at the distance of five or six cantos, as abruptly as it was broken off. There is no good moral in the adventures of the mad Orlamdo, and the scenes which the poet deseribes are of fen most grossly iniecent.-Tyther's Hisir., Book 6, ch. 36, p. 493.
3307. - - Witon. From the date of the Gernanlemme Liberata of Tasso, the genius of epic poctry scems to have lain aslecp for above a century, till the days of Milton; with the exception only of the Fairy Queen of Spenser, which lis many detached passages abomading in beanties, but, as an intricate and protracted allegory, is dry and tedious upon the whole. The merits of the Paradise Lost have ben so admirably ilhstrated by Aldison in the spectetor, and the work itself, as well as his criticism, are so generally known, that it becomes entirely unnecessary in this place to bestow much time in characterizing it. Compared with the great epic poers of antiquity, the Iliad, the Odyssey, and the Æncid, the Paradise Lost has more examples of the true sublime than are to be found in all those compositions put together. At the same time, if examined by critieal rules, it is not so perfect a work as any one of them ; and there are greater instances of a mediocrity, and even sinking in composition, than are to be found in any of those ancient poems, unless in the sixth book, which is almost one continued specimen of the sublime. It is but seldom that the poet sustains himself for a single page without degenerating into bombast, false wit, or obscurity.-Tytlen's IIst., Book 6, ch. 36, p. 493.
3308. $\qquad$ John Dryten. In the end of the seventeenth century lyric poetry in Engsand was carried to its highest perfection hy Oryden. The ode on St. Cecilia's Day has never since been edtualled; and it may even be pronomed equal to the best lyric compositions of antiquity. The genius of Dryden, as a poet, was universal. As a satirist, he has the keenness without the indelicacy of Horace or Juvenal. In this species of composition his Mackflecknoe and Absalom and Achitophe have never been surpassed. He excels Boilean in this respect, that the satire of the French poet is too general, and therefore falls short of its great purpose, which is to amend. The anthor who makes mankind in general the subject of his cen-
sure or of his ridleule will do no good us a reformer. Dryden, us a fablulist, dlsplays a very lapley turn for the poetical narrative, mad though the subjecets of his fables are aoi his own, they are in general well chosea. The nerit of his dramatie pieres, thongli eonsiderable, is not very ligh. Ile errtainly possessed that iuvention which is the tirst quality of 14 drmmatic poet; but he is very detheient in the expression of passion, and in his finest seches we are haclime: more to admire the art of the poet than to participate in the feelings of his characters.-TyrLen's IIst., Book 6, ch. 36, p. 496.
3309. $\qquad$ Shakespeare. Themerits of Shakespeare have often been analyzed, and are familiar to every person of taste. IIe cammot be mensured by the rules of criticism-he understood them not, and has totally disregarded them; but this very circumstance has given room for t':ose bematies of uneontined mature and astonishiner ebullitions of genius which delight and surprise in his productions, and which the rules of the drama would have mueh confined and repressed. I know not whether there is not something, even in the very absurdities of Shakespeare, which tends, by contrast, to exalt the lustre of his beanties and to chavate his strokes of the suhlime.-Tytlek's Mist., Book 6, ch. 36, 1. 496.
3310. LITERATURE, Honors of. Milton. [See No. 330\%.j The negrect of the merit of Milter during his own life is sufficiently known. Hume, in his IIstory of England, mentions an ancedote which strongly marks the small regard that was had for this great poct, even by that party to whose service he had devoted his talents. Whitelocke, in his Memorials, talks of one Milton, a blind man, rho iras employed in translating a treaty aith Sireden into Latin!-Tytlea's Mist., Book 6, ch. 36, p. 494.
3311. LITERATURE, Importance of. Fame. The vigor with which Aitiln wielded the sword of Mars convinced the world that it had been reserved alone for his invincible arm. But the extent of his empire affords the only remaining evidence of the numbe: and importance of his victories; and the Scythian monarcl, however ignorant of the value of srience and philosophy, might perhaps lament that his illiterate subjects were destitute of the art which could perpetuate the memory of his exploits.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 34, p. 397.
3312. LITERATURE, Opportunity of. Alexander Pope. External conditions pointed to letters as the sole path to eminence, but it was precisely the path for which he had admirable gualifieations. The sickly son of the Popish tradesman was cut off from the Bar, the Senate, and the Church. Physically coutemptible, politically ostracised, and in a humble social position, he could yet win this dazzling prize and forec his way with his pea to the highest pinnacle of contemporary fame. Without adventitions favor, and in spite of many hitter antipathies, he was to beeome the acknowledged head of English literature and the welcome companion of all the most eminent men of his time. Though he conld not foresee his career from the start, he worked as vigoronsly as if the goal had already been in sight.-Meyen's Wordswonth, ch. 1.
3313. LIterature, Pleasures of. Churles fames For. [When Fox, the great orator and man of the word, withdrew, disaffected, from the excitements of polities and from lis place in Parliament, he employed his time in] rending the llind; writing of Prior, and Ariosto, and Dryelen, and La Fontaine; going through Lacretios regularly; and taking up) ('lancer upon his nephew's sugrestion. It is pleasamt to see how literature can fill up an whing void, however creat-

3314. LITERATURE and Poverty, Sirmuel Johasin. Inr. Samuel Iohnsen ... came to London, a literary udventurer, in 1 zisi. He was long destined to bear the poverty and to encomater the supposed degratation that surrounded the anthor who wrote for subsistence-the suecessor of the author who wrote for preferment. [lle swallowed the seraps from the bookseller Cave's table, hideden belind a sereen to concent his ragged clothes.]-Kingit's Exi., vol. 7, ch. 5, 1. 85.
3315. Literature, Preservation of, Monkery. However absurd to the cye of remson and philosophy may appear the principle which led to monastic seclusion, the obligations which learning owes to those truly deserving characters who, in ages of harbarism, preserved alive, in their seeluded eloisters, the emhers of the literary spirit, ought never to be forgotten. The aneient chassics were multiplied hy transeripts, to which undoubtedly we owe the preservation of such of the Greek and Roman authors as we now possess entire. Even the original labors of some $i$ those monkish writers are possessed of considerable merit, and evince a zeal for the cultivation of letters, which does them the highest honor.-TyTLer's Hist., Book 6, ch. 16, p. 245.
3316. Literature, Profligate. Reign of Charles II. The protligacy of the English plays, satires, songs, and movels of that age is a dect blot on our national fame. The evil may easily be traced to its source. The wits and the Puritans had never been on friendly terms. There was no sympathy between the two classes. They looked on the whole system of human life from different points and in different lights. The earnest of each was the jest of the other; the pleasures of each were the torments of the other. To the stern precision, even the innocent sport of the fancy, seemed a crime. To light and festive natures the solemnity of the zenlous brethren furnished copious matter of ridicule. - Macaulay's Ilist., elh. 3, p. 370.
3317. LITERATURE, Recompense of. Alexander Pope. Between $1 \% 15$ and 1725 Pope completed the Iliad and the Odyssey. Never was literary labor in those times more aboudantly recompensed. Pope received nearly $£ 9000$ from his subscribers and his publisher as his elear gain from these undertakings.-Kiviout's Evg.
3318. Literature, Restoration of. Arubs. It is generally admitted that the Arabians were the first restorers of literature in Europe, after that extinction which it suffered from the irruption of the barbarous nations and the fall of the Western Empire. Alout the beginning of the eighth century this cuterprising people, in the course of their Asiatic conquests, found many manuscripts of the ancient Greek anthors, which
they carefully preserved; and in that dawn of mental improwement whiclo now began to appear at Bagdal, the gratification which the Arabians received from the perisal of those manuscripts was such that they requested their culiphs to procure from the Constmatinopolitan emperors the works of the best Greek writers. These they transhated into Arabic ; but the anthors who chicer. ly engared their attention were those who treated of mathenatical, metaphysical, and physient knowledge. The Arabians continued to extemd their conguests nad to commmaicate their knowlcalge to sone of the Europent mations, whicle at that time were involved in the greatest ignorance. -TyTleh's Hist., Rook 6, ch. 16, p. D. 44.

3:319. LITERATURA: ridiculed. C'rusaders. [They pillaged Constantinople.] To expose the arms of a people of seribes and schohars, they affected to display a pen, an inl horn, a: : a sheet of puper, without discerning that the instruments of seience and valor were alike feeble and useless in the hamis of the modern Greeks.-Ginnos's Rome, ch. 60, j. 93.
3320. LITERATURE,Vicious. Reign of C'harle: II. Of that gencration, from Dryden down t" Darfey, the common characteristic was hardhearted, shameless, swaggering licentionsness, at once inclegant and inhman. The influence ot these writers was doubtless noxious. yet lass noxious than it would have been lod they been less depraved. The poison which they ulministered was so strong that it was, in long time, rejeeted with masen. None of them understood the dangerous art of associnting imatres of unlawful pleasure with all that is endearing and ennobling. None of them was aware that a certain decorum is essentinl even to voluptuousness; that drapery may be more alluring than exposure ; and that the imagination may be far more powerfully moved by delicate hints which impel it to exert itself than by gross descriptions which it takes in pas-sively.-Macatlay's Eng., ch. 3, p. 373.
3321. Litigation, Period of. Fifteenth Century. One of the most remarkable features of socicty in this period [A.D. $1450-148^{5}$ ] is the incessant litigation. Every gentleman had some knowledge of l.ıw, and his knowledge never rusted for want of practice.-Knigirt's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 7, p. 109.
3322. LITTLE THINGS, Importance of. Span. ish War. [The Duke of Wellington wrote in his despatches from Portugal to the government:] The people of England. . will not readily believe that important results here frequently acpend on fifty or sixty mules, more or less, or : few bundles of straw to feed them.-Kvigut's ENa., vol. 7, ch. !0, p. 538.
3323. LITURGY opposed. Sents. Charles [I.] and Laud determined to foree on the Scots the English Liturgy, or, rather, a liturgy whieh, wherever it differed from that of England, differed, in the judgment of all rigid Protestants, for the worse. . . . The first performance of the foreign ceremonies produced a riot. The riot rapidly became a revolution. Ambition, patriotism, fanaticism, were mingled in one headlong torrent. The whole nation was in arms.Macaulay's Eng., eh. 1, p. 88.
3324. LOAN, A hopeless. Samui Johnson. The heterogencous composition of human na-
ture was remarkably exemplified in Johnson. Ilis therality in giving his money to persons in distress was extraordinary. Yet there lurked ubout him a propensity to pultry suving. One day I owned to lifm that "I was ocrasionally tronbled with a fit of marromoness." "Why, sir," sald he, "so an I. But I do mot tell it." Me las now aml then borrowed a shilling of me; and when I naked him for it agrain seemed to be rather ont of hmmor. A droll little circumstance once occurred : as if he meant to reprimand my minute exactness ns a creditor, he thas addressed me: "Boswell, lemel me sixpence-mot to be repaid.'"-13osiveth's Jonnson, 1). 489.
3325. LOBBYIST, A successful. Murcus Crassus. As he clespuired of rising to un equality with him [Pompey] in war, he betook himself to the administration ; and by paying his court, ly defending the impenched, hy lending money, and liy assisting and canvassing for persons who ntood for offlees, he gained an anthority and inthence equal to that which Pompey acquired by his military nchicvements.-Pbu'tarcir's Marces Crassive.
3386. LONGEVITY, Causes of. John Tocke. Whenever it was possible he preferred the quict life and pure air of the country to the many attractions which the capitnl must have offered to a man with his wide nequaintance, and with so many political and literary interests. In diet he proctised an abstemiousness very rare among men of that age. Jis ordinary drink was water, and to this hubit he attributed not only his length of years, but also the extraordinary excellence of his cyesight. Till recently a curious relic of Locke's water-drinking habits was preserved in the shape of a large mortar of spongy stone, which acted as a natmal filter, mud which he used to eall his brew-house. IIe was assidhous in taking exercise, and was specially fond of walking and gardening. In the latter years of his life he used to ride out slowly every day after dinner. [lle had feeble health from his youth.] -Fowler's Locke, ch. 7.
3327. LONGEVITY by Prudence. Peter Coper. Peter was the fifth of nine dhildren, of whom seven were boys. He seemed not to inherit in strong constitution, and in his case, as in so many others, the fact that he rached soadvanced an age coukd he attributed only to his living so natural a life ; that he subjected himself to no influences or exposures which eut off the great mass of men in civilized countries from living out their natural lives. He owed his longevity chiefly to himself.-Lester's Life of Peter Cooper, p. 10.
3328. LORD absent, The. House of Commons. A few of the memhers who dissented, . . . continuing to ocelpy the llouse of Commons, Cromswell sent one of his officers to turn them out. This officer, a Colonel White, entering the house, demanded what they were doing there; the chairman answered, "They are seeking the Lord." "Then," said White, " you may go elsewhere, for to my certain knowledge the Lord has not been here these many years ;" so saying he turned them out of doors. Thus the supreme power became vested in the council of officers, [who nominated Cromwell Lord Protector of the three kingdoms]. -Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. $30,1.414$.
3342. LOSS, Gain by partial, ITommibul. [1Inv. Ing conduered Spain, ] he left Ilanno, with 11, (0) men, to retain possession of the newlyconguered country; and he further diminfshed his army by sending home as many more of his Spanish soldiers, probably those who had most distinguished themselves, ns un earmest to the rest, that they too, if they did thedr duty well, might expect a similar release, and might look forward to return erelong to their homes, full of spoil und glory.-AnNoLD's IIANNimal, 1. 9.
3330. LOSS, Inevltable. Buttle of Sedgemoor. [Rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth ngainst fanes II.] The . . . divistons of the royal army were in motion. The Life Gunrdsand Blues cume pricking fast from Weston Zoyland, and seattered In an instant some of Grey's horse, who lad attempted to rully. The fugitives sprend a pante nmong their comrades in the renr, who hat charge of the ammunition. The wagoners drove off at full speed, and never stopped till they were many miles from the field of hattle. Monmouth had hitherto done his part like a stout and able warrior. He had been seen on foot, pike in hand, encouraging his infantry ly voice nud by example. . . . IBut the struggle of the hardy rustics could not last. Their powder nud ball were spent. Cries were henrd of "Ammunition! for God's sake, ammunition!" l3ut no ammunition was at hand.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 5, p. 564.
3331. LOSSES, Disparity In. Buttle of Neio Orleans. Earthworks had been constructed, and a long line of cotton lanes and sumd-bags thrown up for protection. On the morning of the memorable 8 th of Jammary the British moved forward. They went to a terrible fate. The battle began with the light of carly morning, and was ended before nine o'clock. Pakenham hurled colmm after cohmon against the Anerican position, and column after column was smitten with irretrievable ruin. Jackson's men behind their breastworks were nlmost entirely secure from the enemy's fire, while every discharge of the Tennessee and Kentucky ritles told with awful affect on the exposed veterans of England. Pakenham, trying to rally his men, was killed; General Gibbs, second incommand, was mortally wommed ; General Keene fell disabled; only General Lambert was left to call the shattered fragments of the amy from the field. Never was there in a great battle such disparity of losses. Of the l3ritish fully 700 ware killed, 1400 wounded, und 500 taken prisoners. The American loss amounted to 8 killed and 13 wounded.-Ridpatis's U. S., ch. 51, p. 418.
3332. LOST, Seeking the. Sir John Franklin's Crew. This prolonged seareh for a handful of men presents a curious contrast to the recklessness with which human life is frequently risked and destroyed. We kill 40,000 of one another in a great battle without the slightest remorse; lint if a poor little child goes astray in the woods, the population of half a dozen towns engages eagerly in the search for it, day and night, till its fate is ascertained. Thonsands of England's people are permitted to perish every year for want of food and care, and no one regards thefact ; but let a few men be lost in the polar ice, and the resources of the empirc are lavished in the endeavor to rescue them. Such a creature is man !-CyClopedia of Biog., p. 400.
3333. LOT, Choive by. Tirkmens. The victorious 'Turkmuns immediately procended to the clection of a king; and if the probable tale of a Latin historian deserves any credit, they determined by lot the choice of their new master. $A$ momber of arrows ware suceressively inscribed with the mane of a tribe, a family, and a candidate; they were drawa from the hande by the hamd of a child. - Gumos's lome, ch. 57, 1. 507.
3833.1. LOTTERY, Profltable. Piter Cimper. In his reventecnth year, stirred with a higher ambition, the boy came to New York to start in life for himself. He had necumulated $\$ 10$ of his own money, and, thinking to augment it rapidls, he invested his capital in a lottery ticket. Me lost it, of course, as millions of older fools have since. But he never regretted it, and lie often recalled the fact with good-humor and thank fulness, for he said it was "the chenpest picee of knowledge he ever bought."-LESTER's LIFE of Peter Cooler, p. 12.
3335. LOVE, The abode of. "Agapemone." In 1246 the Rev. Henry Prince, a curate of Charlinch, Eng., united with several members of his chureh in founding an establishment near Spaxton, called by them the Agapemone. They possess a long file of elegant buiadings, where they live professedly in the most refined pleasure. The cusine is admirable. The "turn-out" in the afternoon consists of a graceful barouche drawn by four thorough-bred grays, preceded by outriders and bloodhounds, and necompanied by a mounted escort. Thus duslingly "the family of love" was wont to take the air.
Without care, in a benutiful spot, amid sound of music, delicious cookery, and all those applinaces which to the sensualist makes even minture more delightful, they lived in their ense in much enjoyment, and mocked at the religious communities outside their extensive walls for their seriousness and their cares. They rode out on gallant horses, they followed the hounds with keen delight, played at all :mamer of manly sports within their own grounds, and took especial joy in a game peenliar to England, called " hockey," whieh they played on Sundays to the disedification of their neighbors around. Their property is considerable and in common, and, stringe to relate, all their converts have been from among tue wealthy. The relations between the sexes are not of a grossly sensual mature, as might be inferred from the title of the seet.
They enter upon matrimonial unions while the attraction lasts, or until a new one supersedes it ; but one partner at a time is all that is allowed to any one. They profess to be Trinitarians, and hold to the Apostles' Creed. They now declare that they do all things for the glory of God.

They renounce prayers, but sing hymns of praise-Am. Cyclopedia, "Agaremone."
3336. LOVE, Aocidental. Sir Walter scott. One Sunday, about two years before his call to the bur, Scott offered his umbrella to a young lady of much beauty who was coming out of the Greyfriars Chureh during a shower; the umbrella was graciously accepted; and it was not an unprecedented consequence that Scott fell in love with the borrower, who turned out to be Margaret, daughter of Sir Jolin and Lady Jane Stuart Belches, of Invernay. For near six years
ufter this Seott indulged the lopere of marrying this hady, and it does not seem doublef that that lady herself was in part responsible lion this lan-pression.-II "tron'e Life of scopre, ch. 3.
3BRT. LOVE, Active. (icm:ge Whitefich. The duviere of Whitetield's seal was at winger heart, noaring above the globe, and the moito, Astra pethmus. - Sol:Ther.
3BFBA. LCVE, Battle of. Lorris. [Aidoneus, king of the Molossimes, | named his wifi- Proserpine, his dughter Core, and his doge © ©rberns; with this dog he commanded all his danghter's suitors to flyht, promising her to him that should overcome him.-Pictanen's Theseds.
3388. LOVE, Changed by, Another Buly. Cinto the Censor nased to say the sombot a lover lived in the body of another.- I'surnin'in.
38.10. LOVE, Conjugal. Nitpelenn $I$. While these scenes were conspiring [in oproning tho Italian campaign] Napoleon did not forget the: bride he had lef in Paris. Though for seven days and nights he had nllowed hinimelf no quict meal, no regular repose, and lam not taken off either liis cont or his boots, lie fomme time to send frequent and most aflectionate, though very slort, notes to Josephine. - Anmotre's NAroleton B., vol. 1, el. 4.
3341. LOVE, Disappointment in. lioscinako the Pole. He left his mative country from a disappointment in love; and devoting limself to fredom and humanity, in the autumn of 1776 he entered the American army as an ofticor of engineers. [lle was a grand soldiev, and fall in the war.]-Binchoft's U. S., vol. $)_{1}$ (ch. 19.

3BRIP. LOVE, Infatuation of. MINy Stuart. Du Chatelard [her puge], surprised an serond time hidden behind the curtains of the que'en's bed, was sent to trinl, and comdenmed to death by the judges of Edinburgh for a meditated tratison. With a single word Mary might have commuted his punishment or granted lifm pardon, hat sho ungeneronsly almodoned him to the executioner. Ascending the scadfold crected belore the windows of Ilolyrood Pakaer, the thentre of his mandness and the dwelling of the (firedn, he faced death like a hero and a port. "If," suid he,"I die not vithout reproarh, like the ("hevalier Bay. ard, my nucestor, like him I die, at lases, rithout feur." For his last prayer he recited Ronsard's beantiful Ode on Death. Then, casting lifs last looks and thoug'ts toward the windows of the palace inhmbited by the charm of his life and the cause of his death, "Farewell!" he crical, "thou who art so beantiful and su crucl ; who killest me, and whom I emnnot came to love !"Lamartine's Quebn of Scots, p. 16.

33-4B. LOVE, Juvenile. Nitipoiteor. When Napoleon was but five or six years of age lie was placed in a school. . . . There a fair-haired little maiden wout his youthful heart. It was Napoleon's tirst love. Ifis impetuous nature was all engrossed by his new passion, and he inspired as ardent an affection in the bosom of his loved companion. . . . He walked to and from school, holding the liand of Giacominetta. He abandoned all the plays and companionship of other children to talk and muse with her. The older hoys and girls made themselves merry with the display of affection whieh the loving couple exhibited ; . . . [this] exerted not the slightest influ.
ence to abash Napoleon. - Anboty's Nimoleon B., vol. 1, eh. 1.
33.1.A. LOVE a Necessity. C'ummerrs. [Napoleon's soldiers dragred their dismembered camon over the Alps.] It was now the great glory of these men to take eare of their gans. They loved temelerly the merriless monsters. They lavished maresses and terms of emberment upon the glittering, polished, denth-dending bass. The heart of man is a strange enigma. Even when most dermere it needs something to love. These blood-stained soldiers. brutalized by viee. amid all the horrors of batte, lovingly fondlec: the murderons machines of war. . . 'The uareleating gun was the stern cannonerers lady-love. He kissed it with unwashed, mustached lips. .. Affectionately he named it Mary, Emma, Lizzie.-Ahaott's Napoleon 13., vol. 1, ch. 19 ,
33.15. LOVE, Passionate. Poet Shelle?, Shelley fell suddenly and passionately in love with Godwin's daughter, Mary. Pencock, [his intimate friend, says] as to the overwhelming mature of the new attachment: "Nothing that I ever read in tule or history could present a more striking image of a sudden, violent, irresistible, uncontrollable passion, than that under which I found him laboring. : . Between his old feeling toward Harriet [his wife], from whom he was not then separated, and his passion for Mary, he showed in lis looks, in his gestures, in his speech, the state of a mind 'suffering, like, a little kinglom, the nature of an insurrection.' His eyes were hioondshot, his hair and dress disordered. He eanght up a bottle of laudimum, and said, 'I never part from this.' "-Symonds' Siteliey, ch. 4.
3346. LOVE vs. Prudence. Agesiltus. [Agesilaus was very ardent in his friendships.] There were, indeed, times when his attachments gave way to the exigencies of state. Once being obliged to decamp in a hurry, he was leaving a favorite sick behind him. The favorite called after him, and carnestly entreated him to come back; upon which he turned and said, " How little consistent are love and prudence! !"-Pletarcis's Agesilaus.
3347. LOVE, Religion of. Nupoleon $T$. [Napoleon said to Montholon at St. IIelena :] "Alexander, Cesar, Charlemagne, and myself have founded empires; but upon what did we rest the creations of our genius? Upon foree. Jesus Christ alone founded His empire upon love ; and at this moment millions of men would die for Ilim. I die before my time, and $15 y$ body will be given back to worms. Such is the fate of him who has been called the great Napoleon. What an abyss between my deep misery and the eternal kingdom of Christ, which is proclained, loved, and adored, and which is extended over the whole earth! Call you this dying? Is it not rather living? The death of Christ is the death of a God !'-Aibiott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 14.
3348. LOVE, Romantic. Geoffrey Rudel was a mad poet, who fell in love with the Comutess of Tripoli, whom he had never seen, and who, being afterward blessed with a sight of her, droppeil down dead for joy.-Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 16, p. 948.
3349. - - Samuel Johnson. A young woman of Leek, in Staffordshire, while he
served his apprenticeship there, concelved a violent passion for him; and though it met with no favorable return, followed him to Lichtield, where she took lodgings opposite to the house in which he hred, and indugred her hopeless thame. When he was informed that it so preyed upon her mind that her life was in danger, he with a generons lumanity went to her and offered to marry her, but it was then too late ; her vital jower was exlansted; and she actmally exhihited one of the very rare instances of dying for love. She was huried in the cathedral of Lichtteda; and he, with a tender regard, phaced a stome over leer grave.-Bosweta's Jominson, p. 5.
3350. $\qquad$ poet shelley. Nearly the whole of the winter was spent in Naples, where Shelley suffered from depression of more than ordimary depth. Mrs. Shelley attributed this gloom to the state of his health; but Medwin tells a strange story, which, if it is not wholly a romanee, may botter acconnt for the poet's melaucholy. Ile says that so far lack as the year 1816, on the night before bis departure from London, "a married lady, young, handsome, and of noble connections," came to him, avowed the passionate love she had ronceived for him, and proposed that they should tly together. He explained to her that his hand and heart had both been given irrevoenbly to mother, and, after the expression of the most exalted sentiments on both sides, they parted.-Symonds' Shelley, ch. 5.
3351. LOVE, Shadow of. Weshington Irring. He had passed throngh tronbles which had deepened his knowledge of life, having lost his father, who died shortly before the completion of "Salmagundi," and his mother, who died about ten years later, and whose denth was still fresh in his memory. Between these two sorrows came the tragedy which darkened his young manhood, and was never forgotten-the death of Matilda Hoffman, the young lady to whom he was attached, who closed her brief existence at the age of eighteen, while he was composing the amusing annals of Mr. Diedrich Knickerbocker. -Stoddard's Ikving, p. 35.
3352. LOVE, Supremacy of. Domestic. [Queen Elizabeth required obedience. $\Lambda$ domestic aneddote illustrates this prineiple of her conduct. Harrington says] the queen did once ask my wife in merry sort, " how she kept my good-will and love, which I did always maintain to be rruly good toward her and my children." My Moll, in wise and disereet manner, told her Highness "she had confidence in her husband's understanding and courage, well founded on her own steadfastness, not to offend or thwart, but to cherish and obey; hereby did she persuade her husband of her own affection, and in so doing did command his." "Go to, go to, mistress," saith the queen: " you are wisely bent, I find; after such sort do I keep the good-will of all my husbands, my good people; for if they did not rest assured of some special love toward them, they would not readily yield me such good ohe-dience."-Kingut's ExG., vol. 3, ch. 18, p. 284.
3353. LOVER, A fallen. IIernando Cortez. Spanish girls were kept almost as secluded, and guarded almost as curefulty, as the ladies in the harem of a Turk. Therefore, when a young man feli in love, instead of ringing the door-bell
and someling in bis card, he often made a rope ladder, and surveyal the residince of the young lady, with a view to asecertain the best mode of getting upon her balcony or into har whidow. Our alventurer proceded in this mamer. In sealing the wall of the garden which enclosed the house wherein lived the objeer of his passion, he fell to the gromad, and injured himself so suriously that it was long before he reoovered his healih.-Cychoredia of Brog., p. $31 \%$.
335.1. LOVER, Fickle. Rolvert Burns. For several years love-making was his chicf ammement, or rather his most serions business. His brother tells us that he was in the seeret of half the love aftairs of the parish of Tarbolton, and was never without at least one of his own. There was not a comely girl in Tarbolton on whom he did not compose a song, and then he made one which included them all.-Suamp's Berns, ch. 1.
3355. LOVER, A youthful. Lor d Byron. When tirst he imagined himself the victim of the tender passion he was only eight years of age; and he cherished so fond a recollection of hisis infant flame, that when, it the uge of sixteen, his mother carelessly told him that his "old sweetheart, Mary Duif," was married, he was nearly thrown into convulsions, which so alarmed his mother that she avoided mentioning the sulbject to him ever after. At twelve he thought himself madly in love with a beautiful cousin. "I contrl not sleep-I could not eat-I conld not rest," he afterward wrote. The last of his boyish passions, which seized him when he was fiftern, before it was possible for him to have been really in love, was not so violent as his first ; but he always spoke of it as something exceedingly serious. The lady was much older than himself, and very properly regarded and treated him as a school-boy.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 291.
3356. LOVERS, Rival. Thomas Jefferson. Mrs. Martha Skelton [had many lovers, and] among all her lovers he was the favored swain. The story goes that two of his rivals arrived at the same moment at the widow's house, and were shown into a room together. It happened that, at that moment, Mr. Jefferson and Mrs. Skelton were singing and playing together, their voices being accompanied by her harpsichord and his violin. The song was a tender and plaintive melody, and they performed it as two lovers might be expected to execute a piece of music which enabled them to express their feelings to one another. The rivals listened for a few moments, and then retired, to return no more on the same errand.-Cyclopedia of Brog., p. 22l.
3357. LOYALTY esteemed. Cromirell. We think this is the moment to say a few words upon that other ever difticult prohlem, What were Cromwell's intentions with reference to himsel: and to Charles [1.] ! We cannot see that there is foundation for any other thought than that Cromwell especially intended to preserve English law; and to him, we dare say, a king was not more sacred than a man, and a lawless king not so sacred as an obedient and law-keeping man. Hood's Cronwell, ch. 14, p. 179.
3358. LOYALTY, Unreserved. Widon Windham. [.ffer his defeat charles I. was] conveyed
to the residence of a widow named Windham, who had lost her hushand and three chlest sons in the c"ase of Charles I., and with mashaken devotion now offerril her two surviviry omes to the successor of the dermpitated monn. . cha. She rereded Charles, mot asa fingitive but as a king. "When my hushand hay on his denth-leed," said she, "he ralled to him our tive sons, and thas malressed them: 'My chilhern, we have hitherto enjoyed ealm and poacofnl days under our Hrece hast sovereigns; but 1 warn you that I see clouds and tempents gathering over the kingdom. I perceive factions springing up in every quarter, which menace the reposi of one heloved conntry. Listen to me well: whatever turn events may take, be ever true to your lawful sovereign; ohey him, and remain loyal to the crown! Yes,' added he, with vehemence, 'I charge yon to stand by the crorn, cren though it shomild hong apon e bush!' These last words congraved their duty on the hearts of my children," contimed the mother, "rad those who are still spared to me are yours. as their thead brothers were given to your father." -Lamartinés Chomwele, p. 54.

3:359. LOYALTY, Vigorous, Bismarek. At is beer saloon much frequented by Conservatives, Bismarek, one evening, just as he lad taken his seat, and was about to drink his first glass of beer, overharil a man, whosat at the next wble, speak of a member of the roval fumily i.s a particularly insulting monner. Bismarck rose, and, lifting his glass of beer, thandered out, "Ont of the house! If yon are mot off when I have drunk this beer, I will break the glass on your head!" Upon this there was a wild commotion in the room, and lond outeries, but Bismarek drank his glass of beer with the utmost composure. When he had finished it he smashed the a;iass upon the offender's head. The onteries ceased for a morzent, and Bisrarck said, quictly, "Waiter, what is to pay for this broken glass ?" The manner in which this outrage was commit-ted-Bismarck's commanding look and bearing -carried the day; the beer-drinkers upplauded the act, and the man dared not resent it.-Cyclopedia of Brog., p. 632.
3360. LOYALTY, Zealous. Puritans. The Puritans, even in the depelis of the prisons to which she [Elizabeth] had sent them, prayed, and with no simulated fervor, that she might be kept from the dagger of the assassin, that rebellion might be put down under ber feet, and that her arms might be victorious ly sea and land. One of the most stubborn of the stubborn sect, immediately after one of his hands had been lopped off by the executioner for an offence into which he had been hurried by his intemperate zeal, waved his lat with the land which was still left him, and shonted, "God save the Queen !"-Macallay's Evg., ch. 1, p. 58.
3361. LUCK, Days of. Ancient. The month Thargelion (May) was also remarkably unfortunate to the barbarians; for in that month Alexander defeated the King of Persia's generals near the Granicus, and the Carthaginians were beaten by Timoleon in Sicily on the twenty-fourth of the same-a day still more remarkable (according to Ephorus, Callisthenes, Demaster, and Phylarchus) for the taking of Troy. On the contrary, the month Melugitnion (August), which the Beootians call Penemus, was very unlucky
to the Greeks: for on the saventh they were beaten by Antiputer in the buthe of Cramon and utte:ly rained, mad before that they were defeated hy Philip at Cheronen. Aind on that same day, month, und year, the troms which moder Arehdamms made a deseent upon laty, were ent to pieces by the barimethas. The Carthaginims lave set a mark upon the twentysecond of that month as in diay that has alwiss brought upon them the greatest calanities.Pletaren'a Camblita.
3362. LUXURY, Employment by. To the Poor. Under the Roman empire, the labor of an industrious and ingenions people was variously but incessuntly employed in the service of the rich. In their dress, their table, their houses, nud their furniture, the farorites of fortune united every reflucment of convenlency, of elegance, and of splendor-whatever could soothe their pride or grutify their sensuality. Such refinements, under the odions name of luxury, have been severely urraigned by the moralists of every are ; and it might perhaps lie more conducive to the virtue, as well as happtness, of mankind, if alt possessed the necessaries and none the superthuitles of life. But in the present imperfect condition of socicty, Inxury, though it may proceed from vice or folly, scems to be the only means that can correct the unequal distribution of property.-Ghmon's Rome, ch. 2, p. 67.
3363. LUXURY, Dangers of, Puritans. [In 1593] Thomas Nash, whom the Puritans counted among the wieked, . [says:] "We must have our tables furnished like 'poulterers' stalls, or as though we were to victunt Noali's Ark again.

What a coil have we, this eomse and that course, removing this dish higher, setting another lower, and taking away the third! $\Lambda$ general might in less space move his cump than they standing dispose of their gluttony. . From glattony of ments let me descend to superfluity in drink-a sin that, ever since we mixed ourselves with the low countries, is counted hom-orable."-Knight's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 16, p. 249.
3364. LUXURY denied, Orforl Friars. [St.] Francis made a hard fight against the taste for sumptuous buildings and for greater persomal comfort which charncterized the time. "I didn't enter into religion to build walls," protested an English provincial when the brethren pressed for a larger house; and Albert of Pist ordered a stone cloister, which the burgesses of Sonthampton had built for them, to be razed to the ground. "You need no little mountains to lift your heads to heaven," was his scornful repty to a claim for pillows. None but the sick went shod. An Oxford friar found a pair of shoes one morning, and wore them at matins. At night he dreamed that robbers leapt on him in a dangerous pass between Gloucester and Oxford with shouts of "Kill, kill!" "I am a friar," slyicked the terrorstricken brother. "You lie," was the $i$ istant answer, "for you go shod." The friar lifted up his foot in disproof, but the shoe was there. In an agony of repertance he woke and flung the pair out of the window,-Hist. of Eng. PeoPLE, \& 208.
3365. LUXURY, Evil of. Spartans. In . . . the regulation of manners one single principle influenced the whole plan of Lycurgus. Luxury is the bane of society. Let us see in what manner

The particular institutions of the Spartan legishator were calculated to ghard agahast hat power[ul source of corrupition. The inequality of possessions was, in the tirst phace, to be corrected, which could not be done withont anew partition of territorial property. This was in all prohnbility the greatest of those difllerulties which Lycurghs had to encounter.-TyThen's IIstat., Biook i, ell. 9, p. 91.
33366. LUXURY, Excess in, Aleacmider Alexander the Grent, after the concurest of Parsia, found that his great oflieers set mo boumds to their luxnry, that they were mont extravagantly deliente in their diet and profuse in oflar respects, insmanch that $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ gron of Thes wore silver mails. in his shoes: Leonatus had many camel londs of curth brought from Egypt to rul, himsedf with when he went to the wrestling-ring: Philotas had limeting-nets that would enelose the space of a hundred furlongs; more made use of rich essences than oil iffer bathing, and had their groms of the bath, as well us chamberlains who excelled in beel-making. This degeneracy he reproved with all the temper of a philosopher.Pletahch.
3367. LUXURY misplaced. Romume. [The Romuns under Pompey were defented at Pharsalla by Casar.] The camp itself was a singular picture. LIonses of turf had been built for the luxurious patricima, with ivy trained over the entrances to shade their delicnte faces from the summer sun; couches had been laid out for them to repose on after their expected victory : tables were spread with phate and wines and the daintiest preparations of Roman cookery. Cresar commented on the seene with mournful irony. "And these men," 're suid, "accused my patient, suffering army, which had not even compmon necossaries, of dissoluteness and protligacy !"-Fuovie's Caesar, ch. 22.
3368. LUXURY, Nanseous. TUburen. [AtCuha Columbus and his men] for the first time witnessed the use of a weed which the ingenions caprice of man las since converted into an miversal lnxury, in detimee of the opposition of the senses. They beheld several of the matives going about with firelrands in their hands, and certain dried herls which they rolled up in a leaf, and lighting one end, put the other in their mouths, and continued exhnling und pufling out the smoke. A roll of this kind they called a tobacco, a name since transferred to the phant of which the rolls were made. The Spaniards, although prepared to meet with wonders, were struck with astonishment at this singular and apparently nauseous indulgence.-Iming's Columbus, Book 4, ch. 4.
3369. LUXURY and Poverty. Roman. Every age in its decline has exhibited the spectacle of selfish luxury side by side with abject poverty ; of-
" "Wealth, a monster gorged but nowhere and at no period were these contrasts so startling as they were in imperial Rome. There a whole population might be trembling lest they should be starved by the delay of an Alexandrian corn-ship, while the upper classes were squandering a fortune at a single banquet. drinking out of myrrhine and jewelled vases worth hundreds of pounds, and feasting on the
bratus of pearocks and the tongues of nightingales. As a consermence, disense was rife, men were shert-llved. $\qquad$ . . $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ At this very time the dress of Roman hadies displayed ma mahentionf splendor. The evder Pliny tells us that he himself saw Lollia pablima dressed for a betrothal feast in a robe entirely covered with pearls and emeralds, which had cost $40,000,0$ ono sesterees, and which was known to be less costly than some of her other dresses. Ghatony, emprice. extrwagance, ostentation, impurity, riopul in the heart of a sordely which knew of no other mons by which to break the momotony of its weariness, or alle viate the magnish of its ilemair. -Fabmars Einmis Datio ('h. 1, p. 3.
3370. LUXURY repudiated. Primitice (hristiams. They were vainly aspiring to initate the perfectionof angels; . . ids dained, or . . . afferemp to disdain, every emrthly and corporeal delight. Some of our senses, inded, we necessary for our preservation, others for our subsistence, and othersagan for our intormation: and thas far it was imposible to reject the use of them. The flast sensation of pleasire was marked as the first moment of the ir aboses. The unfeeling cmulidate for heaven was instructed, not only to revist the grosser allarements of the taste or sinell, but even fo shut his cars agatist the profame hamony of somnds. and to virw with indifference the most finished productions of homan art. Gay apparel, magnitioent honses, and clegant furnibure were supposed to mite the double guilt of pride and of sensuality a simple and mortiticed appearance was more suitable to the Christim who was certain of his sins and doubtful of his salvation. In their censures of lanary, the Fathers are extremely minute and circumstantial; and amongr the various articles which excite their pious indignation, we may emumerate false hair, garments of any color except white, instruments of music, vases of grold or silver, downy pillows (as Jacol rejosed his head on a stone), white bread, foreign wines, public salutations, the use of warm laths, and the practice of shaving the bead, which, according to the expression of Tertullian, is a lie against our own faces, and an impions attempt to improve the works of the Creator.-Gimbox's Rome, ch. 25, p. 548.
3371. LUXURY, Senseless. Roman Ferst. The expense ridiculonsly bestowed on these entertaimments, and the labor employed in collecting the rarest and most costly articles of food, exceed all belief. In this, as indeed in every other opecies of luxury, there was the most capricious refinement of extravargance. Suetonius mentions a supper given to Vitellins by his brother, in which, anong other articles, there were two thousand of the choicest fishes (lectissimorum piscium), seven thousand of the most delicate birds - one dish, from its size and capacity, was named the egis, or shield of Minerva. It was filled chictly with the livers of scari (a delicate species of fish), the brains of phcassints and peacocks, the tongues of parrots (imagined, probably, to be tender from their much chattering), and the beilies of hampreys, bronght from most distant provinces. This may serve as some specimen of the luxury of the Roman suppers.-Tytlem's Hist., Book 4, ch. 4, p. 450.
3372. LUXURY, Unsatisfying. Buian. [The chagan of the Avars, a barbarian prople who
insabend sumbern Eurone.] We winhed, at the expense of the emperer, to repose in a golden bed. The wealih of Constantineple mand the skilful dillgence of her artists were instantly devotend to the gratideation of has caprice: lat when the work was halshed he rejected with seorn a present somarorthy the majesty of a great king. -Gnanos's Rosme, eli. 46, p. 4.43.
3378. LYING, Polite. Srmul Johmson. [IITs stady] seremed to be very favomble for retirement asal mediation. Johasen told me that he went up) thither without mentioning it to his servant when le wanted to stady serare from interruption: for he would not allow his servan to say he was not at home when he really was "A servontes strict regard to truth," said he, " must be weakened by such a practice. A philosepher may know that it is nerely a form of denial; but few servants are such nice distinguishers. If I aeconstomaservant to tell a lie for me. have I not reason tonplochernd that he will tell many lies for himse $f$ ? " B Boswem, 's Jomssos, p. ío.

3:37.A. MACHINERY, Benefts of. Clocks. Fighty vers age a good lamily clock cost from

 a mil in the wall. and were womad by belling a string. At that time the State of Commed. icit alrealy took the lemd in the business of clock-making, and we time it mentioned, as a great wonder, that in 1s04 three handred and tifty clocks were made in Commerticut. The business was done in a very simple and primitive mamer. A man would get a few clocks finished, then strap four or tive on a horse's back, and go off into an adjacent county to sell them, offering them from door to door. At a later date some makers got on so far as to cmploy one or more agrents to travel for them. At the present time Comnecticut makes six hundred thonsand clocks per annum, and sells most of them at less than \$5 cach. Before the war some makers sold their cheapest clocks, wholesale, at 50 cents each, their good clocks at se, and their leest at ahout \$4. The marvellous cheapucss and excellence of these time-ketpers have spread them over the whole earth.-Cycloredia of Biog., p. 209.
3375. MACHINERY a Means. Semuel Johnson. Mr. Fergnsson, the self-tunght philosopher, told him of a new-invented machine which went without horses; a man who snt in it turned a handle, which worked a spring that drove it forward. "Then, sir," said Johnson, "what is ganed is, the man has his choiee whether be will move himself alone, or limself and the machine too."-Boswell's Jonnson, p. 167.
3376. MACHINERY, Triumph of. Cencks. Never have I seen more original and startling mechanical effects than are produced by Jerome's clock-making machincry. Think of one man and one boy sawing vencers enough in one day for three hundred elock-cases ! Think of six men making brass wheels cnough in a day for one thousand clocks! Think of a factory of twenty five persons producing two thousand clocks a week! Think of a clock being made for 40 cents! All this is chiefly due to the patience and genius of Chituncey Jerome.-Cyclopedia of biog., b. 214.

3:377. MADNESS effective. Jumes Otis. [The Masachasitis patriot pmhlished n book ngainst
 in England. I cord Manst!dd, wholmed remdit, rebuked those who spoke of it whth contempt. But they rejohnenl, "The man is man!!" "What then !" maswored Mnastield. "one mad man ofton makes many. Dassmind olo was mad-mo. bondy dombted it: yer lior all that he overturned
 vol. 5, ch. 10.

337凶. MAGIC, Bellefin. ('ulımbus. ['Io the


 Sn his lattor from, Jamaien, that the prople of ('ajari amel its vicinity are grem enchanters, mal he intinntes that tha two Talinn pirls who had visited his ship hul mugie powider romeended about their persoms. He adele that the sators attributedall the delings and hardships axperjenced on that coast to their being mader the intherne of some evil spell, worked by the witelarenft of the motives, and that they still remained in that bedief.-luvina's Colasuca, book 14 , eh. 3.
3378. MAGNANIMITY, Admirable. Trial of Sir Ifrary Vient. Ile hat asked for commsel. "Who," eried tho solicitor, " will dare to spenk for you, maless you cman call down from the gibbel the heads of your lellow traitors ?" "I stand single," sajid Vane; "yet, being thons leftabone, I tun not afraid, in this grent presence, to henr my wimess to the ghorions comse [of pepmar libery], nor to seal it with my blood.".-B.ancloori's L. S., vol. 2, ch. 11.
3380. MAGNANIMITY, Noble. General Hobrit E. Lee. [At the batile of Gettysharg an English otherer says :] I suw General Wilcox come by to him, and explam, nlanost erying, the state of his brigrule. Genernl Lee immediately slook hamds with him, and said, cheerfully, "Never mind, general, wll this has been my fitult; it is I that have lost this fight, and you must help me out of it the best way you can." In this way I saw General Lee encourage and reanmate his somewhat dispirited troops, and magnanimously take upon his own shoulders the whole weight of the re-pulse.-Polialld's Second Yeale of the War, 1. 355.
3381. MAGNANIMITY of Savages. Ononelegas. A.D. 168 \%. [Louis XIV. required lroquois Indians for galley-slaves.] By open hostilities no captives could be made; and Lamberville, the missionary among the Onondagis, was unconsciously employed todecoy the Iroquois chiefs into Fort Ontario. [They were pat in irons and sent to France.]... ifeantime tite old men of the Onondagas summoned Lamberville to their presence. " We have much reason," said an aged chief, " to treat thee as an enemy, but we know thee too well. Thou hast hetrayed us, but treason was not in thy heart. Fly, therefore, for when our foung braves shall have sung their war song they will listen to no voice but the swelling voice of their anger." And trusty guides conducted the missionary through by-paths to a place of secu-rity.-Banchoft's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 17.
3382. MAGNIFICENCE vs. Happiness. Abdalrahmans. [See No. 3383.] In the West the Ommiades of Spain supported, with equal pomp, the
title of commander of the fathofal. Three miles from Condovn, in homor of his favorite sultama, the thirel mad gratest of the Alahalrahmane constructad the dey, malace, umd gardens of Zelorn. Twontr ive yairs, und above three milllons sterllug, were emploged hy the fommer ; his lineral tuste lovited the artist of comslantinnole, the most skilful sculptors and morhiterts af the are ; fand the buldings were sustuined or adorned by
 of (incek and Italian marble. The hall of ambience Was incomsted with grold and pearls, and a grent basin in the cerbere wiss surmonded with the curt-
 In a lolty pavilion of the gardens one of these
 mate, was replemished, not with water, lntt with
 mon, his wives, concolhines, and batek vimuths amominted tosix thomsamel three homiderel perions ; and he was attembed to the theld hy a gramel of twolve thomsand horse, whose le lts and eimeters were studided with goli. It may lee . . . of some tse . . . Wtranseribe an anthentie momorial which was found in the closet of the deremend caliph. "I have now relgined above thfty jears in vietory or pence, belowed hy my sulnjeets, dreaded by my enemies, and respected by my allios. Riches and homors, power and plensiare, have wated on my eall, mor does nuy enrthly blessing nipear to have beren wanting to mey folicity. In this situntion I havediligently mambered the dass of pure and gomume hapiness which have fallen to my lot: they amomat to fomiteen. () man! place mot thy contidence in this present worlil!"(HumiN's IROME, Ch. 5i, p. B98.
3383. MAGNIFICENCE, Oriental. At Purflud. The glorics of the [aliph's] connt ware lirightened rather than impared in the derline of the empire, and a Greck ambassador might admire or pity the magnificence of the feedne Moctader. "The caliph's whole army," says the historian Abulfeda, " both horse ind toot, was nuler arms, which together made a body of 160,000 men. Jis state otllecrs, the favorite slaves, stood near him in splendid appurel, their belts glittering with gold and gems. Near them were 7000 emmels, 4000 of them white, the remainder hack. The porters or door-keepers were in number 700 . Barges and boats, with the most supreb decorations, were seen swimming upon the Tigris. Nor was the palace itself less splendid, in which were hung up 38,000 pieces of tapestry, 12,500 of which were of silk embroilered with goll. The carpets on the floor were 22,000 . $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ humdred lions were brought out, with a keeper to each lion. Among the other spectacles of rare and stupendons luxury was a tree of gold and silver spremling into eighteen large branches, on which, and on the lesser boughas, sat a variety of birds made of the same precions metals, as well as the leaves of the tree. While the machi. nery affected spontancous motions, the several birds warbled their natural harmony. Tbrough this scene of magnificence the Greek ambassador was led by the vizier to the foot of [Moctader's] the caliph's throne."-Gibison's Rome, ch. 52, p. 298.
3384. MAGNIFICENCE, Royal. Arcadius. [Emperor of Rome.] The eloguent sermons of St. Chrysostom celebrate, while they condemn:
the pompons luxury of the rejgin of Armilins. "The emproror," says he, "weare on his hand etther a diadem or a crown of gold, derorated with precelons stones of inesthmable value. These ormments mad his purple garments are reserved for his sacred personatome; and his robes of stlk are embroided with the thgures of goldend dagenas. llis throme is of massy gold. Whenever lue appate in puble he is surfoumded by his courtiores, his grards, mad his attembats, Their spars, their shidhts, thele cuimeses, the brhlles and trappinges of the he horses, have either the substame or the apyename of gold ; and the hares splendid boss in the midst of their shided is cuncireled with smather hesses, which represemt the shape of the haman eye. The two mules that daw the charlot of the momared are perferely white, and shining all over with goll. 'The charint itsolf, of pureame solidgold, at mexts the adairathon of the spectators, whe contemphate the purple cortains, the suow carper, the size of the precions stones, and the resplembent phates of gold, that glitter ns they ure agitated by the motion of the corriage. The lumprial pietures we white, on a blue gromad; the rinperor "ppears sented on his throne, with his arms, his homses, and his gmods beside him, , mad his vanguishad emomies in chanias

3385. MAIDEN, A military. Romin. [Damgh. ter of the Prefect Gregory- Afrian invision of the Arabs.] The danghter of crecrors. a matid of incomparthle bematy mad spirit, is sudid to lase fonght hy his side ; from her earliest youth she wis traned to momet on horselmack, to draw the bow, nud to wield the cimeter ; and the richmess of her arms nul apparel were compingous in the foremost ranks of the lattle. Iter ham, with a lamdred thonsand pieces of gold, was offeren for the hemd of [Abdallah] the Arablian genema, mal the youthe of Africn were excited by the prospect of the glorions prize. At the pressing solicitation of his brethren Andallah withdrew his person from the fiedd; but the sin necens were discouraged by the retreat of their leader, and the repectifion of these equal or unsuecessful contlicts.-Ginsbon's Rome, ch. 51, p. 237.
3386. Mails detained. Rcign of Jemes II. [Jumes was trying to coerce Parliament to grunt politien relief to the Roman Catbolies.] While the contest lasterl, the ansiety in London was intense. Every report, every lime from Edinburgh, was eagerly devourel. One day the story ran that Ilamiton hal given way, and that the government would carry every point. Then came intelligence that the Opposition had rallied, and was more ohstimute than ever. At the most critical moment orders were sent to the post-office that the bags from Seotland should be transmitted to Whitelall. During a whole week not a single private letter from beyond the Tweed was delivered in London.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 6, p. 114.
3387. MAJORITY, Rule of. Condemned. Their idea [the people of the north] of government may be briefly stated as the sovereignty of numbers. . .. Acrording to the interpretation of the Yankees, the body politic ought simply to have a political organization to bring out and enforce the will of the majority. . . . The Northern idea was materialistic : it degraded politicnl authority, becanse it despoiled it of its moral offices, and represented it as an accident determined by a comparison
of nombers. It destroyed the virtue of minort.
 it late the foumbations of a despetism mone tertble than that of my sibgle tyramt: destroyed moral comage in the people ; broke down all the Martores of cooservatism, and sabsituted the phatise, "the mujority muat gecer" " lion the cron-



SBWN. MAJORITY, An unconquerable. E'ng. land. Dhames II. songht the overinmw of the bs tabllshed (lhureh amd the promation of the Roman Catholic faith. 1 The propertion which they bore to the popmation of binghon was very mach smmeller thanat present.

Forty-ahar ittictles of the inhalitants of the kingedenn, forty nime tifticthen of the property of the kingedom, allasest all the political, legal, mul military ahility and knowledge for foumd in the kingidom, were Protestant. Nowertheless, the king, muler a strong infatmation, had determined io nse his vast patromare an a mome of makimg poorlytes. To be of his Clarela was, in his view, fle tirse of all guatitcontions for ollece. Tolne of the mational Charrla was a pesitive disatualiticution.- VacauLAY'~ Eno. Cli. K, j. 219.
3380. MALIGNITY, Parental. Ti, Fromerick [the (ireat]. Ile asked puzaling (pucotions, and lirought forward arguments which seremed to savor of something different from pare Latheranism. The king shsperted that his son was inelined to le a heretis of some sort we other. whether C'alvinist or atheist, his Majesty diul not very well know. The molimary malignity of Frederick William was bad mongh. He now thought malignity a part of his duty as a Christimn man, mid aft the eonsicionce that he had stimulated lis hatred. The thate was hroken, the French books were sent out of the palace, the prince was kicked mad eadredled mal pullerl ly the lair. At dimer the phates were harlet at his head; sometimes he was restricted to bread and water, sometimes he was forcell to swallow food so manscous that he eomald mot kevp it on his stomach. Once his father knockedhim down, araged him along the floor to a window, and was with dithenty preventel from strangling him with the cord of the rurtain. The queen, for the crime of not wishing to see har son murdered, was subjected to the grossest indi;nities. The Princess Wilhelmina, who took her hrother's part, was treated almost as illas Mrs. Brownrigg's apprentices. Driven to despmir, the unhappy youth tried to run nway; then the fury of the old tyrant rose to madness. The prince was an ofticer in the army; his tlight was therefore desertion, and, in the moral corle of Frederick Willinm, desertion was the highest of all crimes. [Execution would have followed but for the inlervention of others.]-Macaclay's Frederick tile Great, p. 13.
3390. MAN civilized. Chenges in America. [See No. 3398.] Man is still in lurmony with mature, which he has subdued, developed, and adorned. For him the rivers that flow to remotest climes mingle their waters; for him the lakes gnin new outlets to the ocean; for him the areh spans the flood, and science spreads iron pathways to the recent widderness; for him the hills yiell up the shining marble and the enduring granite; for him immense rafts hring down
the: forials of the interior ; for hime the marta of the rity father the promlere of ail rdines, und Ilbraries collect the works of avery lunguage and

 lent by refhement, and the virtue of the romentry
 vol. : wh. li.
:3:391. MAN defined. Ilutw. I'lato hurl dellued




:33A2. MAN regenerated. I'nalilfinl. |'Ti.



 uf Prrapulia. Jlo filt sombery lowned the

 or is it that! the somes have vegetatednfter befors


:3:39)B. MAN, An honest. Lixfimulud. |('irrli-
 ". There is "olomish in him," said lat, "to maike
 of applicatian wofe remarkable. Duriag the Wholo of his rojgn ho habored regularly in his


3330. L. MAN, Misation of. Stuies. The Stoices believel the minveres to le the work ol' n . . . Bring whose providence comtinmally regnlates the wholde, . . . so the to prohlame the greatest possible wan of genernl good; so they regamidel mannsa principal instrument in the himal of (aod to neromplisis that great purpose. The (rentor, therefores. $\qquad$ had so framed the mornl constithtion of man, that ho finds lis own chinef lapsisiness in promoting the welfore ant happiness of his fellow-cruntures. In the free consent of mun to fuitil this cud of his being, by acoommodhating his mind to the divine will, and thas enrenvoring to slisidarge his part in soriety with cheerful zoal, with perfect integrity, whth munly resolation, abd with an entire resigmathon to the decres of Providemer, lices the smbinn esseme of hiss duty--'r'rivir's IIIs'l., Book a, chi. 0 , 1. $27 \%$.

3B1DS. MAN, A monster. Bomapoite. [Mr. Jeflerion] has given his testimony agranst the charautar of Napoleon: . . " "If lie could suriously and repeatedly athrm that he had raised himself to power whithont ever haviner committed a crime it proves that he winnted totally the sense of right and wrong. If lue could consider the million of human lives that he lime destroyed, or cansed to be desiroyed; the desolations of countrics, by plamberings, binnings, und fanine: the dethronement of lnwful rulers of the world, without the consent of their constituents, tos phee his brothers and sisters on their thrones; the cutting up of established societies of men, and jumbling them discordantly together nt his cnprice: the demolition of the fairest hopes of mankind for the recovery of their rights and the amelioration of their condition ; and ath the numberless train of his other enormities-the man, I say,

Who ronled comstider nil these as no rerimen, must
 humd shombl hare luren lifleed for shiy him. "-



SBBDB. MAN or a Mouse, A. Molvert Morris, of lhiladelphia. |'lhe thanelal helper of Wastions. ton during the lavolathon altarward angeged in



 uivion is proof of that whions nind prodence whild govern all pour woris ame motions: lut. my dear groneral, i ran never do thinges in tha smanll: I mmat be cithor "t mat" "r "t momas',"— ('InTis' W'anilivaton, vol. I, fle. lis.
(BiBO)7. MAN, Origin of. Wint lueliurs. fino
 from at . . © "perture, the small meqs froms 4 lithe remany.
 wabiering on one ocerasion nour 1 sinall lake.
 the troes, which prowed to le woment. (On nttempting to ratels them, however, they were fombel to be as slippery ase erls, so that it was ine possible to horlil them. At hengell they empioyed certain mond, whose latods wore rembered rongh by a kind of leprosy. These sucereded in seroming four of theso sifpery fomales, from whon the word was propled.-Invand's Cut, ', M1M's, Book 6, (hs. 10.
:389w. MAN uncivilized. Amcriran finlians. Man, the oeropmat of the soil, was as untamerd as the savige sereng, in harmony with the rade matare by whinh he was surrounded-n vagrant wer the continemt, in eonstant warfare with his fellow-men-the bark of the bireli his cmaes : strlags of shelis his ormanemts, his recorel, mad his coin; the roots of monenltivated piants amonir his resonrees for foonl ; his knowledge in archif. tecture surpmssed hoth in strengthand dambility by the skill of the benver; bented saplings the beams of his homse ; the branches man rimal of trees its root ; drifte of leaves lis couch: mats of bulrushes his protection ngainst winter's cold; lis religion the adoration of nature ; his morals the promptings of undisciplined intellect; disputing with the wolves mal hears the lordship of the soil, and dividing with the spuirrel the wild fruits with which the miversin woodlands uboumled.-Bancrorr's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 15.
3399. MANEUVREs ignored. Directness. [One of Aclmira! Neison's freguent injunclions was :] "Never mind mancuvres: nlwiys goat them." -KNigit's ENG., vol. 7, ch. 20, p. 357.
3400. MANHOOD, Complete. Julius Cisar. In person Cuesur was tall and slight. Ilis feat ures were more retined than was usual in Roman faces; the forehend was wide and high, the nose large and thin, the lijs full, the eyes dark gray like an eagle's, the neck extremely thiek and sinewy. llis complexion was pale. Ilis lenrd and mustache were kept carefully shaved. Ifis hair was short ami nuturally seanty, falling off toward the end of his life and litiving him partially buld. Lis voisc, especially when le spoke in public, was high und shrill. Hishealth was uniformly strong antil his last year, when ho
 lather, and sorupulomaly mont In all him luthis, atesteminus la his found, and rarelese in what it comsisteal, rarily or mover tomblifig wine, mad
 descrihing any mew perolle. Ita was ath mhlote In unty life, almindibe la all manly excrelones,
 andid alremels, be rode ar remarkathe horse, which

 it was ohservere of him that lie was the triont of

 was guict and gentloman-like, with the matural courtesy of high-breedhag. On an oreraslon whell lee was dinhas some where the other guests fombil the of tow rancha for thein. ('iesur took it whlsout rebark, to spare has entertaharers fereliges. When on a fouracy thromgh a forest whith his frlend opphas, he came one blyht to a hat where there was asingle hed. "pplus heligg unwell, ('issar gave lt up to him, and slept on the gromad. -Fimpe'h Cingall, di. dy.
8.SO1. MAMHOOD deterlorated. Ancient Greeces [A.D. 3Bm.) Corloth, Argos, Npmra, velded without resistance to the arms of the Giothos ; and the most fortumate of the limbilitunts were savel, by death, from leholding the shavery of thelr fimilles and the conthagration of thelr ifthes. The vases and stathes were distrinbited among the marharians, whth more repard to the value of the materials than to the cleganee of the workmanhip; the female enplives wht mitted to the laws of war ; the cajoyment of hematy was the rewarl of valor ; and the Greeks conld mot remomably complain of an atmase which was justitled by the example of the heroie thes. The descombants of that extromedinary people, who had consldered valor and dixelplime as the walls of Spurta, no longer remembered the gencrons reply of their ancestors to an invader mome fommilable than Alaride. "If thou art a god, thon witt not hart those who have never hajared thee; if thou art aman, advance, ate: thon will time men rqual to thyself."-Ghbibon' Rome, ch. 30, p. 194.
3802. MANHOOD evinced. (inothe, in Gocthe we discover ly far the most striking instance, in our time, of is wrlfer who is, in strict npeeech, what philosophy cm call a man. He is nether woble nor plebeian, neither liberal nor servile, nor intldel nor devotee; but the best excellence of all these, joined in pure mion-" a clear and universal man." Goethe's poetry is no s parate faculty, no mental handieraft, but the voice of the whole lurmonious manhood-nay, it is the very harmony, the living and life-giving harmony of that rich manhood which forms his poetry. Alf good men may be called poets in act or in word ; nll good poets are so in both. Carlyle's Goethe, ch. 1.
3403. MANHOOD exhibited. Dr. Rorland Titylor. Taylor, who as a man of mark had been one of the first victims chosen for execution, was arrested in Londou, and condemned to suffer in his own parish. IIis wife, " suspecting that her hushand should that night be carried nway," had waited through the darkuess with her ebildren in the porch of St. Botolph's beside Aldgate. "Now when the sheriff his company came against
 - Oh, my poor father! Mother' mother: here is
 hatid, Rowland, where urt thon:" for it Wan a very dark mominge, that the one conlid mot wer the wher. Dr. 'linylor auswered, 'I uns here, dene

 mustore, I pray you, and lat him anotik le his
 dumghter Mary la hisa armas, und her mid hif wita tund Elizalntli kuelt dewn and mald the Latid's pruver. At which shat the sherifl wopt "pow?,

 and shouk her hy the lamad, nad suld. "Furewell.

 my children." . . Then matd his wife, "tionl he with there denr kowhand! I will, with foul's
 Tinylor was morry mad eheerfal an one hat meconiated himself going to a most plemant hans. quet ur bridal. . . . (oming within two miles of Ihadeigh, hedesired to light off his lumer, whids done he lenpeol nad wet it frisk or twatn as ment combunty do for dancloge. "Why, manter doc: tor," quote the shariff, " how do you now "" He answered. "Well, Goxd be pramal, mastar sheriff, nevor bettor : for mow I kmow 1 an abmont at home. I lack bot past twomiles to go over, and I ann even at my Fither's home! "H:atc. of Ena. Peorles, side.
B.10.4. MANHOOD, Forecast of. Nim $H / m$, on. Aud yet, this rimning wibl hamone the Indlans, slecping on the prownd, clansine wide gume, living in the foreste, and rembing llomur's Illad withal, seemed a pretty strange husiness. and prople usel to say that Sum IIonsion would either be a grent hadinu ehief or die in a madhomse, or be governor of the sinte-for it was very certain that some strange thing wobld overtake him!-Lantrita lhocton, p. 18.
3.405. MANHOOD, Honest. Cromirell. We may have too little ceromony as well as too minh. It does mot matter math, hat we do rather like our servant to faje at our simbly dowe before coming in, athough we do not are about her handing curd letters on a silver salver. When animssadors crowded Cromwell's court from all the states of Euroje, some of them, in deference to the usualities of royaly, desirad to kiss his hand ; but, with manly dignity, he retired buck two or three steps higher, to liis throne, howed to the doputation, and so closed the audience. A man, we ser, who will not bute an inch of his mation's digniny, nor wear more than his manhood for his own. As he would not alopt the clenignation, so he would not permit himself to play at being a king.-Hood's Chomwell, ch. 15, p. 199.
3.106. MANHOOD, Model. George Withington. His faculties were so well balanced and combined that has constitution, free from excess, was tempered evenly withall the elements of activity, and his mind resembled a well-organized commonwealth; his passions, which had the intensest vigor, owned allegiance to reason: and with all the fiery quickness of his spirit. hisimpethous and massive will was held in cheek by consummate judgment. He had in his compc-

Nitlon a colm which gave him in mennontes of


 vol．$i, i l \mid, 3 \%$ ．
is A1）7．MANHOOD，Physical．Winshinifton． （heneral Wrashbugton stoond mix feet thene la hiv Nifunge，and in the priane ol hiv lifo was
 marrow．Ilis form was wall propmithomed atid －venly devedoped，so that lie cirriad hin tallares gracifully，mul lowked strikingly well on herwe－
 －wy tigure lhan hav when ho was a yonng man： it was only in liter lifio lhat lils movimonta
 Brow．，p． 8.

2．10才．MANHOOD recognized．Imeint Girs
 tion，are vohnmary asmechations for matand do．

 Chavelf otillege to sulbolt hiv private opinions
 fare of his assuriatios．The（iomman tribere were comfented with this rule Dut liberal ontline of politian sochoty．As soon as 12 youth，lorn oí
 ha was introndered lato the general comatil of his commtrymen，solemmly invested withat shleld mad spertr，and mopted ns an ripml mid worthy member of the miltary commonwenth．－Gin－ HON＇H ROMに，（I），9，1）．©（H．

3．100．－Amicht Germans．The govermmont of the Germanicemations，whero at vast number of cं－tached tribes were anch mater the commanmi of an independent rhiof，and the condition of individuals，whose nlmont comstant ocebpation was war，were a necessary eanse of that exclusioe regard which was puid to the pro－ fessbon of arms，fis comparivon with whiche every other employment was esteemed medn and un－ importnat．It was custommry in muny mutions that the first introduction of youth to the ocen－ pations of manhood was attended with peculiar reremonies mad distinguislued solemnily ；und this，fomong the German mations，it was ex－ tremely maturn that the goull shonld te intro－ dued with partieular ceremonies to that military profession in which le was to be engaged for fife．The chief of the tribe，mador whose ban－ ner all his vassals were to tight，lestowai，him－ self，the sword mid armor upon the ！ing sol－ dier，as a mark that，being conferreil is him， they were to be nsed at his comm $m$ ．．．and for his service aloue．－Tytheis＇s IIst．，Book 6， ch． $10, \mathrm{p} .167$.

3．410．M．ANHOOD tented，Williom of Orange． If his battles ware not those of a grent tactician， they catitled him to be culled a grant man．No disaster conld for one moment deprive him of his firmness or of the entire possession of all his faculties．．．．Ite was proved by every test；by war，by wounds，by painful nud depressing mal－ adies，by raging seas，by the imminent nud con－ stant risk of nssussination，a risk which has shak－ en very strong nerves，a risk which severely tried even the admmantine fortitude of Crom－ well；yet none could ever discover whint that thing was which the Prince of Ormage fenred． Itis advisers could with difticulty indnce him to




 of thoisamde of hiave wartiors，drow forth the


 himself like a uman who solught for datis：was always formanat la the charge and lant la the re－ trent；fonght，nword lin lomind，In the thlekent prose：find with a musket hall in his grim and
 bis gromind and waverl his hat ander the hotest

：B11．MANIA，Popular，fruniders．［In 1000］ the pentont shos hif oven liku hormes，nutl，yok： big them tor a mat，migroterl with his wile mod chilitren；mad the chililren，whemever they ap－ pronched a town，crled out，＂Is this derusa－





 through the most remote partas of Chantlan bia． ropr．

Anthey passed thromerh the pophons citles of ficrmany the mpirit of funntionl lutred ．．．incited the multitule to pillage mad massa－ rer the dews．－KNatit＇s EN（t．，vol．1，ch．16， 1． 28.

3ils．MANKIND distruated．（＇herles $I I$ ．was ndilided heyond monsure to semsual fudulgencer， fond of samiterfing mal of frivoloms amasoments． fincupalio of self－tlenlal mad of exertion，withont fath in luman virtue or in laman attachment， withont desire of renown，mind withont sensibil－ ity to rejronch Areording to him，every per－ son was to be bought．But some poople ling－ gred suore nbout their prime thun others；nind When this hurgling was very obstimate und very skilful，it was colled by some tine mome．The ehief trick by which clever men kept th the price of thejr abilities was called integrity．The chiof trjek lyy which humelsome women kept up） the prise of thedr lennty was called modesty．．．． Thinking thus of mankind，Churles maturally cared very litile whint they thought of him．Ilon－ or mal slame were senrcely more to him than light and darkness to the blind．－Macaulay＇s ENt．，ch．2，1）． 150.

3A13．MANKIND，Inequality of，Strmuel Johnson．On his favorite sulbject of subordina－ thon，Johnson said：＂So far is it from being true that men nre maturally equal，that no two people can be half an hour together but one shall ne－ quire an evident superiority over the other．＂－ Boswellis Johnson，p，142．

3414．MANKIND，Prosperity of，Age．If a man were called to tix the period in the history of the world during which the condition of the human race was most happy and prosperous，he would，without hesitation，name that which elapsed from the death of Domitian to the acces． sion of Commodins．The vast extent of the Ro－ man Empire was governed by absolute power， under the guidance of virtue and wisdom，－Gib BON＇s ROME，chi，3，11． 95.
:BAB. MANNERS, Bunt. Jiomemer. Tlow







:BAB. MANEERS changed, Rimutus. 'Tlıum

 R











 mentw of allfurent colors, mal likewhe literiliet


 the bobive fur lta enartincont mo longere existerl.
 getthig that mondeat rearive whirh las their sex's highest ormment, they maned out into the

 ored, butle by chamor nad hy blamblaments, to engage thelr votes for the nbrogathon of thisumious stathir. It was no womeder that the rigid virthe of old Cato, then consul, was inhlamed will
 Book 3, ch, 9, p. 3\%
3.IT7. MANNERS, Effect of. Simucl Juhnson. The ditference, lie ohserved, betweron in well-hred amd un lll-bred man is this: "One fimmedhately nttruets your llking, the other your averslon. Fon love the one till you thad renson to hate him: you hate the other till yout find reason to love him." - Bosweali's Jontinson, 1). 5.31 .
3.118. ———Stmuel Johnson. I land the resolution to ansk Johnaon whether he thonght that the roughness of lis manner had been an advantage or not, and if lie would not have done more goord if he land ben more gentle. Jounson : "No, sir ; I have done more good as I ann. Olsecenity and inpicty lave nlways been repressed in my compriy." JBosweLs.: . . "Grenter liberties lave lieen taken in the presence of a hislop, though a very good man, from his being milder, and therefore not commonding such awe. Yet, sir, many people who mighat have been benefited by your conversation lave been frightened awny, A worthy friend of ours has cold me that he has often been afraid to talk to you." Jolinson: "Sir, he meed not have been afraid, If he had anything rational to say. If he had not, it was better lie did not talk. "-Bosweld's JOIINSON, 1). 523.
341. MANNERS neglected. Simuel Johnson. The late Alexamder, Earl of Eglintome, who loved wit more than wine, and men of genfus more than syeophants, lata great admira-













 Jollingos, p. lity.




 the worlil. loplnula him to pint alf his lat lo intiv,


 vol. : 2 , ch, 11 .
:SI2A. MANNEHS, Unreflned, Juhmson. He observed: "'lle krout la Fraser live very man

 shops of Purls we memit the ment buthe mat-

 cookery of the Fremel was foreed upon them by
 less thay ndiled same taste tolt. 'The Fremela are nin Imdelicate people: they will spit upon uny place, At Madane _- 's, it litering lindy of rank, the footman took the sugner ln fils tharers, nul inrew it into my eoffere. [wis going to put it aside: bit hearing it was made on [mipesse for me, I e'en tisted 'Ton's thagers. The same lady would needs make ter à l'Amghise. 'The sponit of the texpot did not pund freely; slie mule the footnan blow into il."-Boswehis's Jollivins, 1. $2(34$.

BHAS. MANNERg, Urbane. Chorles II. The morning light begrn to peep thronghte windows of Whitehnll, and C'harles desired the ut. tendants to pull uside the curtains, llat he might have one more look at the day. Ile remarked that it was time to wind wo ne elock whitela stome near his bed, These little circumstances were long remembered, becanse they proved lnyond dispute that, when he dechared himself a Roman Catholic, he was in full possession of his finculties. Je apolorized to those who linit stowd round him nll nifit for the tromble which be land cansed. Jle lad been, le sadi, a most monenscionable time dying, but lie loped that they would excuse it. This was the list glinpse of that expuisite urbanity, so often found potent to elurm away the resentment of a justly inecused nation. - Macaulay's Enu., eh. 4, 1). 408.
3.123. MANUFACTURES, Exhibition 0\%: Bustom Common. A.D. 1754. At Bostom a soricty whs formed for promoting domestic mannfactures; on one of its anniversuries three handred Foung women appeared on the common, clad in homespun, seated in a triple row, each with a spinning-wheel, and each busily transferring the
flax from the distaff to the spool-Bancrofers U. S., vol. 4, ch. 4.
3.12. MANUFACTURES fostered. Flemish. After the establishment of the fremt mart of Bruges, the Flemings began tos apply their whole indistry to the establishment of mamfintures, and Baldwin, the young Comnt of Flanders, chcomarad this spirit by hestowing privileges and immanities on the merehnats and manufiecturars. Itis suceessors, however, possessed a very different spirit ; they recalled these immmaties; and the conseduence was, that the manufacturers left Fhamers and settled in Brabamt, where the dukes of that prownce shewed them for some time all maner of favor. This, however, did not long continue. The revocation of their immunities, by some impolitic sovereigns of that province, innished trade and manufactures from Brahant, as it had done from Flanders.-Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 17, p. 262.
3.125. MANOFACTORES, Monopoly in. Ihetters. In the land of furs it was found that hats were well made ; the London company of hattors remonstrated; and their craft was protected by an act forbiding hats to be transported from one plantation to another.
' None of the phantations should nanufacture iron wares of any kind whathocver :" and the honse of peers adiled a rlanse prohibiting every " forge going by water for making bar or rod irom."-Bancroft's U. S.
3.126. MANUFACTURES restricted. Ricign of Charles II. As carly as the reign of Elizabeth there had been loud complaints that whole forests were cut down for the purpose of feeding the furnaces, and the Pariiament had interfered to prohibit the munufacturers from hurnin; timber. The manufacture consequently lancuished. At the close of the reign of Charles II. great part of the fron which was used in the conntry was imported from abroad.-MaCadlay's Evg., chi. 3, p. 296.
3.297. Marching, Prodigious. Spertiens. After the lattle had been fonght [at Marathon], but while the dead bodies were yet on the ground, the promised re-enforcement from Sparta arrived. Two thousand Lacedemonian spearmen, starting immediately after the full moon, hat marched the hundred and fifty miles between Athers and Sparta in the wonderfully short time of three days. Though too late to share in the glory of the netion, they reguested to be allowed to march to the battle-field to behold the Medes. They proceeded thither, gazed on the dead lodies of the invaders, and then, praising the Athenians and what they had done, they returned to Lacedæmon.-Decisive BatTLES, \& 48.
3428. Maniner, Famous, Discocery of America. The enterprise of Colnmbus, the most memorable maritime enterprise in the history of the world, formed between Europe and America the communication which will never cease. Bancroft's Hist, of U. S., eh. 1.

34C9. MARINERS, Cautious. Portuguese. Till the middle of the fifteenth century none of the nations of Europe had ventured to sail out of the eight of their coasts. Their vessels were flat-hottomed and extremely shallow ; and as they followed in their navigation every turning of the
coast, which exposed them continually to shifting and contrary winds, it was not musial that is voyage, which would now be performed in a fow moths, hasted at that time fon or five yars. We lave alrealy remarked the very limited knowledge which the Greehs and Romans pessessed of the habitable globe. The Eastern Ocem was known only hy name, and the Athantie scarecty attempted out of the sight of the const of Europe. It was supposed that all to the west was an inmense extent of accun.Tytleei's IItst., Book 6, ch. 18, p. $\mathfrak{2} 66$.

3a:30. Marksman, Royal. Commorlis. The Emperor Commodus, elated with praise which gradualy extinguisher the innate sconse of shme. resolved to exhilit belore the eyes of the Roman people those excreises which till then he hatd derently contined within the walls of his palare, and to the presence of a few favorites. (On the appointed day the varions motives of flattery, fan, and curiosity attracted to the amphitheatre an fummerable multitude of spectators; and some degree of applause was deservedly hestowed on the nueommon skill of the imperial performer. Whether he aimed at the head or heart of the animal, the womed was alike certain and mortal. With arrows whosc pint was shaper into the form of a crescent, commolus often intercepted the rapid carcer, and cut asmder the long, bony neek of the ostrich. A panther was let loose; and the areher waited till he had leaped upon a trembling malefartor. In the same instant the shaft flew, the beast dropped dead, and the man remained momurt. The dens of the amphithentre disgorged at onee a handred lions; a hamdred darts from the unerring hand of Commodus laid them deai as they rim raging around the Arena. Neither the huge bulk of the elephant nor the scaly hide of the rhinoceros could defend them from his stroke. Ethiopia and India yielded their most extraordinary productions; and several animals were slain in the amphithentre, which had heen seen only in the representations of art, or perhaps of fancy. In all these exhibitions the securest precautions were used to protect the person of the Roman Hercules from the desperate spring of any savage, who might possilly disregard the dignity of the emperor and the simetity of the god.-Gib"'on's Rome, ch. 4, p. 113.
3431. Marriage, Ceremony of. Fiom the Romens. Our narriage ceremonics are all Ro-man-the ring, the veil, the wedding gifts, the groomsman and bridesmaids, the bride-cake.Knight's Eng., vol. 1, ch. 3, p. 49.
3432. MARRIAGE cheap. Alexander Feith. [The Rev. Alexauder Keith, soon after the passage of the Marriage aet, had the reputation of marrying very chenp.] Many came to le married when they had half a crown in their pockets and sixpence to buy a pot of beer, and for which they had pawned some of their clothes. . . . His motto was, " Happy is the wooing that is not long a-doing.". . . Six thousand a year were married at his chapel.-KNight's Evi., vol. 6, ch. 12, p. 194.
3.433. MARRIAGE, Choice in. Samuel Johnson. Boswela: " Pray, sir, do you not suppose that there are fifty women in the world, with cany oue of whom a man may be as happy, ar vith any one woman in particular !" Jons-
son: "Ay, sir, fifty thousand." Boswelal: "Then, sir, you are not of opinion with some who imagine that certnin men and certain wonen are manle for ach other, and that they can-; not be happy if they miss their comberpats."
 riages would in general be as happy, and often more so, if thry were all made by the Lord Chancellor, upon a due consideration of the charactersand cirenmstances. widhont the partios having any choiee in the matter: "-lboswembs Jomsinon, 1 , $28: 3$.
3434. MARRIAGE by Coercion. Willirm Hint. Auld Wiats som Willima, eaptured by sir Gideon Murray, of Elibank, during a radd of the Scotts on Nir Gideon's hads, was, as tradition satys, given his choice between heing hanged on Sir Gideon's mivate gallows, and marrying the ugliest of Nir Gideon's three ugly danghters. Meiklemouthen Meg, reputed as cirrying off the prize of ugliness among the women of four counties. sir William was a handsome man. He took three days to consider the alternative proposed to him, hut he chose life with the large-monthed lady in the end; and found her, according to the tradition which the poet, her descendant, has transmitted, an excellent wife, with a fine talent for pickling the beef whiels her husband stole from the herds of his foes. Meikle-mouthed Meg transmitted a distinct trace of her large mouth to all her descendants, and not least to him who was to use his " meikle" month to best alvantage as the spokesman of his race [Sir Walter Scott].-Hitron's Life of Scott, ch. 1.
3435. Marbiage declined. Quein Elizabeth. [Queen Elizabeth was urged by the House of Commons to become a married woman. She strongly expressed her constant preference for the unmarried state.]-Knight's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 8, p. 109.
3436. MARRIAGE, Denial of. Honoriu. The sister of Valentinim [the Roman emperor] was educated in the palace of Ravenar; and as her marriage might be productive of some danger to the State she was raised, by the title of Augusta, above the hopes of the most presimptuous subject. But the fair Monoria had no sooner attained the sixteenth year of her age than she detested the importunate greatness which must forever exclude her from the comforts of honorable love. In the midst of vain and unsatisfactory pomp Honoria sighed, yielded to the impulse of nature, and threw herself into the arms of her chamberlain Eugenims. Her guilt and shame (such is the absurd limguage of imperious mim) were soon betrayed by the apparances of pregnancy; but the disgrice of the royal family was published to the world by the imprudence' of the Empress Placidin.-Gibbox's Rome, ch. 25, p. 431.
3437. Marriage, A detested, Mury Queen of Scots. [After Mary Queen of Scotshad secured, as was believed, the murder of her first husbind, sle soon called upon Craig, a Protestant minister, to proclaim the bams of matrimony between herself and Bothwell. which he did in the High Chureh, adding,] I take heaven and earth to wituess that I abhor and detest this marriage. -Knigitis's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 9, p. 147.
3438. MARRIAGE, Disappointment in. David Crockett. He soon fell in love agaiu, at a ball,
and, before the evening was finished, he wasengafed to be maricel, and it day was apmointed for him to amomece the fact to the ginl's purents. On the appointed diy he started for the yomig lady's mbode, but fatling in on the way with a gay party, he spent the whole night in a frolie; and when, the next morning, he appromeded the honse of his lady-love, he learned that she was to be married that evening to amother man. It is riding-whip slip]ed from his hamb, his juw fell, and he sat on his horse staring wildly at his informant. Ife recovered his spirits, hewever, went to the wedding, and danced all nigh, the merriest of the metry.-Cycloredia of Bioo., p. 666.
3.183. MARRIAGE dishonored. Time of Nero. Fanily life among the loonans had once been a surered thing, mad for five hundred mad twenty years divoree lad been mokown anong them. Culer the empire marriage had come to be regarded with disfavor and disdain. Women, as Shenca says, were murided in order to be divored. and were divorced in order to marry ; and noble Roman matrons comited the years, not by the consuls, but by their disearded or disearding husbands.-Fambar's Eahly Days, 1). 5.
3440. MARRIAGE, Dowry in. "Oren." At the age of twelve [Abyssinim] youths entertain views of mutrimony. Oxen form the hasis of their selection-that is to say, they marry the girl whose father can provide then wit h the most oxen. The chosen fair one need not be over nine years of age.-Aprleton's Cycloredla, "Abrisinia."
3a41. MARRIAGE, Early. Eight Years Old. [In 1396 Richard II., a widower, married lsabella, daughter of the King of France, she leing only eight yenrs old.]-Fivigut's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 2, 1. 27.
3442. - - Mrthomet. Ayesha . . . was donbtless a virgin, since Mahomet consummated his nuptials (such is the premature ripeness of the climate) when she was only nine years old. -Gibbon's Mahomet, p. 55.
3443. MARRIAGE encouraged. Orifin. The first sovereigns of all nations are said to have instituted narriage - Menes, the first king of Egypt; Fohi, the first sovereign of China; Cecrops, the first legislator of the Greeks. The earliest laws of many civilized antions likewise provided encouragements for matrimony. By the Jewish law a married man was for the first year excmpted from going to war and excused from the burden of any public office. Among the Peruvians he was free for a year from the payment of all taxes. The respect for the matrimonial union cannot be more clearly evinced than by the severity with which the greater part of the ancient nations restrained the crime of adultery.-Trtier's IIs'r., Book 1, ch. 3, p. 23.
3444. MARRIAGE excased. Henry VIII. His forth wife was Anne of Cleves, who did not retain his affections above nine months. He represented to his clergy that at the time he married her he had not given his inward consent; but it is less surprising that a monarch of this character should urge such an excuse, than that his clergy and Parliament should sustain it. Anne was divorced.-Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 20, p. 303.
3.s5. MARRIAGE, Extraordinary. J, It Jowarel. In his twenty-tifth yemr he had a long and dangerous illness. When he was first seiked he was living in lodgings near london, where he fancied lie was thot treated with the attention his case demanded. Ile conseguently removed to the honse of a widow, who was herself a confirmed invalid, and fifty-two years of age. This lady, who possessed a small Bndependence, nured him daring muny montles with such tender care that he felt toward leer an umbounded fratitude, and nupon his recovery he offered her his hand. . . . This singular mariage let ween a man of twenty-five and a wommen of tifty-two was prohluctive, us IIoward always averred, of nothing but happiness. After two years and a lalf of tranquil felicity the lady died.-Cychorema of Bioti., p. 33.

3-46. MARRIAGE, A forced. Princess Ame. [In 1490 Maximilian, King of the Rommens, wanterl the Princess Anne, the richlieiress of Francis, and with her the duchy of Brittany; and she entered into a contract of marringe with him.] Charles of France now put forth his pretensions to the hand of the lady. The contract was void, le said, becanse Brittany was a fief of France, and the lord conld control the marriage of an heiress who was his vassul. The argmment was supported by the emphatic presence of a French amy ; the princess, who resisted till resistance was no longer possible, was forced into a marriage which she hated and into the conelnsion of in treaty which placed the provinee, so long independent, under French rule.-KNigirt's Eig., vol. 2, ch. 13, p. 217.
3.47. MARRIAGE, A fortunate. Joltn Alloms. He was admitted to the bar, mud, returning to his father's house, endeavored to set up in the practice of his profession. IIis father lived then at Braintree, a small and obscure town fourteen miles from Boston, where there was very little chance for a young lawyer. For some years his gains were small and his anxieties severe. It was not until after lis father's death that his circumstances were allevinted, and he was enabled to marry. His marriage was one of the most fortunate ever contracted in this world; for not only was the lady one of the most amiable and accomplished of women, but, being a member of a numerous and influentinl family, she brought to her husband a great increase of business. He was then twenty-nine years of age.-CycloredIA OF Biog., p. 175.
3448. MARRIAGE, Happy. Peter Cooper. In 1814, before the war ended, lie contracted that exquisite marriage which gave lim fifty-five years of domestic happiness, as complete, as unalloyed, as mortals can ever hope to enjoy. It is believed by memhers of his family that during that long perior of time there was never an act done or a word spoken by either of them which gave pain to the other. They began their married life on a humble scale indeed. When a eradle became necessary, and he was called upon to rock it oftener thin was convenient, he invented a selfrocking eradle, with a fan attachment, which he patented, and sold the patent for a small sum. Cycloredia of Biog., p. $5 \% 2$.
3.49. MARRIAGE in Heaven. Sioedenborg. Swedenborg, in his treatise on Conjugal Love, first speaks of marriages in heaven. He shows
that a man lives a man afier death, mad that a woman lives a woman; and since it was ordatined from cration that the wommen should be for the man, and the man for the woman, and thas that ench should le the other's, and sinse that love is immate in both, it follows that there are marringes in heaven as well as on earth. Damiago in the heavens is the conjunction of two into one mind. The mind of man consists of two parts, the understanding and the will. When these two purts act in unity, they ure called one mind. The moderstamding is predomintme in man, and the will in woman ; lont in the marriage of minds there is no predominance, for the will of the wife becomes nlso the will of the huslnmed, and the understanding of the hastmand is mlso that of the wife; because earch loves to will and to think as the other wills and thinks, and thas they will amd thirk mutanlly and reciprocally. Itence their romjunction ; so that in heaven two marricd partners are not called two, but one angel. -Wilite's Swedenibora, ch, 22, p. 191.
3.450. MARRIAGE, Ill-chosen. Catherine of $R$ nssia. [She was the dhurliter of a German prince, and married Peter, a dissiputed, valgar, cownrdly lassian prince.] On arriving at Moscow, in her fifteentle year, she was presented to her future husband, and, it is suid, conceived for him so profound a disgust that she fell sick, and was unable to reappear in public for several werks. She submitted, however, to $1 \times$ fate, and, after leing laptized into the ined $\because$ reh nonder the mame of Catherine, sl $-1, a s$ married to the imperial prince-he being seventeen years of age, and she sixteen. Schlom has there been a more ill-assorted union. Catherine was born to command, Peter was born to serve, She was a young lady of wit, information, and good breeding; lie knew no pleasures beyond those which he could enjoy in eommon with the besotted ofticers of the lmperial Guarl.-CreloPEDIA OF JBiog., p. 403.
3451. MARRIAGE, Ill-mated second. Jovis WII. The young Princess Mary, the sister of tho English king, wasmarried to the widowed Louis. But this lasty matel was followed by unforeseen and melancholy consequences. The king, whose health was declining, had for some time restricted himself to the simplest and most regnlar habits of life, dining early, and retiring to rest at sunset. In the society of his beantiful and light-hearted bride he was now indueed to engage in a round of exciting festivities, jll suite ${ }^{1}$ to his years and infirmities; his strength rapidly failed during the antumn, and lee expired at the pulace of the Tournelles, in the fifty-fourth year of his nge, on the 1st of January, 1515.-STudents' France, ch. 13 , 冬 9 .
3452. MARRIAGE, Imported for. Tirginians. In this condition of affairs Smith was superseded by Sir Edwyn Sandys, a mnn of great prudence and integrity.... By the influence of Sandys and his friends ninety young women of good breeding and modest manners were induced to emigrate to Jamestown. In the following year sixty others of similar good character came over, and received a hearty welcome. The statement that the early Virginians bought their wives is absurd. All that was done was this: wlien Sandys sent the first company of women to America, he charged the colonists with the expense of the
voyage, a measure mude necessary by the fact that the compuny wasulnost bankrupt. An assessment was made according to the nimber who were brought over, and the rate fixed at a hundred and twenty pounds of tobneco for each pas-senger-a sum which the settlers cheerfully mid. The many marriages that followed were celebrated in the usual way, and nothing further was thought of the transaction. When the second shiplond came, the cost trunsportation was reported at a hundred und fifty pounds for each passenger, which was also puid without complaint.-Ridiratir's U. S., elf. 11, p. 111.
3.453. MARRIAGE, Inanspicious. Andren Juck: son's. [Young lawyer Jackson bonrded with Mrs. Donelson at Nashville, Tenn.] He soon discovered that Mrs. Roburds [her daughter] lived very unhappily with her husband, who was a mun of violent temper and most jealous disposition. Foung Jackson had not long resided in the family before Mr. Robards began to be jealous of him, and many vicient scenes took place between them. The jealous Roburds at length abandoned his wife, and went off to his old lome in Kentueky, leaving Juckson master of the field. . . A rumor soon after reached the place that Robards had procured a divorce from his wife in the legislature of Virginia, soon after which Andrew Jackson and Rachel Donelson were married. The rumor proved to be false, and they lived together for two years before a divorce was renlly granted, at the end of which time they were married again. This marriage, though so intuspiciously begun, was an eminently happy one, although out of doors it caused the irinscible Jackson a great cland of trouble. [See No. 105.]-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 534 .
3454. MARRIAGE, Incestuous, Ancient. The freedom of love and marriage was restrained among the Romans by natural and eivil impediments. An instinct, almost innate and universnl, appenrs to prohibit the incestuous commerre of parents and children in the infinite series of uscending and descending generations. Concerning the oblique and collateml branches, nuture is indifferent, reason mute, and eustom varions and arbitrary. In Egypt the marringe of brothers and sisters was admitted without scruple or exception ; a Spartan might espouse the danghter of his futher, an Athenian that of his mothcr; and the nuptials of an uncle with his niece were upplauded at Athens as a happy ninion of the dearest relations.-Gibibon's Rome, ch. 44, p. $3 \overline{5}$.
3455. MARRIAGE, Indecent. Queen of Scots. Tosatisfy the public opinion, however, Bothwell was tried by his peers for the murder of 1 arnley, and no evidence being brought against him, he was absolved by the veralict of a jury. The queen, who had never believed him grulty, had now, as she thought, a perfect assurnnce of his innocence. He stood high in her favor, and, prompted hy ambition, began to aspire at the dangerous honor of obtaining her hand in marringe. These views being known to Murray and his associates, seemed to afford, at length, a most promising menns for accomplishing the ruin of Mary, and throwing into their hands the government of the kingdom. It now, therefore, became their great object to bring about the marriage of

Bothwell with the precn ; a formal deed, or bond, was for that purpose framed by the Earl of Morton and the char nobility of his party, recommending Bothwell, in the strongest terms, as the most proper person she could choose for a hushand. Mury gave in to the share ; she married Bothwell, a measure which is the most indefansible purt of hor conduet; for however she might have been persumbed of his innocence, of whith this recuest of her chief nobility was certainly a very strong testimony, yet the public voice still polnted him out us an ussoriate in the marder of her husband; and to marry this man was a measure as indecent us it was ruinous and impol-itic.-Tytlek's Hist., Book 6, ch. 28, p. 387.

BS56. MARRIAGF to Industry, Subines. When the Subines, after the war with the Romans, were reconciled, conditions were obtuined for the women, that they shoudd not be obliged hy their hushunds to do any other work besidle spinning. It was customary therefore, ever after, that they who gave the bride, or conducted her home, or were present on the occasion, should cry out, amid the mirth of the wedding, "Thelasins ": intimating that she was not to be employed in any other fabor but that of spinning. - PLerancit's Rowltues.
3457. MARRIAGE, Informal. Duke of Monmonth. [The day before his execution for reheldion hishops Fen and Turner visited the prisoner.] I[e maintained that his comection with Lally [IIenriotta] Wentworth was blameless in the sight of God. Ife had been murried, he said, when a child. Ite had never cured for his duchess. The hapjiness which he had not found at home be had songht in a round of loose amonrs, condemned hy religion and morality. Heurietta had rechamed him from a life of vice. To her he had been strictly constant. They had, hy common consent, offered up fervent prayers for the Divine guidance. After those prayers they had found their affection for eacio other strengthened; and they could then no longer doubt that, in the sight of God, they were a wedded pair. The bishops were so much senndalized by this view of the conjugal relation that they refused to administer the sacrament to the prisoner.-Macatlay's Eng., eh. 5, j. 577.
3.58. MARRIAGE, Irregular. Robert Burns. Jean Armour, the daughter of a respectable mas-ter-mason in that village, hat the chief place in his uffections. All throtigh 1785 their courtship had continued, but early in 1786 a serect and irregular marriage, with a written aeknowledg. ment of it, had to be effected. Then followed the father's indig' . in that his danghter should be married to so, ald and worthless a man as Burns ; eompulsion of his daughter to give up Burns, and to destroy the document which vonched their marriage; Burns' despair driving him to the verge of insanity ; the letting loose by the Armours of the terrors of the law ngrainst him; his skulking for a time in concealment: his resolve to emigrate to the West Indies, and become a slave-driver. . . In September of the same year Jean Armour became the nother of twin children.-Sianki's Berns, ch. 1.
3459. MARRIAGE, Kingdom for. Eurl Godvin. [In 1042 Earl Godwin foreed his daughter Edith upon Edward the Confessor, the king of about half of England, a man of forty, suy.
ing.] Swear to me that you will take my danghter for your wife, and It will give you the king. dom of Enarland. [Edward was unwilling to receive the kingilom with such an encumbrance.]Kivigitr's Exi., vol. 1, ch. 12, 1. 167.
3.60. MARRIAGE, Loone. Romams. Marriage, which under the ancient Romans was the most sacred of ties, had becone the lightest and the loosest. Cirero divorced Terentia when she whs old and ill-tempered, and married a young woman. (Guto made over his Marcia, the mothar of his chideren, to his friend IIortensius, and took her halek as a wealthy widow when Itortensius died. Pompey put awny his first wifeat Sylla's hidding, and took a second, who was alrealy the wife of another man. Camar, when little more than a boy, thared the Dictator's displeasnre rather than eondescend to a similar com-pliance.-Fholde's C.ebah, eh. 12.
3461. marriage, Mediation in. Isauc Neicton. One Mr. Smith, a clergyman of the neighborhood, who had a good estate, having attained middle age, and being still a machelor, one of his parishioners advised him to marry. He rel ied that he did not know where to get a grod wife. "The widow Newton," said his friend, "is au extraordiany good woman." "But," said the clergyman, "lhow do I know she will'have me? and I don't care to ask and be denied. But if you will go mand ask her, l'll pay you for your day's work." The gentleman having performed hisermand, Mrs. Newton answered that she would be gruided in the affair by the advice of her brother. Epon receiving this answer, the clergyman deppatched him to the brother, with whom the marriage was nrranged.-Pantos's Newtos, p. it.
3462. MARRIAGE, Meoknens in. "Count ILumford." [Benjamin Thompson, of Massachusetts, was Count of the Holy Roman Empire.] In Concord, at the time of Thompson's arrival, there dwelt the widow of a Colmel Rolfe with her infant son. Der husinand had died in Decemher, 1:71, leaving a large estate. . . . Rumforl, somewhat magnlantly, told his friend Pictet in after years that she married him rather than he lecr. She was obviously a woman of decision. As soon as they were ehgaged, mold comricle, left by her father, was tished up, and, therein monnted, she earried her betrothed to Boston, and committed bim to the care of the tailor and the hairdreser. This journey involved a drive of sixty miles. On the return they called at the house of Thompson's mother, who, when she saw him, is reported to have exclaimed, "Why, Ben, my son, how could you go and lay out all your winter's earnings in fincry ?", Thompom was nineteen when he marrial, his wife being thirty-three.-Tyndala's Cocita Rumpord.
2463. marriage, Modes of. Romens. There were three different modes by which marriage rouid be contracted tomong the Romans. The marriages of the patricians were celebrated in the presence of ten witnesses, and with a variety of religious ceremonies peculiar to their order. The plebeians married after two different forms: the one was by a species of sale, emptio venditio; and the other by the simple cohabitation of the parties for a year, which by law constituted a marriage.-Tytlen's Mist., Book 3, ch. 6, 1. 340.
3.164. MARRIAGE for Money. Cicero's. Cicero's freedman Tyro afllrms that he married his serond wite, after the divorce of hils first, for her wealth, lhat it might emble him to pay his dehts. She was, fudeed, very rich, and her forttune was in the hands of Cicero, who was left heer guardian. As his dehts were great, his friends and relations persunded hifu to marry the youngr lady, notwithstmading the dispurfy of years, and satisfy his creditors out of her fortune. -Pletalicies Ciceno.
3.465. $\qquad$ Lored Byron. Having squandered hisown fortune and that of his first wife, and inurred hamense debts, he cast his eyes upon Mism Catherine Gordon, a silly, romantic scotch girl of ancient family and large fortune, and openly avowed his intention to marry her for the sole purnose of paying off his debt:s. In money, stocks and land, the young lady possessed property equal to about a quarter of a million of our dollars, all of which, with her hand and heart, she bestowed upou this handsomae, fascianaing, und despicable debanchec. Before the honeymoon was over a crowd of ereditors came upon the husbmad of this fine estate. First, all the ready money was paid away-£3000. Next went the bank stock and fishery shares- $£ 1000$ more. Then, $£ 1500$ worth of timber was eut from the estate and solch. Next, fa000 were raised by a mortgage on the estate, and all paid to creditors. Finally, when they had been married less than two years, the estate was sold, and all the money which it yielded was poured into the botomless pit of Captain Byroa's debts, except a small sum necessary to secore Mrs. Byrou the anvual pittance named above. When he had wrung from her mll that she possensed, and even made away with part of her little annity, be ahndoned her and went off to the continent, leaving to her care their only son, a boy three years of age. . . . She loved him to the last.-Crclopedia of Biog., p. 290.
3466. - - Chivelry. The old days were passed, when the knight knelt at the feet of his lady-love, and went forth to the tournament to challenge min to produce her equal in benaty and virthe. The knight now ascertained what portion the lady's father would give, and he bargained for the uttermost crown. The mother made no hesitation in speaking boldly to "powerful person for a daughter, "to "get for her one good marriage if he knew any." [A.1. 1450-148j.] - Knicirt's Evg., vol. 2, ch. 8, 1. 123.

3:167. MARRIAGE without Money. Themistocles. Two citizens courting his daughter, he preferred the worthy man to the rich one, mand assigned this reason-he had rather she shoukd nave a man without money than money without a min.-Pletarcits Ciceibo.
3468. MARRIAGE, Morals in. Semuel John. son. "In religion men and women do not concern themselves much about difference of opinion ; and ladies set no value on the moral character of men who pay their addresses to them ; the gratest protligate will he as well received as the man of the grentest virtue, and this liy a very good woman, by a woman who says her prayers three times a dny." Our ladies endeavored to defend their sex from this charge,
but he roared themdown. "No, no: a lady will take Jomathan Wild as readily as St. Austin, if he has three-pence more; and, what is worse, ber parents will give her to him. Women have a perpetual envy of our vires; they are less vicions than we, not from choice, but bramse we restrict them; they are the slaves of order and fashion ; their virtue is of more consernence to us thm our own, so far us eoncerns this world.' - Boswele's Joinson, p. 5is.
3468. - - Needful. When a proposnl was made to Oliver Cromwell that Charles [II.] should marry his daughter, the Protector objected his "debmuched hfe" as an insnpernble difficulty.-Kingut's Eng., vol. 4, eh. 14, p. 231.

3a70. MARRIAGE, Name by. Charles $I T$. Charles, while a wanderer on the Continent, had fallen in at the Hague with Lucy Walters, a Welsh girl of great beauty, but of weak understanding and dissolnte manners. She becane his mistress, and presented him with a son. A suspicions lover might have had his doubts; for the lady had several admirers, and was not supposed to be cruel to any. Charles, however, readily took her word, and poured forth on little James Crofts, as the boy was then called, an overtiowing fondness, such as scemed hardly to belong to that easy but cool and carcless nature. Soon after the Restoration the young favorite, who had learned in France the exercises then considered necessary to a fine gentleman, made his appearance at Whitehall. He was lodged in the palace, attended by pages, and permitted to enjoy several distinctions which had till then been contined to princes of the blood royal. He was married, while still in tender youth, to Anne Scott, heiress of the noble liouse of Bueclench. He took her mame, and received with her hand possession of her ample domains. - Macaulay's Eng., ch. 2, p. 233.

3f71. MARRIAGE, Promoted by. By Government. Majorian, the Romam emperor, conceived that it was his interest to increase the number of his subjects, and that it was his duty to guard the purity of the marriage-bed ; but the means which he employed to accomplish these salutary purposes are of an anbiguons and perhaps exceptionable kind. The pions maids, who consecrated their virginity to Christ, were restrained from taking the veil till they had reached their fortieth yenr. Widows under that age were compelled to form asecond alliance within the term of five years, by the forfeiture of half their wealth to their nemrest relations, or to the State. Cnequal marriages were condemacd or amulled. The punishment of contiscation and exile were deemed so inadequate to the guilt of adultery, that if the eriminal returned to Italy, he might, by the express declaration of Majorian, be slaia with impunity.-Gimton's Rome, ch. 36, p. 479 .

347\%. MARRIAGE, Proposal of. By Women. Kadidjah became attached to Mahomet.] She did not dare, according to the Arabian usage, to speak herself to him of her feedings. She had it done by an old man attached to her house. The messinge which she sent by him ran tis follows: "My cousin, the relationship that exists between our families, the precocions consideration that surromids thee, thy wisdom and thy fidelity in the condact of my caravans, combine
to make me desire to be thine.'-Lamamine's Turkey, p. 64.
3478. Marriage by Proxy. Anne of Brittany. The young durhess.. . . Iesieged hy contending suitors for her hand, was at length induced. by the counsels of Dunois, to favor the pretensions of Maxinilian of Austria; mal a marriage between them was secretly solemuized by proxy in the summer of 1490 , all forms being carefinlly observed on the occasion whieh could tend to make the contract hinding and irrevocable.Students' Fllance, ch. 12, § 13.
3474. $\qquad$ Prince Arthur. In 1499, when [Prince] Arthur had reached his twelfth year, the marriage ceremony was performed, the Spanish princess being represented by proxy: [She was (atherine of Aragon.] - Kivigur's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 15, p. 235.
3475. - Ilearellyn-Eleanora. Before the death of the widow of Lecicester [Simon de Montfort], in 1275, the young Elemama [her daughter] was married by proxy to [Llewellyn] the Welsh prince, who kept that faith to the poor and exiled orphan which he had vowed in the days of her prosperity. - Knigitr's Eng., vol. 1, ch. 25, p. 383.
3476. MarRiage, Recklessneas in. Princess Ihonoria. [See No. 3436.] Her impatience of long and hopeless celibacy urged her to embrace a strange and desperate resolation. The name of Attila was familiar and formidable at Constantinople ; and his frequent embassies entertained a perpetual intercourse between his camp und the imperial palace. In the pursuit of love, or rather of revenge, the daughter of Placidia saerificed every duty and every prejudice, and offered to deliver her person into the arms of a barbarian, of whose language she was ignorant. whose figure was scarcely human, and whose religion and manners she abhorred. By the ministry of a faithful emmeh she transmitted to Attila a ring, the pledge of her affection, and earnestly conjored him to clam her as a hawfinl spouse, to whom he had been sceretly betrothed. These indecent advanees were received. however, with colthess and disdain.-Gibbon's Rone, ch. 3ī, p. 431.
3.177. Marriage of Relatives, Widdle Ages. The subserviency of . . . [Robert II.] to the domineering spirit of the popedom lad its matural effeet in exciting the holy fathers to further exerrises of authority. Robert had been exconmunicated for marrying his relation; and lis grandson, Philip I., was exconmmicated for divoreing a lady who was lis relation, to make why for a mistress. Of all the superstitions of these times, it was not the least prejudicial to the welfire of States that the marriage of relations, even to the serenth degree was prohilsited by the Chured. Henry, the father of Philip I. of France, to whom ahmost all the sovercigns of Europe were related, was obliged to seek a wife from the barharons empire of Rasisia. - Tythen's Hist., Book 6, ch. T, p. 123.
3.178. MARRIAGE repeated. Julins Cusar. It is characteristic of the manners of the age that Julius Cesar had married four times, Augustus thrice, Tiberius twice, Gaius thrice, Clandius six times, and Nero thrice. Yet Nero was the last
of the Cresars, even of the ndoptivo line. No descendants land survived of the offspring of so many unions, and, as Merivale says, "n large proportion, which it would be tedious to culenlate, were the victims of domestle jealousy and politic nssmssimition."-Fahmar's Early Days, ch. 1, p. 13.
347D. Marriage, Repetition of. Condemned. The primitive idents of the merit nud holiness of celibacy were preached by the monks and entertuined by the Greeks. Marriage was allowed us a necessary means for the propngation of munkind ; after the denth of either party the survivor might satisfy, by a second union, the weakness or the strength of the flesh; but a thirel marringe was censured as a state of legal fornicution; and a fouth was a sin or a scandal as yet unknown to the Christime of the East.-Ginnon's Rome, ch. 48, p. 602.
3480. MARRIAGE, Romantio. Garibaldi. Once, when in a melancholy mood, ufter seeing sixteen of his beloved Itadian comrades perish by shipwreek, he thought to relieve his sndness hy marrying. He canght sight in a window of a graceful femmle form. Ife knew not who she was, nor to what family she belonged ; but something tid him that she was the destined woman. $\Lambda$ friend introduced him that very day, and ere many weeks had rolled by he was her husband. In many a rough campaign she marehed by his side; on many a voyage slie shared his cabin; and she died, at last, of fatigue and exposure in Italy, leaving three children to mourn her loss. The great, soft-hearted Garibaldi has ever since reproached himself bitterly for having taken her away from her safe and happy home to share the lot of a soldier of liberty. Over her dead body, he says, he prayed for forgiveness for the smof taking her from home. She, however, had never repined, but really seemed to enjoy the life of battle and adventure which her hushand led.-Cyclopedata of Biog., p. 495.
3481. MARRIAGE, Second. Simuel Johnson. A gentleman who had been very manhpy in marriage married immediately after his wife died. Johnson said [to Dr. Maxwell] it was the trimmph of hope over experience.-Boswell's Jomison, p. 1 \%\%.
3482. $\qquad$ Stmuel Johnson. When I cousured a gentleman of my acquaintance for marrying a second time, as it showed a disregard of his first wife, he said, "Not at all, sir. On the contrary, were he not to marry again, it might be concluded that his first wife had given him a disgust to marriage; but by taking a second wife he pays the highest compliment to the first, by showing that she made him so happy as a married man that he wishes to be so a second time." -Boswell's Joinson, p. 160.
3483. MARRIAGE, Secret. Spartan. The Spartan marriages were performed in secret ; the lusband stole away, or forcibly carricd away, his wife; she was dressed for some time in man's apparel, to conceal her ; while the husband continued to sleep as usual in the public dormitorics with his companions, and to see his wife only by stealth, till the birth of a child made him known at once as a husbmad and a father. -Tytler's Hist., Book 1, ch. 9, p. 94.
3.184. MARRIAGE seoured. Auction. Herodotus. . . relates a slingulur pructice which previled among the Assyrims with respeet to marriage, though it seems to luve a nuturnl fourdition in the custom above mentioned, which prevuiled in most of the uncient mations. In every village, suys that author, they brought together once in the year all the young women who were marriagemble, and the public crier, beginning with the most beautiful, put them up to anction one nfter another. The rich paid nhigh price for those whose figure seemed to them the most agreenble; and the money raised ly the sale of these wis assigned as in portion to the more homely. When it was their turn to be put up) to sale, each womm was bestowed on the man who was willing to necept of her with the smallest portion; but no man was allowed to carry off the womm he had purelused, miless he gave secarity that he wonld take her to wife; mad it nfterward it happened thit the hushand for any cause put uwny his wife, he was obliged to pay back the money he had received with her:Tytlen's IIst., Book 1, ch. 3, p. 24.
3485. MARRIAGE, Selection in. Russiams. The lhassinns, who have borrowed from the Grecks the greatest part of their civil and ecclesinstical poliey, preserved, till the last century, n singnlar institution in the marringe of the Czar. They collected, not the virgins of every runk and of every province-a vain and romantic idea-but the laughters of the principal nobles, who awaited in the palace the choice of their sovereign. It is nffirmed that a similur method was adopted in the muptials of Theophilus. Witha golden apple in his hand, he slowly walked between two lines of contending beanties; his eye was detained by the charms of Ieasia, and in the wwkwardness of a first declaration, the prince could only observe that, in this world, women had been the cause of much evil. "And surely, sir," she pertly replied, " they, have likewise been the occasion of much grood." This nffectation of unseasomable wit displeased the imperial lover; he turned aside in disgust ; Icasia concenled her mortification in a convent ; and the modest silence of Theodora was rewarded with the grolden apple.-Gibion's Rone, ch. 48, p. 594.
3486. MARRIAGE, Sensational. Luther. The wedding ceremony took place in the customary manner. Bugenhagen pronoune them man and wife, and ndded God's blessing. The wedding-rings of Lather and Catharine, the gift of a friend, have heen preserved in the Museum of Brunswick. They are artistically made, and bear the inscription, "What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder."... In a fortuight thereafter the usual wedding festivities were held, to which Lather invited his parents and friends. From the university Luther received a finely engraved silver tankard, now in possession of the University of Greifswald. The electoral court furnished a ronst of venison, and the city authorities $n$ generous supply of wine. . . . And thus the unprecedented had happened -an expelled monk had married a runawny nun! Great was the talk and the commotion that ensued! Luther's enemies derisively reminded him of the old legend that of such a union Antichrist would be begotten. Many of
his best friends, Melanebthon among the number, were tronbled about his act.-REIN's LuTHER, ch. 15, p. 134.
3.187. Marriage, a splendid. Priuce Rupert. In 1613 the murringe ol' Elizahneth of Engfand, the danghter of James I., was solemnized, in her sisteenth yonr, with the Priner lanatine. the Elector of Bohemia. If we may judge from contemporaneons chronicles, the beanty of this only surviving sister of Charles was singular ; she was called the "Pearl of Britain" and the " Qucen of llearts;" while the charming symmetry of her form nod femtures are sad to lave been emhnneed hy the exquisite play of soft expression over her face. It has been sald that history borrows the colors of romance when she paints this fair young princess on the morning of her maringe, as she passed nlong to the chapel over a gallery raiced for the purpose, glowing in all the lights of loveliness mat majesty, armyed in white, her rich dark hair falling over her shoulders, and on her head a erown of pure gold; one hand locked in that of her brother Charles, mod the other leaning on the arm of the old Earl of Northampton ; her train of noble bridesmaids followed on her steps. It is suid that Eughand had never seen the equal to the sumptuous splendor of this marriage ; the bravery and riches were incomparable, the gold, the silver, the pearls, the dimmonds and every variety of jewels. The king's, fuecn's, mil prince's jewols wore valued nlone int fe000,000 sterling. Then came magnificent masgues, and the mock fight upon the Thmmes; mind then some gay masulue representing the marringe of the Thmes and the Rhine; and at night fireworks blazing over London. For the marriage was vely popular, and was supposed to be a good omen for the cause of Protestantism.Hood's Chomwela, ch. 9, p. 128.
3.188. MARRIAGE, Surprise by. John Mitton. In the carly part of the summer of 1643 Nitton took a sudilen journey into the country, " nobody about hin certainly knowing the reason, or that it was noy more than a journey of recereation." He was absent about a month, aurl when he returned he brought back in wife with him. Nor was the bride alone. She was attended " by some few of her nearest relations," and there was fensting and celebration of the nuptials in the honse in Aldersgnte Street. . . . Milton, with a poet's want of cantion, or indifference to money, and with a lofty masculine disregard of the temper and character of the girl he asked to share his life, came home with his bride in triumph, and held feasting in celebration of his hasty and ill-considered choice. It was a begiming of sorrows to him.-Militon, hy M. Patitison, ch. 5.
3189. MARRIAGE, Uncertain. Rrign of Elizabeth. When Parker [Arehbison of C'imterhury] was firm in resisting the introdaction of the cruditix or of eelibacy, Elizabeth showed her resentment by an insult to his wife. Married ladies were addressed at this time as " malam," ummarried ladies as " mistress;" but the marringe of the clergy was still unsanctioned by law, for Elizabeth had refused to revive the statute of Edward by which it was allowed, and the position of a priest's wife was legally a very doubtful one. When Mrs. Parker, therefore, ad
vanced at the close of a smmptions entertains ment at Lambeth to take leave of the queen, Eliznbeth felgned a momentary hesitution. " Mudam," she suid at last, " I may not eall you, and mistress I am loath to call yoil lowerere, I thank you for your good checr."-IIst. of Ena. Peolie, $\ddagger 703$.
8.400. MARRIAGE, Unendurable, Juhn Mitton. In his thirty-tifth year, just as the civil war was netually beginning, he went into the eountry, telling no one the object of the journey. A mouth after he returned home a marricel man, bringing his wife with him. She was agood enough country girl, the dhughter of inn ald friemd of Milton's father, hat as unsuitable a wife for John Milton as any womm in England. She was ruther stupid, very ignorant, fond of phensure, acenstomed to go to rombtry halls and dance with gay young oflheres. Dilton wasa grave, anstere student, nhisorhed in the weightiest puhlic topies, mud living only in his hooks and in his thonghts. The poor girl fomme his home so intolerably dull, that, after a short trial of it, she asked 'enve to go lome for a short visit, and, being it home, she positively refused to go brick. Ite was not less ilisgusted with her ; and his sufferings lemeling him to study the great questions of marriage and divorese he rame to the condasion that divorce ought to be about as free and about as easy ins mariage. Jo published divers pmonhlets on this sulijert, the substanse of whieh is this: that when man und wife, after a fair und fall trial. find ther cmonot live together a peace, and both deliberately rhoose to separate, there ought to ber no legal obstacle to their doing so, provided always that proper provisiou he made for the support and edncation of the ehideren.-Cyclopedia of Вики., p. 170.
3491. MARRIAGE, Unequal. Sommel Johnsom. A young lacly, who had married a man much her inferior in rank, being mentioned, a guestion mose how a wommens relations should behave to her in such a sitmation. . . . 1 contended that she ought to be treated with min intlexible stemblibess of displeasure. . . Jomason : "Madam, we mast distinguish. Were I a man of rank, I would not let a danghter starve who had made a mean marriage ; bat having voluntarily degraded herself from the station which she was originally entitled to hold, I would sup)port her only in that which she herself hand chosen, and would not put her on a level with my other danghters. You are to consider, madam, that it is our duty to maintain the subordination of civilized soriety : and when there is a gross and shamoful deviation from rank, it shond be punisherd so as to deter others from the same perversion."-Boswela's Jonsion, p. Detl.
3492. MARRIAGE, Unfit for. Simul Jolunson. Marriage is the best state for man in general ; and every man is a worse man in proportion as he is unfit for the married state.-BosWell's Jonnson, p. 282.
3493. MARRIAGE, Unhappy. Shakesperere. Now we come to the great calamity of Shakespeare's life. One of his father's friends was Richard Lhathaway, a substantial farmer near Stratford, who had a danghter, Anne, eight years older than Shakespeare. When he was a boy of eighteen and she a woman of twenty-six
they were married; nul tive momths after thelr flent rhild wis born. No one who has murh knowlergre of hannan nuture nereds any evidence that such it marthge was a ceasedess misery and shame to him as long nes he lived. The immy ] mssages of his works in whle hunfavornhle virws sue siven of the lemate eharacter rexemb the melanelogly futh. The ill-starred comple land
 all of whom were hom lefore the father was twenty one-the two hast-nanad being twins.

There is at good reason to brelleve that from bis twentr-flost year he had nevor been a husbund to his wife, mud really lad no home. -

3.19.I. MARRIAGE, Unsafe. Mity Queen of Srote. She was recrurded us aceersory to her lussbund's assassination.] "Would you like to marry my sister of Scotland :" ironitally usked Elizaibeth of the Earl of Norfolk, who was believed to lie smitten by the charms of his prisoner. "Mudam," replied the enrl, horrified at such an inlen, "I slabll never esponse a wife whose husbind cannot lity his hend with safety on his pillow. "Lamattine's Many (QUEEN OF Scots, 1. 38.
3495. MARRIAGE, Vow of. C'uptain Cook. During one of his visits to Fingland ho married at girl fifteen years of ure, whom he had held nt the baptismal font in har infancy, and whom he lud then sadd he would marry. He was nineteen when lie made this vow, and thirty-lour when he fultilled it. Ile was a snilor in it eonl ship when he held the laby in his arms at the altur ; he was a rising naval officer when, to the same altar, he led the blooming bride.-('yctooPEDIA of IBIOA., p. 380.
3.196. MARRIAGE, A wicked. Mily Guepn of tiots. [Bothwel] issassimuted Darniley, her husband. See No. 2188.] She only refused Bothwell one thing-the tutelage and gunrdianshij] of ler son, who whe kept at Stirling. Violent and noisy equarrels took place about this at IIolyrood, even on the evening before the marringe of the widow and lier husband's ussussin. The French ambassador heard the turmoil. Bothwell insisted, and the queen, determined to resist, called loudly for in dagger whorewith to kill hersielf. "On the day after the ceremony," writes the ambassador, "I perreived stringe clouds on the countriances both of the queen and her hasband, which she tried to exruse, satying that if I satw her sal it was lurainse she hind no reason to rejoice, desiring nothing but death." -Lamaitinfis Maky Queke of Scots, p. 36.
3.19\%. MARRIAGE, A worthy. John Allims. A few days nfter. John $A$ dimms land heen pressented to George IlI. nand Quren Charlote, his wife and dinghter ware obliged, by the established etipuctite, to take part in a similar ceremony. Mr. Adams had an advantage over almost all the revolutionary fathers in possessing a wile who was fully his equal in undersianding. The wives of Washington and Franklin were most estimable ladies, lut they had no intellectual tastes, and would hatrdly have held their gronnd in a conversation upon literatare or science. Mrs. Adams, however, was really a very superior woman. Besides having an ample share of Fiankee sense and shrewdness, besides being an excellent mannger and housekerper,
she was fomd of books, persossed constalerable knowledge, and wrote lotters guite un sprightly mal catcritaining, mat murh more seonsible mal hnstructive, than those of Malame ale Sévigné or Lady Mary Wortly Montagit, who are so famonis for their letters. Whan we rend hor ex. collent ephstas, wo con hardly believe, what is nevertheless true, that she was born and bred in a comntry pursomage in New England, mad never went to sifhool one day ln lier life. She owod her excerlent educntion wholly to ber parents and relations, and to her own remarknhle quick. ness of mind. - C'iclorition of IBio(b., p. 186.
3.88. MARRIAGES, Hixed, Romans. A just regurd to the purlty of descent preserves the harmony of pmblicind privite life; but the mixture of forcign blood is the frust ful source of disorder and discord. Nuch had ever heen the opinion and pructice of the suge Romnns; their jurisprudence proscribed the marringe of a cltizen and a strunger; in the dhys of frecelom mind virtue a semor would have scorned to match his dnughter with a king; the glory of Mark Antony was sullied ly an Egyptinn wife ; and the limperor Thitus was competled, by populur censure, to dismiss, with reluetnnere, the reluctnnt 13 erenice. This perpetnal interdict was ratitied by the fintulonss sanction of the great Constantinc.- Gismon's /ROME, rh. 51, p. 3 3n9.
3.199. MARRIAGES, Roman. C'ustoms. Experience has proved that suvages are the tyrnits of the femme sex, and that the condition of womnn is usually softened liy the refinements of social life. In the hope of a rolmst. proereny, Lyenargas had delayed the semson of marriage ; it was fixerl ly Numa it the tender age of twelve venss, that the Roman hashand might erlaconte to his will a pure nmd oberlient virgin. Aerording to the custom of matiguity, he lought his bride of her parents, and she fillilled the comption by purchasing, with three pieces of copper, a just introduction to his house and household deities. A sucrifice of frints was offered by the pontiffs in the presence of ten witnesses; the contracting. parties were seated on the sume sheerp-skin; they tasted a salt cake of far or rice; and this comfiareation, which clenoted the ancient food of Italy, served as an cmblem of their mystic union of mind and body. But this union on the side of the woman was rigorons amd unc(ubal ; and she renomeed the name and worship of her father's house to embrace a new servinule, decornted only by the title of adoption, a tiction of the law, neiflier ratiomal nor elegant, bestowed on the mother of a family (her proper appellation), the strange characters of sister to her own children, and of danghter to her hasmand or master, who was invested with the plenitude of paternal power. By his judgment or eaprice her behtvior was mppowed or censured or chastised; he exeredsed the juristliction of life and death; and it Was allowed that in the cases of adultery or drankenness the sentence miant be properly inthicted. She acquired and inherited for the sole proft of her lord ; and so elearly was woman dofined, not as a jeraon, but as a thing, that, if the origimal title were deficient, she might be claimed, like other movables, by the use and possession of an entire yenr.-Gibinon's Rome, ch. 44, p. 345.
3500. MARTYR, A false. Reign of Jelnes II. [Rochester, the Lord Treasurer, had sat in a tribu-
nul whleh perserdited the Finhblished Charch; to savo his ollue he alfectad lo dombt her orthodoxy. [See (olller, Love of, No. 3sit.] Vethe was "xtolled by the great baly of charehmon ns it he lad berom the havest mud purest of martyrs. 'The: Old mad New 'Testaments, he Martyrologias of Guseblas nod of Fox, wore ramsacked to that parablels for his licrole ploty. lie was Dianiel in the den of lions, Sharlach in the thery finmace, Peter in the dingeon of llerod. Pani nt the larer of Nero, Ignuths in the maphithentre, latimer at the ntake. - Mactiveay's EiNi., ch. 6, p, 144.
3501. MARTYR, A sinful. Linrd ('hurrhill. The most renurkable letter was from Churchill. It was writton with that matural chopuence which, illiterate ns he was, he never wated on gront oocuslons, and with an air of magnaninity which, perfldous as he was, he cond with singular dexterity assume. The Princess Anne, he suinl, hat communded him to nssure her ilhastrious relatives at the Hague that she was fully resolveal, by God's help, rather to lose her life than to be guilty of apostasy. As for hinself, his places nud the royal finvor wrere as nothing to him in compurison with his rellgion. Ile concluded by decharing, in lofty language, that, though he could not pretend to havelived the life of a suint, he should be found ready, on oceasion, to die the death of a martyr. - Macaulay's ENo., ch. 7, p. 240.
3502. MARTYRDOM coveted. Quakers in Masmichisetts. Sone of the Qunkers were extravarint and foolish; they cried out from the windows at the inagistrutes and ministers that passed by, and mocked the civil und religions institutions of the conntry. They riotously interrupted public worship; and women, forgetting the decorum of their sex, und elaiming a divine origin for their absurd caprices, smeared their faces, and even went maked throngh the streets. [Yet] . . . a fanlt agniast mammors may not be pmashed by a crime ngrainst mature. -Bancilofris C'. S., vol. 1, ch. 10.
3503. - Eurly Christians. We can more casily admire than imitate the fervor of the thst Cliristimus, who, according to the lively expression of Sulpicius Severus, desired martyrdom with more eagerness than his own contemporaries solicited a bishopric. .

Some stories ure related of the cournge of mariyrs, who actually performed what Igniatius had intended, who exusperated the fury of the lions, pressed the eaecutioner to hasten lis office, che erfully lenpeat iuto the fires which were kindled to conssume them, mad discovered a sensation of joy mad pleasure in the midst of the most expuisite tor-tures.-Ghmon's Romse, ch. 16, p. 41.
3504. MARTYRDOM, Devotion to. John Khor. Knox was the Savourroh of Edinhurgh; as overbearing, popular, and cruel as he of Florenee, he stood alone between the people, the threne, and the Parliament as a fourth power, representing sucred sedition-t power which claimed a place side hy side with the other powers of the State; a man more to be feared by the queen because his virtue wis, so to spenk, a kind of famatical conscience. To lecome a martyr or to make martyrs for what he believed to be the cuuse of God were to him indifferent. He was ready to give himself up to the death, and why should he hesitate to devote others to the seaf-
fold :-Lamahtinein Miny Quelen of scotn, p. 11.
3505. MARTYRDOM, Eminence by. Thomacs Berfert. After astormy parlay with him in his chamber, they withitrew to arm. Thomms was harried by hiselarks into the cathedral. hat us he rearhal the steps lading from the transept to the cholr, his pursiners burse in from the cloisters. "Where," cried Iteginuld Fitzusse, in the chask of the dimiy lighted minster-" where is the trattor, Thomme Becket ?" The primato tumed resolutely batek: "1tere min I, no traitor, hot a priest of God," he replied, mul ugatudeserming the steps, he phe a pillar, ind fronted his foes. All the bravery and violence of his ohd kinighty life seremed to revive in Thomas as he tossed burk the thrents nand demands of his nssailants. "You are our" prisoner," shouted Fitzurse, mul the four knights scized him to drug him from the church. "Do not touch me, Reginald," cried the primate: "pundrer that you ure, you owe me fealty :" and availing himself of his persomal sirength he shook him ronghly off, "Strike, strike," retorted Fit\%urse, and blow nfter how struck Thomas to the ground. A retainer of Ranalf de Broc with the point of his sword scuttered the primate's brains on the grownd. " 1.el us be off," he cried, tri-: umphantly ; "this traitor will never risenguin." The brutal murder was pererved with it thill of borror throughout Christembom; minacles were wrought at the martyr's tomb, he was canonized, and became the most popular of English saints. The stately " murtyrfom" whieh rose over his relies at Canterbury secmed to embody the triumph which his hood lad won.Hist. of Engi,isit Peohle:, 冬 138.
3506. MARTYRs, Fanatical. Donutists. Many famties were possessed with the horror of life and the desire of martyrdom, and they deemed it of little moment by what means or by what hamds they peris. d, if their conduct was sanctitied by the intention of devoting themselves to the glory of the true faith and the hope of etermal happiness. Sometines they rudely disturbed the festivals and profaned the temples of paganism with the design of exciting the most realous of the idolaters to revenge the insulted honor of their gods. They sometimes forecd their way into the courts of justice, and compelled the affrighted juige to give orders for their inmediate exceution. They frequently stopped travellers on the public highways mid obliged them to inflict the stroke of maryrdom, by the promise of a reward, if they consented, mind by the threat of instant denth, if they refinsed to grant so very singular a favor. When they were disappointed of every other resource, they announced the day on which, in the pressuce of their friends und brethren, they shombl cast themselves hemdiong from some lofty rock; and many precipiecs were shown which had nequired fame by the number of religions sutcides. In the netions of these desperate cnthusinsts, who were admired by one party ats the martyrs of God and abhorred by the other as the vietims of Satan, an impartial philosopher may discover the influence and the hast almase of that intlexible spirit which was originally derived from the character and principles of the Jewish mation-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 21, p. 363.

S507. MARTYR8, Firat. Eingliwh, [|n 15inj John Rogers was birnt int the stake in Simiththeli, lawrence samulers was harnt nt Coven. try, John Hooper was lumat at Bloncester, mai Rowlami 'raylor was liment at Imaleigh. These were four of the tiset Jrotestont martyrs binent in Einglnmal.|-K゙Nunt's ENo., vol. i3, cls, 13. j. 70.

B50§. MARTYR8, Misalonary. Jsamit Irienta. Broburif was wrt aburt on a mentlold. They (the Mohawks) ent bis lower lip mal his noser, njplied burning torehes to his body, burmed his gioms, mad thrist host iron down his thront. The delicate lallomand was atripperi maknd, mul enveloped from hadi to foot with limek fiall of rosin. Brought into the presence of Broheraf, hexclamed, "We are malle a sprotacle monte the worth, and to mugeds, and men !" The pine mark was set on tlee, ami when lt was in a hlaze boiling water was pented on the beade of both the mixsionaries, 'The voice of lallomand was choked by the thick smoke; but the tire having shappod his bomds, he lifted his bunds to beave. en. Brehanf was sealped while yot alive, and died after a torture of three hours ; the sniferings of lallemand wore protracted for seventern hours. The lives of hoth had been a contimual

3509. MARTYRS tortured. B!/ Vero. Imagine that uwfind scerne, one witnosed, . . in tho sphare before it. Peter's at Rome! Imagine it. that we may realize bow vast is the change whieh ('Iristianity has wrought in the forlings of mankind! There, whare the vast dome now rises, were once the gartiens of Noro. They were thronged with gay ratowis, momong whom the emperor moved in his frivolons degrmintions, nand on every side were men dying slowly on their cross of shame. Along the paths of those gardens on the nutamm nights were ghastly torches, blackening the ground benenth them with streans of sulphurous piteh, and ench of those living torehes was in martyr in his shirt of fire. And in the nmphitheatre haril lyy, in sight of twenty thousand spectutors, fumished dogs were tenring to pieces some of the brist and pur. est of men and women, hideously dispuised in the skins of bears or wolves. Thus did Nero Imptize in the blood of martyrs the city which Wins to be for agres the capital of the world :Failiali's Eabliy Days, ch. 5, p. 39.
3510. MARTYR8, True. Syriom Doctors. Anong the suppliants mad captives Timour distinguished the doetors of the law, whom he invited to the dungerous honor of a personal conference. $\qquad$ To these cloctors he proposed a captions puestion, which the consuists of Bokhara, Sumarcabl, and lierat were incupable of resolving. "Who are the true martyrs, of those who ure slain on my side, or on that of my enemies?" But he was silenced, or satisfied, by the dexterity of one of the cadhis of Aleppo, who replied, in the words of Mahomet himself, that the motive, not the ensign, constitutes the martyr ; and that the Moslems of either party, who fight only for the glory of God, may deserve that sacred appellation. -Gibbon's Rome, ch. 65, p. 262.
3511. MARVELS, Age of. Age of Thesens. It is principility on the age of Theseus that the Greeks have indulged their vein for the marvel:
loms. Everthing insupremathmal andevary grant mam is elther a god or a domi exol. Thee mont probablar mentre of this 1 conceive to be that the prlaces, who hal thon lerome renlly powerfal, und exercised it high control over theirsalijceets, takfing mivminge of the mipurstitlons charater of the thmes, ubil of the people's credality, as. Numed to themselves it divine origin, in order the better to support their new mathority. lave ing at all thenes ille priestes under their intluence. thay could elo this with grent facility, ly inselituting religions rites in honore of the it divime progentoms : and if they conld thas prevall so far as to puss with their contempornries for the offspring of the godis, it is no wonder that the surereeding uges shombil retnin the same dian of them. - T'viderin list., lbook 1, ch. 8, i. 70 .
83512. MAsQUERADE, Doadly. C'mile's IT . The young memurel! was mufertimntoly scizedi with in deprivation of his intellerts, which broke out in the most droudful tits of molness. Thas ingormace of men in these nges atitributed this fintal hut miturn colamity to the elforts of witcheraft. In laninn lady, the wifu of his brother, the Duke of Orlems, was neremed as the muthor of his misfortmos, nul the suspidem was incransed by a very strmane nceblent. In a mans. rucerade at count the king uppenred in the grarb of a widd man, covered with loaves, which were stmek with jitch upon $n$ riose hnbit of linen, nui he led in elmins four other sutyrs, olressed fin the sume mamer. The Jake of (O) fems, who held a burning lorcd. "pprosehed aceidentnily too near these combustible kndehts; one of the bubits took flre, and the forme satyrs, who were four of the principal nobility, wore burnt to death. The king escujed with life, lat was seized with a dreadful itt of frenzy. To relieve him, they sent for a magician from Montpelier, and he became somewhat better. The fact was, his disense had lucid intervols, and in these he sometimes resumed the management of his kingitom-whieh was of the worst eonsefuence 10 France, for no monsure was ever pursued to min end or with stability.-TyTseris lifist., Book 6, ch. 13.
3513. MASSACRE, Evidence of. Iomis II. The Orientai writers confess that Louis might have escuped, if he would have theserted his subjects; he was made prisoner, with the greatest part of his nobles; nil who could not rederm their lives by service or ransom were inhumanly massacred ; and the walls of Cairo were decorated with it circle of Christinn heads. The king of France was londerl with chains., [Attack of Crusuders on Minsoura.]-Gininon's Rome, eh. 59, p. 43.
3514. MAssACRE, General. Goths, [The Goths invaded Thrace.] After a long resistance. Philippopolis, de'stitute of succor, was taken by storm. A hundred thousand persons are reported to have been massacred in the sack of that great cily.-Gimmon's Rome, ch. 10, p. 291.
3515. MASSACRE, Immonse. Lonilon. Suetonius Paulinus, under the Einperor Nero, . . . [was sent against Britain.] The Britons, more exasperated than intinidated, were all in arms, and, headed by Bondicen, Queen of the Iceni, had attacked several of the Roman settlements. Suetonius lastened to the protection of London. The Britons, however, reduced it to ashes, mas
sacred the inhahitants that remanned fo it, putthing to death 70,000 of the jomans and their allies. Suetomins revenged these losses liy a deelsive vfetory, ilt which 80,000 britems fell th the fleld. Boadicen, to eserpe shavery or an ignominous death, put nu cint to her own life hy pot-som.-TyTlem's Hist., Book 6, ch. 5, p. 10.4.
3516. MAssacRE by Mob, Diris. A.D. 1.118. On the lith of Jume . . . the perple broke open the prisons and private honses where the Aramesmaes were conflised, [amd] mossacred thon vic:thas in one morning. - KNicia's lina., vol. ${ }^{2}$, ch. 5, p. (is.
3517. MASSACRE of Patriots. Josim. On the Thla of March a more serionsallthentty ocecurred in Boston. Analtereation lad taken place betweren a purty of eltizens nud the solellers. A crowd gnthered, surromaded ('aptain Preston's eompany of the eity ermard, hooted at them, and dared them to tlre. At length the exispernted sobdters discharged a volley, killing three of the chtizens, nut wountling nevernl others. 'This outruge, known as the Boston massiore, created a profonatid sithsutlon. The clty was ublaze with exaltement. Several thomsamil men assembled umder nems, Governor Jutchlnsom came ont, prombing that justlee should be done, mal trylug to appease the multitude. Tho brave Summid Silams spoke for the people. An immadinte whlulrawnl of the troops fiom the cliy was demmaded, and the governor was ohligeal to yiclal. ('aphatn Jress ton and his eomprany were arrested and tried for murder. The prosecution was conducted with gront spirit, and two of the ollenders were convicted of manslaughter. - IRimistu's U. S., ch. 37, 1. 204.
3518. MASSACRE prevented. J it mes to in $\pi_{\text {. }}$ The savares earefally eoncealed their minolerous parpose. Lintil the very elay of the masmacre they continued on terms of friemiship with the English. They came ummolested into the sattlements, nte with thetr victims, borrowed boats and gans, made purchases, and give not theslightest token of hostility. The nitnek was phanned for the $22 d$ of March, at midday. At the fatal hour the work of butchery begin. Every hamlet in Virginia was attacked by a bund of yelling larbarians. No age, sex, or condition awakened an emotion of pity. Men, women, and children were indiserimimately slaughtered, until 347 had perished under the knives and hatehets of the savages. But Indian treachery was thwarted by Indian faithfulness. . . . 1 converted red man, wishing to save an Englishoman [of Jamestown] who hide been his friend, went to him on the night before the massacre, and revenled the plot. The alarm was spread among the settlements, and thas the greater part of the colony escaped destruction. But the outer plantations were entirely destroyed. - Ridpatir's U. S., ch. 11, p. 112.
3519. MAssACRE, Punished by. By Russians. 1When Warsaw capitulated, in 1794, the Russian commander Suwaroff had put to the sword 20,000 wretched inhmbitnats of the suburb of Praga.]-Knigirt's Ena., vol. 7, ch. 17, p. 315.
3520. MASSACRE by Treachery. Roman. The punishment of a Roman city was blindly committed to the undistinguishing sword of the barbariuns, and the hostile preparations were
concerted with the dark and pertitlons artitice of an tllegal eonspiracy, 'The people of 'Thessalonlen wero tremeherously ínvited. In the mano of the'te soverelgit, to the githes of the C'Ireus ; und suteli was thelr dasathate avillty for thone mansements, that every considerallon of fear or suspilefon wis ellsregirded by the momeroms speretutors. As noon us the insembly was come plete, the moldicrs, who lind sereretly been prosted round the ('Jrens, recolved the slgmal, mot of tho races, lout of a gromeral massacere. 'Thas bromiseroons crumage contimued three hours, without altserimination of strmerres, of matlves. of uge or sex, of lmoerence or philt; the most moderato aceonnts state the mumber of the slaten at Fools, und it is nill and by some writers that moro
 of botherle. ['herodostis was the cmperor who

83541. MABSACRE, Wholesale, wleucia. [Wir



 Rosm, ch. 8, 15. 2.1:.
:B542. MASSACRES, Rellgtous, Fruch Rer. olntion. ['Wha Revolutionints, on the Bd of Septomber, 1782, mussucreal 200 priestes at the ('hureh of l) ('urmes.) 'flaroughont that aight of horror the eity whith iwo himelred and twonty yours before had been pollated by the masnatere of St. Bartholomew, ut the commatad of a crowned bigot, in the mane of religion, was agule pollated hy a massutcre as friphtinl, at the command of furlons demugognes, in the mane of Liberty. At the prison of Abbaye, nfter a few marders in the nftermoon, a gemena slamghter look phace us nifht drew ons. |'The prison of Lat Forere was emptled in the same man-ner.]-KNiniry's ENu., vol. 7, ch. 12, j. da0.
3528. MASSES aroused, The, Remolution. Tlat no net of his [Charles J. I should he winting to justify the opposition of his ememfes, he went mext diny to the llonse of Commons, nttended by desperndoes-" soldiers of fortune"-arr ed with partisan, pistol, nud sword, to selze the members denounced. This sorne lans been so often deseribed that it were quite a work of supererogation to deseribe it ugain lere. Let all be stimmed up in a word. Irecoucilintion between the king and the Parliament was now finpossible. The privileges of the IIouse had been violated in a manner in which no monurch hat dared to violnte them before. And such a parlimnent !-men of the most distinguished cournge nud intelligence in the kingdom. The members he sought hand esciped through the window. They fled in haste to the city. Thither the most distinguished members of the IIouse followed them. They were protected by the ('ommon Council from the king, who hiniself followed them to the city, demanding their bodies; but in vain. Ile was his own oflleer, both of inilitary and police; but as he went along, the growls of "Privilege, privilege-privilege of Parliament," greeted him everywhere. One of the crowd, bolder than the rest, appronehed his carringe, shouting, " To your tents, O Isrnel!" The king land given the last drop to fill up the mensure of contempt with which he was regarded. IIe had struggled with his Parliament and

Lic was hustecomafial. Jere whs a hint for such
 the land pontred in, fronn vast luallow of ilie pens. ple dev-laring their intiontion to matind by the


 And wor may gather the state of domestle comb fumbon from the lary that the women petitionel.

 brought hack in irlamph to tho llonser, ambly the penting of martial muale', thase waving from the masthembs of all the versaly oth ther river, tho
 Jong jura assion of clly harges-for nt lhat diny most preal tidumplan promexions lowk place on
 ped finto the llonse, the llomse rising to rivelye them, Charles tlat to Hampion Conirt, nor did he ser his palne at Whiteliall ngain untill he lwo.
 gueting honse to the madfolid. - lloobs's C'mom. Whili, (fl. 4, p. 00 .
350.4. MASSES overlooked. J!y Ihistorioma. Nothlige has yet heen math of the great body of
 terded the osen ; who toblimiat the lomes of Norwheh and manared the l'orthad mone for St. Punl's ; mor can very much the suid. The most mumbroun class in procelncly tho class respecting which we hase the most mengre information. In Ghose tinues [of the Rastoration] philanthropists did not yot regurd it as n sucred duty, nor lund denngrogace yet found it a lacrative irnde. to expintinte on the distress of the laborer. Ilistory whe los) burch oceupied with courts and camps to mpare 11 line for the lint of the pemsunt or for the garret of the mechmaic. Macallayy's Ena., ch. 3, 1, 34.).
35325. MAsses, Power of the. Stamp Act. The 1st of Novermber come. Dut that day the Stamp Act wis to take effect. Inring the ximmanergrent qumbitios of the stamped puprer had beran prepared and sent to Americn. Tra boxes of it were seized by the people of New lork, and openly destroyed. In Commecticut the stamp-oftlecer wis threntened with langing. In Boston honses were destroyed, and the stimpsegiven to the winds amd flames. Whole cargoes of the ohnoxious pmper wereshippod to Englamb, and every stamp ohlicer in Amerian was obliged to resign or leave the country. By the 1st of November there were scarcely stamps enough remaining to furnish uf. ter times with specimens. The duy was kept as a day of mourning. The stores were dosed; flags were hung nt haif mast; the lnells were tolled; chligies of the authors und uhethors of the Stannp Act ware borne about in mockery, and then burned. The people of New Humpshire formed a funeral procession and buried a coffln bearing the inseription of Liberty. A curtoon was circulated hinting at union as the remedy for existing evils. The picture represented a smike broken into sedtions. Ench joint was labelled with the initials of a colony ; the hedd was marked "N. E." for New England, and the title was "Join or Die!" - Ridpatis's U. S., ch. 37, p. 291.
3526.

Boston Tea Party. On the 16th of December the dispute was settled in a memorable manner. There was $a$ great town
moertng, at whileh woven thousanad pronple were ....

 nhout to mifourn when a warewhong was heard.
 the down of the Old sumth Charels. 'Jhe crowd followed to (iritla's wharf, where the three ten-
 gulit. 'The diagularil mons qualokly bourded tha

 fontred the contentes lato lhe sell. Nuch wins tho
 [1. 24\%

36tz7. MATERIALISM correctod. Riukrmin
 of materlalisin ; natl get when he thomglit on roligion, his mind passed beyoml rlimmer on serets lof fatin in God: when he wrote on julitles lan fommaled the freedoms of hiln conntry on primeljales
 ligg eye on mature he passed nlwiys from the effoct to the chase, from dudivhlinil "pronaraces (1) halvershl lawn.-l3ancitome'n ['. S., vol. 3, (1). 94.
 James II. [lt wis nus]selod thint ciutholla dames Intended to produce a spurlous heir.] The folly of some Roman C'atholles conflrined the valgar prejudlee. They apokes of the nuspledome event ns strunge, is mínembous, us an exertion of the same Divine jower which land made Suruh
 10 the prayers of Jlmamit. Mary's mother, thos Dnchess of Nodema. had latel. died. A whort lime before her death she has wan said, implored the Virgin of Laretin, fervent vows and rich offeriugs, to bestos on James. The king himmelf lund, in the promeding Augumt, turned aside from hls jrogress to visht the Holy Wed!, and had there besonght Saint Whalfred to ohtain for him that boon wihout which his grent dexignes for the proparation of the trie faith could be lut imperfectly exceuted. The inipru. dent zealots who dwatt on these miles foretold with conthbence that the unlorn infant would boaboy, and offered to back their opinion ly laying twenty guinens to one. Heaven, they uthrmed. would not lave interfercel lint for a gient end. One funntic unnounced that the quecu would give birth to twins, of whom the elder would be King of Enghand, and the younger Pope of Rome. [(Qucen] Mary could not conceal the delight with which she heard this projhecy: and her ladies fomme that they could not gratify her more than by talking of it. The Rommn Catholies wonld have acted more wisely if they had spoken of the preguancy as of a natural event, and if they liad lwrne with moderstion their unexpected grood fortune. Their insolent trinmph excited the popuhar suspicions. From the Irince mind Princess of Denmark down to porters and laundresses, mobody alluded to tho promised birth without a sneer. The wits of London deseribed the new miracle in rhymes which, it may well be supposed, ware not the most delicate. The rough conntry squires roared with laughter if they met any one simple enough to believe that the qucen was really likely to. be again a mother.-Macaclay's Eng., ch. 8, p. 287 .
issid. MATERNITY, Pasalon of. Indinn squar. The spuitw lovers lior chillil whlh instinether pas shon : $n$ nal if whe does nos manifent it by lively curoses, hor temberness is real, winkeful, and constant. Nosmvige mother ever trusted her lmise
 nway lin own chlld to surekle that ot another, -


BSIBO, MATHEMATICs, Acoursoy In, Biny/. tions. 'l'he nits and solonien uro laderal wos littmumely commeded, that there cmin bee no grout progress la the onte without a propertlonal nif. vincement in the other: se, for extmiple, nrehttecture, whleh répuires a knowlealgo of geonetry nond the linws of merelunilos : the working of

 says Millot, "He Figypthas surveylng there lands whin prevision, diviribulbig the: waters of the
 ness the huronse of the river, makhing and rme
 thace, mal calculating the revolutions of the stars, we mast suppose them to lute athatod aronshloruble problefory in the writere of mathe-
 of the zother into I wedves sigus, whith argues a consilemble adramoement in astronomy."-


BSIS1. MATHEMATICS, DeficienoyIn. Suth Aucriouns. The Ahiponians, a trilie of South Aneriom Indians whofinhbit neliserict In I'urn-


33):3. MATHEMATICS, Genius for, Zerth Col. burn. Durfing this Arst yanr of his exhibition he solvod she fouestions as the following, in periouls of time virying from three seconds to one minnte: "How many secomis are there in
 many strokes will a rlock wrike in 2000 years ?" Answer: $113,880,000$. "What is the product of 12, 225 , mbliplled by $122: 3$ ?" Answer: 14,951, $1 \%$ " What is the stumre of 1448 ?" Anwer: $2,000,601$. "In seven neres of corn, with 17 rows to meh nere, $6+4$ hills to ench row, 8 eurs to ench hill, and tho kermels to each mar, how many kernels are there ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Answer: $9,139,200$. Practice gave him greater fincility. The next year he performed sum problems as these: "How many lomirs are there in 1811 yenrs?" Answer (in twenty seromils): 15,864,360. "HIow many secouds in 11 years?" Answer (in fowr seconds) : $34(3,8000,000$. "What sum, multijsied by itself, will proluce 908,001 ?" Answer (in three seconds): 899. "Hownuny hours in 38 yeurs " montlis and 7 days ?" Auswer (in six seconds) : $3: 4,488$. . . The number $4,204,967$.297 was proposed to him to find tho factors. Now, certain French mathematieinns had asserted that this was a prime anmber ; lut the German, Euler, had discovered that its factors are 641 and $6,600,417$. This wonderfal loy, then aged eight years, by the mere opration of his mind, named the fuctors in about twenty sec-onds.-Ciclopedia of Biog., p. 82.
3333. MATHEMATICS, Precocity in. Zerah Colbrrn. [When n little boy six yeurs of nge, in hls Verniont home, his finther, having overlueard him say, "Three times twelve are thirty-six,"] balf in joke he aske? him: "IIow numeh is 13
thmes $177^{\prime \prime}$ 'Ihe loy fnstanily pavo the correct auswer, 1201. "1 conld not fiavo ixeat more surprlserl," the father used to may, "if $1 t$ matn lind spring ont of the enrilh unin stond creet beo fore lle." The loy who could not tell a 4 from it 0 possems.al the jrowar of mintiplylug four ligures by funr tiguris, whll unurring cer. talnty, fin atmit ten sumbls. - C'setorbibia of IBon., p. 78.

B6:BA. MEANNESE, Hatred of. Thuckrroy.

 doulits the stablity of wory mios. Kout last it grew to lat the rase will 'Thackering. 'There was moro hope that the elty shombled ter maver la'mine
 were to dejernd onl ben who were nol shobs. Alf this aroser frome the keremase of his visfon linto that whilell was really ments. But that keronitens becume wi ngeravintal by the Intensernex of hi-
 his eyes an a foul slabu. lubllabla, as we saw, dinmmed ono poor man to a wrotelod fmomor. lality, und mather was called pitilessly owre the comls bermase be land mixed a grain of thatery whln a bushel of truth. Thuekrey tells as that he was larn to linnt ont moobs, ancertala
 'HACKEILAY, (h. 2.
35533. MECHANICS despised. Archimeles. King Hlero . . . intremted him to turn his urt from abstracted monions to mattors of wimer, and to make his reasonings more intellyible to the generality of mankind, upplying then to the uses of cominon life. The first that turned thedr thoughts to mechanics, a branch of ktowledge which came ufterwurd to be so mich admirchl, were Eudoxus nud Arehytas, who thas give a varicty and an figreable turn to geometry, nul conflrmed certaln problems by sonsible experiments and the use of Instruments, whileh conlal not be demonsirited In the way of theorem. That problem, for example, of two menn proportlonal lines, which cannot be found out geometrically, and yet is so neenssury for the solnthon of other questions, they solved mechanically. by the assistance of certain insiruments culled mesolabes, tuken from conic sectlons. But when Plato inveighed ugainst hem, wilh great imlig. nntion, as corrupting and debnsing the excollence of geometry by making her descend from incorporcal und intellectual to corporeal amd sensible things, nnd obliging lier to make use of matter, whiels requires much manual lator, and is the ohject of servile irades, then mechanics weresepurnted from geometry, und, being a long time despised by the philosopler, were considered as a bramel of the militury art.- P'd. tarcits Mabreblide.
3536. MECHANICS disparaged. Larcilipmonians. One of the grintest priviloges that Lycurgus procured for his countrymen was the onjoyment of leisure, the conseguence of his forbialding them to exercise any merhanic tracle. It was not worth their while to take great pains to ruise $n$ fortune, since riches there vire of no neconnt; and the If hotex, who tilled the ground, were answerable for the produce.-Pletancu's Lyculade.
3537. MECHANICS, Hereditary. East Indian. The tribe of mechunies is branched out into as
mony subdivisions as there are trades, and no man is allowed to relinquish the trade of his fore-fathers-a very singulir system, which, as we formerly mentioned, prevalled likewise among the ancient Egyptians. Iresides these four principal elasses [viz., Bramins, soidiers, husbandmen and mechnnies,] or tribes, there is a fifth, that of the pariahs, which is the outeast of all the rest. The persons who compose it are eliployed in the mennest otices of society. They bury the dend ; they are the seavengers of the town ; und so mach is their condition held in detestation, that if uny one of this elnss touehes a person belonging to miny of the four great castes, or tribes, it is nllowable to put him to death upon the spot. All these classes, or custes, are sepnrated from each other by insurmountuble barriers; they are not allowed to intermarry, to live, or to eat together, and whoever transgresses these rules is hanished as a disgrace to his tribe. -TyTlels's Hist., Book 6, ch. 23, p. 337.
3538. MECHANIC8, Patriotism of. Carpenters of Boston. A.D. 1774. [The port was closed, the capital removed to Salem, and the city oceupled by British troops.] All the while the sufferings of Bosion grew more and more severe ; yet in the height of distress for want of employment its curpenters refused to construct barrucks for the [British] aimy.-BaNCROFT's U. S., vol. 7, ch. 10.
3589. MECHANICS, Patriotism of. Carpenters of Philudelphia. A, D, 1774. [The Continental Congress convencd in Philadelphia.] Tlee members of Congress, meeting at Smith's tavern, moved in a body to select the place for their deliberations. Galloway, the Spenker of Pennsylvanla, would have hud them use the State House, but the carpenters of Philadelphia offered their plain but spucions hall; and from respect for the mechanies, it was neecepted by a great majority. - Banchoft's U. S., vol. 7, rh. 11.
35.1 . - . Civil Witr. [They were of greatest service to Parlinment in the war of the Revolution.] The men of London taken from the loom and anvil, from the shops of Ludgate or the wharves of Billingsgate, stood like a wall.
Prince Rupert himself led up the ehoice horse to charge them, and endured their storm of small shot, but could make no impression upon their stand of pikes. . . The contempt of the Cavaliers for the "base mechanicals" was one great cause of the triumph of the lRoundheads. . . . They had an ever-present belief that they were doing " the Lord's work ; " and whether starving in a fortress or ridden down by men in steel, they would not be moved.
"With dread of death to flight, or fonl retreat." -Kniaht's Eng., vol. 4, eh. 2, p. 24.
3541.
time of the Revolution, the mechanics' apprentices in London were ardent in their endeavors for the destrnction of despotism.]-Knigirt's Eng., vol. 3 , cli. 30, p. 489.
354.2. MECHANICS, Practical, James Watt, The mechanical dexterity he acquired was the foundation upon which he built the speculations to which he owes his glory, nor without this manual training is there the least likelihood that he would have become the improver and almost the creator of the steam-engine.-Smiles' Brief Biograpilieg, p. 4.
3543. MECHANICB, Taste for, Sir Invetc Nein. ton. From chililhood Newton exhibited a remurkable talont for mechanies. His favorlto pluythings were little suws, hummers, chisels, nnd hutehets, with which he mude many curious and ingenious maehines. There was a windmill in conrse of crection near his home. IIe watehed the workmen with the gremtest interest, ara constructed a small model of the mill, whieh, one of his friculs suid, was "us clemn mid curions a piece of workmmashij) as the original." Ite was dissatisfied, however, with his mill, because it would net work when there was no wind ; and therefore be added to it a contrivance by which it conld he kept in motion by amonse. Ilemmde a water-clock, the motive jower of which was the dropping of water upon a wheel. Every morning, on aretting ont of hed, the boy wound up his clock by suppling it with the water requisite to keep it maning for twenty-four hours. -CyCloleddi OF l3iot., j. 247.
3544. MESHANICS, Wages of. Thirternth Century. The dnily pay of curpenters, masons, and tylers was $3 d$. with keep, and $4 d$. one half penny without. - KNigint's ENG., vol. 1, ch. 27, p. 408.
3545. MEDDLING, Destruction by. Flood. [West Indinns to Columbus.] They snid that there once lived in the islund a mighty cacicue, who slew his only sen for conspiring against him. Itcaife.ward collected and pieked lis bones, and freserved them in ugourd, is was the custom of the matives with the relies of their friends. On q subsecuent day the encigue and his wife opened the grourd to contemplat the bones of their son, when, to their astonishment, seveml fish, great and small, lenjed out. Upon this the caeipule closed the gonrd, and plased it on the top of his house, bonsting that he had the sea sh'it up) within it, and could have fish whenever he plensed. Fuar brothers, however, who had been born at the same birth, and were curious intermeddlers, hearing of this gourd, came during the absence of the cacique to peep into it. In their earelessness they suffered it to full upon the ground, where it was dashed to pieces; when, lo ! to their astonishment and disnaty, there issued forth a mighty flood, with dolphins, and sharks, and tumbling porpoises, and great spouting whales; and the water sprend, until it overflowed the earth, and formed the ocean, leaving only the tops of the mountains uncovered, which are the present islands.-Invina's Colvaibus, Book 6, ch. 10.
3546. MEDDLING reproved, Bishop Burnet. [The intimate friend of William Prince of Orange, whose invading army had just landed in Englmul.] As soon as Burnet was on shore he hastened to the prince. An amusing dinlogue took place between them. Burnet poured forth his congratulations with geunine delight, and then eagerly asked what were his IIighness' plans. Military men are seldom disposed to take counsel witl gownsmen on military matters, and William regarded the interference of unprofessional advisers, in questions relating to whr, with even more than the disgust ordinarily felt by soldiers on such occasions. But he was at that moment in an excellent humor, and instead r.f signifying his displeasure by a short and cutting reprinand, graciously extended his hand, and
answered his chaplaln's question by another question: " Well, doctor, what do you think of predestination now?" The reproof was so alelicate that Burnet, whose perceptions were not very fluc, dill not pereedve it. He answered with gicat fervor that he should never forget the signul manner in which Providence had favoreal their undertaking.-Macadlay's Eno., ch. 9, p. 446.
3547. MEDIATION rejected. Jumes II. Inatead of berming a melliator [between Catholics and lrotestants, he becmme the flerenst and most reckless of purtisans. . . . The contest w"s terrible. The effect of the insune nttempt to sul). jugute England by menus of Irelamd was that the Irish became hewers of wood and drawers of water to the English. The old proprictors, by their effort to recover what they had lost, lost the grenter purt of what they had retained. The monentary aseendency of popery produced such in series of hurbarous laws agyinst popery as made the statute-book of Irelind a proverb of infumy throughout Christendom. Such were the bitter fruits of the poliey of Junes.-Macaelay's Eng., ch. €, p. 120.
3548. MEDIATOR, Temporizing. William Penn. [Magdalen College hum refinsed to elect to the presidency the noninee of James II.] The king, grently incensed nod mortified ly his def ent, quitted Oxford. . . . His obstinncy mad violenee land brought him into an embarrnssing position. He had trusted too muin to the effect of his frowns and angry tones, and hull rashly staked, not merely the eredit of his administration, but his pussonal diguity, on the issue of the contest. Could he yield to subjects whom he had menaned with raised voice and furious gestures ?... The ageney of Penn was employed. He had too much goorl feeling to upprove of the violent and unjust proceedings of the governuent, and even ventured to express part of what he thought. James was, as nsual, onstinute in the wrong. The courtly Quaker, therefore, did his besi to seduce the college from the puth of right. He first triel intimidation. Ruin, he said, impenderl over the society. The king was highly incensel. The cuse might be a hard one. Nost people thought it so. But every child knew that his Majesty loved to have his own way, and could not bear to be thwarted. Pemn therefore exhorted the fellows not to rely on the goodness of their cause, but to submit, or at least to temporize. Such counsel came strungely from one who had himself been expelled from the university for ruising a riot nthout the surplice, who had run the risk of being disinherited rather than take off his hat to the prinees of the blood, and who had been sent to prison for haranguing in conventicles. He did not suepeed in frightening the Magdalen men. [See No. 1842.]-MA. callay's Eng., ch. 8, p. 274.
3549. MEDIATOR, Unfaithful. Jumes $I I_{\text {. }}$ Unhappily, Jumes, instearl of becoming a mediator, became the fiercest and most reekless of partisans. Instead of allaying the animosity of the two populations, he intlumed it to a height before unknown. He determined to reverse their position, and put the Protestant colonists under the feet of the popish Celts. To be of the established religion, to be of English blood, was in his view a disqualification for civil and military
employment. He medituted the design of again contisenting and agaln portioning out the soil of latif the island, and showed his inclinution so clearly that one cluss was soon agitated by terrors which he afterward vainly wished to soothe, and the other ty hopes whle he afterward vainly wished to rea train. Buit this was the smallest part of his guit and mudness. He deliberately resolved, not merely to give to the uborigimat inhabitants of lrehum the emire pos ssion of their own comntry, but also to nse them as his instruments for setting up arbitary governma:at in Enghud.-Macaclay's Eng., ch. 6, p. 126.
3550. MEDICINE, Advance in. Reign of Chartes II. Mecticine lad in Enghand beeone mexperimental und progressive science, and every tay mate some new ulvince, in defisure of Iip. poerates and Galen. The attention of speculative men had been, for the first time, directed to the importunt subject of sanitury police. The grent plague of 1665 induced them to ronsider with care the defertive architecture, draining, and ventilation of the capitul. The great fire of 1666 afforded un opportunity for efferting ex tensive improvements. The whole mater was diligently examined hy the Royal Society; and to the suggestions of that body must be partly attributed the chan: which, thongh far short of what the public welfare required, yet made a wide difference between the new mind the old Loudon, and protably put a final close to tho ravages of pestilence in our country.-MacacLay's Evg., ch. 3, p. 381.
3551. MEDICINE, Aversion to. George Wieshington. His illnesses were of rare occurrence, but purticularly severe. Ilis aversion to the use of medicine was extreme; and even when in great suffering, it was only by the entreaties of his lady and . . . Dr. James Craik that he could be prevailed upon to tuke the shightest prepara. tion of medicine.-C'estrs' WasmingTos, vol. 1, ch. 2.
3552. MEDICINE discarded. Napoleon I. [Las Casas writes:] "The emperor las no faith in medicine, and never tukes nny. IIe hud adopted a peeulinr mode of treatment for himself. Whenever he found himself unwell, his phon was to run into an extreme the opposite of what had happened to be his habit ut the time. This he calls restoring the equilibrium of nature. 1f, for instance, he had reen inactive for a length of time, he would suddenly ride about sixty miles, or hunt for a whole duy." . .] [He also said :] "My remedies ure fasting and the wirn bath." -Abbott's Napoleon B., vol. D, ch. 30.
3553. MEDICINE, School of. Fïrst. The treasures of Grecian medicine had been communicated to the Arabian colonies of Africu, Spain, and Sicily, and in the intercourse of peace and war a spark of knowledge had been kindled ant. cherished at Salerno, an illustrious city, in which the men were honest and the women beautiful. A school, the first that arose in the darkness of Europe, was conserrated to the healing art ; the conseience of monks and bishops was reconciled to that salutary and lucrative profession ; and p crowd of patients, of the most eminent rank and most distant climates, invited or visited the physicians of Salerno.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 56, p. 462.
3554. MEDITATION, Peculiar. Sinedenborg. Swedenborg was gifted with peculiar powers of respirntion. From early childhood, when on his knees at prnyer, and nfterward when engnged in profound meditation, he found that his natural respirntion was for the time suspended. . . He writes: "My respiration has been so formed by the Lord as io enable me to bre the inwardly for a long period of time, withot the aid of the extermal hir, my respiration being directed within, und my outward senses, ns well ns netions, still continuing in their vigor, which is only possible with persons who linve been no formed by the Lord. I have also been instructed that my brenthing was so directed, without my being aware of it. in order to enable me to be with spirits, and to speak with them." - White's SweDeniohta, ch. 8, p. 67.
3555. MEDIUM, Fraudulent. Counterfciting. The account was as follows: "On the night of the 1st of Fehruary muny gentlemen eninent for their rank and character were, by the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Aldrich, of Clerkenwell. assembled at his $1_{1}$ ouse, for the examination of the noises suppossd to be made by a departed spirit, for the detection of some enormon. crime. About ten at night the gentlemen met in the chamber in which the girl, supposed to be disturbed by a spirit, had, with proper caution, been put to bed lyy several ladies. . . . The supposed spirit had before publicly promised, by an alimative knock, that it woild attend one of the gentlemen into the vanit under the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, where the body is deposited, mul give a token of her presence there, by a knoek upon her cottin; it was therefore determined to make this trial of the existence or veracity of the supposed spirit. While they were inquiring and deliberating, they were summoned into the girl's chamber by some ladies who were near her bed, and who had heard knocks and scratches. When the gentlemen entered the girl declared that she felt the spirit like n monse npon her batek, and was required to hold her hands out of bed. The company at one o'dock went into the chureh, and the gentlemen to whom the promise was made went with another into the vault. The spirit was solemnly required to perform its promise, but nothing more than siience ensued; the person supposed to be acensed by the spirit then went down with several others, but no effect was perceived. $\qquad$ It is therefore the opinion of the whole assembly that the child has some art of making or counterfeiting a particular noise, and that there is no agency of any higher cause."-Note in Boswehi's Jomnson, p. 11~.
3556. MEEKNESS, Christian. I'ucrowned. [The Crusaders having taken Jerusalem and made it a Latin kingdom, offered it to] Godfrey de Bonillon. That excellent prince accepted the high homor conferred upon him, but refused, in his pious humility, to wear $a$ diadem of gold and jewels where his Redemer's brows had been lacerated by a crown of thoms.-Stcdents' France, ch. 7, s 17.
3557. MELANCHOLY, Characteristic. Aborigines. The red man was, it his best estate, an unsocial, solitary, and gloomy spirit. He was a man of the words. He commmued only with himself and the genius of solitude. He sat
apart. The forest was better than his wigwam, and his wigwun hetter thm the village.- IRidpath's U. S., ch. 1, p. 45.
3558. MELANCHOLY, Depresmed by, Charles 1 . The hast ypars of Charles were the most tumultuous und the leust successful. The load of cares, und the diftenkies which surrounded him on every side, at length entirely overpowered him. The vigor of his mind was broken, his nuimnl spirits were exhnusted, and, in a state of despondency and mehneholy dotage, he abdicated the empire, and renounced the world at the age of filty-six. This celebrated resignation, though prompted by dejection of spirit, was conclacted with some policy, und with a regurd to the interest of those who were to come after him. -Tythen's Hist., Book 6, ch. 19, p. 286.
3559. MELANCHOLY, Excusable. John Milton. Milton was, like Dante, a statesman and a lover: and, like Dinnte, he had been unfortunate in mbition and in love. He had survived his health and his sight, the comforts of his home, und the prosperity of lis party. Of the greac men by whom he had been distinguished at his entrauce into life, some lad been taken awny from the evil to come ; some had curried into forcign climates their unconquerable hatred of oppression ; some were pining in dungeons; and some had poured forth their blood on scaffolds. Vemb and licentious scriblelers, with just sutheient talent to clothe the thoughts of a pundar in the style of a bellman, were now the favorite writers of the sovereign and of the public. It was a loathsome herd, which could be compared to nothing so fitly as to the rabble of Comus, grotesque monsters, half hestial, half human, dropping with wine, blonted with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances. Amid these that fair Muse was placed, like the chaste lady of the Masque, lofty, spotless, and serene, to be clattered at, and pointed at, und grinned at, by the whole rout of Sityrs and Goblins. If ever despondency and asperity could be excused in any man, they might have been excused in Mil-ton.-Macallay's Militon, p. 35.

## 3560. MELANCHOLY inherited. Samuel

 Joh nson. Mr. Michnel Jolinson [the father of Samucl] was a man of a large and robust body, and of a strong und active mind; yet, as in the most solid rocks veins of unsound substance are often discovered, there was in him a mixture of that disease, the nature of which eludes the most minute inquiry, though the effects are well known to be a weariness of life, an uneoncern about those things which agitate ine greater part of mankind, and a general sensation of gloomy wretchedness. From him, then, his son inherited, with some other qualities, "a vile melancholy," which in his too strong expression of any disturbance of the mind "made him mad all his life, at least not sober."-Boswelle's Jomison, p. 4.3561 $\qquad$ -_. Samuel Johnson. Tulking of constitutional inclancholy, he observed : " $\AA$ man so aflicted, sir, must divert distressing thoughts, and not commat with them." Boswelis: "May not he think them down, sir?" Jomsson : "No, sir. To attempt to think them doren is madness. He should have a lamp constantly burning in his bed-chamber during the night, and if wakefully disturbed take n book,
and rend, and compose himself to rest. To have the management of the mind is a great art, and it may be uttained in a considerable alegree by experience and habitual exercise.

Lit him take a course of chemistry or a course of rope-haneing, or a course of anything to which he is indined at the thene. Let him contrive to lave as many retreats for his mind as he can, as many things to which it san lly from itself."Boswell's Joinnon, p. 2;
3532. MELANCHOLY, Natural. Stmmel Johnson. The "morbid melancholy" which was larking in his constitution, mid to which we may aseribe those particularities, . . . gathered such strength in his twenticth year as to allitec him in a dreadfal manner. While he was at Lichticla, in the college vacation of the year 1729, he felt himself overwhelmed with a horrible hypochondria, with perpetual irritation, fretfulness, and impmience, and with a dejection, gloom, and despair, which made existance misery. From this dismal malady he never afterward was perleetly relieved.-Boswem's JomeBON, p. 11.
3568. MELANCHOLY, Philosophy of. L'nfathomable. Iteraclitus, whose disposition [was] the reverse of that of Democritus, accounted everything a matter of melancholy. He seems to have been endowed with the austere spirit of a Carthasian; for, rejecting the chief magistracy of his native city, Ephesus, on account of the incorriginle vice' of its inlabitants, he betook himself to the desert, and fed upon roots and water, making the beasts his companions in preference to man. He wrote a treatise on Nature, in which he made fire the origin of all things; but this fire he conceived to be endowed with mind, and to be properly the anima mumdi, or the Divinity. 1 lis writings were purposely obseure, whence he got the epithet of . . . the dark philosopher. It is said that Euripides having sent this treatise on Nature to Socrates, the latter, with his acenstomed modesty, gave it this character, that all that he could mederstand of it seemerl good, and that what had surpassed his moderstanding might likewise be so.-Tytler's IIIst., Book 2, ch. 9, p. 266.
3564. MELANCHOLY, Religious. George For the Quaker. A.d. 1644. The mind of Fox as it revolved the question of human destiny was ag. itated even to despair. . . . Abandoning bis tloeks and shoemaker's bench, he nourished his inexplieable grief by retirel meditations, and . . . songht in the gloom of the forest for a vision of God. He questioned his life; but his blameless life was ignorant of remorse. He went to many "priests" for comfort, but found no comfort from them. . . Some advised him to marry, others to join Cromwell's army. . . . His restless spirit drove him into the fields, where ho walked many nights . . . in misery too great to be declared. Yet at times a heam of heavenly joy beamed upon hissoul, and he reposed, as it were, serencly on Abrahan's bosom.-Banczoft's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 16.
3565. - Puritans. We may think of Cromwell standing in the market with his fellow-tradesmen, and striding through those fields, and by those rondsides, and by the course of the stream, then sedgy and swampy enough. What thonglits came upon him, for was le
not fighting there the same hattle luther fought at Erfurth? He was vexed by fits of strange black hepurdoodria. Dr. Simeot, of Ihutingdon, "in shadow of menning, much maniner rxpressions," intimates to us how marh he suffered. Lle was oppressed with drealful conscionsmess of sin and defect. Ite groaned in spirit like lanl, like later saints- Bunyan, for instance. The stanted willows and sedey waterrourses, the thags and reerls, would often cero back the monninge words, "Oh, wretched man that I an!" What concoption had he of the rourse lyhg before him? What knowledge had he of the intentions of Providence ronrernine him? life lay hefore him all in shatow. For fifteen years he appears to have had no other conerrn than "to know (hrist and the power of Mis resurrection, amd the fellowship of Iis sulferings."-IIoon's Cbomweli, ch. 2, 1. 44.
3566. MELANCHOLY resisted. Samurl Tolinson. Johnson, upon the tirst violent attack of this disorder, strove to overrome it by forible: exertions. IIe frequently walkel to Birmingham and hack again, and tried many other expedients; lut all in vain. llis expression concerning it to me was," I did not then know how to manage it." llis distress berame so intolerable, that he applied to Dr. Swintin, physician in Lichficlld. Ife mentioned to me now, for the first time, that he had been distressed live melancholy, and for that reason had been ohliged to lly from study and meditation to the dissipating variety of life. Against melancholy he recommended constant becupation of mind, a great dend of exereise, moderation in eating and drinking, and especially to shun drinking at night. He said melancholy people were apt to tly to intempermace for relief, but that it sunk them much deeper in misery. It observed that laboring men who work hard and live sparingly are seldom or never troubled with low spirits.-Boswelle's Joifnon, p. 12.
3567. MELANCHOLY, Royal. Gucen Elizabeth. From the death of Essis the quen, now in the seventieth year of har are, seemed to lose all enjoyment of life. She foll into profount melancholy ; she retlected then with remorse on some past actions of her reign, and was at times under the most violent emotions of anguish and despair. Her constitution, cufeehled by age, very soon fell a vietim to her mental disquictude ; and pereciving her end approaching, she deelared that the succession to the crown of Enghand should devolve to ler immediate heir, dames VI. of Scotland. - Tytleer's IIss\%., Book 6, ch. 28, p. 394.
3568. MEMORIALS, Enduring. Language. It is one of the surprising results of moral power that language, composed of flecting sounds, retains and transmits the remembrance of past occurrences long after every other has passed away. Of the labors of the Indians on the soil of Virginia there remains nothing so respectable as would be a common ditch for draining lands; the memorials of their former existence are found only in the names of the rivers and mountains.-Bancroft's E. S., vol. 1, ch. 6.
3509. MEMORIALS, Odd. Oll Shoes. [In 1612 Thomas Coryat,] having walked over many countries of Europe, hung up in his parish
chureh as a memorial the one pair of shoes in which he had tradged nine hundred miles. Knioht's Ena., vol. 3, ch. 22, p. 347.
3570. MEMORY, Blander of. Goldsmith. One relates to a venerable dish of peas, served up at Sir Joshna's table, which should have been green, but were any other color. A wag suggestal to Goldsmith, in a whisper, that they should be sent to Hammersmith, as that was the why to turnem-green (Turnhmm Green). Goldsmith, delighted with the pun, endenvored to repent it at Burke's table, but missed the point. "That is the way to meke 'em green," said he. Nobody langhed. Ite perceived he was ut fault. "I mean that is the road to turn 'em green." A dend panse and a stare ; " whereupon," adds Bennelere, "he started up disconcertedandabruptly left the table."-luvina's Goldsmiti, eh. 34, p. 201.
3571. MEMORY, Excellent. Simul Johnson. He was uncommonly inguisitive ; and his memory was so temeious that he never forgot anything that he either heard or reacl. Nr. Meetor remembers having reeited to him eighteen verses, which, after a little pmuse, he repeated verbatim, varying only one epithet, by which he improved the line.-Boswell's Jonsson, p. 9.
3572. MEMORY, Extraordinary. Popt Shelley. His powers of memory were extruordimary, and the rapidity with which he read a book, taking in seven or eight lines at a glance, and seizing the sense upon the hint of lending worts, was no less astonishing. Impatient speed and inclifference to minutie were indeed among the cardinal qualities of his intellect. To them we may trace not only the swiftness of his imaginative flight, but also his frequent sutisfuetion with the somewhat less than perfect inartistic execution. -Symonds' Shelley, ch. 2.
3573. - William III. William III. had a memory that amazed all about him. Knight's Enc., vol. 5, ch. 5, p. 66.
3574. MEMORY, Marvellous. Napoleon I. He received all letters, read them, and never forgot their contents. $\qquad$ So retentive was his memory, that seenes over which he had onee glanced his eye were never effaced from his mind. IIe recollected the respective produce of all taxes through every year of his administration.-ABbot't's Napoleon B., vol. 2, ch. 3.
3575. MEMORY, Patriotic. Abraham Lincoln. [He closed his first inaugural address, amid the threatenings of civil war, in these words :] "The mystic cord of memory, streteling from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."-IRiymond's Lincoly, ef. 6, p. 169.
3576. MEMORY trained. Abraham Lincoln. [He became a storekeeper and postmaster.] He was still employing every opportunity offered him to improve his mind. IIe had mastered grammar, and occupied his leisure time in general reading, taking care to write out a synopsis of every book he perused, so as to fix the contents in his memory.-Raymond's Lincoln, ch. 1, p. 26 .

357\%. MEN, Angelic. Sioedenborg. The heaven of angels is formed from the human race, all angels having lived the life of men, and none having been so created; and as the perfection of heaven increases to eternity with the increase of regencrate men from the world, it follows that the earth will never cease to exlst, nor men to live and be born upon it. The world is the seminary of heaven. ILeaven depends upon the world for its growth, increase, and perfection. Henven could not exist without worlds. White's Swedenbohg, ch. 12, p. 95.
3578. MEN vs. ADimals. Napoleon $I$. The night after the battle of Bassano. . . . Nupoleon rode over the plain. . . . covered with the hodies of the dying and the dead. . . Suddenly a dog sprang from beneath the cloak of his dead master, and rushed to Nupoleon, as if frunticly imploring his aid, and then rushed back again to the mangled corpse, licking the blood from the face and the hands, and howling most piteonsly. Napoleon was deeply moved. . . . Many years afterward he remarked: "I know not how it is, but mo ineident יpon any field of battle ever produeed so deep 'n impression upon my feelings. This man, thought I, lies forsaken of all but his dog. . . . I had with tearless eyes beheld. . . thousunds of my countrymen slain, fand yet my sympathies were almost deeply and resistlessly moved by the monrnful howling of a dog!"Ambott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 6.
3579. MEN, Courting great. Samuel Johnsm. I talked of the mode udopted by some to rise in the world, by courting great men, and asked him whether he had ever summitted to it. Jounson : "Why", sir, Inever was near enough to great men to court them. Yon may be prudently attached to great men, and yet independent. You are not to do what you think wrong: and, sir, you are to ealeulate, and not pay too dear for what you get. You must not give a shilling's worth of court for sixpenee worth of good. But if you e:m get an shilling's worth of good for sixpence worth of court, you are a fool if you do not pay court."-Boswell's Jonnson, p. 141.
3580. MEN, Periods of Great. Discoverers. Copernicus, the son of a Prussima surgeon, was born in 1473, ten years before the lirth of Lather, and thirteen yeurs before the discovery of America. Great men appear to come in groups. About the same time were born the man who revohutionized seicnee, the man who reformed religion, the man who added another continent to the known world, and the man who invented printing. So, in later times, Watt, the improver of the stemm-engine, Hargrave and Arkwright, the inventors of the spinning machinery, began their experimentsulmost in the sume year.-Crclopedia of Biog., p. 204.
3581. MEN, Providential, Great. Cromurell. Doubtless, as we have often hearl, great men are the oubbirths of their time; there is a provitence in their appearance, they are not the product of chance ; they come, Gorl-appointed, to do their work among men, and they are immortal till their work is done. We should not, perhaps, speak so much of the absolute greatness of the men of one age as compared with the men of another; they are all equally fitted to the task !of the day. Let the man who most hates the
menory of Cromwell ask not so nuch what the hund und the hw were with him, us whint thry must Inevitably have been without him. Jemove the leading man from any time, mad you lorenk the harmony of the time, you destroy the work of that age ; for an age camot move without its great men-they inspire it, they urge it forward, they are its priestsand its prophets mad its monarehs. The hero of a time, therefore, is the history of a time; he is the focus where influences are grathered, and from whence they shoot ont. It has bern said that all institutions are the projected shadow of some great mon, he has absorbed all the light of his time in himself ; perhaps he has not created, yet now he throws forth light from his mame-clear, steady, practical light, that shall travel over a century , his mame shall he the synonym of an epoch, ind shall include all the events of that uge. Thasit is with Cromwell.-1Iood's Chomwehi, ch. 1, p. 20.
3582. ———. Churlemagne. [M. Guizot says:] "Why a grent man eomes at a particular cpoed, and what fore of his own he puts into the development of the world, no one can say. This is a secret of lrovidence; but, nevertheless, the fact is certain." Such a man does come to put an end to amorchy and social staguation-a terrible and often a tyrannical power. Sucha mun was Charlemange. De Irove buck the barbarian forees that were pressing forward against the establishment of European civilization by his power us a condueror. He reduced the scattered rlements of authority and justice into a system by his skill as an administrator. He gave the grape of the south to the shoras of the Thine, mal otherwise extended the domain of fertility, us a physien improver. ILe raised up the ren! civilizing power of knowledge to render his trimmples of war and peace of permanent utility by his zeal us a patriot and his zenl as a student.-Knigirt's Exa., vol. 1, ch. 6, p. 7i).
3588. MEN, Imaginary. Americrens. The earliest books on Anerica contain tales as wild us fancy could invent or credulity repeat. The land was peopled with pygmies and with giants. The tropieal forests were suid to coneent tribes of negroes; and tenants of the hyperborean regions were white, like the polar benr or ermine. Jneques Cartier had hemrd of a nation that did not cat ; and the pedant Lafitan believed, if not in a ruce of headless men, at least that there was a nation with the head not rising above the shonl-der.-Banchoft's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
3584. MEN, Large. King Freelerick William. The ambition of the king was to form a brigade of giants, and every country was rimsacked by his agents for men above the ordinary stature. These researches were not confined to Europe. No head that towered above the crowd in the bazaars of Aleppo, of Cairo, or of Surat could escape the crimps of Frederick Willinm. One Irishman more than seven feet high, who was picked up in London by the Prussian ambassador, received a bounty of nearly $£ 1300$ sterlingyery much more than the ambassador's salary. This extravagance was the more absurd because a stout youth of tive fcet eight, who might have been procured for a few dollars, would in all prohability lanve been a much more valuable soldier, - Macaulay's Fredeirick the Great, 1. 8.
3585. MEN, Misplaced. James II.-Raleigh. On a cold October morning, in 1019, a great . crime was perpetrated. . . . That 1hne old English gentlemm, Sir Walter Raleigh, was brought forth to the scaffold in Puluce Find. Perhaps the reader is searcely able to repress the feeling, even now, of abhorrent fadigmation that such it miseruble plece of lonthsome corruption as dumes sloould have been able to order the death of so grent and magnanimous a man. It was on the 29th of October, when the onlleers went into his room to toll him that all was in rendiness for his execution, they found him smoking his last pipe and drinking his lust cup of suck, remarking to those who came to fetch him that " it was a grood liquor, if a man might stay by it." Je said he was rondy, und so they set forth.-IIood's Chomwelh, ch. 2, p. 37.
3586. MEN, self-made. William I'itt. [ITo was first vice-treasurer of Irelnad, and shortly after promoted to be paymuster-generul.] Pitt, withont wealth or high lirth, had made himself the marked man of his time . . . . In fivo years he raised a dispirited mation to an muprecedented height of honor and jower.-Kiniant's Eng., vol. 6, ch. 12, 1). 179.
3587. MEN, similarity in. Bubes. A story is told, how many yums since, before the age of ruilways, a nobleman and his lady, with their infunt child, travelling in a wild neighborhood, were overtaken by a snow-storm and compelled to seek shelter in a rude shepherd's lut; when the nurse, who was in attendance upon her lord and laly, began umilressing the infant by tho side of the warm fire, the inhabitants of the hut gazed in awe nud silencent the process. As the little one was disrobed of its silken frock and fine linen, and rich dress after dress was taken away, still the shepherd and his wife gazed with awe, until, when the process of undressing was completed, and the maked buby was being washed and warmed by the fire, when all the wrappages and onter husks were peeled off, the shepherd and his wife exelnimed, "Why, it's just like one of ours l" But it is a very difficult thing to understand that kings nud queens and princes are just like one of us when their stato robes are off ; and thus the adventures of fugitive Charles [II.] derive their interest and sanctity from the supposed importance of the person, and the worship with which he is regarded arises from the sense of the place he fills, and his essentinl importance to the future sehemes of Almighty Providence.-Hood's Chomwell, chi.13, p. 169.
3588. MERCY, Provision for. Abraham Lineoln. His doorkeepers had standing orders from him, that no matter how great might be the throng, if either senators or representatives had to wait, or to be turned away without an audience, he must see, before the day closed, every messenger who came to him with a petition for tho saving of life.-Raymond's Lincolin, p. 736.
3589. MERIT, Evidence of. Ruler. IIe who is born in purple is seldom worthy to reign; but the elevation of a private man, of a peasant. perhaps, or a slave, affords a strong presumption of his courage and capacity.-Gibbon's Rome, clı. 52, p. $32 \overline{5}$.
3590. MERIT, Force of, Foet Terence. Terence made his first appearance when Crecilius
was at the beight of hils reputation. It is suhd that, when he otfored his thest phy to the Fidiles, they sent him with it to Sheclius for his juderment of the piere. Clecilins was thenat supper ; and as the young bard was very memaly dressed, le was hid to sit brimed on a low stool, mid to read his composition. Senrely, however, had he reard a fow sontences, when Cucilias desired him to appronch, and placed him at the table next to himself. His reputation arose at one to such a height that his "'Emmebus," on its tirst mpearance, was publicly performed iwied ench day.-'TYThisi's IItst., Book 4, ch. i], p. 430.
3501. MERIT, Ignorance of. Sierucens. [At the saeking of Madayn in Persin.] From the remote ishands of the Indinn Ocenn a large provision of cmmphire had beren imported, which is cmployed with a mixture of wax to illuminate the pulaces of the East. Strangers to the name and properties of that odoriferous gimm, the suracens, mistaking it for salt, mingled the camphire in their bread, and were astonished at the bitterness of the taste. One of the apartments of the palace was decorated with a carpet of silk sixty cubits in length und as many in breadth; " paradise or garden was depictured on the gromed ; the flowers, fruits, and shrubs were imitated by the figures of the gold emiroidery and the colors of the precions stones; and the ample sumare was encireled by a variegated and verdant border. The Aruhim general persuaded his soldiers to relimpuish their claim, in the reasomable hope that the eyes of the cabiph would be delighted with the splendid workmmeship of mathre and inlustry. Regardless of the merit of art and the pomp of royalty, the rigial Omar divillea the prize among his brethren of Medina; the pieture was destroyed; but such was the intrinsic value of the materials, that the share of Ali alone was sotd for 20,000 drams.-Gibnos's Rome, elh. 51, p. 187.
3592. MERIT, Nobllity by. Napoleon I. [The Austrinn] Emperor Frimcis. . . Was extremely anxious to prove the illustrions cleseent of his prospective son-in-law. . . . Napoleon refused to have the account published, remarking, "I hal rather be the descendant of an honest man thim of any petty tyrant of Itnly. I wish my nohitity to commence with myself, and derive all my titles from the Frencli people. I am the Riidolph of Hapsburg of my family. My putent, of nobility dites from the lattle of Montenotte." - - bbott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 1.
3593. Merit, Partial. Sitmurl, Joh nson. IIe talked very contemptuonsly of Churchill's portry:. . . "No, sir, I called the fellow a blockhead nt first, and I will enll him a blockhend still. However, I will acknowlelge that I have a leetter opinion of him now than I once had; f'or he has shown more fertility than I expecteri.' To be sure, he is a tree that cannot produce goai fruit ; he only bears crabs. But, sir, a tree that produces a great many corbs is hetter tian a tree which produces only a few. "-Boswele's Jounson, p. 115.
3594. MERIT, Promotion by. Anglo-skrans. The Saxons, who enjoyel the same liberty with all the ancient Germans, retained that political freedom in their new settlements to which they had been accustomed in their own country. Their kings, who were no more than the chiegts
of a chan or tribe, possessed no greater mithority than what la commonly anmexed to that character linall hormrous mations. The chief, or king, was the thist among the citizens, hot his anthority depended more on his persomil abilities thm on his rank. "He was even so far considered as on $n$ bevel with the people that as stated price was tlxed on his head, and a legat the was hevied on his murderer ; which, ulthough proportioned to his station, and superior to that paid for the life of a subject, was a sensible mark of his subordimation to the commmity."-'Ivtuen's Hist., Book, 6, ch. 6, p. 117.
5595. MERIT, supremaoy of. Nipoleon $I$. [When wenty-six yours of age he was made commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, with veteran offeres under him.] There were many very hemififland dissolute females in Nice, . who, tratheking in their charms, were living in great wealth mad voluptuousness. . . . Their atlurements were unavailing. :. He had no religious seruples to interfere with his indulgences. ... "I pursued a line of conduct in the highest degree irrepronchable and exemplary. . . . My supremacy could be retained only by proving myself " better man than any other man in the army. Ihad I yieded to human weaknesses I should lave lost my power."-Abbotry's NapoLeon 13., vol. 1, chi. 4.
3596. METAPHYSICS, Contempt for. Jipo. loon I. [After overcoming the Austrinn army] he entered the celebrated university [at Pavial], necompmied by his militury suite. With the utmost celerity he moved from class to class, asking questions with such rapidity the professars could hardly find time or breath to answer his questions. "What class is this ?" he inguired, as he entered the first recitation room. "The class of melaphysies," was the reply. Nipoleon, who hand but very little respeet for the uncertain deductions of mental philosophy, exclamed, vary cmphatically. "Bah!" and took a pinch of snuif.-Anhott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 5.
3597. METHOD, Regulated by. John Thestcy. "John Wesley's conversation is good, hat he is never at leisure. He is always obliged to go at a curtain hour. This is very disagreeable to a man who loves to fold his legs and have out his talk, as I do."-boswell's Jonsison, p. 361.
3598. MIND vs. Body. Columbur. [IIe sjent five months exploring the West Indies, nmid great hardships and perils.] The moment he was relieved from all solicitude, and beheld himself ia a known amd tranquil sea, the excitement suddenly ceased, and mind and body sank cxhausted by almost superhmman exertions. The very day on which he sililed from Mona he was struck with a sudden malady, which deprived him of memory, of sight, and all his faculties. ILe fell into a decp lethargy, resembling death itself. His crew, alarmed at this profound torpor, feared that death was really at hand. They abandoned, therefore, all further prosecution of the voynge, and spreading their sails to the cast wind so prevalent in those seas, bore Columbus lack, in a state of complete insensibility, to tho harbor of Isabella [from whence he had sailed]. -Imving's Colcmates, Book 7. ch. 7.
3598. - William Prince of Oraugr. The audncity of his spirit was the more remarknble lecause his physieal orgunization was unusianlly delleate. From thelith he hud heren weak und sickly. In the prlme of manhood his complaints lan been aggravated by a sevore uttack of small-pox. He was asthmatie and consumpuive. Ilis slenter frame was slankea by a constant honise eongh. Te could not sleep antess his hend was propped by several pillows, and conda seureely draw his breath in uny hat the purestair. Cruel hendaches frequently tortured hin. Exertion soon futigued him. The pliysicians constantly kept up the hopes of his cmenio's by fixing some date beyond which, if there were anything certain in medieal science, it was inspossible that his broken constitution could loold out. Yet, through a life which was one long disense, the force of his mind never fuiled, on uny grent oceasion, to beur up his suffering and languid body. - Macaulay's Eng., ch. 7, p. 155.
3600. MIND, Entertainment of. Dr. Camphell. [Dr. Cumpbell is tuken to dine with a citizen of London. He says :] I'll do so no more, for there is no entertainment but ment or drink with that class of people.-KNıan'r's ENG., vol. 7, ch. 6, p. 113.
3801. MIND, Infirmities of. Universal. It is a very uncient renurk, that folly lus its corner In the brain of every wise mun ; and certain it is, that not the poets only, like Tusso, lunt the clearest minds-Sir Isuac Newton, Paseal, Spi-noza-huve been deeply tinged with insanity. . . . It was at least nutural for l3radford and his contemporaries, while they neknowledged his [Rogrer Willinms] power as a preucher, to estecin him unsettled in judgment. - Bancrofis L. S., vol. 1, ch. 9.
3602. MIND, Surroundings of. Cromirill. Robert Cromwell, futher of the future sovereign of England, loronght up lis family in poverty. ... The poor, rongh, unyielding nature of this moist country, the unbroken liorizon, the muddy river, eloudy sky, and miseruble trees . . . were culculuted to sadden the disposition of a child. The character of the scenes in which we are brought up impresses our souls. Great funaties generally proceed from sud and sterile countries. Mahoniet. spring from the scorehing valleys of Arabin; Luther from the frozen mountains of Lower Germany ; Culvin from the inanimate plains of Picardy; Cromwell from the stagnant marshes of the Ouse. As is the place, so is the num. Lahartine's Ciombeli, p. 5.
3603. MIND, Undeveloped. Reign of James II. [The Roman Cutholic country squire.] The disnbilities under which he lay had prevented his mind from expanding to the standard, moderate as that standard was, which the minds of Protestant country gentlemen then ordinarily attained. Excluded when a boy from Eton and Westininster, when a! auth from Oxford and Cambridge, when a man from Parliament and from the bench of justice, he generally vegetuted as quietly as the elms of the avenue which led to his ancestral grange. IIs corn-fields, his duiry and his cider press, his greyhounds, his fishing-rod and his gun, his ale and his tobacco, occupied almost all his thoughts. With his neighbors, in spite of his religion, he was generally on grod
terms, 'They knew him to be unambitions nad lnoffensive.-Mical'tay's ENa., di, 8, p. 306.

83BC. MIND undisturbed. N'tmurl Johmsom. Whara a proson was mentioned who said. "I have lived tlity-ome yeurs its this world without having had ten minutes of muensiness." Jo excluimed, "The man who suys so lies : he nt. tempts to impose on haman credulity." Tho Bishop of Excter in vain observed that went Were very different. Itis Lardship's manare was not innpressive, and I learmed niterward that Jolnason did not find ont that the person who talked to hian was a prehate ; if he lumd, I doult wot that he would have treated hin with more resject.-Bonw Elli's Johnson, 1. 516.

3BD5. MIND, Voratility of. Queen Elizabeth. Elizubeth could tulk poetry with Spensor umd philosophy with Bruno; slie could dincuss erle phuism with Lilly, and enjoy the chivalry of Essex ; she conld turn from lulk of the lust fushions to pore with Ceril ovor desputches und treasury-books; she could puss from trucking truitors with Walsingham to settle points of doetrine with Parker, or to calculate with Frobisher the chunces of a north-west pussuge to the Indies. The versatility and muny-sidedness of her mind enubled her to understund every phase of the intellectual movenent about her, and to fix by a sort of instinct on its higher representatives. Hist. of Eng. Peolice, § 710 .
3606. MINDS, Narrow. Chetrerteristic. Defoe, in general no illiberni jutge, complained of the imeonveniences of Jristol-its narrow streets, its narrow river, atad "also nnother narrow-lhat is, the minds of the greuerality of its people." Kniumt's End., vol. 5, clı. 1, p. 7.

360\%. MINISTERS constrained. Malomit. Aboutaleb, clreading the calamities which would aftlict the people through the civil war which the obstinacy of his nephew was about to provoke, besonght the deputies to wait, and sent to call Mahomet. "Avoid then," satid he to him in their presence, with a tone of reproachand paternal puin, " to bring wpon ther and thise the calamities that now menance us." "Oh, my uncle," replied Mulomet, sudly, "I would wish it were in my power to obey thee without a crine ; but though the sun were made to deseend upon my right und the moon upon my left, to compel me to silence, and though death were set before me face to face, to intimidate me, 1 wond not give up the work which I am ordered to attempt." In speaking these words he wept with regret at not being able to gratify his uncle, and being inevitably cast off by hinu in consequence. He made some steps to lave the assembly; but Aboutaleb, affected by lis countenunce and editied by his conviction, said to lim, "Come back, my brother's som." Muhunit approached him. "Well," said the uncle to him, " go on prophesying what thon willest, neverI vow it here before thyself and thy uecusersshall I abmalon thee to thine enemies."-LamanTLNE'S TURKEY, 1. 76.
3608. MINISTERS, Discreet. Pugans. [Julian the Apostate endeavored to elevate the pagan religion of the Romans. IIe said :] When they are summoned in their turn to olficiate before the altar, they ought not, during the appointed numbev of days, to depar: from the precinets of the
temple ; nor should a single day be suffered to clapse without the prayersand the sacriflee which they are obliged to offer for the prosperlty of the State nad of ladlulduals. The excreise of their sacred functions requires an immanolate purity, both of mind and horly; and even when they are dismissed from the temple to the oceuphtons of eommon life, it is incmubent on them to exced in decency and virtue the rest of thelr felloweitizens. The priest of the gods should never he seen in theatres or thverns. His conversation should be chaste, hifs diet temperate, Jils frlends of honorable reputation; anm if he sometimes visits the Formm or the Palace, he should nppear only as the advocate of those who have vainly solicited cillur justice or mercy. His studies should be suited to the sanctity of his professlon. -Gmion's Rome, ch. 23, p. 420.
3600. MINISTERS, Salary of. £ $£ 0$ to find. [In 1688 cminent clergymen's income was dit. The lesser elergymen tion.]-KNight's Eng., vol. 5 , ch. 3, p. 36.
3610. $\square$ Paid in Tobaceo. [In 1754, in the colony of Virginia, tobaceo] was the measure of value, and the prineipal currency. Putlie offleers, ministers of the chureh, had their salaries paid at so many anmul pommes of to-bacco.-Kininte's Exo., vol. 6, ch. 13, p. 207.
3611. MINISTERS, Wives of. Duties in 1,547. [Her duties were to see that his dairy was ke]t sweet, his wool converted into usefill raiment, his strawbery phants trimmed and watered, atad his bees hived ith due season.]-Kintint's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 20. 1. 488.
3612. MINISTERS, Work of. Lay. It may be attrmed that not only was Metholism found. ed in the New World by local prenchers-hy Embury in New York, Wehb in New Jersey and Peansylvania, Strawbridge in Maryland, Neal in Camada, Gilbert in the West Indies, and Black in Nova Scotia-hut that nearly its whole frontier mareh, from the extreme north to the Gulf of Mexieo, has been led on by these hume ble laborers.-Stevens' M. E. Cilucis, vol. 2, p. 139 .

36!3. MINISTRY, Call to the. By a Text. Two of the early Methodists, whose names were Owen and Carpenter, had frequent conversations about their duty to proclaim the gospel. They agreed to settle the duestion by opening the bible and following the lead of the first passage which presented itself. Owen opened the Bible, and the first sentence his eyes fell upon was, "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel." Carpenter said, "I cannot." Owen said, "I will:" the thing with him was settled.-Stevess' M. E. C'nciecir, vol. 2, p. 334.
3614. - - Methodists. [At the third Wesleyan Conference three tests were given to decide the question for those who felt called to preach the grospel.] "Inave they gifts, prace, and usefunces: First : Do they know God as a pardoning God? Have they the love of God abiding in them? Do they desire and seek nothing lut God? Are they hory in all manner of conversation? Sceond: Have they gifts (as well as grace) for the work? Have they (in some tolerable degrec) a clear, sound understunding? Iave they a right judgment in the things of God? liave they a just conception of salva-
tlon loy faith? And has God glven them any degree of ntterance? Do they speak justly, rendlly, elearly ? Third: Inve they fruit ? Aro miny truly convinced of sin, and converted to (rod by their preaching? As loug as these threo marks concur In any, we belleve," ntllmed the C'onference, " that hels ralled of Goil to preach. These we receive as an sufficieat proef that he is moved thereto by the ILoly Ghost;" a decelslon which has never been essentlally moditied [hy the Methodist Chureh. -S'tevens' Methodis.i, vol. 1, p. 316.
3615. MINISTRY, An early. Rev. Richard W'atson. This eminent theologian of Wesleyan Methoolism contered the minhstry when slxteren years old. He was remarkable in childhood for the precority of his facultics. - Stevens' Metinodism, vol. 3, p. 81.
3616. MINISTRY, Expelled from the, Rer. Sumuel ,Jolenvon. It was resolveri thant, before the pminishment was inflicted, Johnson should be degraded from the priesthood. The prelates who had beren charged by the erelesiastical commission with the care of the diocese of London eited him lefore them in the rhapter honse of Saint laul's Cathedral. The manner in which he went through the ceremony male a deep impression on many minds. When he was stripped of his sacred rohe, he exclaimed, " You are taking awny my gown berause I have tried to keep your gowns on your lucks." The only purt of the formalities which seemed todistress him was the placking of the Bible out of his hand. Le made a faint struggle to retain the sacred book, kissed it, and harst into tears. "You cannot," he said, " deprive ne of the hopes which I owe to it." [ [IIe had written tracts against Roman-ism.]-Macalday's Eng., ch. 6, p. 99.
3617. MINORITY, Power of, James II. Then followed an auction, the strangest that history has recorded. On one sicu the king, on the othar the Church, began to bid eagerly against each other for the favor of those whom up to that time king and Churels had combined to oppress. The Protestant Dissenters, who, a few months before, land been a drespised and proseribed class, now held the balance of power. The harshmess with which they had been treated was universally condemned. The court tried to throw all the blame on the lierarelay. The hierarely flung it hack on the court. The king declared that he had unwillingly persecuted the separatists only because his nflairs had been in such $n$ state that he could not venture to disoblige the established clergy. The establishec? elergy protested that they liad borne a part in severitics uncongenial to their feelings only from deference to the authority of the king.Macaulay's Eng., ch. 7, p. 190.
3618. MINORITY, Power of. Cromucll. Cromwell laving a design to set up himself, and bring the crown upon his own head, sent for soane of the chief city divines, as if he made it a matter of conscience to be determined by their alvice. Among these 1 ; the leading Mr. Calamy, who very boldly opposed the project of Cromwell's single government, and offered to prove it both unlawful and impracticable. Cromwell answered readily upon the first head of unlawful, and uppealed to the sufety of the nation being the supreme law. " But," says he," pray,

Mr. Calnmy, why impracticable ?" He replled, "Oh, It is agnanst the volee of the nation ; there will be nine in ten agalust you !" "Viry well," says Cromwell; " bitt whit if I shond disarin the nine, mad put the wword in the tenth man's hand-would not that do the business ?"-Note in Tytien's lis'r., Book 6, ch. 30, p. 416.
3619. MINORITY, Prenumptuoun. Annexing Englamt. The lave to James was the lin in of the Euglish klug's Chughter, Marguret 'Tutor. For the yenrs the negotiations dragged warily along. The bitter hate of the two peoples block. ed the way, mal even Il ury's ministers objected that the Euglish crown might be made liy the match the herituge of a seotish kligg. "Then,"," they sald, "Seothand will manex Enghani." "No," said the king, with shrewd sense; " in such a case Eughand would unnex seothand, for the grenter always draws to it the less." IIls steady pressure at last won the day. In 1502 the marriage trenty with the scot klag wis formally conchaded; and gulet, ns Henry trusted, secural In the north.-DIst. of Exa, People, §500.
3020. Miracle, Fraudulent. Weqning Virgin. At Loretto there was manage of the Virgin, which the Chureh represented as of celestin! origin, mad which . . seemed to shed temrs in view of the perils of the Papary. Napoleon sent for the sacred inage, exposed the deception, by whieh, through the instrumentality of glass hends, tears uppeared to tlow, and imprisoned the priests for delading the people with triekery which tended to bring all religion into contempt. - Ambot't's Naboleon B., vol, 1, ch. 7.
3621. MIRACLES, False. Delphic Priests. The town of Delphi, famons for its orncle, was a tempting object of plumder, from the trensures accumulated in its temple. These were snved by the lumdable artitice of the priests. After ordering the inhalitants of the town to quit their honses, and tly with their wives and children to the momntains, these men, from their skill in that species of legerdemain which can work miracles upon the rude and ignomnt, contrived, hy urtiticial thmulers and lightnings, accompanied with horrible noises, while vast fragments of rock hurled from the precipises gave all the appearance of an rarthyanke, to crente such terror in the assailing Persians [under Xerxes], that they firmly believed the divinity of the place land interfered to protect his tomple, and thed with dismay from the sacred territory.-Tytlen's IIIst., Book 2, ch. 1, p. 134.
3622. - - - Mfilomet's. The votaries of Mahomet are more assured than himself of his miraculons gitts, mal their contifence and credulity increase as they are further removed from the time mud place of his spiritual exploits. They helieve or athm that trees went forth to mect him ; that he was soluted by stones; that water goshed from his tingers; thint he fed the hungry, cured the sick, and raised the deat; that a bean gromed to him; that a eamel complained to him; that $n$ shoulder of mutton informed him of its heing poisoned ; and that both animate and inanimate mature were equally subjeet to the upostle of God.-Gibbon's'MainomET, p. 25.
:3623. - - Mrahomet's. A mysterious animal, the Boak, conveyed him from the
temple of Meren to that of Jerusalem: with his compmitot Gubried he successively ase ended the seven henvens, und recelved mal repmid the salutations of the patrarelas, the prophets, und the angels, in their respectlve manslons. Iseyoud the seventh heaven Mahomet nlene was permitted to procered: he passed the vell of unity, upproached within two bow shots of the throne, and felt a cold that pleread him to the henrt when his shoulder was tourbed by the hamd of God. After this fimillar thomeh importunt conversation he ugain deseconded to , arusulem, remomed the lBorak, returned to Ner(in, "al preformed in the tenth pert of the night the jonntrey of many thonsmind yours. Aerording to another legend, the apostle confounded in a mitiond assembly the mallelons clanlouge of the Kioreish. Jlis resistless word split asmder the orb of the moon; the obedient phanet stooped from her stathon in the sky, uceomplished the seven revolutions round the Comba, saluted Mahomet in the Arabinn tongue, and, sumfdenly eomatrating her dimensions, entered at tho collar, mad iswued forth through the sleeve of his shirt.-Gbhion's Rume, ch. 50, p. 113.
3044. MIRACLES by Martyra. Cutholic. [The disoberlience of the Catholies of Tipmsn in Afrien toward the Arim bishop appointed over them, exnspernted the] cruclty of llmmeric. A militury count was despatched from Carthage to Tijman; he collected the Chtholise in the Formm, and, in the presence of the whole province, deprived the guilty of their right hands and their tongues. But the holy confessors contimned to speak without tomgues; mad this mivarle is attested by Vietor, un Afrian bishop, who puhlished a history of the perserution within two years after the event. "If any one," says Victor, "should tonbt of the truth, let him repair to Constuntinople, und listen to the clear und perfert langunge of Restitutus, the sub-dencon, one of these glorious sufferers, who is now lodged in the palnee of the Emperor Zeno, and is respected by the devont empress." At Constantinople we nre astonished to tind a cool, a learned, and unexreptiomable witness, without interest mal withont passion. Aneas of Gaza, a Platonic philosopher, lus aceurntely described his own ohservitions on these African sufferers: "I snw them mrself; I henrd them spenk; I diligently inquined hy what menns such marticulate voice cond be formed without my organ of speech; I nsed my eyes to exmmine the report of my curs ; 1 opened their mouth, und saw that the whole tongue had been completely torn away by the roots-an operation which the physicians generally suppose to be mortal." The testimony of Anens of Gaza might be confirmed by the superthous evidence of the Emperor Justinian, in a perpetual erlict ; of Count Marcellimus, in his chronicle of the times; and of Pope Gregory I., who had resided at Constantinople as the minister of the Roman pontiff.-Glbbov's Rome, ch. 35, p. 557.
3625. MIRACLES, Modern. Pascal. Pascal was fully persumed that miracles were still per formed in this world. One of his nicces was af. Hicted, for three yeurs and a half, with a fistuia in the tear-gland of one of her eyes, which the most eminent surgeons of Paris pronounced incurable. The mother of the child, acting upon
the advice of Paseal, took her to chateh where was presurved what was ealled "the lioly thorn" - Thit is, one of the thoris of C'lirlst's rrown of thorus. 'The thetila was then sol land that mater ran from it, wot only throngh the 'yr, lat from the nose aud month. "Neverthelons," she niys, "the child was cured, la a monarit, hy the fotich
 1. 11) 1 .

83t324, MIRACLES, Monkish, Leqfudur!. ['The Egypthan and Syrian monks wormeronsiderat the filvorltes of heaven, mad were accustomed to cire Inveterate dismases with a tonch, a word, $]$ or a distant message, and to bxpel the most obstinnte demons from the sonles or batios whleh they jume nessed. 'They familliarly meoonted, or lapmitoms. ly commanded, the llons nud surpents of the desorts: Infused vegetation into a sapless truak; suspended fron on the surface of the water; pussad the Nilo on the luek of a crocodila, and refreshed themselves in a thery furnmer. ritiese extravigunt tates, whichanday the fleton, without the gening, of poctry, linve sertously affected the runan, the faith, and the morals of the C'iristinns.-(hmmon's Rome, chs. 37, 1. 540,
8327. MIRTH, Ill-timod, Cromircll. [Tria] of Charles I.] Another of hils relntions, Coloned Ingolishy, entered the hall aceidentally while the oflleers were signing the serntence of the ParHament, and refosed to set his mame to an act that his conscience disapproved. ('ronwell rose from has seat, mad chasping Ingoldshy in his arms, its If the deatli-warmint of the king was n comp frolle, curried him to the table, and giliding the jern in his hand, forerel hinn to shan, with a langh and a joke. When all land nillived thrir manes, Cromwill, as if manble to contain his joy, smatehed the pen from the tharess of the lasi, dipped it anow in the ink, and smeared the finee of his next neighlor, cither thaking or not thinking that in that ink he beheld the blood of his king.-L.AMAltine's C'romwelis, p. 4.4.
3028. MISFORTUNE, Born to. C'harles $I$. There were many matortmate circomanamees Which combined fo lring about the malnypy doom of Charles I. Ite was motortmante in his own mature, in himselt; it was mandyy that one with a hature so wenk mad a will so strong should be called won to lace men and circomstances such as he found arrajed arninst him. But we have nlways thought the most unfortamate in the life of Charles 'Nhave bean that he $^{\text {and }}$ was the som of his father, 'The mome ol' James I. lus berome, speraking on the best anthority, syaonymons with every sembinent of contempt. It is rutite doubtfal whether $t:$ singre fentare of character or a single incident in his history ean command anchallenged regard or respect ; that about him which does not provoke indigmation excites Inmghter. Ilis conduct us sovereigu of his own country, of Seothand-before he suceerdad to the throne of England- Whs such as to awaken more than our suspicion, beyond doulet to rouse oni abhurrence. Ife has locen handed down throngh history an a great investigator of the mysteries of kingernft; but the record of the criminal trials of Scotland shows that he chietly exereised his sagacity among liose mysteries for the purpose of procuring vengennce on those monsters of iniquity who had sneered at his person or undervalued his abilities. Whenever his
own perann was reflected on lie followed the de lingtant like a punther prowling for hide prey;
 fuvaluable work on the criminal trinls af scotland, he never finlled in jursuling his videlm to death.-LIom's C'nomweili, ch. :3, p. idt.
:BABP, MISFORTUNE, Cruolty with. 1 mer . irth luttions. 'Tho nged mmil lnthrm mot with linto temberness [from the limiling tribesp. The lumters, as they roatu the wilderuess, desert their old ment if provisloms fail, the forlile drop down amd are lost, or lifo is shortond ly a how. . . Those who dingerel amomg than [with
 times meglected, mal somethmes put to denth.Banchori'h U. S., vol. 3, cli. dis.

36:30. MISFORTUNE, Followahip in. L.urien Pomerarte. Whan Nupoleon was Imprinamed upon tho rock of St. Ielena, Lucicu apyled to the Britlish Government for permission to shime his captivity. Heofered togo, with or withont. his wife mal chlden, for two yenrs. Il engaged not to onension my magmentation of the ex pense, mat promised to submit to evory restricthon phaced upon his brother. - Anmotr's NimoIEON 13., vol. 2 , ch. 1.

3B31. MSFORTUNE overruled. Olier Gollesmith. [Ile internded to satil for Iloiland ; was diverted by jovial compmolons, and suiled for Bordenmx.] It seems that the ngreemble eonnpanions with whom our greenhorn hud struck up such a sudden intinatey were scotelmen in the French sorvine who land been in feotland anlisting recruits for the Frencla mony. In vinin dodismith jrotestod his inmoreme ; lie was marched off with his fellow-revellers to mison, wheme he with dillenly obtaned his release at the end of a formight. With his enstomary facility, howover, ut pallating his misadventures, he fomad everything turn ont for the best. Ilis imprisomment saved his life, for during his detontion the ship proweded on her royage, but was wrecked at the month of the Giromar, and all on bondrl perished. - Inving's GOLANMiTM, (h. 5. [. 4

36:32. MISFORTUNES, Effect of. Freterimk the Great. [l3y the misiortmes of war and the loss of his mother, ] the most rynionl of men was very mhappy. Ilis fuce was so haggard mad his form so thin that when on his return from Bohemia he passed through Leipsie, the people hardly knew him again. Ilis sherp was broken; the temes in spite of himself often started into his eyes; and the grave begnen to present itself to his ngrituted mind ns the best refuge from misery mal dishonor. . . . He nlways enried abont with him a sure murl sperdy joison in $n$ small ghass case; and to the few in whom he placed contidence be made no mystery of his resolu. hion.-Macallay's Fhedenuck The Gileat, p. ${ }^{\circ} 0$.

36B33. MISSION in Life. Williom Prince of Orenge. [Ho had been invited to invale Eng. land, to rescue it from tyranny and Catholicism.] IInndreds of Calvinistic prestehers prochaimed that the same power which had sot apart Sumson from the womb to the the scourge of the Philistine, und which had called Gialeon from the hareshing-floor to smite the Midinnite, had raised up William of Orange to be the cham-
phon of all free mations innd of all pure clinrelies: mor wis this notlon whthout lullineneoon hisown mind. 'lo the contidence whlel the herole fathllst placed In hlahigh destlay and in his sucred cunse is to lo purtly attrlbuted his singular lndifieronce to danger. Ife had n great work to do: mad till it wist dome, nothligg rombl harm him. Therefore it was that, In splte of physichans, bereovered from malndies which seemed lopholess; that lmads of assussins comspired la Valn igninst hils life: that the opron skiff, to whicli he irusted hlmself lin a kitulows night, on araging ocean, and nemr a treacomotas shore, brought him sule to lind; and that, on tweuty thelde of latile, the cambon-bulles passad hilut to the right und left.-Mncistiay's Eisti., eh, it. 1. $17 \%$.

B6B4. MISSION minjudged. Strangers, [King Lomis ['hilippe und his brothers visited Amoricn, Hud wemt West in diagulare. In a log-tavern of a single njartment, whereln the guesis sopt on the flose amd the handlord mad his wife on the only bedatend, the dake overheard the lumplord, in the night, suying to lise wife what a pity it was that flaree such promising young men should be roming about the comntry withont oljecet, insteal of haying lame in that settlement and extablishlag themsolves respectubly. -

36335. MISSIONARIES, Diacoveries by, Cuthalic. Years hefore the l'iggrims anchored whthin C'upe Cod, the Roman Charch had been planted, by missiomaries from Frunce, in the Eastern
 tions 'Frunciscan, the companion ot C'himphain, had pernetratud the hands of the Mohawks, lamd presed to the north into the hanting-grounds of the Wyandots, and, bound by his vows to the life of $n$ begrar, jaul, on foot, or pudaling a bark emnnoe, gone ouward rind still onward, taking ulas wif the suvages, till he remehed the rivers of lake llmom, Bancmores $\mathrm{L}^{\circ}$. S., vol. 3, ch. 20.
36336. MISSIONARIES, Heroism of. Jesmits. Immedintely on its institution their missionaries, kimdeel with a heroism whied defled every charev and endured every toil, made their way to the ends of the earth ; they rnised the emblem of man's salvation on the Molnccas, in India, in Japan, in Cochin (hima: they penctrnted Ethiopin, and reached the Nhyssinimas; they phanted missions among the Catrees; in Culffornia, on the lanks of the Marmanon, in the jluins of l'araguay, they invited the wildest of lambarians to the civilization of Christhanty.-BANCRoFt's C.S. vol. ; ch. :

36:37. MISSIONARIES, Zealous. Irish. Putrick, the that mismionary of the islamel, had not been half a contury dead when lrish Christianity flung jtselt with a thery zod into lontle with the mass of heathenism which was rolling in upon the Chrjstima worla. Irish missionaries lubored anong the licts of the IIghlands and nmong the Frisims of the northern soms. An Irish missionary, Colmmb, foumded monasteries in Burfundy und the Apennimes. The Canton of St. Giall still eommemorntes in ils mame another Irish missionary before whom the spirits of tlood and fell thed whiling over the waters of the lake of Constamere. For a time it secmed as if the courne of the womld's history was te he chamend ;
as If the older Coltle race that Roman nind (iar mun hud swept lsofore: them lind turned to the moral conquest of their compurars ; ins if Cevile and not Latin Chriah halty was to mould the destlulem of tho churchers of the West.-Ilin's. of Enolinit Protick, 大寸 40.

B6B3w. MIssionary, a talse. Cortez. Six lirgo vessuls were sprollly e'quipped, mind throw hime dred men eagorly volunteered to follow it lember nromely known for his couruge mad skill. Thos orders given by Velasigued to the commmmader of the experlitlon rinjolued it upon hime to lems grontly and llerally with the Mrexleans, shace the gramd objects in viow were, thast, and above ull, to convert them to christlmaty ; seromdly, to open with them a pererful, honest commerere: num, lastly, to gret such a knowledge of the comnIry and its walers as wombl be of ase to fatare

83630. MISsIONs by Conquest. Ficilure' 'The king [of l'orfagnl], anturing warmly into hiv [ \llonse d' \lbuguerefur] views, quve himasorrref commission as (ioveruor in ('hief of the Inalies, wilh powers nlmost nleonote, nud with orileres to go mut merely as aptain of onc of the shipes of a tleet, und, on ratiching ladia, to produce his commission and assmme the supreme command. Ila we suil in liself, in the tlityfonthty yenr of his age, commanding one vessiel of a the of of fourteren sail. Ilis comminsion expressly stated that the kinges tiost objocet was the spread of C'hristinnity, and that to this ond all whers ware to lue strictly werondary. [Indiat wins
 11. 1)F 13iou., 1. Slis.

 selves with religions notions, mal the amperor Was very justly uprehensive that this firvor shown by the Smanards nend Portugnese for the eonversion of his subjects was but a preparative to their desjgns agninst the empre itself. . . . Still, however, the indingence of the emperar allowed
 when "Spunisli ship happened to be themen by the I Buteh, near the ('ape of Good Itope, on
 ruese ofllere to the court of Spain. containing the project of a conspirncy for dethroning and putting to denth the Emperor of Jmma, and saizing the govermment. The lutch were jealous of the lucative trade carried on by tho pamiands in this commtry, amd immedintely conveyod intelligence of this conspiracy to the conrt ol dapan. The Portuguese ollieer was wized, and ronfessel the whole desinn. He was inmedintely put to death, and the cmperer, in a solemm as. sembly ol his mobles, pronomoned an ediet forbidelinig. on pain ol dealh, any of his sulyjects lenviny the kingedom, und commanding that all the Sjaniardsand Portugnese should be instantly expelled from Japman ; that all Christian converts shoukd be imprisomed, and offering a very high reward for the discovery of any priest or missiomary who should remanin in his dominions, The Cluristians actunlly rose in arms, and were mad enongh to attempt resistance, but they were overpowered mad expelled to a man, -TYTLEN's H1sT., Book 6, ch. 24, p. 250.
3611. MISSIONS develop Science. Columbus. [Diseovery of maknown lands.] A decp re-

Lighons armhenent mingied with hife moditations,
 but it wax of a sublime mullofty klial : lie lankeni
 chosen from umong mell for the uceomplish: thent of lts high purposer : lee remi, as lar suppased. his romitemphated diseosery foremoh in Holy W'rli, mad shatowed forth darkly la thos my athe revelatoms of the prophets. The embat the earth were to be homght together, sum all m-
 the lumbere of the Redermere. Thits wasto la the trlamplamit consumabation of his colerprise, bringhg the remote mal ank enrth fato ronsmunton with Christinn Earope; earrying the llegh of che true fath finto benight. cil anil pugan lanis, and gathering their comatleses mitioss cumber the boly dommintur of the
 thasinatie liten, or mather male a klad of mental vow, which romalamel more or lese preselat to his mbin mintil the very day of hestenth. He determinad that, stionid his projectide enterprive be successfin, lie would devote the protits arising from lals maliciputed diseoweries to 12 ritusule for the rescoue uf the holy sepulehre from the power of the fathels.-Luvisa's Cobcmates, Book a, ch. 4,5 .
 Spmatares, soon uffer they whtumed the sovereifuty of Portugnl, availiol themselver of the discovery of these fishads, and beghu to corry on an lmmense trule to the const of dapm. Tha Japmise were ford of this lintrocomese, mul the emperor abrouraged it: hat this favorable disposition was nothing more than mine intive to the amblion of the Spmatiaris to alan the aboselute soverefingy of the country. For this purpose liey began by their usunf mole of rmploy-
 ese to the Christhan religion. Legions of priests were sent over, inn so zealons were they lithedr function, that toward the emb of the sixteemb century they bonsted that the number of their new converts nmonated to mo less than boos, shon. [Se Missions Destroyed.]-TYThen's ILA*. Book 6, ch. 24, 1. 2:0.
36.as. MIssions to besustained. Welrille $B$. Cor. [lle was ubout to emburk an a misxiomary to Liberia, und dio a martyr's dontli.] Ton stident of the Wesleym Eniversity he remarked, "If I die in Africu, you must come nend write my epituph." "Whint slull it be ?" nsked his young friend. "Write," he replied, '" ', Let n thousand fall before Africu he given in.'" [In less than flve months after his nrival, in 18:33, he slept in mandicm grove.]-Stevens' M, E. Ciubra.
364.4. MISsIONs, zeal for, Dr. Thomas Ceke. [A friend remonstrited wilh Dr. Thomas Coke when he proposed to go to Imblia at his own expense and there establiwh Wesleyan missions, he leing nearly seventy years old.] Ine replied: "I am now dead to Europe and alive for India. God ITimself has said to me, Go to Ceylon! I would rather be set naked on its const, and without a friend, than not to go. I am learning the Portuguese language continually."-Stevens' Metnodism, vol. 3, p, 330 .
3645. MIstake, Enconraging. Columbus. The grent mistake with Columbus and others

Whe, shared hifs ophinhose was but conderning tho tigure of the curth, bui thregurel to its size. Ilo
 mad ur twave thonsmad milew in etreminderence. Ine therefore "onthlontiy expereted that after matithig about threw thonsmi milfes to the west ward Ine shouid arrive at the Biant fidilies: and to do that was the mos grent purpose of his life.-

:36 16. MOB, Torrifying. Drait. ont the int
 greses, und iwo monthe afterwarl the Irvishtent

 bat forty the yours were subjore to the requind. thon. 'I'he mensitre was bilterly demonareid by the opponems of the war, mind in many places
 likh of Inly, in the rity of Niow Sork, "1 vist mubl rowe lit urms, demolishad the binthifugs whels were oredpind by the provose mandiats. burnel the colorent onphan nyy ham, wtareked the pollor, and killed ahout a handral prople, most of whom were ingroes. For three chys the ans. thorifon of the chty were wet int latimate. On the seromed chay of the retge of terror Governor |lloratho| sicymonr arrived amd melressed the meb in a mili manamerd way, prombsing that the
 'res to disperse: l lint they gave little hered to his medlow mbmoniton, mind went on with the work of dentrution. Gemerni Wiool, commamider of the millany diatrin of New Fork lhen look the mater in hamel : but the troops it his dispessal were at thes amble to overawe the lasurgents. Some volunterer regiments, lowever. come frooptug home from Gettysumg ; the Mrompolithn Pollece eompanies were companely organiz.i, und the rombinad foreres som ernashed the fasimeretion with a strong hami. . . On the 19th of Angust President Lhmoln issucil a proclamation suspornding the privile gen of the writ of helbits
 ch. 05, p. 523.
36.17. MODEETY, Consplouous. $B e n, j \neq \mathrm{min}$ Frablin. [When very yomag, he hal remarkable suceress in his business enterpolse mal in galning inthential friemals. She sureess, Deservend.] The intelligent and highly cultivinted Lagm bore testimony to his merits before they hul burst upon the work: "Our most ingenions printer has the clemrest melerstmating, with extreme modesty. Ite in certainly mextroordinmry man, of a singuhar good juilgment, but of equal modesty."—13ancrobrta L. S., vol. 3, ch. 23.
3648. MODESTY of Genius. Istac Nirton. So lithe did he value the glory of his diseoveries, that he was with dille ealty induced to nuke them? known to the word, laving in mortul ireml of being drawn into controversy. Some of his most brilliment diseoveries remained umpublished for several years. And when, at hast, his Principin had uppeared, which contained the results of his studies, he land to he much persuaded before he would consent to issue a second edition.-Panton's Newton, p. 8i,
3649. MODESTY, A Hero's. Gitribaldi. When the successful villainy of Louis Nupoleon had ruined the cuse of Italian independence, Guribaldi was one of the humdreds of brave men who sought an asylum in the United States. At mid-
 of enomre, he was at onco mollelted to make mex ex hibition of himself, or, is wo suty, "acoept in ovation," He moxlestly askeal to the excoused. Nuch un exhlbitlon, lae mald, was not noerosary, and comble not lielp tho chase; mor would the Amerie'an people, ho thamght, esterm him tho lass becoust he vedled hils morrows la privacy. All he ankel was to lay allowed to eurn his living by bourst labor, and rematin tmiler theproterition of the Ximeriont thag until the time should come for rennwing the attempt which tramon had fenstratedonly for atime, From lofing a genoral in commanil of unarmy, (inribalall lecamoan Stater
 ralling of marimer: - C'ictormina of Btoci., 1. 4103.
83850. MODESTY unopposed, John Jimetri. It has lreerl the lot of many philanthropistesto encounter oblempy amb opposidion In their eflorts to benotlt mankinel. It was Howard's happier fortume to enjoy, at all thmes, the approval of his comatrymen, and to receive needfal nid from persons In anthority. IIe was so devolil of all jure tencr, and went about hls work ln such a puict, enturst manner, and gave such unguestionable proofs of the benevolence of his motlves, that the enmity of men whose evil proctiores he exposeal was disarmad, and all others obsarviel his procordlage with ndiniration. Ilis rank, too, as a gentleman of imfopendent property, grontly fucilitated his labors, und when he lial jublidy reecived the thanks of the I Lonse of Commons, he laml a kind of oflle ind eharactor, which opermal to lim the doors of every jall the moment ho presented hlonself. Ilo parsmed his investlgntions In a very haslness-like manner, carrying wihh him a ruie wifl which to measare the dangeons, a mair of srales for wolghing the allowance of food, mand a momorumban book in whirh to recoril

3351. MONEY - AFFECTION. Tiestoration. When the commissioners of larlinment eonveyed to Charles [1I.] information of the abolition of the Commomwentth, Lord Grenville preceded them with the best proof of loyalty und affee-tion- $£ 4500$ in gold and a hill of exrlamere for £25,000.-KNiont's Ena., vol. 4, ch. 14, ]. 236.
3652. MONEY, Changed Value of. Derrerreed. [The relative value of money in the thfteenth centary was tlftern times greater than at the present day.] - KNigitr's Exa., vol. : 2 , ch. 8 , p. 121.
3858. MONEY, Corrupted by. ,James $I I$. Barllon [the French minister] received them civi]ly. Rochester [prime-minister of Jumes II.], grown bolder, proceeded to ask for money. "It will bo well lated out," ho sain ; " your master cannot employ his revenues better. Represent to him strongly how important it is that the King of England should bo dependent, not on his own people, but on the friendship of France alone.". Barillon hastened to communicate to Louis [ XIV.] the wishes of the English Government; but Louis had already anticipated them. His first act, after he was apprised of the cleath of Charles, was to collect bills of exchange on England to the amount of 500,000 livres, a sum equivalent to about $£ 37,500$ sterling. [See
 Hinct., ch. 4, p. 485.
365.4. MONEY, Dangers of. Sjwifums. Xill.
 taken Athens hos it to Npmeta many rleh spolls und 470 talents of silver. 'I'her roming of this luge mass of wealile crabled arrat disputes 116 Hparta. Muny relebrated Laysumber's pralsis, and
 colled it: others, who were betfer neginalitiol with the unture of thinges, and whln thole constitation, were of yulto amotherophason; they looked
 thon of the laws of ligerurgens ; tum they expressed their ajproherusions louilly, that, in process al thme thry might, by a chango in thelr manner's, puy fulloltely more far this monney than it was worth. I'he event justithed their l'ears.-l'a.e-

:B655. MONEY debased. With Irom. [T,jcurgus, the lacerdarmonian lawgiver, wishing to prosTlue an expality of wealth, ) stoppod the currobey of the golal and wilvor coln, anal ordired that thry whonld make tase of lron money only' then to a great gumatity and weight of this be, assigned but a suall vilue, so that to lay Ip 10 mina a whole room was required, and to remove It nothlong lews than a yoke ol oxers. When this bermme current, many kinds of finjustle censed In Latcelarmon. Who woililsteni or take a lirilse. Who womld defruml or roh, when he combl not eomemb the hooty; when lae condil neither be dignilhed by the posmession of ti, nor, If cut in pieres, be sirved by fos use? For we are fold that when bot they duenehed it favinegar to make it brittle and ummalleable, und ronserpently untle for any other nervice. In the next phace, he exeladed umprotlable amal sajuriluons arta; Inifeed. if he hal not done this, most of them wonld have fallen of themselves, when the new monny towk where, as the mamufacturers eond wot lue disposed of. Their iron eoin wonld not pass In tho rest of (ireece, lut was ridicalod and despised, so that the Spartans had no menas of porrchasing any forejgn or corions wares: nor dial any mer-chant-ship unhade in their harbors. 'There wore not even to be fonmi in all their country ejther sophists, wamdering fortame-tellers. kerpers of infumons honses, or elenlers in gold und silver triakets, becanse there was mo money. Thas Jnxary, Josing by degrees the memns that cherishod inm sujported it, died away of itself; even they who had great possessious lam nomdvantage from them, since they conld not be displayed in publie, but mast lio useloss, in unregarded repositories. - Plutancie's Lye'viequs.

S656. MONEY declined. Pension. Ifalifax . . . offered in pension to (Nexameler] Poper saying that nothing should be demanded of him for it. The young poet hud not corned an indepenlence, and was in ferble hemlth. "I wrote," lae says, "to Lord Ihalifax to thank him for his most obliging offer, saying that I had considered the nutter over fully, and that anll the difference that I could find in having and not having a pension was, that if I lad one I might live more at large in town, and that if I had not, I might live happily enough in the conntry. So the thing dropped, and I had my liberty without a coach."-KNiGirt's Eno., vol. 5, ch. 26, p. 416.
3837. MONEY deprecisted. "Clipped." The milled money dimppeared almost as fust as it was coined, and the hammered money was clipped and pare' more and more, till it was often $\mathrm{i}^{\text {a }}$. worth haif or even a third of the sum for which it passed. At Oxford, indeed, u hundred pounds' woril of the current silver money, which ought to lave weighed lour humdred ounees, was found to weigh only a hundred und sixteen. Every month the state of things was becoming worse und worse. The cost of commodities was constantly rising, and every payment of any anount involved emdless altercations. In a bargain not only had the pried of the article to be settled, but anso the valae of the money in which it was to be pidi.-Fowlenis Lojke, ch. 6.
 All commercial transuctions land become disarranged ; moone knew what he sas really worth, or what any commodity might cost him a few months henee. Matmay, who has given a most graphir description of the tinancial combltiou of the comotry ai this time, hardly exaggerates when he says, "It may be doulited whether all the misary whieh had been intlicted on the Eurlish mation in a quarter of a century by bad kings, Imal ministers, lad parliaments, und bad judges was erpual to the misery cansed in a sinshle year by hai crowns and had shillings.' Fowieris Lecke, ch. 6.
3659. $\qquad$ Continental. The financial erealit of the mation was sinking to the lowest chb. Congress, laving "o silver and gold with which to rneet the necummlating expenses of the war, hand resorted to jaiper money. At first the expedies:t was successful, and the continental hinls were reecived ut par ; but us one issue followed another, the value of the notes mpidly diminished, until, by the middle of 1 Foso, they were not worth two rents to the dollar. To argravate the evil, the emissaries of Great Britain rxecuced wounter loits of the congressional money, anc: owed the sparions bills hroadeast over the land. Business was paralyzed for the want of a currency, und the distress became extreme; but Robert Morris and a few other wealthy putriots come forward with their private fortunes and saved the suftering colonies from ruin. The mothers of Ameriei also lent a helping hand; and the patriot cimp was ghaldened with many a contribution of food and clothing which woman's sateritioing care had provided.-Rinnatin's L. S., (h. 4.3. p. $3+3$.

36i(il). MONEY disregarded. Simmil Adums. ITr was. . I Wo and forty yours of age; poor, fond so ceatented with poverty that men consured himas " wanting wisdom to estinate riches at their just value." But he was frogal and tem:erate; and his prudent and indusirions wife, cudowed with the best qualities of a New England woman, knew how to work with her own hamis, so that the small resources, whieh men of the leist opmlent class wonld have deemed a wry imperlect suppert, were sutlicient for his simple wints. Yet such was the union of dignit; wibia reonomy, that whoever visitad him saw arommal hin every circumstance of propri-ety.-Bancrore's U. S., vol. 5, eh. 10.
3661. MONEY, Earning. Abrakatn Lincoln. I was about cightera years of age. I belonged, son know, to what they call down South the
"serubs"-people who do not own slaves are noboty there. [le constructed a little tlat-hont to take produce to market. Two men engared him to take themselves and their trunks ont into the stream to the stenmboat.] I sculled them out to lie steamboat. They got on board, and I lifted up their heavy trunks, and put them on deck.

Euch of then took from his pocket a silver hnlf dolhar, and threw it on the floor of my boat. [He expeeted only two or three bits.] I could searcely believe my eyes when I suw the money. $I$ could scartely credit that $I$, a poor boy, lum earned a dolhar in less than a duy; . . . the world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a more hopeful and contident being from that time.-Raymond's Lineoln, p. 754.
3668. MONEY expensive. Churles $I$. ITe was reckless in his extravigunce, he would listen to no advice, his embarrassments increased daily ; he did not like parlimments, und withont parhamonis how could he oldain a parlimmentary grant? So he ordered the sheniffs of all the commties to demand of all persons of substance, within their respective limits, a free gilt proportionate to the neerssities of the king; the sherifls also were ordered to take strict cograzanee of all persons who refused to contribute, and the lames of such given in to the Privy Council were marked ont for perpetual harrying and hostility by the court. Ile did not gain mueh by this obnoxious and arbitmary scheme-only about $£ 50,000$, it is sadid lunt it lost him the contidence mud the afection of the entire nution.-LIOOD's C'romweith, ch. 2, p. 39.
3663. MONEY, Love of. Jeirs. Immediately after the conguest of Gramada he [Ferdinand of Spain] expelled all the Jews from the kingrom -ll most impolitie step, which deprived Sphin of absut 150,000 inhabitants. The greatest part of these took refuge in I'ortugal, and carried with them their urts, their industry, and their commerce; the rest sailed over into Afica, whero they were still more inhumanly used than in Spain. 'The Moors of that country are sad to have ripped open their bellies in order to seareh for the gold which they were supposed to hev : con'ealed in their bowels. -TyTlen's IInst., Book 6, ch. 14, p. 219.
3664. MONEY, Meanness and. Jenry $I T I$. [King tlemy III. male the royal ollice a trade.] History presents him in seureely any other light than that of an extortioner or a begrar. . . . The records of the exchequer abundantly show that for forty years " there were no contrivances for ohtaining money so mean or unjust that he disdained to practise them.". .. The pope had more than an equal share of the spoil. - KNigur's Ena., vol. 1, ch. 24, p. 361.
3665. MONEY, Paper. Manufucturad. [John Law, a scotch idventurer who had made a furtune at the gaming-table, proposed to retrieve the immense piblic ileht of France by the following system :] Indefinite issue of paper money, which was to be sulstituted for the precious metals as the circulating medinm. Gold and silver, he argued, have no real, liat ondy a conventional value; the supply of them is limited, and cannot be inereased at pleasure. If, then, their value can be trunsferred to paper, which enn easily be issued toany desired amomot, it is evident that mational wealth may be augmented to an almost incon-
celvable extent. $\Lambda$ bank was opened in 1716 , but at first only as a private enterprise. Its success was rapid and complete ; and in December, 1718, the regent converted it into a roynt bank, the State becoming the proprietor of the whole of its twelve himdred shares. - Stedents France, ch. 22, St 4.
3666. MONEY, Paper. Assigntets. To meret the urgency of the moment, the corporation of laris contracted to take a certain portion of the [estates of the church, all of which had been contiscated, and] which was to be resold in course of time to privats individuals; other memicipalities followed this example; and as they were unable to pay in specie, they were allowed to issue bonds or pronissory notes, secured upon the property, which the creditors of tho State were to accept instead of money. It was thus that the fat mous system of assignats took its rise. Theseassigunts were afterward issuced upon the credit of the govermment, and, a foreed currency being given to them, they were made to answer all the purposes of coin. Fat as the value of tho assignats depended soiely upon public credit, the subsequent rapid march of the Revolution reduced them at length to a state of utter depreciation. They were reissued from time to time in immense quantitics, but became altogether worthless in the end, the amount in cireulation far exceeding the whole value of the property which they professedly represented.-Students' Fhance, ch. 26, § 4.
3667. - Bankmeptcy. The assignats, which were still a legal tender, realized no more than the two hundredth part of their nominal value. At length, after the issue of paper money had reached the almost incredible amount of forty-tive thousand millions (eighteen lundred millions sterling), it was found utterly impossible to maintain it in circulation ; the as--ignats were refused by all classes, from the highest to the lowest, throughout France. The government now determined to withdraw them, and sulstituted for them a new kind of paper currency, called mandats territora in $x$; theso mandats were charged upon the landed estates belonging to the nation, and entitled the holder to a certain specitied amount of that property, according to the valuation made in the year 1790. The assignats were suppressed, and the plate used for engraving them broken up, in Mareh, 1796. The issue of the mandats was an improvement. since they represented a substantial vulue in land, for which they were exchangeable at any moment; but aftera time they also fell into discredit, and could only be negotiated at un enormous discount. The measure led eventually to a bunkruptey of no less than thinty three milliards of francs. - S'tudents' Fliance, ch. 27, § 12.
3668. $\qquad$ American Colonies. The first effect of the unreal enlargement of the currency appeared beneficial, and men rejoiced in the seeming impulse given to trade. It was presenily found that specio was repelled from the country by the system ; . . . far from remedying the scarcity of money, it excited a thirst for new issues. $\qquad$ Commerce was corrupted in its sources by the uncertninty attending the expressions of value in every contract.- Ba ncroft's U. S., vol, 3, ch, 23,
3648. Ligal Tender. The fort. unes of the war had becin wholly on the slde of the French and their allien. But New England was now thoroughly arousel. In order to provide the whys and means of war, u colomial congress was convened at Now York. Here it was resolved to attempt the conquest of Camada by marching an army ly way of Lake Champhair ngainst Montran. At the same time Dasanchusetts was to co-operate with the land forces by sending a fleet, by way of the st. Lawrence, for the reduction of Quebec. . . . Vexations delars retarded the expedition matil the middte of October. Mennwhile an Cibmaki lndinn lad carried the news of the coming armament to Frontenare. Governor of Canala; and when the theet came in sight of the town, the castle of St. Louis was as well garrisoned and provisioned as to bid detiance to the English forces. The opportunity was lost, amd it only remained for Phipps to satl back to Boston. Fo meet the exp"... of this unfortunate expedition, Massachus 1 : oblired to issue bills of credit, whic! -.... made $\varepsilon$ legal tender in the payment of de $\quad$-ru: was the origin of paper momey in Ann in:- - lios patils U. S., ch. 16, p. 149.
3670. MONEY, Power of. Political. [Bsex having offended Queen Elizabeth she refused to renew his patents for the valuabic monopoly of swect wines when they expired, saying,] In order to manage an ungovernable beast, he must be stinted of his provender.-Kxigint's Exg. vol. 3, ch. 18, p. 285.
3671. - Samuel Johnson. In civilized society personal merit will uot serve yon so much as money will. Sir, you may make the experiment. Go into the strect, and give one man a lecture on morality, mul mother a shilling. and see which will resperet you most. It you wish only to support nature, Sir William l'etty fixes your allowance at $x=3$ a year ; but as times are much altered, let us call it titb. This sum will fill your belly, shelter you from the wenther. and even get you a strong lasting coat, supposing it to be made of good bulls hide. Now, sir, all beyond this is artiticial, mad is desired in order to obtain a greater degree of respect from our fellow-ereatures. And, sir, if $£ 600$ a year procure a man more conserquence, and, of course, more happiness, than $x^{6}$ a year, the same proportion will hood ns to $£ 6000$, nad so on, as far as opulence can be carried. Perhaps he who has a large fortune may not le so happy as he who has a small one ; but that must proceed from other causes than from his having the large fortune; for, cateris paribus, he who ts rich in a civilized socicty must be happier than he who is poor ; as riches, if properly used (and it is a man's own fault if they are not), must be productive of the highest advantages. Money, to be sure, of itself is of no use, for its only use is to part with it.-Boswell's Jonnsun, p. 121.
3672. --. Didius Julianus. [IIc had purchased the throne of the IToman Empire at auction.] He had reason to tremble. On the throne of the world he found himself without a friend, and evea without an adherent. The guards themselves were ashamed of the priuce whom their avarice had persuaded them to aceept : nor was there a citizen who did not coasider
his elevation with horror, as the last insult on the Romm name. The nobility, whose eonspicuous station and ample possessions exacted the strictcst cantion, dissembled their sentiments, and met the affected civility of the emperor with smiles of compheency und professions of duty. But the people, secure in their numbers and obscurity, gave a free vent to their passions. The streets and pablic phaes of Rome resounded with clamors and impreentions. The emraged muititude aftronted the person of Julian, rejectad his tiberality, and, conseions of the impotence of their own resentment, they culledaloud on the legions of the frontiers to assert the violated majesty ol the Rommn Empire.-Ghmos's Rome, ch. 5, p. 129.
3673. MONEY, Pressure for. Regent Duc de Orleme. There had been a very large amman deticit for fifteen successive years, which had heen made up by selling ofllees and borrowing money. When the regent took the reins of power; he found, 1 st, in almost ineateulable delt ; $2 d, 800,000,000$ franes then due; 31 , un empty treasury. Almost every one in Piaris, from princes to lackeys, who had any property nt ail, held the royal paper, then worth one fourth its apparent value. What was to lie done? They tried the wildest expedients. The coin was adulterated; new bouds, similar to those we eall "preferred," were issued; men, euriched by apecolating upon the necessities of the government, were squeezed until they gave up their millions. If a man was very rich, and not a nobleman, it was enough; the Bastile, the pillory, and contiscation extrated from him the wherewith to supply the regents drunken orgies, the extravagance of hismistresses, mad the pay of his troops. Seryants aceused their masters of possessing a secret hoard, and were rewarded for their pertidy with one half of it. Rich men, trying to escape from the kingdom with their property, were hunted down and brought back to prison and to ruin. Once they seized fourteen kegs of gold coin, hidden in fourteen pipes of wine, just as the wagons were crossing the line into Holland. One great capitalist escaped from the kingdom disguised as a hay-petdler, with his money hidden in his hay. The whole number of persons arrested on the charge of having more money than they wanted was 6000 ; the number condemned and tined was 4410, and the amount of money wrung from them was $400,000,000$ franes. - Cycloredia of 13100., p. 453.
3674. MONEY vs. Merit. Mocz. Many fictitious descendants of Mahomet arose after his death. One of the Fatimite caliphs silenced an indiserect question ly drawing his cimeter: "This," said Moez, " is my pedigree; and these," casting a handful of gold to his soldiers-"" and these are my kindred and my children."-Gnbon's Rome, ch. 5, p. 166.
3675. MONEY vs. Religion. Dutch. A fleet was necessary for the reduction of Rochelle, where the Calvinists, who then suffered great persecution, wereattempting to imitate the example of the Jlollanders, and throw off their subjection to the crown of France. The cardimal found it impossible to fit out an armament with that celerity which was necessary, and he concluded a bargain with the Dutch to furnish a
fleet for subduing their Protestant brethren. An opportunity thus offered of making money, tho Dutch had no seruples on the score of conscience; and they fought for the Cutholic religion as keenly as they had done hulf a century before for the Protestant.-TyTheris Mist., Book 6, ch. 35 , p. 443.
3676. MONEY, Rule of. Reign of William and Mriry. The ilonting credits of commerce, aided by commercial nccumulations, soon grew powerful enough to balance the landed intereat: st ck aristocracy competed with feudalism. So imposing was the spectacle of the introduction of the eitizents and of commerce as the arbiter of allinnces, the umpire of factions, the judge of war and pence, that it roused the nttention of speculative men. The gentle Addison. . dechared nothing to the more reasomble than that "those who have engrossed the riches of the nation should lave the mamarement of its public treasure, and the direction of its tleets and armies."-banchort's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 19.
367\%. MONEY, Serviceable. Incitement. The value of money lus been settled by genernl consent to express our wants and our property, as letters were invented to express our ideas; and both these institutions, by giving a more activo energy to the powers and passions of human nature, have contributed to multiply the objects they were designed to represent. The use of gold and silver is in a great measure factitious ; but it would be impossible to enumere'c the important and varions services which agriculture and all the arts lave received from iron, when tempered and fushioned hy the operation of fire and the dexterous hand of man. Money, in a word, is the most universal incitement, iron the most powerful instrument, of luman industry ; and it is very ditticult to conceive by what memes a people, neither actuated by the one nor seconded by the other, could emerge from the grossest barbarism.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 9, p. 260 .
3678. MONEY, Throne for. Romen. After the atrocious murder of Pertinax, the Pretorian guards treated with Sulpicianus, the emperor's father in-haw, for the bestowment of the throne.

He had already begun to use the only effectiml argment, and to treat for the imperial dignity; but the more prudent of the Pratorians, apprehensive that, in this private contract, they should not obtain a just price for so valuable a commodity, ran out upon the ramparts, and, with a loud voice, prochimed that the IRoman world was to be disposed of to the best hidder by public anction. This infamous offer, the most insolent excess of military license, diffused a universal grief, shame, and indiguation throughout the city. It reached at length the ears of Didius Julianus, a wealthy semator, who, regardless of the public calnmities, was indulging himself in the luxury of the table. His wife and his daughter, his freedmen and his purasites, easily convinced him that he deserved the throne, and carnestly conjured him to embrace so fortunate an opportunity. The vain old man hastened to the Pratorian camp, where Sulpicinnus was s:ill in treaty with the guards, and began to bid against him from the foot of the rampart. The unworthy negotiation was transucted by faithful emissaries, who passed alternately from one candidate to the other, and acquainted each
of them with the offers of his rival. Sulpiclanus had already promised a donative of 5000 drachms (above £160) to each soldier; when Julian, eager for the prize, rose ut once to the sum of 6250 drachms, or upward of $£ 200$ sterllag. The gates of the camp were instmatly thrownopen to the purchaser ; he was dechared emperor, and received an oath of alleginuce from the soldiers, who retained homanity enough to stipulate thit he should pardon and forget the competition of Sulpicianus. . . . Julian was conducted into a private apartment of the baths of the palace, and beheaded as a common criminal, after having purchased, with an immense treasure, an anxious and precmious reign of only sixty-six days.Gimbon's Reme, ch. 5, p. 127.
3679. MONEY, Use of. Stimucl Johnson. . A friend of ours was living at too much expense, considering how poor an appearance he made. " If," said he, " a man has splendor from his expense, if he spends his money in pride or in plensure, he has value; but if he lets others spend it for him, which is most eommonly the case, he has no advantage from it."-Boswela's Jonnson, p. 359.
3680. $\qquad$ Mrucim. It was a maxim with Alexander and Philip to procure empire aith moncy, and not money by empire, and who, by pursuing that maxim, conduered the world. For it was a common saying that it was not Philip, but Philip's gold, that took the eities of Greece. As for Alexander, when he went upon the Indian expelition, and saw the Macedonims dragging after them a heavy and unwieldy load of Persian wealth, he first set fire to the royal carringes, and sien persunded the rest to do the sime to theirs, that they might move forward to the war light and mencumbered.-Plutancn's Pacles Smalics.
3681. MONEY wanted. Richard I. [Richard I., the Crusalder,] exhilited his roynl spirit in one universal swoop of extortion and corruption, to raise money for his great adventure in the East. . . He put up the crown demesnes for sale. Hie sold the public offices. IIe sold eartdoms. Ife sold the chaim which Ilenry had asserted to the right of homage for the crown of Se lamel. . . "I would sell London, if I could find a chapman," he exclaimed. . . . When this wholesale dealer turned after an absence of four years, he forcibly resumed the lands which he had sold, and turned out the offleers who had 1"urchased their phees.-Kxugur's Eng., vol. 1, ( $21, \mathrm{p} .307$.
., 392. MONEY enforced, Worthless. Brass. [Ja: IL. in Ireland] issued a coinage of brass mon : which was to pass as sixpences, shillings, and half crowns. Eight half crowns of this money were not intrinsieally worth twopence. The tradesmen of Dublin, if they refused the money, were threatened to he hanged by the provest marshal. The government decreed that no covetous person should give by exchange of the currency intolerable rates for gold and siver, to the great disparagement of the brass and copper money, under piin of death.-Knight's Exg., vol. 5, ch. 7, p. 96.
3683. MONKERY, Early Progress of. Popular. [The popular monks,] whose reputation was connected with the fame and success of the order,
assidnonsly labored to multiply the number of their fellow-captives. They insinuated themselves into noble and oputent fumilies; and the specious arts of thattery and seduction were eluployed to secure those proselytes who might hestow wealth or dignity on the monastic profession. The indignmit futher bewailed the loss, perhaps, of an only son; the credulous maid was betrayed by vanity to violate the laws of nature ; and the matron aspired to imagimary perfertion, by renouncing the virtues of domestic life. Panla yieded to the persuasive eloquence of Jerom; and the profane title of mother-in-law of God tempted that illustrious widow to conser rate the virginity of her daughter Eustordium. By the adviee, and in the company of her spivitual guide, Patala abandoned Rome and her infant son ; retired to the holy village of Bethlehem; fonnded "hospital and four monasteries ; and acquired, by her alms and pemance, an eminent and conspicuous station in the Catholic Chureh. Such rare and illustrious penitents were celebrated as the glory and exmmple of their uge; but the monasteries were tilled by a crowd of obseure and abject plebeians, who gained in the eloister much more than they had sacrificed in the world. -Gibnon's Rome, ch. 37, p. 527 .
3684. MONKERY, Origin of, Body subjugated. It was a doctrine, both of the Stoic and Platonie philosophy, that in order to raise the soul to its highest enjoyment, and to a communion with superior intelligenees, it was necessary to separate it from the borly hy mortifying and entirely disregarding that earthly vehicle, which ehecked its flight and chaiced it to the mean and sordid enjoyments of the senses. These prevailing notions of the heathen philosophy, joined to a mistaken interpretation put upon some of the precepts of the gospel, contributed to inspire some enthusiastic Christians with the same idens. The first of these who thought of separating themselves from society were a few who, after Constantine had restored peace to the church, being now free from jersecution, began to conceive that since they were no longer exposed to the persecutions of temporal power, they ought to procure for themselves voluntary grievances and afflictions. In that view they betook themselves to wilds and solitudes, where they spent their time in caves and hermitages in alternate exereises of levotion nad in rigorous acts of penance and mortification. Some of them loaded their himbs with heavy irons ; others walked naked till their bodies acquired a covering of hair like the wild beasts; and others chose still more nearly to ally themselves to the brute creation, by actually grazing with them in the fields.-Tyther's Mis'., Book 6, ch. 3, p. 82.
3685. MONKERY, Success of. Early in Fourth Century. The reputation which these persons acquired for superior sanctity, and the extraordinary blessings which were believed to attend their pious vows and prayers, naturaly procured them many remuneratory donations from those who believed they had profited by their intercessions. Some of the holy men began to lead a very comfortable life; and still pretending to bestow all their superfluities in arms and charitable donations, they retained as much as to enabe them to pass their time with much case and satisfaction. Toward the end of the fourt' cen-
tury these monks or hermits had multiplied in such a manner that there was not a province in the East that was not full of them. They sprend themselves likewise over a grent purt of Afrien, and in the west they penetrated within the bishoprie of lome, and soon bermane very numerous over all Italy,-TY'taEu's Ilast., Book 6, ch. 3, p. 83 .
3886. MONKS, Artistic. Euqlish. [Dunstun required lhat the monks shonld] redieate tha hours sprured from the service of religion to the pursuits of lenrming nud the arts. . . . They would be the urtists of their time-the architerets and the painters. [A.d. 958-975.]-Kinabrris Live., vol. 1, ch. 10, 1. 142.
3687. MONKS, Wealthy. Itoly. St. Benedict, who introduced monachism futo Itnly, was the founder of that particular order catled Benedictine, which has distingrished itself in most of the countries of Europe by the ambition of many of the brotherhood, as well as by the enormons weulth which they found means to necumulate ; nud, we ouglit to add, by the laborious learning whieh some of them displayed. Benediet was an Italian by birth; he had stadied at laome, and soon distinguished himself by his talents as well as superior sanctity. An affectation of $\sin g u$ larity, probably, made him retire, when a vary young mon, to a eave at Subiaco, where he remanded for sone years. Some neighboring hermits chose him for their head, or superior; and the donations which they received from the devout and charitable very soon enabled them to build a large monastery. The reputation of Benediet increased daily, and he beran to perform mirncles, which attracted the notice of Totila, the Gothie king of Itnly. The number of his frinternity was daily angmented, and it beame customary for the rich to monke lage domations. . . . Benediet, finding his fraternity grow extremely numerous, sent colonies into sicily and into France, where they flirove anazingly. IIence they transported themselves into Engrind ; and, in a very little time, there was not a kingrlom of Europe where the Bencelictines had not obtained a footing.-Tytler's Mis't., Book 6, ch. 3, p. 84.
3638. MONOMANIA, Rashness of. John Brown. On the quiet morning of October, 1859, with no warning whatever to the inhabitants, the United Ntates arsemal at Harper's Ferry was fonnd to be in the possession of aninvading mob.

By the opening of the second day a foree of 1500 men surrounded the arsemal, ind when the insurgents surrendered, it was foumd that there had bern but 22 in all. Four were stillalive, juchading their lender, John Brown.
conceived the utterly imprncticable scheme of liberating the shaves of the south by colling on them to rise, putting arms in their hands. Governor Wise stated that during the fight, while Brown held the arsenal, with one of his sons lying dead beside him, another gasping with a mortal wound, he felt the pulse of the dying boy, used his own musket, und coolly commanded his men, all amid a shower of bullets. . . . While of sound mind on most subjects, Irrown had evidently lost his mental halance on the one topic of shavery.-Blatine's 'Twenty Yeales of Congress, vol. 1, p. $15 \overline{5}$.
3689. MONOPOLIES enconraged. Trign of Charles I. [About 1630 Charles I. granted a pat-
ent ton compuny of soap-makers, who should he the sole manufucturers in England. They were
 produced. The govermment obtained $\mathrm{E}^{2} 00,000$ by this and simihar devices. Grent opposition was aroused. The women petitioned ngrinst it. There was searcely un industrial ocenpution, from the sule of conds to the collection of mus, that was not mate the subject of a monopoly.] —K мuin's EN(i., vol. 3, ch. 26, p. 416.
3690. MONOPOLIES, Unpatriotic. Olive? Cromisell. [In 1650, while (ronnwell was prosecoting his cumpaign nguinst ('larles II. In Scotland, he wrote the speaker of the Parlinment. urging the reformation of many almses, miding.] If there be my one that makes many prote to make a few rich, that suits not a Commonwenth. -KNuilt's ENu., vol. 4, ch. 9, p. 135.
3601. MONOPOLY aboliahed, Land. The ambition of the prineipal plebeinas was now sutinfied (by electing one of their number to the ofllee of Prutor], and the patricians had in return some smmll gratificution by these new offices. It remained now only thut the populnce should likewise be gratitied, and this was done by the Licinian law, which emacted that no Roman citizen should possess nbove tive hundred acres of hund, and that the surplus should be distributed at a settled and low rite of price mongr the poorest of the people.-TrTLEil's Hist., Book 3, ch. 6, p. 350.
3492. MONOPOLY, Commercial. C'harles II. The Virginims soon foumd that they latd exchunged a republican tyrant, with good principles, for n monarchienl tyrant, with bad ones. King Charles II. was the worst monarell of modern times, and the people of Virginia had in him and his govermment a sperial eanse of grief. The commercial system of the Commonwealth, so far from being abolished, was re-emated in a more hateful form than ever. The new statute provided that all the colonial commeree, whether exports or imports, should he carried on in English ships. The trade between the colonies was burdencel with a heavy tax for the benctit of the govermment, and tolaceco, the staple of Virginia, could be sold nowhere lut in England. This odious mensure gave to English merchantmen a monopoly of the earrying trade of the colonies, and by destroying conpefition amoner the layers of tobace robbed the Virerinians to that extent of their leading jroduct. IRemonstrance was tried in vain. The cold and selfish monarch only sneered at the comphints of his Ameriean subjerets, and the eommercial ordinances ware vig-
 p. 118.
3693. - . Narigation det of 1660. " Fo merchandise shall be imported into the plantation but in English vessels, mavigated by Englishmen, under penmlty of forfeiture."
Fone but native or naturalized subjects shond become a merchant or factor in any English settlement-exchaling the colonists from the benetits of foreign competition. [Later] a new bav prohibited the importation of Eurojeran commodities into the colonies, execpt in Euglish ships from Enghand, to the cud that England might be made the staple, not only of colonial prouluctions, but of colonial supplies. . . . The Navigation Aet contaned a pledge of the ulti-
mate indepmonee of America.-Banchorts U. S., vol. : 'th. 11.

36D4. MONOPOLY, Consolence vs. leter Cooper. Inppoculng to control in small fiterest in the grent (cooper lron Works at Trenton many years ago, [to Mr. Lestor,] he said, "I do not feed quife rasy nbout the amount we are making In the production of one thing in our works at Trenton. Workiog under one of our patents, we have a monopoly which seems to me nonething wrong, that we nlone are manafacturing, ete. Everyborly has to come to us for it, and we are making money too fast ; it is not right." "Well," 1 replied, "you can get over that trouble very ensily by reducing the price, even if you are not obliged to." "That is it," said he ; "nand It shatl be done. The workl needs this thing. and we are making them pay too high for it; if it were a mere matter of funcy, or luxury, or tuste, I should feel differently nbout it ; butas it is a very necessary article, I must do something abont it."-Lesteris Life of P'etear Cooper, p. 18.

3695, MONOPOLY, Exasperating. Reign of Churles $I$. Every item almost was taxed. Hackney conches were prohibited becanse sedm chairs appeared for the first time, Sir Sanders Duncombe having purchased from the king the right to carry people up and down in them.-Hood's Chomwell, ch. 4, p. 84.
3696. MONOPOLY and Famlne. Cleander. [During the reign of the Emperor Commodus] pestilence and famine contributed to fill up the measure of the calamities of lkome. The first could be only imputed to the just indignation of the gods; lut a monopoly of eorn, supported by the riches and power of the minister, was considered as the immedinte cause of the second. [Cleander was the emperor's favorite].-Grisbon's Rome, ch. 4, p. 109.
3697. MONOPOLY in Land. To the Plymouth Conncil. King James issued to forty of his subjeets. . . the most wealthy and powerful of the English mobility, a patent which, the history of the world, has but one parallel. ...The territory, . . . from the Allantic to the Pacitic, . . extended in brendth from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of north hatitude; . . . that is to say, nearly all the inhabited British possessions to the north of the United States, all New England, New York, half of New Jersey, very nearly all of Pennsylvania, and the whole country to the west of these states, comprising, and at the time believed to eomprise, more than a million of square miles. . . . The grant was absolute and exclusive.-Bascrofr's U. S.. vol. 1, ch. 8.
3698. MONOPOLY of Manufactures. Act of Pitrliament. "After the first day of December. 1699, no wool or manufacture made or mixed with wool, being the produce or manafucture of any of the English plantations in America, shall be loaden upon any hosse, cart, or other carriage, to be carried out of the English plantations to any other of the said plantations, or to nny other place whatsoever." The policy was continued by every administration. "Should our. . . commercial control be denied," suid the elder Pitt, seventy years afterward, "I would not sufter even a nail or a horseshoe to be manufac-
tured in America."-Bancroft's C. S., vol. 8, ch. 19.
3699. - - Act of 1072. Parliament . resolved to earchode New England merchants from eompreting with the English1 in the markets of the sonthern phatations. . . . America was [later] forbidden not merely to manfacture those urticles which might compete with the English in forcign markets, but even to supply herselt" with those articles which her position enabled her to manufacture with success for her own wants.-Banchort's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 11.
83700. $\qquad$ Neo $A$ msterdam. a.d. 1029. The eolonists were forbidden to munufacture uny woollen or linen or cotton fabrics; not a web might be woven or a shuttle thrown, on penalty of exile. To impuir the monopoly of the Duteh wenvers was punishuhle ns perjury.B.anchort's U. S., vol. 2, th. 1 .
3701. MONOPOLY, Powers of. Senter Windom. [carticld's secretary of the Treasury,] in a letter to the Anti-monopoly League, it their public meeting at the Cooper Institute, on the 21st day of Feliruary, 1881: "I repeat to dany, in substance, words nttered seven years ago, that ' there are in this country four men who, in the matter of taxution, possess and frequently exercise powers which neither Congress nor any of our state Legislatiares would dare to exert-powers which, if exerelsed in Great Britain, would shake the throne to its very foundation. These may at any thene, and for any reason satisfactory to themselves, by a stroke of the pen, reduce the value of property in the United States by hundreds of millions. They may, at thelr own will and pleasure, disarrange and embarrass business, depress one city or locality and build another, enrleh one individual and ruin his competitors, and, when complaint is made, coolly reply, "What re you going to do ?"'"-lester's Life of Petell Coorer, p. 54.
3702. MONOPOLY resisted. Gorernmental. The encroachment was, as usial, patiently borne, till it became scrious. But at length the queen took upon herself to grant patents of monopoly by scores. There was searcely a family in the renlm which did not feel itself nggrieved by the oppression and extortion which this abuse naturally caused. Iron, oil, vinegar, coal, saltpetre, lend, starch, yarn, skins, leather, glass, contd bo bought only at exorbitint prices. The Itouse of Commons inet in an angry and determined mood. It was in vain that a courtly minority blamed the speaker for suffering the ints of the quen's Highness to be called in question. The language of the discontented purty was high and memacing. and was erhoed ly the voice of the whole nation. . . She, [Queen Elizabeth,] however. with admisable judgment and temper, deelined the contest, put herself at the head of the reforming party, redressed the grievance.- Macadhay's Exig., ch. 1, p. 50.
370:3. MOODS, Reaction of. William Corper. It was, perhaps, while he was winding thread that Lady Austen told him the story of John Gilpin. Ite lay awake at night lamghing over it. and next morning produced the ballad. It soon became famous, and was recited by Henderson, a popular actor, on the stage, though, as its gentility was doubtful, its anthor withheld his name.

He afterward fancled that this wonderful piece of hamor had been written in a mool of the deepest depression. Probably he had written it in an interval of high spirits between two such moods.-Smitu's Cowrer, ch. 5.
3704. MORALITY, Conventional. Shelliy's Fither. Mr. Timothy shelley was in no sense of the word a bad man; but he was everything which the poet's father ought not to have been. in ( Clourh's rigious opintons might be summed up in Clough's epigram:
" At church on Sunday to attend Will serve to keep the world your friend." Ilis morality in like manner was purely conventional, as may be gathered from his telling his eldest son that he would never pardon a mexalliance, but would provide for as many illegitimate children as he choose to have.-Simonds' Shelley, ch. 1.
3705. MORALITY denied. Ioman Catholic. There was among the Euglish a strong conviction that the Roman Catholic, where the interests of his religion were concerned, thonght himself free from all the ordinary rules of morality-may, that he thouglat it meritorions to violate those rules, if, by so doing, he could nvert injury or scaudal from the chureh of which he was a member. Nor was this opinion destitute of a show of reason. It was impossible to deny that IRoman Catholic casuists of great eminence had written in defence of equivocation, of mental reservation, of perjury, and even of assassimation. Nor, it was said, had the speculations of this odions school of sophists been barren of results. The massacre of Saint bartholomew, the murder of the first William of Orange, the murder of Henry 111. of France, the numerous conspiracies which had been formed against the life of Elizgheth, and, above all, the gunpowder treason, were constantly cited as instances of the close sonnection between vicions theory and vicions practice. It was alleged that every one of these crimes had been prompted or applanded by Roman Catholic divines.-Macathay's Eng., ch. 6, p. 6.
3706. MORALITY, Philosophic. Socrates. Socrates founded all his morality on the belief of a God who delighted in virtue, and whose justice would reward the good and punish the wicked in an after state. Of consequence, he believedin the immortality of the soul. IIe held that there were intermediate heings between God and man, who presided over the different parts of the creation, and who were to be honored with an inferior worship. He believed that virtuous men were particularly favored by the Divinity, who more especially manifested his care of them by the constant presence and aid of a good genius, who directed all their actions and graved them by sceret monitions from imponding evils; but on this subject, as he declined to express himself with precision, it has been reasomably conjectured that he alluded merely to the intluence of conscience, which extends its power to the virtuous alone, and deserts the vicions, abandoning them to the just consequences of their crimes. Tytlen's Jist., Book 2 , ch. 9, 1, $26 \%$.
3707. MORALITY vs. Refinement. Rome. [Era of the destruction of Corinth and Carthage.] This was the ers of the commencement of a taste
for the the arts at Rome, to which the knowlelge of Asiatic luxuries had surecesfally paved the way. " IIow happy for mmanind," says Abbé Millot, "rould an nation be distingruished at once for its virtue and its refincment, and hecome polished and enlightened while it retained a purity of morals!", But this is a bemutiful im-possibility.-TYTree's Hist., Book 3, ch. 0, 1. 384.
3708. morality, shallow. ('leriral. [Rev. William Grimshaw, before his conversion, was curate of Inworth, in Yorkshire.] Jle hand stadied at Cambridgre, and wont from the miversity to his clerieal duties, corrupt in his morals and nusound in his opinions. Content with the perfunctory performance of his purish duties, ho considered himself a fair example of the clerical manners of the times; especially as it is said that he refrained, as much us possible, from, gross swearing, unless in "suitahle rompany," and when he got drunk would take care to sleep it off hefore he went home. -Stevens' Methomsm, vol. 1, p. 258.
3709. MORALITY preserves the State. Romens. That the extinction of the liberties of the Roman prople and the downfall of the commonwealth were owing to the corruption of the Roman manners, there camot be the smallest doubt; nor is it difticult to point out in a few words the cmuses of that corruption. The extent of the Roman deminions toward the end of tie republic proved fatal to its virtues. Whilo contined within the bounds of Italy, every Roman soldier, acrustomed to a life of hardship, of frugality, and of industry, placed his chief happiness in contributing in war to the preservation of his country, and in pence to the maintemance of his family ly honest lahor. A Stato of this kind, which knows no intervals of case or of indolence, is a certain preservative of good morals, and a sure antidote against every species of corruption. But the conquest of Italy paved the way for the reduction of foreign nations; for an immense acquisition of territorya tlood of wealth-mad an acquaintance with the monners, the luxuries, and the vices of the nations whom they subdued.-Tytlea's Hist., Book 4, ch. 6, 1,. 468.
3710. - Romans. If the morals of the people he entire, the spirit of patriotism pervading the ranks of the state will excite to such exertions as may soon recover the national honor. Of this truth the Roman State afforded at one time a most striking example. When Jannibal was carrying everything before him in laly, when the Roman name was sunk so low that the allies of the republic were daily dropping off, and the ltalian States seemed to stand aloof and leave her to her fate, there was in the manners of the people, and in that patriotic ardor which can only exist in an morrupted age, a spirit of recouvalescence, which speedily operated a most wonderful change of fortunc.Tyther's Mist., Book 4, ch. 6, j). $46 \overline{3}$.
3711. MORALS by Chastisement. Edmund Rich. Edmund, hand in hand with a brother Robert of his, begged his way as poor scholars were wont to the great school of Western Christendom. Here a damsel, heediess of his tonsure, wooed him so pertinacionsly that Edmund consented at last to an assignation; but when he
appeared it was in company of grave academicul ottheinls who, as the maliden declared in the hour of penltence which followed, "strnightway whlpped the offending Eve out of her."IIst. of Eng. Peolle, s 164.
3712. morals degraded, Aristocrary. For years lind it been whispered that the llouse of Austriashould unite itself firmly with the Honse of Bourbon, and now the Empress Marin Theresa, herself $n$ hereditary gueen, $a$ wife and mother, religious even to bigotry, by in antograph letter caressed endearingly the Marchioness de Pompudour, one the French king's [Louls XV.] mistress, now the procuress of his pleasures, to win her inthence for the alliance. -Bancroft's U. S., vol. 4, ch. 12.
3713. MORALS examined. Athenitun Officints. The Areopagus, by an inguiry termed dokimasion, inquired into the life and mornls of all who held oftiees in the State, and such as could not stimel the serutiny were not only incapacituted foremploy, but declared infamous. Such was the award like wise ngainst a son who should refuse to support his indigent parents.-Tythen's Hist., 33ook 1, ch. 10.
3714. MORALs, Exceptional. Nio England Colonies. One might dwell there "from year to yeur and not sce a drunkard, or hear min oulh, or meet a beggar." The consequence was universal health-one of the chief elements of public happiness. The average duration of heman life, as compared with Europe, was doubled.. . . Ehey are the parents of on third of the whote white population of the United States. . . . Ench family has multiplied on the average to one thousand souls.-Banchofr's U. S., vol. 1, ch. 10.
3715. MORALS, Grounds of. Direrse. The philosophers of Greece deduced their morals from the nature of man, rather than from that of God. They meditated, however, on the Itivine nuture, as a very curions and important speculation; and in the profond inquiry they displayed the strength and wenkness of the himan understanding.-Gribios's Rome, ch. 2, p. 35.
3716. MORALS, Importance of. Politics. No nation has athorded n more striking example than the Romuns have done of the necessity of gool morals to the preservation of political liberty and the happiness of the people. This is a doctrine of so much importance, that it camnot be too seriously consilered nor attended to. UnIike, in this respect, to many other political truths which are interesting only to statesmen, and those who conduct the machine of government, this truth is of importance to be known and considered by every single individual of the community; becmase the crror or fant is in the conduct of individuels, and can only be munded ly a conviction brought home to the mind of every private man, that the reformation must be begun by his own virtuous and patriotic cndeavors. . . . Virtue is necessary, and indispensably necessary, to the existence of every government, whatever be its form ; and no haman institution where men are assembled together to act in concert, however limited be their numbers, or however extensive, however wise may be their governors, however excellent their laws, can possess any measure of duration without that powerful ce-
ment, virtue in the principles and morals of tha people. Quid leges sime moribus reme profticiunt, is a sentiment equally applicable to all governments whatever.-Tyrisit's Histr., Book 6, ch. 6, p. 46 t.
3717. MORALS, Rule In. Thalcs ta"! ! $h t$, "Neither the crimus of had men, nor even iheir thoughts, are concealed from the gools. Henliti of body, $n$ moderate fortune, and $n$ enlivated mind are the chicf ingredients of happiness. Parents nay expect from their childiren that obedience which they themsidves paid to their parents. Stop the month of shander ly prudene. Take care not to commit the smane fandt yourself which yon censure in others."-Trylen's llast., Book 2, ch. 9, p. 261.
3718. MORTALITY remembered, Afincourt. [At the Duntle of A pincourt, the Engrish heing but one to ten aguinst the Fremelh, hefore the action begran] they knelt lown, invoking the protection of Goxl; and each man put a small piece of earth into his month, in remembrance that they were formed of dast and to dust shound return. [They gained a complete vietory, with small loss to themelves, hat with a ferrible destruction of the French.]-Kinuar's Exa., vol. 11, cli. 4.
3719. MORTIFICATION by Failure. Ricign of James II. [10ord Castlemaine was Lherlish minister to Rome, where he was very ontrutations. See Maranay in context.] In the midht of these festivities Custlemaine had to sulfer crucl mortitications and humiliations. The pepe treated him with extreme coldness and reserve.
 swer to the request which he had beon instructed to make in favor of Petre [that the rule prohithiting Jesuits from preferment might be relaxed]. lnoocent [X1H.] was taken wilh a violent fit of conghing, which pat ancud to the conversation. The fane of these singular auliences sprad over Rome. Pasquin was not silent. All the curious mad tattling population of the idlest of cities-the Jesuits and the predates of the French faction only exeepted-layghed at Castlembine's discomfiture.-Macaleay's Evit., (h. 7, p. 248.
3720. MORTIFICATION, Hateful. Jotmes $I T$. [Forty thousand pounds had been rollee ten for the exiled Juguenots by Proiestant Englishmen. The Roman Catholie king had called for the money under political pressure.] The ling was biterly mortitied by the larpe amome of the collection which lud been made in obelience to his own call. He knew, he said. what all this liberality meant. It was mere Whigerish spite to himself and his religion.-Micathay's ExG., ch. 6, p. 73.
3721. MOTHER, An honored, Fre The Srante aceepted the initiative of the lreptorians, amd by sunset Nero was securely seated on the throne of the Roman world. The dream of Agrippinas life was aceomplished. She was now the mother, as she had been the sister and the wife, of an emperor; and that young cmperor, when the tribme came to ask him the watchword for the night, answered in the words -Optimae Mritri! "To the Best of Mothers!" -Fabrar's Eariy Dats, ch. 2, p. 20.
3\%22. MOTHER, A humiliating. Byron's. The worst enemy he ever had was his mother.

She was an fignorant, foolish woman, disagreeable in her apocaranece, vory fat and awkwari, capricions, nud of a viohent temper. She indalged him most lnjurfously, often permitting himi to absent himself froms selood for n woek at a thale, and when she wat ulgey with him, her rage was surdi as to render lici lichpless, and the boys would rinn uwhy firom her and latgel at her.

Ir. (ilemmide, the master of his sehool,
denied him the privilegre of poiner lame on Guturday ; wheronpon Mrs. Byrom, imblignment beinir deprived of the soeldety of her son, would! E.0 to the selool, and pour out suth atorm of invertive in the doctor's parlor that the hoys in the school rown woulal hear luer, to the grent shame of the yommer lord. The schoolmaster once ovorbatide in boy suy to him: "Byron, sour mother is a fool." "I know it," was his sud reply.-C'VClol'EDA OF 13um., p. DOI.
3728. MOTHER, Influence of a. Francis $I$. [When Francis 1. of Francee] had renched his twenty-ilest rear, lie was still in complete sulijection to his mother,-Students' Fuance, ch. 14, 51.
379.4. MOTHER, A patristic. Spartan. Tho Presinns still continued tomaintain a formidable armament upon the sen, and the operations of the Erecks were now exerted to cleur the Airemen and Duditerrmean of their lostile squadrons. The anited tleet of Greece was commanded by Aristides und Panmmias; the latter $n$ man of hish birth and anthority, uncle to one of the Spartan kings, and regent dmong his mephew's minority, but himself infinmons for letraying bis country. He had privitely desputehed letters to Serxes, offering to facilitate to him the eonquest of Greece, and demunding his danghter in marriage as a reward of this sigmal sorvice. Fortunately his letters were interedpted. The trintor fled for protection to the temple of Minerva, $n$ sametury from whieh it was judged innossible to force him. Lis mother showed an example of virtue truly lacedremonim. She walked to the gate ol the temple, and laying down a stone before the threshold, silently retired; the sigmal was understond and venerated ; the Ephori gave immediate orders for building a wall aromed the temple, and within its precinets the traitor was starved to death.-TyTLew's Ilist., Book 2 , (.h. 1, p. 138.

38'2.5. ———. Som Mowston's Mother. [IIe conlinted in the ronkis, during the war with Eng. latul, and his livends dremed him disgraved and runcel.] But his mother gave her consent as she stood in the door of her cottuge, and handed her boy the musket: "There, my son, take this," she said, " und never disgrnee it; for remember, I had rathor all my sons should till one honorable Exave thatu that one of them shombl turn his hack on an enemy. Go, and remember, too, that while the door of my cottage is open to all brave mon, it is always shat agrinist cowards." He was soon promoted to be a sergeant.-LESTER'S llocston, p. 21.
3746. MOTHER, Power of a. Vapoleon $I$. le wis thus induced, in his disy of powor, to luring hatk a wayward mation of thirty millions from cheerless, brutalizing, comfortless mbelief, to the comsoling, emobling, purifying influences wf Christimaty. When, at the command of Nitpoleon, the church-bells began again to toll the
hour of prayer on every hillside amb through evory valley of Firnnce; . . Whent the young In theirmuptials und the nged in their denth wert blessed by the solemmitles of gospel ministrithons, It was a mother's inthenee whiels inspires It datifial son to make the namice rlange whilels thos, in an hour, trmaformed Frume from it pagan to nominaliy a ('hristian hamd. Honor to Letitia, the mother of Nupoleon ! - - Anbotr's Napolikon 13., vot. 1, eli. 4.
3797. Napolen I. Napoleon ever regnreded his mother with the most profoumd respect ami nillection, the repentedly declared that the fumily were entirely lindehted to har for that physieal, futcllectand, and mornd trabing which prepned them to ascemd the lofty summits of power to which they timally nttalned . . . . We oftem said, "My opinion is, that the future good or bad conduct of a child depends entirely "ןon its mother." One of his flrst acts on attaining power was to starround his mother with every linxary which wealth could furnish . . . . Te cestablished schools for female educution, remarking that Frince needed nothing mo mucls to promote its regenerution ing goorl mothers. - -1 ihotris Nabolimon 13., vol. 1, ch. 1.
3798. MOTHER, Pride of a. Comelia. $\Lambda \mathrm{t}$ this period urose Tiberius and Caius (irncelnes, two brothers, of plebeinu bleod hy their futher's side, but cmmoled by civie honors, nimd on their nonther's side, lyy deseent from the illustrions Sicipio Afriemmis. Their mother, Cornelin, w. wont tostimulate their ambition by this generous reprouch: "Why, my soms, must I ever be cinlled the damgher of "Sipio, ruther than the mother of the Grucehi ?"-Ty'Lisu's Hist., Book 4, (.h. 1, 1). $3 \times 5$
3729. MOTHER revenged, A. HInnuh Dustin. A. $1.169 \%$ [She wis eaptured at Iaverlill, N.II., her home hurned, and bube killed. See No. 11\%. She] nud her nurse and a boy from Woreester find themselves on un island in the Merrimae, just above Concord, in a wigwam occupied by two Indian fumilies. The mother phnned eserpe. "Where woudd you strike," suid the boy, Sammel Leonardson, to his master, " to kill instantly?" and the Indinn told him where and how to sealp. At night, while the houseliold slumbers, the captives, two women and a boy, cach with a tomahawk, strike vigoronsly and fleetly, and with wise division of labor; and of the twelve sleepers ton lie dead; of one squaw the wound wasnot mortal ; one child was spared from design. The love of glory next asserted its power; and the gim and tomalizwk of the murderer of her infant, nod a bigg heiped full with scalpes, were choicely kept as the trophies of the heroine. The three . . . deserended to the Einglish settlements-B.ancmor"e's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 21 .
3730. MOTHER, A raling. Of Roman Emperor Aleanoler. The pride und avarice of his mother cast a shade on the ghories of his reign ; and by exacting from his riper yenra the samo detiful obedience which she had justly elamed from his unexperieneed youth, Mamea exposed to public ridicole both her son's character and her own. [hee Woman, Dominion of, No. 6052.] -Gibmon's Rome, с: ‘, p. 184.
;873!. MOTEER, s rowful. Ming Philip'q Wrer. Writes Mary Rowlindson : . . . "Some in
the honse were thghting for their lives; others wallowing In blood; the house on fire over our liomls. . . . I took my children to go forth,
lmilets thylug thilk ; one went through my side und through my poor child in my urnw." . . . An Indian massare followed. "There remmined nothing to mo but me poor wommed bube Jown I monst sit in the snow, with my sick child, the picture of denth, in my hap. Not the least crumb of refreshing cmme within elther of our monilos from Wednesilay to Suturday ulght, exerpt only a little cold water. . . . One Indim, then a seroud, und then a third would come and lill mo, lour muster will quickly knock your rhild on the heml."-Bancmort's L'. S., vol. 2 , cll. 12.
3782. MOTHER, Hostllity to a step. Miitou's langhars. Ite was left aguin a widower. Six yeurs later he married his third wife, who was twentyefight years younger than himself, who survived him for the long period of ilfty: tive years. This last marriage was embittered by ceaseless contentions between his danghters and his wife, of which Milton lays the blame upon his danghters. He says his wife was geod and kind to him in his blind old age, but that his daughters were undutiful and inhmmannot only neglecting him und leaving him alone, but plotting with his muid-servant to chent him in the marketing. . . He died in 1074, aged sixty-six years. Ilis property, which mmounted to $£ 5.500$ sterling, became the suhject of a laswsuit between the widow and the daughters of the poet. They had quarrelled over his dyingr. bed, and they quarrelled over his freshly made grave.-Cycioisedia of Biog., p. 170.
3783. MOTIVES, Higher. Mfohomet. [After the concuest of Dlecea. T The fugitives and a uriliunies complained that they who had borne the hurden were neglected in the season of victory. " Alas !" replied their artful lenter, " suffer me to conciliate these recent enemies, these doubtful proselytes, by the gift of some perishable goods. To your guird I intrust my life and fortuncs. You are the compmions of my exile, of my kingclom, of my pmadise."-Giminos's Rome, ch. 50 , 8. 139.

373 . MOTIVES, Morality in. Samucl John son. The morality of an artion depents on the motive from which we act. If 1 tling half n crown to a beggar, with intention to break his inead, and he pieks it up and louss victuals with it, the physical effect is good ; hat, with respect 10 me , the action is very wrong. So, religious exercises, if not performed with an intention to please God, avail us nothing. As our Naviour says of those who perform them Irom othermotives, "Verily, they have their reward."-Boswehi's Jomingon, p. 109.
3735. MOUNTAINS, Benefte of. Afrien. The cause of the periodical inumdation of the Nile hats been satisfactorily explained by Pliny . . . and nearly in similar terms by Dr. Pococke. The north winds, says this writer, which begin to blow about the end of May, drive the clouds formed by the vapors of the Mediterranean to the southward, as far as the mountains of Ethiopia, where, boing stopped in their course, and condensed on the summits of those mountains, they falf down in violent rains, which continue for
nome months.-TyTlefis llist., liook 1, ch. 4, p. in.

38:36. MOURMINO In Bereavement. Gradel. [Numa, one of the flrst kings of IRome.] fixed tho thate of monrulag necording to the different nges of the decensed. He allowed none for a child that dled under three yours of nge; and for one older, the nemrning was only to last as many monthas as he llved yerre, provided those were not more than ten. The longent monrning wis not to continue above ten montis, after which spaere widows were permilted to murry again ; bat slie that took another huslaud before that lema was out was ohliged by his decree to sacritice a cow with calf.-P'u'taben's Numa.
3737. MOURNING, National. Asamsaination of Liuroln. In the great citien of the hand all business instmitly stopped; no man had the heurt to think of gain; thags drooperd half-mast from every winged messenger of the sen, from every charch-spire, from every tree of linerty. and from every public buiding. . . . Gratbally as the day wore om emblems of mourning were hung from every house throughont the town, and before the sun hal set every city ... wis enshiromded in the shadow of netional grief. . . . None deplered the crime . . . with more sincerity than those who had been involvel in the guilt of the rebellion.-Raymond's Lincolin, ch. 21, p. 70.
3738. MOURNING, Respectful. Death of Norshington. The news urrived in France. Numleon immedintely issucd the following order of the day to the army: "Washimgton is dead. That great man fought ugainat tyramy. He established the liberty of his country. Ilis memory will be ever dear to the fremen of both hemispheres, and especially to the French soldiers. who, like him and the American troops, have fonght for liberty and equmlity. As a mark of respeet, the First Consil orders that for ten days black crape be suspended from all the standariss and baners of the Republic."- Anbotr's Naroleon b., vol. 1, ch. 16 .
3739. MULTITUDE, Fickleness of the. Oliver Crommeil. [On Cromwell's return to London from his succeensful campaign in Ireland,] he was received with every homor that Parliament and rity conld bestow, nad by the enthasinstic neclamations of the people. Ite did not despise pepular applause, but he knew something of its intrinsic value. Some one said, "What a rrowd come to spee your Lardship's triumph!" It replied, "If it were to see me hanged, how many more there would be !"-Kinging Evi., vol. 4, (h. 9, p. 132.
3740. MULTITUDE, Unreasoning. Sheep. [Cato the Censor said] the Roman people were like sherp, for as these can scarce be brought to stir singly, but all in a hody radily follow their laders, just such are ve. The men whose counsel you would not take as individuals lead you with rase in a crowd.-Phetancuis Cato the Cदरsom.
3741. MURDER, Atrocious. By Alexamer. Philotas, a worthy fuvorite of Alexander, the only remaining son of his oldest and ablest general Parmenio, had received some vague information of a treasonable design against the life of Alexander, but delayed to mention it, prob-
nhly from giving nocreilt to the informar. On the report reaching bis ears from it dilferent quarter, Aleximier, who wiss told int ther sman time that l'hilotas bud leeda informed of the design and refused lo commonlente it, fammintely conceived the nuworthy susplelon that his silhome nrose from his own concern in the romspirncy. On iow other gromends Philotise wis put to the (orit. nre, minl, fin the agony of piln, nttering Nome thang that bore the apmarame of comfonsing his oIfonco, which wis mothing more than in vaninl pleve of noghgence, he wis, by the commmad of Ahexntuler, stoned to doath. But this was not - mongh, 'lise nged I'armento, whan the king conchaled to be efther men mompliee lin the crime of his son, or at least to le fincopable of ever forgiving his punishment, was, by the same command, nssussinnted in his tent. - 'IV'r-


S3712. MURDER of the Innocents. hing liikard III. Blward IV., at the nge of fortytwo. [was] pulsomed, ins is supposend, hy his brother Richnrd, Duke of ©loucesters. Hi left $t$ wo soms, the eldent Edward V., a boy of thitteen venrs of nge. Gloucester, mamed Protector of the kingdom, gave ordere that the two prinees, forsecurty, shond be loigend in the 'Tow er. . The Duke of Buekinghum, the shavish hastrment of in momitions tyrmat, hat wrought upon a mob of the memest of the populace to derelare that they wished Richurd, Duke of Ghmerester, to necept the crown; this was interperted to be the voice of the mation. The arafty 1 . with affected soruphes and with much ain ar ance of homility, was at longh prevailed on to
necept the crown. Dis clevition had bern purchased by a series of crines, and way now to be secured by an art of acommatated hover. Three assassths, by the command of Richare, entered at midnight the apartment of the Tover where the princes lay aslerp, mad smothering them in the bed-elobles, buried theen in a cornor of the hailding. - 'rymars Mast., Bowk 6 , ch. 14, p. 227.
3743. MURDERESS murdered. Agripininf. [The mother of Nero. Sho murdered har hashand, and was nssassinated by order of her som, whom har crimes had elevated to the throme.] The door was darkened by the entrance of Anicetas, with the trierarch lierculeins and the maval centurion Obaritus. "If you have come to inquire ubout my henth," said the undaunted woman, "say that I have recovered. If to commit a crime, I will not believe that you have my son's orders; he would not rommand a maricide." Returning no answer, the murderris surmunded her bed, and the trierareh struck her on the head with his stick. "Strike my womb," sle exchamed, as the conturion drew his sword; "it bore a Nero." These were her last words hefore the sank down slatin with mam, womels.-FAnhates Eahly Diss, ch. 3, p. 2it.
37.4. MOSIC, Artin. Stmucl Johneron. Gonopsmorar: "The greatest masieal performers have hut small emoluments. Giardini, I am told, loes not get ubove seven handred is year." Jomsson : "That is, imbed, but little fur aman to get who does best that which so many endeavor to do. There is nothing, I think, in which the power of art is shown so much as in playing on the fiddle. In nll other things we
cun dormathing int flest. Any man will forgo a har of tron, if yom glve him ithamer ; mot ko "ell ns as ailth, but folerably. A minn whil saw " piere of wome, mad maki a lox, though a
 ntick, and he com do nothing." - Ihowela's Jomsines, p. 20\%.
37.45. MUSIC condemned. Syurton* Timo. thens the Mihesima [was] a cellebrated bithy ram-
 at ring to the larpe, for whith he was nevercly a'll. ished by the sage spartuns, who concluded that lixury of semul woild effemimate the prople.-

:37.46. MUSIC, Iniaginary. Junstm. Quick. witted, of temelous memory, a remdy and ilacht benkror, gny nul gealal in mildresw, inn artiat, a masicim, lie was at the sime time an imblefiti. guble worker at laoks, at huildine al handicraft. $A *$ his sphere bepall to widen we seo him followed hy at trin of puphls, busy with lit. cruture, writing, harping, painting, designing. One morning a lady summons him to her house: to design a robe whilh she is embroidering, und, as be bemds with her madenes ower their toil, his harp, hang upon the walls, sommis without mortal tomeh tones which the exelted ears around lrame into atogons antiphon- - Ilastr.

3717. MUSIC, Love of. Sixticnth Century. Manic was the espercial ant of the Elizabethan days. In every household there was the heve of musir, unt in many families it wos rollivatol nes an assentinl part of erlucation. The plain the of the Charel dit not malit the people for the matrigals of the tireside-exquisite componstions, which tell how mach of the highest enjoyments of a rethed taste belonged to an age which we are too njt to considher vary inforior to our own in the amentios of life.-Knatits Eng., vol. 3, ch. 16, 1. 250 .
37.4N. MUSIC a Necessity. Vimiltl. [Gelimer, the King of the Vumdals in Afrim, sought refuge from the lomans on an inaccessitho monntuin in Numidiat. From the poverty of the rude Moors he greatly suffered. Pharas, one of the Reman genernls, urged him by letter to as:cept the clencmey of the emperor. " "I am not insensibls," replied the King of the Vanduls, " how kind and rational is your advice. But I' cannot persuate myself to become the slave of an majust encmy, who has deserved my implacable hatred. him I hat never injured either by word or deed; yet he has sont "gninst me, I know not from whence, a certuin Belisarins, who has cast me locadong from the throne imt. His abyss of misery. Justinian is a man ; he is a prince ; does be not dread for himself a similar reverse of fortmate? I can write mo more; my grief oppresses me. Send me, I beseech you, my dear l'hatassend me a lyre, a sponge, mad a loaf of breal." From the Viandal messienger lhams was informed of the motives of the singular request. It was long since the King of A frica had tasted bread; a detluxion hatd fallen om his cyes, the elfect of fatigue or incessunt weeping; and he wished to solace the melmanhly hours by singing to the lyre the sul story of his own misfortanes. The hummity of Pharas was moved; he sent the three exiraordinary gifts.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 4, p. 137.
3740. MUSIC, Opposed to, Puritions. They held that " nweet minsie at tha firme delighteth the ears, luat afterward corrupteth anol depraveth the mime."-Linient's diven, vol (h. 16, p. 250.
3750. MUSIC a political Power. Pipulac sing. In lise lamd Wharton pabivaned a songe ridienaling King danes II. and Tyremanel, the lord-d"puty. | "The wholourmy," says Burnet, " mad at hast the prople of both city and conatry, were shinging it petoally." Whartonafterward boasted that ho land rhymed. Tannea out of his do minlons. Ile had produced a song like many other senges, of wondrous pupalarity, with little Intrinsicamit It was whistled andsug in every
 p. 410.
 Love for the art had unfortmately led tomamdae proference for the artist. 'lione is hamasio. an attractive hagrage withont words, which ma conselonsly creates sympathy, and whid gives the maslecian powerfal inlacme over the hatination of women of enttivated minds. The dobicions, impassioned, or heroie notes of the voice or of the lnsimment seen to brenthe somb in mal. son with those subline or touching chords. 'The music and the masidinn become, ns it were, one. Ikizaio, after having merdy furnished her with amosement in times of sadness, ended by buron:ing her contidant, and her favor speedity became manifest to all. The musieian, rapidly ele vated by her from his servile position to the summat of credit and honors, became, under the mane of secretary, the reigning favorite and the minister of her policy.-Laman'tine's Many, p. 12.
3752. MUSIC in Strife, Charles XII. Ho had a fleet bockading the port of Copouharen, und an army thmolering at its gates. "What is that whistling moise I hatroverisead ?" asked the king, as he was dicembarking on lla Danid shore, "It is the muskit-mils, sire," suid un oftleer. " (Good!" suid the king: " that shall bee my music hameforth."-Cyclarema of biona, p. 436.
3753. HUSIC, Taste for. Itulithe. In Italy, writes stecle, a cobbler may be heard working to nan opera tume : and " there is not a laborer or hamdicraft man that, in the eool of the eveming, does not relieve himself with soles and somatas." But, "on the contrary, our honest combtrymen have so little inclination to muside, that they seldom begin to sing till they are half drank." KNight's Enc., vol. ©, ch. 27, p. 431.
3754. MUSIC unappreclated. Gememal (irant. [At Bangkok in siam.] A grard of honor prewhed arms, the hand phayed the " Star-Spangled Banner," which was the tirst time they hall heard that air in the East, all the other bands they had encountered haboring under the delasion that our mational air was "Itail Cohmbin." As the greaeral does not know one tune from anobler, it never made m ofla differenceso far as he was con-ecerned.-Genbilal Ghant's Travehes, p. 364.
3755. MUSIC, Undignifled. Alilherdes. In the rourse of his education, he willingly took the lessons of his musters, but refused learning to play upon the thate, which he tooked upon as a mean art, und unbecoming a gentleman. "The use of the plectrum upon the lyre," he would say, " has





 that it lonver no possibility of wrakin!. "-I't.v"

8754. MUTINY, Courage againat. Jul保 fit sur. Jis soldlars. . . had drestrved admidally well, hat they were antorfonately overeonselons of their tar rita. Ill fatemtioned olloere land latight them to lonk for extravagat rewards. 'I iavir ex. |n" latiosa were nol fultilled; and whenthey sup)fomed that their labors were over, ther received
 'Ihev mulinied. . . The soldiers of the favored
 thean comar to hisu mat, with his usual fearlessness, tohl thens to bring their swords.
, 111 stend on' ralling liem " brothers in-armas," ns nsual, he called thern "eitizens," which was a disandsal fromanviore. 1 Again passlomately they implored fo he allowed on comblane with hiln. Ifo relented, but mot coltirel! " latall go who wish
 whoserve unwillingly." "All, all!"they ried ; " but ohe of us will lenve jom"-- and wot one Went. The mulany was the greatest peril, per!nins, to which cirsar hat ever lenem evposed. No more was sall. - Finotobe's ('As.sh, ih. 14.

Baj7. MUTINY, Cruel. Sir Ilemy Imason. In the suanmer of 1010 a ship, (ulled the Diseovery, Whs given to IIndson; nud with 4 vision of tho Indies ditting before lis imaginntion, he left Eng. hand, aever to return. 'The ronte to ('hima was at last revesled. So believed the great raptenia mul his crew ; lut salling farther to the west, the inhospitable shenes marrowed on the more inlaspitable sea, and IIndson found himself environed, with the terrors of winter, in the frozen gulf (Indson's lbay) of the Norlh. With unfal. tering courage he bore up until hls provisions Woreahmost coxhansted; spring was at hand, and the day of escape lad infoaly errived when the trencherons crew loroke ont in mitlay. They solzed IIndeen und his only son, with seven otluer faithful sators, bhrew them into an open shallop, and cust them off mong the iceberge. The fate of the illustrions marlener Inas never been known. - Rampiths [", S., ch. 8, p. 93.

375s. MUTINY by Disappointment. Second Toyntre. [A littlecolony was planted in the West Indies.] Beronard Diaz de Piva, a man ot some importance, who had hedrl arivil oftle nhout the condt, had cone ont with the expertitionas comp-roller; he secans to have presmamed apon his oltheial powers, and to have had arly ditforenees with the admiral. Diserusted with his employment in the colony, be soon made a faction anong the discomented, and propuad that they should take alvantage of the indisposition of Colambons to suize apon some or all of the tive shipes in the harbor, aud return in them to Spain. It wondid be arasy to justify their clandestine return, by preferring a complaint arainst the admiral, representing the fallacy of his enterprises, asml aceusing linm of gross deceptions and exargerations in his accounts of the countries. [The conspiracy was discovered in dae season.]-Inving's CoLumbus, Book 6, ch. 7.
：8750．MUTINY，Reform by，／hrifinh Niory，IM the loth of Xpill｜1\％10i｜laral Ifridjert，who
 mallo the wignal to prepure for men．＇The mallers of his thamaile，tho leogal（iourgen，lamemid of wrighing anchor ran up the shromis mad gave threr cheres．＇The mhouts were whend from every

 strike terror liato the herat of the Indileast conptala．
 Ailhough
 set at monght－althomph ivery ollicer win that


 from end whif，met In laril flown＇s cation to do－


 the cx＇rention of summary jemishoment upon nuy
 the llonne of $t$ iombomsumal ont ta the Admiralty， setting forth their just doammeds whth temper mid discretion．｜＇Tibe phy athe pernions of tho nrmy



 ghisito of the purser．＇IMry hud short quantitles
 They ilemanded reform ind nlso pay while bin

 reforms were uanle．」－Kinairy＇s EiNo．，vol． 7 ， （1．）． 10 ．

3780．MUTINY of sailors．Mritish Viley．［1）n the $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ d of Nave 1 万9\％，the Heret int the Nore wore johned be four men－of－war and asiop which do－ serted from the theet blenckading the＇l＇exel．＇Their acts wre those of a forifon encomy．Thered lang －the pirnte＇s signal，whith implied no puartar would be given－was hoisted．Merchant ves． bels ware inforevpled．The mutinerers had not the supyort of the ohlor Aleces，and they were not mated among themsifes．Som all the vessels retarned 10 their duties witheat gaining nuy －oncessions from the govarument．＇The lember of the revolt was executed．］－KNuitres Eiva．， vol．i，（＇h．11），1． $3+0$ ．

3761．MYBTERIES，Inexplicable．Srmurl Dhbuson． 1 intronlumed the sulijabl of sucomi－ sight，mal other mysterions manifestations，the fuitilument of which，I sugrested，might lapporn by chamere．Jomsson：＂I＇es，sir，butt they limve lappened so often，that mankind luve agreed to thisis them mot fortuitous．＂I laiked to him a great denl of what 1 had sorn in Corsicm，and of my jntention to publish ntl are（ount of it ．Ile enconrased me ly saying，＂Vou cannot golo the bottom of the suliject；but all that yon tuil us will be urw to us．（iave us as many more． dotes as you cam．＂－1Boswrims＇s Johnson，b．142．

3762．MYSTICISM，Methods of．Monliery．A holy ubbe，superior of thonsinds of monks，cx－ planned：＂When you ure alone in your ceil， shut the door and sit in a corner．Elevate your inngrinationabove nil transitory and vain things ； rest your beard and your chin upon your breast ； turn your cyes nud thoughts townrd the minllle of your bedy where the navel is piaced，and
worctif for ther mint of the moll．All will nt flat ＂phear lo you dlerorder，olserurity，cimfumbon． lhit If yon perwevere night amdiny，yon wll ex．
 the menl cilenevors the pince of the henrt，it cot．


 evor（ lager，her phacel the casalry in trona，lot tho




 －fromanamere which mowe that the alleged ort－
 fonmded fin mature．On thropprome hol the mony the ladinns geturally thel with lorror，and took rofngr in their homes．－Itivisu＇s Cobcabien， lhwe fl，rli．U．

3741．NAME abandoned，I＂seotlanel．［＇l＇ios Farl of Argyle whe rapheriod aftor n voln nt （tompt turelid mgalast Jumes II．］＇［ho man who bore the chlof purt in the arrest was mamal kidiloll．Un this ucomint the whole race of Ridelells was，during more thun 11 remtury，liedd in ubharrem e：hy the grent tribe of Cumpledl． Whhin living memory，whel a Ridedell visitad ＂fair in Argylosilire：hue found it weremary tu
 1． 510.

3786．5．NAME，Ald of a．Alcioumbr．Pyrrhis， taking night frefore fue not out he drombud that Alex－ ander the dreat callad hinn，und that when has rumu to him lu：found hims sick lu bed．hut was reweived with many ohbiging exprossions of friondship，und a promise of s！otele＇n assistance． l＇yrrlus nitid，＂Jlow can you，sir，who ure sick，
 will do it with my mane：；＂and at the same timo le momated n Nistan horse，mad seemed to lemd


37（Bib，NAME，Change of．Robrit．［liohert，son of Richard Il．，Wins｜Nombtimos stylod＂Roleret the Magnithernt，＂and more commonly＂Robs－ ert twe levii．＂－Kxuirr＇s lixu．，vol．1，eh．13， 1．Itis．
：3747．NAME，A detested，Jiffre／s．Jeffrcys had done his work，and riturncil to cham his re－ ward．Ile arrived at Windsor from the West， lenving carmage，monming，and forror Inthind hin．The hatred with which he was regnaled in Somareststife has no paralled in our hivtory． It was uot to tre gucurhed by time or by political chatuges，was long transmifted frome gencontion lu gencratiom，bud raced tioreely ngatast his innowent progreng．Whan he lad hern many ramt dama，whon his hatme and titie were ex－ innct，his gramblanghter，the Countess of Jom－ frit，ravelling aiong the western rond，was in－ suitod by the jopulace，and fomme that she could not safely vonture hersalf among the deseendants of those who hard witnessed the blondy nasizes． But at the court Jeffreys was cordinlly weleomed． He was a judge after his master＇s own henrt．－ Macachay＇s Eng．，ch．5，p． 610.
3748．NAME，Difference in．Vruimportant． When the ambassadors of Antiochus［the Great］












 culamanerw for ther are all Ayrlans, only divin.
 vinumeraininita.
83769. NAME talsifed. Cmquriors. 'The orli-
 milld and friamily appellation of the grenta of tho Koamana ; and the larbarlans of (ianl, more insperdally the (iothes, reprotedly derdured that they were lomand to tho peoplo by the thes of liompitatliy, and to the emperom liy the dinty of nilleghane and inllitary serviec. - (inumon's lionte, il. ill, [1. 315.
3770. NAME, A fearful, Rirhered I. If hero-
 Rdelard Plantagernet will shand high nmang the herones of thenge. Tho memory of Cione de liont. of tho lion hamed prines, was long dear and ghorions to his Engilsh suldjeets; mad, at the dlastame of aixty years, it wim colebrated in proverhial matyings by the gromelsons of tho 'Turks und Surmens, ngalnat whom he hud fought; his treturolous mane was employed by the syrina
 sublenly started from the way, his rider was wont to exchaim, " Dost thon think King Kichnrd is in that bushl "'-Giman's lionse, ch. 40, p. 3id.

3771 . NAME, A helpful. " Wickhinglow." At Rome lie was strongry tompted tor tarn painter ; nad it was there also that he wis the recipient of attentions more flattering than heroblel nereonme for until just as he was going awny. "Tell me, sir," maid a great leoman lanker, who had paid him [artionlar homor." "tre yom a relative of Gemeral Winshington?" Ite thas lemomed that he had heen indebted for moxpereded invitations and other rivilitios to his supposed relationship to our tirat Jresident. Mr. Irving, after telling this ancedote, tised sometimes tos adal to it maother. An Engrlish lady and hor dumghter pumaded in a gallery of art before a bust of Washineton. "Mother," said the damphter, "who wis Wash. ington?" "Why, my dear, don't you kuow? lle wrote the Sk"uli lhook."-Cycioredia or B100., p. Fixl.
37742. NAME, Posthomous. ('tisur. [Tlirallthority of $]$ ('asiar was so formidable in Romme, lhat it supported his friende even after be was dend. And a simple loy rose to the tirst rminence of power by adopting his mame, which served as a charmi arainst the ensy and the inHuence of Antony.-Pidualien.
3773. NAME, A terrible. Ginerul Juckivon. In the latter part of 1817 the Seminole Indians on the frontiers of Georgia and Alabuma becane lonstile. Home bad negroes nud treachorous Crecks joined the savages in their depredations.

Ginmeral (inhore, eommandunt of ajom on Fillut Itiver, wan ment bifo the Nombonle comintry, but affer dowsoylnge n few villagen him forres wire
 ticheral darksarn was thenordered torollect fiom



 and In the mping of $\operatorname{IN} / \mathrm{A}$ owerran the howile
 ufralil tor tight the matit whati llay latil masad

s778. NAMES, Burdened with. The Helmh.
 was of Welsis despont; and lar atrongly recome: menileal it to the W'elah to atope the mule of moss rivilzail matloms, in faklig fumily mumes, fonteme of thelr manner of ulding thele father's. and, jurlunpa, thele grandfathor's mame to their awn ('hrisilan one, ns Morgan up Williams, or
 WE:t., eh. 2, p. 2ll.
:3775. NAMES, Colncidenoe In. lhrm". In the midatle of the thirternth erntary, however,
 lige ut wheo through the thlekest elomd of igno-
 "n Entoper. Thas wis Itoger Bacon, nu English
 gronius is entilled most deservindly to the highost rank la the nunals of Eiroynena literntures. IIa was nequatinted with all the muriont langunges. nud fumiliar wita the workm of thofr best anthars. At that times, when every pretemer to knowledge drew his areed of selence liron the Works of $A$ distotle, nad servilely admared to has dogmas and opintons, the genins of Roger baron suw the insatheleney of that philosophy; ami he bergn to "plly himself with indefatigaino latustry to that mothod of investigation hy exproriment, and by the olservation of mature, which Was nfterward, it the diatancer of four conturles, so lumpily fursumed und so strombomsly recommended by in Illustrions philasopher of the same unme, Frameis LBacon, Lard Vorulnum. In the $\because$ Opus Majus" of XRoger lBueon he deremas that if it had beron in his prower, he would have burnt the whole works of Aristotle quine err"m studium non ent misi temperis amixsmo, et remene ervonis, et multiplicatio ignorantire. Acrordingly, this grent man, "plyying limself to the improvenment of philosophy by ohservation anel experiment, distinguishued himself ly some of the most important dincoveries in astronomy, in oftios, in ehemistry, in medicinc, and in merhanien. - I'ratan's lin't., l3ook 6 , ch. 16, p. 246 .
3778. NAMES, High-sounding. I'I Pinton. The streets ure narrow nod common, but they lave high-sounding mames, the Brondway of ('anton Weinir anllod " Bemevolence:" others are mamed " Preace," " bright Cloud," " Jongevity," "Early-13cestowad Blessings," " Everlasting Love," " One IInndred Grandsons." " One Thonsand Grumdsons," "Eive Inppinessers," " Refreshingr Breezes," "Aceummhted Bhessings," "Ninefold Brightuess," ete.-GENEilal Guant's Thavelas, p. 397.
3777. NAMES, Influence of. Gicrnment. The title of king lual urmed the Itomans arainst his life. Augustus was sensible that mankind is
governed by manes; nor was he decerved in his expertation that the simate and people :rond submit to slavery, provided they were resperetfully masured that they still enjoyed their uncient frerdom. A ferble sonate and enervated people rherrfally acpuiesered in the plemsing illusion, as long as it was supperted by the virtue, or even liy the ?rublenere, of the suerecsers of Augustus. -Gmmos's Rome, ch. 3, p. 87.
3774. NAMES, Memorizing, Stomm! Jth, nson. Nothing is an we common than to mistake surnumes when we heir them core sly uttered for the first time. To prevent this, he insed not only to proa: יnee them slowly and distinetly, but to take the trouble of spelling them-a practice which I have often followed, and which I wish were gencral.-Boswhen's donsson, p. 489 .
8779. NAMES, Unimportant. Tiztory. Blake did not trouble himself with governing troublesome people ; his work hy in tighting Engham's -nemies and mantaining England's honor on the soas. First we find him in conflict again with the old land fore. Prinee Rupert, who had also beiak en himself to the waters. Blake followed him to the Tugus, trailing after him the Commonwealth's men-of-war with their homely ames of the Tiger, the: Tenth Whelp, John, Signet; lomely vessels no doubt, but they succeded in seattering lapert's vessels with their finer manes, and the prince, with the fragsanents of his theet, hurricelawny to the West ladies.-Itoon's ('monsvethe, cll. 16, p. :0.).
37880. NATION, Characterized. Intion. The Indians were strongly marked with national pecularities. The most striking elamateristic of the race was a certain sense of personcl inde"uthnce, vilfulness of action, freedon from restraint. To the red man's imagimation the idea of a civil authority which should subordimate his passions, curb his will, and thwart his purposes was intoterable. Among this people no common chterprise was possible unless made so by the concorrence of free wills. If the chicf!nin entered the war-path, his kinsman and the braves of other tribes followed him only becmase they chose his leatership. Ilis anthority and right of command extended no further than to be foremost in danger, most cuming in savage strategy, liravest in battle. So of all ilse relations of Indian life-Rnmatios Li. S., ch. 1, p. 44.
3781. NATION, A conceited. England. [A Venctian traveller says] they think there are no other men than themedves, and no other world but England; and whenever they see a handsome forrigner, they say that he looks like an Englishmam.-Kxicilt's Evg., vol. 2, ch. 1it, 1. 254.
3782. NATION, A degenerate. Vholummeltons. Othman was sucrectled by $A^{1} \mathrm{i}$, the son-in-law of Mahomet. This prince, whose mame is to this day revered by the Mohammedans, inherited, in many respects, the genius of his father-in-law.

The genius of the Arabians, fired by enthasiasm and invigorated by compuest, semed now in the train of carrying everything before it. It is wonderful what may be achieved by a people who are once in the track of glory. Nistions, in fact, seem to have their ages of brillbaney, when all is life, and vigor, and enterprise ; and these perhajs preceded, and again to be fol
lowed by, an cra of immimation, wemkness, and dereneracy. It this splendid priorl of the history of the Saracens, their compuests were incredible. Within half a century from the first operning of the career of Mmomet they had raised an empire more extensive than what remained, at this time, of the dominion of the I (1). mans.-TyTLeit's Ilist., Bowk 6. ch. 1, p. it.
378:8. - - Moors. Spain was at this time chiedly possessed by the Morss. The Christians oeropied about a fomrth part of the cometry, nad hat the most barren of the whole. . . The Moors possessed the aest of the country. comprehembling Portugal. Their capital . . was the city of Cordow, a most delightful residenee, which they had alorned with every embellishmont of art and magniticence. These Arabims were at this time, perhaps, the most retined umb polished poople in the world. Laxury and planore at length corrupted the prinees of the Moors, and their dominions, in the tenth century, were split mong a mumber of petty sovereigns.-TYтtes's Flast, Book 6, ch. \%, 1. $12 \pi$.

37w.t. - - Englemd, 1ת:is. Effeminacy vamity, luxury, rapacity, maversally prevailed. Religion wis dexpised. The principle of honor was loat or totally cormped. The natiomal empaty was lowered. The mational spirit of defonce was impaired. - K Nitar's ENG., vol. b, ch. 14, p. : 12 .

378it. NATION, Heterogeneous. Rome. Rommlus. . . Duilt his city, laving seut for mersons from II etrurin, who (as i, usual in sacred mysteries), arcording to statal ceremonies and written rules. were to order and direet how everything was to be done. Fiest, a circular diteh was dug about what is now called the Comitiom, or Hall of Justice, nud the first-fruits of everythin,", that is reekoned either good by use or necessury by nature were cast into it ; and then ench bringing a small quantity of the curth of the country from whence hecame, threw it in promiscuously. This diteh had the name of Mundus, the same with that of the universe.-Plutabch's RomeLtw.
3786. Natic N, An inconsiderate, Feared. [William litt and Edmund Burke were England's famous statesmen.] In 1791 Pitt invited Burke to dine with him. After dinner Burke was earnestly representing the danger which threatened the comatry from French [revolntiomary] principles, when Pitt said, "Never fear, Mr. Biske ; depend on it, we shall go on as we are till the day of juldement." "Very likely, sir," replied lگurke; "it is the day of no judigment that 1 am afrad of."-Kinigur's Eng., vol. 7, ch. 11, p. 20 .
37W7. Nation, Prospective. Nen France. In the monh of Jamary, 1ind, Verrazzani left the shores of Earope. Ilis theet consisted at first of fonir vessels, but three of them wore damared in astorm, and the voynge was undertaken with it single ship called the Dolphin. . . . The whole const of New Jersey was explored, and the hills marked as containing minerals. The harbor of New York was enfered, and its safe and spacious waters noted with admiration. At Newport, R. I., Verrazzani anchored for fiftren dars, and a trade was again opened wi.h the Indians. Before leaving the phace tho the lilsvere inhe lirst ('y luad vhat rethe Ro. 1. 5. fat this ('hrjs. e coun ountry. was idencer. bellishrahians ed and ry and
of the h cenpetty cminay pro inciple

The ational Enci., Romin1s from teries), a rules. was to Iall of that is try hy bringountry ously. sume Rosc-
ared. Eng. uvited Burke which evolu. fear. as we ikely. julle.

French sailows repaid the conldence of the matives by kidnapping a child und attempting to steal a defencelesis Indian grirl. Sailing from Newport. Verrazani contimued his explorations northward. The long and broken line of the New England coast was traced with ronsider. able mare. . . Passing to the east ol Nown Sootia, the bold havigator reathed Newfoumdand in the latter part of May. In July he returned to France, and pu, hed an meoman, still extant, of his great diseoverics. The mame of Now France was now given to the whole comatry whose sen coast hial been traced by the adrenturons (rew of the Dolphin.- Rumparnis C.S., ch, 5. 1. 70.

37ww. Nation rescued, A. Buttl' at Líl. then. [Frederick the Great agamat the Aumbimas, after sulfering great disusters. Jis comemies combined arainst loussia. Great was the valor slown an! the victory won. Ser No. 10:36.] The soldiers knew how the rese ne of their nation lung on that lattle: and as a gremadier on the told of carmage began to siug. "Thamks to to God," the whole army, in the darkness of (evening, standing amid thonsat of the dead. uplifted the hÿm of praise.-Baverorg's L. S. vol. 4, ch. ì.

37NO. NATION, Shameful. simill. The gums of the enemy rolled wo more romand the British const till Cromawell wat dome and Charles Stuart came hark; and then, indeed, even Lomion herself heard them thomdering up the Medway and the Thames. Thrks, pirates, and corsairsthese ware swept away of comser ; but in thase days spain herself wis but a kingrdon of rob)bersand bucenters. Waves of golden romance, what imagimation does not kindle over the storics of the Spanish Main! The power of Slain was there-Spain, the bloodiest power of Earope: Spain, the land of the Intuisition ; Spain, the disgraced. degraded land of every superstition. Aganst her (romvell dechaer war. AIliance wibh France, hostility to Spain, and we lave sem how the immortal blake and his fireships seoured those distant seas. That great sea-king!-Hood's Cuoswfat, (h. 16, p. 217.
3790. NATJONS contrasted. itheniths-Lit. redemenions. The mamers of the Athenians formed a most striking contrast to those of the Lacediemonians. It is, in fact, hardly possible to find a greater dissimilarity even in nations inhabiting the most opposite extremes of the earth. The Athenian fomme, rither in his rolish for serious business or in his taste for pleasure, a constant oerupation. The arts at Athens mat with the highest enomragement. The luxary of the rich perpethally employed the industry of the poor; and the seiences were cultivated with the same ardor as the arts; for the connertion of mental enjoyments with modarate gratitication of sense is the refinement of linxury. But in the pleasures of the Athenians, unless, iadeed, in the most corrupted times of the commonwealth, decency was most sirupulonsly onserved. We have seren those rigid restraints on the conduct of magistrates. La archon convicted of drumkenness was, for the lirst offence, condemmed to pay a heaver ane, and for a second was pmished with death. This gremeral decency of chatacter was much heightconed be a certain urbanty of manners, which
aminently distinguished the A themimenabe ad the other states of (ifece.-TyTher's H1st., Book 1, ch. 10, p. 107.
3791. NATIONS, Union of. Commomrealth. Henry IV. devised at grand schemer, which emsisted in the formation of a confederacy or commonwenlth of mations, embracing within itsell, on a perfectly cqual footing, the ihree prevailing forms of Christimity-the ('atholie, the Latheran, mad the Reformed-and gnarmotering the free enjoyment of those politieal institutions which meh member might prefer. The assoreiation was to comprise six hereditary monarehies - France, Spain, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, and Savoy, or Northem Italy; six clective momarelies - the cmpire, lohand, ILungary. Venice, Bohemia, mad the Papal States; ani three repphlies-the Netherhands, switzerland, and the latian Republic. contaming Gemoa, Lucem, and other small provinces. . . . The erpuilibrimm thas (established was to be natintaine d by a lederal council or diet, the deejsions of which were to $\mathrm{l}_{2}$ e final in all cases of dispute: betwern the assuriated states.-stoments

:3792. NATIONS, Vanishing. Alymquins. It apperars that their origimal seat was on the othawa River. At the begiming of the seventernth rentury the Agonguias mombered fully a puarter of a million. The tribers of this great fanily werenomadic in their habita, romming fromone hanting gromen and river to another, aroording to the exigencies of tishing and the chase. Arriculture was but tittle estemed. They were di vided into many subordinate tribes, math havinis its local mame, dialeet, and traditions. When the? tirst European settlements were phanted the Al. gonguin race was already declining in numbers and inthence. Wasting disenses destroyed whole tribes. Of all the Indian mations, the Algoneguins suffered most from contact with the white man. Before h": rugressive spirit, his fiery rum, and his destru tive weapons, the warriors were mabe to stand. The race has withered to a shadow: only a few thonsands remain to rehearse the story of their meestors.-R1DPATI's C.S., ch. 1, p. 42.
3798. NATURE vs. Art. Sicmuel Johuson. Boswbia: "I am well assired that the people of Otaheite who lave the bread tree, the fruit of which serves them for bread, lamghed heartily when they were informed of the tedions proces.s neressary with us to have bread-ploughinge, sowing, Barrowing, reaping. threshing, grinding, baking.' Jomssos: "Why, sir, all ignorant savages will hath when ther are told of the atvantare of edvilized life. Wrere yon totell men who live withont houses how we pile brick upon brick, and rafter upon rafter, and that after :a house is raised to a certain heright it man tumbles off a scalfold and breaks his neek, he would hats heartily at our folly in buikding ; but it ders mot follow that me n are better without houses. No, sir," hobling up aslice of a good loaf, "this is better than the breal-tree."-BosWELA.'s Jounses, p. 216.
379.1. Nature, Demands of. Istitic Veiton. Early in his college carcer Newton would spend a whole nigh: $i^{\prime}$ : the solution of a mathematical problem, and would greet him [his friend] in the morning with a jogful salutation, seeming to be
as much refreshed hy his success as if he hat spent the ulght in sleep. He would lenve his dinner untusted on the table, hour after hour, while be brooded over some mathematieal dithrulty, and at length order the dishes to be yemoved, not being aware that he lad no dimer. Nature will not suspend her laws even in lavor of her most illustrions interpreter. The bhom faded from his cheoks; his digestion beemme intpared, and a serioas illness threatened his life. He took warning, as he remarked, and " learned to go to bed betimes."-Pantos's Newton, p. 79.
3795. NATURE depreciatud. Stmurl duhn. *on. We walked in the evening in Greenwich Park. Ite asked me. I suppose, by way of trying iny disposition, "Is not this very fine ". Having no exquisite relish of the beations of mature, and being more delighted with " the busy hum of men," I answered, "Yes, sir ; but not equal to Fleet Strect." Joinson: "You are right, sir."-Bosweli's Jollnson, p. 127.
3796. NATURE, Irrepresaible, Andrent Jackson. The new President was a mutive of North Carolina, born on the Waxhaw, Mareh 15, 1767. His belligerent nature broke out in boythood. and his mother's plan of dev tang him to the ministry was hopelessly defeatud. - Rodenturs U. S., eh. 54, p. $4 \because 6$.
3797. NATURE misinterpreted. Provider. It was the fashion, ${ }^{*}$ the times to att tribute every remarkable event to the particular will of thi Deity ; the alterations of nature were comerted, by an invisible chain, with the moral and metaphysical opinions of the human mind ; and the most sagacious divines could distinguish, aceoreing to the color of their respective prejudices, that the establishment of heresy tended to produce an earthquake, or that a deluge was ' $t$ ', inevitable consegucnce of the prog. of sin and error-Gimbons Rome, (ll. ${ }^{2} 6, \mathrm{p}$ ) $\mathfrak{\sim}$.
3798. Nature, Relief in. Edm" d. Rurhe. It is sill a touching pieture to the historic imagination to follow him from the beat ant? violence of the Honse, where tipsy squires derided the greatest genius of his tims, down to tho calm shades of Beaconstiedd, where he would with his own hands give food to a starving beggar or medicine to a peasant sick of the ague: wiere he would talk of the weather, the turnips, and the hay with the team-men and the inrm-inatifl ; and where, in the evening stilhess, he woukd pa.e the walk under the trees, and retlect on the state of Europer and the distrations of his com-try.-Mordey's Relike, chi. 6.
3799. NATURB, Secrets of. Reigh of 'lurles II. The great work of interpreting niture was performed by the English of that age ?.s it hat never before been performed in any age hy any nation. The spirit of Francis Bacon was ahroarla spirit admirably compounded of andacity and sobriety. There was a strong persuasion that the whole word was full of seerets of high moment to the happiness of man, and that man han, by his Maker, heen intrusted with the ke'y which, righ'ly used, would give access to them. There was, at the same time, a conviction that in physics it was impossible to arrive at the knowledge of general lawsexcept by the careful onservation of particular facts.-Macadlay's Eng., ch. 3, p. 381 .

3\$00. NAVIGATION undeveloped. A.D. 300. So imperfect in those times was the art of navigation, that orators have colebrated the daring cournge of the lomans, who ventured to set sail with a side-wind, and on in stormy day.-Gurmon's Rone, ch. 13, p. 41 .
3801. NAVY, A formidable. Inrincille $A$ mudi. Quent Elizaheth, who openly expoused the canse of the Hollamlers, had by one of her adminats, Sir Francis I rake, taken and plan. dered some of the Sberish settlements in Amorica. To revenge these injuries, Philip [II.] prepared for an invasion of the kinglom of lingland, and ectuipped the Invincible Armata, the most formidable maval armament that lad ever. been raised by any single nation. This immense armament cousisted of 150 large ships of war. mamed by 20,000 soldiers and upward of 8000 seamen, besides 2000 galley-slaves, and armed with 3000 picees of cammon. To co-operate with this prodigions naval force, 30.000 men were to be conveyed in tmonsports from Flanders, and a general insurrection was expected of all the (atholics in Britain to depose Elizabeth, anil place her eonsin, Dary of Scotland, upon the throne of Englaml.-Tytrer's His'r., Book 6, ch. 26, p. 369 .

364\%, NAVY, Need of. Peter the Great. II aext turned his atention to the reation of a have. His father, in pursuance of the same design, had cansed ene ship to be built for him in Hollame ; but that one ship, the whole navy of lanssin, had been burnt, and in all the empire there were hat wo men capable of navigating: a shi]. "eter sought out these two men, one of whom pated to be a man of groat ability ; and him the c\%ar promoted to the post of chinf comatructor. Workmen were brought from Holland; a mavy-yar! was established ; and soom the first vessel was lamehed.-Cyclobrema on By\%i., p. 429.
3403. NECESSITY, Law of C'uptain Joh" Simith. I Descenting Jumes River as far as IIampton Roads, he handed with his five compamions, went holdly among the natives. and began to offer them hatchets and copper coins in exchange for corn. The Indians only langhed at the prol:osal, t.id then mocked the half-starved fore: in ers lyy olfering to barter a piece of browd for Smith's sword and musket. Finding that growl treatment was only thrown away, the English formed the desperat reselution of fighting. Ite and his men fired a volley among the attrighted savages, who ran yelling into the wools. Going straight to their wigwams, he found an abundane store of corn, but forbid his men to take a grain matil the Indians should return to attack them. sixty or seventy painted warriors, hembed by a priest whorarried an idol in his arms, soon came out of the forest, and made a violent onset. The English not only stoon their ground, but made a rush, wounded several of the natives, and captured their idol. A parley now ensued; the terrified priest came and fambly begged for his s.e. $n$ deity, but Smith stood grimly with his musket across the prostrate idol, and would grant no terms until six unarmed Indians had loaded his boat with corn. Then the image was given up, beads and hatchets were liberally distributed among the warriors, who ratified the pace by performing a dance of friendship, while Smitit
.J. 300. of mavidaringr , set sail - - GiliThle A' "pouscel - of her (1) pln! 1 Hincer [.] pres of ling. Ida, the ad ever minense of war. of 8000 armed "te witlis were to , and it le (atha place throne ch. 26 ,
at. II ${ }^{\circ}$ III of al inie dehim in hVy of 'inpire igratin! , one of y; and if con
n llol M Ilo d seom
1 HIA 01 " Johu Himp)mions, gan 10 change he proorespry ad for thool onglish g. Ho ighted Going melant grain them. 1 liy Cathe Tlie nade it capt\& $\because$ insket nt no ed his n up, buted
ce lyy smit
and his men rowed up the river witha bont-load of supplies.-lindeath's U. B., ch. 0, p. 98.
3504. NECROMANCY, Proof of. "Familiar' Spirit." Dr. John Dee, an astrologer and magician, who went on casting mutivities and raising splrits till the duys of James I., had come Into repute in the midule of the sixteenth century ; and he got into trouble, aceording to his own account, through being suspected of "emdenvoring, by enchmiments, to destroy Queen Mary." In June, 15,5, some persons wereapprehended, "that dif culculate the king's and queten's and oy hady Flizalneth's nativity ; whereof one Dee wid Davy are arcused, that they should have a inmiline spirit." The familiur spirit was believed in, because one of their accusers had "immediately upon the accusation both his children stricken, the one winh present death and the other with hlinduess." --KNignt's Evic., vol. 3, ch. 7, p, 97.
3805. NEGRO, Blood of the. Boston Mresertere. [British soldiers proveked a quarrel in the sirectes of Boston, and were despised and insulted by the mol.] Three persons were killed, among them Attucks, the mulato. . . . Who at the time was epuetly leaning on a lomg stick. . . . Bight ware wonnded, two of themin mortally. Of all the aleven, not more than one hat hat myy share in the disturbance.-Baxchom's L. S., vol. 6, ch. 43 .
3806. NEGROES in War. Lmerioth ('monits. [In Parliament, A D. 19̃it, Lythlton, formerly Governor of South Carolina, favored coercion, and] explaned the inherent weakness of the Southro cotomies, and with obvions sativfaction intimated that "if a few regiments were sent there, the negroes world imbrue their lumds in their masters' bloud."-B.anckowr's C.S.s., vol. s, rl. 51.
3807. NERVOUSNESS evinced. Samuel Juhnsom. Such was the heat and irritability of his bloon, that not onty did he pare his mails to the quick, but scraped the joints of his tingers with a penknife, till they seemed quite red and raw. - Bobwela's Jomson, p. 489.
3808. NEUTRALITY onforced. Firmh Rerdution. [When Lonis XVI. was captured hy the revolutionists and returned to Paris, placards were posted announcing.] Whoever slmall apphad the king shall be Hogged; whoever shall insult him shatl be hanged.-Fivarr's Exc., vol. 7, ch. 10, p. 203.

3SOO. HEUTRALITY, Nominal. Ildmmit. Most destructive ol all the Confedmate vessels was the famons Alabama, built at Liverpool. Her eommander was Captain Raphace semmes. the same whon had cruised in the sumter. it majority ol the crew of the Ahbama were British subjects; her armament was entirely British; and whenever ocrasion required the british thar was carrich. In her whole carcer, involving the destruction of sixty-six vessels amel a lose of $\$ 10,000,600$, to the merchant serviere of the United Shates, she never entered a confederate port, but continaed abroad, caphuring and hurning. Early in the summer of 1804 Semmes entered the harbor of Cherbourg. France, and was therediscovered by Captain Winslow, commandir of the steamer Kearsarge. The French Government gave the Coufederate captain orders do leabe the port, and on the 190 of June be
went out to glve his antagonist battle. Seven miles from the shore the two ships closed for the death-struggle ; and after a desperate battle of an hour's duration the Alabuma was shattered and sunk. Semmes and a part of hils officers and crew were picked op by the English yacht Decrhound and carried to Southampton.-Rib1.stu's U. S., ch. 60, p. 533.
3810. News, Fatal. $D$ r. Viflentine Mott. The babiber of Dr. Mott at once begm to sponk of the awful news of that morning. The doctor, who had heard nothing of it, was overwhelmed with the intelligence fie turned as pule as demh. Jising from his chair, he shaggered to an adjoining room in searedn of his wite. "My dear," said he, "I have received such, in shock; President dincoln has been murdered." Having uttered these words, he sat down, atill dendly pale, and so freble that he could searedy keep his seat. Jle was sorn seizel with neute pains in the back, and appared to be overtaken, all at Guce, with the weakness usually attached to fourscore. Fre th that time he continued to yrow fectbor every hour, and after lingering ten lays berathed lise last-a vietim of the same blow that robled the nation of its chiet.- C':

:3WA1. NEWS, Writer of. Inerices in A.D. 1709. His brain, which was his restate, had ns regular and different products as other men's land. From the begiming of November until the opening of the (ampaign he writ pamphlets and let. ters in members of parliament or friends in the comntry. But sometimes he would reliave his orlinaty readers with a murder, and lived combertaty for a week or two upon strange and lamentable accidents. A little before the armies took the tield his way was to open yourattention with eprodigy; and a monster well writ was two guinens at the lowest prire. This prepared his remelers for the great and bloody news from Flanders in Jtme and July.-Findit's Ena., ch. 26, 1). 413 .
3512. NEWSPAPERS, Colonial. American. In 1740 the mumber of newspapers in the English colonies on the Continent had increaged to eleven, . . . one in South Carolina, one in Virginia, three in Pemosylvmia, $\qquad$ one in New York, and the remminhe five in luoston. The shecet at first used was lut of the foolscap size ; and but one, or aven half of one, was issued weckly. The papers sought support rather by morlestly telling the news of the day than by cugaging in contlicts: they had no politicni theories tornforee, no revolnioms in faith to hasten. - Baxcrov"'s U. S., vol. 3, ch. ¿3.
3813. NEWTSPAPERS deprecated. By Addizon. [At the oprening of the eighteenth econtury] newspapers multiplied. But evern Addisoneould not see that they were capable of beroming great instruments of public good. Ite says the people are made politic ians ly the pablication of State matters by the press: and adids, "One cumot. but he sorry that such a pernicious machine is arected among them."-Kinigntis Exa., vol. 5 , ch. 4, p. 61.
3814. NEWSPAPERS, Primitive Reign of Cherles $I I$. At the close of his reign mo news. paper was suffered to appen withont his allow. nece, and his allowance was given exclusively
to the London Gazette. The London Gazette came out only on Monduys and Thursdays. The contents generally were a royal proclamation, two or three Fory ndidresses, motices of two or thrce promotions, an aceome of askirmish between the imperial troops and the Janissaties on the Danube, a description of a highwayman, an athnouncement of a grand cork-hght lretween two persons of homor, and an medverisemont offeriug a reward for a striyod dog. The whole made up two pages of moderate sizo. . . . The most important parliamentary delates, the mose insportant State trials recorded in our history, were pussed over in profermed silence. Ilaciliav's ENa., ch. 3, 1). 802.

3*15. NEWSPARERS, Directed by. Thi Titlor. [The prospretus of the Tiether, which appeared on the loth of April, 1709 , "profesced to tencl! 'politio persons what to think."']KNumots ENG., vol. 5, ch. ©6.
3816. NIGHT, Activity at. Mrenno the C'irithotminian. [Voyage of Ifrieun discovery.] ITe ohsorved from his theet, that in the daytime there was nothing to be secol upon the land, lut all was stillness nud silenee: lut in the night he heard the sonnd of varions monical instruments, and saw a grent mumber of flres lighted along the coast ; and we know that such is the appearance of a great part of the western coast of Africa at his day, that the savages in the daytime retire into the woods to avoid the heat of the sun ; that they light great fires in the night to disperse the beasts of prey; and that they are extremely fond
 (h. 8, p. 359 .
3817. NIGHT, Desire for. I'flington. IAt the battle of Waterloo his army was beginning to give war.] As he saw his lines melting uway lu repeatedly looked at his wateh, and then fixerd his gaze on the distant hills; and as he wiped the perspiration which mental anguish had extorted from his hrow, he exchamed, "Would to heavon that Bluchay oi night would eotue! !"- Ins. hotte's Naboleon B., vol. 2, ch. it.
3818. NOBILITY of Appearance, Vamitor. [Romultes was laken prisoner in batte.] When the youth was couducted to his house, Numitor Was greatly struck with his appearance, as he was very remarkahle for size and strength; le observed, too, his preseure of mind and the steadiness of sis looks, which had nothing servile in them, nor were altared with the sense of his present danger ; and he was informed that his actions amd whole behavior were suitable to what he saw.-Plotabcais Iromeles.
3819. NOBILITY hunored. Conftssion. Pompey had resolved we elastise the Itimerems for attempting to suppore his cmenios, when the orator Sthemis told him he would art wojusity if he passed by the persen that was guilty, and pmishod the innoeent. tompey usked him who was the gritity person, and le answered, "I am the man. I persuaded ny frierds, and compelled my racmios, to take the measures they did. Pompey, delighted with his frank confession and noble spirit, forgave him first, and afterward all the people of Himera. - Plevarem's Pomplex.
3826. NOBILITY, Patriotic. Sylla. Sylla. . . came to Prencste, where at first he fried the inbabitants, and lad them executed singly. But
afterward, finding lie lad not loisure for such formalities, he collected them to the number of twelve thousumd, and ordered then to be put to lenth, excepting only one who had formerly entertained him at his honse. This man with a woble spirit told him he would never owe his life to the destroyar of his country; mud voluntarlly mixing with the crowd, he died with his fellow-citizens.- l'ivancu's Sybia.
3821. NOBILITY recognized. $/$ /mis $/ .5$. [Lonis IX. Was raphured by hae Suracums.] lle displayed in his moversity an unshaken tirmmess, dignity, and magmanimity, whieh extorted the admiration even of his savage eaptors. The Sarnern sultan som showed himself disposed to treat for the kingrs libevotion, aud demanded ns his ransom the restitution of Damietta, ame the payment of $1,000,000$ lezanits of gold. These terms wre areepted withont hesitation ly Louis ; and his moble character mate such tu impression upon the sultan, that he volunturily remitted 300 , (0) Decants of the stipulated suin -stidests'


3\&22. NON-RESISTANCE, Christian. Primitive. Faithful to the doctrine of the apositle, who in the reign of Nerolad preacelaced the duty of wheonditional submission, the C'bristians of the there first centuries preserved their conscience pure and innocent of the gnilt of secret conspiracy or open rebellion. While they experienced the rigror of persecution, they were never prosvoked either to meet their tyrants in the fiedd, or indignantly to withdraw themselves into some remote and sequestered eorner of the globe.GHBuN's IRome, ch. 20, 1). 255.
3823. NON-RESISTANCE, Evasion of, St"! url Johnsem. Jonnson : "I do not sec, sir, that fighting is absolutely forbidden in seripture ; I see revenge forbidden, but not self-rlefence." Boswenı: " The Quakers sny it is-_' Unto him that smiteth thee on one check, offer him also the other." Jounson: "But stay, sir ; the text is meant only to lave the effect of moderating passion: it is plain that we are not to take it in a literal sonse. We see this from the context, where there are other recommendintions, which I warrant you the Quaker will not take literally ; as, for instance, 'From hin that would horrow of thee, turn thon not away, Jet a man whose credit is had come to a Quaker, and say, 'Well, sir, lend me \&100; he'll find him as mivilling as any ofher mun. No, sir ; a man may shoot tho man who invades his character, as he may shoot him who attempts io break into his house."Boswell's Jonnson, p. 495.

3*2.2. NON-RESISTANCE tanght. Riign of Themes $I \Gamma$. The crudle of the heir apparent of the crown was surroumded lyy Jesuits. Deadly hatred of that charch of which le would one diny he the head would le stadiously insilled into his. infant mind, would be the gndiding principle oi his life, and would be lequeathed ly lime to his posterity. This vista of calamitios had mo cut. It stretched beyond the life of the youngest man living, beyond $t^{\prime}$ a irlitmentli century.

 tract, no excess oí crue ? rajontit al licen-
 justify his:

Some of them had delighted to exhibit the doetrine of non-resistance in a form so exagge ated us to shock common-sense and bumanity. 'They frequently und emphutieally remurked that Nero was at the head of the Roman Government when Salnt Panl inculented the duty of oisving magistrates. The fuference which they drew was that, if an English king should, without any law but his own pleasure, persecute his sutbjects for not worshipping idols, shond thing then to the lions in the Tower, shoukd wrap them up in pitehed cloth and set them on flre to lighic up Saint James' Park, and should go on with these massacres till whole towns and shires were left without one inhablant, the survivors would still be bound meckly to submit, and to be torn in pieces or ronsted alive withont a struggle.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 9, p. 364.
3825. NONSENSE against Nonsense. Sicmuel, Johuson. Mrs. Thrate disputed with him on the merit of Prior. He attacked him powerlinly; said he wrote of love like aman who had never felt it: his love-verses were college verses.

Mrs. Thrale stood to her gion with great courage, in defence of amorous ditties, which Johnson despised, till he at last silenced her by saying. " My dear lady, talk no more of this. Nonsense can be defended but hy nonsense."Boswell's Johinson, p. 16\%.
3826. NOVELS, Contempt for. Napeleon $I$. Ilis contempt for works of tiction-the whole class of novels and romances-amonnted almost to indignation. IIe never could endure to see one reading such a book. . . . Once, when emperor, in passing through the saloons of his palnee, he found one of the maids of honor with a novel in her hands. He took it from her, gave her a severe lecture for wasting her time in such frivolous reading, and cast the volume into the Hames. When he had a few moments for diversion, he not unfrequently employed them in looking over a book of logarithms, in whith he always found recreation.-AbBottres Naboleon B., vol. 1, ch. 10 .
3827. NOVELS, Reading of. Excitemeut. [The Windsor hacksmith] got hoh] of Richardson's novel of " Pamela; or Virtue Rewariled," and used to read it nloud in the long summer evenings, seated on his anvil, and never failed to have a large and attentive audience. When the happy urin of fortune arrived which brings the hero and heroine together, and sets them living long and happily accordinge to the most approved rules, the congregation were so delighted as to raise a great shout, and proenring the chmorh keys, acmally set the parish bells ringing.-Knigitts Eng., vol. 7, ch. 5, p. 88.
3828. NUISANCE, Perpetuated, Reifn of Charles II. Saint James' Square was a receptacle for all the offal and cinders, for all the dead cats and dead dogs of Westminster. At one time a culgel-player kept the ring there. At another time an impudent squatter settled himself there, and built a shed for rubbish under the windows of the gilded saloons in which the first magnates of the realm-Norfolks, Ormonds, Kents, and Pembrokes-gave banquets and balls. It was not till these nuisances had lasted through a whole generation, and till much had been written about them, that the inhabi-
tants applied to Parliament for permisslon to put up ralls mad to phant trees.-Macaclay's Esa., ch. 3, 1). 334.
3829. NUMBER, Small. Ridiculed. [When Iacullas, with a small amy, encomped before the army of Tigrames, he] made use of that celebratiol expression, that if they rame as ambassadors there were too many of them; if as soldiers, too lew. Phutalecil's Leculaces.
30330. NUMBERS, Disparity of. Curtis. Velasifuez, the Spanish Governor of Cuha, jeadous of the fane of Corterz, had despatehed a forme to Mexico to mrest his progress and to siperesedo him in commaml. The expedition was lerl by Pamil, de Niavaez, the same who was afterward (fovernor of lolorida. His forces consisted of more than 1200 wellarmed and well-discip. lincol soldiors, besides 1000 Indian servints and gutides. But the vigilant Cortez had meanwhile been informet by messengers from Verat Cruz of the movement which his enemies at home had set on foot against him, and he determined to actl his command only at the price of his own life and the lives of all his followers. He therefore instructed Alvarado, one of his subordinate oflicers, to remain in the capital with a small force of 140 men; and with the remainder, mombering less than zoo, he hastily withdrew from the rity, and procereded by it foread mareh to enomiter D) Narvaer on the sen-coast. On the night of the 26th of May, 15no. while the soldiers of the latter were puietly asleep in their (rmp nemr Vera Craz, Cortez burst upon them with the fury of despair, and before they could rally or woll understand the terrible onset, compelled the whole fore to surrender. Then, adding the general's skill to the warrior's prowess, he succected in inducing the concuered army to join his own standard; and with his forees this augmented to six times their original numbers, he began a second time his mareli toward the eapital.-Rnesatn's L.S., ch. 4, p. 60.
3831. NUMBERS, Disparity in. Soldiers. Followed, as it is said, by $2,000,000$ me"t, Xirexes, the descendant of Cyrus, invaded Greere. Thirty thonsant soldiers, under the command of Alexander, the son of Philip, who was intrusted by the Greeks with their glory and revenge, were sutlicient to subdue Persia.-Gimbon's lrome, ch, 8,1 .

36is2. --. Mamentins-Constantine. At the homd of abont 40.000 soldicrs, he marehed to phrounter an encony whose numbers were at beast four times superior to his own. But the amies of Rome, phaced at a secure distance from danger, were enervated by indulgence and luxwy. Lanituated to the baths and theatres of Rome, they took the tield with reluctimee, and were chictly composed of veterans who had almost forgoten, or of new levees who had never acruired, the use of arms and the practice of war. The hardy legions of Gant lad long defended the frontiers of the empire against the barbarims of the Noth; and in the perform. ance of that laborions service their yator was exereised and their discoline confirmed. There appeared the same difference between the leaders as between the armies.-Gibbon's Rone, ch. 14, p. 475.
3838. NUMBERS an Obstacle. Artarreries' Amembly. To suppress the idolnters, remite the schismaties, mid confute the ninhellevers, by the infallible decision ol ngenernl conncil, the pious Artnxerxes smmmoned the Magi from all parts of hils dominions. These priests, who hat so long sighed in contennt and olscurity, obeyed the weleone summons, and on the appointed day mppeared, to the mamber of ubont 80,000 . But as the delmeses of so tumaltuons massembly could not lave been directed by the nuthority of reason or intluenced by the art of policy, the l'ersim synod was relueed, liy suceressive operations, to 40,000 to 4000 , to 400 , to 40 , and ut last to seven Mugi, the most respected for their learming mal piety.-Gabos's Romes, (1). 8, p. 931 .
383.L. NUMBERS without Vict ry. Agineomit. [At the battle of $\Lambda$ gincourt there were probulhy ten times us many French as English. The men-at-arms of the former] wore heavy coats of ste el reaching to their knees, and heavy leg armor. The English archers, without armor, in jackets and loose hose, some even harofoot, went boldy on to meat the mailed chivalry. . . . The anormons numbers of the French ware the chief cause of their destruction. . . . The rear divisious, after the owerthrow of the first and sereond divisions, took to flight. In three hours this terrible tight was ower. . . . The English lons was 1600. . . Of the chivalry of Fance ife llower perished. . . . Eight thoussond genta nen of France perished in that field of carmage, of whon 120 were nobles bearing banners. [Sae No.4~1] -Knieitr's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 4, 1. (63).
3835. OATH of Allegiance. To Mahomet. Sus-enty-three men and two women of Medina Jatd a solemn conference with Mahomet, his kinsman, nad his disciples, and pledged themselves to each other by a mutual oath of fidelity. They promised, in the name of the city, that if he should be banished, they would receive him as a confethrite, obey lim as a leader, and defent him tos the last extremity, like their wives and ehildren. " But if you are recalled ley your commtry," they asked, with a flattering maxioty, " will you not atauslon your new allies $t$ " " All things," replind Ialmmet, with a smile, "are now common betwoen us ; your blood is as my blood, your ruin as my ruin. We are bound to arh other by the ties of honor and interest. I ans your friend and the ememy of your foes." "I But if we are kilhed in your serviere, what," exclames the leputies of turdina, "will be our reward !" "IPredias," repliad the prophet. "Sitreteh forth thy hamd." He strotched it lorth, and they reitcrited the oath of allegiance and tidelity.- (inmBoN's R

3Wi3í. OATH, A constrained. N'tron King //ire old II. [see No. 3840.] A messenger from Normandy soon arrived to remind jarold of the oath which he lad sworn to the dake [of Normandy] "with his mouth, and his hand nipon good and holy relies." "It is true," repliced thesixon king,
that I took an oath to William: but I took it under constraint. I promised what did not belong to me-what I could not in any way loold ; my royalty is not my own ; I could not lay it down aganat the will of the conntry, nor can I, agranst the will of the country, lake a foreign wife. $A$ s for my sister, whom the duke clams that he may
marry her to one of his chiefs, she lias died with. in the your ; would he huve me send her corpse?" -I)eciaive Battifin § 186 .
3837. OATH oval d. IRomans. [IIaving been promised rellef fre, their oppressions, they fouglat for their rulers, lot the pronise was broken.] The people, thus repeatedly mud shamefully deceived, were determined to be no longer the dupers of promises. The Semate, apprehensive of their spirit, hud ordered the consuls not to disband them, but to lend them withont the walls, on pretence that the conemy worestill in the field. The soldiers, ut the time of their enrolment, took an onth not to desert their standards till they were dormully dishanded ; but this onth thoy ehaded by laking their standards nlong with them.-TrTLER'S MET., Book 3, Ch. 3, p. 315.

3n36. OATH of Fidelity, soldier's. [The Roman soldier. $]$ On his first cintrance into the service an onth was alministered to him with every circamstance of solemmity. lle promised never to desert his stanclurd, to subuit lise own will to the commands of his lemulers, and to sacritice his life for the satet' af the emperor and the empire. The attacimuent of the Roman troops to their standarls was inspired by the united influence of religion and of honor. The goldencongle, which erlitereal in the front of the legion, was the object of their fomelest devotion ; nor was it esteenmed 1 ss implous than it was igrominious to abanion What sacred cusign in the hour ol danger.-GibHOY'A lome, (h. 1, 1). 12.
38:BO. OATH, A horrible. (tomapirators. [A conselirus was formed to murder the Roman consils. ] The youths thus engnged were brought to confor with the Aquilii, and all agreed to take agreat and horrible onth, by drinking together of the blood and tasting the entrails of a man sucrifieed for that purpose. This ceremony was performed in the house of the Aquilii; and the room 'lossen for it (as it. was mutural to suppose) was dark and retired. - Plevalecia's l'vinticolat.
38.10. OATH, A sacred. Ifrerold II. [Saxon king of lingland.] William [of Normandy] exncted more. IIc land caused all the bones and relies of saints that were preserved in the Normmn momusteries and whorches to be collected iato n chest, which was plamed in the comneilroom, covered over with a cloth of gold. Onthe chest of relices, which wore thus concealed, was laid a missal. The dake then solemnly addressed his tituhar graest and real captivo, nad satul to him, "I Iarold, I require thee, beforothis moble assemhy, to confirm by oath the promisers which thon hast male mo to atsist me inobnaining the crown of Enghad after liing Edwarel's death, to marry my damghter Adelat, and to send me thy sister, that I may rive her in mariape to one of ny barons." liarold, once more taken by surprise, and not able to deny his former words, approathed the missal, and laiel his hand on it, not know ing that the chest of relics was beneath. . . When Hatold rose from his knees the duke made him shand close to the chest, and took off the pall that had covered it, and showed Harold upon what holy relies he had sworn : and I Iarohd was sorely alarined at the sipht. [See No. 3836.]-Decisue bittares, 冬28t.
38.11. OATH, A test. Kition of Charles II. The terrors of popery were now revived, and the loud-
est compluints resounded from all (funters of the kingrdom. A bill was brought into Parlimment for imposing in test gath on all who should enjoy any pablic ollee. They were olliged to take the sacrament in the established elareh, mad to nt)jure the doetrine of transinstantiation: and. in conseguence of this new haw, to whirl the king was obliged to give his consent, his brother Jumes, Dake of York, lost his ofllee of high at-miral.-Tytleats lint., Book 6, chl. 30, p. 421.

38A2. OATHS, Strange estimate of. Jorius. By his alvice and example [the Pretorian prefect] the prinedpal ollicers of the state and army were obiged to swemr that, without listroning, in any, circumstances, to any conditions of penere, they would still persevere in perpetial and imphamble war against the enemy of the republic. 'This rash engagement opposed an insuperable lar to all future negotation. The ministers of 1 onorius were hearil to declare that If they lind only invoked the mame of the Deity, they would consult the publice safety, and trust their nouls to the mercy of Heaven; but they had sworn by the sacred hend of the emperor himsolf ; they hat tonched, In solemn ceremony, that august seat of majesty and wisfom; and the violation of their outh would expose them to the temporal penalticy of sacritege and rebellion.-Gmmon's Rome, ch. 31, p. 276.
3843. OBEDIENCE, Absolute. Ciarmuthirms. In a daring inroad beyond the Tigris, Abu Taher advanceal to the gates of the cupital with no more than 500 horse. By the specint order of Moctader, the bridges had been broken down, and the person or head of the rebel was expected every hour by the commander of the fathful. Inis lienlenant, from a motive of fear or pity, uprised Abu Taher of his danger, and recommended a speedy escape. "Your master," said the intrepid Carmathian to the messenger, " is at the head of 30,000 soldiers ; three such men as these are wanting in his host ;" at the same instant, turning to three of his companions, he commanded the tirst to plunge a dagger into his breast, the werond to leap into the Tigris, and the third to cast himself headlong down a precipire. They "heyed without th mirmur. "Rehate," continued the imam, " what you have seen ; before the evening your gencrat shall be chained among my dogs." Before the evening the camp were surprised, and the menace was exeruted. [The Carmathians wore a funatical tribe of Arabs.] Gmbon's Rome, (h. 52, p. 㴓.
3844. OBEDIENCE, Angry. Blatk Priure. Accordingly, in Jmuary, 1369, [Chartes V.] arddressed a formal summons to [Edward the "Black Prinee," and] the hero of Poiticrs and Navarrete, citing him to appear before him in the court of peers, and answer the complaints and aceusations of his Gascon vassals. "We wiil not fail," replied Edward, "to obey the order of the King of France ; we will proceed to Paris, hut it slabli be with bassinct on our head ; and 60,000 men to bear us company."-Students' France, cli. 10 , 16.
3845. OBEDIENCE, Ministerial. Mahomet. [Midhomet was at one time almost univeramly reprobated.] IIe preached all day when every man, woman, and child flouted him as an impos. tor. One day he returned home silent, prostratal, disrouraged, wraperd his bead in his cloak,
lay down umon a mat, and fell asleep. Inspirathon, stlll more obstimate than the popular lindifference, revisited him during his slmmbr. Ifo heard a voice erying from his hemrt to him, "() thou who envelopest thyself in thy munte to slecep, arise, und go preach." He urose with the day, and went ont to preard as if he had the day brifore made a harvest of converts.-LAnamTine's T'UkKzy, ]. 80.
38.46. $\qquad$ Suellan Banis. [When Rev. Nathan Bangs, 1). D., ] was a young preacher, he become despondront because of the numerons ditheulties he experienced mid the absences of desired success, und resolved to almaton tho ministry. A slgniticant dremm relieved him. He thought he was working with a pirknee on the top of a basaltie roek. His museuhr arm brompht down stroke after stroke for hours, bat the rock was hardly indented. He suid to himself at last, "It is useless: I will pick no more." Suddenty a stranger of dignitiod mien stood by his side and spoke to him. "You will pirk no more "." "No more." "Were you not set to this task 9 " "Yes." "And why ubnindon it ?" " My work is vain ; I make no impression on the rock." Solennly the stranger replied, "What is that to you? Your duty is to pirk, whether the rock yields or not. Your work is in your own hands ; the result is not. Work on!" Ho resumed his task. The tirst blow was given with almost superhuman force, and the rock llew into a thousand picees. He awoke, pursurd his way back with fresh zoul and enerey, and a great revival followed. From that thy he never had pema "temphation" to give up his rommission. -Smevens II. E. Chumei, vol. 3, p. 4x.5.
;38.17. OBEDIENCE, Monkish. Jiyptirn. The actions of a monk, his words, mal ewen his thonghts, were determined by mintlexible rule, or a ripricions superion' ; the slightest offences wew enrrected by disprace or confinement, extriordianry fasts, or bloody thagelhation; and disobedience, murmur, or delay were ranked in the eataloguce of the most heinous sins. A blind submission to the commands of the athent, however absurd, or even eriminal, they might seem, was the ruling principle, the first virtue of the Egyptian monks: and their patience was freguently exercised by the most extravagant trials. They weredirected to remove an enomons rock; assiduonsly to water a barren staff that was planted in the gromid, till, at the end of three years, it should vergetaterad hossom like a tree; (o) walk into a ticery furnace, or to cast their infant into a deepp pond ; and several saints, or madmen, have beels immortalized in monastic: story by their thoughtless and femirless obedi-encr.-Grmox's Rome: cls 37, p. 599.
3848. OBEDIENCE, Outward. Soyitly. [In 1691 James II. Was urged by the loyal Ilighlanders who had comtimed in arms for himafter the accession of Willian of Orange to semb them re-enforcments. His Majesty replied that] his abilities to assist were exhmusted by the pressing neressities of Iredand. If they could stand out no longer he recommended "an ontwarl com-plituce."-Knight's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 9, p. 132.
3849. OBEDIENCE, Perfect. Aboubeker. Aboubeker, the successor of Mahomet, before pursuing along to Lebanon and the sea his mission and his conquest, wrote to Amrou, one of the
most submissive of his diselples ; he ordered him to levy a momber of wartors monong the trikes, mad te condiet them to Damusems, to swell tha torrent of Islamism. Amron, who governed in peree his shepherd tribes, received this order with puin ; lut he did not lesitnte to obey. "J nm," suid he, fin has meswer to the coliph, "one of the arrow's of lsimmism; (iod has phaced the how du thy hamis it is for there to limuch the arrow to what dostination thon mayent choose."


3世50. OBSCURITY desired, Nitpol'om. [When Louisiana was coded to the United ritutes by France,] the upright mad conseientions Marbois Was especinlly maxions . . that no monblguons chanses sliould be introduced into the treaty. He commmaicated his troubles on this point to the First Consul, ulvising him that it secmed impossible to constluet the Treaty sonsto free it liom obscurity on the fmportant mater of bommbuies. Fur from exhibiting uny sympathy with his falthful minister's solicitude on this point, Bonaparte quictly informed him that " if an obsennity did not alrearly exist, it wonld perhaps le good policy to put one in the treaty.

The mequisition of Spanish Amerien may have heren expected, or at least dreamed of ly him,-Blane's Twenty Yealls of Conciresn, 1. 10 .

3*51. OBSERVATION, Acute, Bltelismith. [churles II. was secking to escape to Framere.] This secret, so long nud mimaculously kept, was only in danger of being betruyed at the moment When the young king, still disgruised, was tlying townrd the coast to place the seas between bis luad and the sword of Cromwell. II is loorse laving loosened a shoe, a furrier to whom he upplied to fastenis, with the quiek intelligenere of his trule, examined the iron, mod suld, in a low nond suspirious tone, "These shees were never forged in this conntry, but in the north of England. But the smitl proved ass disered and faithful ns the servant. Charles, remonnting his horse without diseovery, galloped loward the beach, where a skiff was waiting for him. The Continent a second time protected himfrom the pursuit of Cromwell.-Lamahtine's Chonweli, p. 54.
3852. OBSTINACY, Depraved, Appetite. [Cardinal Wolsey said of Ilenry VIII. when on his death-bed:] Rather than he will miss or wont any part of his will or appetite, he will put the loss of one half of his realm in danger. ....I have often kneeled before him in his privy chamber on my knees the space of an hour or two, to pershade him from his will and apperite, but I coukd never bring to pass to dissumbe him there-from.-KNrimt's ENG., vol. 2 , eh. 17, p. 279.
3858. OBSTINACY, Extraordinary. Jumes $I I$. It is probable a motion for opening a necgotiation with James wo ald have been made in the Convention, and would have been supported by the great body of hories, had he not been on this, us on every other occasion, his own worst cnemy. Every pos which arrived from Saint German's bronglt intelligence which damped the ardor of his allicrents. He did not think it worth his while to simmlate regret for his past errors, or to promise amendment. We put forth a manifesto trlling his people that it had been his constant (ario to govern them with justice and modration, and that they hand leen cheated into ruin
by imugitary grievances. The effeet of his folly and obsthancy was that those who were most de. sirous to see him restored to his throne on fulr conditlons felt that, by proposing at that moment to treut with him, they should lnjure the emuse which they wished toserve.-Macaulay's Evil., ch. 10, p. 567.
3854. OBSTINACY, Immovable, James $I I$. The obstinute nad imperious nuture of the king gave great mivantuges to those whondvised hime to be them, to yield nothing, mad to make himself feared. Ilis mode of arguing, if it is to be so callad, was one not uncommon among dull und stub. born persons, who are necastomed to be surromnded by their inferiors. He asserted a proposition; and asolten as wher people ventured respectfully to show that it was erroneons, he nsserted it ngam, in exactly the sume words, and conceived that, by doing so, he nt once disposed of all objections. "I will muke no concessions," he offen repented: " my futher made concessions, and he was behomed."-Macadiay's Eng., chl. 6, p. 57.

3W55. OBSTINACY, Political. Jumes II. On the great day on which the bishops [who refused to joln the king in the overthrow of the Protestunt Chureh] were nequitted, mul on which the invitation was despatehed to the Hague [inviting William, Prince of Orange, to invade Enghand.] James returned from founslow to Westminster it 11 gloomy und agituted moox. He made an effort that ufternoon to appenr cheerful ; that the bonfires, the rockets, and, ubove nll, the waxen popes who were blazing in every Ifurter of London, were not likely to soothe him. . . Soon it began to be elenr that defeat mud mortiticution had only hardened the king's heart. The first words which he uttered when he larned that the objects of his revenge had escaped him were, "So much the worse for them." Within a week these words, which he. necording to his fushion, reperated many times, were fully expluined. He blamed himself, not for having prosecuted the bishops, hut for having prosecuted them before it tribunal where questions of fuct were deeided by juries, and where established principhes of law conld not be utterly disregarded even by the most servile judges.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 9, p. 385.
3856. OBSTRUCTION, Jegislative. On the Latel Art. A few kemators, whon retuined their senses, saw the uselessuess of the opposition, and retired. Bibulas was of foller und tougher metal. As the vote was about to be tuken, he and his tribunes rushed to the rostra. The tribunes pronounced their vero. Jibbulus said that he had consulted the sky; the grots forbade further action being taken that day, and he dechared the assembly dissolved. Nity, as if a man like Casar could be stopped by a shadow, he proposed to sanctify the whole remainder of the year, that no further business might he transacted in it. Yells drowned his volice. The mob rushed upon the steps; Bibulus was thrown down, and the rods of the lictors were broken ; the tribumes who had betrayal their order were beaten. -Frocde's Cassai, ch. 13.
3557. OCCUPATION, Changes in, Peter Comper. At first bhash, this frequent change of buidness would seem to indicate mastability of pur-
pose. He was thirty-birse yars ohd when he bought the ghe factory, and land hern in busimess for himself nine years, elanging from car-ringe-maker to woollen-rarder, and from woolbencarder to bentor, then beoming a cablantmaker, only to continue the business one yenr, when he sold out to arell a groerery store contiminig it only twelve months, and thally sold out this business to enrry on a gha fantory. Six changes in nine yours have very seddom mado anybody rich, bat the proof of his whelom was evident mongh, for every movement was for the better. He lad been stemdlly hermang his ancmanations. This hast change was to he permament. - Lesten's Lafe of l'men Combin, 1) 16.

3M58. OCEAN God'e Barrier, The, A Sutteren. [In the conguest of Africa they reached tha: Athutic. 1 'The carrer, thongh not the anal, of $\Lambda \mathrm{kbula}$ wis chaecked by the prospeet of a boma. less orema. He spurred his horse lito the waves, and raising his eyes to hemven, exchamed, with the tone of a famitie, "Great God I If my course were not stopped hy this sea, I would still go on, to the unknown kingdoms of the West, preallsing the unity of thy holy mume, and paiting to the sword the rehellions mitions who worship any other gods than Thee." Yet this Moham. medan Alexander, who nighed for new worlds, was mable to preserve his recent conguests.Ghmon's Rome, chi. 51, p, 242.
3858. OCEAN, Enchanted by the, Alerutuler. At last Alexander, after having spent full nine months in coming down the rivers, arrived at the ocean, where, gazing with the utmost engerness upon that vast expanse of waters, he imarined that his sight, worthy of so great a confuc ror as himself, greatiy overpaid all the loils lie had imdergone, and the many thonsamd men he had los to merive at it. Ho ihenoffered sacrifiees to the gods, uad partieularly to Nepmene: threw into the seat the bulls be had shughtered, and a great momber of goiden ("ups.--Romas's Histr, Book 15, 冬 16.
3860. ODIUM, Accidental, Litrl of Sitroftiond. Encouraged by these experiments of their poner [in reforming leghshative nbuses], a havier blow was ret meditated against the soveresen [Charles I.] in the imprachment of his lavorite minister. ... By a concurrence of acwidents this mobleman habored mader the stham of all the three mations of the British empire. The Scots regarded bim as the udviser of atl the measures chmoxions to that coontry ; the Irish whom he had governed as lord lientenant, had found himextremely arbitrary; and with the English, at least the Parliamentary leaders, it was suflicient canse of hamred that, having hegm pmblic life as an asserter of popular clams, he had in naturer age berome blee ehorf friend and eomsellor of the king.-Tytheis's Hist., Book 6, ch. 29. 1. 40).
3561 . ODIUM braved. John Aderms. One of the most homorable ations of his life was defending the British soldiors who participated in what is ealled the "Boston Massacre." An alecration laving arisen between the soldiers and some of the town's people, it ended in the soldiors tiring upon the crowd, is they allaged, in self-defence. Being put upon their trial for murder, John Adams braved the oblofity of defending them. It
was homorable to the people of Boston that they slaubl have recognizal the right of those sol. diers, ollons as they were, to a fuir tria, and resperted the motres of the ir favorite ha volun-
 1. 176.

3432, ODORS cleansed, Scotch. Perliaps the mont enrions item memorhilizing the famons conther is in the [Worcester) corponiton records, whin reforeme to the poor sootch soldiers: " Daid for pitclo and rosin to perfnme the lath ufter the Noots, two shillings." Iadeed, that thas ohd lall needed perfumitug mad cleansing, for it was dremeded whith bood, but rabler tho hlow of the English than the scoteh; for lt was within its walis that the English Cavaliers mader a hast and desperate resistanere, and they were all cont to pieces or male prisoners. This was tho last and great decislve contliat ; the defant of Worcester settled the royal cause [of Chartes I.], and doomed ht, with his chicf mad his adherents, to bunishment, until the strong victor who had scattered the royal rabble at Worcester should himself be concured by denth.-IIood's CromWehi, ch. 13, p. 168.
3mbis. ODORS, Dangerous. Smell of Camels. The Irabs distained the maked bravery of their asacstors. lustead of wagons, they were nttended by a long train tof conmels, mules, and asses: the maltithde of these animms, whom they bedeceked with flags and stremars, arionored to swell the pompand magnitude of their host; and the harses of the encmy were oftendisordered by the unconth flgure and odions smell of the eamcls of the East. Invincible hy their pattence of thirst and hent, their spirits were frozen by a winter's cold, and the conseionsmess of their propensity to slew exacted the most rigorous precautions against the surprises of the night.-Giahos's Rome, ch. 53, p. 370.
386.4. OfFICE, Annoyance in. Lomans. Pompey did not think it beanath him to appear at the levee of Cicrero. The castom was to wait in the westibule or ante-chamber till the great man made his appenrance; to pay him some compliment, rouched either in wishes for his health or mancerrie on his talents. or congratulation on any promotion which might have oceurred, und afterward to neompany him-e either walking in his train, or ntemding by the side of his litterto the seame-house or to the formm, and thence (1) reconduet him home. The lower ranks and the more servile and parasitical courtiers, who had many such visits to pay, mast have necessarily begna very carly in the moming. Juvemal himmoronsly deseribes them as setting ont by starlight, and does not even give them time to tio thair parters. These visits Pliny calls ante-lucamu officia. Thuy wrer sometimes so troublesome to the great man to whom they were paid, that it was not umamal for him to goout by a lack door, and so give his visitors the slip.-T'ytlen's Hısт., Book 4, M. 4, [. 444 .
:3世65. OFFICE, Appointment to. By, Jiemes $I I$. He now prochimed that he had only been too uracious when he had condescemed to ask the ansent of the Scottish estates to his wishes. There was a Seotish Act of Supremacy which gave to the sovereign such a control over the Church as might have satisfied Henry VlII. Accordingiy, pipists were admitted in crowds to
oflices and honors，The Wishoj）of Dinkedd， who，as a lord of Parilament，lind opeosed the govermment，was arhitrarily ejocted from hiskop， find a suceeqsor wis mppointed．（Querensberry was atripped of all hisemployments，und whs or－ slered to resming at EAlinburgh till the aceomats of the tremsury during life adoninistration ham Inen exmanind minl approved．As the represen－ tatives of the towns had lreen fonnd the most manamgrable purt of the Parlimment，it wis de： termined to make a revolntion in every burgh throughont the kingrlom．A shaihr change had recently been effectedi in Enghond by judlidin sentences，but in Scotland a slmple mandate of the prince wis thought suthliciont．All electlons of imgistrutes and of town coumeils ware pro． hilited，and tho king nswimad to himarlf the right of tllling nj the chlef mumbelpul olle：es．－ Micaulay＇s Enu．，（li．6，1）． 110.

3968．OPFICE，Changes in，Turis．In the Sthomin Einpire ．．．it ts estecomed it rule of excellent policy to miske frorpent clumges in these ofllces．Removal，therefore，is often prac－ tised whont cunse of discontont；hat as this ar－ bitrary change might convert a friemd into a dan－ gerous enemy，thero is most ermmonly a sutll－ cient canse alleged for sending the alegraded of－ flcer a bowstring along with the order for hils dismission．－TyTLeir＇s IIint．，Book 5，ch．13， 1． 213.

3967．OFFICE，Conditions for，Reign of James II．The president of the college［Mogilalenc］ died．One of the fellows，Doctor Thomas Smith， jopularly nicknumed Rabbi Smith，adistlnguish－ ed traveller，book－collector，antiguary，ami Gri－ contalist，．．．aspired to the vacant post．．．．lo had long heen intimately nequalnted with Par－ ker，Bishop of Oxford，and hoped to obtain by the taterest of that prelate a royal letter to the college．Parkar promised to dolils best，but soon reported that he haid found difflentik＇s．＂The king，＂he suld，＂will recomanend no person who Is not a friend to his Majesty＇s religion．What can you do to pleasuro him as to that matt ${ }^{\text {r } ? "}$ Smith answered that，if he became preskilent ho would exert himself to promote learning，true Christlanity，and loyalty．＂That will not do，＂ said the bishop．＂If so，＂sald Smith，man－ fully，＂let who will le president ；I cun prom－ jese nothing more．＂－Macaviay＇s End．，ch．8， p． 266.

3868．OFFICE declined，Royulty．At length Cromwell，with much relurtunce，was obliged to refuse that dignity which he most anxiously de－ sircd，and had taken such uncommon measures to attain．To console hlm for his mortifying dls－ appointment，the Parliament confirmed his title of Protector，to whleh they added a perpetinal revenue，and the right of appointing his snccess－ or．They give him nuthority likewlse to nane a house of peers，and he issued writs to sixty ancmbers，among whom were flve or slx of the old nobility，some gentlemen of family and fort－ ane，and tho rest oftleers who had risen from the meanest professions．But none of the old no－ bility would deign to accept of a seat in thils mot－ ley assembly；and by maming so muny of his Iriends to sit in the upper house，the Protector found he had lost the minjority in the IIouse of Commons，whith now began to dispute and op－ pose all his measures．Enraged at his disap．
phintment，he lustily dismolved this Parlinuent． us her hud done aevernl of the preveding．－－＇T＇ra－山にル＇м Hist．，Bowk 6，ch．30，1． 417.
：3＊B1）．OFFICE，Dlsllko for．Ainurath $I T$ ．tha Turk．Thu sultan，Amurnili Il，whe u prlaco of a singular character．No man was lattor thale
 no one why sulfond of allfe of guict mad rotiri－ mint． 1 de twleo resigned the crown，nud was twice prevalled on hy fils hashaws mad janizariox to reanme it．A most soletmin trenty hind bren comeltuled，in tho yonr 144，intweren him nud Ladishaus，King of l＇olund；and on the faith of this trenty，which gave peace to his domintons， Amurnth had devotex his days to retirement und the study of philosophy，lenving the gow rnment in the humels of his son Muhomet．－＇livelent IItat．，Buok th，ch．13，1， 200.

8879．OFFICE，Embarrassments in．A／frahiri tincoln．No one of his predere＇ssors，not even Winshington，ancounteral dilliculthes of equal magnitude，or was embed to perform dithes of citual responsibility．Ile was ifrst elected ly a minority uf the popular vote，and has clection was regrarded by a majorlty of the peopleas the imme－ diate ocrminon，if not the canse，of elvil war ；yet upon him devolved the necessity of carrying on that war，nud of combining and welding the en－ craies of the mation for fts successful prosecu－ tion，－Raymond＇s Lincola，ch．21，p．713．

3871．OFFICE by Favoritiem．Duke of Buck－ ingham．The demerits nud defects of Ihucking－ hum，now especially，became daily more obvions， and roused ln the minds of all noble Englishanein growing tudignation．Wo lave airealy spoken of the nserent，of thls man to power－lt is amllke anything in our history ：he simply had the graco mad bemty of a womme，without a woman＇s pre－ sclence and tuct．Ho dilighted in dejemdents and sulturs，never got beyond the court，and condd not minderstand the people．Ile could not comprelacond that the relgn of favorites was jass－ ed，and the reign of statesmen begun ；and that， us Eliot says，＂the old frenins of the kingtom is reawakening．＂Having very littlo of the states－ man hinself，he seems to have looked with cov－ ctous eye nind hund on the gains of the bucen－ neer，while utterly unpossessed of the luerenneer＇s grusp and strength．－Hoon＇s Chomwell，ch， 3. 1． 61 ．

3872．OFFICE，Honorary．John Imarari．In the year 1773 John Howard was appointell high sheriff of the connty of Bedfordshire，in which he resided．In England the sherifs are appolnt－ ed by the king，and he usually selects one of the leading gentlemen or noblemen of the county． who holds the ofllec one year．The disagrcenble duties of the pluce are performed by under－sher－ Iffs．Twiee a year the high sheriff，clad in showy robes of his olllec，rode ont of town in hls ear－ riage，and escorted to the town－hall，nmid the pealing of bells，the judges who came to hold the seml－annual court ；and in the evening he gave a ball，which was attended by the judges，tho lawyers，and the princlpal famiiies of the coun－ ty．Ile asso occastonally entertained at dinner the gentlemen of the neighborhoerl：and these were all the duties which custom and public opinion demanded of the high sheriff．As he received no sulary，and the office involved con－ sideruble expense，it was never bestowed except
 1. 41.
:SW78. OFFICF honored. Limperor Tretion. 'Trajan hlmself, nmbl the duthes of anverolghty", anjoged the grentest happhene which combld belong to a privite station. He walked through the st reets of liomer, whbont guard or attembant. as a privite lindifalual, more secoure fin the love and afferetion of him minjerets than In the strengila of an limperial retime. Ho livod whth his friemels on torma of the mont familiar fatoreomere: Jo shared in all the ir ammements: and there was between them wa luterelange of every klad mod
 venerable Trajan, whose character no jently mer. ited thesurmane nulversally given ham, Triejo. wus Optimus. Ilo dled at the uge of mixiy-three, after a relgn of nhotecoll yonrs, it perion during which home tany the mad to have hern truly hap-


3N7. OFFICE, Love of. Reign of , muen 11 . To the applase of the shemere friond of the Fintablished Chareh |hate lord tremourery Koche ester hum, indeed, very nlender claims. To save his phace, he had sat in that tribumal which had beenillegally created for the purpose of promsecuting her. 'Jo suve hls phare, he had given a dlahonest vote for digrading one of her most emfaent mindsters, had miferted to doulat her orthodoxy, had listened with the outward show of do(ility to teachurs who (fi led her sedismatical and herethenl, mad has otfored to co-n) erato strembously with her demellest enembes in their designs ngulinat her. The highest praise to which he was rontitled wis this, that he had shronk from the
 abjuring, for luere, the relighon in which he lam been brought up, which he betleved to lio Irme, and of which he bad long male an ostentations


3ब75. - - Regn of James $1 /$. || my Illegally mpolited by the king on the 13 , in if High Commissions| Rochester, disnpproving amd murmurimg, consinted to serve. Juch ns lue had to condure at eonet, he coubl not bar tornis it. Musch as he loved the ('hureh, be conted mod loring himself to surrithe for hor suke his white
 and the far larger motired emoluments oll his anfiee. Ile excused his conduet to others, mat perhaps to himself. by plembing that, as a commissioner, he might be able to prevent muell evil, mad that, if herefased to act, some person lessat tached to the l'rotest ant religion womld ln: fanme to replaces him. . . The ling offered lioche-ter a simple (hoice, to promomber the bishop] [Comp)ton] findty, or to guit the treasary. Rochester
 rin. 6, p. 89.

3-76. OFFICE purchased. Fimp roi Clumaliws. At tho time whenc Catisula was put to denth. Chadius, bis under, and the brother of (garmanjens, a mun whese venk and childish dy position had never rherished momhithous thought, lum conconded himself in a cormer of the phace lor fear of aswassimation. I moldier acridentally disrovering his retrent, sulntellimemperor. Whil Claudins was tromblingly begging lis life to he spared, some others coming up, they put him in a litter and carrind him to the camp of the promtorian guncls. There, as yet afrald, and uncore



 11. This wos the emplre lim! !he fine the firat tima

 was sill ichillil; hls conntemance whe that of un inliot, nod lids mind, marnally wak, hat mever



 by hls money. Whille he lure that orther, he happroded to he jerovoked at Chsir, uth satil to hho. angrily." 1 will nas my mathogly ngninst you." ('iesar insweral, latighlog. "Ion do will to
 Nyiti.s.
3.75. OFFICE, Quallficuons for, Roman. Ar( wrillag to the hiwn of Itome, her tirat maghatrate Was reguired in be a doctor of haws, an allen, of n phare at lrast forty miles from the city, with whate Inhabinnits he mant not be comberted in
 The election whs mumal ; a nevern sornthy was instlaterl int. The combluct of the deporting remntor: not, wed he be rerolled to the same otlites till nfte the exphation of two yoars. A llaneral
 sud reward; and hls puhlle: mppermane repre
 Rome, rh, il), 11 ithi.
3675. OFFICE, Resignation or. Shrmefle
 saw hamself reduced to the ultemative of resigning the empire, or of ly ing like his prederessone. Herchose the formor, mid immediately courlade el athanefal treaty with Shbinus, the brother of Vesmainu, thers prefere of Rome, by which be samed his life, olitabing, in return fire his resplymation of the empire the liberty of retiring to ('ampanin with a considerable yenrly pension. This trom, the distardly cmperor rend himself fo the !an, ple, ervine all the while like a chitel. Ite lhan sumbissivily prepared to strtp himself of all the ensigns of anthorits 'The spirit of the
 They compellod him to rofmen to his patace und ntthcol the party of sabimes, whor retired to the

3650. $\qquad$ Fiercieal. After having bes tablished an upparnmee of order in the meveral
 the faree, atfecten a wish to nhedionte his antherity, and return lo thas rank of a private citizon ; bint this was a piere of gross ntfertation. He con sulted Moremos, however, abd Marrus Agripen, Whether he whglit to follow his inclination. . This sereming moderation, Iowever, inereased
 way for ma extension of his pown Tramelt

3041. -.... Policy. In thomerenth year if hiv consulato A ignstus agmen pretembed in tesire to mudiate, and he netually informed the Semate that he had resiguel all abthority: lma hee was now seanre of the consequencre of this avowal. Fram those mercenary voires which hat, no douln, beon behind the scenes, well tration! ',


IMAGE EVALUATION


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this hypocritical farce, there was now one unlversal cry of supplication; entreatio.g him not to abandon that republic which he had preserved from destruction, aud whose existence depended on his paternal carc. "Since it must be so," suid he, "I accept the empire for ten years, unless the public peace and tranquillity shall permit me before that time to seek that ease and retirement which I so passionately desire." $\qquad$ The tenth year, the period which he had appointed for laying down his nuthority, had now arrived. Ile accordingly did so, and at the carnest entrenty of the people again resmmed $i t$; and so fond does he appear to lave heen of this solema faree, hat five times in the course of his government he amused the natio: with this empty pageantry of their pretendel power.-Ty'then's Inst., Book 5, ch. 1, p. 479.
3882. $\qquad$ Sylla. Sylla took another step which exeited universal surprise-he resigned the dictatorship. The naa who had destroyed above 100,000 of his fellow-citizenswho, in the course of his proscriptions, had put to death about 90 senators and above 2600 Roman knights-had courage to resign the absolute anthority he had acquired, to become a private citizen, and to offer to give an account to the public of his conduct. But he had gained partisans to his interest more powerful, if not so numerous as his enemies ; . . and, above all, he was the idol of the army, who hal all along profited by his measures and gained by his indulgence; he had given freedom to 10,000 slaves, and had gratified by revrards all his partisans. These were his guardians, and enabled him to walk with the security of an innocent man in that city which he had deluged with blood.-Tythen's IIIst., Book 4, ch. 1, p. 79.
3883. OFFICE, Rich Men for. Carthaginians. Aristotle has noted two cireumstances as defeets in the constitution of this republic : the one, that it was lawful for the same individual to excreise different offices of state at the same time; the other, that the poor were excluded from holding all offices of importance in the commonwealth. But the former of these may be found expedient and even necessary in the best-regulated governments, and the latter appears to be agreeable to the soundest policy; for in offices of high trust poverty might often prove too powerfill an incitement to a deviation from duty.-Tytler's Hist., Book 3, ch. 8, p. 358.
3884. OFFICE, Rotation in. Thebans. Edipus had two sons, Eteocles and Polynices, to whom jointly he bequeathed the sover signty of Thebes. Instead of dividing the kinglom, they agreed to govern it year after year alternately. Etcocles, at the expiration of his term, refusIng to sign, Polynices solicited the aid of Adraszus, king of Krgus, who espoused his cause, engaged several of the princes of Greece to assist him, and marehed against the Thebans with a powerful arny They ret:eated before the enemy, and betook themselves to their city, which Adrastus immediately took measures for assailIng. This is the first siege mentioned in Grecian history. . . . Thebes, after a long siege, gave no hopes of surrender ; both parties became tired of the war, and it was at length agreed to terminate it by a single combat between the rival brothers, Eteveles and Polynices-an issue for
the quarrels of soverelgn princes which the humane reader of history will often find reason to wish had been moro frequently resorted to. Tho brothers fought under the walls of Thebes. and were both killed.-Tytler's IIst., Book 1. ch. 8, p. ${ }^{2} 5$.
$3885,-$ Bite Deeper. [Cromwel?
aid :] New statesmen, liko fresh flies, bite deensaid :] New statesmen, liko fresh flies, bite deeper than those which wero chased away before then.-RnaHt's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 20, p. 324.
3886. OFFICE, Sale of. Prison-Warden. The warden of the Fleet [one of the London prisons for debtors] enjoyed a patent ofllee, to bo purchased ly a large payment to some minister of the crown. Jolm IInggins gave $£ 5000$ to Lord Clarendon for his patent. [It was made profitable by the fees paid. IIuggins sold his patent to others, I who made $£ 81+4 s$. per annum for lodging the prisoners; by the commitment and dismissiou fees, $£ \div 6618$. 8.8 . ; by liberty of rules, $£ 1500=$ by chaplains' fees, which they farmed out upon a small payment to the chaplain, $£ 813$ 168.; by rents of various premises, $£ 740$, making a total of $£ 4632$ 18s. $8 i$ i. per annum-K.iaut's Eng., vol. 6, ch. 4, p. 64.
3887. OFFICE, Seekers for. Abraham Lincoln. When the South was threatening civil war, and armies of officer-scekers were besieging him in the Executive Mansion, he said . . . ho wished he could get time to attend to the Southern question; . . but the office-seekers demanded all his time. "I am," said he, "like a man so busy in letting rooms in ono end of his house, that he can't stop to put out the firo that is burning in the other."-liaymond's Lincoln, p. 720.

3988, - - Abraham Lincoln. A new levy of troops required. . . the appointment of a large additional number of brigadier- and ma-jor-generals. Among the immense number of applications, Mr. Lincoln came upon one wherein the claims of a certain worthy (not in the service at all) " for a generalship" were set forth. But the applicant did not specify whether he wanted to be brigadier- or major-general. . . . The clerk. on receiving the papcr again, found written across its back, " Major-genernl, I reckon. Abraham Lincoln."-Raymond's Iincoln, p. 749.
3889. OFFICE, Selection for. Grecian EmpiroHis principal offleers having held a council upon his [Alexander's] death, it was agreed that the crown should be conferred on Aridæus, who took the name of Philip; and it was resolved that the child of Roxana, if a son, should share the empire with him. She was soon after delivered of a son, who was named Alexander, and whose right was accordingly acknowledged. This settlement of the empire jointly upon a weak man and an infant was the result of the jealousy of tho principal oflicers, who could not agree upon the choice of any one of themselves, while each thought he had an equal claim with his competitors. Those of the most moderate ambition would have been contented with the sovereignty of some of the provinces, while others aimed at an undivided empire.-Tytlen's Mist., Book 2, eh. 4, p. 195.
3890. OFFICE, Spoils of. Reign of James II. The sumptuous palace to which the populace of London gave the name of Dunkirk House, tho stately pavillons, the fish-ponds, the deer-park,
and the orangery of Eisaton, the more than Italian luxury of Lham, with its busts, fommans, and aviaries, were among the many signs which indicated what was the shortest road to boumdess wealth. This is the true explanation of the unscrupulous violence with which the statesmen of that day struggled for oftice, of the tenacity with which, in spite of vexations, humilintions, and dangers, they clung to it, and of the scmadnlous complianers to which they stooped in order to retain it.-Macaulay's Enc., ch. 3, p. 289.
3991. Office, Terrorin. Emperor Augu*tus. With this daily augmentation of power, he was not without continual ahrms for his persomal safety. He was naturally timid, and the fate of Cacsar was ever before him. For a considirable time he never went to the senate-honse without a suit of armor under his robe; he carried a dagger in his girdle, and was always surrounded by ten of the lravest of the senators, on whose attachment he could thoroughly depend.-TyTlen's Ilist., Bgok 5, ch. 1, p. $47 \%$.
3882. OFFICE nnconditioned. Willitm of Or. ange. [A convention of the houses of 1 parliament were discussing the question of chamant of the vacant thronc. I Ife had hitherto, he said, remained silent ; he had used neither solicitation nor menare; the had not even suffered a hint of his opinions or wishes to get abroat ; but a erisis had now arrived at which it was necossary for lim to declare his intentions. He had no right and no wish to di, tate to the convention. Ail that he chaimed for himself was the privilege of declining any offlee which he felt that he could not hold with honor to himself aul with benctit to the pablic. Knother party wats for placing the prencess © [his wife, the daughter of King James II.] on the throne, and for giving to him, during her life, the title of king, and such a share in the utministration as she might be pleased to ullow him. He couht not stoop to suclia post. He esteemed the princess as much as it was possible for man to esteem woman ; but not even from her would he accept a subordinate and a precarious place in the government. He was so made that he could not submit to be tied to the apron-strings even of the best of wives. He did not desire to take any part in English affairs; lut if he did consent to take a part, there was one part only which he could usefully or honorably take. If the estates offered him the crown for life, he would :acept it. If not, he should, without repining. return to his netive combry.-Macachay's Exa., ch. 10, p. 597.
3898. OFFICE undesired. ('romarell. The following is a very characteristic letter to his son-in-law, and scems to admit us, in a very clan manner, into the mind of the Protertor on this subject: "Whitehall, 2ed Junc, 1655. To the Lord Flecticiod, Lord-Deputy of Ireland: Dear Charles-I write not often ; at once 1 desire thee to know I most dearly love thec : and, indeed, my heart is plain to thee, as thy heart can well desire. . . . It's reported that you are to be sent for, and Harry to le deputy: which, truly, never entered intc my heart. The Lord knows my desire was for him and his brother to have lived private lives in the country; and llarry knows this very well, and how difficultly I was persuaded to give him his commission for his
present place. This I say as from a simple and sincere heart. The noise of my being erooned, etc., are simitar malicious figments."-Hood's Chomwell, ch. 15, p. 188.
389.4. OFFICE, Unfitted for. John Aldems. Appointed to go abroad as one of the ambassudors representing the infunt mation at Paris; but never was there a man less at home in a court, or less adapted by mature for a diplomatist. Ifo neither understood nor respecterd the peoplo among whom he lived, and whom he was reguired to gratify and conciliate. At the same time he was curionsly destitute of all that we call tact, while he was possessed with a vanity the most egregious that ever binded a man of real worth and ability. He offembed the French ministry; he perplexed Dr. Franklin, who was one of the greatest diplomatists that ever lived, as well as one of the most honest and simple; he excited the ridicule of French people. In a wortl, he was out of place in Frunce, and rendered his comatry little service there and less honor.-Cycloledia of Brog., p. 177.
3895. OFFICE, Unmerited. Naral. In 1666 John Shetheld, Earl of Mugrave, at seventeen years of age, vohnteered to serve at sea against the Dutch. He passed six werks on bomrd, diverting himself, us well as le could, in the society of some young libertines of rank, and then returned home to take the command of a troop of horse. After this he was never on the water till the year 1672, when be again joined the fleet, and was almost immediately appointed captain of a ship of eighty-four guns, reputed the finest in the mavy. Ife was then twenty three years old, and had not, in the whole course of his life, been three months aflont. As soon as he came back from sea he was made colonel of a regiment of foot. This is a specimen of the manner in which naval commands of the highest importance were then given, and a favorable specimen; for Mulgrave, thongh he wanted experience, wanted neither parts nor courage.-Macadlay's Exg., ch. 3, p. 281.
3896. --. Greek Emperor. [While monarch of the Eastern empire] Isaac [Angelus] slept on the throne, and was awakened only by the sonnd of pleasure ; his vacant honrs were anused ly comedians and buffoons, and even to these lmffoons the emperor was an object of contempt ; his feasts and buildings exceeded the examples of royal luxury; the number of his cunnchs and domestics amounted to wenty thonsand ; and a daily sum of four thousand pounds of silver would swell to four millions sterling, the annual expense of his household and table. His poverty was relieved by oppression; and the publie discontent was inflamed by equat abuses in the collection and the application of the revenue.Gibbon's Rome, ch. 60, p. 56.
3897. OFFICE, Unsonght. Abnbeker. After a reign of two years the aged caliph was summoned by the angel of death. In his testament, with the tacit approbation of his companions, he bequeathed the sceptre to the firm and intrepid virtue of Omar. "I have no occasion," said the modest candidate, "for the place." "But the place bes occasion for you," replied Abubeker, who expired with a fervent prayer that the God of Mahemet would ratify his choice, and direct
the Mussulmans in the way of eoncord and oberli-ence.-Gilmon's Rome, ch. 50 , p. 154.
3898. OFFICER de eated, An. Torl Clltrendon. When the Duteh thert was in the Thames, it was againat the chancellor that the rage of the populace was chictly direoted. Itis winilows were broken, the trees of his garden cit downand a gibluet se: nj before his door. But nowhere was he more detosted than in the Itouse of Commons. - Macaulay's Ena., ch. 2, p. 183.
3899. OFFICER dishonored. Tartl Clurendin. [ Itis predecessor, Tyreomel, hal more intluence with the government than the incumbent of the olllee. The lord-lieutemant of Ireland] found himself a subordiate member of that administration of which he had expected to be the head. Ile complained that whatever he did was misrepresented by his detractors, and that the gravest resolutions touching the country which he governed were adopted at Westminster, made known to the public, diseussed at cof-fee-houses, communicated in hundreds of private letters some weeks before one hint had been given to the lord-lieutenant. Ifis own personal dignity, he said, mattered little ; but it was no light thing that the representative of the majesty of the throne should be made an object of contempt to the people.-Macaulay's Evg., ch. 6, p. 129.
3400. OFFICER, Treacherous. Aguinst Columbus. To insure regularity and desputch in the affairs relative to the new world, they were placed muder the superintendence of Juan Rodriguez de Fonseca, archdeacon of Seville, who was . . fimally oppointed patriarch of the Indies.

Enjoying the perpetuad though ummerited favor of the sovereigns, he maintained the control of Indian afficirs for about thirty years. IIe must undoubtedly liave possessed thlints for business, to insure him such a perpetuity of office; but he was maligmant and vindictive ; and in the gratification of his private resentments not only haped wrongs and sorrows upon the most illustrious of the carly discoverers, but frequently impeded the progress of their enterprises, to the grent detriment of the crown. This he was enabled to do privately and securely by his official situation. . . . He deserves to be held up as a warning example of those perficlious beings in office who too often lie like worms at the root of honorable enterprise, blighting, by their unseen influence, the fruits of glorious action, and disappointing the hopes of mations. - Invina's Columnus, Book 5, ch. 8 .
3901. OFFICERS, Surplas of. Alrulum Lincoln. Some gentlemen were once finding fault with the President becaise certain generals were not given commands. "The fact is," replied Mr. Lincoln, "I have got more pegs than I have holes to put them in."-Rivmond's LisCOLN, p. 749.
3902. OFFICIALs, Contemptible. British Colonies. [The Duke of Newcastle, minister of British Ainerica for twenty-four years,] would gratify his connections in the aristocratic families of England by intrusting the royal prerogative to men of broken fortunes, dissolute and ignorant, too vile to be employed near home, so that America became the hospital of Great Britain for its decayed members of Parliament
and abauloned courtiers. Of such offleers theconduct was sure to provoke jeale us distrent and 10 justify perpetuad opposition.-Banchort's U. S., vol. 4, ch. 1.
3003. OFFICInLs, Superlativo. Comatantine's. A thousma barbers, a thousamd rup-bearers, a thousand cooks, were distributed in the several offlees of laxury ; and the number of cumbins could be compared only with the insects of a summer's day. The monareh who resigued to his subjerts the superiority of merit and virtue was distinguished by the oppressive magnitlcence of his dress, his table, his luildings, and his train. The stately palaces erected by Constanthe and his sons were decorated with many colored marbles and ornaments of massy gold. The most exquisite dainties were procured to gratify their pride, rather than their taiste ; birds of the most distant climates, fish from the most remote seas, fruits out of their natural season, winter roses, and summer snows. The domestic crowd of the palace surpassed the expense of the legions; yet the smallest part of thes costly multitude was subservient to the use, or even to the splendor, of the throne. The monarch was disgraced und the people was injured by the creation and sule of an infinite number of obscure and even titular employments; and the most worthless of mankind might purchase the privilege of being maintained, without the necessity of labor, from the public revenue. The waste of an enormoms houselold, the increase of fees and perquisites, which were soon chamed as a lawful delt, and the bribes which they extortel from those who feared their enmity, or solicited their favor, suddenly enriched these haughty menials.-Gnmon's lome, ch. 22, 1. 396.
3904. OFFICIOUSNESS, Offensive. Reign of Charles I. [The Earl of Strafforil's] attacks upon the illegraties of the last two years were as brave as hefore: the state of maritime affars -thestapension and violation of statutes. With much condemmation, however, a vote of five subsidies was granted to the king ; but the time e when the collection was to be made or the bill introduced was not mentioned. The House immovably resolved that both were to depend on the good faith of the king. It wits the greatest grant ever made in Parliament. The secretary, on helalf of the king, proceeded to thank the Ifouse, but coupled thanks of Burkinghan [himself] with thanks of the king. Sir John Eliot leaped up, and taxed Mr. Secretary with intermingling a subject's speech with the king's message: "In that Honse they knew of no other distinetion but that of king and subjects." Whereupon many of the llouse made exclamation, "Well spokien, Sir John Eliot!" - Hoods Cromwell, ch. 3, p. 72.
3905. OMENS, Ancient. Romans. Livy says : " At Falerium the sky was seen to open, and in the void space a great light appeared. The lots at Preneste shrunk of their own accord, and one of them dropped down, whereon was written, 'Mars braudisheth his sirord.'" These lots were lits of oak, handsomely wrought, with some ancient characters inseríbed upon them. When any came to consult them, the coffer in which they were kept was opened, and a chik, having first slaken them together, drew out one from the rest, which contained the answer to
the querist's demand. As to the lots being slirunk, which Livy mentions, and which was considered as a bad omen, no doubt the priests had two sets, a smaller and a greater, which they played upon the people's superstition as they plensed. Cieero says they were very little regarded in his time.-I'lutargios Laven, Langllorne's Note.
3806. OMENS, Annoyed by. CHarles $I$. [When C'hurles I. was on trial, he was leaning upon his staif, which had a gohlen head. It broke off on in sudilen, und he confegsed to the Bishop of london that it made a grent impression npon him. He was behcaded.]- INiunt's Eva., vol. 4, ch. 7, p. $10 \%$.
3007. OMEN8, Presage of. Romiths. Now divination we know with some cortninty to have been ndopted by the Romans from the Eitroscons. Among that people everything was construed into a presuge; not only the extraordinary phenomem of nature, as thmoler, lightning, the aurora borealis, or the like, but the most insignificant uctions or ace idents, such as sneczing, mecting with an mimal, slipping a loot, or any of the most common oceurrences of life. Among an imorant and rude motion everything is attributed to a supernutural agency; but the Etrarians were not a rude nation, and therelore we con assign this natural propensity only to their love of those national habits which they had derived irom a remote antiquity. To a superstitions people, when presnges do not offer of themselves, it is a very natural step 10 go and seek them. The sacrillee of vietims presented often different appearances, according to the accidental state of the animal at the tine it was killed. The priests employed in the sacrifice, being leest acquainted with those appearances, are naturally consulted as to their interpretation. Thus they acquire the reputation of superior wisdon und foresight, and the augur and aruspex become an established jrofession.-Tytrek's Hist., Book 3, ch. 1, p. 289.

3P08. OMENS, Terrorized by. Suilors. [Columbus was on liis third voyage in the West Indies.] Great numbers of sharks, so abundunt and ravenous in these latitudes, were seen about the ships. This was construed into an evil omen; for among the superstitions of the seas it is believed that these voracious fish can smell dead bodies at a distunce ; that they have a kind of presentiment of their prey, and keep about vessels which have sick persons on board, or which are in danger of being wrecked. Several of these fish they catorht, using large hooks fastened to chains, and sometimes luited merely with a piece of colored cloth. -Invina's Columbus, Book 14, ch. 6.
3D@A. ONE, Encouragement by, Valerius. So great, indeed, was the slaughter, that . . . anch army laving a near view of their own loss, and only guessing at that of the enemy, were inclined to think themselves vanquished, rather than victorious. When night came on, . . . and both camps were hashed in silence and repose, it is suid that the grove shook, and a loud voice proceeding from it declared that the T'uscans had lost one man more t.ian the Romans. The voice was undoubtedly divine; for immediately upon that the Romuns recovered their spirits, and the field rang with acrlammtions; while the Tuscans, struck
with feur and confusion, deserted their camp, and most of them dispersed. As for those that remained, who were not quite 5000 , the Romans took them prisoners, and plandered the camp. When the dead were numbered, there wero found on the side of the Tuscons 11,300, and on that of the Rommen as many exrepting one. Pletarcil's l'rimicola.
3910. 0NE, Power of. Chrixtialn. "The Socicly for the l'romotion of Chrintimn K nowledge" and also "The Soclety for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" [were both eatablished about 1698 , mainly by one admirnble man, Dr.'Thomas Bray]. - KNiohr's Exa., vol. 5, ch. 13, 1). 206.
3911. OPINION disguised. Charles $I$. Whan (harles II, hal been defoted at the thate of Worcester nad was flecing toward France, disgruised as a surving-mun accompanied by his mistress, who rode lehind lim, the king's lorse cast a shoe. "What nows ?" said the servingrman to the smith. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ None since the heating of these rogues, the Scots; didu't hear that rogue (harles Stanrt hand been taken yet." [Charles thought that rogue onght to be hanged, und the smith upplanded him us an honest man for his opinion. ]-K vignr's ENr., vol. 54, ch. 9, 1). 142.
3912. OPINION, Growth of. American Inde. pendence. [Jay, 17\%6] Washington, at New York, freely and repentedly delivered his opinion: "A reeonciliation with Grent l3ritain is impracticable, and would be in the highest degrea detrimental to the true interest of America; when I first took the command of the army I abhorred the iden of independence ; lut I ann now fully convinced that nothing else will save us." [Public opinion whs affected in the same way.]Banchoft's U. S., vol. 8, ch. 65.
3913. OPINION, Topular. E'rroncous. [See No. 62:2: Zand Enrewarderl.] The ery of the whole nation was that min inposture had becn practised. Papists had, during some months, been predicting, from the pulpit and through the press, in prose und verse, in English and Latin, that a Prince of Wules would be given to the prayers of the Church ; mad they had now accomplished their own prophecy. Every witness who could not he corrupted or deceived had been stadionsly excluded. Amme had been tricked into visiting Bath. The primate hal, on the very day preceding that which had been fixed for the villainy, been sent to prison in defiance of the rules of law and of the privileges of reernge. Not a single man or woman who had the smallest interest in detecting the frond had been suffered to be present. The queen hut been removed suddenly and at the dend of night to Saint Jumes' Palace, berause that palace, less commodious for honest purposes than Whitehall, had some rooms and passiges well suited for the purpose of the Jesuits. There, amid a circle of zealots who thought nothing a crime that tended to promote the interests of their church, and of courtiers who thought nothing a crime that tended to enrich and nggrandize themselves, a newborn child had been introduced into the royal bed, and then handed round in triumph as heir of the three kingdohs. - Macallay's Eng., ch. $R$, n. $333 \%$.
3914.- P- Porerful-Leristing the British Texes. "We will hanve homespun markets of honens and woollens," passed from mouth to month, till it found its way across the Athantic. and alarmed the king in council; " the hadies of the first fortune shath set thr example of wearing homespim."-bancroft'a U. S., vol. it, ch. 14.
3915. - - Resisted. TThe Puritans had forbidden the celebration of Cliristmas in Fingland as a popish institution. See No. 8in, Christmas ('hanged.] On the next monisersary of the festival formidable riots broke out in many phaces. The constables were resisted, the magistrates insulted, the honses of moted zathes attacked, and the proseribed service of the day
 ch. $2, \mathrm{p}, 1 \mathrm{~s} 2$.
3916. OPINION, Prejudice of. History. To Sonthey, Cromwerl was hyporritical, always looking out for himself; he was comscions of a guilty ambition, he knew that he was doing wrong through the whole process of the struggle. IIe felt that he was a traitor, he knew that monarchy, aristocracy, and episcopacy were essential to the well-being of the commry; he overthrew them, mud yet he sought in some sense to retain their images, ndhough he had got rid of the things. Ife committed a great crime, he attained to the possession of soverrign powerby means little less guilty than Macbeth; but he dared not take the crown, and he dared not confer it upon the young Charles Stuart, because he knew the young man would never forgive his father's death, and if he could he would be altogether unworthy to wear his father's erown. What would not Cromwell have given, says Southey, whether he looked to this world or the next, if his hands had been clean of the king's blood! Such, in brief, was the portrait it pleased Rolsert Soutbey to portray! such was his theory of Cromwell's life.-llood's C'ronwela, eh. 1, p. 11 .
3917. OPINION, Pride of. Jtmes $I I$. IIe then produced a copy of the prince's mamifesto. [He was about to invade England.] " Sere" he said, " how you are mentioned here." "Sir," answered one of the hishops, " not one person in five humdred believes this manifesto to be genuine." "No !" cried the king, fiercely ; "then those five hundred would bring the Prince of Orange to cut my throat." "God forbid," exclaimed the prelates, in concert. But the king's understanding, never very clear, was now quite bewidered. One of his peculiarities was that, whenever his opinion was not adopted, he fancied that his veracity was questioned. "This paper not genuine !" he exclaimed, turning over the leaves with his hands; "am? not worthy to be believed? is my word not to be taken?"Macaulay's Eng., eh. 9, p. 455.
3918. OPINIONS subsidized. Cicero's. [Cæsar desired to be consul.] Cicero, though present in Rome, luad taken no part, and looked on in despair. The " good" were shocked at Pompey's precipitation. They saw that a civil war could end only in a depotism. "I have not met one man," Cicero said, " who does not think it would be better to make concessions to Cassar than to flght him. Why fight now? Things are no worse than when we gave him his additional five years, or agreed to let him be chosen
consul in his absence. You wish for my opinion. I think we ought to use every means to escape war. lbut I must say what Pompey says. 1 camot differ from Pompey."-Frocide's Cs: sale, (li. 20 .
3919. OPINIONS, Character ln. ('rommell's Home. It is giveln to us to sere something of their home during the period of ahont ten years that (romwell remaned in quictude and sedusion. The spectacle of that home, the interior of it, is very amusing to Home und sumdry other historimes: for it would seem that there was prayer there, and the singing of hymos and xpiritual songs, and the reading of S.ripture, and commems, and even preachings, thereon. All this, to a man of IImmes sharicter, was mon laughable and incxpressibly comic.- Hoon's ('monWel.s, (h. 2, p. 43.
3920. OPINIONS, Concelted. Jctforwon Dawis. The rush of men to the latice tiedd. . . in every part of the South was beyond all former example ; and if the Govermment had met this mighty movement of the people with a eorresponding amplitude of provision and organization, the entise of the Sonth might have been reckoned safe beyond perad venture. Linfortunately President Javis was not the man to consult the sentiment and wistlom of the prople ; he desired to signalize the infalibility of his own intellect in every measure of the revolution, and to identify, from motives of vanity, his own personal genius with every event mad detail of the remarkable period of history in which he had been called ugen to art. This imprerious corceit seemed to swallow up every other iden in his mind. - Pos.hard's First Year of the War, ch. 11, p. 265.

3921 . OPINIONs, Diverse. Of Cromisell. ('romwell's letters have all at lengih been discovered and bound together, and their pubtiention has been the best vindication of the consistent integrity and healthfil whole-leartedness of the man. According to Carlyle, the faith of Cromwell never rested on any doubtful or insecure foundations. Whorver else might forsake him, hope and faith nevor deserted him. He never consented to take purt in any public affairs upon any compulsion less strong than that of conscience. IIe was guided by superior instinct and the practionl good sense of a man set apart by God to govern. He had no premeditated plan or programme to which to coniorm. On the other hand, his principles were never to seck. He saw the drift of circmastances, but he was nevertheliss to guide them, to use and control them, for the good of all. Ile had no persomal ambition ; he was distracted by no fear, dazzled by no honor. Southey's Cromwell was full of penitence for his treason against Charles. Forster's was full of penitence for his trenson against the republican chuse. Guizot's Cromwell was full of sorrow on account of his failure in clutching at sovercignty and founding a dymsty. The real Cromwell, according to Carlyle, has no penitence of any kind, no sorrow, save for the sorrow and sin, the sad heirlooms of our race. He was the great champion of the Puritan cause, a sworn soldier to defend the rights of civil and spirituab freedom; not to protect the interests of a party, but, so far as he could, to throw a shield over all, having only a zeal for what he honestly believed to be God's truth, one of those rare souls.
who could lay upon itself the lowliest and the loftiest duties; a dutiful don ; for a large part of his life a quiet comntry gentlemen; a tender hasband, a tender father; a daring julitiead leader; a great soldier; a man who knew men, and who could, as in his dentings with the subite Mazarin, while preserving his own interrity, twist subtle statesmen to his plensure ; al last a pwerful sovereign, soliving, praring, dying ; no hypocrite, no trator, but a champion and martyr of the Pronestant mud Puritanicol faith. Such is the Cromwell of Thomas Carlyle, and such the Cromwell of [Paxton llood].- Ifoosis Chonweha, ch. 1, p. 4.
3922. OPINIONS, Eiratic. John Milton. Lןon the points which interested him most densely, Milton knew that his understanding of the text differed from the standard of Protestant orthodoxy. That Godereated mater, not out of nothing, but out of Alimself, and that death is, in the course of mature, total extinction of heing, though not opinions received, were not singular. More startliner is his assertion that polygamy is not, in itself, contrary to morality, though it may be inexpedient. More offensive to the religions sentiment of his day would have been his vigorous vindication of the freewill of man against the reigning Calvinism, and his assertion of the inferiority of the Son in opposition to the received Athamasimism.-Mhiton, hy M. Partison, ch. 12.
3923. OPINIONS, Infallible, Juhn Mitton, Whatever he thonght, Milton thought and felt intensely, and expressed emphatically; and even his enemies could not accuse him of a shadow of inconsistency or wavering in his principles. On the contrary, tenacity, or persistence of idea, amounted in him to a serious defeet of character. A conviction once formed dominated him, so that, as in the controversy with Morus, he could not le persuaded that he had made a mistake. No mind, the history of which we have an opportunity of intimately studying, could be more of one piece and texture thin wis that of Milton from youth to age.-Minton, by M. Patmison, ch. 11.
3924. OPPONENTS, Regard for. C'romacell. He was the steadfast friend, notwithstanding episcopacy, of Arehbislop Usher: and far removed as lis own sentiments were from Universalism, he shichled from persecution John Biddle, called the Father of Unitarians, and, in consideration of his vorth, even granted him a pension of 100 crowns a year. Even Sir Kenclm ligby, Royalist as he was, found himself at the Protector's table, who no doubt enjoyed the mystical wanderings of his mind, and certainly did honor to his literary merits. He invited to his table, sometimes, men disaffected to himself ; notably more than once he invited several of the nobility, and after dinner told them, to their surprise, where they had lately been, what compuny they had lately kept, and advised them the next time they drank the health of Charles Stuart and the members of the royal family to do it a little more secretly, as the knowledge might not be so safe with some as with him.-llood's Cromwell, ch. 16, p. 200.
3925. OPPORTUNITX, Awaiting. Cromell. The only traces of the presence of Cromwell in the House of Commons for ten years, which the
parlamentary anmuls retain, ure a fow words spoken by him, at long intervals, in defence of lis brehtren, the puritamic missiomaries, and in atuck of the dominnt Anglican ('hurehnod the Roman Cathotices, who ware again strugerling for supremacy. It might be sern, from the attention paid by his collomgues to the senteneres uttered with such religions fervor by the representative of lluntingedon, hat this genthman farmer, as restrathed in spereh as in his desire of pophlarity, was trentel in the llouse with that consideration which is nlways shown in doliberative assemblies to those men who are modest, sensible, silent, and eareless of appotation, but
 WELL, p. 19.
3926. OPPORTUNITY, Last. Jimes $I I$. If only mational animosity could in allayed, there conid be little doubt that religious inimosity. not lefor kept alive, as in Englamd, by cruel femal acternd stringent test acts, would of itself facle away. To assumge a mational animosity such as that which the two races inhabiting lic. land folt . . . was a work to which a wise und good prince might have contributed much, mal James would have madertaken that work with advantuges such as none of his predecessors or successors possessed. At once un Englishman and a Roman Catholie, he belonged half to the ruling and lulf to the suliject caste, and was therefore pecoliarly gualified to be a mediator between them. . . . Maving done this, he shond have labored to reconcile the lastile races to each other by impartially protecting the rights um restraining the excesses of both. He should have punished with equal severity the native who indulged in the license of barbarism and the colonist who abosed the strength of civilization.-Macatlay's Evg., ch. 6, p. 12.t.
3927. OPPORTUNITY, A lost, (ivil Hir. The whole Confederate force here [at sewall, Va.], under the command of General Lee, was nearly 20,000 . This formidable army remained for twelve or fifteen days within sight of the enemy, each apparently awaiting an attack from the other. Thus the time passed, when, one morning, General Lee discovered, much to liis surprise, that the enemy he had been so long hesitating to attack no longer confronted him. Rosecruns had disappeared in the night, and reached his old position on the Gauley. . . . Thus the second opportunity of a decisive battle in western Virginia was blindly lost, General Lee making no attempt to follow up the enemy, . . . the excuses alleged . . . being mud, swollen streams, and the leanness of his artillery horses.-Pot. lard's First Year of tile War, ch. 6, p. 173.
3928. OPPORTUNITY overlooked. Christina. [The daughter of the great Augistus Adolphus.] At a solemn assembly of the States, in the yenr 1654 , she made a formal resignation of the govermment in his favor [Charles Gustavus]. She set out immediately, in man's apparel, for Rome, but soon after left that city for Paris, which she ever afterward distinguished as her prineipal place of residence. The conduct of this singular woman has been variously judged of; she herself thought it glorious-and her panegyrist, Voltaire, holds it forth as much to her honorthat she preferred living with men who could
think, to tho government of a people without literature. But how much nolner wonld it have been for thls philosophic queen to have bestowed her attention on the introdnction among her subjects of those sclences which tend to the good of mankind It was an evidence of a littio sonl to reprouch those with ignornuce, or barbarism, whom it should have been her study, as it was her duty, to huve cultivated and improved. It was not, therefore, surprising that a woman, whose conduct was evlidently regulnted more by caprico than by a sommd understauding, should repent of the step she had taken, and wish to resme that government sho had abolleated.Ty'leer's Ilist., Book 6, ch. 34, p. 456.
3829. OPPORTUNITY Providentisl. Purchaso of Iouisiana. The Uuited States, in consequence of favoring cireumstances growing out of European complications and the bold and completo statesmunship of Jeiferson, obtained a territory larger in urea than that which was wrested from the 13 ritish crown by the levolutionury war [for $\$ 15,0 t 0,0100$ ]. It seems scarcely credible that the acquisition of Louisiana by Jefferson was denounced with a bitterness surpassing the partisan rancor with which later generations Juve been funiliar. No abuse was too malignant, yo epithet too course, no imprecation too anvage to be employed by the assailants of the great philosoplic statesman who laid so broad and deep the foundations of the country's growth and grandear.-Blaine's Twenty Ieans of Conoless, p. 8.
3930. OPPORTUNITY, Waiting for. "Malie me come." It was reported that when Pompedius Silo, an offlcer of the grentest eminence und muthority among the allies, said to Marins, "If you are a great general, Marius, come down and tight us," he answered, "If you are a great general, Silo, make me como down and fight." - Plutarcu's Makius.
3931. OPP08ITION, Benefits of. Christianity. The Christian doctrines were not more vigorously combated by the seculor arm than by the jens of the heathen philosophers. Porphyry, a Syrian by birth, and a man of grat abilities, Wrote a long and most laborions work against Christianity ; and Philostratus, one of the most cminent rhetoricians of that age, contrived a new method of attack, which was by drawing artful comparisons between tho life and doctrines of Christ and those of the nneient philosophers. These attacks, however, were, on the whole, rather serviceable than dangerous to the causo of Christianity, since they excited the zeal and zobilities of many of the ablest Fathers of the Chureh to defend its doctrines, and oppose, by their writings, the malevolent efforts of its enemies. The works of Origen, of Dionysius, Bishop of Alexandria, and of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, are read at this day with much pleasure and profit; and at the time they were written contributed, in a most eninent degree, to the advancement of religiou.-'YY'TEES's Mist., Book 5, ch. 4, p. 6.
3932. OPPOSITION of Folly. Street Lights. Ieming's scheme was enthusiusticalty applauded and furiously attacked. The friends of improvement extolled him as the greatest of all the benefactors of his city. What, they asked, were the boasted inventions of Archimedes when com-
pared with the achevement of the man who had turned the noeturnal shales into noontiday ? In splte of these eloquent enlogies, the cause of darkness was not left undefended. There were fools In that nge who opposed the introduction of what was called tho new light as strennonsly as fools In our age have opposed the introduction of vaccluntion und railronds, as strenuously as fools of an uge nnterior to the dawn of history doubtless opposed the introluction of the plough nul of alphabeticalwriting. - Macaulay's End. ch. 3, P. 337 .
3983. OPPOBITION, Help by. Persecution. In 1070, when the net ugainst conventleles wus being re-enucted, for the overthrow of Nonconformists, Waller, the wit of the House of Commons, said of the Dissenters: "These people are like the children's tops: whip them, und they stand up; let them alone and they fall."Kniairt's Eng., vol. 4, ch. 19, p. 310.
3934. OPPOBITION, Impolitio. Traxation. We may observe that in this last effort to preservo their expiring freedom the Romans, from tho apprehension of a tribute, Jad raised Muxentius to the thronc. He exaeted that tribute from the Senate under the name of a free gift. They insplored the asslstance of Constantinc. He vanquished the tyrant, und converted the free gift into a perpetual tix.-Gibuon's Rome; ch. 14. p. 484.
3935. OPPOSITION, Pohtioal. President Tyler. The next mensure-a favorite scheme of tho Whigs-was the rechartering of the Bank of the United States. The old charter hat expired in 1836, but the bank had continued in operation under the nuthority of the State oi Pennsylvania. Now a bill to recharter was brought forward and passed. The President Interposed his veto. Again the bill was presented in a modified form, and received the assent of both IIouses, only to be rejected by the executive. By this action a final rupture was produced between the Presldent and the party which had elected him. The indignant Whigs, buffled by a want of a twothirds majority in Congress, turned upon him with storms of invective. All the members of the cabinct except Mr. Webster resigned, and be retained his place only because of a pending difficulty with Great Britain.-IRidpatu's U. B. ch. 16, p. 441.
3936. OPPOSITION yrepared. Politics. [Cæsar sought advancement to the consulship.] Tho Scnute had made up their minds to fight the batthe. If Casar went to the assembly, lBibulus. their second consul, might stop the proceedings. If this seemed too extreme a step, custom provided other impediments to which recourse might be had. Bibulus might survey the heavens. watch the birds, or the clouds, or the direction of the wind, and declare the aspects unfavorable or he might proclaim day after day to be holy and on holy days no legislation was permitied. Should these religious cobwebs be brushed away. the Senate had provided a further resource in three of the tribunes whom they had bribed. Thus they held themselves secure, and dared Casar to do his worst. Casar on his side was equally determined.-Froude's Cessar, ch. 13.
3937. OPPOSITION, Proof by. Samuel John. son. Ilis "Taxation No Tyranny" being men-
thoned, he sall, "I think I lutwe not been attackedenough for it. Attack is the renction: I nev. ar think I have hit hard muless it rehomels." Bosweht: "I don't kuow, sir, what you would be at. Five or six shots of smatll arms in every newspaner, mad reponted comomadiar in panphlets, might, I think, satisfy yom."-Bosw El, i's Jolinson, p. 曻4.
3898. OPPOSITION useless, Woths. 'Tlur tromps of Colias and suerid expered the appomeh of the great Fritigern the leader of the revolied Gothal, ranged themselves umder his standard, and signalized their ardar in the sicge of Ihadrianople. But the resistance of the garriaon informed the barbarians that for the athek of regular fortitications the efforts of maskilful conrage are seldom effectan. Their general arknowledged his error, raised the siege, dechared that " he was at peare with stone walls," and revenged his disappointment on the aljacent come-try.-Gibion's Rome, ch. 26, p. 39.
3933. OPPRESSION, Dangerous. "Iom't treat on me." Gadsden fof Nouth (arolima, in 17ial presented the standard . . . to be used by the Ameriean navy, representing, in a yellow lled, a rattlesnake of thirter full-rrown ruttes, coiled to strike, with the moto, " forn't tread on me."Bancrort's U. S., vol. 8, ch. bid.
3040. OPPRESSION, Governmental. Specrh. [In 1795: Parliament phased a bill giving one magistrate the power of dispersing any nssembly, if in his slagle judgment the language of the speakers was calculated to bring the Government nito contempt ; and if twalve persons remained together for one hour after heing ordered to disperse, the offenders ware to be judged felons, withont benefle of clergy.-Kingits Evi., vol. 7, ch. 18, p. 324 .
3911. OPPRESSION by Ignorance. Reifn of Jemes II. A.1s. 1683 . ('nipepper and his combel had uraigned a printer for pablishing the laws. and ordered him to print nothing till the king's pleasure was known. . . The best proof which Charles II. had given of his interest in Virginia was the express instruction to allow no printingpress on my pretence whatever. The rule was continued under James II.-Danchor'tis $\mathrm{C}^{\circ}$. S., vol. 2, eli. 14.
3942. OPPRESSION reaisted. Thurution of Henry VIII. In every connty a tenth was demanded from the hity and a fourth from the clergy hy the royal commissioners. But the demand was met by a general resistance. revolt actually broke out mong the weavers of Suffolk; the men of Cambridge banded for resistance; the Norwich clothiers, though they yielded at first, soon threatened to rise. "Who is your captain ?" the Duke of Norfolk nasked the crowd. "His name is Poverty," was the inswer, "for he and his cousin Necessity have brought us to this doing." There was, in fact, a general strike of the employers. Clothmakers discharged their workers, farmers put away their servants. "They say the king asketh so much that they be not able to do as they have done before this time." Such a prasant insurrection as was raging in Germany was only prevented by the uneonditional withdrawal of the royal demand.-Green's Eng. Peoflee, 8539 .

3n is. OPPREssion, Royal. Withiam the Confurrar. Olue of the mast oppressive menmires of Willian the (omeneror was the emactment of the forent laws. He reservell to himself the exche. sive privilage of kolling game throughout all

 Not satintied with this severe and mosi impolitio masomere, William, to gratify his pasxion for the chase, laid waste a comatry of abont tifty milhes in circuit, drove out all the inhabitants, and there down the vilages, and cren charehes, wo make the New Forest in llamphire; thasexterminating at once above one handred thonsand inhabitants, many of whom prishoul from famine. It is not, therefore, wiflamit ranom that. lard Lyitelton remarks that Altila himsilf did mot more jostly desirve to be mand the stom rye of (ione than this merciless Norman. It was this severe restriction of the forest laws-this mark of sarvitude-that, above every other circomstance, lay lamey on the English, and, in the reign of the suceerding prince, excited at length those vigorous afforts which prodnced the nowt fiavorable concessions for the general liberty.Tytlem's Hent., Boois 6, ch. 8, p. 134.
3944. OPPRESSION, Scandalous. Irelanil. a.t. 1:63. Such was the lreland of the lrish-a ame guered people, whom the victors delighted to trample upon, and did not fenr to provoke. Their industry within the kingdom was prohibited by law, and then they were calumniated ar naturally idlo. Their savings combld not be invested on agual terms in trade, manufartures, or real propcrty, mad they were athed improvident. The gates of learning were shot on them, and they were dorided as ignornat. In the midst of privations they were cherernl. Suffering for generations uidder acts which offered bribes to treachery, their integrity was not dehanched: no son rose against his father, no friend betrayed his friend. Fildity to their religion, to which afllictions made them cling more closely, chastity, and respect for the ties of fumily, remained charmeteristics of the dewn-trodiden race.
Rolief was to eome through the contlicts of the Nowh Amerian colonies with Great 13ritain.Bancempr's U. S., vol. 5, ch. 4.
3945. ORACLE corrupted. Athrnitn. The Marelonian boully complained of the $\Lambda$ thenians as having tirst commenced hostilities ; and the artful dissembler [1Philip], still further to preserve a show of moderation, requested a renewal of the peace. A megotiation for that parpose was prolonged by him for iwo years. Demosthemes still raised his voice for war. It was "pon his ocrasion that, the Athenians having consulted the Delphian oracle, which advise? them to make peace, Demosthenes, in an animated harangue, openly insimuated that the oracle was corrupted, by declaring that the Iythia Philippized. The elognence of the orator prevailed over the counsel of the hireling priestess, and the Athenians took the field in great force, joined by the Theinas and their other allies.'Tytien's Hist., Book i, ch. 3, p. 174.
3946. ORACLE, Deceptive. Grecian. A hollow onk in the forest of Dodona, in which it was possible for a man to conceal himself while the aperture was artfully closed up, was likewise f:mous for its oracles, and the imposture was no
doubt equally bemeficiad to itepriastand attemed mats, 'These were commonly mell of some art, who had hagemity cough to limme agulvend answers to the ginesthone that were pint to them: nond if the hempirer gave sum heonstruethon to the
 gencrally possible for the priests to comasture it neroviluge to the avent. Strmere! that ment should ever bedle ve that if the Deity shond stomp to hold interemorse whith hils cremtives, he would use the meran tricks ant subterfuges of a juggier. Yer these ornclas of the (Irecks wire for many ures bin high reputation, and had extensive por-
 -1.I. 7, p. 65.
39.17.- Diphie. A ravern at the foot of Momet Paninsus, mar Indphi, was remarkable lor exhaling a mephitie vapor, which, like that of the (irotoo hel ('mini in laty, land the ceffert of stupefying and slightly convilsing nu!. person who cane within lis atmosphere. Some fagenions men had the address to thrn this: matuma phenomenon to the ir own mbuntage nud the proitt of the neightworhooi. A lemple was built on the spot to Apollo, the god of divination. A priestess was procured whom habit soon cmabled to undergo the experiment withont dmuger: the raving expressions which the priests prombly itstancted her to utter, and which they interpreted us they thought ith, were received by the pophe us oracles, and her vivible comvilsions gave ample testimony to their lecing the effect of inspirn-tion.-Tythers liset., Book 1, cli. 7, p. bio.
39.18. ORACLE, Equivocal. Ielphic. Such was the state of Persia when Philip prepured for his great enterprise by sonding his lientemants Atalus mad I'armenio into Asia. As usami before all expeditions of importance, he consulted the Delphie ornele, and recelved the following response, equally applicable to the prosperous or unsuccessful event of the war: The bull is ready crooned; his end aproaches, and he rill soon be ancrificed. "The prophecy," suid Philip, "is quite clear: the bull is the momareh of Persin." The predietion speedily found its aecomplishment, but Philip himself was the vic-tim.-Tytleil's Itst., Book 2, ch. 3, p. 177.

394D. ORATOR, The great. Demosthenes. Demosthenes, the prince of the Greeinn orators. . . . land no advantages of birth or educntion. His father, a sword-cutler, or, as Juvenal has termed him, a blacksmith, laft him an orphon at the age of seven, to the eare of protligate gunrdians, who robled him of his small patrimony. But he possessed that native genius which surmounts every disudvantage of birth or situation. Ambition prompted him to the study of oratory; for, groing one day to the court to hear the pleadings in some cause of moment, he was so impressed with the eloquence of Callistratus, and so fired by the popular applause bestowed on that orator upon his gaining the suit in whiel he had plended, that he determined from that moment that this should be his road to eminence and distinction. No man, in this arduous course, ever strugghed with greater matural obstacles, or more happily overcame them. His voice was harsh and uncouth, his articulation indistinct, und his gestures nwkward and constraned ; hut, sensible of his defects, he labored night and day in private exarcises of elocution, till he completely
subdurd them: and then, conthimen of his pow. ars, lue broke forth at onere the most distimguisherd arator of his nge,-T'Tlosu's Most., Book D, ch. 3, p. 171.
3050. ORATOR, Unsuccessful, Wieshington IPro ing. 'The new mhather was colled on to nttemi the dimer which the citizans of New York gave Dhekens, at which it was deedeled that he minst previle, and where he did preskle, with much trepidiatho, making one of the shartest dinnere speredes on record. "There," he sald, its he comeluded his broken sonteneros by proposiur the hanth of bickrins, ns the guest of the mution -" There! I told you' 1 shomld break down, and l've done it."-Srimodab's Invina, p. 40.
3951. ORAT0RS, Dangerous. Sorme Jenyms, [wrlting in favor of the Stamptax, sulde]: One method indeed has been hinted nt, innd lint one, that might render the exercise of this power just allod lagal, which is the introduction of representativer from the several colonies into that hady. But 1 have lately secoll so many spechmens of the grent powers of speech of which these Americtun, renthomen ure possessed, that I should bo afrad the sudiden importation of so much eloquence at once would emdanger the safety of Enghand. It will be much chenper for wh to pay their army than their orntors.-Banchorr's U.S., vol. 5, il. 11.
3952. ORATORY, Audience for. William Pitt. It was the great Willimm litt, the great commoner, who lund vanguished French marshals in Germany and French admirals on the Athantic ; who had conguered for his conntry one great empire on the frozen shores of Ontario, and another under the tropical sun neme the montlis of the Ganges. It was not in the nature of things that popularity sueli as he at this time enjoyed should be pernment. That popularity had lost its gloss before his children were old enough to understand that their finther was a great min. He was at length , wheed in situations in whleh nether his talents for administration nor his talents for debnte appeared to the best advantage. The energy and decislon which had eminently fitted him for the direction of war were not needed in time of peace. The lofty and spirit-stirring eloquence which had made him supreme in the Ilouse of Commons often fell dend on the House of Lords.-Macaulay's Pitt, p. 1.
3953. ORATORY desplaed. Samuel Johnson. Ife would not ullow much merit to Whitefield's oratory. "1Iis popularity, sir," said he, " Is chietly owing to the peculiarity of his manner. Ife would be followed by crowds were he to wear a night-enp in the pulpit, or were he to preach from a tree."-Boswell's Joinnson, p. 162.
3954. ORATORY disregarded. Pulpit. [In the midulle of the cighteenth century the eloquence of the English clergy] was of the tamest chazacter. A forcigner deseribes their sermons: "The pulpit declamation is a most tedious monotony. The ministers huve chosen it through respect for religion, which, as they affirm, proves, defends, and supports itself withont having any occasion for the assistance of oratory. With regard to the truth of their assertion, I appeal to themselves and to the progress which religion
thus inc＂conted makes in England．＂ Eva．，v．．．7，eh．6，p． 110,
 Talking of oratory，Mr．W＇ikes deseribed it as urcompunied with all the charms of perticul ex－ pression．Ioninson：＂No，sir ；orntory ls the fower of benting down your ndversary＇s argu－ bacats，and putting better la thair place．＂ Whakis：＂lut hais does not move the pas－ sions，＂Jolinson：＂lle mist be 4 weak man who is to be so moved．＂Witekes（mathig a cel－ ebrated orator）：＂Amid all the brilliancy of ＇s immgimaton，and the exuberame of his wit，there is a strange want of texte．It was obs－ served of $A$ pelles＇Vomus，that her flesta seremed and if she hat been mourished hy roses ；his ora－ tory would sometimes make one suspert that he eats potatoes and drinks whiskey．＂－13osw was．＇s Jolinson，1． 461.

3958．ORDERs，Conflicting．（iutuin Wiuds． forth．［In 160：3］Fleterner，the Govermor of New York，went to Hatford to assume command of the militin of the proviace．He bore a ＇ommis－ wion from King Willinm，but by the terms of the chartar the right of commanding the troops was vested in the colony itself．The generna as－ sembly refused to recognize the anthority of Fletcher，who，nevortheless，ordered the sol－ diersumder arms，and proceeded to read his eoms－ mission as colonel．＂Bent the drums！＂shouted Coptain Wadsworth，who stood at the head of the compmay．＂silence！＂suid Fletcher；the drums censed，and the reading hegan agoin． ＂Drum！drum！＂cried Whawworth；mad a seeond time the voice of the remder wasirowned in the uproar．＂silence！Silence！＂shonted the enraged governor．The danntless Wadsworth stepped before the ranks and suid，＂Colonel Fletcher，if I mm interrupted ngain I will let the sunshine through your body in an instant．＂ That ended the controversy．Benjamin Fleteher thought it better to be a living governor of New Fork than 14 dead colonel of the Connecticut militin．－Ridpatith U．S．，ch．21，p． 191.

3057．ORDERS neglected．Murshal Ney．Ney was ordered to alvance immediately with 40,000 men and take possession of［Quatre－Bras，there－ by preventing Blucher from re－enforeing Wel－ lington with $130,000 \mathrm{men}]$ ．．．．Had Ney brought up his foree to cut off the retreat of the Prus－ sians，as Napoleon had ordered and expected，not one of the enemy would have escaped，and ＂Waterloo＂wouli not have been．Ney ar－ rived near the place，and there rested his weary army by a short slecp，unsuspecting the activity of Blucher，who soon possessed it．Ney was so sure of it，le reported that］he was netmally in possession．－Abbottry Napoleon B．，vol． 2 ， ch． 27.
3958．ORDERS simple．Lord Nelson．［When Lord Nelson informed the commanders in his flect of his plan for the battle of Trufalgar，he stated few signals would be given．One direc－ tion was worth many embarrassing orders：］No man could do wrong who placed his ship close alongside of that of the enemy．－Knigirt＇s Eng．，vol．7，ch．25，p． 441.

3950．ORIGIN，Humble．J，hn Bunyan．＂I was of a low and inconsiderable generation，my father＇s house being of that rank that is mennest
and most dosplsed of all fumilies in the land．＂ ＂I never went to nehool，to Aristotle or Plato． but was brought up in my father＇s house in a very moman con ithon，among a comp my of poor ＂omentrymon．＂＂Nevertheless，I b＂ess forl that by thivilour fie brought me late the world to par－ take of the grace and life that is by Chrlat in IIIs （hospel，＂This is the necome given of himatif and his origin by a man whose writinges have for two centurios aifectel the spiritual ophions of the English race in avery part of the world moro bowerfully than any look or books，except the Bible．－Finocmés Bunvan．ch．1，p． 1.
：3960．organization，Perfect．Siricty of Jesme．The astablishmant by layola was con－ temporary with the Reformation，the progress of whicla it was designed to arrest． $\qquad$ Its mem－ bers were，by its rules，never to herome prehates；
their vows ware poverty，chastity，absoluto obrdience，and a constant rembliaess to go on missions against heresy or heathenism．－ban－ CHort＇s Li．S．，vol．3，ch．20）．
B961．ORNAMENT，Love of．Amrrictan Thid． tinns．The women ．．．glittered with tufty of clk hatr，brillimaly dyed in scorlet，and stringst of the vadons kiads of shells were their pearls and diamonds．The summer garments of moose and slecr skins wore painted of many colors． und the fairest fenthers of the turkey ．．．wero curionsly wrought fato mantles．The claws of the grizaly har formed a prond collar for a war－ chicf．．．．the wing of a red－bird ．．．decorateal their locks，A warrior＇s ．．．skin was also tat－ tooed with flgures．．．．Some hand the nose tipped with blue，the cyabrows，eyes，and cheeks tinged with bhack，and the rest of tho face red．．．．When they made visits．．．they paint－ ed themselves glorionsly．－B．ancoorr＇s U．S．， vol．3，ch．22．

3962．ORTHOGRAPHY exoused．Nipoleon I． ＂Do you write orthographically？＂suid he one day to his amanuensis at St．Lelena．＂A man orcupied with public business cannot attend to orthography．His ideas must flow faster than his hand cin truce．Ite has only time to place his points．Ite mast compress words into let－ ters and phrases into words，and let the seribes make it out ufterward．．．．＂His handwriting was composed of the most unintelligible hicro－ glyphies．He often could not decipher it him－ self．－Ambot＇s Napoleon B．，vol．1，ch． 5.

3968．OSTENTATION，Mertless．Demaratus． Demaratus，the Lacedemonian，who was then at court，being ordered to ask a favor，desired that he might be carried through Sardis in royal state，with a diadem upon his head．But Mith－ ropanstes，the king＇s eonsin－german，took him by the hand，and suid，＂Demaratus，this diadem does not earry brains along with it to cover；nor would you be Jupiter，though you should tuke hold of his thander．＂＇The king was highly dis－ pleased at Demaratus for making this request， and seemed determined never to forgive hinn； yet，at the desire of Themistocles，he was per－ suaded to be reconciled to him．－Plutarcir．

3964．OSTENTATION，Orlental，Chosroes． ［This Persinn king had his］favorite residence of Artemita，or Dastagerd，．．．beyond the Ti－ gris，about sixty miles to the north of the capl－ tal．The adjacent pastures were covered with

مock mad herds: the paradise or park whe replen-
 bocks, and widd trats, mad the noble game of lions and theres wasesmetimes turnod lomese for the bulder memsurns of the chase. Nhine homdrendinnd sixty elphlanta were maintainod for ther ase or
 were carried hato the telit by 12,1061 great ammels
 were blled with bent males mad horsus, among whom the mames of shathita nul Barlis nre renowned for their spureit or heanty. Nix thomsamis
 gates; the servierof the buteror apartments was
 of :300n) virglins, the fatrest of X what some happy concoblan might eonsole her master for the age or the indilferene of Sima. The varions trensares of gold, silver, perms, silks, mud mromutios were deposited in a himilred sidhermanotes vinilss; und the chamber Biederered elenoted the acedental gift of tho whode which hal wafted the spoils of Iheraclites lato one of the Syrinn harbore of his rival. The vice of thatery, mad perhaps of tis:tion, is not aslamed to compute the : 0 , woo rich hangings that merned the walls; the (0,0)(0) columas of silver, or more probably of marble, and plated word, that supported the roof' ; thd the thomsnod globes of gold suspend. al in the dome, to imitate the motlons of the phanets and the eomstallations of the zodine.Gimbon's Rome, ch. 46, p. 46;3.
3965. OSTENTATION rebuked, P/ilitis. " $\mathrm{I}_{!} /$ Sin, be Less." Among the Macedominns / who went with Alexander to Persin] Philotas, the som of Parmenio, hat greater nuthority; ithe was valimit and lodefatignble in the theld, but he. affected an ostratation of wealth and a magriticence in his dress and table that was above the condition of a subiect. Beside, the loftiness of his port was altogether extravagnt; not tempred with any mintural graces, but formal und uncouth, it exposed him both to hatred and suspicion, insomuch that Parmenio one dhy satid to him, "My son, he less."-Phetamen's A dex. ander.

396U. OSTENTATION, Ruinous. Anthemins. The solemn inatuguration of Suthemius [ns emperor of Rome] was followed by the nuptials of his danghter and the patrician Kicimer ; a fortumate event, which was considered as the firmest security of the union and luppiness of the state. The wealth of two empires was cstentationsly displayed; and many senators completed thoir ruin by an expensive effort to disguise their poverty. All serious business was suspended during this festival; the courts of justice were shut; the strects of Rome, the theatres, the places of public and private resort, resounded with hymeneal songs and dances; and the royal hride, elothed in silken robes, with a crown on her head, way conducted to the pulace of Ricimer, who mad changed his military dress for the habit of a consul and a senator.-Gabos's Номе, ch. 36, p. 491.
3967. O8tentation, Vain of. Romans. "But this native splendor," says Amminnus, "is degraded and sullied by the conduct of some nobles, who, unmindful of their own dignity, and of that of their country, assume an unbounded license of vice and folly. They contend with
ench other in the empty vanlty of ittes and watrmames, urd curbously s.lert, or lavent, the most lolty und wanorous "perdathons, Rohurrus ar Pathalas, Pagonhas or Tharasios, which may lappese the cars of the valgar withastonishment mad respert. l'rom a van ambition of parpertanting their memory, they nifect to maltiply their likriness. Ia stathes of bronze and marlile ; mor are they sutisthad undess thase statues are covered with pilates of gold; in bomomble distherthen. tirat granted to Achlius the consal, after her had
 of King Anthernis. Tha ostembaten of diaphyying, of magnitying, perhels, the remt rell of the estates whinh thay goseses in all the provtheres, from the riving to the setthge sin, provokes the jowt resentment of every man, whic recolleets that their jume mind invincible aneestors wore not disthguishal liman the mentest of the soldiers ly the delicary of their foed or the aplember of liae ir apmarel. But the madern nobles mensure
 ness of their chariots and the weighty magnithcence of thoir dress. Their fong rothes of sllk and purple thont in the whad; mad an they are neituted, by art or aceldent, they orecusiomally disoover the mader garments, the ridh tumes, anbroldered with the tiguras of varlonamimat..

If at any time, but more experinlly on in hot day, they linve cournge to snit, in 'heir paintal galliva, I'rom the Lacrame Lake 1 . their cheannt vilua on the nen-comst of Poteoll nad (nyetn, they compare theirown expeditions to the marehes of Chesar amd Alexander.-Gimues's Rowne, ch. i3), p. 2:4.

BMAN. Ostracism by Ballot. Athrnirms. The ostruchism was conducted in the following manner: (vary eilizen took n pleed of abroken pot,or a shall, on which he wrote the nume of the person he wanted to have mulshed, nud carried it to a part of the amrket-phace that wos nclosed with woulen rails. The magist rates then counted the mumber of the shells; and if it amounted not to six thonsiond, the ost racism stood for nothing ; it it dial, they sorted the shells, nud the person whose mane was lound on the greatest number was dechared an exile for ten vears, but with per-
 TIDES.
336i9. OsTRACISM, Evils of. Athenions. It was mot repuisite that a man shond ber nerosed of any arime wdeserve the sentence of the osimcism. It was enough that any person, either from his wenth, his uncommon talents, or even his eminent virtues, shonld hecome an object either of envy or of publir praise and mbiniration. When a citizen had nerived at that dugree of credit as to fall under either of those deserip)tions, and to offend by too much popularity, may individual of the people might demand in ostracism. The ceremony was his: every citizen who chose took a shell or piece of tile, on which, having written the mame of the person in his opinion the most obnoxious, he carrical it to a crebain phace in the form m , which was enclosed with rails, mad had ten gates, for ten tribes. Othicers were appointed to count the number of whells: for it they were fewer than six thousanal, the vote did not take place.

Thus we finl, in the course of the history of this republic, that virtue, withont the imputation or suspicion of
ambithons views, was frequenily the vietim of this permidebes low. It was 'mong'g that Aristides by his virties ham marited the ghorione apithet of juat; that epllinet, hat the cyes of the Athenian prople, was sallache drime. When Arisidere himendf was pasing by, billiterate
 mame of dristides. Why, what harm, my irland, sald the other, lias Armelden dome yon y Nome
 hear everyturdy enall him the' duat. '1'hucydiden, from whim. Athers had reedved the must emi-
 compuseal in hife exile that history fin which he


:BDTO. OU CCABT for Rellgion, Willuth. I'm". A. 1 . 1this. In Irebund. . . the undying Itres of
 renomed every hope for the path of lategrity . . " when abent two nad twenty yare of nge." . . . Theturaing to Finghad, beencomitered bitar morkings mad mornings, the finveritives of the priesta, the strangeress of nill his old compablons, . . and his fulher, it anger, turned him permiless onat of doors. 'The outenst, sumed froin ex-
 inn nuthor; . . . In the heyday of yomith wins consigned to 1 long and close fimprisomment in the 'Tower. Dix offeme was herexy.-Banemofte U. S., vol. 2, ch. 16.
sigt I. OUTRAOE, Horrible, Allmin. |The
 to domestic trenson mid female revenge. In a palace near Verom, whid had not heol areated for the larinarinas, he fenate i the companions of his arans: intoxidition was the reward of valor, nud to. King himself was trimpted, hy appetite or vania, to exeed the ordiam:y mensure of his intempermese. After draining many capachous bowtso Rhetinn or Falernian wine, de called for the skinl of Cunhmuad, the mohlest and mont precions ornament of his side-hosird. The colp of victory wasacepted with horrid npplanse hy the eirde of the Lombard chiefs. "Fill it nguin with wine," exclaimed the Inhimm rongurror-" illl it to the bri a: arry this gollet to the queen, and reghest in may nime that whe would rejoide with her father." In an agony of griof and rage, Rosamond had streugth to bitter, " Lat the will of my lord be obeyed!' mul, tomehing it with her lips. pronounced a silent imprecontion, that the insult shomble bashed awny in the blood

:397\%. OUTRAGE, Reaction of, Jintn of Are. The arms of Charles [V11.] pained more ndvantage hy the death of this heroine thmm, perhaps, they had done by her life ; for this piere of crudly contributed to render the government of the English extremely olious. Charles was every diy making some now eonguest, though it cost him fiftern years before he made his entry into Paris, and almost as many more before the Engbish were entirely driven ont of Franee-Tyrlek's Mist., Book 6, ch. 13, p. 200.
3973. OUTRAGE resented. Purent. Appius [one of the decemviri], sitting in judgment in his tribunal, had cast his eyes upon a young, womm of uncommon beauty, who duily passed throt. Fh the formin, on her why to the publice sebools. Virginin, a maiden of tiftern years of age, was the
damghter of "pleta fann, " conturson, wh that thene nherent with the army. Aphiun had beer tiformed
 furmerly one of the thlhmes, then serving agninat the collony, and their marriage was to be celde

 paskion of this thagithon mugistente, whodeter. mined, nt all hazards, to mocure har as his prey. After many frolthens utternots to corrupt the tharlity of thome domestlos to whom V'rginins duad haft the charge of his dhughter (for she hand bost her mother, Aphine devised a sehome which the thonghat comblat mall to put V'irginia contire-
 dias, mus of his depmodemes, an infimmens and
 hile own property. Alarens pretomeded that shos wiss the damghter of one of his fromale shaves, who Ind :uld her when nu infant to the wife of Virghthes, who had no ehildren: He therefore pre-
 ad hy foree to corry her home to his lanse. [her father returned from the nemy to protert hers.
 thens fuited. With the most minamilleded offront-
 jadgre, derlaring that it was consistent w tha his own knowledge that the plen of Mircus was trice. He therefore gave his thmi mentence, that the shave should tre dedivered up to her law fal manter, mad ordered his oflerers to enforere, without delay, the exerution of his dererer. The soldiers were removing tha crowid, and Marcus, together will the dictors, wins advancling to melze Virginin, who clung for proterdon nround the neek of her futher. "'There is," snid he, "but one way, my dear chidd, to save thy homor and presurve thy liberte." 'Then sediang a knife from the stall of a busher-" 'Thus," kaid he, striking har to the henrt-" How I send thee to thy forefathere, anpolfoted and a free womm." Then turning to the iril in of Appius. "Thom monsiter !" crier he, " with thin hloos I devate thy hemal to the infi rima gode!" Appias, in a tronsfert of rage, called ent to the dictors to seize Virginius; but he, rushing out from the :orum, and making wny for himself with the knife which he leld ha his hamd, while the multitude favered his cescape, got safe withont the city, ind inrived in nfow hours at the compr.-T'rithelin hant., Book 3, ch. 5, 1. $3: 37$.
3974. PAGANIBM injurious. lice. The paran religion had no inlluence toward retining or improving the mernls of mankind. The ouly me. tributes which distinguisheat the hemben grols from the race of ordinary mon were their pewer and their immortatity. They were condowed with the same paswionsas homan creatures, and those distinguishing attributes of power mid immortality served, in ermarn, only to extend the messure and the enermity of their vieres. The example of their goads was, therefore, an incentive to rice fustend of rittre; and those rites with which many of them were worshiped, and which wereconceived to be peculinely acreptable to them, were often the grossest violations not only of derency but of hwmanity.-T'yraer's Hisw., Book 1, chi. 1, p. 1
3975. PAGANISM overthrown. By Alaric. The songs of Homer and the fane of Achilles had
probably never reached the oar of the illiterate barbarian: and the chrixtion faith, which he had devoutly embrucol, tanght him to despise the imagins.ry deities of lome and Athens. The invaslon of the Goths, instrad of viadicatiag the honor, contributed, at lenst accidentally, to m tirpate the last remains of paganism; and the mysterias of Ceres, which had subsisted eighteen hundrid yents, did not survive the destraction of Elensis and the rentarities of Greece--Ginhon's loome, 'll. 30, p. 10.5.
3976. PAINTER, Celebrated, Reymolly. Sir Joshan Reynolds was the first Engrishman who added the faise of the clegant arts to the other glories of his country.-KNight's Exi., vol. 7, ch. 4, p. 67.
3977. PAIN IING illustrates. Scmuce Juhnson. When 1 observed to him that painting was so far inferior to poetry that the story, or even emblem which it communicates, most be previously known, and mentioned, as a antural and langhable instance of this, that a little miss. on seeing a picture of Justice with the seales, had exchaimed to me, "See, there's a woman selling sweetmeats;" he sairl, "Painting, sir, can illustrate, but cranot inform."-Boswela's JomaSON, p 530.

397 5. PaLace, a hamble. Turter's. The henses of the Tartars are no more tham small tents, of an oval form, which atford a cold and dirty labitation for the promiscuons youth of both raxes. The palaces of the rich consist of wooden huts, of such a size that they may be conveniently fixed on laige wagons, and drawn by a team perhaps of twenty or thirty oxen.Gibbon's Rome, ch. 26, p. 7 .
3979. PANIC by Contraction. Fin a neilll. In the first year of Van Buren's administraticu the country was attlicted with a nouctury panic of the most serious character. The preceding years had been a time of great prosperity. The national debt was entirely liquidated, and a surplus of nearly $\$ 40,000,000$ had accumulated in the treasury of the United States. By uet of Congress this vast sum had been distribated among the several Staites. Owing to the abundance of money, speculations of all sorts grew rife. The credit system pervaded every department of business. The banks of the country were suddenly multiplied to nearly seven hundred. Vast issues of irredeemable paper money stimulated the speenlative spirit and increased the opportunities for fraud. The bills of these unsound binks were receivable at the land offices, and settlers and speculators made a rush to secure the public lands while money was plentiful. Secing that in receiving suel im unsound currency in exchange for the mational domain the Government was hikely to be defrauded out of millions, President Jackson had issued an order called the Specie Circular, by which the land agents were dirocted henceforth to receive nothing but coin in payment for the lands. The effects of this circular came upon the nation in the first year of Van Buren's administration. The interests of the Government had been secured by Jackson's vigilance, but the business of the country was prostrated by the shock. The banks suspended specis payment; mercantile houses failed, and disaster swept through every avenue of trade. During the months of March
and April, 1837, the failures in Now York and New Otleans amounted to ubout $\$ 150,010,000$. A committee of business men from the former city besought the President to rescind the speacio circular and to call a special session of congress. The former request was refused and the latar complied wih; but not until the executive was driven by the distresses of the country- - liospatu's U. S., ch. 5is, p. 337.
3980. PANIC, Financial. I'uited Stutes, 1873. In the antumu of 1873 oreurred one of the most disastrons fimandial panies known in the history of the United States. The alarm was grivea by tho failure of the great lanking-houst of Jay Cooko d Company, of Philadelphia. Other failures followed in rapid succession. Depositors everywhere hurriad to the banks and withdrew their money and specurities. Business was suddenly paralyzed, and many months ehapsed before comtidence was sufliciently restored to enable merchants and hankers to engage in the usual transactions of trade. The primary canse of the panic was the fluctuation in the volume and value of the mational currency. Out of this had arisen a witd spirit of speculation, which sapped the fommations of lusiness destroyed financial confidence, and ended in disuster.-Ridppatis's U. S., eh 68, p. 560.
3981. Englent. In Scptember and Octoher [of 1847] there had been such a pressure upon the merchants and! trader.s as hat nst hen experienced since the great panic of 182. Mereantile houses in London of the highest innuce suspended their payments. Corresponding disasters occurred at Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow. All the usual accommodation in the money market was at en end. In Getober the alarm spread into a general panic: the crash of eminent houses in London went on; in the country not only mercantile firms but banks were fuiling; the fronds fell rapidly; the exchequer bills were at a high rate of discount.Kiighr's Enc., vol. 8, ch. 30, p. 552.
3982. PANIC, Needless. Reign of Charles II. [The infamons Titus Oates announced a Popish piol.] The capital and the whole nation went mad with hatred and fear. The penal laws, which had begun to lose something of their edge, were sharpened anew. Everywhere justices were busied in searching hoases and seizing papers. All the jails were filled with papists. London had the aspect of a city in a state of sicge. The train-bands were under arms all night. Preparations were made for barricading the great thoroughfares. Patrols marched up and down the streets. Cannon were planted round Whitehall. No citizen thought himself safe unless he carried under his coat a small thail loaded with lead to brain the popish assassins. Macaulay's Eng., ch. 2, p. 219.
3983. PANIC, Night of. Flight of James $I I$. Jnst at this time arose a whisper which swelle-1 fast into a fearful clamor, passed in an hour from Piccadilly to White Chapel, and spread into every street aud alley of the capital. It was said that the Irish whom Feversham had let loose were marehing on London, and massacring every man, woman, and child on the road. At one in the morning the drums of the militia beat to arms. Everywhere terrified women were weeping and wringing their hands, while their fathers
and hushands were equipping themselves for tight. Before two the cupitel wore a face of stern preparedness which might well have daunted a roal enemy, if such an cuemy had been approaching. Candles were blazing at all the windows. The public places were as brightas at noonday. All the great avenues were barricadal. More than 20,000 pikes and muskets lined atie streets. The late daybreak of the winter solstice found the whole city still in arms. During many years the Londoners retained a vivid recollection of what they called the Irish night. When it was known that there had been no canse of alarm, attempts were made to diseover the oririn of the rumor which lat produred so muel agitation.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 10, p. 510.
3984. PANIC, Unexpected. English, 1825. [It was preceded by a period of unusual prosperity. On the 3d of January the Royal speeeh to Parliament exulted over it.] "There never was a period in the history of this country when ull the great interests of the nation were at the sume time in so thriving a condition." On the $2 d$ of February he laments the evils of " the pecuniary risis.

The pecuniary crisis was indeed the most unexpected, the most astounding, and the most severe in its consequences ever produeed by extravagant hopes and exaggerated alarms. This pecuniary crisis universally ohtainel the name of 'The Panic.' . . . It was described by Mr. Huskisson as 'such a complete susponsion of all confldence as contridistinguished from commercial distress. . . . If the difficulties which existed in the money market lad continued only forty-eight hours longer, ... the effect would have been to put a stop to all dealings between man and man, except by way of barter.". . Before the close of the year sev-enty-three banks lad failed. . . . The total number of bankruptcies in 1825. was a. little above eleven hundred; in 1826 it was nearly two thousand six hundred."-Knight's Ent., vol. 8, ch. 11, p. 197.
3985. PANTOMIME in Jurisprudence. Roman. Among savage nations the want of letters is imperfectly supplied by the use of visible signs, which awaken attention and perpetuate the remembrance of any public or private transaetion. The jurisprudence of the first Romans exhibited the seenus of a pantomime; the worls were adapted to the gestures, and the slightest error or neglect in the forms of proceeding was sufticient to annul the substance of the fairest elaim. The communion of the marriage-life was denoted by the necessary elements of tire and water ; and the divorced wife resigned the bumeh of keys, by the delivery of whieh she has been invested with the government of the family. The manumission of a son or a slave was performed by turning lim round with a gentle blow on the cheek; a work was prohibited by the casting of a stone; prescription was interrupted by the breaking of a branch; the clinched fist was the symbol of a pledge or deposit; the right hand was the gift of faith and confidence. The indenture of covenants was a lroken straw; weights and scales were introduced into every payment, ard the heir who aceepted a testament was sometimes obliged to suap his fingers, to east away his garments, and to leap and dance with real or affected transport. If a citizen pursued any
stolen goods inten arighbor's homer, he concealed his nakedness with a linen towel, and hid his face with a mask or basin, lest lee shouhd encounter the eyes of a virgin or a matron. In a civil action the phantiff touched the car of his witness, seized his reluctant adversary by the neck, and implored, in solemn lamentation, the aid of his fellow-ritizens. The two rompetitors grasped eath other's hand as if they stood prepard for combat before the tribumal of the pretor: lie commanded them to probluce the obs. jeet of the dispute; they went, intey returned with measured steps, and a clod of eurth was cast at his feet to represent the field for which they contended.-Gibhon's Rome, e'h. 44, p. 31 \%.
3986. PAPACY scandalized. Marozia. Marozia, the mistress of Sergius 111 ., and her sister Theodora, two women of the most :bardoned and flagitious rharneter, now ruled everything in IRome; and maintaining their aseendeney by the most detestable crimes, mad murders without end, they fllled the pontitical chair in rapid and monstrous surcession with their paramours or their adulterous offispritio.- TYyther's Ilist., Book 6, ch. 4, p. 101
3987. PAPER, Wealth by. In Eyypt. Firmus, the friend and ally, as he proadly styled himself, of Odenathus and Zenobia, was no more than a wealthy merchant of E, Eypt. In the course of his trade to India he had formed very intimate eonnections with the Saracens and the Blemmyes, whose situation on either coast of the Red Sea gave them ancasy introduction into the Upper Erypt. The Egyptians he inflamed with the hope of freedom, and, at the head of their furious multitude, broke into the city of Alexandria, where he assmed the imperial purple. coined money, published edicts, and raised an army, which, as he vainly bonsted, he was capable of maintaining from the sole profits of his paper trade. Such troops were a feeble defence against the approach of Aurelian ; and it seems almost unnccessary to relate that Firmus was routed, taken, tortured, and put to death.-Gimmon's Rome, ch. 11, !. 358.
3988. Paradise, The drankard's. Aucient Germans. Some tribes of the north seem to have embrnced the dectrine of transmigration ; others imagined a gross paradise of immortal drunken-ness.-Gibion's Rome, ch. 95, p. 271.
3989. PARADISE, Earthly. Demascus. Ti-- mour [the Tartar, reposed,] as was his custom, his army in the plain of Dumascus, called one of the four paradises of the earth. The plain of Damascus, shaded by its orchards, refreshed by its running waters ; the valley of Bevivan, in Persia; thic valley of the Euphrates, below lagelad; and, in tine, the fertile and humid phan of Samarcand, were to the eyes of the Thartars the four paradises promised to their nation. They took pleasure in traversing them and hatting there by turns.-Lamartine's Turkey, 1. 325.
3990. Paradise, Language of. Nushirran the Persion. At his command the most celebrated writers of Greece and Indin were translated into the Persian language: ; a smooth and elegant idiom, recommended by Mahomet to the use of paradise ; thoukh it is branded with the epithets of savage and unmusical by the ignoramee and presumption of Agathias.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 42, p. 216.

SDA1. PARADISE, Mussulmans'. Fire, The Mussulmans born in the mountains and valleys of Asia, the sons of sheplierds, have bronght with them into their very palaces the menory, the images, the passion of raral nature; they love her too much to bedeck lier. A woman, nhorse, a weapon, a fountain, a trex-such ure the five purndises of the children of Othmani-LamanTinés Turkey, p. 15.
3094. PARADISE, Sensnal. Mohammedan. It is natural comough that an Arabian prophet shombl dwell with rapture on the groves, the fountains, and the rivers of paradine but instead of inspiring the blessed inlabitants with it liberal faste for hamony and science, conversation and friendship, he idly celebrates the pearls add diamonus, the robes of silk, palaces of marble, dishes of gold, rich wines, artificial dainties, numerous attendants, and the winole train of sensual and costly Juxury, which lecomes insipid to the owner, even in the short period of this mortal life. Seventy-two IIouris, or blackeyed girls, of resplendent beauty, blooming youth, virgin parity, and exquisite sensibility, will be created for the use of the meanest believer ; a moment of pleasure will be prolonged to a thonstind years, and his faculties will be increased a hundred-fold, to render him worthy of his felicity. Notwithstanding a vulgar prejudice, the gates of heaven will be open to both sexes; but Mabomet has not specified the male companions of the female-clect, lest le should either alarm the jealousy of their former husbands or disturb their felicity by the anspicion of an everlasting marriage. This image of a carnal paradise las provoked the indiguation, perhaps the envy, of the monks; they deelaim against the impure religion of Mahomet; and his modest apologists are driven to the poor excuse of figures and allegories. But the sounder and more consistent party adhere, without slame, to the literal interpretation of the Koran; useless would he the resurrection of the body, unless it were restored to the possession and exercise of its worthiest faculties; and the union of sensual and intellectual enjoyment is reguisite to complete the happiness of the double animal, the perfert man.-Gibbon's liome, vol. Ë, ch. 50, (). 119.
3993. PARADISE, A strange. Mfohtmemedten. The siegres and battles of six campaigns had consumed many thousands of the Noslems. They died with the reputation and the cheerfnlness of martyrs ; and the simplicity of their faith may be expressed in the words of an Arabian youth, when he cmbraced, for the last time, his sister and mother: " It is not," said lue, " he delicacies of Syria or the fading delights of this world that have prompted me to devote my life in the cause of religion. But I seek the favor of God and Ilis apostles; and I have heard, from one of the companions of the prophet, that the spirits of the martyrs will be lodged in the erops of green hirds, who slaall iste the fruits and drink of the rivers of par ise. Farewtl, we shall meet ugain among the groves and fountains which God has provided for IIis elect."-Gibbon's IRome, eh. 51, p. 216.
3994. PARDON declined. Revolutionists. A.D. 1776. Patterson, . . . the British adjutant-gencral, was allowed to enter the American camp.

He asked to have his visit nerepted as the first alvance from the connmissioners for restoring pence, and nsserted that they had great povers. "From what appears," rejoined Wushing. ton, "they have power only to grant pardons; having committed no fault, we need no pardon; wo are only defending what we derem to be our indisputable rights."-Bancrorer's U. S., vol. 8 , ( 1.1 .
3995. - By the Innorent. [When Lord Itowr arrived off New York in July (17\%6) he adelressed a letter to I)r. Franklin as "his wortliy friend," ulso ollleial dispatehes, which wereconciliatory in their design.] Franklin replied in like spirit of former friendship, but suid as the dispatehes only showed that Lord Howe was to offer pardon upon submission, he was sure it must give his lordship pain to be sent so linr upon so hopeless a busincss.K:inint's Eno., vol. 6, clt. 23, 1. 272.
3996. PARDON, Hopeless of. Ayloffe. [AyJoffe was engraged in the Scoteh relellion under the Duke of Argyll.] He was taken prisoner, and carried to Glasgow. . . . A story was current smong the Whigs that the king [James II.] said, "You had better be frank with me, Mr. Ayloffe. You know that it is in my power to pardon you." Then, it was rumored, the captive broke his sullen silence, and answered, "It may be in your bower, but it is not in your nature." He was exceuted under his old outlawry before the gate of the Temple, and died with stoical composure. -Macallay's Eno., ch. 5, p. 527.
3997. PARDON made Odious, Jttmes $I I$. No English sovereign has ever given stronger proofs of a crucl nature than Janmes II. ; yet his cruelty was not more odions than his merey ; or, perhajs, it may be more correet to say that his mer'y and his cruclty were such that each reflects infamy on the other. Our horror at the fate of the simple elowns, the young lads, the delicate women, to whom he was inexorably severe, is inerensed when we find to whom and for what eonsiderations he granted pardon.-Macaulay's EnG., ch. 5, p. 607.
3998. PARDON, Plea for. Nipoleon I. [General Lajohais had been condemned to death for participating in the Bourbon conspiracy to as. sassinate Napoleom.] His only danghter, fourteen years old, who was remarkably beautiful, . . Withont communicating lher intentions to any one, set out alone and on foot for St. Clond. . . . By her youth, her beauty, her tears, and hor woe she [gained access to Josephine and her daughter Hortense]. . . . Napoleon had said . . . petitions must be in writing. . . . They contrived to introduce her to the presence of Napoleon as he was passing through one of the apartments of the palace. . . . The fragile child, in a delirinm of amotion, rushed before him, precipitated herself at his feet, and exelaimed, "Pardon, sire ! pardon for my father !" Napoleon, surprised, . . exclaimed, "I have said that, I wish for no sueh seenes. . . . Leave me, miss !" So suying, he turned to pass from her ; but the child threw her arins around his knees, and . . . with tears and agony . . . in every feature . . exclaimed," Pardon ! pardon ! pardon ! it is for my father!" " And who is your father ? . . Who are you ?" "I um Miss Lajolais,. . . and my father is doomed to die." . . ."Well, my child
yes! For yoursake I will forgive your father." The suppliant fainted nud fell to the fioor. [In prison she fell upon her father's neek, unable to sprak. She fell luto meonsciousness, and when revived was a hopeless manine.]-Aubott's Naboleon B., vol. 1, ch. $2 \pi$.
3098. PARDON, Purohase of, Eridenec. [I.D. $14,00-148 \%$.] One testator wishes that $n$ Latin sentence shonld be written "on the forepart of the iron about my grave," with "the day and the year of the Lord of my departing from this world, and the pardon that 1 purclased to be written therewith."-Knigit's Eva., vol. 2, ch. $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{p} .127$.
4000. PARDON without Reformation. Govcrnment. Capt. John Nutt was one of the most daring sea-devils of that lawless time. IIe was an untakable man, und he had several pirate ships. LIe commenced his career as gumner of a vessel in Dartmouth harbor bound for the New foundland seas. Coming to Newfoumdland, he collected a crew of pleasant fellows like himself: they seized a French ship, also a large Plymouth ship, then a Flemish ship, and, with these gray rovers, he played off his depredations on the fishing craft of the Newfoundhund scas, and reme back, too strong for capture, to the western coasts of England. Arrived there, this worthy phayed off new devilries: he tempted men from the king's service ly the promise of higher wages, and-what, alas I might easily he promised in those drary days-more certain payment ; he hung about Torbay, laughed nt threats, saffed at promises of pardon, although more than one offer had been made conditionally. The whole western country was in a state of dread, and mmicipalities poured their entreatica upon the council and upon Eliot in his office of viceadmiral. ... [The pirate was pardoned and honored, the faithful admiral was dishonored by the government. It was the work of bribery.] -llood's Chonwelle, ch. 3, p. 50.
4001. PARDON by Sympathy. Abrahum Lincoln. A poor womm from Philadelphia had been waiting, with a baby in her arms, for three days to see the President. [Her husband had deserted, and was sentenced to be shot.] Late in the afternoon of the third day . . . he heard the baby cry. "He . . . rang the bell. 'Daniel,' said he, 'is there a woman with a baby in the anteroom?' I said there was, and if he would allow me to say it, I thought it was a case he ought to see, for it was a matter of life and death. Silid he, 'Send her at once.' . . . The President pardoned her hasband. As she came out from his presence her eyes were lifted and her lips moving in prayer, the tears streaming down her cheeks." Saiel Daniel, "I went up to her, and pulling her shawl, said, "Madam, it was the baby that did it!" "-Raymond's Lincoln, p. 737.
4002. PARENT, A disappointed, John IIocard. For seven years he lived in the country with his wife. Nothing was wanting to his happiness but chikdren, which, for seven years, were denied him. Then a son was born, who filled up the measure of his joy. A few days after the birth of this child he left his wife in the morning to go to church, she being apparently as well as could be expected. On his return he found her indisposed, and a few minutes after, as he was handing her a cup of chocolate, she fell back
upon her pillow, and immediately breathed her lust. . . . The boy, whom he hadobtained nt the price of his huppiness, was a large mud hentthy child; it lived to be the consoler of his solitude, but finally the shame and misery of his ohl nge. -Cycloiedia of Brof. , p. 40.
4003. Parents, Piger of, Roman. The paternal power was instituted or confirmed by komulns himself : and, after the practice of three centuries, it was inseribed on the fourtla table of the Deremvirs. In the formm, the Senate, or the camp the adult son of a Roman eltizen enjoyed the public and private riglits of a person, in his father's house he was a mere thing; confoumded by the laws with the movables, the cattle, and the slaves, whom the capricions master might alien. ate or destroy, without being responsible to any earthly tribumal. The hand which bestowed the daily sustenance might resume the voluntary gift, and whatever was necpuired by the habor or fortune of the son was immediately lost in the property of the father.-Gmmos's Rome, ch. 44, D. $3+1$.
4001. PARENTS, Sacrifice of. Chinese. Ninety [Chinese] cities wore stormed, or starved, by the Moguls; ten only escaped; mad Zingis [their commander], from a knowledge of the filial piety of the Chinese, covered his vanguarl with their captive parents; an unworthy, mad by dagrees a fruitless, abuse of the virtue of lis enemies.Gimbon's Rome, ch. 64, p. 209.
4005. PARENTS, Sorrow of. Heury $I I$. [About 1189 IRichard, son of the great Henry II., joined the French king, Philip II., against his father. Three other sons were also rebels against their father, and only his youngest son, Joln, remained at his court.] Philip and Richard took his castles, while Henry remained in at condition of unusual supineness. Ile was now broken in spirit. . . . He yielded almost without a struggle to the demands that were made upon him. . . . Throughout these unnaturnl contiicts he had rested his liopes upou his beloved John, to whom he had required his seneschal to deliver his castles in the event of his death. . . . He asked for the names of those burons who had joined the French king. The first name he saw was John. IIe read no more. The workl and all its troubles and hopes faded from his view. Ile turned his face to the wall, and exelaimed, "Let everything go as it will.". . His great heart was broken. On the Gth of July, 1189, Ilenry II. was no more.Kxumt's ENg., vol. 1, ch. 21, p. 304.
4006. PARRICIDE, Crime of. Impossible. Romulus appointed no punishment for actual parricides, but called all murder parricide, looking upon this as abominable, and the other as impossible. For many ages, indced, he seemed to lave judged rightly; no one was guilty of that crime in Rome for nlmost six hundred years; and Lucius Ostins, after the wars of Hamibal, is recorded to have been the first that murdered his father.-Plutarcis's Romulus.
4007. PARRICIDE, Punishment of. Romans. The parricide, who violated the duties of nature and gratitude, was cast into the river or the sea, enclosed in a sack; and a cock, a viper, a dog, and a monkey were successively added, as the most suitable companions.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 44, p 371.

400w. PARSIMONY, Costly. Jitmes $I I$. [It was customary at the coromation of the king to arrange a splentid prosession and to ride in state from the Tower to Westminster.] James ordered an estimate to be made of the cost of such a proeession, and found then it would mmont to about half us much as he proposed to expend in covering his wife with trinkets. Ile uceordingly determined to be profuse where heought to have been frugal, and niggardly where he might pardonably have been proluse. Nore than a hundred thonsand pounds were laid ont in dressing the queen, and the procession from the Tower was onitted. The folly of this course is obvious. - Macaulay's Exi., ch. 4, p. 439.
4009. PARTIALITY evinced. Jumes II. [He determined to owerthrow the l'rotestant failh.] All the special dispensations which he had granted had been gramted to Roman (atholics. All the laws whichbore hardest on the Preshyterians, Independents, and Baptints had been for a time severely executed by him. While Hales commanded a respiment, while Powis sat at the council board, while Massis held a demory, while breviaries and mass books were printed at Oxford bander a royal lieense, while the host was pablicly exposed in London wader the protection of the pikes and muskets of the Foot Guards, while friars and monks walked the streets of Lomdon in their rohes, Baxter was in jail; Howe was in exile ; the Five Mile Aet and the conventicle Act were in full vigor; ? 1 uritun writers were eompelled to resort to fordign or to seceret presses; $l^{2}$ uritan congregations conld meet only ly night or in waste places, and Puritan ministers were foreed to preach in the garb of colliers or of sailors. In soothand the king, while he spared no exertion to extort from the estates full relief for Roman Catholies, had demanded and obtaned new statutes of unprecedented severity against the Pres-byterians.-Macaltay's Evi., ch. 7, p. 186.
4010. Parties, Difference in. Euglish. It ought to be remembered that the difference bretween the two great sections of English politicians has always been a difference rather of degree than of principle. There were certain limits on the right and on the left whicla were very rarely overstepped. A few enthasiasts on one side were ready to lay all our laws and franclises at the feet of our kings. A few enthusiasts on the other side were bent on pursuing, through endless civil troubles, their darling phantom of a republic. But the great majority of those who fought for the crown were averse to despotism, and the ereat majority of the champions of pop)ular rights were averse to anarchy. Twiee in the course of the seventeenth century the two parties suspended their dissensions and united their strength in a common canse. Their first coalition restored hereditary monareliy, their second coalition rescued constitutional fredom.-Macaulay's Ena. . ch. 1, p. 94.
4011. PARTIES, Indepeadence of. England. [See above.] It is also to be notrd that thesetwo parties have never been the whole nation-nay, that they have never, taken together, made up a majority of the mation. Between them has always been a great mass, which has not steadfastly athered to either, whieh has sometimes remmined inertly neutral, and has sometimes oscillated to and fro. That mass has more than
once passed in a fow yary from one extreme to the other, mat back again. Somatimes it las changerd sides merely becomse it was tired of supporting the same ine sometimes berenise it whs dismmyed by its own exresses, sometimes becanse it liad reppected impossibilitios and land bern disappointed. But whenerer it has lemed with its whole wedght in cilher direction, resistthe has, for the time, been imporsible.-Macas hav's siva., ch. 1, p. 95.
s012. PARTIEs, Natural. Tiro. The recess of the English Parliament lasted six weres. The day on which the Itouses met ngain is one of the most remarkalhe pords in our history. From that day dates the corporate existence of the two great parties which have ever simer altermately governed the comitry. In one sense, iudeed, the distinction which then herame obvious hand always existed, mad alway must exist; for it has its origin in diversities of temper, of understunding, and of interest, which are found in all socictios, and which will be found till the humm mind cases to be drawn in opposite directions by the charm of habit mal hy the charm of novelty. Not only in polities, hut in literature, in art, in science, in surgery and merchanis, in navigation and uriculture-iny, oven in mathematics, we find this distinction. Everywhere there is a class of men who cling with fondness to whatever is ancient, und who, ceren when convinced hy overpowering rensons that imovation would be breneficial, consent to it with many misgivings and forchodings. We find also everywhere another class of men sanguine in hope, bold i: speculation, always pressing forward, quiek to discern the imperfertions of whatever exists, disposed to think lightly of the risks and inconveniences which attend improvements, and disposed to give every change eredit for being an improvement. . . . 'Tlue cxireme section of one class consists of bigoted dotards, the extreme section of the other consists of shatlow nul reekless em-piries.-Macatlay's Eng., eh. 1, p. 91.
4013. PARTIES, Opposite, Romans. "In the Commonweath," he said, "there have always been two parties-the populares and the optimates. The populares say and do what will please the mob; the optimates say and do what will please the best men. And who are the best men ! They are of all ranks and infinite in num-ber-senators, municipals, farmers, men of hasiness, even libertini. The type is distinet. They are the well-to-do, the sound, the honest, who do no wrong to any man. The objert at which they aim is quict with honor. They are the conservatives of the State. Religion and good government, the Senate's anthority, tho laws and customs of our ancestors, public faith, integrity, sound administration-these are the prineiples on which they rest, and these thegy will maintain with their lives." [Address of Ciecro.]Froude's Cessar, (li. 15.
4014. PARTIES, Passion of, Roman. Clodius... impeached Milo for the interruption of the Comitia on the 18tho of November. Nilo appeared to answer on the $2 d$ of Febrmary ; int there was another riot, and the meeting was broken up. On the 6th the court was again held. The erowd was enormous. Ciecro lappily has left a minute account of the scene. The people were starving, the eorn question was jressing. Milo presented
himself, and lompey came forwarl on the Ros. tra to speak. He wiss recedeal with howls and curses from 'lowlins' hired rullims, and his wioe could not be heard for the noise. ${ }^{2}$ ºmpey held on undameal, and rommanded ocrasiomal silene by the weight of his presence. Cholins rose when $\mathrm{P}^{\text {Pompry }}$ had done, and rival yedls went up from the Miloniams, Yells were not enough; dilthy verses ware smag in chorus about Chorlins and Coclia, ribald bestiality, delight ful to the ears of "Tully." ('gorias, pale will anger, called out, "Whor is murdering the people with famine ?" A thousiond horats answerent, " P'ompey!" "Who wants to go to Dexandria?" "Pompey !" they shouted hatin. ": And whon do you want to go?" " (rassus!" they eried. Passion had risen too high for words. The Cloblims bremn to spit on the Milonims: the Milomians drew swords and rit the hends of the Clodians. The workingmen, being unarmed, gon the worst of the contlict: and Clodius was flung from the Rostra.-Fuotne:s (.tsBAR, Ch. 15.
4015. Parties, Value of. English. The truth is, that thongh both partios have often serionsly erre 1, England could lave spared neither. If, in her institutions, freedom and order, the advantages arising from indovation and the advantages arising from prescription, have been combined to an extent elsewhere unknown, we may attribute this happy peculiarity to the stremous contlicts and aternate victories of two rival confederacies of statesmen-a confederacy zealous for anthority and antiquity, and a romfedracy zenlous for liberty and progress. Macartay's Eno., (h. 1, p. $\mathbf{9 f}_{4}$.
4016. PARTISAN, An effective. Rec, Jonathan Sorift. The Rev Jonathan Swift, of all party writers that ever inthenced public opinion, was the most mescrupulons, the most unjust, the most uncharitable, but incomparably the most able. -Kniarts's Exa., vol. 5, ch. d, p. 369.
4017. PARTISANS by Contagion, I'trlitement. [Swift humorously wrote :] 1 wish you had been here for ten days during the highest and warmest reign of party and faction that I ever knew or read of, upon the bill against Occasional Conformity. It was so universai that I observed the dogs in the streets much more contumelious and quarrelsome tham nsual; and the very night before the bill went up, a committee of Whig and Tory cats had a very warm and loul debate upon the roof of our house. But why should we wonder at that when the very ladies are split asunder into high-churels and low, nud, wit of zeal for religion, have hardly time to say their prayers?" -Knigit's Ena., vol. 5, ch. 17, p. 268.
4018. PARTY honorably changed. Lord Falkland. [Lord Falkland, who fell in the battle of Newberry, has been defended against the charge of apostasy from his friends in these words by Arnold:] A man who leaves the popular cause when it is trimmphant, and joins the party opposed to it without really changing his principles and becoming a renegade, is one of the noblest charneters in history. He may not have the clearest judgment or the tirmest wisdom; he may have been mistaken, but as far as he is concerned personally, we cannot but admire him. But such a man changes his party not to conquer, but to die. . . He protests so strongly against their
exil that he chooses to die by their hands rather than in their compmy ; . . . his man is no renegule, bu apostate, fint the purest of martyrs; for what trestimony to truth can be wo pare as that which is given molocered by uny symperhy, given not against rmemies, amid apphading friends. Iom agranst fricols, maid mpitying or latferejoicing curmis"s And sucha mariyr was

d019. PAssion, Parental. John Lirkie. Mr. Lacke never montioned him hut with gront respect and affection. His father used a comeluct toward him when young that he often spoke of afterward with great approbation. It was the being severe to him by keeping him in much awe and at a distance when he was a boy, but relasing. still by degrees, of that severity as he grew up, to be a man, till, he being become capable of it, he lived perfectly with him as a friend. And I remember he has told me that his father, after he was a man, solemaly asked his pardon for having struck him onice in a passion when he was a boy.-Fow bik's Locke, ch. 1.
4020. PASsion corrects Passion. Napoleon $I$. Napoleon [in his carly manhoorl] excluded him. self entirely from haunts of revelry and seenes of dissipation and from all those dissolute courses in which the young men of those days so rerklessly plunged; he adopted this course not apparenty from any conscientims desire to do that which is right in the sight of God, but from what has been called " the expulsive power of n new affection." Ambition seemed to expel from his mind every other passion ; . . nnimal passion even was repressed, and all the ordinary pursuits of worldly pleasure became in his view frivolous and contemptible. - Abnotre's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 3 .
4021. PASSION, Savage. Alectuder. Clitus, a general of great ability, and to whom Alexam. der owed his life in the battle of the Granicus, stood deservedly, on these accomets, in high fic vor and estem with his sovereign, who partict larly prized the ingenuous simplicity of his man ners and the honest freedom with which he was accustomed to utter his opinions or propose his counsels Amid the mirth of a lhnquet while the sycophant courtiers, in extolling to the skies the achievements of their prince, were drawing a depreciating comparison between the merits of Philip and of his son, this brave Macedonian had, with honest indigmation, reproved their meanness, and warmly supported the fame of his ancient master. Alexander, in a transport of rage, seized a javelin from one of the guards, and hurling it at the breast of Clitus, struck him dead upon the spot. The atrocity of the deed was instantly felt by the king, and, in the agony of remorse, he wonld have turned the weapon against his own bosom, had mot the attendants forcihly prevented him.-Tytler's Mist., Book 2, ch. 4, p. 192.
1022. PASSION simulated. Beeomes Reat. Esop, we are told, when he was one day acting Altrens, in the part where he considers in what manner he shonld punish Thyestes, being worked up by his passion to a degree of insunity, with his sceptre struck a sarvari wbo happened suddenly to pass by, and laiz him dead at his feet.-Plutarcis's Cuekg.
4023. PA8SION, Viulent. Saintel Johnson. It has been confidently related, with many embellishments, that Johnson one day knocked Os. bome down in his shop with a folio, and pat his foot mpon his neek. The simple truth I hand from Johnson himself. "Sir, he was hmpertiment to me, and I beat him. But it was not in his shop: It was in my own chamber." [Oshorne was his publishor.]-boswela's dounson, p. 38.
4024. PASSIONS concealed. Willittm, Prince of Orente. Ite was horn with violent jassions and quick sensibilities: but the strengeli of his emotions was not susperted by the world. From the multitude his joy and lins griof, his affection and his resentment, were lidden by a phlegrantic serenity, which made him pass for the most cold-blooded of mankind. Those who bronght him grood news conld seldom detect any sign of plensire. Those who saw him aiter a defeat looked in vain for any sign of vexation. IIe prased and reprimanded, rewarded and panisherl, with the stern trunguillity of a Mohawk chicf: but those who knew him woll and saw him nome were aware that umber all this iec a fieree the was constantly burning. It was selclom that angrer deprived him of power over himself; but when he was really enraged the first outbreak of his passion was terrible. It was indeed scarcely safe to approarll lim.-Macathay's ENa., ehs, 7, p. 156 .
4025. PASSIONS, Controlled by. Frederick Williem. The mind of Frederick William was so ill regninted that all his inelinations beeame passions, and all his passions partook of the character of moral and intellectual disense. His parsimony degrenerated into sordidavarice. IIis taste for military pomp and order beeame a nmnia, like that of a Duteh burgomaster for tulips. While the envoys of the court of berlin were in a state of such sepualid poverty us moved the haughter of foreign capitals-while the food of the royal family was so bad that even hunger loathed it-no priee was thought tooextravagant to pay for them. - Macachay's Frederick the EnEit, P. 7.
4026. PATERNITY inferred. Dr. Velentine Mott. I story is told of his rembliness in the lecture-room. A mother brought into the amphitheatre, one morning, an extremely dirty, sickly, miscrable-looking child, for the purpose of linving a tumor removed. Ife exhibited the tumor to the class, but informed the mother that le could not operate upon the child without the consent of her husband. One of the students, in his cagerness to examine the tumor, jumped over into the little enclosure designed for the operator and his patients. Dr. Mott, observing this intrusion, turned to the student, and asked him, with the most innocent expression of countenance: "Are you the father of this rhild?" Thunders of applause and laughter greeted this ingenious rebnke, during which the intruder returned to his phee erestfallen.-CyClopedia of Biog., p. 529.
4027. PATIENCE abused. Pericles. When a vile and abandoned fellow loaded him a whole day with reproncles and almuse, he bore it with patience and silence, and continued in public for the despateh of some urgent affairs. In the evening he walked slowly home, this impudent wreteh following and insulting him all the way
with the most seurrilous langmge. And as it was dark when he canc to his own door, he ordered one of his servints to take a toreh and light the man home. - Pictaiscu's l'enicien.

IOLw. PATIENCE, Christian. I/ettyr. ['The edict of Diochetian agrainst the Claristians] Was torn down by the hands of a Christian, who oxpressed at the same time, by the bitterest inveretives, his contempt as wellas abhorrence for surh impionsamd tyramionl governors. . . . And if it be trac that he was a person of rank and edaceation, those diremmstances ceuld serve only to nggritvate his guilt. Ile was bant, or rather roasted, by a slow tire, and his exuentioners, zealous to revenge the persomal insult which had been of fored to the emperors, exhansted every retinement of cruchy witnout being able to sulalue his patience or to alter the stealy and insulting smile which in his dying uronies he still preserved in his conntemmere.-Gimmon's Rome, (h. 16, p. 65.
4020. PATIENCE, Endeavor in, William, Prince of Oremge. [Jis aim was the protection of Euroun from Louis XIV.] William had one great end ever before him. Toward that end he was impelled by a strong passion which appeared to him under the guise of a suered duty. Toward that end he toiled with a patience resembling. as he once snid, the patience with which he had onee seen a boatman on a canal strain against an adverse eddy, of ten swopt lmek, but never censing to pull, and content if, by the labor of bours, it few yards could be gained. Exploits which brought the prince no rearer to his olject, however glorions they might he in the estimation of the vulgar, were in his judgment boyish vanities, and no part of the real husiness of life.-Macallay's Eng., ch. 7, 1. 179.
4030. PATIENCE of Genius. Magn tic Telegraph. The magnetic principle on which the inrention dejends had been known since 1774, but Professor Morse was the first to apply that principle for the benefit of men. He lregan his experiments in 1832, and five years afterward succeeded inobtaining a patent on his invention. Then followed another long delay; and it was not until the last day of the session in 1843 that he proctured from Congress an appropriation of $\$ 30,000$. With that appropriation was constructed, between Baltimore and Washington, the first telegraphie line in the world. Perhaps no other invention has exereised a more benefieent influence on the welfare of the human race.-lidePati's L. S., ch. 56, p. 446.
1031. PATIENCE, Nobility in. Alexander. Alexander [the Great] hazarded his person, by way of excreise for himself and example to others. But his friends, in the pride of wealth, were so devoted to luxury and case that they considered long marches and campaigns as a burden and by degrees came to murmur and speak ill of the king. At first he bore their censures with great moderation, and used to say there was something noble in hearing himself ill-spoken of while he was doing weh.--Plutaran's AlexANDER.
4032. PATIENCE, Sucoess by. Study. Buffon said, "Genius is patience." Stevenson, the inventor of the locomotive, declared that he surpassed
the majorlty of mankind onty ha patience. Newton also ascribed his stecess in interpreting wature solely to his patience. Being asked one day how he hat discovered the law of gravitation, he repliocl, "By ineresmatly thinking nkout it."Pabton'a Newton, p. 01.

403is. Patience tried. John Nelson. [One of Wesley's preachers was reported to the commissioners for recruiting the army as a vagront, not luving any vasible means of support. He was pressed fito the army, where he begm to preach to the soldiers, und then whenever opportunity permitted. He was gric vonsly tormented by a strippling ensign, who hud him put in prison for reproving his profmity and for preaching, and when he was let ont threntened to chastise him. Nelson records that $]$ it eansed a sore temptation to arise in me, to think that $n$ wicked, ignorant man should thus torment me, and I able to tie his head and heels together. I found in old man's bone in me; but the Lord lifted up a standard when the anger was eoming on like a flood, else I shonld have wrung his neck to the ground und set my foot upon him.-Stevens' Metiodism, vol. 1, p. 210.
4034. PATRIOTISM abandoned. James II. A small knot of fanaties still continued to cherisha wild hope that they might be able to change the order of suceesslon. . . . It was to be hoped, they said, that the king might be able to establish the true faith withont resorting to extremities; but, in the worst event, he might leave his crown at the disposal of Lonis. It was better for Englishmen to be the vassals of France than the shaves of the devil. This extrmordimary doenment was handed nbout from Jesuit to Jesuit, and from courtier to courtier, till some eminent Roman Catholies, in whom bigotry had not extinguished patriotism, furnished the Duteh ambassudor with a copy. He put the paper into the hands of James. James, grently agitated, pronomed it a vile forgery, contrived by some pamphleteer in Holhnd. The Duteh minister resolutely answered that he could prove the enntrary by the testimony of several distinguished members of his Majesty's own church-may, that there would be no diffleulty in pointing out the writer, who, after all, had written only what many priests and many busy politicians said every day in the galleries of the palace. The king did not think it expedient toask who the writer was. - Macallay's Eng., ch. 8, p. 285.
4035. PATRIOTISM, Affecting. Mferia Thevesa. [Frederick II. suddenly made war against the young orphan queen at the beginning of her reign.] At the first sitting of the Diet she appeared elad in deep mourning for her father, and in pathetic and dignified words implored her people to support her just cause. Magnates and deputies sprang up, half drew their sabres, and with eager voices vowed to stand by her with their lives and fortunes. Till then her firmness had never once forsaken her before the public eye, but at that shont she sank down upon her throne, and wept aloud. Still more touching was the sight when, a few days later, she came before the estates of ber roalm, and held up before them the little archduke in her arms. Then it was that the enthusiasm of Hungary broke forth into that war-ery which soon resounded throughout Europe, "Let us die for our king,

Maria Theresa !'-Macaulay's Fibedehick tina Gheat, p. 36.
dOBB6. PATRIOTISM aroused. Revolutionists. The battle of Laxington tired the country. Within a few days an army of 20,000 men had gnthered :hout Boston. A llase of intreachments encompassing the city whs drawn from Roxhory to Chelsent. To drive Gage and the British into the sen was the common talk in that tumaltions camp. And the mumber constantly increased. John Stark came down at the hend of the New I Aampshire militia. Israed l'utham, witha lenther waisterat on, was helping some men to lmild a stone wall on his farm, when the news from Lexington came llying. Ilarying to the nearest town, he fonnd the militia alrendy mustered. Bidding the men follow as soon ins possible, he monnted $n$ horse and rode to Cambridge, in distunce of a hundred miles, in cighteen hours. Rhode Island sent her guotn under the brave Nathaniel Greene. Bencedict Arnold emme with the provineials of New IIaven. Ethan Allen, of Vermont, made war in the other direction.- Ridрати'н U. S., ch. 38, p. 298.
4037. Patriotism, Courage of. Scots. Edward [11.] now prepared, with an immense nrmy of $100,000 \mathrm{men}$, to reduce the conntry to submission and fultil the dying request of his father, by making in complete conquest of it. King Robert l3ruce met him nt [3anockburn, near Stirling, with 30,000 men. By an excellent disposition of the Scotish army, and the sigmal intrepidity and conduct of the king, the English were totally routed. A prodigious slunghter ensued, and the pursuit continued near one hundred miles, till the small remmant of this immense army was entirely driven ont of the kingdom. Edward marrowly escaped by flight to Dunlar, whence he was conveyed by seato his own deminions. This great and decisive victory secured the independence of Scotland, und fixed Robert Bruce firmly upon the thronc. It male $\mathfrak{a}$ deep impression on the minds of the English, and for several yeurs ifter no superiority of numbers could induce them to keep the fied against their formidable adversaries.-Tytlen's IIist., Book 6, ch. 12, P. 195.
4038. - Under Charles I. The
whole nution was alarmed nul ineenser. John Hampden, an opulent and well-born gentleman of Buckinghamshire, highly considered in his own neighborhood, but as yet little known to the kingdom generully, had the eourage to step forward to confront the whole power of the govermment, and take on himself the cost and the risk of disputing the prerogative to which the king laid claim. The case was argued before the fudges in the Exchequer Chamber. . . . If money might legally be raised without the eonsent of Parlinment for the support of a flect, it was not easy to deny that money might, without consent of Parlinment, be legally raised for the support of an army.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 1, p. 85.
4039. PATRIOTISM dead. Romans. The Numidinns were not very formidable enemies, but after a month or two half the Romans were destroyed and he remainder were obliged to surrender. About the same time, and from similar causes, two Roman armies were cut to pieces on the Rhone. While the great men at Rome were
buidime palaces, inventing new dishes, nat hir-
 were at the gates of Italy.-Fmovorin C.Esath, (H. 4.
10.10. Patriotism In Death. The limenquo Pitt. [When Willian l'itt wan on his denth-hed. shortly after Napoleon's victorfas at C'lam and Austirlitz, the last wordy which he spoke, athont lualf :un hour lxefore be hreathed his hast, were 1 "My combry! Oh, my comatry!"一KNmar's Dixi., vol. 7, ch. 25, 1. 151.
1011. - John It It"pulen. ["، 0 ) lard, save my harding country!" were the hast words of lampulon, who was womated lana thght at the beginning of the civil war.J-Kiname's Exci., vol. t, ch. 1.
1012. PATRIOTISM, Deeds of. liaribildi. Guribaldi, however, remulaed, und was residing there, farming nad thshing, when the war he-
 to the tichl. Before low rasia saw ('aprera, what wonderful events transpired! The blowly trant of Naples driven from his throne! Sieily delivered from oppression! Nine millions of subjerts mided to the dominions of a constitutional king, Victor Emmanuel! Alt Inly one nation, exrepting atone the dominions of the lope and the province of Venctia! This wiss Gambbaldi's work. It was the marie of his mame, the tire of his patriotism, and his genias for command, that wronght theme marvels. The grateful king dexired tolvestow upon him some splendid reward, which Garihaldi firmly refusingr, the king prepared for him a pleasing surprise at his rocky home. After an absence of nearly two years, daribaldi returned to Caprera in Nowenbore, isbio, to spend the winter in repose. Whern be approwehed his home, he saw no ohject that he eould recognize. His rough and tangled farm haul been ehamured, as if by cuchantment, into Megrant groumels, with roails, paths, lawns, gardens, shrublery, and avemues. Dis cothge was gone, and in its placestood a villa, replete with every co:svenience withim mad without. As he walked from room to room, womdering what magician had worked this transformation, he observed a full-length portrait of King Victor Emmamal, which explained the mystery.-('rcloperima or Buog., p. 49t.
40.13. PATRIOTISM, Determined. Dirginia. A rumor arose that an English thect was ap)proaching for the subjugation of the colonies. The patriot leaders hedd a comet, and it was determined that Jamestown should be burned. Aecordingly, in the dusk of the evening, the torch was applied, an! the only town in Virginia laid in ashes. The leading men set the example by throwing firebrands into their own houses; others caught the spirit of sacrifice ; the flames shot up thiough the shadows of night: and Governor Berkeley and his followers, on board a Hope twenty miles down the river, had tolerably fiair wanning that the capital of Virginia coold not be used for the purposes of despotism. [Se No. 4067.]-Ridpati's U. S., ch. 12, p. 121.

AOAA. PATRIOTTSM disgusted. Bolictr. Like General Washington, Bolivar was less popular as a civil ruler than he hat been as a commander of armies. Disgusted int lengtla by the calommies with which he was assailed, he not only resigned
the prowidency, bit detomined to leave his
 farewell letter: "The preserner of a fortumate seldier"," suld her, "however dininderested he may tre, is always dingerons in a state just met fref. I am tived of haming it heressantly repented that I "ish to make myself" "mperoin, mind to rame agatin the farene of the lacess. Everywhere my. actions nor miserperented. It is conongh. Ihate puid my debt to my comary mid to hamanity. I have given my home my hemblh, my forture, to the canse of liburty, mit as long as it wis la
 Ambrica is mo longer torn by war, nor pollated with the presence of an armed foe, 1 whatmw that my presence may wot be wn obstacle to the happiness of my fellow- eitizens. The welfare of my coumtry would monererondibe me to the land meressity of a perpetmal exilo, fin from the hand which gave me birth. Receper, then, my adiens, as a new proof of my ardent patriotism mad the pratiouhe love which I cherish for the people of Colombia."-Crchoreman of Broa., 1). 490.
40.15. PATRIOTISM a Duty. Luceldpmonians. The diseciphine of the Lacedemonians rontinned after the were mrived at vemes of maturity, for no man was at liberty to live ne he plensed, the city being like one great cmmp, where all had theire stated allowance, and knew their poblis: charge, etrel man concluding that her tews bor'll "mot fior'himwe $f f^{\prime}$, but for his country. Hence if they had no particular ordars, they employed themselves in insperting the boys, mod temehing them something useful, or in learning of those that were older than themedves.-Paranem.
4016. --. Lored Nelson. [When Lord Nelson was bearing down apon the French and Spanish tlects off Cape 'Trufingar, with his menof'whe armared in two lines, as previonsly designed, he asked (raptain Blackwood] whether a sigmal was not wanting. When Black wood answeresi that he thought the whole fleet knew what they were about, up went the signal which conveyed the immortal words, "Enghand expeets every mun to do his daty."-Kniant's End., vol. $7,(11.25,1), 447$.
40.47. PATRIOTISM, Educated, Rommens. To inspire that severe and rigid virtur which can alone support a demoeratic form of government, and to inculate that exclusive love of our conntry before which, in their early nges, every privite or persemal fecling was constraine to bow, was the firstand most saered luty of these noble matrons. The circumstances in which the commonwealth was situated in its carlicr uges made this absolutely neressary. It possessed none of those artificial modes of defence so generally employed by the modern nations. The improvements of modern warfare, which sabstitute skill so often in the place of valor-the fortifications of our morlern cities, which render them, in some measure, independent of the personal exertions of those who dofend them-hatd not been intro. duced among this virtuous people. Those refinements, also, in the arts and manufactures which exchange the little enjoyments of private comfort for the higher feelings of public happiness, and even that progress in the seiences which, however excellent in its genernl consequences, encourages certainly a spirit of exclu.
wion mont meongeonal to pmblice exartion-all these were either unknown or despised ha the severer ages of the Roman repmblic.--'Trtasers Mint., llook 4, ch, 3, p. 423.

SOA. PATBIOTISM, Effeot of. $I$ )utrh. Tho Flemish wero delemedian maval tighe ot Zorleksce, and fhilip himself ohtained a more liapopo-
 Lille . . . where the host of the finsargents, comamanded lisy the two sous of the exiled ('omat (hay de Dampierre, was itterly diseonathed, with that loss of then mon. Such, howerer, was the comergy and determanation of the stout-hemerted barghcrs of Fhanders, that within thare wesks they were emabled tomennee agninst the king with a fresh army of $00,0(0)$ men; and Philip, struck with admination of their patriotism amd damatless bravery, resolved to abandon the contast
 Fllin(1e, ch, 1), 各 14.
1019. PATRIC ISM, Enthusiastio. Brwili't Armole. The condition of Burgoyne grew more nad more criticul. On all sides the lines of ( iaters were closing aromod him. Dis supplies failed; his soldiers were put on purtial rations ; his ('amalian amd ladian allies deserted lifes stamdame. Bat the British gencral was conrageous and resolate ; he strengthened bis dedences and flatered hismen with the hope that ( ${ }^{\text {meneral }}$ Clinton, who now commanded the british army in New Iork, wond make n diversion in their favor. On the 7th of ()etober be lazardad amother battle, ia which be lost his liravest oflleers and mearly 700 privates. Theconlliet was terrible, lasting from two oblock in the afternoon till 1 wilight. At last Morgan's ritlemen singlexd out the brave Genernl Fraser, who commanded the British right, and killed lim. IIs disheartened men turned and thed from the llade. On the Ameriran side, Arnold, who had resigned his commission, roxte at full speed to liss olif commumal, and, withont anthority, became tho inspiring granins of the battle. He clamrged like a madman, drove the enemy lufore him, elmded Gates' aid, who was sent to call him back, burst into the laritisha eamp, and was severely wounded. The Amerienns were completely victorious.-R1oratits U. S. , eh. 40, 1). 32.3.
4050. PATRIOTISM exasperated. Mfrsutchusetts Colonists. A.b. 1774 . "If you value your" life, I ulvise you not to return home at present," Was the warning received by laggres from the town of Hardwicke, whose frecmen, with those of New Braintree amd of Greenwien, so resenterd disacorpting a place in the conand [of the 'Tory governor of Massachasetts], that they rowed he should nevor again pass the grent bridge of the town alive.-binchorv's L'. S., vol. 7, rh. 8.

40お. PATRIOTISM extinguished, France. From the hattor years of Lomis XIV. till the thirid guarier of the eighteenth century was all but closed, France had a governmeat at once so wenk mal wicked, so much below the cnlture of the people it oppressed, that the better minals of the nution turned away in disgnst from their domestic ignominy, and sought consolation in contemplating foreign virtue wherever they thought it was to be found ; in short, they became cosmopolitan. The country which lias since been the birthplace of Chauvinism put away national
pride nlmont with pmssion.- Monminos'm (iluIMN, $\mathfrak{c h}, 7$.

105\%. PATRIOTISM, Faith in. Comques of
 April they mijonrned. "xperting a long mad des-
 trousiry hat the good-will of the people; tut at soldier in ardmal service; lardly mamomitlon ebongh lor a parade day : as for matlery, lave
 brass, amd two cohomes ; with no exeritive but
 fromernd to take command of the povimetial

4063. PATRIOTISM, Finance and, $P{ }^{\prime}$ Morris. dummary, 1777. |'lo rellive Washington's destitution ol funds la the darkest days of
 Robert Aorris | having coontributed math ol his
 uldephin, ronsing people from their beds to 'worrow money, and marly ha the day lae ment Wandington \$int,0to, with the nuessuge, "Whatever I cati do shaill be done for the gomb of the serviee; If further orcasional supplios of moncy are neccsuary, yon may depend nuon my exprions cithar ju a publie or a private capacity."-


AOSI. PATRIOTISM, Indifferent. Giblon in Parlianment. [Hee No. 4D+1).] Ite never rone to the level of the ordimary citizen or even partisan, Who takes un exagremed view perhape of the imporiance of the politios of the day, bint who at any rate thoreloy shows a sense of social solidarity and the relams of civis communion. IIo colled himselt a Whig, but he had no zeal for Whig principles. lie votad standjly with Lord North, and gute approved of taxing and cooreing Ammrien into slavery ; but he had no high motions of the royal prerogntive, and was lukeWarn in lhis as in everything. With surla abNence of passion one might lave experted that be would be at least sharewd and sagacions in his judgments on politios. But he is mothing of the kind. In his familiar letters lae reserves generally a few lines for parlimmentary gossjp, amid clat about the weather amd family busi-ness.-Mohusison's Giburon, cli. 6.
4055. PATRIOTISM, Longing of. I'ilgrims. The love of mative land is a unversal passion. The Paritans in Holland did not former-eould not forget-lhat they were Englishanen. Dining thaje ten yenrs of residence nt Layden they did not cense to long for in return to the coantry which had cast them ont. Thomgh ruled by a heartless momareh and a bigoted jriesthood, England was their conntry still. Tha monmiliar language of the Jitch grated harshly on their ears. They pined with umest, conscious of their nbility ami willingness to do something which shond convince even King James of their patriotism and worth.-RuDustiss U. S., ch. 7,1$) 89$.
4056. PATRIOTISM, Memorial of. Bunker Hill. The year $184^{2}$ was noted lou the completion of the Banker IIill Momument. No enterprise of a similar character lad, in the whole history of the country, called forth so much patriotic enthusiasm. The foundation of the noble strueture was laid on the 17th of June, 1895,
the cormer-stome being put fato its place by the venerable dafayotte: Dambel Wehister, then young in yeare and fame, wellvereg the oration of the day, while 200 R Revolntomary veturans, 40 of them survivors of the batte fomight on that
 throng to lowar lima. But the work of erectlon weat on whwly. More than $\$ 150,006$ were expendent, asad seventeren yemars chapend hefore the
 mad dead, was thasherd. At last the work was dome and the mighty colnma of Qutacy gramthe, diaty one feet spiare at the lase and two handred and twenty-one feet in lielghat, stood out sabllimely uguhist the clomis mul sky. It was chemad flitiag, however, to postpone the dediculben matil the next amiversary of the lmattle, and preparatons wre mate acoorilagys. On the 1 filla of Jume, $1 \times+3$, an immonse malit tade of people, luchinding most of the ilevolathonary soldlers who had not yet fallen, gathored fromall parts of the republie to witmese the lm posing reremony. Mr. Webster, now fall of years and homors, was chosen to deliver the address of dedication, a daty which he performed In a manaer so tomehlag and eloquent as to nold new lastre to hals fane as an orntor. The celebration was coardoled witha pable alimerergiven in Fanenil Inal!, the cradle of American lib-erty.-Ridiati'n U. S., ch. 56, p. 443.
4057. Patriotism, National, Putrick IFenry. A.D. 1774. [At the Colonint Congress in Philaddplaia:] " Bitish oppression has effaced the bomalarias of the several colonies; the distinctions hetween Virgiulans, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an Amertean."-Banchort's U. S., vol. 7, ch. 11 .
4058. patriotism without Pay, George Wushington. [When George Washington accepted his commission from the Continental Congress, as commander-in-chitef of the American army,] he sadd no pecuniary consideration could have tempted him to aceept this arinous employment, at the expense of his domestic case and happiness; he had no desire to make a profit by it. Ite would take no pay. Ie wondd keep an exact accomat of his expenses, and those he doubted not wonld be discharged.-Kniout's Ena., vol. 6, ch. 23, p. 356.
4059. PATRIOTISM, Posaibilities of. American Colomies. "1low is it possible," asked the partisans of anthority, " that a people without arms, ammunition, money, or navy should dare to brave the foremost among all the powers on earth? .. Americmans are neither disciplined nor capable of riseipline."-Bancroft's U . S., vol. 7, ch. 16.
4060. Patriotism, Preservation of. Spanish Armade. [When the magniticent Spmaish armada was preparing for a descent upon the shores of England, the patriotism of the people was signally displayed.] A long course of prosperous indlastry might be supposed io have unfitted those who had been winning the spoils of peace for the defence of their country at a time of great national danger. . . . But the ancient spirit was not dead. In the midst of many differences of opinion among Protestants connected with the discipline of the Chureh, and with Romanists living under severe laws, there was to
be, fanother year, sumbinn outharst of pariotisman would munfest that the love of comatry was nhoye all illvisions of crecd. That glortocis manifestation of antomal spirit in 1588 was also to show hat a pople does not weressarily hecome wenkemed la dhatare by a long conrse of prosperity, but that the accabablations of peace are the ral resompers of war. It is not lioe dif. fuston of comblorts and haxurles that remolers a nation mawarlike and upabsetle. It is the treactSag out of trace mitomalty by lawhess ralers-1 bee shatilng-41) of all the fomatains of independent thonght by shavish supersititon-that destroy the patriotism of a people, and make them incupable of lafending thelr homess.-KNontren Eiva. vol. 3, ch. 14, p. 214.
4041. PATRIOTISM, Protended. Sicountrels. Patriotisin laviag become one of onr tophis, Johnson suddenly uttered, in a strong, determined tome, mapothegra at which many will start: " Patriotisin is the last refuge of a scomndrel." but let it be considered that he did mot mean a real and pracrons love of onf conmry, bat that pretemed patrotism which so mans, in all ages and comotres, have made a rloak for self-interest.-Bonwehi'n Joinnon, p. 247.
4062. PATRIOTISM, Publio. Spertans. Lycurgus taught his citizens to think aothlag more disagrecable than to live liy (or for) thenselves. Like bees, thry netod will one lmpulse for the puble good, and always nssembled about their prince. They were possessed with a thirst of honor and enthasiasm bordering upon insanity, and hat not a wish but for their comatry. These sentiments are confrmed by some of their aphe orlsms. When Pedaretus lost hifs clection for one of the thre hundred, he went away rejoicing that there reve three hundred better menthen himbself foume in the city. Pisistratides going with some others, nmbassador to the King of Persin's lientemants, was asked whether they came with a public commission or on their own aceomat, to which he answered, "If suceessful, for the pullic; if unsnecessfal, for ourselves."- Pıe tarcu'n Lycumate.
4063. PATRIOTISM panished. Thomets Hethsford. Rebellion of 1676 . What was charged on him as rebellion, he denied to have been a sin. "Take notice," said he, as he came to tho gibbet, "I die a loyal subject and a lover of my country.". That country was Virginia. Hansford perished, the first native American on the gallows, a martyr to the right of the people to govern themselves.-Bancroft's U. S., vol. ${ }^{2}$, cli. 14.
4064. PATRIOTISM remembered. Athemien. By the Athenian laws children whose fathers were killed in the service of their ecuntry were nppointed to le edncated at the public expense. "Let the father," says the laws of Solon, "have the privilege of bestowing on that son $n$ funeral encominm who died valiantly fighting in the field. He who receives his death while fighting with undaunted courage in the front of the batthe shall have an annual harangue spoken to his honor."-Tytier's Hist., Book 1, ch. 10.
1065. PATRIOTISM, Reaponse of. George Wushington. A.d. 1768 . The customis tax was enacted for the colonies. At Mount Vermon conversation turned at this time on the dangers
that overhung the country.
" Whenever my country calis ujon me," maid Washington, "I am remily totake my monket on my stonder," Banchort'e L. S., wol. 6, ch. :12.

4OA6, PATRIOTIBIE, Sacrifoes of, Themian Nif*on, Gorerner of' l'iryiain. (At the slege of lorktown] Lafayette mald to him, "To what purtictslar spot would your bxceileney dreet that we point the canmon $\gamma^{\prime \prime}$. . "There," promptiy ros phed the noble-minded, putriotle Nelson-" $t$ " that house; It is mher, mini is. . . the best one yo. con thad in the town; and there you will bo mont certuln to thad Lard Cornwalis and the British hendquarters."-Custis' Wasilinatos, vol. I, ch. 14.
1087. $\qquad$ Rebellion in Viryinia. a.d. 10is. As the slades of night descended, the vil. lage wis set on tre. Two of the best honses le. longed to the patriot lemiders Lawrenee and Drmmond. Each of them, with his own hand, kladled the thmes that were to lay his dwellhy In ushess. The little chureh, the newly-crertod State-louse, were consumed. Virginia offered [Jmmestown] Its only villuge as a victim for its freedom [from the oppressions of Charles 15 . hy the goveramor, Nir Willimm Berkeley]. [Sce No. 4043.]-Banchorn's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 14.

406\%. PATRIOTISM, self-sacrifioing. Itilion. The suracens hesleged the eities of Benceventum and Copin; nfter a vain nppent to the surecessors of Charlemagne, the Lombnris implored the clemency und nid of the Greek emperor. A fearless citizen dropped from the wills, passed the intrenchments, aceomplished his commission, and fell into the hands of the barburlans ans he was returning with the welcome news. They commanded him to asslist their enterprise, mal decefve hls conntrymen, with the nssurance that wealth and honors should be the rewnrd of his falsehood, and that his sincerity would be punished with immediate denth. He affected to yled, but as soon ns he was conducted withIn hearing of the christinns on the rampurt, "Friends and brethren," he cricol, with n lond voice, " be bold mad patient ; manintain the city ; your sovereign is informed of your distress, nud your deliverers are at hand. I know my doom, and commit my wife and chiklren to your gratitude." The rage of the Arabs confirmed hisevidence; and the self-levoted pariot was transpiarced witha hamdred spears.-Gtumos's IRome, vol. is, ch. 56, p. 445.
1089. PATRIOTISM, Steadfast. Pomponius. Pomponius, a man of some dignity, was wounded and taken [in battle]. Though much indisposed with his wounds, he wins brought hefore Mithridutes, who asked him whether if he saved his life he would become his friend. "On condition you will be reconciled to the Romans," said he, "I will ; but if not, I must remain your enemy." The king, struck with admiration of his patriotism, did him no injury.Pletarcie's Lucullus.
4070. PATRIOTISM atimulated. Queen Elizabeth. [The Spanish Armada was expected, and the invasion of England.] A camp was formed at Tilbury; and there Elizabeth rode through the ranks, encouraging her captains and her soldiers by her presence and her words. One of the speeches which she addressed to them during
this crinds has heon preserved; and, thomgh oftern quoted, it munt not be omitted here. .. " "My loving people," whe sadd, "we have been protsuaded by some that are curefni of our mafety to take hed how wo commit ourselven to nrued multitudes, for fenr of trenehery ; but 1 nswire yon 1 donot desire to live to dinatrunt my faithfin nind toving people. lat ty mits fent: 1 have alwass no hehaved myself that, moder (iow, I have placed my chicefost stremgth mal suf equard In the logal harts mad goest-will of my suhberts: mul, therefore, I atin conk moong yom, ns yon see, at thls thme, not for my recrailon and disprot, hat being reselved, la the mhast nul hent of the buttle, to llve or dhe among youlll, talay down for my (Gonl, for my kingrdom, mal lor my people my honor nad my blood wen in the dust. I know l have the lody but of a weak and fero. hlo woman, but I luve the herirt mad atomuch of a king, and of a Klug of Enghand too, and think It foni neorn that Parma, or Simin, or may prince of Europe shomild dite to invale Che bordires of my renlm, to which, rather than any dishonor shatl grow ly me, I myself will take up urms, I myadf will be your general, judge, and rewardir of every one of your virties in the theld." Decinive Batrife. S 412.
d071. PATRIOTISM atirred. Stomp, Art. A.D. 17ili. Friday, the tirst morning of Fovember, broke upon a people manimonsly resolved on mullif yhy the Stanp Act. From New Ilmmphitre to the far south the day was introduced by the tolling of muthed bells; mhinte gums wore flred and penmants holated it lulf.mast, or a culogy was pronomaced on liberty, mad its karll somaded; and then ngin the note changed, as if she were restored to life., . Evern the chidren at their games, though iaza!; a:sle to spenk, emught up the generul chorus, . . " Lherty, property, and no stmmps."-Dancuove's C. S., vol. 5 , ch. 19.
f0ys. Patriotism, Surrender of. Neir Fork Merchants. A.1). 1zion. ['They recalled their decislon to nbstain from importing anything from Enghanl, and limited the restrlctions to ten.] "Send us your old liberty pole [iron-bound und iron-larred, deep set near junction of Broadway and Bowery-mere cut down by British soldiers,] for you have no further use for jt." said the Philade jphims. The students at Princeton burnt the New York merchants' letter by the hands of the hangman.-Banchort's U. S., vol. 6, eh. 44.
4078. Patriotism, Unseoming. Sertorins. [In consequence of the distructions of the empire, he was, while in spain, compelled to tght agninst the Romans. Yet, in fact, he was a true lover of his combtry, and his passion to be restored to it was one of the flrst in his heart. Yet, in his greatest misfortunes, he never departed from his elignity. On the other lannd, when he was victorions, le would make an offer to Metellus or Pompey, to lay down his arms, on condition he might be permitted to return in the capacity of a private man. Ite said he had rather be the mennest citizen in Rome than an exile with the commmad of all the other countries in the world. - Phetaracis Sehtomus.
4074. PATRIOTISM, Uneelfish. Bismarck. IIe adopted it as the aim of his publiclife " to smateh Germany from Austrian oppression," and to gather round Prussia, in a North German Confederation, all the States " whose tone of thought,
 menys wills Home of Brosema. "'luatmin this

 What mather if they hang me, prowiden the rope

 or 1310w., 1. Mis:
(1)75. $\qquad$ Giomerel lied. During tha Americmu Ravohalom, whild dioneral Rerol was prowdent of Congress, the British romminsion-
 sort the comse of his comatry. His reply wis,
 king is mot rich "oomgh to bus me."

SO74. PATRIOTISM, Vloloun. S'otrlimen. Samuel Johasm, . . Wan outrugeons upon his suppestion that my comentrymen " lowed Norot. land better than truils," saying, "All of themmay, not all, but droves of thello-womld entme up umel uttest anyiling for the homor of serot-land."-bonwbli's Jollenon, 1. Dibi.
dO77. PATRIOTISM, Vlolent. Frritc ment firm
 self retired within the fort. . . . In the erening a vast torch-light procession, rarrying a momfald nud two immges-onse of the goveraor and the other of the devil-ame from the inclos-now the park- lown Bromiwny, to within ten. . . feet of the fort, knoeked ut its gate, broke open the governor's comeh-homse, took ont his chariot, carried the images upon it romad town, mul returned to burn them, wlih his own corriages and sleighes, before his eyes on Bowling Grem, moder the guze of the gartson on the rumparts, and all New lork gatheral romml- - Bancromer'a U. S., vol. 5, ch. 19.
4078. PATRIOTISM of Woman. " ('1p)tciin Mol. Iy." She was the [ [risk] wife of a matross in Proctor's artillery. At one of the gums.. six men had beron kiffed or wombed. It was deemed un molu'sy gum, mid murmurs arose that it should be. . abmiloned. At this jumeture. while ('aptain Molly wasserving some water for the refreshment of the men, her hushamd recelised a shot in the bemd nul foll lifeless muler the wheels of the piece. The heroine threw down the pail of water, nad erying to her demel consort, "Lie therr, my darting, while 1 revenge yo," grasesed the rumbod the lifeless hand had just relinguishod, selt home the charge, mal called to the matrosses to prime and flre. . . . She kept to her post till night closed the aetion.- Crests' Wamington, vol. 1, rh. is.
4079. PATRIOTISM of Woman. Lefliat Iltiruh. Alter the battle of Germantown Wushington took up his hemdpuarters at Whitemarsh, twelve miles from Philadelphia. Winter was approarching, and the patriots begun to suffer for fook and clothing. Howe, knowing the distressed condition of the Americans, determined to surprise thior camp. On the cyening of the ed of Derember he held a cound of war, and it was derided to marela against Washington the following night. But Lydin Darrah, at whose house the comeil was hadd, overhemel the phan of the encmies of her comitry. On the following morning she obtamed a pissport from Lord Howe, left the sity on the pretence of going to mill, rode rapidly te 'he American lines, and sent

Informulhow of the improming atheck to Wiak


10mo. Patronage, Age of. laylo sitroure.
 mulder the putherion of sthate purticular moblenam, med foreling lhe thes of that comberelon murn

 lawerem favored these dides. A ribont, lomgh
 his putron, lint his murdorer was ohbuged to pay a there to lhe latter, as a compronation for his hase. In like mumer us low pili at the to the master for
 rif. 18, f. 111.

IOWI PATRONAGE, Dlvision of. Jumes $1 /$. Even [W'illinul l'men, intemperate und madis.
 to bure folt that the purthity whith when bonorsmil comolmonts were henpred on Roman Cuth. olles might not wamaturnly carite the jowlonsy of thor mition. $\qquad$ One of Prome's nelo mes wis that athe shonid be paserel dividing the pmotronnge of the rewwn into three coplul parts, nad that to one only of thone parts members of the chated of Lomer should le mimitted. Evell uniler such in armagement the members of the Chureh of Rome would have obtnined menrly twenty thes thelr fuir portion of otlle in appointments. - Ma-

40w2. PATRONAGE, Governmental. Ametirun Coblonios. In 1"tis Amerion had loren cinled "the hospital of lemgland," the places in the gift of the ere wh being fillied "with broken Memberes of larliament," of bul, if myy, principle, valets de chumbre, eloctionerrhug seoumbers, and even
 13. 310.

A0*is. Patronage, Ill-timed, Lurd Chentirfield's. [After complethig his dictionary, Sumurl Johnson wrote:] Siven yenrs, my lom, have now past since I wated in your outwari rooms, or was repulsed from your door [he had heron kept wating while inferior men were given andiencel], during which time I have bern pushing on my work through diflleulties, of which it is nselens to comphain, and hase brought it at last to the verge of publicniom, withont one act of assistance, one worl of porobragement, or one smile of favor. Such treatment I did not expert, for 1 never had "patron before. Is not a matron, my loril, our who looks with unconeren on a man struggling for life in the water, mal, when be has renched gromal, encumbers him with help? The notice which yon have bern pleased to take of my labors, had it bern early, had bren kind; hat it has bere delayed till I ain indifferent, and ramot anjoy it ; till lam solitary, mad camot impart it ; till 1 nm known, mal do not want it.-Boswera's Jomsion, p. 68 .

IOG4. PATRONAGE, Immense. Centemient. The daily attembunce at the exhibition gromels during the summer varied from iono to $2 \% 5,000$. and the interest in the Contenninl was intensitiod bear its close. The whole mumber of visitors atterding the exposition, ns shown by the registry of the gates, was $9, i 80,151$. The daily averuge athendance was 81,936 . The grounds were open for 158 days, and the fotal receipts for admis sion were W3, $^{3} 61,59 \%$ - Ridpa'u's U. S., ch. 68, p. 628.

 "ill the wermhits of hix own charch a shate ot






 In valo. 'thor pretomener is melvised, if' ever he



 hestemal of one ilftioth purt of the mathem. Gime
 Hry, the suerefary at war, the majority of the grent digalarlow of the homselablal, lioe majorley of the ollowes the army, arentway to be ('ath.

 Nama dleal nfter a relan of forty-llirew yours. Thring the whole of whide that the temple of
 tlon of a people dopeme on the chavitior of a noverelign. After athot Interregnum, 'Inlliss Hostilliss was alected to the llimone by the peos. ple, and combrmed by tho volee of tho Semole. This prince, of a very onposite charmelor from his predecessor, paid lltole regaril to hils relighones and parille: lanefontions. The temple of Jinmes was operued, nnal was not mbat darinir hile whole


10s7. PEACE, Commonwealth of. Willitm, Penn. [In the ostablishment of Pemnaylvana, Pemal. . Cleclared that liis alijeets wore to foumf a free rommonwonlth withont resperet to the eolor, race, or religion of the labatitants; to establishít refuge for the people of his own falth; num to enlarge the borters of the British empire.


10\$8. PEACE, Dlagraoeful. Montrznmmet. Fur monthes there was nlmost incessunt tighting in tund aroumd the city ; und it beronmervident that the Spaniards mast inlimately be overwhedmed and destroyed. 'To suve himself from his peril, Cortez adopited a werond shamelass expedieni, more wioked than the first. Nontermant [who lud been capsured by Cortex] was comapelled to Lo upon the top of the patace in front of the griat segare where the besiogers wore gathered, and to counsed them to make peate with the Spaninrds. For a moment there was univarsal silence, then a murmur of vexation and rage, and then Montornman was struck down by fie javelins of his own subjeres. In a few days be diad of wretehedmess and despiair, und for a while the warriors, overwhelmed with remorse, abandoned the conlliet. But with the renewal of the strife Cortoz was ohliged to leave the city. fimally a groat batle was fought, and tlae Sjainish arins and valer triumplaed. In the crises of the stingegle the sarred Mexicm hamoer was struck down mal raptured, Dismay seized the hosts of puny warriors, and they dled in all di. rections.-Rideatis's L. S., ch. 4, p. (il.
4089. PEACE, Evidence of. Raign of Chumbes $I I$. There ware still to be se(on), on the capers of the sea-const, and on many inland hills, tall posts surmounted by larrels. Once these barrels land






 How rlaperei misue the In





AONO. PEACE, Fear of. I'min!!!. " | / thrrer




 atifutbon witl br ht ma rall. I lhomghi, whers lar was mpaking, of the nomertalation of war: lint I

 fishncore meltlelmost. Not only doses lie not serek


101). PEACE, Joye of, ifirr of $|x|=$ 'Thu: ugrants of the ['nitend States worn John (Qulney Adams, Jumus A. Buynrel, Ilrary ('luy, domihnin Ruswell, innel Albert (inllatin. Several montlis wore spent in merpotiathons, urd on the 己. Ith of


 bocilering on madness. DBefore the terms of wettlement combl be koown, the peoplle broke forth In univeras jubilio. Nobndy ntopped to Inguire whether the treaty was gonal or lad, lionombleor
 reanem for rejojelarg that a war which they lame persistently opposed as lmpolitie unt unjust was at an end. The leforerats ment lif) it double luaza, shominir li rat for Juckson's victory andaf. terward for peace. Nor coushl the comitry well be hamed for rejoiding that a conslle't thit bad
 18,000 sullars was cobled. The war rloud rolled awny like nu ineubus from tho publie minel. lani*itis l. S., (M, 5l, 1). 414.

AOA2. PEACE, Messengers of. Alurviritn TMditus. That the words of friemelship might be Imasmitted andely through the wildarnosis, the rell men revered the percer-]ijes. The pervon of him that travelleal with it was narred; haroulal disarm the young wartior as by a spell, abal secure himself a fintess woleomi in vevy cabin.


A098. PEACE, Perpetual. l'r'ml/ Trfut!. "Wr have thrown the hatchet," salil the Mahawke, "so high in the air, and beyome the skies, that mo arm on earll can reach io bring it down."-


IOD.E. PEACE, Pledges of. Wتllitm P(nn. [On
 conference was apmoinfed wilh the native chiefs.

Pean, necompanied by a dew unarmed frimads, clad in the simple grirl of the Quakers, came to the uppointed spot. . . The chicftains, also umarmed, sat in a semicircie on the ground.

Stmoling before them and spraking by mo interpreter, he sitid: "My friends, we have nut
on the broad pathway of good faith. Weareall one tlesh and blood. Being hrethren, no aulvantage shall he taken on elther side. When disputes arise we will settle them in connell. Between us there slall be nothing but openness and love." Thu ehiefs "eplled," While the rivers run and the sun shines we will live in jenee with the elildren of Willinm Penn." Noreerd was mude of the traty, for none was needed. Its terms were written not on deraying parchment, bat on the living hearts of men. No deed of violence or injustien ever marred the staced eovenant. The lndfans vied with the Quakers in kecping mbroken the pledge of perpetual pence. For more than seventy years, during whieh the province remained under the control of the Friends, not a single warwhoop was heard within the bordors of Pennsyivnnia. TV: Qunker hat and coat proved to be a better slefence for the wearer than cont-of-mail and musket.-Ridpatir's U. S., eli. 2j, p. 212.
4005. PEACE vs. Prile. Thebans. Thebes was now necessaril, anvolverl in a war with Sparta; but she hal the assistance of Athens. With this respectable aid she was, perhaps, a match for ber powerful antagonist, but she rlid not long enjoy the advantage of that alliance. Persia, which since the last peace had acquirett a title to mediate in the affairs of Greece, brought about an overture of accommorlation between the contending States. All articles were arreed upon, when a small punctilio exasperated the Thebans. They could not bear that their name should be classed among the inferior States of Grecee; and Sparta was devemined that it should.' Neither party would yield, and Thebes wis entirely struck out of the treaty, which was acceded to by all the other republies. [War followed.]-TYTLER's IIst., Book 2, ch. 3, p. 163.
4096. PEACE, Prinoipies of. Primitive Christians. The Christians were not less averse to the businese than to the pleasures of this world. The defence of our persons and property they knew not how to reconcile with the patient doetrine which enjoined an unlimited forgiveness of past injuries, and commanded them to invite the repetition of fresh insults. Their simplicity was offended by the use of onths, by the pomp of magistracy, and by the aetive contention of puolic life; nor could their humane ignorance be convinced that it was lawful on any occasion to shed the blood of our fellow-creatures, either by the sword of justice, or by that of war, even thongh their criminal or hostile attempts should threaten the peace and safety of the whole com-munity.-Gimnon's Rome, ch. 15, p. 555.
4097. PEACN, A provoking. Peace of Utrecht. A.D. 1713. By the peace of Uirecht Belgium was compelled to forego the advantages with which she liad been endowed by the God of nature ; to gratify commercial jealousy, Antwerp was denied the use of the deep waters that flowed by her walls; and afterward the Austrian efforts at trade with the East Indies were suffocated in their infancy. This policy was an open violation of international justice, a frand upon humanity, a lestriction by covenant of national industry and prosperity. It was possible that . . . a wise ruler might one day be penetratad with indignation at the outrage. . . . With regard to France, . . . England
extorteri the covenant, that the port of Dinkirk should be not merely ahandoned, but filled up. A trenty of peace contained a stipulation for the ruin of a harbor !- BancizoFt's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 21.

408s. PEACE, Signal for. Marquette, the Jesuit Missiomary. [Exploring the Mississippl.] Nenr the latitude of $8 x^{\circ}$, on the Mississipi $: . " N o w . "$ thought Marquette, "we must indeed ask the nid of the Virgin." Arned with hows mind arrows, with clubs, axes, and bucklers, mold eontinual whoops, the natives, bent on war, embarkad In vast canoes, made ont of the trunkz of hollow trees; but, at the sight of the mysterions peacepipe held aloft, God tonehed the hearts of the old men, who ehecked the impetuosity of the young: and throwing their bows and quivers Into the canoes, as a token of pence, they preparada hospitable welcome.-BAncroft'sU. S., vol. 3, ch. 20.
d099. PEACE, Truce for. Truce of Gorl. [The Church in France mule great endeavors to repross violence and tyranny.] The result was the institution of the "Truce of God" (1041), which provideci that all hostilities, public and private, should be suspended from the Wednesclay evening in cach week until the following Monday morning, that period being marked out for sanctification in memory of the passion and resurrection of the ledeemer. The entire seasons of $\mathbf{A}$ dvent and Lent, together with all the great festivals, were included in this merciful prohibition. Offenders against the "Truce of God" ineיurred the penalty of death, which might be commuted, however, by peenniary fine; they were liable also to exconmunication and banishment.-Students' France, ch. 7, S 8.
4100. PEACE, Unusual. Temple. At the end of the first Punie war the temple of Janus was shut-an event which had not happened since the reign of Numa-that is, near five hundred years. In a few yenrs it was again opened, and never shut till the reign of Augustus.-TYTler's Hist., l3ook 3, ch. 9, p. 371.
1101. PENALTY, Excessive. Reign of George III. A.D. 1772. Hutchinson [Governor of Mis, sachusetts] wished to see a beginning of taking men prisoners and carrying them directly to England. There now existed a stutute anthorlaing such a procedure. . . . An act for the better securing of dockyards, ships, and stores, which extended to the colonies, made death the penalty for destroying even the oar of a cutler's boat or the head of an empty cask belonging to the fleet, and subjected the accused to trinl in any county in Great Britain.--Bancroft's U. S., vol. 6, ch. 47.
4102. PENALTY, Partisan. Reign of $\mathrm{f}_{\text {Imes }}$ II. The fame and fortunes of [the Earl on] Devonshire were . . . under a cloud. He had an unforiunate quarrel with the court, arising, not from a public and honorable cause, but from a private brawl. . . . He had gone to Whitehall ${ }^{+}$, pay his duty, anu had there been insulted by a man named Colepepper, one of a set of bravos who infested the purlieus of the court, and who attempted to curry favor with the gevernment by aff ronting members of the Opposition. . . . While this feud was at its height, the earl met Colepepper
in the drawing-room at Whitehall, and fancied that he saw triumphand definnce ta the lully's countenance. Nothtug unseemly passed in the royal sight ; but, as soon as the enemies hail left the presence chamber, Devonshire proposed that they should instantly dechle their disputes with their swords. This chanlenge was refused. Then the high-spirited peer forgot the respect which he owed to the phace where he stood nud to his own eharacter, and struck Colepepper in the fuce with a cane. . . . A criminal information was filed in the King's Bench. . . . The judges wintad in a body on Jeffreys, who insisted that they should impose a tine of not less than E 530,000 . Macatlay's Evg., ch. 7, p. 231.
4103. PENANCE, Failure of. Experiment. Bartley Campbell, min Irish Papist, bectane profoundly awnened with anxiety for a better faith than popery land tanght him. He called on his: priest, who could not understand his ditlleulties. IIe said many prayers, submitted to severe penances, obtnined abso' ation, but found no relief to his troubled conscience. He mude a pilgrimage of forty Irish miles to St. Patrick's purgatory, at Loughbery, in Donegal County, where it was supposed all sins could be expinted. He went through the required ceremonies, nud reecived absolution from the officinting priest ; hut his conseience was more discuicted than ever. Befor he left again he applied to the priest. "Did not I give you absolution ?" asked the latter. "You did, fathor." "And do you .eny the authority of the Chureh?" "By no mems; hut my sonil is in misery. What shatl I do ?" "Do !" said the priest, " why, go to bed and sleep." "Sleep!" excluimed the awakened man; " no, father ; perhaps I may awake in hell." The priest threntened him with thorsewhip. The penitent hastened to a retired phace, threw himself on the ground, aud, with tears and groans, prayed for light from God. There he found peace in believing on Christ alone. He returned to the numerous pilgrims who were performing their preseribed penances upon bared and bleeding knees, . . . and exhorted them to seek God through Christ, assuring them that they should obtain peace, as he had.-Stevens' Methodism, vol. 3, p. 411.
4104. PENANCE, Royal. IHenry $I I$. He was alarmed by an irruption from William, King of Scothand. Returning to England, he found the ancient leaven of disaffection, on account of Becket's murder, revived, and violently fermenting in the breasts of his subjects. To conciliate their minds, te resolved on expinting his alleged guilt by the most solemn penance and humiliation. IIe walked barefooted through the city of Canterbury, and, on arriving at the cathedral, prostrated himself on the ground before the tomb of the martyr, und passed a day and night in fasting and prayer ; not satisfied with this mortification, he submitted his bare shoulders to be scourged by the monks of the chapter. Absolved now fromall his offences, reconciled to the church and to his subjects, he prepared to revenge the depredations of the Scots.-Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 8, p. 143.
4105. PENITENCE, Royal. Roman Emperor Theodosius. The public penance of the Emperor Theodosius has been recorded as one of the most honorable events in the annals of the church. According to the mildest rules $\subset$ ecelesiatical dis-
(ipline, which were established in the fourth eentury, the crime of homicide was expinted by the penitence of twenty yars; and as it was impossible, in the period of human life, to parge the acemmulated gruilt of the massacre of Thessatomion, the murderer should have bern excluded from the holy commumion till the hour of his death. But the archbishop, consulting the maxims of religious poliry, granted some indulgence to the ronk of his ilhustrious penitent. . . . It was sutlleient that the emperor of the Romnns, stripped of the ensigns of royalty, should uppear in a mournfu' mad supplinnt posture ; and that, in the midst of the church of Mihan, he should humbly solicit, with signs and tears, the parton of his sins. In this spiritunt cure, Ambrose employed the varions methords of mildness and severity. After a delay of nbuut eight months Theodosins was restored to the communion of the faithful. -Ghimon's Rome, ch. 27, p. 117.
4106. PEOPLE, Spirited. Public Spirit. The contests with the natives, not less than with New England, di played the feebleness of New Netherland. The province had no popular freedom, and therefore uo publiespirit. In New England there were no poor ; in New Netherland the por were so numerous it was ditlleult to provide for their relief. The Puritans ensily supported schools everywhere, and Latin scanols in the larger villages; on Manhattan a Latin school lingered. . . two years, and was discontinued. In New England the people, in the hour of danger, rose involuntarily, and defended themselves; in the Dutch province men were unwilling to go to the relief even of villages that were in danger from the Indians, and demanded protection from the [East India] Company, which clamed to be their absohte sovereign.-Bancroft's LV. S., vol. 2 , ch. 15.
4107. PEOPLE, "Unreasonable," Tiberties. The people of New IImmphire were greatly exeited by the threatened destruction of their iiberties. Before Cranfiekd's arrival the rugged sawyers and lumbermen of the Piscataqua had conven ed a general assembly at Portsmonth. The first resolution which was passed by the representatives showed the spirit of colonial resistance in full force. "No act, imposition, law or ordinance," said the sturdy legishators, "shall be valid unless made ly the assembly and approved by the people." When the indignant king heard of this resolution, he dechared it to be both wicked and absurd. It was not the first time that a monareh and his people had disagreed. In November of 1682 Cranfield dismissed the popuhar assembly. Sueh a despotie att had never before been attempted in New England. The excitement ran high ; the governor was openly denomuced, and his chans for rents and forfeitures were sthabornly resisted. At Exeter the sheriff was bentera with clabs. The farmers' wives met the tix-gathchers with pailfuls of hot water. At the vilhge of Hampton Crimfield's deputy was led out of town with a rope round his neck. When the governor ordered ont the militia not a man obeyed the summons. It was in the midst of these broils that Cranfichl, unable to collect his rents, and vexed out of his wits, wrote to England legging the privilege of going home. The "unrensonable" people, who were all the time cavilling at his commission and denying his authority, were
at lengih freed from his presence.- Rompatin's U. S., ch. $23,1.200$.
d10*. PERFECTION by Development. , /ohn Milton. 'Tlu: commonly received notion, therefore, with which anthors, ns they age, ne wont to comfort themselves, that one of the greatest feats of origimal invention abheved by man was berna ufter fifty, must be thas far moditiod. " l'armaise Lost " wiss composed after flfty, bat was comreiverl at thirty-two. Wence the high droree of perfece tion ratized in the total result. For there were combined to produce it the opposite virtues of two distinet perionls of mental development-the daring immgination and fresh rmotionat play of early manhood, with the exereised jadgment and clastemed taste of ripened years.-M1LTON, ny M. PuTTison, elt. 13.
4109. PERFIDY resented. Bo\|rbon. A most formidable combination seemed now ready to overwhelm Francis I., under which a momareh of less spirit and abilities than himself monst eertuinly have suceumbed at once. The pope, the emperor, the King of Englami, the Archduke Ferdinand-to whom his brother, Charles V.. lud ceded the German dominions of the lionse of Austria-were all united against the King of France.

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 An iniquitons decree of the parliament of Paris, by whicat the eonstable [of 130 onrbon] was deprived of the whole estates belonging to the family of Bourbon, was the canse of an irreconcilable animosity, and of a firm purpose of vengeance now meditated by the constable ugninst the King of France. He immediately of fered his services to the emperor; and, like another Coriolamas, with equal valor und ability, and with equal infany, became the determined enemy of his commtry. The emperor received him, as may be believed, with open urms; lut in the brenst of every worthy man his comluet excited that detestation which it merited. Even the Spanish officers themselves abhorred his perfidy. "If the constable of Bourbon," said one of these generals, " should enter my house, I would burn it after his departure, as a place pollited by treason and perfidy.''-TyTher's IIrst., llook 6, ch. 19 , p. 280.4110. PERIL, Familiar. Forgotten. When Persia was governed by the devecndants of Sef, a race of princes whose wanton eruclty often stained their divan, their table, and their bed with the blood of their favorites, there is a snying recorded of a young nobleman, that he never departed from the sultan's presence without satisfying himself whether his head was still on his shoniders. The experienee of every day might almost justify the seepticism of Rustan. Yet the fital sword, suspended above him by a single thread, secms not to have disturbed the slumbers or interrupted the tranquillity of the Persian. The momareh's crown, he wehl knew, comld level him with the Iust; but the stroke of lightning or apoplexy might be equally fatal; and it was the part of a wise man to forget the inevitable calamities of human life in the enjoyment of the flecting liour.-Gimason's Rome.
4111. PERIL, Pleasure in. William, Prince of Orange. Sometimes, however, it seemed that he lad it strange ileasure in venturing his persom. It was remarked that his spirits were never so high and his manners never so gracions and easy as amid the tumult and carmage of a battle.

Even in his pastimes he liked the excitement of danger. Curds, chass, mud billiameds give him mo pleasare. 'The rhase was his favorite recrenfion ; and he loved it most when it was most hazamlous. Ilis lemps wore sometimes such thut lis boldest compmoions did not like to follow him. Ile seems even to have thourht the most harily tield-sports of Eingland etleminate, nod to have pined in the great park of Windsor for the game which he land bern used to drive to bay in the forcests of Guelders, wolves, and wikd boars, and hure stars with sixteen matlers.-MacaeLay's ENA. ('h. 7, p. 155.

III2. PERJURY, Punishment of, Romams. The corrupt or malidi,n:s witness was thrown heallong from the 'Iarprinn rock, to expante his falsehood, which was rendered still more fatal by the soverity of the pemal laws und the defieioney of written evidence.-Gimmon's laosk, ch. 44, [, 372.
4113. PERSECUTION, Arlan. Catholics. The Catholics, more especinlly moder the reign of Inmmeric, endured the most cruel mad iguorinions treatment. IRespectable citizens, moble mintrons, nand eonsecrated virgins were stripped naked, and raised in the air by pulleys, witl. a weight suspended at their feet. In this painful attitude their maked bodies were torn with scourges, or burnt in the most tender parts with red-hot plates of iron. The amputation of the ears, the nose, the tongue, and the right lmund was inflioted by the Arimns; and althongh the precise number cannot le defined, it is evident that many persons, anong whom a bishop and a proconsul may be named, were entitled to the crown of inartyrdom.-GibBon's Rome, ch. 37, p. 553.
4114. PERSECUTION, Artful. Roman Emperor Juliau. Me forbade the persecution of the Christians, whoni he represented as deluded men, the objects of compassion, not of punishment; but declared, at the same time, inat their frenzy incupacitated them fromall employments, rivil or military. Their law, he said, prohibited all qumrrels and dissensions; it was not, therefore, necessary that they should have the benefit of courts of justice to decide their differences. He prohibited them from teaching or learning gammar, rhetoric, or philosophy. These, he sahil, were pagan sciences, treated of by anthors whose principles the Christians were tanglit to abhor, and whose books contaimed tenets which mist shock the pure morality of their religion.-T'y'rien's Hist., Book 1, ch. 3, p. 519.
4115. PERSECUTION, Bloody. In Ireland. [Catholies arose agranst the Protestants.] They prolonged the martyrdom and sufferings of both sexes, that they might the longer revel in this infermal pastime. They cansed blood to fall drop by drop, and life to ebb by lengthened gasps, that their revengefnl fury might be the more indulged. The mntiders spread by degrees over every distriot of Ireland, execpt Dublin, where a feeble body of royal troops preserved the peace. The corpses of more than one landred thousand vietims, men, women, children, the infirm and aged, strewed the thresholds of their habitations and the fields that they lad cultivated in common with their destroyers. The flames in which their villages were enveloped
were extinguinhedomly in their bood. All who escaped by bight the fury of their assussins, carrying their inlants in their arms to the summits of the mombains, perished of innuition and cold in the snows of winter. lrelamil appented to open, to hecome the tomb of hulf the sons she lad bronght forth.-Lan. p. 26.
1116. PERSECUTION of Catholics, Moryland. A.d. 1704. In the tund which Catholies hatd opened to Protestants $\qquad$ mass might not he suid publiely. No Catholie priest or hishop might utter lis faith in a voice of persmasion. No Cutholie might teach the yomg. If the wayward child of a paphest would but hecome an anostate, the law wrested for him from his parents a share of their property. . . Such were the methods nitopted "to prevent the grow th of Popery."-Banchoft's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 19.
1117. - Irehnd. A.b. 1763. Suech priests ns were permitted to reside in Irelund were required to be registered, and were kept like prisoners at large within preseribed limits. All " pmpists," exercising ecelesiastical jurisdietion, all monks, friurs, and regnlar priests, and all priests not then actual! in parishes, and to be registered, were banished from Ircland under pain of transportation, and on a return, of being hanged, drawn, und quartered.-Bancrioft's U. S., vol. 5, ch. 4.
4118.

Dilemma. [In 1568 the pope's anthority was nholished in Seotland, $]$ and all heretics and lienrers of mass were declared liable to various punishments. In 1584 Catholies in England were called upon to say if the pope were to absolve them from their onth of allegiance, and to nttack Engtund, what they should do, and which side they shonld suppori. The miserable, frightened men knew not how to extricate themselves from the dilemma. They answered that they would render unto Goil what wus God's, ind muto Ciesar what was Casar's ; but this evasion was interpreted into a confession by their judges. Thus the prisons were filled ; execution followed upon excention, and Catholicism in its turn had its martyrs. . . In 1584 all Jesuits, seminary priests, mud other priests were commanded by Aet of Parliament to depurt from the kingedom within forty days, on pain of being adjudged traitors; and penalties were to be inflicted upon those who, knowing any priest to be within the realm, slould not denounce him to a magistrate. These intolerant enactments produced the very opposite consequences that were contemplated by the legisla-tors.-Kniont's Evg., vol. 3, chi. 10, p. 181.
4119. PERSECUTION, Catholic. Iugucuots. [By Louis XIV. the] Intruenots were exeluded from all public functions, from the liberal professions, from the universities, from engaging in various brunches of commeree and industry. They were forbidden to intermarry with Catholies, and their children were enconraged to forsake the faith of their parents by being declared capable of choosing for themselves at the age of seven years. . . Squadrons of dragoons. . were quartered on the inhabitnats, who abmandoned themselves to every kind of brutal violence and excess, establisling a "reign of terror" wherever they appeared. These atrocious "dragonnades"
completely broie the spirit of the wrethed bup ulation, nind they submitted in despmir. "Not a post arrives." wrote Madatite de Mamemon in September, 168.), "without bringing the king tidings which till him with joy; the conrersions tuke phace cery day hy thonsumds." Nixty thomsumd persons are said to huve cmbrated chatholifiven in Guicme in the course of ome month; 1 wenty thonsmad uhjured in Bearn; cighty thonsand in the two dioceses of Nismes med Nomtpellicer... On the 1ath of Oetober, 1685, he [Lenuis XIV..] signed the celdented derere culled the Revocation of the Einct of Nantes. Acting merecly by his own despotic muthority, the king numbled forever all the privileges granted to the Ituguenots by Itenry IV. and Louis XIII: : b solutely probibited ilie exercise of their religion throughout the kingelom, with the sole exception of Alsace ; ordered their temples to be levelled with the gronnd, and their ministers to quit Frane within tifteen days ; forbade the Reform. ers to follow their pastors into exile umder pin of confisention and condemnation to the gulleys; and regnired their children to be haphized henceforth by the Catholic priests, and ellumated as memhers of the Estallished Church. Frightful cruelties followed the muliention of this decrec. Multitudes of the Reformed, olsstinately refusing obedience, were eonsigned to lonthsome dungeons, racked with exquisite tortures, mid treated with every kind of ontrage short of netual murder. Numbers of females were immured for life in convents; infants were torn from the nrms of their mothers; property was destroyed, and whole districts laid desolate.-Stridents' France, cl. 22, §s 11.
1120. PERSECUTION compared, Massaehusefts rs. Netherlends. In Spuin more persons lave been burned for their opinions than Massaelusetts then [in 1658 ] contained inlabitants. Under Churles V., in the Netherlamds alone, the number of those who were hanged, behended, huried alive, or burned for religious opinion was fifty thousand, salys Father Paul ; the whole earnage nmounted, siys Grotins, to not less tham one hundred thousimol. Ameriea was guilty of the death of four individuals [who were Quakers]. -Banchof'ts C. S., vol. 1, ch. 10.
4121. PERSECUTION of Covenanters. Mectings. [James II. procurred permil laws agninst the Scotel covenanters, providing] that the pmisismen of death and contiseation of land and goods should be nwarded agninst those who should preach in a conventicle under a roof. or should attend a conventicle in the open air, cither as preacher or mulitor-Knight's Eng., vol. 4, ch. 24, p. 384.
4122. PERSECUTION, Cruol. Jerr. A. D. 1189. [At the coromation feast of Riellard I.] the chief men of the dews came to offer presents to the king. They had been forbidden to come, but they came with gifts, muld were therefore bold. The common people . . . rushed upon the Jews, stripped them, and cast them forth out of the king's hall with wounds and blows. The citizens of London, following the example, attacked and murdered the Jews in the city, and burnt their houses. . . . At York a hody of armed men entered the city and commenced their work of plander and mussacre, by attacking the house of a Jew who had perished in the riot of London.

All the Jews of York then ehaned shelter in the rastle. They were udmitterl to the number of five hundred. The governor went away; and, upon his return, the Jews, andmed for their sifety, refused him remdmission. The fortress was attacked on all sides, mal riusoms were refused. Then the desperate ruce, all except a few, put the r wivesune children to death, and stabbeal each other, that they might mot fall into the hands of their cruel cenemies. The few who shank from this terrible self-sacritice were murdered. -Kniolit's Exti., vol. 1. ch. 21, p. 306.
4123. PERSECUTION, Exterminating, Alligenses. The crusading urmy, under the guidunce of the Pope's legate, Amany, Albot of Citemux, and Simon, Count de Montford, marched into Languedoc, nul besieged the town of Béziers, which was stormed on the $22 d$ of July, 1209. A horrible massacre ensued ; the whole population was indiscriminately put to the sword. One of the superior offlecers inquired of the Abbot of Citeanx how they were to distinguish the hereties from the faithful: "Shy them all!" returned the savige charehmen, "for the Lord knoweth those that are lis !" Not a living soul whs spured, and the eity was ufterward pillaged and reduced to ashes.-S'tudents' Fibance, ch. 8, s 13.
412. PERSECUTION by Goths. Athmaric [the Goth] distained the yoke of the [Romme empire, and of the gospel. The faith of the new converts was trieal by the persecution which he excited. A wagon, bearing atoft the slapeless jmage of Thor, perhips, or of Woden, was comducted in solemn proeession through the streets of the cump; und the rebels, who refused to worship the god of their fathers, were immediately burnt, with their tents and families.-Gusbon's Rome, ch. 37, p. 542.
4125 . PERSECDTION of Heretice. English. In the reign of Richard II , the Commons would not permit that the Chureh should imprison hereties without the king's consent. Now [A.d. 1401] hereties were to be burnt on the sole sentence of the ecelesiastical courts. . . . The first victim was William Salter, a London celergy-man.-Knigut's Ene., vol. 2, ch. 3, p. 45.
4126. PERSECUTION, Impolitic. IIuguenots. The edict of Nantes had been passed in the reign of Henry IV., giviner the Protestamts liberty of conseience, und hat wen confirmed by Louis XIII., under certain restrictions with regard to public worship. Louis [XIV.] revoked the edict; the whole IInguenot churches were demolished, the ministers banisherl, and, what was a refinement of persecution, the Protestiants were at the same time prohibited, under the severest penalties, from quitting the kingdom. That prohibition, however, was ineffectual, und above i00,000 people made their escape out of France, and, carrying with them all their property, found a weleome asylum in Gernany, Switzerland, Molhand, and Enghand. By this most impolitie measure France sustained a very severe loss, not only in the article of population, but in commerce and mannfnctures. [See No. 4144.]Tytler's Hist., Book 6, eh. 34, p. 462.
1127. PERSECUTION ineffective. Wycliffe, In 1441 the Council of Constance. . . decreed Lit the body of Wycliffe should le "taken from
the ground and thrown far away from the lurinl of uny church." It was thirteen yours hefore this miserable vangennce was curved into effect, by disinterring and burning our tirst English reformer's boty, throwing his ashes into " brook. "The brook did convey his nshes into Avon; Avon into Severn; Severn into the narrow sems; they into the main ocean; mad thus the ashes of W yeliffe are the emblem of his aloctrine, which ls now dispersed all the world over." -Kniout's Ena., vol. 2, eh. 4, p. 54.
4128. PERSECUTION of Jems. Firence. In 1321] the popular fury was once mere alinerted against the unfortumie Jews, who never fuiked to suffer in every fresh outbreak of persecution. They were hurried indiseriminately to the stake. without the semblance of any julicind procedare : at Chinon, in Touraine, an enormous pit wav dug nemr the castle, a fire lighted at the bottom, mind one humdref and sixty wretched vietims of hoth sexes hurled, pell-mell, into the flames. The richer class were kept in prison until an aceomet had been obtained of their property und of the amount of their chims nequired by lenting money ; these the king transierred to his owit cretit; and a sum of 150,000 livres is said to have been thas added to the royal treasary. Students' IIftony of France, ch. 9, $52 j$.
4129. PERSECUTION by the Persecuted. Quctiers. In July of $16 \overline{5} 6$ the Qunkers began to urrive at Boston. The first who came were Ann Austin and Mary Fisher. The introduction of the plague would have occasioned less nham. The two women were caught and searched for: marks of witcheraft, their trunks were broken open, their books were burned by the hangman, and they themselves thrown into prison. After severnl weeks' confinement they were brought forth and bunished from the colony ; before the end of the year eight others had been arrested and sent back to England. The delegates of the union were immediately convened, and a rigorous law was passed excluding ull Quakers from the country. Whipping, the loss of one ear, und maishment were the penalties for the first offence; after a second conviction the other ear should be cut of ; and should the criminal again return, his tongue should be bored through with a red-hot iron. In 1657 Ann Burden, who had come from London to prench against persecution, was seized and beaten with twenty stripes. Others came, were whipped and exiled. As the law become more cruel and proseriptive, fresh victims rushed forward to hrive its terrors. The assembly of the four colonies again convened, and advised the authorities of Massachusetts to pronomee the penalty of death against the famatical disturbers of the public pence--Rideatio's C. S., ch. 14, p. 136.
4130. PERSECUTION powerless. Mertyrs. Bonner, Bishop of London, . . . nsked a youth who was brought before him whether he thought he could bear the fire. The boy at once held his hand without flinching in the thme of a candle that stood hy. Rogers, a fellow-worker with Tyndale in the trunslation of the Bible, and one of the foremost umong the Protestant preachers, died bathing his hamds in the flame " as if it lind been in cold water." Even the commonest lives gleamed for a moment into poetry at the stuke. "Pray for me," a boy, Willinm Brown, who had
been brought home to Brentwood to suffer, "sked of the bystanders. "I wlll pray no more for thee," one of them replled," thum I will pray for a dog." "Then," said William, "Son of Gool, shine upon me;" and lmmedlately the sun in the elements shone out of a dark cloud so full la his face that he was constrained to look nnother way; whereat the people mused, h. cuuse it was sodark a little time before.-IIst, of Ena. Plohie, צ̀ 661 .
4131. PERSECUTION by Protestants. English. The Presloyterian Parliament of England became more violent for conformity than the Court of High Commlssion which the Purlinment land destroyed.

The imposition of the covenunt upon all the beneficed clergy was the dechration of un intolerunt tyranny aguinst the most con-scientious.-Knioht's Eno., vol. 4, ch. 2, p. 30.
4132. PERSECUTION of Protestants. Ireland. [Thiry thoussand Catholies, with Sir Phelim O'Nenl at their head, attacked the Puritan settlers in the north of Irehnd.] They weredriven from their houses in un inclement season. They fled to the hills and morasses, where they perished of hunger. They were put to death with all the horrors that only savages and fanaties can inflict. Women and children were murdered with relentless fury. Charendon says: " About forty or fifty thousind of the Eaglish Protestants were murdered before they suspected themselves to le in danger."-Knigit's's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 28, p. 464.
4133. $\qquad$ Francis I. In January, 1535, the king presided at a solemn ceremonial of expiation at Paris, after which six wretched victims were committed to the flames with horrible refinements of torture; a machine lad been invented by which they were alternately lowered into the fire and withdrawn again, so as to prolong their sufferings to the utmost.-Students' France, ch. 14, ş 12.
4134. - - Francis 1 . Francis disgraced the concluding years of his reign by measures of the most barbarous severity toward the unfortumate Protestants of Provence. The Vaudois, as they were called, a simple, inoffensive, and loyal population, inhabited a few obscure towns and villages in the vicinity of Avignon and Aix. Orders were suddenly sent down to the Parliament of Provence, in January, 1545 , to exterminate these helpless peasants, who were denounced as dangerous hereties; and the sentence was at once executed with a ferocions cruclty unparalleled in history. Three towns and twenty-two hamlets were totally destroyed; three thousand of their inhabitants, among whom were numbers of women and children, unresistingly butchered in cold blood; seven hundred condemned for life to the galleys. Similar horrors were renewed in the following year at Meaux, where sixty of the Reformel Church, all mechanies or peasants, were sentenced to various degrees of rigorons punishment, and fourteen were burnt together at the stake. [See No. 4145.]Studenty' France, ch. 14, \$16.
4135. PERSECUTION by Puritans. In Massachuretts. A fine was imposed on such as should entertain any " of the accursed sect;" and a Quaker, after the first conviction, was to lose one ear; after the second, another ; after the third, to
have the tongue bored with a hot iron. It was but for a very short time that the menace of these enormities found place in the statute-book. -Banchof"t's C. S., vol. 1, ch. 10.
4136. PERSECUTION, Reaction of. Queen Mary's. The work of terror fuiled in the very ends of which it was wrought. The old spirit of insolent deflance, of outrageous violence, rose into fresh life at the challenge of persecution. 1 Protestant hung a string of puddhars round a priest's neck in derision of his bends. The restored immeres were grossly insulted. The old seurrilous buthuds against the mass und reties were heard in the strects. Men were gomded to sheer mudness by the bloodshed and violence ahout them. One miseruble wretch, driven to frenzy, stubbed the priest of St. Marguret's as he stood with the chntice in his hand. It was a more formidable sign of the times that acts of violence such as these no longer stirred the people at large to their former resentment. The horror of the persecution swept away all other feelings. Every death at the stake won handreds to the cause for which the victims dled. "You have lost the heurts of twenty thousand that were runk papists within these twelve months," a Protestant wrot: triumphantly to Bonner.-IIft. of Eng. 1'eorle, ś 662.
4137. - - Joan of Are. Twenty years afterward the two venerable friars, simple monks, vowed to poverty, and having nothing to hope or fear in this world, bear witness to the scene we have just described. "We heurd her," they say, "in the midst of the flumes invoke her saints, her archangel; several times she called on her Saviour. . . . At the hast, as her head sunk on her bosom, she shrieked, 'Jesus!'" " Ten thousund men wept. . . ." A few of the Euglish alone laughed, or endeavored to laugh. One of the most furious among them had sworn that he would throw a fugot on the pile. Just as he brought it she breathed her last. He was taken ill. His comrades led him to a tavern to recruit his spirits by drink, but he was beyond recovery. "I saw," he exclaimed, in his frantic despair-"I saw a dove fly out of her mouth with her last sigh." Others hacl read in the flames the word "Jesus," which she so often repeated. The executioner repaired in the evening to Brother Isambart, full of consternation, and confessed himself, but felt persuaded that God would never pardon him. . . . One of the English king's secretaries said alon ${ }^{1}$ on returning from the dismal scene, "We ure lost ; we have burnt a saint."-Michelet's Joan, p. 69.
4138. $\qquad$ Puritans. [In 1593 Archbishop Whitgift prohibited all pranching, reading, or catechising in private houses, if any resorted thereto not of the same family. . IIe drove the clergy to subseribe anew and more stringently to the queen's supremacy. The result was first a furious attack upon episcopacy in the pamphlets of Martin Marprelate; and then severe laws against the Puritans, which had no ultimate effect but that of fortifying their opinions, and ultimately making their cause the rallying point of civil and religions liberty.]Knight's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 16, p. 244.
4139. PERSECUTION, Sectarian. Bitter. The records of the Scottish Parliament were thick set with laws denouncing vengeance on those
whe in any direction strayed from the proserib. ed pale. By anart passed in the time of lowns. mad hembling his spirit, it was a high arian 6 heat mass, and the thited whemer was apital. An are recenty passed, at the instane of , hanes [11.], made it death to preach in any Preshoterima romenticle whatwer, and even to atomi
 Evis. (lh. 0, p. 10).

I140. PERSECUTION, Selfish. Eimpror Nero. The voice of rmore arensed the compere as the inereminy of his own copital ; and as the mast incredible stories are the best adapted to the genins of an enaraded pophe, it was gravely reported and tirmaty believed that Nero, enjoying the cat hanity which he hat ocrasioned, ambed himsedf with singing to his lyre the destruction of ancient 'rony. T'o divert a saspicion, which the power of despotism was manile to suppress, the emperor resolved to substitute in his own plare some fircitions crimimals. "With this view," contimues Tacitus, "he inflicted the most exquisite tortures on those men who, under the valgar appellation: of Christians, were already branded with deserved infamy. They derived their name and origin from Christ, who in the reign of Tiberins had sumfered death by tha senteace of the procarator Pontias lilate."-Giahov's Rome, ill. 16, 1. 17.
4141. PERSECUTION, Severe. In Scotlanel. John Brown, a poor corvier of Lamarkshire, was, for his singular piety, commonly called the Christimu carrier ; . . . bhameless in life, and so peaceable that the tyrames could find no offence in him except that he ubsented himself from the public worship of the Episcopalims. On the 1st of May he was eutting turf, when he was scized by Claverhouse's dragoons, rapidly examined, convicted of nonconformity, and sentenced to death. It is said that even among the soldiers it was not easy to find an executioner, for the wife of the poor man was present. She led one little child by the hand; it was casy to see that she was about to give birth to another ; and even those wild and hard-hearted men, who nicknamed one another Beelzebab and Apollyon, shrank from the great wickedness of butchering her husband before her face. The prisoner, meanwhile, raised above himself by the near prospect of eternity, prayed lond and fervently as one inspired, till Claverhonse, in a fury, shot him dead. It was reported loy credible witnesses that the widow eried out in her agony, "Well, sir, well; the day of reckoning will come ;" and that the murderer replied, "To man I can answer for what 1 have doae ; and as for God, I will take Ilim into mine own ham!!"Macaulay's Evg., ch. 4, p. 464.
4142. PERSECUTION, shameful. Scotlund. Margaret Maclachhan and Margaret Wilson, the former an aged widow, the litter a maiden of eighteen, sulfered death for their religion in Wigtonshire. They were offered their lives if they would consent to abjure the cause of the insurgent Covamaters, and to attend the Episcopal worship. Thacy refused, and they were sentenced to be drowned. They were carried to a spot which the Solway overtlows twice a day, and fastened to stakes fixed in the sand, hetween high and low water mark. The elder sufferer

Was placed near to the advameing thood, fa the hope that her last agonies might terify the young ar into sulmission. The sighat was drembint: but the contruge of the survivor was sustained by an enthasiasm as lofty as any that is recorded in maty yrology. Sla saw the sea draw hearer and marer, bat gave no sign of aharm. She prayed and sang verses of premas thll the waves chol.ad har voice. When she had hasted the bitlemess of death, she was, ly a cracl merey, unbomed and restored to life. When she came to herselt. pitying fire uds and acighbors implored her to yidel. "Dear Margatet, only say (iod save the king !" The poor airl, true to her stern theoloHy, grasped out." Nlay Gorl save him, if" it be God's will !" lier friends crowded round the presibling oflecer. "She has suid it ; indeed, sir. she has said it." " Will slie take the nhjuration ?" he demanded. "Never!" she exthimed. "I am Christ's; let me go !" And the waters closed over her for the last time.-Nacaulay's Eng., ch. $4, \mathrm{p} .46 \%$.
1143. PERSECUTION from Superstition. $P^{\prime} t$ guts. If the empire hat been attlicted by any receat calamity, by a pharue, a famine, or an unsuccessfinl war-if the Thiber had, or if the Nile had not, risea beyond its banks-if the earth had shaken, or if the temperate order of the seasons had heen intermpted, the superstitions Pitgans were convinced that the crimes and the impiety of the Christians, who were spared by the excessive lenity of the government, had at length provoked the divine justice. It was not mongr a licentious and exasperated populace that the formu of legal proceedings could be observed ; it was not in mamphitheatre staned with the blood of wild beasts und gladiators that the voice of compassion could be heard. The impatient clamors of the multitude denounced the Christians as the enemies of gods and men, doomed them to the severest tortures, and venturing to acense by name some of the most distinguished of the new sectaries, required with irresistible velumence that they should be instantly apprehended and east to the dions.-Gil mos's Rome. ch. 16, p. 28.
414. PERSECUTION, Terrible. Loui* XII: (y, fainst Huguenots. [In old age he sought $t$, make] an atonement for the voluptuous profligatry of his life. Property was exposed to phander; religious books were burned ; children torn from their parents ; faithfil ministers, who would not abnadon their floeks, broken on the whed. Men were dragied to the ultars, to be tortured into a denial of the faith of their fathers : and a relapse was pmished with extreme rigor. The approach of death removes the fear of persecution ; bigotry invented a new terror ; the bodies of those who died rejecting the sacraments were thrown out to wolves mad dogs. The menn-spirited, who changed their religion, were endowed by law with the entire property of tiecir family. The dying father was made to choose bet ween wrouging his conseience by apostasy and leggaring hifs offspring by fidelity. All children were ordered to be taken away from Protestant parents. It became a study. . to intliet all the pain the human body could codure and not die. . . . Ten thousand perished. . . . Nalf a million of its best eitizens [were driven] into exile. [See No. 4126.] -Banchort's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 13.
4145. - - Vitulwis. The Vandois were wretehedly poor, and had been incersmatly the objects of aggression and persereation. In Jamary, 185is, a sudden determiantion was tak. en by the 'luringovernment to make them 'oneform to the catholle religion by foree. The whole of the inhabitants of three valleys were ordered to puit the comery within three duys, moder pain of denth mad ontisention of goods, maless they would become, or undirtake to hecome, Catholie. 'They sent their humble remonstanes to the court of Turin against thivediat. The remonstraneres were disergarded, and military exerenton way ordered. On April 1\%, 165\%, the soldiers, recruits from all countries-the Irish are sperdaly mentioned-ware let loose upon the umarmed population. Marder and rape and barning ure the ordinary hacidents of miliary exerintions. These were not enongh to satisfy the ferocity of the Catholic soldiery, who revelled for many days in the inflletion of all that brutal lust or savare eruclty con suggest to men. [See No. 4134.]-Mi.ton's Pattinon, ci. 11.
4146. PERSEVERANCE, Admirable. Colmmbus. Let those who are disposed to fuint under diblenlties, in the prosecution of my great and worthy madertaking, remember that cighteen yeurs chapsed after the time that Columbis conceived his enterprise before he was embled to carry it into effect ; that the greater part of that time was passed in almost hopeless solicitation, amid poverty, neglect, and tannting ridicule; that the prime of his life land wasted awny in the struggle, and that when his perseverance was flnally crowned with success, he was about in his fifty-sixth year. His example shoukl encourage the enterprising never to despuir.-Invina's Columilus, Book 2 , ch. 6.
1147. PERSEVERANCE Continued. Abruham Lincoln. Being asked by an "anxious visitor" what he would do . . . provided the rebellion was not subilued after three or four years of effort, . . . "Oh," stid the President, "there is no altermative but to kiep 'pegging aray!'"Raymond's Lancolan, p. wee.
4148. PERSEVERANCE, Earnest. Battle. [During the battle between the tlects of William III. and Louis XIV., in 1692,] Carter, rear-admiral of the Blae, broke the French line at the onset, was mortally wounded, find dying, exclaimed, "Fight the ship as long as she canswim!" The vietory was complete, the French tlying in every direction. [The French were attempting an invasion of England.]-Kniour's Exa., vol. 5, ch. 10, p. 149.
4149. PERSEVERANCE vs. Force. Irresistible. [Sertorius' army being defeated by the barbarians, he endenvored to] ronse them up out of their despondence. For which purpose, a few diys after, he nssembled all his forces, and produced two horses before them ; the one old and feeble, the other large ind strong. nud remarkible beside for a fine flowing tail. By the poor weak horse stood a rohust, able-bodied man, and by the strong horse stood a little man of a very contemptible appearance. Upon a signal given, the strong mian began to pull and drag about the weak horse by the tail, as if he would pull it off ; and the little man to pluck off the hairs of the great horse's tail, one by one. The former tugged and toiled a long time to the great diversion of the
spertators, and at hat was fored to give inf the buint; the latter, without any dillantly, soon stripped the grent horse's tail of all its lair. Thenstertorlas rose up, mud suld: "Yousere, my priends nad fellow-soldiers, how much gremur ure the affects of persevermere than those of forere, mad that there are many things invinethle in their collertive capacity mud in a state of mion which maty gradually be overeomo, when they are once sipmated. In short, persevermer is irresistible. By this memns time nthecks and destroys the strongest things upon emth. Time, I say, who is the best friend mad ally to these that have the diseremment to ase it properly, and watch the opportmities it presents, nad the worst cmemy to those who will be rushing into action when it does not call them." By such symbols ns these Sentorins npplied to the senses of the burburimes, mad instruched them to wait for proper jumetares

4150. PERSEVERANCE, Obstinate. C'rusaders. The enthusiasm of the tirst erusate is a matural and simple event, while hope wats fresh, danger untried, and enterprise congendal to the spirit of the times. But the obstimate persevermace of Enrope may indeed excite our pity und mbmirntion ; that no instruetion shonhl have been drawn from constant and indverse experience; that the same confidence should have repentedly grown from the same fuilures; that six succeding generations should have rushed headlong down the precipice that was open before them; mid that men of every condition should huve staked their public and private fortunes on the desperate adventure of possessing or recovering a tombstone two thousand miles from their country.-Ginhon's Rome, ch. 59, p. 12.
4151. Perseverance in Oratory. Benjamin Disrarli. There was some curiosity resperting his début as an orator. . . . The gentlemen of the Itouse of Commons expected that Disrueli would make a fool of himself ; mad he did not disappoint them. His first effort was a ludierous failurehis maiden speech," being received with " lond harsts of langhter." The newspapers said of him that he went up like a rocket and came down like a stick. Writhing under the shouts of langhter which had drowned so much of his studied cloguence, he exchamed, in almost a suvage voice, "I have hegrun several times muny things, and have often suceceded at last. I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." -Smiles' Bhef Brograplitis, p. 234.
4152. PERSEVERANCE rewarded, John Fitch. He did persevere. We cannot begin to relate the obstacles he encountered. A considerable volume would scarcely atford the requisite space. Poor, ragged, and forlorn, jeered at, pitied us a madminn, discouraged by the great, refused by the rich, he and his few friends kept on, unit, in 1790, they had a steambont ruming on the Delaware, which was the first steamboat ever construeted that answered the purpose of one. It ran, with the tide, eight miles an hour, and six miles against it.-Cyclopreda of Biog., p. 151.
4153. PERSEVERANCE, Scotch. Samuel Johnson. IIe mentionel a circumstance as characteristic of the Scotch. "One of that nation," said he, "who had been a candidate, against whom I had voted, came up to me with a civil stlutation. Now, sir, this is their way. An Eng-
lishman would have stomached it, and heen sulky, and never have tuken further notice of you; but a Scotchman, sir, though you vote ninetea thmes ugninst him, will accost you with equal complatsnuce after ench the, mat the twentieth thme, sir, he will get your vote."-Boswelais Jounson, 11. 483.
1151. PERsEverance, Suocess by. Chutles Goodycar. [The inventor of valemized rubber.] But Charles Goodyenr was a man who, having undertaken a thing, could not give it up. Ile struggled on for the yemrs-in debt, with in family, and expesed to the derision or repromehes af his frionds. Several thes he was in the debtors' prison. Ite sodl his elferts, he pawned his trinkets, he borrowed from his acequintunees, he reduced himself and his young family to the severest strats. When he comid no longer buy wood to melt his rubler with, his children used to goont into the tiedds and pick upsileks for the purpose. Alwaysupposing himself to be on the point of succeeding, he thought the quickest way to get his family out of their misery was to stick to India rubher.-Cyelobedia of lion., p. 218.
1155. PERSISTENCE, Undeviating. Columbus. Two boobies tlew on board the ships, hirds which, he observed, seldom thy twenty leagnes from hand. He somoded, therefore, with $n$ line of two hundred fathoms, but found no bottom. ISe supposed he might be passing between ishan's, lying to the north and south, but was unwilling to waste the preseat favoring breeze by going in search of them; besides, he had contidently nillimed that hand was to be found by keeping steadfastly to the west; his whole expedition had been founded on such a presumption; he shoald. therefore, risk all eredit and anthority with his people were he to appear to doubt and waver, and to go groping blinilly from point to point of the compass. He resolved, therefore, to keep one bold course always westwarl, until he should reach the const of Indin ; and afterward, if advisahle, to seek these islands on his return.-Invino's Columac's, Book 3, ch. 2 .

II56. PERSUASION, Eloquence in, Perieles. [Pericles gnined the surname Olympius. The comedies of the times] indicate that this title was given him chiefly on account of his cloguenee. For they tell us that in his haringues he thundered and lightened, and that his tongue was urmed with thunder. Thueydides, the son of Milesins, is said to have given a pleasant account of the force of his eloquence. Thucydides was a grent and respectable man, who for a long tue opposud the measures of Perieles; and when Archidamus, one of the kings of Lacedremon, asked him which was the best wrestler, Pericles or he, he answered, "When I throw him, he says he was never down, and he persuades the very spectutors to believe so."-Plutancu's Penicles.
4157. PEsTILENCE, Devastating. Eugland. The first and the greatest lasted from the 31st of May to the 29th of September, 1349 ; in this year we find charters and other documents, dated. as the year of the great pestilence. . . . It was cailed the Black Plague. . . . This disense originated m upper India and China, in 1346, and gradually spreading through Asia, in four years comprehended nearly all Europe. Boccaccio tells us in England the pestilence.. left scarcely a third
part of the popmintion remaining, Thisis probnbly in exuggeration, - Knidut's Eno., vol. 1. chi. 30, 1. 460.
415w. PEstilence, Rapid. Rome. In a senson of excessive radns the Tiber swelled abowe its hanks, mad rushed with lresistible violence linto the valleys of the seven hills. A pestilential disense nrose from the staguntion of the del uge, mul so ruphid was the contaglon that fourscore persons expired ln mu hom fin the middst of a solemn processlon, which buphored the merey of heaven.-Ghuon's IRose, ch. 45, p. $41 \%$.
1150. PETITION denied. Anti-Slavery. In the light of the present day .. . It is hard for believe that during the Presidency of Mr. Vin Buren. . . the llonse of Representatives voted that "every petition, memorlat, resolution, proposition, or puper, fonching or relathig in any why or to my extent whatever to slacery or the abolition fleceof, shall on presentation, without muy further action thereon, be laid upon the table, without being debated, printed, or re-furred."-Blabie's Twenty Yeahe of Conchess, p. 24.
1160. PETITION, Immense. Chartists. [On the 10th of April, 1848, Mr. Fenrgus $0^{\prime}$ Commer presented to the Itonse of Commons the petition of the Chartists, which was sald to have recrived 5, \%06,000 signathres.]-Kniant's Eng., vol. 8, ch. 30, p. 5 की.
4161. PETITION, Right of. Eirly Abolitionists. These upostles of universal liberty hesieged C'ongress with memorials praying for such legislation as would curry out their designs.
Representatives from the slave-holding States. . . songht to deny them a henring. and deelared that the mere consideration of their propositions by Congress would not only justify, bit would inevitably precipitate a dissolution of the Union. Undaunted ly any form of opposition, the Abolitionists stubbornly maintuined their ground, and finally succeeded in creating a great popular exeitement ly simply insisting on the simple right of petition as inseparnble from free govermment and free citizenship. [John Quincy Adams was their champion for the right of petition.]Blaine's 'Twenty Yeais of Congress, p. 23.
4162. PETITION, Tender. For Strafford's Life. Men vote ummimonsly with their party, from fear of ench other, for mensures whieh, when tuken singly, they would abhor to think of. Man in a mass is no longer man-he becomes an element. To move this denf and crnel element of the House of Commons, Charles [II.] used every elfort to flatter the pride and tonch the feeling of these tribunes of the people. He wrote a most pathetic letter, bedewed with his tears, and sent it to the Parliament, to render it more irresistible, by the hand of a child, his son, the Prince of Wales, whose beanty, tender age, and innocence ought to have made refusal impossible from subjects petitioned by such a sup-pliant.-Lamartine's Chomwell, p. 14.
4163. PHILANTHROPY, Example of. John Howard. [He built neat cottuges, which he let to his tenants on conditions favorable to virtue and good order.] One was, that the tenant should go to chureh once every Sunday ; another, that he should never go to the ale house; another, that he should never gamble; ... children
go to school: . . rent ahout $\boldsymbol{*} 10$ a year.
One of his nelghtors, too, ohserving what an ex. cellent effect a clem mui proper dwelling hus upon the mornls of a family, followed hils example, nud built a consilerable mumber of cottages; so that, in about ten reurs, the whole village was rehillt, und, from belag one of the mennest, dirtiest, mod most unhenithy places in the comnty, it becmue the prettlest, plemsuntest, and mont sulubrions village in that part of Eng-hand.-Cyelopreda of Bioni., p. 37.
1164. PHILANTHROPY, Experimental. John Ifirided. In one prison there were elgitt cells, sixteren steps below the surface of the earth, in size thirtwen feet by nine, whthout winlow or lamp, had ventilateid only by a funnel. Into therse dump, cold, ami noisome cells not "a ray of light ever penetrited, and "in them," stys Itoward, "poor creatures were contined, diny and night. for weeks, for months together." After only a few days conthement in one of them a man would cione ont yellow, emaciated, and amost out of his senses. IIoward was bever coutent merely to ascertain the existence of such dungeons; he went down into them himself, remained in them mo hour or more, conversed with their wretched inmates, and employed his [mensuring] rule, bis scales, and his thermometer to render his description exnet.-Cyeloredia of Biomi., p. 48.
4165. PHILANTHROPY, Practical, Jolin Hoorard. Howaril iegan by limproving the dwellings of his tenants. One after nnother he pulled down the nneient hovels, and huilt, in their stemi, neat and convenient cottages, containing never less than three rooms. To each cottage he attached a small garden in the rear for vegetables, and in front a little putch for flowers, surrounding the whole with a pretty picket fence. As the ground was low and marshy, he had it drained by a system of ditehes, which almost banished from the place the agnes and the fevers to which the inhabitants had before been subject. When he had completed one cottage, he let it to the man in the village who bore the best character for sobriety and industry, and he let it at the same rent that was paid for the wretched hits.- Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 36 .
4166. PHILOSOPHY, Advantage of. Fortitude. When a certnin stranger derided Dionysins at Corinth, in a very rude and scornful mamer, for having, in the meridian of his power, taken pleasure in the discourse of philosophers, and at last asked him what he had rot by the wisdom of Plato, "Do yon think." said he, " that we have renped no advantage from Plato, when we bear in this manner such a change of fortune ?"-Plutahcirs Timoleon.

416\%. PHILOSOPHY, Speculative. Impracticable. Speculative philosophers have seldom been good legislators; the history of great men affords not one example of the two characters combined. The Republic of Plato is still an ideal system of beantiful puerilities to statesmen: the Polities of Aristotle have seldom had a legishative copyist ; the Utopin of Sir Thomas More is still a Utopia, the source of proverbial expression to our language, but of no laws to our commonwealths; the new Atlantis of Bacon is yet a dream, notwithstanding its utilitarian sug-
gestlons: Locke's fundmmental Constitutlous of Carolima were found impracticable ; and Rous. senu's Contra Social ranks only as nu exmmple of politicnl rhetoric.-Stevens' Metiodism, vol. 2, p. 303.

116w. PHYsician, Empirical. Surcemful. Louis XV. was. . . glven over hy the physichans, mal recelvel the last sucruments; but it violent remedy prescribell hy min emplife arrested the clisense, nul in the course of a few days he was pronouncedont of chuger.-ATvDenter Filance, ch. 23, 12.
4169. PHYSICIAN, Mythological. .Exrulipi"ra. He wis the goid of meliclue and the patron of the medlenl profession. The most common story makes him the son of Apollo. He went about lienling disenses mind ralsing the demd to life. Plato, gool of ILades, took ularm ut the lat. ter exploit, nad complained to Zans thut Wirulaphus was Invadhg his hallwick. IIrarkmowledgerd the justice of the complaint, and struck Esconhpius dend with in thash of lightuing. The serpent was his fivorite type.

The priests of the temple were the only regular prac(ithoners of mutluity, but in later times the priests took pupils and initiated them linto the mysteries of medicine, and these were regarded as regulnrly trmined physicians.-An. Cyetore da, " Esculapics."
4170. PHYSICIANS, Conmingling. Derdh of Charles II. All the medical men of note in London were summoned. So high did political animositfes run, that the presence of some Whig physicinns was regarded asan extroordinary circumstance. One Romm Catholic, whose skill was then widely renowned, Doetor Thomas Short, was in nttendance. Several of the preseriptions have been preserved. One of them is signed by fourteen doctors. The putiont wasbled largely. Itot iron was appliod to his hemd. A loathisome volatile salt, extructed from humm skulls, was foreed monto his month. He recovered his senses: but he was evidently in a situation of extreme danger.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 4, p. 402.
1171. PHYSICIANS, Disagreement of. Death of Charles II. The fourteen doctors who deliberated on the king's case contradicted ench other and themselves. Some of them thought that his fit was epileptic, and that he should be suffered to have his doze out. The majority pronounced him apoplectic, and tortured him during some hours like an Indian at a stake. Then it was determined to call his complaint a fever, and to administer doses of bark. One physician, however, protested against this course, and assured the queen that his brethren would kill the king among them. Nothing better than dissension and vacillation could be expected from such a multitude of advisers. - Macallay's Eng., ch. 4, p. 410.
4172. PHYSIQUE, Proof by. Representatives In 1695 the French court sent Harlay, the president of the Parliament of Paris, to sound the Dutch as to the possibility of a peace. Pale and very thin was the envoy. "Are you a sample," said the rongli republicans, "of the wreteled condition of France?" "Let me send for my wife," replied the clever lawyer, " and she will give you a notion of our thriving state." Knigitt's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 12.
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 Har malortaking gave thema just rhan to bue maintadurl and supported pratuitously by mll
 brhavel with insulfermble insoleneremel folly; and mattors rame at lengils io that extromity, that it whan artomsly proposed by these new ('ritsuders to begin oprernifonsugaitint the latidels by the dastruction of Constantinople, the empitil
 Ilistr., Book It, ch. 9. p. 1 is8.
117. PIETY, Manly. (funterun NIT. Euroje Itrst lemrmed l'rom him the hanortinece ol Infint try. All Girmmay was astonislbed at the strict diveipline which, it the flrme, so rumbitnbly distiagnished the swedish army within their terrilories; all disorders wore pinishad with the utmost sevority, partienlarly impsely, theft, gambing, und dhelling. The Swerlísh urticles of war 'ufored frugntity. In the emmp, the king's trat not excrpterl, nether silver nor gold whi to be seen. The general's eye lookind as vigilantly to the morals nes to the matial lmavery of his wodiers; evory regiment was ordered lo form roumd its chaplain for morning und evening prayers. In ull these points the lawgiver was alan un example, $A$ simesre and urilent pirty exalted his courage. Eipuntly free from the conse intidehty which leaves the passions of the burbarian withont control, ind from the grovelling superstition of Ferclimund, who humbled himself to the dust before the Supreme Being while be lunghtily trampled on his fellow-(reature, in the lueight of his sutucess he was ever $n$ man und 1 Christian; in the lieight of bis devotion, a

4175. PIETY, Ostentations. Saluclin the Gideme V'izír. In faill mul prachice he was a rigid Mussulman; he ever deplored llat the defence of religion hud not allowed linm to necomplish tho pilgrimage of Necea ; but at the slated hours, five times each day, the sultan devoutly prayed with his brethren; the involmantar omission of fasting was sermpulously repaid: and his perusal of the Koran, on horseback between the approathing armies, may be quoted as a proof, how. ever ostentations, of picty und conrnge.-Gismon's RONE, ch. 59, J. :3.

II76. PIETY, Practical. Persiun Religion. Suct is the system of cosmogrony contained in these books of the Kendavesta, npon which the whole religion of the ancient Prersi was fomnded. The pracifical part of this religion consisted. tirst, in acknowledging and ndoring Ormosd, the principle of all rood, by a striet observance of purity in lhought, words, and netions; seeondly, in showing a proportiomal aletestation of Alirinan, lis producions, and his works. The most neceptable service to Ormusd was obscrv. ing the precepts of the Zendavesin, rending that work, nud repenting its liturgies. The chief monong tis forms of prayer are indiressed not directly to Ormusd, but through the medium of
his grontent workn, the stan, the inoron, mat stars. - Trivicits llani., Book I, fl. 11, 1. 121.
1177. PIETY, Private, ('mmirill's. Nir John
 which we slomkl protably rassign to the slege of
 lold him whon atoy by $n$ very old womm, who had formerly nttended his mother lin the cupncity of midwife, "When ('romwell rume
 *ho. "I was theri but a young girl. Javing luard murli talk about the mun, I looked at him with wonder. Bring ordererd to take a pan of comls and nir his led, I eomble mot, durlige the "proution, forlsur perping ovar my shonder sev--ral bimes to observe this extruorilimary person, Who was senterl nt tho fin side of the rown untying his garters. Inving nirad the bed, I went ont, mad shatting the door after me, stopped mad perpod lirongh the keyhole, when I niw him rise from his seat, udvance to the lond, and finll on his knees, in whith nttitude I left him for nome timo. Whan returning ugadn, 1 foumal him still ut prayor ; Hnd this was his custom every night so lome ne lie stayed nt our bouse; from whicls I comednded lio must be a good mani. llow muny of us writers ind readers wombl stmal the leat of the keylole ?'-llood's C'hom whil, (h. 1, 1. D4.

A178. PIETY for Proft. Prraccutim. [In 1189, when the Jews in York harl been murtered, the bomis which they land deposited wible the oflleers of the enthedrat were obtained by their murderers mal hormed in the mave of the charch.] One grent objeet of the perseculion was necomplisberd. A lomd of debt was wiped off the es. tates of many a servant of the cross by the de struction of his victims, and with them the evi. dance of his own obligntions was destroyed.KNiait's ENo., vol. 1, eh. 21, 1. 306.
1179. PIETY in Publio Llfe. Willian Cecil. [Willinm C'cil, Lord lBurleigh, the fnithful eomusellor of Elizabeth for forty years, died in 1508 . ITe was the first of a generation of professioml statesmen. Je had ndeep nad nbiding sense of responsibility, Whalsinghm, secing him come in from prayers, wished he were us good a servant of Goil ns the lord trensurer. . . . The reply of burleigh is worthy to be hede in remembrance: "I hold it mect for us to ask Gol's grace to keep us somad nt heart who have so much in our power ; und to direret us to the welldoing of nll the people, whom it is casy for us to injure and ruin." -KNigur's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 18. p. 278.
4180. PIETY by Reaction. Stimuel Jolmsom. Boswesta: "They [women] are not more afraid of dealh than men are." Jonnson : "Becauso they are less wickeal." I)r. Avams: "They aro more pions." Jomnson: "No, hang 'em, they we not more pions. A wicked fellow is tho most pions when he takes to it. Ile'll heat you all at piety."-Bonw ehain Jomnson, p. 52L.

A181. PIETY, Reward of. Mohammedan. [The Mohammedan Kihalif] Nli had the bravery of Omar and the picty of Maliomet ; he wrote verses und maxims thint remain in Mussulman philosophy, if not quite as revelations, at least as inspirntions of Islam. Many of them rival the wistom nnd asecticism of the Cliristinns.

He oftern uttereal this in his goonl fortinne and in his reveres: " \|lo whol wonlel ter rlell whlout tremsure, powerfal whloult rimpler, " mervint
 af this world mud moke himself the servant of deal; for will thal thowe threer things In |Ihin." -


 It aremed as if, for the tivet thome the sulyaed broke 1 gom her mind lin its rent grumeleme, and

 Thar king lookerl eoblly on the alfalr, anil the roval flaneres wore abisolately alralued by the wirr. Nomse time mave be given tos replentsh therin. Jow comblatae draw on min exhatisted tremsury for 10 indosiore lo whled the king was whersel St. Angel watelod this stispense with trembling anxioty. 'The inext moment remssured him. With an enthosinsm worthy of herwelf
 take the enterprise for my own erown of tastile. and will pledge my jewols tos raise the noressary funds." This wis the promelest moment in the life of Isnledn; it stamped her remown forever as the patroness of the dincovery of the New Werld.-Isvina's Columbies, Book 2, ill. 6.

A1MAR. PIETY, Bincere. C'rommell. [Ellot Warburton. ' "And," snys that llvely nul prejudiced
 coulal have heren opemed, what womlal they lawe revealed ?" Well, they all have beren diseovereal, all have berol opened ; and wesmppose never. in the history of man, has there leeren presented surd u trunspirent wholeness. It is ome mirror of simple mobleness: every little noto, and revary fumily ephatle, and every letter to the state ofli-cers-all revenl the same min. "A single eyr, und n whole boly full of light.". . We have pictures given to us of his houscholil. Gpon the occasion of the signing of the treaty of ponce with Iollami, the anbassador gives an accoant of his reception nt the Protector's Comrt. IIow calm und quiet and dignitied theneronnt of that reception: Mnsle inaleed, was playing while they were dining, but after that the Protector gave out a hymn; und as he hamled the book to the umbusmalor, lae told him "that was the hest paper that had pussed betworn them as yot." Dignified and beantiful is the aroome of the gentle behavior of the Proteretor to the wife amd danghter of the mmbaseater. Then, after a watk on the banks of a jver for half an boome, the prayers in the fnmily: and so the cevening clowal-very much, inderi, surll a simple evening as wo and our friemds might spend to-gether.-Iloon's C'romwer.t, ch. 15. 1. 197.

Als. PIETY, Bupremacy of. Nilural Affectioms. [When Rome was takren liy the Gunls the vostal virgins attempted to escape.] They took, however, with them the choicest and most sacred things they had, and thed with them along the sille of the river, where Lueins Allinus, $n$ plobrian, among others that were making their escapo, was carrying his wife and children and some of his most necessary movables in a wagon. But when he saw the vestals in a leepless and weary comdition, carrying in their arms the snered syimbols of the gods, he immedintely took out his family and goods, and put the vir-
kine fil the wagon, that they might make thelp
 of Alhimas. mal the vernerntion lie exprosed for



Ifあ. PIRACY, Ancient. Finglinh. Jake the
 only 'repp contionaly nomg from harbar ter lar. bor in romigh watiler: hint in sumotli water lheir swifthess tietod them ahnirably for the pirary by whit the mon of the the tribeswerealremdy making themselvers iremeded. Its that buttom cmabled them formern the verand an any
 formed the liontumen lino war-Inal. F'rom the thest the daring ot the linglisli race broke ont in the serrerey and sablemmess of the pirates' swoop, in the thereromess of thedre onsel, ill the emrelese gice with whilel they relzed chther nword or ant. "Foes ure they", samg a lloman puet af the time, " Herce beyomd other foes mal rimnlag us they are theree: the sen is their sehone of war and the storm their friomel they are sen-wolves that. prey oti lhe pillage of the worlal:". 'flar priacy of our futhers hal thas hrought them to the wheres of a land whielt, dear as it is now to binglashom, lum mot as yed bern troilden by


II*6. PIRATES, Connivance with. Ciorerument. The bucennerrs, conconraged by the sionnte's rombivance, wore more daring than ever. 'They hat berome n sern commmatity leal by highbern meventurers, who maintnineil out of their phamer ashow of wild magnitleence. 'The oars of the galleys of their commanders were plated with sifver; their cubins were homg with gor-
 phy their trinmplas. Thay hal $n$ redigion a Wheir wwin, un Oriental medley called the Mysteries of Mithras. They hud captured nome jiblaged four humdrod considernhle towns, and had sjoiled the temple of the Grecian gods. They had maintnined nud extended their depots, where they disposed of their prisomers to the shavedenlers. Roman citizens who combl not ransom themselves, and could not conveniently be sold, were informed that they could go where they phensed; they were led to a phank projecting owar some vessel's side, nud were hidden depmetinto the sen. - Fluouder's C'sssin, ch. 10.
1187. PIRATES, Period of. Rommms. ('rate wns completely in their lmads also, uml they laml secret fricuds along the entire Merliterraneman shores. They grew at last into a thousamd sail, divided into sepumbobs mader sejarate commanders. They ware admirably amed. They roved over the watersat their plasime, attarkinir islands or commercial ports, phambring templess and warchouses, arresting every trationg vessel they eneonntered, till it last no Romman eomld go abroad on business save daring the winter storms, when the sea was comparatively elear. They thanted their snils in front of Ostia itself; they landed in their boats at the vilhas on the Italian const, carrying off lords and ladies, and bolding them to ransom. They leviod blackinail at their plensure. The wretelied provincials had paid their taxes to Rome in exchange for promiscd defence, and uo defence was provided. The revenue which onght to have been spent on the protection of the empire a few patricians wero
dividhag momog themselvers．The pratem had cven marts In different shands，where their prisulurs were sold to the shavedenders：und for Ifferon yars mathing was done or even ntempted to put an end to wo propostaromes in emormity． ＇Therenw with which these lanerneers of the old word ware aventhally suppressed proved cons－ clasively that they existed hy comilvinee．It was diseovered at hast that harge sume land heero sellt regularly from（＇rete to some of＇the most disthgushord members of the aristocracy．－


Ilman．PITY reversed．fier the Injurer，The Catholie jampror\} Sigismond has acipulred the homore of a saint mad marlyr；bat the lands of the royal saint were stanined with the hoot of his buascout son，whom he lnhmmany sneritherd to the pride and resemtment of astepmother．Ite soom devovered his ertor，and lewalled the ir－ reparable loses．While sigismond embruend the： corpure of the imfortimate yonth，he recelved a severe almonition from one of his nttendants： $"$ It is mot hissiduation，o king ！It is thine whild desirves pity und lamentution．＂－（immon＇s Rome：ch． 38, p． 580.

IIMO．PLAGIARIBM a Felong．Ihoyarurth［Hay－ ward dediented his Lite of la miny IV．to the Barl of Exsex，wha was suspected of rebellion．Eliza－ buth askerl baeon whether he did not nee trenson in the book．Ite replleol that hej saw no trea－ som，hat very mach folony，for every second senterne was stolen from＇haeltus．－Kniant＇s Exi．．vol．3，ch．18，p． 286 ．

Indo．PLAGUE，Denolating．Widexpreat．It was ：lac inevituble eonserpuence of rupine und oppreston，which extirpated the produce of the present，und the hope of future hurveste．Fum－ ane is almost alwas followed by ephemien dis－ eases，the effect of sematy und anwholesmane foom．Other canses must，lowever，lave contrib－ uted to the furlous plague，which，from the yenr 2ind to the year 20.5 ，raged without intermption in every province，every city，nad nimost every family of the Roman Empire．During some time five thonsand persons dled daily in laome： and many towns that had escuped the hands of the barbininns were entirely depopulated．－Gm－ mon＇s Rome，ch．10，p． 82 ZO ．

1191．Plague，Destruotiva．Rome．Such was the universal eorruption of an air，that the pes－ tilenee which burst forth in ：！，fifteenth yenr of Jnstinian was not checkeri rallevinted by my difference of the selasons．in time，its first mat lignity was abated mud dispersed；the disense ahermately languished mad revived；bit it was not till the cad of a culamitons period of fifty－ two years that mankind recovered their health， or the uir resmed its pure ：ad salubrions qual－ ity．No facts have been preserved to sustain an accommt，or even a conjeeture，of the numbers that perished in this extruordimary mortality．I only thad that during three months five，and at length ten，thousmad persons died each day at Constantinople ；that many cities of the Enst were left vacant，and that in several districts of Italy the harvest and the vintage withered on the ground．The triple scourge of war，pesti－ lence，and famine afflicted the subjects of Jus－ tlnian ；and his reign is disgraced by a visible de－ crease of the human species，which has never
theoll repaired in somo of tho falrest conatrien of the glole．－（Himun＇s Rome，eh．4i，p．207．
ABDE．PLEASURE in Bonevolenoe，John Hono． ared．All uneridote will serve to show how heartily his wife entered hito his phans．At tho close of a year，when he land male up his ane： counts，he fomed that ho had a baluner on hand， mal，us lar mate it a rule tosperid all hls ine ome， the proposed to his wife that they shesuld employ this sim lin viatthing lamdom．＂Whint＂pretty cottuge it would bulld！＂wild shes ；mad it cot－ tuge was buile with it necordingly．－Cycbonemana of Broci，pidy．
－119if．PLEASURE before Bualness．ILenry 1＂Ill．wus nombing minded to truvil in the busy uffalrs of his renim．［Thealmoner，Thomas Wol－ sele $y$ ，wandd disburden the kligg of su weighty nclurge and tronblesome bisiness，putling the king la comfort that he shall wot weri to spure miny tinne of his plemsure for ming hasiness that
 as he，belog there and having the khag＇s anthor－ Ity und commumdment，dantited not to see all things antillelently furmished und perfected．－ Kinaur＇s ENa，vol．：ch．16，p． 265.

IIGA．PLEABURE，Dumorslising．Romane． The people of Rome，viewing，whith a secret plansure，the hamillition of the aristocraey，de－ mumbed only hrend and pmblle shows，amd were supplied with beoth ly the thernh land of Au－ gustus．The rich mil polle Itallans，who had almost universmally embraced the philosophy of Epleurns，enjoyed the present hessings of ense nud trmunillity，mud suffered not the plens－ ing dromm to lie interrupted by the memory of their old timmatuons freedom．－Gibhon＇s Rome， ch．3，p． 74.

4i95．PLeasure，Devotion to．Tirentines． Pyrrhis brouglit to the ald of the Tarentines ［ugninst the lRomans］an army of 30,000 men． He wos astonished that a war，in which they were a prluciput purty，dld not，in the least，inter－ rupt the amusements of that frivolous und disso－ lute people．They gave him some magalticent festivals，und then purposed to lenve him to fight，while they contlaned their entertuinments． This conduct，justly exciting both contempt nud indignation，Pyrrins ordered the thentres to be shut up，closed the puble nssemblies，where the Taruntines dilly eonsumed the time in frivolous talk，and mastering the eitizens，enjoined a con－ timued and rigorons exereise to every man who was capmhle of bearing urins．So severely felt was this duty，that it is suid a large number of the inhabitants netunlly fled from their comtry ruther thon suffer ndeprivation of their usual pleasires．－Tytler＇s IIıst．，Book 3，eh．7， p． 355.
4106．－－Alexander．Arrived at Eebatnna，Alexamier celelonted his entry into the ancient eapital of Media with magnifleent grmes and festivals，in which every rethement of luxury was contrived that could flatter the senses or feed the voluptuous passions．Whole days and nights were consumed in riot and debnuchery， in which the meanest soldier vied with his prince in the most unrestruined indulgence．－Tyther＇s Hist．，Book 2，ch．4，p． 193.

4197．PLEABURE，Extravaganoe in．Hunt ing．［Malek，the distinguished Turkish general，］
both in peaces and in war wav in atton and in the fletil lluntlag was the plenuare, mad even tha paskion, of the siltan, heif his trata
 surre of a 'Tarkind chase, for rich piente of gatme he bestowed a phere of gold on the pror, at whight Homement, at the expernse of the peophe for the cost matmisphof of the ammerment of kings, Ghumen Rone, ch. E, i. Del.

AIDW. PLEAsORE, Harmless. Simul dohnson. "Is het hurmises motestire very tume ?" Jomsan: "Nay, nir; lammens plensure is the lighasest prilse. Plasiors is a worl of dibbions fimport; phatiore is in gromeral dimugrons, and permelons to virtue: to be able lherefore to furwish pleasure that is lurmbes, phasme pure and mabloyde is as great a fower as man coll pose менs." "Thin was, perlaty, us ingentonsa difence tes comild be mule: still, however, I was not satisfled.-Bonwelaín Jounsos, D. 411.
A100. PLEASURE, Interruption of. Tifleyratud. [dfter the exile of Napoleon l. haratlied moverejgis were in comgrens it Vientin, with нeven handred ambasmiors. They were relieved in their tolls by feasthig and danchig.] Talleyrand was . . . making histollet for a ball.
Ills humin were wet with perfumery ; . . . two barbers were curling his hair. His niece . .
ran into the room with n note, . . marked secret and In haste. Taileyrand, looking up from the midist of his eurling irons, powders, and perfumes, reguested his niece to opern and read the mote. Shedidso, mat, turning pate, he exclahmed, "Heavens! Bomaparte has left Eilm! What is to become of my hall this evening ?"
"If $n$ thanderbolt," snys Allison, "had fallen in the midist of the brillimee assembledi in the imperial hall-room at Vlenma, It conld not have excited greater consternation than this simple an-nouncement."-Anurit's Nabobeon B., vol. 2, ch. 20 .
4200. PLEAsURE, Passion for. Athenians. In addition to these symptoms of chedine, luxury was extending her hinefal inthence, in enervating and corrupting the putriotic spirit. A taste for the productions of the the arts and a passionate pursuit of plensure had, in the Athenimn republic particuharly, entirely supplanted heroie virtue. Pocts, musicimes, seuptors, eomedims, were now the only great men of Attica. While the bewltching dramas of Sophocles and Euripides charmend the ears, and the semptures of Phidias, of (tyron, and Praxiteles faselanted the eyes of the retined and voluptuous Athenians, millitary glory was forgotten; and the defence of the state, no longer the care of its citizens, was rommitted to mercenaries, who filled both its tleets and its armies. -Tytlem's Mist., Book 2, ch. 3, p. 168.
4201. PLEASURE, Poriloas. Frederick $I$. [The elector pulatine of Bolemin.] Instend of devoting himself with untiring energies to the affairs of his kinglom, Frederick ewasted his time in amusements; instead of fllling his treasury hy a wise cconomy, he squandered his revenues by a needless theatrical pomp and a misplaced munificence. With a light-minded carelessness, he did but gaze at himself in his new dignity, and in the fll-timed desire to enjoy his crown, ho forgot the more pressing duty of se-
ruring it on him hemi, -Thatry Yeane Wian.肖 18.

A204. PLEABURE, Parault of. Épicurus. The phitumphy, tow of the pagan world was bit ill calculated to supply the phase of relighon in the rethement uf morals. 'The deretrines of bperime, whith were highly prevalent ut the thine of the bith of chrini, liy reprementing
 stralat on the imingenence of thae posmions, and limitheg all lapppinese to the enjoymenter of the
 man mature ton rank litllo кuperior to that of the brites,-Tveten's Whe., Book 5, ch. 4 II. 2.
f40:3, PLEABURE in Binning. Somuel, John. son (waill to Miss Adhums: "Yout put we in mind of Br. Barrowhy, the pliysielim, whe was very fond of swlaces itesla. (b... day when he was enthg, it he naid, ' I wh' I "us a dow.' 'Why so e' salid somolocly ; '.... lo ws are wot allowed to cat your faverite meat.' 'Beranse,' suld he, I shembl then have the gist of cating it, with the plasure of siming.' "-Bownelai's Jollison, p. 5en
dSDO. PLEASURE, Vitiatod by, Indronicus, [A Greek prince.] Andromidns the younger was lonehed with remorse, or fultinud with hmenness, or deceivel by negothation; plensure rather than power was his dim; und the lierone of manintaln$\operatorname{lng}$ a thonsund homads, a thousand hawks, and athousund hantsmen was wulbicieat to sully his fane und disarm his moblitin.-Gmon's Rose, ch. 63, p. 180.
4205. PLEABURE, Watering place. Euglinad. The passion for drinking mineral watersand for bathling in medicimal springs sent the fashiomable worid, in the beginning of the cighteenth ecutury, to a round of ldeness and dissjuation, of carilplaying und dancing, at the crowided eotages of Tunbridge Wells and the thshing hovels of Scar. borough.-Kniant's Ena., vol. 5, ch. 1, p. 10.
4206. PLEASURE, Wearisome. Chatles $I I$. [Churlos II. becoune celebratel for his prodigality and devotion to mere pleasare.] ]surnet writes: . . The king, who wis often weary of time, nud did not know how to get round the day, liked the going to, the llomse [of Parla. ment] as a pleasant divarsion ; so he went con-stantly.-KNiont's Eno., vol. 4, ch. 17, p. 305.
4207. PLEASURES condemned, Prritans. It was a sin to hang garhumes on a May-pole, to drink a friend's health, to lly a hawk, 'o hint a stag, to play at chess, to wenr love-locks, to put stareh into a ruff, to touch the virgimats, to read the Fairy Queen. Rules such as these-rules which would have appeared insupportuble to the free and joyous spirit of Lather, and contemptible to the serene and philosophicol intellect of Zwingli, threw over all life more tham a monastic gloom.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 1, p. 76.
4208. PLEAsUREs, Expensivo. Metropolital. [In Rome and Constantinople, the two cupitals of the Roman Empire] the annual games of the theatre, the circus, and the amphitheatre cost $£ 4000$ of gold, (about) $£ 160,000$ sterling ; and if so heavy an expenso surpassed the faculties or the inclination of the magistrates themselves, the sum was supplied from the Imperial treasury.Gibbon's Rome, ch. 17, p. 112.
4200. PLEASURES of Sense. Vohimmerdan. Mahomet used often tosuy : "The things n this world that are most agreable to my heart and sanses are children, women, mind perfumes; bat I have mever tasted romplete lappiness but in

4210. $\qquad$ ——. Mahomet. Perfumes und women were the two sensmal enjoyments which his nature recfuired, und his religion did not forbid; and Mahomet allhrmed that the fervor of his devotion was inerased lyy these innocent pleasures. The lant of the rlimate inthmes the bloos of the Arabs, and their libidinous complexion has been noticed by the writers of anticfnity. Their incontinence was ragulated by the eivil and religions laws of the Koran ; their incestuons allin ees were hamed; the bomblless license of polygany was redaced to four legitimate wives or eonculoines; their rights both of bed and dowry were equitably determined; the freedom of divorce was discouraged ; adultery was condemmed as a enpital offence; and formication, in either sex, was punished with a hundred stripes. Such were the calm and rational precepts of the legislator ; but in his private conduet Wahomet induged the appetites of a man, and abused the clains of a prophet. A special revelation dispensed him from the laws which he had imposed on his mation; the female sex, without reserve, was abandonc ito his desires; and this singular prerogative exeited the envy rather than the seandal, the venemtion rather than the cavy, of the devout Mussulmans. -Gibmon's Mamomer, j. 5t.
4211. PLEASURES, Wasteful. Poet Shelley. Peacock [his first friend] also notices his habit of floating paper boats, and gives an minusing deseription of the boredom suffered by Hogir on oecasions when Shelley would stop by the side of pond or nere to Hoat a mimic navy, The not altorether apooryphal story of his having onee constructed a boat out of a bank-post-bill, and lannched it on the lake in Kensington Gardens, deserves to be allnded to in this connection. Symonds' Sireliley, ch. 4.
4412. PLEDGE, Temperance, F'ather Mathen's. Father Mathew's wouder-working pledge was as follows: "I promise, with the divine ussistance, as long as I continne a nember of the Teetotal Temperance Society, to abstain from ull intoxicating drinks, exeept for merlieinal or sacramental purposes, and to prevent as much as possible, by advice and example, drunkenness in others." When these words lad been slowly nttered, Futher Mathew, with uplifted land, pronounced a torief prayer: "May God bless yon, and give you strength and grace to keep your promise." To whiel he sometimes added, as be made the sign of the cross: "In this sign alone you may hope to persevere and conquer."-Cycloppenia of Biog., p. 111.

4v183. PLOT, A fictitious. The Popish Plot. Titus Oites, a clergyman of the Church of England, had, by his disorderly life and heterodox doctrine, drawn on him the censure of his spiritual superiors, land been compelled to quit his benefice, and had ever since led an infimmons and vigrant life. He had once professed iimiself a Roman Catholic, and had passed sot . 'ime on the continent in English colleges of the der of Jesus. In those stminaries he had hear. much
wild talk about the best means of bringing Eng. land buek to the true Churels. From hints thus furnished he construeted a hideous rommence, resembling rather the dream of a sick man than uny transuction which ever took place lin the real world. The pope, he said, had intrusted the government of Enghand to the Jesuits. The Jesnits lind, by 'ommissions nuder the great senl of their society, uppointed Cutholic clergymen, noblemen, num gentlemen to all the highest offres in Church und State. The pupists hud burned down Sondon once. They hud tried to burn it downagain. They were at flant moment planning ascheme forsetting fire to all the shipping in the Thames. They were to rise at a sigmal nd nassa. (reall their Protestant neighbors. A Frencharmy wasnt the smme tine to lamel in Jroland. All the leading statesmen und divines of Einghand were to be murdered. Three or four seliomos had been formed for assussimating the king. He was to be stabhed. Ite was to be poisoned in his medicine. He whs to be shot with silver bullets.-Macallay's Ena., eh. 2, p. 218.
4214. PLOT, Im:ginary. Neqro. In the year 1 141 oecurred... "rise Negro Plot" [in N. Y.] Slavery was permitted in the province, und $n^{2}$. uroes constituted a large faction of the population. Several destructive fires had oceurred, and it was believed that they lad been kindled by inermaliaries. The shaves were naturnlly elistrusted ; now they became feared and hated. Some degraded women eame forward and gave information that the negroes had male a plot to burn the city, kill all who opposed then, and set up one of their own number as governor. The whole story was the essence of absurdity; but the people were alarmed und ready to believe anything. The reward of freedom was offered any slave who would reveal the plot. Many witnesses rushed forward with foolish and contradictory stories; the jails were filled with the necused; and more than thirty of the miserable creatures, with hardly the form of a trial, were convicted and then hanged or burned to death. Others were transported and sold as slaves in foreign lands. As soon as the supposed peril had passed and the excited people regained their senses, it came to be doubted whether the whole shocking affair hat not been the result of terror and fanaticism. The verdiet of after times has been that there was no plot at all.-Ridratu's U. S., eh. 20, p. 182.

4215, POET respected. Pindar. The Thebans, on a false report of his denth in Intile against the Illyrimos, hal expelled the Macedonian garrison, nud put to denth its commanders, Amyntas amd Timolaus. Alexander offered pardon to the eity on condition of absolute subunission, and the delivering ti]) of the prineipal offenders. The Thebans wre obstinate, and the consequence was that Theloes was taken by storm, and aloundoned to the fury of the Macedonian troops, who plundered amblestroyed it. Six thousand of the inhabitnats were puit to the sword, mud 30,000 sold to slavery. The priests, however, with their families, were 1 reated with reverence; and while the streets and fortificutions of the city were redinced to a mass of ruins, the conqueror showed his respect to the memory of Pindar by preserving from destruction the great poct's house, which was still oceupied by his descend. ants.-T'ytlen's Mist., Book 2, ch. 4, p. 178.
1216. POET, Terrorizing. Robert Burns. The farmers and the well-to-do people weleomed him gladly, and were prond that suc a a man had come to be in dweller in their vale. Yet the ruker comatry hads and the lower pensantry, we are told, lookedon him not without dremd, " lest he shond pickle and presserve them in sarrastic song." "Once at a pany wedding, when oue or two wild young huls yuarrelled, nod were about to tight, Burns rose up and suid, 'Sit down andor else l'Il hang you up like potato-loggles in sang to -morrow.' They censed, mid sut downas if the ir noses had been bleeding."-Shambes Burns, ch. 5.
4217. POETRY, Bad. Criticiect. Philoxemns, who was himself an excellent poet, uttempted to undeceive Dionysias in the favorable opinion he had of his own abilities, but was sent to the Quarries for the liberty le took. However, the next day he was restored to favor, and Dionysius repeated to him some verses he hal taken extraordinary pains with, expeeting his approbation. But the poet, instead of giving it, looked round to the guards, and said to them, very humorously, "Take me baek to the Qumrries."-PbuTanch's Timoleon, Langhonne's Note.
4218. POETRY, Heartless. Groy's. [It is] a laborious mosaic, through the hard, stiff lineaments of which little or true gruce could be expected to look ; real feeling, and all freedom of expressing it, are sacrificed to pomp, to cohd splendor ; for vigor we have a ecrtain mouthing vehemence, too elegant indeed to be tumid, yet exsentially foreign to the heart, and seen to extend no deeper than the mere voice and gestures.Cablyle's Goethe, ch. 1.
4219. POETRT, Inspiration for, Robert Burns. " You know," he says, " our country custom of coupling a man and woman together as partners in the labors of the harvest. In my fifteenth summer my partner was a hewitehing creature, a year younger than myself. . . . She was a bonnie, sweet, sonsie lass. In short, she, altogether unwittingly to herself, initinted me in that delicious passion which, in spite of acid disappointment, gin-horse prudence, and bookworm philosophy, I hold to be the first of human joys here below ! How she eaught the contagion I cannot tell. . . . Indeed, I did not know myself why I liked so much to loiter behind with her, when returning in the evening from our lalors; why the ones of her voice made my heartstrings thrill like an Aolian harp; and especially why my pulse beat such a furions ratan when I looked and fingered over her little hand, to piek ont the cruel netule-strings and thistles.

My girl sung a song whieh was said to be composed by a country luird's son, on one of lis father's maids, with whom he was in love; athd I saw no reason why I might not rhyme as well as he ; for, exeepting that he could shear sheep and cast peats, his father living in the moorlands. he had no more schohr-eraft than, myself. Thus with me began love and poetry." -Silamp's Berns, ch. 1.
4220. POETRY, Pathos in. Dante. Dante Alighieri is supposed to have invented a new species of epic poetry by the introduction of angels and devils in place of the beathen deities; yet there is some reason to presume that the An'
tiochus of Ischanus, were it yet remaining, would deprive bunte of the merit of originality in that purthular. His Divimn Commedin, how. ever, has fur higher merits of itsown. It shows genius of the very greatest order, mad has never been surpussed in trrible puthos, or in the pieturesque of descriptive power.-TYpisn's Mist., Book 4, ch. 16, p. 248 .
4221. POETRY, Power of. Welsh. A decisive battle, fought in the yeur 12883, determined forever the fate of Wales. Llewellyn was killed, and with him expired the government and the distinction of his mation. Wales was soom after formally unitci to the kingdom of England, and the title of its principality has rever since been borne lay the eldest son of the king. Some circumstunces of extreme harburity marked this eoncurst upon the part of Edwnrl. The Welsh bards kept alive an heroic spirit of freedom and independence, by rehearsing in their songs the glorious achievements of the andient Britons: Edward [I.] ordered these mhappy minstrels to be masmered wherever they were lound.-TyrLen's IIIs't., Book 6, ch. 12, p. 189.
4222. POETRY, Primacy of. Created with Man. The poetical spirit appears almost coeval with the very rudest condition of society. Other branches of human knowledge which have arisen in the gradual progress of improvement have owed their origin to the wandering and adventurous spibit of the species, or to the wants and sufferings of mankind; but poetry seems to have been created with man, and is rontemporaneous with his language ; and what is more remarknble, it is in this carly age that poetry often assumes its highest character, and arrives at its greatest perfection.-Tytler's Mist., Book 4, ch. 3, p. 426.
4223. POETRY, Utility of. Aneients. Poetry or song was therefore in all nations the first velicle of history, and the carliest mode of promulgating laws ; for nothing was found equully capable of striking with force the imagination and impressing the memory. $\qquad$ When society has made some advancement, nod laws are established to guard the rights and privileges of men, a legislator, observing with what avidity the songs of the bards are listened to, how miversally they are circulated, and how tenaciously retained, judiciously avails himself of the same velicle for the "publication of his laws. Plato, in his "Minos," informs us that the first laws of all nations were composed in verse and sung. Apollo is recorded to have been one of the first legislators, and to have published his laws to the sound of his harp-that is, set them to music. That this mode of promulgation was in use among the ancient Grecks, the word Nomos, which signifies both a law and a song, is direct proof; and Aristotle, in his prohlems, inquiring into the reason of this conformity of names between two such different objects, gives this express reason, that before the use of writing it was enstomary to kecp the laws in remembrance by singing them; and this, according to the same anthor, was the custom of many different nations. The laws of the ancient inhabitarts of Spain were all in verse, as were likewise the laws of Tuisto, the first legislator of the ancient Germans.-Tytler's Mist., Book 1. ch. 3, p. 27.

422．4．POETRY，Weakness for．Frederick the Great．In the midst of all the great king＇s ca－ lamities，his passion for writing indifferent poe－ try gre⿻コ一⿵冂⿱一口一灬 stronger and stronger．Enemies all uromad him，despmir in his heart，pills of corro－ sive sublimate hidten in his clothes，he poured forth handreds upon handreds of lines，hateful to gods and men－the insipid dregs of Voltaire＇s Ilippoerene－the faint echo of the lyre of Chmu－ licu．It is amusing to compare what he did dur－ ing the last months of 1757 with what he wrote during the same time．It may be doubted whoth－ er uny cepual portion of the life of Hannibal，of Casar，or of Napoleon will bear a comparison with that short period，the most brilliant in the history of Prussia mod of Frederiek．－Macad－ hay＇s Fredenlec the Gheat，p． 90.
4225．POISON well applied．Casar．Borgia． ［see No．5436．］Italy was at length delivered of this monster and his son．It is said they had prepared poisoned wine for the entertainment of some wealthy cardinals，and that the pope him－ self，and his son，drank by mistake of a bottle intended onty for his guests．The pope suffered an agonizing death，bat Borgin eseaped by hav－ ing himself sewed up in the belly of a mule．IIe survived，however，but a short time，and reaped no other fruits of his own and his father＇s ac－ cumblated crimes but the universal abhorrence of mankind．－Tytler＇s Hist．，Book 6，ch．14， p． 221.
4226．POISONING，Slow．Sir Thomas Over－ bury．It was perhaps the small share which Jumes［I．］had of the affections of his people that produced his attnchment to particular favor－ ites．Robert Carr，whom he created Earl of Som－ erset，had no other pretensions to recommend him but a graceful person and a good address． He was a weak and an unprincipled man．He fell from the king＇s favor on conviction of his being gailty of a crime for which he shonld have suffered an ignominious death－the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury．Somerset had married the Countess of Essex－a most delanched woman． who，to accomplish this marriage，had procured a divorce from the Earl of Essex，in which she had found a chicf obstacle in Sir Thomas Over－ bury，a confidant of Somerset．This flagitious woman now prevailed on her husband，Somerset， to have Overbury removed by poison，which they accomptished in a most barbirous manner，by feeding him daily for some months with poisoned victumls，while confined，through the means of Somerset，in the Tower．For this murder Som－ erset and his countess were condemned to suffer death，but they both received the king＇s pardon． －＇Tytler＇s Hist．，Book 6，ch．29，p． 397.

4227．PoIsons，Stady of，Cleopatra．Cleo－ patra at the same time was making a collection of poisonous drugs，and being desirous to know which was the least painful in the operation，she tried them on the capitnl conviets．Such poisons as were quick in their operation she found to be attended with violent pain and convulsions； such as were milder were slow in their effect； she therefore applied herself to the examination of venomons creatures，and caused different kinds of them to be applied to differeat persons under her own inspection．These experimenis she repeated daily，and at length she found that the bite of the asp was the most eligible kind of
denth，for it brought on a gradual kind of leth． argy，in which the face was covered with a gen－ tle swent，and the senses sunk ensily into stupe－ faction；and those who were thus afferted showed the same uneasiness at being disturbed or nwaked that people do in the profoundest nutural sleep．－Plutaicits Antony．

1228．POLICE，Inefficient．Reign of Charles II．The machinery for keeping the pence was perfectly contemptible．There was an act of the Common Comeil which provided that more tham a thousind watehmen should be constantly on the alert in the city from sunset to sumrise， and that every inhabitant should take his turn of duty；but the act was negligently executed． Few of those that were summoned left their homes，and these few generally found it more agreable to tipple in alehouses than to puce the streets－Macaulay＇s Eng．，ch．3，p． 336.

## 4229．POLITENESS，Use of．William，Prince

 of Orange．Ilis manners［when King of Eng－ land］were altogether Dutch．Even his coun－ trymen thought him blunt．To foreigners he often seemed churlish．In his intercourse with the world in general he appeared ignorant or negligent of those arta which double the value of a favor and take away the sting of a refusal．－ Macaulay＇s Eng．，cli．7，1． $1: 51$.4230．POLITICIA＇．A：${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Pompey．The renewed term of his ：overument was on the eve of expiring ；but this extraordinary man had no design of relinquishing his military command． To secure himself against a deprivation of pow－ er，he bribed Curio，one of the tribunes，to make a proposul which wore the appearance of great moderation，and regard for the public liberty． This was，that Cæsar and Pompey should either both continue in their governments，or both he recalled，as they were equally capable of endan－ gering the safety of the commonwealth by an abuse of power．The motion passed，and Cwsar immediately offered to resign on condition that his rival should follow his example；but Pom－ pey rejected the proposal，probably aware of the real designs of Cæsar，but too confidently rely－ ing on the strength of his own party，and the in－ fluence he had with his troops．－TytuF！＇s ITist．， Book 4，ch．3，p． 406.
4231. $\qquad$ Cromwell．TL：．．．na－ jority［of the army］，however，we a ．．．，io support their generil，as elective first 1 ane st o of a commonwealth，against all factions $\therefore$ ich might resist his authority． $\qquad$ That his eieva－ tion to power might not seem to be his own mere at，he convoked a council，composed partly of persons on whose support he could depend，and partly of persons whose opposition he might safely defy．This assembly，which he called a Parliament，the populace nicknamed from one of the most conspicuous members，Barebone＇s Parliament．－Macaulay＇s Eng．，ch．1，p．125．

4232．POLITICS，AlHance in，William Pitt． At that day the good－will of the people was，in England，the most uncertain tenure of office， for they had no strongth in Parlimnent ；their favorite［William ？itt］held his high position ［prime－minister］at the sufferance of the aristoc－ racy．＂I borrow，＂said Pitt，＂the Dake of Newcastle＇s majority to carry on the public bus． iness．＂－Bancrofts＇s U．S．，vol．4，ch． 12.
4233. POLITICS, Abuse in. Josiah Quincy. [When a Member of Congress be was thus addressed :] "Quincy, I thought I ind abused you enough; but I find it will not do." "Why, what is the matter now? I do not mean to speak tgain." "No matter." sald Grinidy ; "by IIenvens, I must give jon another thrashing." "Why so ?" asked the member from Massachusetts. "Why," said Grindy, "the trnth is, a d-d fellow has set np against me in my distriet -it perfect Jacobin-as much worse than I am as worse can he. Now, exeept Tim Piekering, there is not a man in the United States so perfectly lated by the people of my district as yourself. Vou mast therefore excuse me. I inust abuse you, or I shall never get re-elected. I will do it, however, genteelly. I will not do it as that fool of a Clay did-strike so hard as to nurt myself. But abuse yon I must. You nuderstand ; I mean to be friends, notwithstanding. I mean to be in Congress agnin, and must use the means."-CyClojemda of Biog., p. 754.
1284. POLITICS, Anger in. John Adams. President Adams, exasperated by his unexpected defent, would not bring himself to remain in Washington long enough to witness the inanguration of his successor, but, nbout daylight on the morning of the 4 th of March, le left Washington ; and thus, for a few hours, there was actually no head to the government. To us, reading coolly of the events of those times, such conduct appears undignified and silly. We can, howtver, but faintly realize the madness of party spirit at that day, and the distrust and bitterness with which the elder Federalists regarded the victorious Republicans.-Cyclopedia of Broa., p. 352.
4235. POLITICS, Bitterness in. Van Buren's Administration. [In December of 1839 General Harrison was again nominated by the Whigs as their leader.] On the Democratic side Mr. Van Buren had no competitor ; but the unanimity of his party could hardly compensate for his misfortunes and blunders. The canvass was the most exeiting in the political listory of the country. The President was blamed with everything. The financial distress was laid at his door. Extravagance, bribery, corruption-everything bad was cliarged upon him. Men of business advertised to pay $\$ 6$ a barrel for flour if Harrison should be elected; \$3 a barrel if Van Buren should be successful. The Whig orators tossed about the luckless administration through all the figures and forms of speech ; and the President himself was shot at with every sort of dart that partisun wit and malice could invent. The enthusiasm in the ranks of the opposition rose higher and higher: and the result was the defeat of the Democrats in every State except [seven] . . . The electoral votes of these States-numbering sixty -were given to Van Buren ; and the remainder, nmounting to iwo hundred and thirty-four, were cust for General Harrison. After controlling the destinies of the government for nearly forty vears, the Democratic party was temporarily routed -Ridpatir's U. S., ch. 55, p. 439.
4236. POLITICS, Candidates in. Roman. It was customary for those who were candidates for any magistracy to appear in the Comitia, clad in white apparel. The plebeians, who aspired to the military tribunate, appeared accordingly

In that dress; but as the votes were called by centurles, and the patricians had been at some pains to influence their dependents, it liappened that not one of the plebeiaus was elected.-TruLen's Mist., Book 3, ch. 6, p. 340.
4237. POLITICS, Changes in. English Rewolution. With very ditferent feelings hutd the news of this great revolation been received in France. The politics of a long, eventful, and glorious reign had been confounded in a day. England was again the Eagland of Elizabeth and Cromwell; and all the relations of all the states of Christendom were completely elaniged by the sudden introduction of this new power into the system. The Parishans could talk of nothing lint what was pussing in London.--Macachay's Ena., ch. 10, 1. 552.
4238. $\qquad$ The Restoration. Every one hoped in this desire to change their condition and disown all things they lad before advised. Every ballad singer sang up and down the strects ribald rhymes, made in reproach of the late commonwealth.-KNiait's Ena., vol. 4, ch. 14, p. 935.
4289. POLITICS, Clerical, James $I I$. [Willians, Prince of Orange, had invaled England, and James was anxions.] To the prelates he spoke with peculiar acrinony. "I could uot," he said, "prevail on you the other day to declare against this invasion; but you are ready enough to declare agaitst me. Then you would not meddle with politics. You lave no seruple about meddling now. You would be better employed in teaching your flocks how to obey than in teaching me how to govern. You have excited this rebellious temper anong them; and now you foment it."-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 10, p. 467.
4240. POLITICS a Compromise. England. [After the flight of James II. to France.] It was moved that King James II., having endeavored to subvert the Constitution of the kingdom by breaking the original contract between king aud people, and, by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws, and luving withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, had abdicated the government, and that the throne had thereby become vacant. . .. It is idle, however, to examine these memorable words, as we should examine a chapter of Aristotle or of Hobbes. Such words are to be considered not as words, but as deeds. If they effeet th. " whieln they are intended to effect, they are ra and, though they may be contradictory. If they fail of attaining their end, they are absurd, though they carry demonstration with them. Logic adnits of no compromise. The essence of politics is compromise. It is therefore not strange that some of the most important and most useful politieal instruments in the world should be among the most illogical compositions that ever were penned.-Macaulay's ENG., ch. 10, p. 579.
4241. POLITICS, Contradiotion in. Election of 1848 . General Cass was born in New Eng. land of Puritan stock. All his mature life had been spent in the free Northwest . . . . General Taylor was born in Virginia, was reared in Kentucky, . . . had passed all his life in the South, ... and was the owner of a large num. ber of slaves. Yet in the face of these facts Gen
aral Cass ram as the distinctive pro-shavery candidate, and General Taylor . . Was supported throughont the North by the mati-slavery Whigs. $\ldots$ But this rontradietion was apparent, not reml.- Bhane's Twenty Yeabs of Conaleens, 1. 86.

42I42. POLITICS, Controverslal. Reign of Charles II. Never hrefore had political controversy becon curried on with so much freedom ; never before had politicul clahs existed with so claborate an organization or so formidable an influence. The one question of the exelusion oreupiced the publice mind. All the presses and pulpits of the realm took part in the contlict. On one side it was maintained that the Constitution and religion of the State would never be secure mader a popish king; on the other, that the right of James to weur the crown in his turn was derived from God, and could not ise anmulled, even hy the consent of all the branches of the Legislature. Every commy, every town, every family, was in agitation. The civilities and hospitalities of neighborhood were interrupted. The denrest ties of friendship and of hood were sundered. Even schoolboys were divided into angry parties ; and the Duke of York and the Earl of Shafteshury had zealous adherents on all the forms of Westminster and Eton. The theatres shook with the roar of the contending factions.-Macallay's Exa., ch. 2, p. 239.
4243. POLITICS, corrupted. "Trouts." It was a shrewd saying, whoever said it, that the man who first ruined the lRoman people was he who first gave them treatsand gratuities. - Plu tahcits Caius Mancies.
424. $\qquad$ Reign of Charles II. SearceIy any rank or profession escaped the infection of the prevailing immorality; but those persons who made politics their business were perhaps the most corrupt part of the corrupt society.Macaulay's Eng., ch. 2, p. $1 \% 0$.
42.45. $\qquad$ Reign of Charles II. Among those politicians who, from the Restoration to the accession of the house of Hanover, were at the head of the great parties in the State, very few can be named whose reputation is not stained by what, in our age, would be called gross perfidy and corruption. It is searcely an exaggerntion to say that the most unprincipled public men who have taken purt in affairs within our memory would, if tried by the standard which was in fashion during the latter part of the seventeenth century, deserve to be regarded as scrupulous and disinterested.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 2, p. 171.
4246. POLITICS, Devices in. "Log-rolling." After Duke Marlborough had won his famous victory at Blenheim, which ehecked the dangerous ambition of France, party spirit ran so high that the Tories attempted to tack on the twice defeated bill against Occasional Conformity to a money bill, which was to enable the war to be continued. The scheme was defeated. The tackers, as they were called, became ridiculous to the nation.-Kniont's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 18, p. 289.
4247. POLITICS, Disappointments in, Henry Clay. Old "Rough and Ready," as Taylor was called by his troops, . . . was chosen over Mr. Clay as the standard-bearer of his party. . . . To
the overwhelming chagrin of Mr. Chiy a man unknown in political circles was preferred as the candidate of the party of which he felt himself to have been the creator. Mr. Clay was enraged hy the insult, and never beceme recondled to it 'lhough he guse in the end a quiet vote for 'laylor, he stubbornly refused during the rampaign to open his lips or write a word in favor of his rlection- - Blaine's Tinenty Yeabe of Conahess, p. 76.
4248. POLITICS, Dislike for. Samuel Johnsom. I mentioned politics. Jownson: "Sir, I'd us soon have a man to break my bones us talk to to mr of public affairs, intermil or external. I have lived to see things all as bad as they can be."-Boswela's Jounson, p. 484.
4249. POLITICS disrelished. (fibbon in Parliament. Gibhon's political carcer is the side of his history from which a friendly biographer would most readily turn awny. Not that it was execptionally ignoble or self-seeking if tried by the standurd of the time, hut it was altogether commonplace and unworthy of him. The fact that he never even once opened his mouth in the House is not in itself hameworthy, though disappointing in 1 man of his power. It was indeed laudable enough if he had nothing to say. But why had he nothing to suy ? His excose is timidity and wont of realiness. We may reasombly assume that the cause lay decper. With his mental vigor he would soon have overcome such obstacles if he had really wished and tried to overcome them. The fact is, that he never tried because he never wished. It is a singular thing to say of such a man, but nevertheless true, that he had no taste or capacity whatever for polities. IIe lived nt one of the most exciting periods of our history ; he assisted at debates in which constitutional and imperial questions of the highest moment were discussed by masters of cloquence and state policy, and he hardly appears to have been aware of the fact.-Mobinson's Gibibon, ch. 6.
4250. POLITICS, Duplicity in. Leo $X$. [In the early part of the sixtecnth century, when France and Austria were warring against each other for twenty-eight years, with short intervals of peace, the authorities at Rome pursued a double policy toward the contending sovercigns.] It is related of Leo X. that he avowed "that when he had concluded a treaty with one party, he did not on that account cease to negotiate with the other."-Knigut's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 17, p. 381.

## 4251. POLITICS, Eminence in. Martin Van

Buren. In point of intellectual force, he must rank below the really eminent men with whom he was long associated in public life. But he was able, industrious, and, in political management, clever beyond any man who has thus far appeared in American politics.-Blane's Twenty Years of Congress, p. 85.
4252. POLITICS eschewed. Romans. The seat of justice has been publicly debauched. Resolutions are introduced against corruption, but no law can be carried. The knights are nlienated. The Senate has lost its authority. The concord of the orders is gone, and the pillars of the cominonwealth which I set up are overthrown. We have not a statesman, or the shadow of one. My friend Pompey, who might have done something,
sits silent, udmiring his the clothes. Crussus will say nothing to muke himself unpopular, und the rest are such idiots as to hope that although the constitution fall, they will save their own fishponds. [So Cicero wrote.]-Frocde's Cesar, ch. 12.
4253. POLITICS, Fallure of, Pror Ireland. [1n 1515 the oppression of the poor in Irehand was universal.] The noble fotk, whether English or Irish, were oppressors. They seized upon horse meat and man's meat of the king's poor subjects by compulsion, for mught, without any penny
$\qquad$ or reject it as they might deem proper.-RıDPati's U. S., ch. 25 , p. 210.
4256. POLITICs, Hypocrisy in. Augustus. The tender respect of Augustus for a free constitution which he had destroyed can only be explained by an attentive consideration of the character of that subtile tyrant . . . $n$ cool head, an unfeeling heart, and a cowardly disposition prompted lim at the age of nineteen to assume the mask of hypoerisy, which he never afterward laid aside. With the same hand, and probably with the same temper, he signed the proscription of Cicero, and the pardon of Cinna. His virtues, and even his vices, were artificial ; and according to the various dictates of his interest, he was at first the enemy, and at last the father, of the Roman world. When he framed the artful system of the Imperial authority, his moderation
was inspired by his fears. He wished to dercive the people ly in image of civil liberty, und the armies by an imuge of civil government.- (ilbhon's Rome, rli. 3, p. 87.
4257. POLITICS, Idealist in. Joln. Milton. On the course of affairs Milton's voice had no influence, as he had no part in their transaction. Milton was the last man of whom a pructical politician would have sought advice. Ite knew nothing of the temper of the mation, und treated ull thit opposed his own view with supreme disdain. On the other hand, idealist though he was, he does not move in the sphere of spereulative politics, or count among those philosophic names, a fow in each rentury, who have influenced not action, but thought. Acrordingiy, his opinions have for us a purely personal interest. They are part of the character of the port Milton, and do not belong to either wordd, of action or of thought. - Minton, hy M. Pattison, ch. 11.
4258. POLITICS, Insincerity in. James $I I$. To Barillon [the French minister] Jumes "xpressed the strongest dislike of Mulifax. "I know him well; I never can trust him. Ite shall have no share in the management of public business. As to the place which 1 have given him, it will just serve to show how little influeuce he has." But to Malifax it was thought convenient to hold a very, different linginge. "All the past is forgotten," said the king, "except the service which you did me in the debate on the Exclusion bill."-Macavlay's England,
4259. POLITICS, Judas in, Robert Ferguson. Robert Ferguson, the Judas of Dryden's yreat belonged to the class whose office it is to render in troubled times to exasperated parties those services from which honest men shrink in disgust and prudent men in fenr-the chass of fanatical kmaves. Violent, malignant, regardless of truth, insensible to shame, insatinble of notoriety, delighting in intrigue, in tumult, in mischicf for its own sake, he toiled during many years in the darkest mines of faction. Ile lived anong libellers and false witnesses. Ite was the keeper of a secret purse from which agents too vile to be acknowledged received hire, and the director of a secret press whence pamphlets, hearing no name, were daily issued. There is strong reason to believe that he provided for his own safety by pretending at Whitehall to be a spy on the Whigs, and by furnishing the government with just so much information as sufficed to keep up his credit. He was deeply engaged in the Rye llouse Plot. acy was detected and his associates were in dismay, he bade them farewell with a laugh, and told them that they were novices.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 5, p. 492.
4*60. POLITICS mismanaged. William, Prince of Orange. [His invading army was successful on English soil, and James II. a fugitive in France.] Till after the suppression of the western insurrection grave causes of dissension had separated Wiiliam both from Whigs and Tories. He had seen with displeasure the attempts of the Whigs to strip the executive government of some powers which he thought necessary to its efficiency and dignity. He had seen with still deeper displeasure the countenance given ly a large section of that party to the pretensions of

Monmouth. The Opposition, it seemed, wished first to make the crown of England not worth the wearing, and then to place it on the head of thastarl mud impostor. - Macadeay's Eng., ch. 7, p. 167.
1261. POLITICS misplaced. In Camp. There were not wanting persons who warned him [Pompey] that Cevar's legions might still be dangerous. Both Ciceromad Cato had advised him to avoid a battle, to allow Cesear to wander about Greece till his supplies failed and his army was worn out by murches. Pompey himself was inclined to the same oplinion. Bat Pompey was no longer able to act on his own juiginent. The senators who were with him in the camp consldered that in Greece, as in Rome, they were the supreme rulers of the Roman Empire. All along they had held their sessions and their debates, and they had voted resolutions which they expected to see complied with.

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 wrested his uluthority out of his hunds, and reduced him to the condition of an offlcer of the Scmatorial Directory.-Firoude'sCabar, ch. 22.4262. POLITICS modified. Reign of James II. The bigotry of the most sturdy Churehman woukd not bear exportation neross St. George's Chanmel. As soon as the Cavalier arrived in I reland, and found that, without the hearty and courarcous assistance of his Puritan neighbors, he and all his family would run imminent risk of being murdered by rapparees, his hatred of Puritanism, in spite of himself, began to languishand die away. It was remarked by eminent men of both parties, that a Protestant who, in Ireland, was called a high Tory, would in England lave been considered us a moderate Whig.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 6, p. 122.
4263. POLITICS, Parties in. Neeled. The kings presided in the senate, and had a double suffrage. They were likewise the gencrals of the republic ; but in other respects their power was extremely limited. They could form no enterprise without the sunction of a councii of the citizens, whose duty was to watel over their measures. On considering this circumscribed authority of the kings, Condillae has well remarked that the throne seemed preserved in the line of the Heraclida, only with the view of preventing any citizen aspiring to it ; and two kings were in renlity less dangerous to liberty than one, since they constantly kept alive two opposite parties, each restraining the other's ambition, nnd thus preventing all approach to tyranny.Tytler's Hıst., Book 1, ch. 9, p. 91.
4264. POLITICS, Partisan. Samucl Johnson. An eminent public character being mentioned: Jonnson: "I remember being present when he showed himself to be so corrupted, or at least something so different from what I think right, as to maintain that a member of Parliament should go along with his party, right or wrong. Now, sir, this is so remote from mative virtue, from scholastie virtue, that a good man must have undergone a great change before he can recancile himself to such a doctrine. It is maintuining that you may lic to the public; for you lie when you call that right which you think wrong, or the reverse. $\Lambda$ friend of ours, who is too much an echo of that gentleman, observed that a man who does not stick uniformly to a party is only waiting to be bought.

Why then, sald I, he is only waiting to be what that gentlemun is already."-Doswell's Joirn. son.
4265. POLITICS, Power in. "King-Maker." Warwick found in opportunity of revenge. His danghter was married to the Duke of Clarelle, the king's brother. This prince he sedinced from his allegiance, as well as many of the nobles of the York faction, and Warwlek now openly stood forth the champion of the house of Lancaster. After various intermedhate changes, Bilward [IV.] was deposed from the throne, und LIenry VI. once more reinstated by the hands of Warwick, who was now distinguished by the epithet of the king-maker.-Tytien's Hist., Book 6, ch. 14, p. 2206.
4266. - Charles James Fox. I asked him if it was true, as reported, that he had sald lately, "I am for the king against Fox; but I am for Fox against Pitt." Jounson : "Yes, sir ; the king is my master ; but I do not know Pitt; and Fox is my friend." "Fox," udded he, " is a most extraordinary man ; here is a mun . . . who has divided the kinglom with Casar; so that it was a doubt whether the nation should be ruled by the sceptre of George III. or the tongue of Fox."-Boswell's Johnson, p. 522.
4267. POLITICS, Prayer in. Samuel Johnson. [llis prayer, in view of becoming a politician, was found in his diary :] "Enlighten my understanding with the knowledge of right, and govern my will by thy laws, that no deceit may mislead me, nor temptation corrupt me; that I may always endeavor to do good, und hinder evil."-Boswell's Joinson, p. 137.
4268. Politics, Preaching. Puritan. While nolles and statesinen were cowcring in silence before the dreaded power of the kingship, the prenchers spoke bluntly out. Not only Latimer, but Knox, Grindal, and Lever hal uttered fiery remonstrances against the plunderers of Edward's [VI.] reign. Bradford had threatened them with the divinc judgment which at last overtook them. "The judgment of the Lord! The judgment of the Lord!" eried he, with a lamentable voice and weeping tears.-Hist. of Eno. People, s 685.
4269. - Under Cromwell. Under no English government since the Reformation had there been so little religious persecution. The unfortunate Roman Catholics, indeed, were held to be scarcely within the pale of Christian charity; but the clergy of the fallen Anglican Church were suffered to celebrate their worship on condition that they would abstain from preaching about politics.-Macaulay's Hist. of Eng., ch. 1, p. 129.
4270. - . Jonathan Mayhevo. [Pastor of West Church, Boston. The king's stamp officer had been resisted by a mob.] On the next Lord's day but one, before a crowded audience, choosing as his text, "I would they were even cut off which trouble you; for, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty." He preached fcrvidly in behalf of civil and religious freedom. "I hope," said he, " no persons among ourselves have encouraged the bringing of such a burden as the Stamp Act on the country."-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, ch. 16.
4271. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Conturticut. A.D. 1708 It was flrst the custom, and afterward the order, that " the ministers of the gospel should premels "sermon on the day nppointed by haw for the choico of eivil rulers, proper for the direction of the towns in the work before tham."-l3anc'ror'r's C. S., vol. 3, ('h. 11).
4272. - Fitass. Whan, in 1316, he [Ealward III.| resolved upon the invasion of Framere he published a manifesto ugon the (anse of the war, which he addressed to the ?rovincial of the Order of Preaching Friars in Enerhata, in which he exhorts him to urge his bethren to set forth his mase in their sermons.Клиut's Eng., vol. 1, ch. 27, p. 4ist.
4278. - - Reign of cturetex II. The pulpits resommed with harangues against the sin of rebellion. The treatises in which Filmar mulnained that hereditary despotism was the form of government ordained hy Goal, and that limited momarehy was a permicions absardite. had recently appeared, and had bera favorably rereived hy a large section of the 'Tory party. The University of Oxford, on the very thay on which !hassell was put to death, alopited by a solemn public ad dese strange doetrines, ind oridered the political works of Buchanam, Mitton, and Baxter to be publiely burned in tha rourt of the schools.-Macachiay'n Ena., (h. ?, p. 202.
d27.4. POLITICS withont Prinolple. Professional. He eatches withont effort the tone of any sect or party with which he chances to mingle. IIe diseerns the signs of the times with a sagacity . . . with which a Molnwe warrior follows a track through the woods. But we shall seldom find, in a statesman so truined, integrity, constancy, or any of the virtues of the notile family of Truth. He has no faith in any doctrine, no zenl for my canse. . . . He sueers ulike it those whoaremnions to preserve and at those who are enger to reform. There is nothing in the State which he could not, without a seruple or a blush, join in defending or in destroying. Fidelity to opinions and to friemls seems to him mere dulness and wrongheadedness. Politics he regurds not us a science of which the objeet is the happiness of mankind, but as mexciting game of mixed chance mal skill, at which a dexterous mad lueky player may win.-Macaular's ENG., ch. 2, p. $1 \% 1$.
4275. POLITICS, Reverses in. Tyler's Administration. For the first and only time in our political history, an admiuistration conducting a war [with Mexico], victorious at every step, steadily lost ground in the country. The Honse of Representatives, which dechared war on the 11th of May, 1846, was Democratic ly a large majority. The Honse elected in the ensuing autumn, amid the resounding neclamations of Taylor's memornble victory at Monterey, had a decided Whig majority. This politienl reverse was due to three causes: the ennetment of the tariff of 1846 , which offended the manufneturing interests of the country; the receding of the administration on the Oregon question, which embarrassed the position and wounded the pride of the Northern Democrats; and the widespread apprehension that the war was andertaken for the purpose of extending and per-
promating shavery.-bananén Twenty leanes of Cunarless, p. 64.
4276. POLITICs, Revulalon toward. Diahonof. [The lanke of Shrewhhury, formerly the favorite minister and secretary of state for Will. ham III., in 170), when party violence hat racheal its climax, wrote somers, the lordclancellor:] I womber that a man can be found in Enghand who has bread that will be concerned in public basiness. Itad I a son, I would somer bred him a cobbler than courtler, and a hamgman than a statesman.-KNiontres Ena., vol. 5 , ch. 16, j. 240 .
da77. POL'rICs, Sagacity in. Henry Clay. Mr. (lay possessed extraordinury sugachty in publicaffalrs, seeling and foreseeing whereothers were blinded by ignormee or prejudice. He was a statesman by intaition, fimding a remedy before others conild discover the disease. Ilis contemporaries mpreciated his rare endowments. On the day of his first catrance into the House of Representatives he was chonenspenker, thougit but thirty-four years of age. This what the more remarkable buenose the Honse was filled with men of recognized ability, who had been long in the pablic service.- BLAine's Twenty Years of Congleas, p. 10i.
4278. POLITICS in Saloons. Reign of Charles II. The eoflec-honse must not be dismissed with a cursory mention. It might, indeed, at that time, lave been not improperly culled a mosi importunt politienl institution. No Parliament had sat for years. The municipal council of the city had censed to speak the sense of the citizens. Public meetings, harangues, resolutions, and the rest of the modern machinery of agitation had not yet come into fashion. Nothing resumbling the modern newspuper existed. In such circumstances the colfec-houses were the elief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself.-Macaulay's Eva., ch. 3, p. 341.
4279. POLITICS, Selfishuess in. Romans. The Semate gave a notable evidence of their incapacity for selecting competent governors for the provinces by uppointing in his [Crassus'] place Ctesar's old colleague, Bibulus. In their whole number there wis no such foolns Bibulus. When he arrived in Syria he shat himself into a fortified town, leaving the Parthians to plonder and burn at their pleasure. Cicero mocked at him. The Senate thanked him for his distinguished services. The few serious men in Rome thought that Cessur or Pompey should be sent out; or, if they could not he spared, at least one of the consuls of the year-Sulpicius Rufus or Marcus Marcellus. But the consuls were busy with home polities, and did not wish to go, nor did they wish that others should go and gather laurels instead of them. Therefore nothing wis done at all, and Syria was left to fate and Bibu-lus.-Froude's Cebar, ch. 20.
4280. POLITICS, Trifles in. Whigs and Tories. [William III. had two parties in Parliament who were very bitter toward each other.] He met with such treatment from both as once gave him occasion to sny, in a pet, to Lord Malifax, that all the difference he kuew between the two parties was that the Tories would chit his throat in
the morning, and the Whigs in the afternoon.Kinilit'н ENa., vol. 5. rli, 1f, ן. :34.

42sis. POLITICS, Vezation In. Huruee (ivecley. Asthe standard-benrey of the liberal Republiean and I emoseratio marties, Honace (Ireeley, editor of the New York Tribume, was mominated. This was the last art in that remarknble ama's sarecer. For more than thirty fours he limi been un ace knowledred lender of public opinion in Anerian. Ile land disrossed with veloment cmergy mal enthosinsin ulmost every question in which the people of the Couited States have any faterost. Afteralifetime of untiring indastry he was now. ut the uge of sixtroale, called to the forefront of politian stidfe. The anvass was one of wild excitement and bitter demmeintions. Mr. Greeley was overwhelmingly beaten, and died in less than a montld ufter the eloction. In his denth the nution lost " great philanthropist, and jomrmalism its brightest light.-Ridratar's U.S., ch. 68, 1. 588 .
1942. POLITICs, Woman in. Reign of Churles $/ I$. A negotintion was arranged which lasted several months. The ehief agent bet wern the English and French courts was the benatifnl, gruceful, uml intelligent Iemrietta, Duchess of Orlenns, sister of [Kingr] Charles, sister-in-law of [King] Louis SIV., and a favorite with both. The Kiag of Enerhaid offered to dechare himseli' a Ronun Cutholic, to dissolve the Triple Alliance, and join with Frunce against Hollund, if France would engage to lend him such militury and peeuniary aid as might make him independent of his Parlimment.--Macaulay's ENo., (lı. 2, p. 192.
4298. POLITICS, Young Men in. Disdained. [Lord Charendon, comsellor umiler Charles II.] Toward the young orators, who were rising to distinction mad authority in the Lower IIouse, his deportment was ungracious: and he sueceeded in making them, with scarcely un exeeption, his dendly enemies. Inneed, one of his most serious fanlts was an inordinate contempt for youth, and this contempt whs the more mujustifiable, because his own experience in English politics was by no means proportioned to his age; for so great a part of his life land been passed abrond, that he knew less of the world in which he found himself on his return than numy who might linve been his sons.

For these rensons he was disliked by the Commons.Macaulay's Eng., di. 2, p. 183.
4284. POMP in private Life. General Willlenstein. [Being dismissed from the army, where lie had won renown,] repose was the last thing that Wallenstein eontemplated when he returned to private life. In his retreat he surrounded himself with a regal pomp which seemed to mock the sentence of degradation. Six gutes led to the palace he inhmbited in Prague, and a hundred houses were pulled down to make way for his courtyurd. Similar pulaces were built on his other utumerous estates. Gentlemen of the noblest houses contended for the honor of serving him, and even imperial chamberlains resigned the golden key to the emperor, to fill a similar office under Wallenstein. He maintained sixty pages, who were instructed by the ablest masters. His antechamber was protected by fifty lifeguards. His table never consisted of less than one hindred covers, and his seneschal was a per-
son of distinctlon. When lee travelled hiv buy gage and sulte necompmanied him in $n$ lannlrod wagons, druwn by six or four horsen; fivecolirt followed In sixty carriages, attemided by flfiy lad horses. 'The pomp of his liveries, the sphinctor of his cumipages, und the deroratlons al hisujattments were in kerping with all the rest, six barons and as many knlghts were in constant uttendance about his person, and remily to exarnte his slightest order. Twelve patrols went their fomads ubout his palace, to prevent any diatirlsunce. Ilis basy gonius reguired stlence. Thos noise of comelaes was to bo kept awny from has residence, umi the streets lemding to it were fregumently blocked up, with clandis. Ilis own rib-- le was as silent as lise approarlies to lifs palaro ;
 sparing of his worrls than of his gifts, while tho little that he spoke was harsh ami ingerions. He never smilet, and the colduess of his temperament was proof aguinst sernsul s.din'tions.


4\$w5. POMP, Oriental. Roy/ul. While the suceessors of Cyrus reigned over $\operatorname{Ixin}$ tha prove tnee of Assyrin nlone maintained, during a third part of the yemr, the laxurions plenty of the table and honseholel of the great king. Font considerable vilhges wore assigned for the sulbsistence of his Imelinn dogs : efirht lanolred stallions and sixteren thousama bates were cons. stuntly kept, at the expense of the country, for the royal stables; and us the daily tribute which was puid to the sutrap amomoted to one Ehiglish bushel of silver, we may compute the atanalal revenue of Assyriant more than twelve humdred thousand poumbls serling.-GibBon's lobite, ch. 24, p. 481.
4486. POMPOSITY, Expression of. S Shull Johnson. Lord Lareun tells a very good afory, which. . . is certainly elmrueteristical : that when the sale of 'Thrale's brewery was going forward, Jolinson appeared bustling abont, with un inklorn and pen in his button-hole, like an exciso. man ; and on leing asked what he really consid. ered to be the value of the property which was to be disposed of, answered," We ure mot liere to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreans: of avarice."-Boswella's Jonnson, p. 456.

St28. POOR benefited. By Civilizatiom. (If the blessings which civilization mal philosophy bring with them, a large proportion is common to all maks, and would, if withdrawn, be miasod us puinfully by the laboreras by the peer. The market-place which the rustie can now reach with his cart in min hour was, a liundred and sixty years ago, a day's journey from lim. The strect which now affords to the urtisun, during the whole night, a secure, a convenient, and it brilliantly lighted walk, was, a hundred und sixty years ago, so dark ufter simset that lie would not have been able to see his hand, so ill parrd that he would liave run constant risk of breaking his neck, and so ill watched that he would have been in imminent danger of being knocked clown and plundered of his small earnings. Every bricklayer who falls from a scaffoli. every sweeper of a crossing who is run over by a carriage, now may have his wounds dressed and his limbs set with a skill such as, a hundred and sixty years ago, all the wealth of a great
ford like Ormomd, or of a merchant inthee llake Clayton, could not lave purctused.-Macael..iy's Ena., ch. 3, p. 303.
4085. P00R burdenod. fir the Rich. More frequently thun nsual, in consequirice of the king's canptivity (Richurd 1. was cilptured while returning from the crusule, and huprisoned more than a your ly the Emprror of Germany] nud other neridents, uide of in small momont were imposed npon the cllazens; mid the rieh men, apming their own purses, wanted the poor to piy everything.-KNiat's Exa., vol. 1, ch. 2e, p. 321.

42ND. POOR, Children of the. Wiekleys. [Sumnel Weslry, the futher of dohm Wesley, renred a fumily of ten children onj his Epworth living. whichufforded but £ 1380 ; . . . hellved lan conthumb cometliet whth poverty; . . he was imprisoneed for delot and died in delot. . . . The "comomy hy which so largea family were reared mal edicented is a remarkahle fact in its history. -Stevens' Methodsm, vol. 1, p, 50.
4290. POOR, Consplracy againat the. Euglixh Iegishation. Insome points, sull hus his Thomas Morresf trenturent of the guestion of tabor, he still remalns fur thadivate of curremt opinion. The whole systrom of sodety aromid him seemed to him " nuthing but u conspiracy of the rich agalins: the poor." Its ermomic legislation, from the statute of luberers to the statutes by whieh the pariliament of 1 nits strove to tix a standurd of wages, was simply the currying out of such a conspiracy by process of law. "The rich are ever striving to pare away something further from the daily wages of the powr by private fraud and even by publice law, so that the wrong atreaty existing (for it is a wrong that those from whom the State derives most benefit slowhld receive least reward) is made yet greater by menns of the haw of the state." "The rich devise every menus by whith they muy, in the first phace, secure to themselves what they have amassed by wrong. and then take to their own use and profit, at the lowest possible price, the work and labor of the proor. And so soon as the rich decide on adopting these devices in the mame of the public, then they become law." The result was the wretehed existence to which the labor class was doomed, " $a$ life so wretched that even $n$ beast's $s$ life seems enviable."-Hist. of Ena. People, © 523.
4291. P00R, Decrease of the. Euglund. There can hardy be a more impertunt test of the condition of the common peophe than the ratio which this elass bears to the whole society. At present the men, women, and eliildren who receive relief are, in bad years, one tenth of the inhabitants of England, , mand, in good yemrs, one thirteenth. Gregory King estimated them in his time at more than $n$ fifl 1 ; and this estimate, which all our respeet for his authority will scarcely prevent us from calling extravagant, was pronounced ly Davemant eminently judicious.-Macaulay's Evg., cli. 3, p. 391.
4292. P00R, Discrimination against the. Lavo. In 1704, .. . by the statute " for raising reeruits for the land forces and marines," justices of the peace and mayors or other head offleers of borough were empowered "to raise and levy such able-bolied men as have not any lawful calling
or employment, or visible menne for thele maintenamee nud Ivelihered, to serve us sohdidiry. The constables were to resedve thes, per herad for hiring hing the tuttered promlguly befure the justiese. This statute was rrnewed in 1705 and the systrim was niso tried lin the latter end of the reign ", George 11."-Kniomt's Ena., vol. 6, th. I8, p. 5 \%

L2933. P00R, Dwolling of the. Cellars. In
 rupled hy 30.000 people, few of whith redhrs. from the almenee of trulus nad sewers, were intirely free from dump, and most of them were imuidated alter a full of rain. In a report haid before the Britishl Assochation for the Advanere. me'nt of selenes, it was stanted that the propertlon of the population whio lived in redhers was 13 per rent; of Manelhester, 114 per rexil: "if Sul-
 Ena., vol. 8 , cha. 22, p. 3993.
429. P00R, Hardshipe of the. Miners, The report of at commission appointed ly Parlinument in 1840, to inyubre fato the employment of the chlldren of the poorer chasses in miness and collierles, exlibited in some mining distride is a state of things, with regard not only to children but to women, which rould semerely tre paralleded.
. A child of six yars of age, with a girille round has or her waist, to whidh was athehed a ehnin passing muler the logs, and fastened to a cant, hud thus to alrug a lowd on all fours through avenues not so grool as a common sewer. Chilalren and women who ware not employed in drugging loads by the girile und chain hail to, curry louls of conl on their backs up steep as. cents equal in distume to the height of St. Pami's fourteen times a day.-KNumT's Eng., vol. \& , 1. 22, p. 395.
1295. P00R, First Laws for the Eingluad. The tentative process by which the prineliple of a public contribution for the rellef of the poorwas first approached, is distinctly set forth by the statute of 1551-52. A book was to be kept for cath parish, in which should be catered the names of the householders, and of the impotent poor. In whitsum-weck two or more persons. were to te appointed as eollectors of alms: and on the Sunday following, when the people are at ehurch, "the saitl eollectors shull gently ask and demand of every man and womm what they of their charity will give weekly toward the relief of the poor." The sums so colleeted weekly were to be distributed by the same eollectors, " after such sort that the more impotent may have the more help, and such as can get part of their living have the less; mat by the discretion of the collector to be put in suth habor as they be able to do." If any person, being able, refuse to contribute, he was to be gently exhorted by the parson and churchwardens; and if their exhortations failed, he was to be sent for by the bishop, to be induced und persuaded to so charitable a deed. . . . The sime prineiple is muintained by the statute of 1562-63: "If uny person of his froward or wilful mind shall obstinately refuse to give weekly . . . according to his ability," the bishop had power to bind him to appear at the next sessions, when the justices, if he continued obstinnte, might determine what sum he should pay, and commit lim to prison if he persisted in his refusal.
[This whe the tirat assurtion of the prinelple of it compuisory asessmont of property for the rellef of the pour.]-Kinabres liva, vol. is, (ch. 17, p, 218.
dSBS. POOR oppressed by Law. E'uqliend. [ln l:sk no workingmun, skilled or maskllied, whs permitted lo] hemr buekler, wword, bor dagger everpt in the time of war. They were to nhandon "all tille games of temis, forolomill, guoits. wikithes, diee mad consting stome." [ An net of
 ch. 1, p. 14 .
daO7. POOR, Oppression of the. Nervents. [ln the midithe of the elghteenth erentury the jus. tiae of the promed womld commit a servant to Sridewall at may the whell a master or mistreses desired It.-Kivintr's ENa., vol. 7, chi, II, p. 10s.
dadm. - - Romme. [When durlug the wars against the subines the poor of the rity of Rome vainly plad for tolerathon, they left the city, and withedrew to the hill now enthed Sirceal, neir the river Anio, but without committing my violence or other ret of sedition. Only as they went along, they loudty complained that it was now a great while since the rich had driven tham from their habitations ; that Italy would my where supply them with nir mad water and a place of burlat; and that lome, if they had stayed in it, would afford them no other privilage, unlensit were sueh, to bleed muldie in thating for their wealthy oppressors. The semate was then alarmed, nind from the oldest men of their hody selected the most moderate and popular to treat with the prople. At the head of them was Menenias Agrippa, who after much entrenty addressed to them, mod many arguments in defence of the Semate, coneluded his Cliseouse with thiserebrater falle: "The memleers of the human borly once mutinied agninst the belly, and aecosed it of lying idle and useless, while they were all laboring and toiling to sallisfy its aprotites; lut the belly only langhed at thelr simplicity, who knew not that, though it received ill the nourishunent into itself, it prepared und distributed it agnin to all parts of the booly. Just so, my fellow citizens," said he, "stands the case letween the Sonate and you. For their necessary comensels and acts of government are productive of advantage to you all, and distribute their sulutary influence mong the whole people."-Pletaincir's Cuius Mancius.
4289. P00R, Refugo for. James Oglethorpe. Georgia, the thirteenth American colony, was founded in a spirit of pure benevolence. The laws of England permitted imprisonment for debt. Thousands of English laborers, who through misfortune and thoughtless contraets had become indebted to the rich, were annually arrested and thrown into jail. There were desolate and starving families. The miserable condition of the debtor class at last attracted the attention of Parliament. In 1728 a commissioner was appointed, at his own request, to look into the state of the poor, to visit the prisons of the kingrdom, and to report mensures of relief. The work was accomplished, the jnils were opened, and the poor victims of debi returned to their homes. The noble commissioner was not yet satisfied. . . . To provide a refuge for the downtrodden poor of England, and the distressed Protestants of other countries, he now appealed to

George It for the privilage of phating in colongy in Amerten. The pritton was tinvonhly hemril, and on the oth of Jane, 1zis), 14 royal eharter wis insuad by which the terrltory hetwen the Savanmali and Altammin rivers, and westwned from the upper fommans of thone rivers to the lameithe. was orgmazed mad gronted to a corporation for twonty one yemrs, to be held in trunt jor the peor.

8300. P00R, Romembranoe of the. In Trull'. sumuel 'Pepses writes of his visti tothe llague in 1080): "' In every house of entertninment there langs in every room n poor man'shox, it bring their custom to contim all bargnins by puiting something into the lox, and that binds an fast an mything."

4BOI. POPE superseded, The. Hin'y VIII. Feet linnry, though he had guarrelled with the pope|Clament VII. J, maddespoiled and aboltshed the monastories, had not renomed the religion of the ('hureh of Rome. He still prided himself on his title of Defender of tho Faith, and he continued, in every respert, to be a good Catholie, except that he chose to be pope in his own kingrdon.-T'vtien's llis'T., Book 6, ch. 20, p. 301.

4BOU. POPE, Supremany of the. Reneficial. Even the spiritual supremury arrogated liy the pope wis, in the lint Ages, productive of far more geod thon evil. Its effect was to anite the mations of Western burepe in one grent commonwealth. What the Olympian chariot course and the P'y thian ormele were to all the Greek eities, from Trebizond to Marselles, Rome and her bishop were to all Christians of the Latin communion, from Calabila to the IIcbrides. Thas grew up sentiments of enlarged benevolence. Rnces separated from each other by seas and monntains neknowledged a fraternil tie and a common code of public law.-Macaulay's Ena., ch. 1, p. 8.
4303. POPERY, Enslavement by. Ilistory. [Lord Shuftesbury satil in 1678 :] Popery and slavery, like two sisters, go hand in hand; and somelimes one goes first, and sometimes the other; but wheresocver the one enters, the other is following close behind.-Kniait's Eno., vol. 4, ch. 20, p. 332.
4304. POPERY, Struggle with, Frederick II. [The Emperor of Germany,] Frederick II., by his policy and his arms, carried on a vigorons contest with four popes successively without bring. ing any of them to submission. By two of these popes, Gregory IX. and Imocent IV., ho was excommunicated and solemnly dejosed; but Frederick kept possession of his throne and maintained his independence. In consequence of the last sentence of deposition, he wrote, in the most spirited manner, to all the princes of Germany, "I am not the first," says he, "whom the elergy have trented so unworthily, and I shall not be the last. But you are the cause of it, by obeying those hypocrites, whose ambition, you are sensible, is carried beyond all bounds. How many infrmons actions may you not discover in the court of Rome! While those pontiffs are abandoned to the vices of the age, and intoxicated with pleasure, the greatness of their wealth extinguishes in their minds all sense of religion. It is, therefore, a work of charity to



 are their riln; mal lo this rimse you omghtall to
 (h. I), f. 15:

A:ROS. POPES, Disreputable. Jwh X/I, The Bulluenere of two sister prosthates, Marozin and Theoshorn, was fommed on their wealth ami
 the ment strimbons of their lovers were reward. ad wilh the Rommon mitre, and their reden may have suggested to the dark er nges the fable of
 and the grent gramesom of Marozia, a rare germal. ogy, were sumed in the elatir of sit. Dener, mal it was nt the uge of nhateren yours that the sereond on' the ere hermes he hand of the Lation chareh. Ills youth and mamond were of na sultable comphexlon; and the mitions of pilgrims combla har testimony to the charges that were wrged ngatinst him in ul Roman Syand, and in the presence of Otho the Great. Xis John XII, had remonnered the dress and decreniou of his profession, the soldiar may not perhapis be dishomored by the wher which he drank, the hooel that he spilt, the thames that he kinded, or the liemtions pursults of gaming mal hanting. IVisopen nimony might be the eonserpurnee of ellatress; and his blasphemons invorntion of Jupher and Vemus, if it be trine, comble mot posibly be serions. But we real, with somu surprise, that the worthy gramenon of Marozia liveal in publice adultery with the matrons of Rome: that the Latcrun pathee was turned into a sehool for prostitution, and that his rapes of virginsund widows had de. terred the femme pilgrims from visiting the tomb of St. Peter, lest, in the devent net, they slionlid be vlohated hy his surevesor.- Ghmun's lome, (h. 49, p. B1.
4306. POPULARITY, Dangers of. Pompry. $\Lambda$ Rommen commmoldr, on landing in Italy after foreign scrvice, was expected to dishnand his legions, and rehase into the position of a private person. A popmhar und suceessful general was un objeet of instinetive fear to the politichans who held the reins of government. The Semate was never plensed to see any individual too mach an object of popular idolatry : and in the case of Pompey their suspicion was the greater on areonat of the greatmess of his arehievenents, and becmuse his command had been fored upon them by the peopleagainst their will.-Fnoviein Casar, eli. 12.
4307. POPULARITY deserved, Limperor Titus. The denolation of Campania, oecasioned by this terrible cruption of Vesuvius, was remedied to the utmost by the beneficence of Titus. who set apmet harge funds for the relief of the sufferers. In oriler to judge of their losses, he went himself to Campania, and by a kind of fatality, white alsent on this benevolent expedition, a fire, which broke out in the eity, desolated a great part of Rome. The losses ocensioned to his suljects by these reiterated culamities he repaired at his own charges, not from the publie money, which is generally the trensury of the prince's bounties, but from the sale of the superthous drnaments nud riches of his palaces. Thus this virtuous prince oceupied himself by every means which generosity or benevolence could dictate in diffusing happliness among all chases of his subjects, when, to their unspenkable re-
gret, he was ent aif in the third year of hite relgo. Ho diod at the nge of forty, having the hind hom the most merferd and exaltend epillowt, thlicire humuni to merin-ther dilighe of the hul.
 1. 181.

IBOW, POPULARITY, Doctrinal. Ifminiun. Tha Armindan dortrher, a donetrine leswansturely logicul than thit of the emery leformers, hit more warcenthe to the pupuhar aotions af the divitu fusticer and henewolemerempenl fiss mal wide. The infertion som remelnel the emart. Opinintis whelh, at the thane of the unceresion of hames |1.|. as dorgyamin could lava avowed without imminemt rlak of buing striphed of his gown. were mow the last title te prefo ment. I divine of that nge who was asked by a simphe comatry Encullemun whit the Arminhins held, unswerrel with as much truth nes wit, thint they held all the
 Cari.n'm Eno., rh. I, p. it.

4idon. POPULARITY, An evil. Sild of $I n-$

 Tetzil ns if le were a distinguished prehte of

 met at the gules of every dity lae entered by the monks and other clapy, the municipal rommitbors, temehers mul stmidents. mentmil women, ohl nud yomma, mint the ringing ol lafls, the singing if chareh choirs, mad the barning ol torehas. If the hend of the procession was gurried the pumb bull uron a volvet cushion and taken into the ehareh. Itare was ereeted a rad cross, on Which wis fustined the pupal hamer. Then Teterel momnted the phipit and ingortuned the people with his memonitions amb rexommendations of indulgemers: "Now, mow is the day of prace come to your vary dours! Ye womom, sell your vils cud purchase indulgences with the proweds:" He chassitiod sins mul miselemomors, and tixal a dethite tax for moll und all. Thus, sucrilege or chareh robbery and perjury worerated at nime ducats; a murder nlready committerl, at cight chonts; mhltery, at six ducats, ete. It is salid that ugen his treasure. chest was inscribed the moto:
"Soon as the coin in the box oloth ring,
The soul cma into heaven spring."

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\text { - Ren'm Latheh, ch. ㄹ, p. } 13 .
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4310. POPULARITY without Fame. Cliyg is Webster. It was not . . . in. Mr. Wienster's ne ture to become a partisan chict. Mr. Clay, on the other hamd, was natumaly and inceitahly a lemder. In nill the discussions of the semate in which constitutional questions were involved, Mr. Clay instinctively deferred to Mr. Webster: In the parliamentary debatess which concerned the position of partics and the fate of mensures, which enchuined the Senate nad leol captive the people, Mr. Clay was farile princeps. Mr. Wrbster argued the principle. Mr. Clay cminolid it in a statute. Mr. Welseter's speceles are still rond with interest and studied with profit. Mr. Clay's sperehes swayed listening semates and moved multitudes, but reading them is a disan. pointment.-Bhanine's Twexty Yeals of Con. (abess, p. 107.
4311. POPLLARITY hindered. Reign of Charles II. Among the statesmen of that age,


 silver tones of him sulfar, was the dollght of the
 with thought, fatery, und wh. Ills polltical traces well doserve to be stadiad for their literary merit. and fally entito him to it place atomg Fingliah chaskis. Tor ha weight derived from manten grent amd varhom, he malterl all the la-



 his writhoge valuable, frepantly binpoded him
 puwing evonts, not lit the point of viow hat which
 Sa ihom, bat lin the poiat of vere in whilla, after the lapise of many yrars, they apjurar to the philomophlehistorinus. Withestich a hara of matad,

 1. ま?

A:B12. POPULARITY, A juat. Juliun ('uner. Ifr was frogubard ne the greatest soldier whide Rame hand prombarel, thenray, the people, Italy, the prosiacere all udoriag his mame.
 His wars hand puid thoir own exporeses. He hand sloublod the pay of his troops, hat his mititury chas was still fall, mat his awh wealth secomed bemadlas. Ite was abloraing the Fortum with new and cosily lmilillages. Firmators, kaights, somate men of rank whas hal heod extrava-
 were his pensioners. Gimil might have heon laspaticut at its loss of ibserty, hint to word of conaphiat was herud agalust cirsar for appressive gavermmen. The more geahis he lad shown the more formitable be was. Let him he comsid, and le would be the master of them all.-


1:3:3. POPULARITY, Lom of, Nir Henry l'ame. The former govertmor of Massarchasetis, the benefurlor of Rhode Ishan, the ever-fnithfal friend of New Enghand, adhered with madamated firmness the "glorions cmase" of popmar iliterty, and, thand hy every man who courted the rethringe momareh [Clarles II.], he berame noted for the most catholie unpopularity. He fell from the atfertions of the Eaglisha people, when the linglish people fell from the jeatons care of their linertios. Ite had ever bern incorrupt and disinterested. merciful and liberil.-banchort's C. s., vol. 2, ch. 11.

ABBA. POPULARITY Lost. Iresudent John Jdams. Not to be one re-elected was thea considered as a disgrace, and Mr. Adams was, for many, years, regarderl as a man who had been tried in a high place und found wanting. Itis gramison mentions that his letters, during the last yeur of his presidency, may he counted by thonsands: whife those of the next yenraveraged less than two a week! Gradually, however, as party passions sulsided, the real and great merits of John Adams were once more recognized, and his errors and foildes were first forgiven, and then forgotien.-Cycloredia of Brog., p. 179.

AR15. POPULARITY, Means of. Themintorlen.
 ularity lyy clarging his memary with the names of the citherns, so that her rombly colled each by

dill POPULARITY minjudged. M/urderend



 their commery. They fommillat the prople did
 was shandel. 'The' Furam wis rimply. 'Thes ghadintors, whon they had serereded in the 'Tomple, hroke out unal finatered the waprotected lewithe. I dend and ombans sllence prevalled
 in kuons. Bralus spoke, und (iossihs sjokes 'I'la'y extollerl thatr olil ronstituthou. They mabid that C'nsar had owertheown it; that they hand slaha hla, wot from private hatered or private

 ch. 27.

ASI7. POPULARITY necessary. //rmy $I$. An
 larity. Ilensy, soon after his aceression to tho throme, grantori a clartor, extremely favorable to the liburtios of the people, aad which has beren justly regarled an the gromadiwork of the clatu of jrivileges made hy the English harons in the reign of King, Jola, which he contirmed ly Jugan ('lmitn. 'These privileges, it is even
 of the people: of a much more ancient date. "ilanry l.," Lord Lyttelton, "by this charter restor Suxon laws which were fin ase mader lidward the (confessor;" but with such nltcrutions, or, as he styerl them, emendations, as land bera made by his father, witia the advice of hifs parlament; at the sume the annulling all civll customes and tllegal exactions, ly which the rentin land heen unjustly oppressed.-Ty'r. wit IIsir., Book 6, ch. 8, p. 134.

4:31母. POPOLARITY, Reaotion of, Lafigyetti. He made one more attempt to save the king [Lonis XVI.] by induring him to conte to his (anaj) and thght for hats throne. This project beiner rejected, and the anthor of it denomaced by Robespierre, his bust publicly burned in baris, and the medni formerly voted him broken by the hamd of the executioner, he deemed it necersary toseck unasylumina neutral country. Having provided for the safety of his army, he rowsed the frontiers, in Nugust, 1792, ucconspanied ly twenty-one persons, all of whom, on passing an Austrian post, were taken prisoners, and Lafayette was thrown into a dangeon. Itix nobie wife, who ind been for tifteen months a prisoner in Puris, hastened, after her relense, to share her haskmud's enptivity.
4319. POPULARITY saorificed. Lafayette. From this moment dates the deeline of Lafay; ette's populierity; und his actions, moderate and wise, contimully lessened it. He demanded, ns a member of the National Assembly, that persons necused of treason should be fairly tried by a jury, and he exerted all his power, while giving i constitution to his country, to preserve the monarchy. To nppense the suspicions of the peopio that the king medinted a flight from Paris, he



 masperted of laving nerevely nided it. Dhatom
 bince the persen of the king or the hame of the
 1. $4 \times 4$.

BiB20. POPULARITY by simplinity. ('hutica /f IIC rome corly, mind generally pinand there on four homes athy fin the ofriti atr. Itr might he Nem, thepore the dow was off the grose lin st.






AS21, POPULARITY sought. ('inum. 'I'o miwe limmelf tosomerent of emplithy with ('monn, whin wam then at the hedybit of glory, Perfoles made his comart to the peophr. Ime ar ('imom was himan perior in pohit ol fortume, whidh be comphoged in relie ving the poor Dherimens, in provillag vio. limelbevery day for the neressiloms, and chothling the uged, nud beside this levelled his foneres with the promul, then all misht be int liburty togather his fruit, Perielas land rexome to the expedient


 alf. Some men have buked, ohere have writhen,
 David cronk ent ame himelf thither. It was his
 us a benr-lumter whild mande him so propular in his distridt, that when he chowe to runfor othere he usially distamerel all compertiors. He comblat shoot a hamming birel on ther whe whila single: lall. Seated npon the numgin of a river, he would alin at a fish, mul as soom ins the erack of his rifle:
 would breserostruggling on ther surfare. He nsed to anenk of his lnitured old ritle in words like these: "Shars a mighty rough old picere, lut I love her ; for sla and I have veron hurd times. She mifhty seldom tolls me a lie. If I hold her right, she always sends the bull where I tedl her."-('vcionema of Bion., p. Bite.

4323, POPULARITY, Tide of, Duke of Monmently. [He was the illegitimute son of Chardes 11.] The interest which the populate took in him whom they regaried as the elmmpion of the true whigion, and the rightfal heir of the British lhrone, was kept up by every artitiee. When Mommonth arrived in lomilon at midnight, the wathmen were ordered by the magistrates to procluim the joyful event through the streets of the city ; the people left their bedels; bonfires were lighted; the whadows were illuminated; the charches were opened, and a merry peal rose from all the steeples. When he travelleal, he was everywhere received with not less pomp, and with far more enthusinsm, than had been displayed when kings hand made progresses through the renlm. He was escorted from mansion to mansion by long eavalcades of armed gentlemen mad yeomen. Cities poured forth their whole population to recelve hirr. Electors thronged round hin. to assure him that their votes were al his disposil.-Cycloredia or Biog., p. 235.
eibes. POPULARITY, Vanity of. Commell's. 'The pemp ind enthoshanin whilig greered himon his rellirif from the double cenapueas of Ireland und Srothad dazaled not hly constaney. "Pou sure that crowil, you heur hose shonts," he whispreal la the cur of a frienil who intondend in tho
 "In my way 1 , the gallows," Allght fromalseve

 wrid, j. .n.
dises. POPULARITY, A vicous. Vero's. Ita was pepphar beromse he presented to blue degraded pepminer lhedr own lmage mid slmilitude. The
 were, 1 ant of his monts were pitent whith these
 had lowe all bowe for frierdomand mobleness : they rated only for dolos mind excilement. Eivin when the bufumbes of a litrombus had breon superseded by the murderons orghes of Tligedluns, Nero whs sill every whow wollomind wh shouts us $n$ ged on 'mith, and sulutel on coinas Apollo, and IL.r-
 purses mill ansurred hill that there wns no delly in hansell who womlat not lhink it inn honor to comcode to himith prerogathor ; hat if he dhat not phace himadi well in the combe of olympors, the cyuilibrinm of the universe wombld be destroged. Viathos wroe shain ulong his pulh, mad altars rused for himb-for him wretel, whom an honest slave cond not but despise mul honthe-ns though he was too great for mere humm honors. Naty, more, the famed morers nul lmitators of his exrimble examplo-an Otho, n Vitellius. $n$ Domitian. "Commodus, a Cariocolla, un Heliogabalus - 10 polanon the air of the world. The lasts and hungers of the world lamented him, and cherishad his memory, and longed for his return. - Fatваи'я Eamiv Days, (h. 5, p. 41.
4826. POPULATION, Changes of. Coustuntiminle. [Why constantine formed] his design of altering the sent of empire, it is not cany to deIrrmine. De tixel his eyes, however, on Byzantima, to which he gave the mame of Constantinopla. Dhe ererted there the most superbatructures, and in order to people his new cily, he mude is haw by whilh no Asintie shomblhise the right of dispersing of his esinte by testament, unless hopossessed a dwelling-house in ('onstumtimople. Those, agnin, whor resided there were gratitled by a varicty of alluring privileges; and ly mems of these he drew the poorer inhabibums from Rome, while the richer volnaturily followerl the prinere: noud his court. The grandees brought with them their slaves, and kome inu few yenrs become nlmost depopulated. Italy was also grently exhmusted of her inhabitunts, und Constantinople swelled ut once to the most overgrown dimensions. Whan the empire wis thas liviled, all riches moturally centred in the new ('npital.--Tytler's Ilist., Book 5, elı. 2, p. 510 .
4327. POPULATION, Extension of. Westiciert. [In 1840] the peppulation had renched the aggregate of seventeen million souls, being an incrense since 1830 of over six millions. It was found from the tables that eleven twelfths of the people lived ouside of the larger cities and towns, showing the strong preponderance of the agricultural over the manufacturing and commercial interest. One of the most interesting lessous of the census was
found in the fact that the wonderfal growth of the United States was in eatent and ared, mad mos. in acermmulation; ian the spmead of civilization rathar than in intensity. For since 1830 the average population of the country had not incrensed hy so mush as one person to the square mile.-Ruipatio's U'. S., (hi. in, p. 410.
432W. $\qquad$ --. C'uited Stutes. The eentre of "representative popalation:" has rontinually tembed west ward. In 1790 it whe twenty-two miles efast of Washington; it has never been enst of the mational metropolis sine e, and ne or con be again. At the cernsus of 1 roon it had been transferred thiry miles west of Washington ; in 18:? it was seventy-one miles west of that rity ; in 1N30 one handred ami eight miles. Its west ward movement from 1830 to 1840 was no less than fifty-two miles-more than tive milesa yemr. Durang about tifty years it has kept nearly the same paralled of latitude, having deviated only about ten miles sonthward, while it has advanered about two humdred miles westward.-S'revens' M. E. Chuncit vol. 1, p. 2it.
4329. PORTRAIT prohibited. (Quccl Elizmbethes. A curious proof of how desirous Elizabeth was of the praise of bematy exists in a proclamation issued by her in 10itis, in the thinty-third vear of her nge, and fifth of ther reign, which sets forth, that, from the great desire which all ranks of people have shown to have portruits of her Najesty, there have bern a rreat number of pictures made " which do not suthe ciently express the matural representation of her Majesty's per. son, favor, or grace, but for the mosi purt have erred therein;-And for that her diajesty perceiveth that a great mamber of her loving sab). jects are much grieved, wnd take great offonce with the errors and deformities already committed by sumdry persons in this behalf ;-Therefore she straitly charges all manner of persons to forbear from puinting, graving, printing, or makin: uny portrait of her Majesty, or from showing or miblishing such as are apparently deformed, until some perfect pattern or example shath be made by some coming person, which shall be noproved by her."-Fote in Tythen's IIsist., Book 6, ch. 28, p. 392.
4330. POSITION, Value of. Bittle of Issus. Darius was impatient to check the presumption of Alexabder, und, advancing to meet him, rashly entered the passes between the mountains of Cilicia, near the town of Issus, a situation where, from the nature of the gromn, the greatest part of his army, if then attacked, could not possibly be brourhi io art with effect aguinst the enemy. Alexander, though then weakened by disuase (the consequence of a fever caught by imprudently bathing, when owreneated, in the river Cydnus), no sooner received intelligence of the critical situation of the sersims in the defiles of a mountaiuous country than he hastened with the utmost ardor to attack them.

## . . .

Ilistorians have lavished ah the powers of deseription in painting then splendor, riches, and magniticence of the military equipage of this immense host. That body of the Persinns named the Immortals consisted of 10,000 chosen troops, who were clothed in robes of gold embroidery, adorned with precious stones, and wore about their neeks massy collars of pure gold. The chariot of Darius was supported by statues of
gold : and the bemms, nxte, and wheds were simded with procions stones. Ten thousamid horse men followed the chariot with lances plated with silver. The mother and the wife of Darlus had their sepmate chariots, attended by a mumerous tran of females on lomselack ; and the pageme was closed by a vast extinue of the wives of the Persimn nobles and their chidirm, guarded by some compmies of foot lighty armerl. Dimins, cuught thus at mawares, in the mountains of ('ilicia, with this immense' but most ineftlecient foree, was tmoght, in the batile of lasus, how little contldence is to be pheed in numbers, when mutched agninst a few experiened and well-disejplined troops. The Persians were defented with immense shangher, their loss moomating, as is said, to 110,000 men, while that of the Macedonians, according to Diodorus and Quintus (urtins. was no more thun 4ino.-TyTL, En's IIstr., Beook 2, ch. 4, p. 183.
4331. POssession, Right of. Micmac Indians. [Edward Comwallis, Governor of English colony at Halifiax, demanded an onth of allegiance, mad therntencel contisention of their lands if thay refused.] "The land on which youslecp is mine," such was the messuge of the implacable tibe; "I sprung out of it as the grass does; I was born on it from sire to son; it is mine forever." so the comed that mot at Inalifax voled all the poor red men to be "so many banditti, ruthans or rebels."-Bancimor's U. S., vol. 4, cii. 2.
4382. POST-OFEICE opposed. Reifn of Churles II. An enterprising citizen of Lemdon, Willian Dockwray, s't up, at great expense, a pernye post, " ieli delivered letters and parcels six or cight times a day in the husy and crowded streets near the Exchange, and four times a day in the cutskirts of the copital. This improvement was, as usual, stremuously resisted. The porters eomphained that their interests were athacked, and tore down the placards in which the scheme was munomed to the publie: The exritement cansel by Godfrey's death, and ly the discovery of Colemans' papers, was then at the height. A ary was therefore raised that the penny post was a popish contrivance. The great Doctor Oites, it was affirmed, had hinted a suspicion that the Jesuits were at the bottom of the scheme, and that the lags, if examined, would be fomm full of treason. The utility of the enterprise was, howevor, so great and obvions that all opposition proved fruitless.-Macallay's Engi., chi. 3, p. 360 .
4333. POSTERITY denied. Nahomet. In the largest indulgence of polgamy, the found of of a religion and empire might aspire to multipiy the chances of a numerons posterity and a lineal succession. The hopes of Mahomet were fatally disappointed. The virgin Ayesha and his ten widows of mature age and approved fertility were [umproductive of any son].-Gibbon's Rone, rh. 50, p. 151.

43BA. POVERTY a Blessing. Mimsterint. When Bishop George was a young itinerant on his first eircuit, the discouragements were so great and so mumerous that he concluded to abandon the work and return home, but was detained for want of the money to pay his travelling expenses. He attempted to get it by teaching school, but was defented. He was led to further reflection, and saw the snare into which he had of the hildren, lighlty , in the nsw but - Imatule aced in experi'ersians ceir loss cile that ms mul TyT.
wellmigh fallen, and ahberred the ihla of relinumishing his post dishonomaly.-Stervess Hintomer or M. E. Cheren.

A:3:B5. POVERTY, Blessings of. Bluisc Pased. Poserty mal sickness he regarded as among the chicl of biessings. He ahmost went as far as the modern Fremilh philosopher, Promdhom, who said, "Property is roblery."' "No (hristimn." la; need to say, " has a right to tise muy more of his property thun is strietly necessary for his mainemance and the maintenatue of those doprathent unon him ;" ath the rest, the thonght, wh. luny,d tw, the poor aud needy, and reald now bee witheld from them withont injustice. Henerted mpen this principle most sermpulonsly. With regard to sickness, he comsidered it a sigmal favor of Heaver. "Pily me not," said he, when some onc expressedsympathy for hissutfrerngs-"pity me not. for sickness is the matural state of Christims: beranse, when a man is sick, he is just as he omelht to be nlways-sulfering pain, comburing the privation of ull the goosd and an the plemsures of sense, exempt from the evil passions which work within him all his life, withomt ambition, free from invirice, and in the combinat expertittion of death."-('reworemin of Bues., p. 104.
s3:36. POVERTY, Crime of. In Luir. Luler the haw of henry VIIt, destitution was treated as a crime, and wandering powerty was to be stocked and scourged out of existrmec. [For along time therir own 1 mrish was the lowndary within which the perer uight endeavor to obtain a livelihood; leymad that cirche they coubd mot pass. In those parishes where there was the most capital and comseduently the most latur, ] there the pener peotple would emberver to sethe themedres. A nithral struggle teok phate bet we en those who wanterd to come in and the anthorities who were resolved to keep them ont. A dread that under-tenamts might tweone clargealde led to a domestic inquivilion of a very tyramnons nature. At heicester they were searched for every month. At Brichtoin no ineomer was to le allowed mutil the constable and church-wardens had ascertuined that le was milikely to become budensome to the town. A new tailor comes to lyme, he recrives a permptory notice of a day on which he is to depmrt. The jury in that phace even present a man who " harboreth his wife's sister." Ksigut's Eno., vol. 3, chl. 16, p. 269.
4337. POVERTY, Devices in. Olicer Golldsmith. [lle set up as a dector in the suburl) of Londen.] His cont was a second-band one, of rusty velvet, with a patech on the left breast, which le adroitly covered with his three-rornered hat during his mediend visits ; and we have an amusing mecdote of his contest of courtesy with a patient wion persisted in codeavoring to relieve him from the hat, which only made him press it more devoutly to his heart.-Invince's Goldsmith, chi. 6, p. 56 .

I338. POVERTY vs. Extravagance. Reign of Chathex if. [In lbi66] there were large numbers of the homble retainery of the royal honsehold who, when Lady Castlemain [mistress of the prolligate king] ordered of her tradesman every jewel and service of phate hat she fancied, and fold her servant to semb a mone of their cost to the privy purse, wate themselves nbsolutely starving. . . One of the king's mosicians, Evans, the famous man mpon the harp, having
not his equal in the womd, died for mere wamt. and was buried lie the alms of the parish.Kxumt's Exa., vol. 4, chi 1i, p 393.
d3:39. poverty, Genlus in. Ixetur Neritm, It is interesting to know that, dhring the to in vent when le mate his greaten discoveries, ha. was so preer that the two shillings a week which he paid as a member of the Royal son my was a scrions barden to hime mat some of his friemds wished to get him "x-used trew hre pymen. But this her wom dot nermit.-- Patrox's New tos. p. Nis.
isid. POVERTY, Happiness with. Gcherel (irtme. [Whell a poor man at St. Lentis he sold wood to Hlon. Il. T. Blow. At agmod rewertion at Washington he met his ofd acepuintances. He said to Mrs. Blow: - Do your recollere when I used to supply your hishan! with wood, mal pile it myself, ind mensure it, too.. . ?" "oh yes, Gencral, your are was familiar in those days." "Mrs. Blow, those were happy days; fori I was doing the best I could to sappert iny


4BE1. POVERTY, Honorable. A/minol Blakr. [Ger No. 刃131.| The Protector semt to him, after his hast vic of a jewelled ring of the value of \& 500 , and great would have heren the ace lamation greeting lim on his return to his mative land. But it was not decreed that he should stind upon her shores again. He returned homeward, and coweted a sight of ohd Enghand's shoresonce more, and onece more he beheld them-and that was and. He expired as his fleet was entering Plymont Sound, on the Zith of Angist, 165iz. A trie modal of British sailor-he died poor. After all his trimphes and opportunities of accmmulating wealth, he was not worth E5010! $\Lambda$ magnificent publid funcral, and a resting-place in Hemry VHI.'s chapel, was deereed for him ; mud there were few in the comntry who did not feel that his strength had been a mighty bulwark to the ham.-IToed's Chomwelt, ch. 17, p. 209.
4342. POVERTY inherited. Olirer Goldsmith. Oliver Gohlsmith was boris on the 10th of November, 1728 , at the hambet of Pailas, or Padasmore, Combty of Longford, in Ireland. ILe sprang from a respectable but by no means: thrifty stock. Some families seem to inherit kindlinese and incompetency, and to hand down virtue mad poverty from generation to generation. Such was the case with the Goldsmiths. "They were always," according to their own nerounts, "a strange family; they rarely acted like other people ; their hearts were in the right place, but their heads seemed to be doing anything but what they onght." "They were re markable," says another statement, " for their worth, hut of no cleverness in the whys of the world." Oliver Goldsmith will be tound faithfully to inherit the virtues and weaknesses of his race.-Ifvina's Goldsmith, ch. 1, p. 12.

4B43. POVERTY of Inventors. Charles Goondyear's. [The inventor of vulcanized rubber.] Ite was denounced as a man who neglected his famiIy to pursate a ridiculous iden, which conld nevar be of the slightest use to any one. In New York, at length, he found a man who had faith enough in his diseovery to enter into partnership wih him for bringing the new materinl before the public. From that time his children, indeed,
had enough to cat ; lint it was three or four yonrs more before his patent hegm to bring him inamy considemble return.-Cyciopedia of Broa., p. 219.
4344. - B - Ehias Hore. [Ha invented the needle heving the eye in the middle, atso the sewing-machi".] "Before his wife left Loudon," testitic" Ir. Inglis, "he had frequent?. horrowed mony from me in sums of $x$ tiv, and requested me to get hime credit for provisions. On the evening of Mrs. Howes departure, the night was very we and stomy, and, her henlth being deliente. she was mable to walk to the ship. He land mo money to pay the cab-hire and be borrowed a fow shillings from me to pay it, which he repaid by pledging some of his clothing. Some linen came home Prom his washerroman for his wite and children on the day of her departure. She eould mot take it with her on aceome of not having money to pay the woman." After the departure of his family, the solitiry inventor was still more severely pinched. "He has horrowed a shilling from on ", says Mr. Inglis," for the purpose of luying bembs, which I saw him cook ardent in his own room." A fier three or four montlis of labor the machine was finished. It was worth £.so, The only cuslomer he eould find for it was a workingman of his aeduantance, who offered es for it, if he conld have time to pry it in. The inventor was chliged to arerpt thisoffer. The purchaser gave his note for the es, which Charles Inglis surceedad in selling to another mechanic for $£ 4$. To pay his debts atml his expenses home, Mr. IIowe pawned his prectious first marchine and his let-ters-pillent.-('yeloremia of Bloct., p. 688.

4B:85. POVERTY, Land. Ltited Netetes. When the administration of Washington was organized in lis9, her goverument which he represented lided not command a single dollar of revemue. They inherited a monntain of delt from the Revohntomary strugerie' ; they had no credit, and the whly representative of value which they controlla i was the vast body of public land in ibe Northwest Territory: . . lut this called for expenditure in the extensive surveys, which were a prerequisite to sale and settlement. ... The rowrmment . . was land poor-Bhane's TwesTY Yealls, ch. 9, p. 182.
4346. POVERTY, Ministerial. Luther. In the last will and testament of Martin Lather oerurs the following remarkatle passage : "Lord God, I thank Thee that Thon hast been pleased to make me a poor and indigent man upon earth. I have neither house, nor hand, nor monev, to leave behind me. Thon hast given me wife and children, whom I now restore to Thee. Lord, nourish, teach, and preserve them, as Thou hast me."

- Bishop Asbury. [He was a ministar unsurpassed in labors and usefulness. He received] an allowance of only $\$ 64$ a year. His horses and carriages were given him by his friends; all donations of money received by him he transferred to his fellow-laborers [who were in yreater need. And] at one of the Western Conferences, affected by the painful evidences of want, be parted with his witch, his cont, and his shirts for them.-Stevens' M. E. Churcia, vol. 2, p. 509.
 son. Miss Achuns. . happroned to trill nim that a little colferepot, in which she had mate him coffee, was the only thing she could call her own. He turnell to her with an eompheent gallantry: "Don't sayso, my dear: 1 hope yondon't reckon my bearl as nothing. "-Beswena's JonsNon, p. 522.

4348. POVERTY and Polltics. Romans. Thu' war reduired new levies, mud the simute ordered that the plebeinas shombed enroll mad uren in de. fence of the common liberties. These peremptorily refused the summons, deelaring that they knew no liberties to defemd, since a foreign yoke conld not he more intolerable than the honitare they experienced at home. The semate wa- is. semhled, and the matter solemmly deliberated. Some of the higher order generonisly gave thit opinion for an entire remissions of the delas, of the poorer class of people; others opposer! theproposial, as sanctioning a violation of faith, and a eriminal breach of legal oliligation. Appiux Clnudius, a violent and proud patrician, ustiatained that the people suffered nothing more than their deserts, and that if not kept in poverty they would be forever factions und unruly. Amid these contemding opinions, the senate was at it loss what decision to pronomee. An ilimin spread of the approneh of the enemy to attack the city, and this rejort gave fresla spirit to the populace. They persisted in their refusal tornter the rolls, and declared that if heir grie vances ware not immedindely redressed, they womld quit the city.-Tytier's Hint., Book 3, ch. 3. p. 312.
4349. POVERTY with Pride. Acmuluel Johnsom. Mr. Bateman's lectures were so excellent that [roung Jolinson used to come and get them at sicond-hand from Taylor, till his poverty heing so extreme that his shoes were worn ont, and his feet appenred larongh them, he saw that this humiliating circumsfance was perceived by the ('hrist Cburch men, and he eane no more. lle was too prond to arrept of money, and someberdy laving set a pair of new shoes al bis dow, he threw them away with indigmation.-Bosweat's Jounson, p. 15.
4350. POVERTY, Protected by. Culchluminn. The mative Caledoninns preserved, in the northcron extremity of the island, their wild independenere, for whieh they were not less indebted to their poverty than to their valor. Their incorsions were fregucntly repelled and chastised: but their comery was never subdued. The misters of the fain . it and most wealthy climates of the globe turned with eontempt from glomy hills, assailed by the winter tempest, from lakes roncealed in ablue mist, and from cold and lonely hemths, over which the deer of the forest were Chased by a troop of maked marbarians.-(tiasbon's Rome, (h. 1, j). 6.
4351. POVERTY, Punishment of. Girut liritain. In the days when protection of property was avewed to be the end of govermment, the gallows was set up as the penalty of a petty Theft: and each year in Great Britain, at lemat four thousand unhappy men were immured in prison for the misfortune of poverty. A smatl debt exposed to a perpetnity of imprisonment: one indisereet contract doomed the miserable: dinpe to life-long confinement.-Bancrofer's C. S., vol. 3, ch. 24. ncll oul masle cull her cent san! oniden't 's Joux.
4352. POVERTY ridiouled. Scots. Wilklen: " Pray, Boswell, how much muy be got in a vear by an Alvocate at the Scoteh har?" Boswhas: "I helieve £2000." Whaks: " How can it be possible to spend that moncy in Seotlund 9 " Jollnsos: "Why, sir, the money may be spent in England ; hut there is a hurder question. If one man in scothnd gets posserssion of f:U00, what remains for all the rest of the mation ?" Whakes: "Yon know, in the last war. the immense hooty which Thmote carried off by the complete plunder of seven sioteh isles; he re-embarked with three and sirpmene." ilere. ugain, Johnson and Wilkes joined ine extravagunt, sportive raillery upon the supposed poverty of Scothand. [Boswell was a Neotchmam.]-BosWehd's Jollinton, j. 461.
4353. POVERTY, Royal. (iermun Emperor Cherles IV. The grold of Italy secured the election of the son; but such was the shmeful porcrty of the Roman emperor, that his person was arrested by a butcher in the strects of Worms, and was detained in the publicim, as a pledge or hostage for the paynent of his expenses. Ghbion's Rone, ch. 49, p. $\% 1$.
4354.     -         - Baldicin II. In the palace, or prison, of Constnntinople, the successor of Iugustus demolished the vacunt houses for winter fuel, and stripped the lead from the churches for the daily expenses of his family. Some usurious loans were dealt with a scanty hand by the merchmets of Italy; and Philip, his son and heir, was pawned nt Venice as the security for $n$ deht. Thirst, hunger, and nakedness are positive evils; but wealth is relative; and a prince who would be rich in a private station may be exposed by the increase of his wants to all the maxicty and bitterness of poverty.-Ginhon's Rome, ch. 61, p. 121.
4355. POVERTY, School of, Jr. A'tumuel Johnsmin. Johnson was a poor man's son, and had himself tasted the bitter (up of extreme indigence. . . . He had 1 wed the streets of London all night long, from not having where to lay his hend; he had escaped prison for:a tritle he owed by begring an alms of Richardson . . . and even knew what it was from sheer want to go without a dinner. When better days came, he loved the poor as few else loved thein ; and he nursed, in his inouse, whole nests of the lame, the blind, the sick and the sorrowfin.-Bancrort's U. S., vol. 7, ch. 24.
4356. POVERTY, Sorrows of. Woman's Lot. [Among the Turks], each chicf of a tent had the absolute right of life and death over his family and his shaves. A barbarous usage nuthorized the father and mother, when poor, to bury alive their danghters at the moment of birth, to the and of preventing cither the wretched lot which slavery reserves for woman, or the outrage and dishonor which a danghter may one day bring upon their name.-Laniabtinés Tumes, p. $4 \underset{7}{ }$.
4357. POVERTY, Spirit with. Samucl Johnson. Johnson and Savage were sometimes in such extreme indigence, that they could not pay for a lodging; so that they have wandered logether whole nights in the streets. . . . He told Sir Joshma Reynolds, that one night in particular, when Savage and he walked round St. James's siquare for want of a lodging, they were not at
nll depressed by their situation; but, in high spirits and brimful of patriotism, truversed the square for several hours. inveighed aguinst the minister, mad "resolved they would wtemi l!" their country."-Boswels's Jomnnon, p. 41.
4358. POVERTY a Tyrant. suftiolk Wi, $k$ men. [llemy VIll. attempted to colle 1 a tax of one third of every man's property, which was grmented by the suifolk coothiers whelevied thehurden on the poor workmen; they become riotons. The Duke of Norfolk, highi tremsurer of Enghand interviewed them.] Iteasked who was their captnin and bade that he should spoak; then a wellaged man of tifiy yems mad alove. asked license of the duke to speak, which [was] granted with good will. "My Lord, . . .since You ask who is our captain, forsooth his name is Poverty, for he and his consin Neeresity hath brought us to this doing." [The tax was atmu-doned.]-Kiniain's Exi., vol. 2, ch. 18, p. :30.
4359. POVERTY unknown. In Athems. [During the tine of Solon there were nome who askend for alms in Athens.] "In those days," sare lacerates, " there was no ditizen that died of want, or begged in the streets, to the dishonor of the community." This was owing to the haws against ldenoss and prodigatity, and the ratre which the "reopregus took that every man should have a visible livelihood.-Langhobne: Xorme, Plutabedis Solon.
4360. POVERTY and Vice. One-fifth $P^{2}, m_{i} / r_{1} \times$. [In the earty purt of the eightecuth ceniory] one fifth of the whole populition were paupers. Locke attributed the rapid inerense of the poor rates "to the relasation of discipline and the corruption of manners."-Kxigurs ENG., vol. 5 , ch. 4 , p. 60.
 ith Chicf. a.b. 16in). The Went India Company, dreading an attack from New England, had instructed their "governor, "to engage the Indians in his canse." But the friendship of the Narragansets for the Paritans conld not be shaken. "I am poor," said Mixam, one of their sachems, "but no presents of goods, or of guns, or of powder and shot shall draw me into aconspirney against my friends the English."B.ancroft's L. S., vol. 2, (h. 15 .
\&362. POWER, Authority by. Churles $I I$. [When Charles II, was deserted by his army ami left at the merey of the parliamen, he was visited by a soldier named Joyer, who summoned him to go to the army.] Joyce said he was sent hy the anthority of the army. "Where is your commission ?" said the king. "There, behind me," pointing to the soldiers. "Believe me," replied Charles. "your instructions are written in a very legible character."-K.nuar's Eva., vol. 4, ch. 5, p. 71.
4361. POWER, Balance of. Origin. Charles [VIII.] Was now master of Naples; he entered the city in trimmph, took the titles of Emperor and Augustus, and after giving a few entertainments to exhibit his magnificener, and imposing some enormous taxes to exemplify his anthority, this most impolitic prince returned to France five months after he had left it, thinking his conquest sufticiently secured by leaving it to be defended hy three or four thousam men, while almost all Earope had entered into a combination
to depriw him of it. . . . Surh had bean the sudden and decisive offect of this areat confedCracy against Charles VIII., that the princes of Earope thence lerived a most useful lesson, and from that period considered it as a genernd law of poliey to he always united in a theit lengue to prevent the "xorbitant increase of the power of nay particular State or sovereign. Robertson, in his "Ilistory of Charles V.," assirts that the iden of the preservation of "helduce of pouser in Enrope has its date from this confedaracy ugainst Charles VIII. : mil " from this ora," says he, " we can trace the progress of that intercomese between mations which has linked the powers of Europe so closely togrether, and can discern the operations of that provident poliey which, during prace, guards agrinst remote and contingent dungers, mind which in war las prevented rapich and lestructive ronguests."-TyTLER's Histr., Book 6, ch. 13, p. 2 F ).
4362. $\square$ Ragn of C:arlos II. Tho King of spain was a sickly child. It was likely that la would die withont issue. I Iis eldest sister was (zuren of Framee. $A$ day would almost certuinly come, and might come very soon, when the house of Bourbon might hay chaim to that wast rinpire on which the sinn nevir sot. The mion of two great momurehies mader one hetel would doubtless be opposed by a Continental conlition; but for any continental conlition Frunce, single handed, wis a mateli. England could turn the scalle. . . . Nothing, therefore, conld be more gratifying to Lonis [XIV.] than to learn that [Charles 11.] the princes of the house of Stuart needed his help, and were willing to purchase that help by mboumbed subservieney. He determined to protit by the opportunity, and hid down for himself a phan to which, without deviation, he athered, till the Revolntion of 1688 disconeerted all his polities.-Macaulay's Eng., -解2, p. 194.
4363. POWER, Boast of. Pompey. Pompey was so mueh chated, . . . and his confidence made him so extremely nerligent, that he langled at those who seemed to fear the war. And when they said that if Casiar should advance in a hostile manner to Rome they did not see what forces they had to oppose him. he bade then, with an open and smiling countemance, give themselves no pain. "For if in Italy," said he, "I do but, stamp upon the ground, an army will appear." - Plevtareios Pompey.
4364. POWER, Humbled. Roman. Alarie, the king of the Goths, who mo longer dis. simbled his appetite for plunder and revenge, uppeared in arms under the walls of the capital: und the trembling senate, without any hopes of relief, prepared, by a desperate resistunce, to delay the ruin of their country. But they were unable to guard against the secret conspiracy of their slaves and domesties, who, either from birth or interest, were attached to the cause of the enemy. At the hour of midnight the Salarian gate was silently opened, and the inhabitants were awakined by the tremendous sound of the Gohhie trumpet. Eleven hundred and sixtythree years after the foundation of Rome, the imperial city, which had subducd and civilized so considerable a part of mankind, was delivered to the lirentions fury of the tribes of Germany and Scythia.-Ghmox's Rome, ch. 31, p. 282.

A:367. POWER, Personal. Nifimilion I. [When the alliod sovercigns were in congress at Vienna, in 1815, dividing the spoils ressilting from the overthrow of Bounpurte, he esenped from his exile at billa. The news crented consternation.] A proseribed exile, withont money and without mrms, thonting upon the wathers of the Medilerranem, simply by the magie of his mate planged wll the courts und all the urmics of Eurone into commotion. Two powers at that moment equatly divided Europe: One power was Nuphleon Bomparte, solitary and alone; the other power Was all the combined monarelis and armies mad mivies of Christendom.-Anbotres Naromeon 13., vol. : ch. 26.
4338. $\qquad$ Napolem I. [Sno No. 436\%.] ('hatenobriand hud pithily suid: "If the corked lat mal surtont of Napoleon were Mated on a stick on the shores of Brest, it would amse Vurope to rum to arms, from one (mal to the other."-Abisott's Nipoleson B., vol. 2, ri. 20.
4369. POWER, Threat of. Agrippinu. At last the quarrel heweren [roung] Nero and Agrippim [his mother] became so tirree that she did not hesitate to revenl to him all the erimes which she had committed for his sake [including murder], and if she could not retnin her sway over his mind by gratitude, she terrified him with threats that she who hand rused him to the throne could hurl him from it. Britannicus was the true heir: Naro, but for her, would have re maned in mere Ahenoburbus [his former name]. She was the danghter of Germanicus; she would go in person to the pretoriun eamp, with Britannicus by her side, and then let the mamed Burrhus and the pedngogic Seneca see whether they conld prevent her from restoring to the throne of his fathers the injured boy who had been ousted by her intrigues on behalf of an adopted ulien. "I made you emperor, I can unmake yon. Britannicus is the true emperor, not you."-Fambar's Eamey Days, eh. 4, p. 23.
4370. PRAIsE, Demoralized by, Cicero. Cicero followed the counsel of C'into. İe set off in the middle of the night, and embarked at Brundisimm for Maedonia, on lis way to Thessuloniea, where he had fixed the secme of his exile. Here he betrayed in a lamentable degree the weakness of his mind. The letters whieh he wrote to Atticus. . " resemble more the wilings of an infint or the struins of a tragedy composed to draw tears, than the language of a man supporting the chuse of integrity in the midst of unmerited tronble." "I wish I may see the day (he thus writes to his friend) when I shall be disposed to thank you for having prevented me from resorting to i voluntary denth ; for I now bitterly regret that I yielded in that matter to your entreaty. What speeies of misfortune have I not endured? Did ever any one fall from so ligh a state, in so good a eause, with such abilities and knowledge, and with such a share of the public esteem? Cut off in such a career of thlory, cleprived of my fortune, torn from my chililren, debarred the sight of a brother dearer to me than myself-but my tears will not allow me to proceed." ". The historian I have just quoted truly says, "It appears from this and many other seenes of the life of this remarkable mun, that though he loved virtuous artions, yet his virtue was aceompanied with so
unsuitable a thirst of the praise to which it en titled him, that his mind was mable to sustain Itself without this foreign assistance; and when the praise to which he aspired for his consulate was changed luto oblog fiy and seorn, he seems to have lost the sense of gool or evil in his own conduct and rharacter." How different this conduct from the sentiments he had expressed as a philosopher.-Typlan's Hist., Bowk 4, ch. 1, p. 403.
4371. PRAISE, Extravagant. Ciefro. Speeches of acknowledgment he had maturally to make both to the semate and the Assembly. In addressing the people he was moderntely prudent ; he ghanced at the treachery of his frionds, hat he did not make too much of it. He praised his owa good qualities, but not exiravagantly. lle described Pompey as " the wisest, best, and greatest of all mon that had been, were, or ever would be."-Froude's Cemalt, ch. 15.
4372. PRAISE, Offensive. John ILonorrd. [The philanthropist and prisoners' fricund.] News rearched him that a number of his admirers were preparing to erect a monument in his honor. It is no exaggeration to say that he was horrorstrichen at the intelligence. He wrote immediately to England to sily that if the design were arried out he should be ashamed to return to his comitry. Nothing, he alded, that his worst ruemy conld drevise conld be such a "punishment" to him as the erection of the proposed monument, and he wondered his friends should not have known him better than to sanction such a projeet. Ile dechared that he chaimed no redit for anything he had done, but that in his exertions on behalf of prisoners, he had been merely "riding his hohby-horse." In conseguence of his urgent entreaties, the srheme was given up.-Cychoredia of Broo., p. 74.
4378. PRAISE, Servile. Nero. He gave a loose rein to the monnest und most vicions passions. ILe prompted the young nobility to exhibit themselves as netors upon the stage; he forced the Roman knights to fight, like gladiators, in the arena; and in these disgracefnl amusements he bore himself a principal part. Burrhus, the (aptain of the pratorian gnards, in man of talents and of virtue-although, at times, he had appeared to show too much compliance with the will of his master-was not, in the opinion of Nero, sulliciently obsequions, and was therefore removed by poison. Upon his death, Seneca, who lost a powerful friend, retired from the conrt. Nero had vo longer any around him but the protligate and abandoned like himself. Popprea, a woman of great beauty but abandoned morals, had been seduced from her husband by Otho, who in his turn prostituted her to the emperor, to serve his own purposes of ambition. She soon gained such an ascendency over Nero, that he was induced to divorce his wife Ortavia to make way for her to the throne; and such was, at this time, the infamous servility of the Roman Senate, that a panegyric was pronounced in praise of the emperor, and a deputation sent to congratulate him on this auspicious event. Tytler's Hist., Book 5, ch. 1, p. 487.

437 4. PRAISE, Undiscerning. Rebuked. When Aristides gave in his accomnts, Themistocles raised a strong party against him, aecused him of
misapplying the public money, and . . .got him condemmed. But the principal and most respectnhe of the citlzens, bueensed at this treatment of Ariatides, interposed and prevailed, not only that he might he exensed the fine, hut chosen again chief trensurer. He now pretended that his former proceedings were ton strict, and, carrying a gentler hand over those that arted under him, suffered them to silfer the publie money, without secming to timl them ont, or reckoning strictly with them; so that, fattening on the spoils of their commtry, they lavished their prases on Aristides, and, heartily esponsing his conse, herged of the people to contime him in the sime department. But when the Athenians were going to confirm him by their saffrages, he gave them this severe robuke: "While I managed your finamees with all the fidelity of an honest man, I was londed with columnies; and now when I suffer them to be a prey to public rolobers, I am becomea mighty good citizen; but I assure yon, I ann more ashamed of the pressent honor han I was of the former disgrace; and it is with indigmation and concern that I see yon esteem it more meritoricas to oblige ill men than to take proper care of the public revenue." By thus speaking and discovering their framds, he silenced those that recommended him with so much noise and bustle, but at the same time received the truest und most valuable praise from the worthiest of the eitizens.-Plutabcits Anistides.
4375. PRAYER, Brief, Dying. The Prineess Anne, danghter of Charles 1., died wbin she was very young. On her dying-bed she was reguested ly one of her attendants to pray. She said she was not able to say her long prayer, meaning the Lord's Prayer, but she wonld say her short one, "Lighten mine eyes, 0 Lord, that I sleep not the sleep of death." She hat no sooner pronouncel thase few words than her gentle spirit entered that bright and happy worhd where prayer is exchanged for praise.
4376. PRAYER, Brief. A Busy Man's. [Sir Jacob Astley] before the charge at the battle of Edgehill made a most excellent, pious, short. and soldierly prayer : for he lifted up his eyrs and hands to Heaven, saying, "O Lord, Thon knowest how busy I must be this day; if I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me." And with that rose, rrying, "March on, boys."-K viont's Eng., vol. 4, ch. 1, p. 4.
4377. PRAYER at Death. Simucl Johnson, previous to his receiving the IDoly Sacrament in his apartment, composed, and fervently uttered this prayer: "Almighty and most merciful Father, 1 am now, as to hmman rees it seems, ubout to commenorate, for the last time, the death of Thy Son Jesus Christ, our Saviour and Redecmer. Grant, 0 Lord, that my whole hope and confidence may be in His merits, and Thy mercy ; enforce and accept my imperfect repentance; make this commemoration available to the confirmation of my faith, the establishment of my hope, and the enlargement of my charity ; and make the death of Thy Son Jesus Christ effectual to my redemption. Have mercy upon me, and pardon the multitude of my offences. Bless my friends, have mercy upon all men. Support me, by Thy Holy Spirit, in the days of weakness, and at the hour of death, and receive
me at my denth，to everlasting happiness，for the sake of Jesus C＇hrist．Amen．

437W．PRAYER bofore Fighting．General Niphme．［During the contliet of the Revolation， Skipyon，the genernl of the London truined bmadx．called them about him，now mude the fol－ lowing fiamous oratlon］：Come，my boys，my brave loys，let us pray heartily und hght henti－ Is：I will ran the same fortumes and hazards ＂ithyon．Remember the comse is for God，and for defance of yourselves，your wives，mad chit－ dren．Come，my honest，hrave boys，pray heart－ ily and tight henrtily，and God will bless nes．－ K゙a：

137\％．PRAYER of Gratitude．Abruham Lin－ coll＂．On the day of the receipt of the enpitula－ tion of Lere，．．．the Cabinct merting was held an low carlier that nsual．Neither the Presideut nor my member．．．was able，for atime，to give utteratice to his fecrings．At the suggestion of Mr．Lincoln all dropped on their knees，und offered in silence and in tears their lamble and heartfelt acknowledgments to the Nlmighty for the trimph Ite had granted to the Natiomal came．－Raymonden Lincols，d．73：
A3MO．PRAYER，HelpfuI．Abraluen Lincoln． Mr．Nomit Brooks，one of Mr．Lincoln＇s most in－ tinate ind persomal friends，in．．．Ifreper＇s Mrey－ ＂zine sives the following：．．To the remnrk that he might remember that in all these cares， ho was daily remembered by those who prayed， mol to be heard of men，as io man lad ever be－ fare been remembered ．．．he ．．．satid ．．． 1 dave been told so，and 1 hate been a good deal hulperd by just that thought．Then he solemuly and slowly added．＂I shombld be the most pre－ －amptums borkhead now this footstool if I for ome day thought I condidisedarge the chates which have come upon me since I came into this place without the nind and enlightenment of one Who is stronger and wiser than all others．＂－ Rimmond＇s Lancoln，p．730．
1381．PRAYER a necessity．Mahmuet．［After the siegre of Meecrl，he was followed by the dep－ uties oi Tayef，who dreaded the repetition of a sidge．＂Grant us，$O$ apostle of God，a truce of three vars，with the toleration of our ancient worchip！＂＂Not a month，not un hour．＂＂Ex－ －ルいいいンat lenst from the obligation of prayer．＂ ＂Withum prayer religion is of no avail．＂They suhmited in silence ；their temples were demol－ ished，and the same sentence of destruction was ＇xerolted on all the idols of Arabia．－Gibizos＇s Rome，（fl．50，p． 140.

I：382．PRAYER，Refuge in．Wushington．Mr． Pots the Quaker ．．relates that one day while the Ameriems we reencamped at Valley Forge ［dming the darkest days of the Revolution］he strollend up the creek，and when not far from his dam，heard a solemn voice He walked quietly in the direction of it，and saw Washington＇s horse fiod to a sapling．In a thicket near by was the lelowed chief upon his knees in prayer，his face sulfused with tears．Like Mosesat the bush， I satar felt that he was on holy ground，and with－ drew unobserved．－Benson I．Lossing＇s Note in（＇estis＇Wasimetions，vol． 1, ch． 6.

4383．PRAYER refused．Cromwell．The army amd the Parliament，instigated by the Puritans and rypublicams，determined on the king＇s trial．

Cromwell appenred to hesitnte before the enormi－ ty of the outrige．From his phae in the llonse he spoke more in the tone of min inspired enthusinst than a rational politician，and appented to sur－ render his consent under the inthenee of usuper－ matural impression．＂If muy one，＂suid he，with un extavngunt emotion which appronched insan－ ity，＂had voluntarily proposed to me to judge． aid pmish the king，I should have looked upon him as a prodigy of treason；but sinee Provi－ dence and necessity have imposed this barden on us，I pray II anven to bless your deliherations， although I 4 m not prepared to advise you fo this weighty mutter．Slall I confess to you，＂added he，in in tone and attitude of inward humiliation， ＂that when，a short time since，I offered up a payer for the preservation of his Mnjesty，I felt my tongue clenve to my palate？I took this ex－ traordinary sensation as an unfaxorable answer from Heaven，rejecting my humble entrenty．＂－ Lamantine＇s Chomwedi，p． 41.

4：384．
 Jtmes II．Some rigid Cal－ vinists［Covemonters］had from the doetrine of reprobation drnwn the consequance that to pray formy person who lad been predestined to per－ dition was an act of matiny against the eternal decrees of the Suprome Being．Three poor la－ horing men deeply imbued with this unamiable divinity were arrrested by an ofleer in the nelgh－ horhood of Glasgow．They were asked whether they would pray for King James VlI．They re－ fused to do so except under the condition that he was one of the elect．A file of musketeers was drawn ont．The prisoners knelt down；they were blindfolded；and，within an hour after they had been stopped，their blood was lapped up by the dogs．－Macaulay＇h Eng．，ch．4， 1． 464.

4385．PRAYER of Soldiers．Cromucell＇s．［Dur－ ing the revolution which preceded the Common－ wealth，Cromwell called in meeting of the oft－ eers of the army at Windsor Castle．］These zealons men spent one whole day in prayer． They were exhorted by Cromwell to a thorough consideration of their actions as marmy，and of their private ways as Christians．．．．They，with bitter werping，took sense and slame of their iniquitics．They came to a clear agreement that it was their duty to go forth and fight the ene－ mies that had appeared against them．－KNiont＇s Enct．，vol．4，ch．6，p． 80.

4386．PRAYER，Subdued by．A Miser．［Sam－ nel Hick，an marly English Methodist pracher， onee plead in vain with a rich miser for a dona－ tion to Coke＇s West ludia missions．］At last he fell upon his knees in prayer．＂I will give thee a gainen if thon wilt give over，＂said the covet－ ons man：lut he continued to pray for the miser， and for the heathen for whose salvation a guinea would have been so insignificant a pittance．＂I tell thee to give over，＂exelaimed the miser again ； ＂I will give thee two grinens if thou wilt give it up．＂Hick hore it away to a missiomary meet－ ing．－Stevens＇Methonina，vol．3，p． 126.

4387．PRAYER and Swearing．Andrew John－ son．Colonel Moody＂the fighting Methodist parson was in Nashville the day it was reported that［General］Buel had deeided to evaeuate the eity．The rebels，strongly reinforeed，were said to be within two miles of the eity．Said Moody ．．I found him in his office ．．．walking the
floor . . , munifesting internse feceling, he sable " Moody, we are soldont! Buel is a trator !". . . 'Then he commenced pating the fleor, twisting his hames amd elanthg like a chamed tiger. Sudalonly he turued and suit, " Mondy, em you pray ?". . . As thu priy're berome fervent. Johnson eame over on his himels and knees to Moorly's side nul put his arm over him and manifosted the cleepest emotion. Closing the priyer with a hearty, "Amen" fromench, they urose. Johmson . . . sali, " Moody, I feel letter !" Shortly ufterwind lat suid, "Moody, will you stand ly me ${ }^{\prime}$ " " (Certainly I will," wis the manwer.
'The eorrent of his thought having chatuged, he nid, "Oh, Moorly, I don't wnit you to think 1 lave leeome it religious man becanse I askerl you 30 praty. I am sorry to say it, lunt 1 ammot, amd have never pretended to loe religions. . . . 13nt, Moody, there is one thing noont it-l do believe in Almighty Goil. And I believe nlso in the Bible, and I suy damm me if Nashville slamil he surremiered !" And Nashville whs uot surien-dered.- Raymonion Lincolis, p. itz.

IS38. PRAYERS, Attendance at. Josioh Qui". r\%. For slxtecn yenrs Mr. Quiney was l'resident of Ilarvard College-a dithentt and laborious oflice. His son tellsus, that, thring the whole sixforn yous of his presidency, be was never absent from the six-o'elock morning prayers but three times, and that was occeasionod by his being ohliged to attendia distant eourt ins a witness on brhaif of the eollege.-Cycionemin of Bioc:. 1. 759

IPAS. PREACHER, Remarkable. " Bluch II"," ry." Harry Hosicu, butter known as "Blark llarry." wis the travelling servint of lishops Asbive, and had a popnilarity as a preacher which execelled that of the bishop himself. Dr. Rash, whose prediletetions for Metherlist prenchinerare well known, did not disdatin to hear him, aml making allowaner for his illiterncy (for he
 as orator in Imeric:a."-STEVENs" J. E. Cuther, vol. : p. $17 \%$.

A390. PREACHERS, Lay, I'mrithus. [In 16:33, Whitelock, ambassumbr extraordinary to Swedem, was informed by the fimmons Queen Christima that she lind been told that many officers of the ( 'ommonwealth under ('romwell " will themselvers pray and preath to the soldiers." Aud she asked," Is thut trut "'" Whitelork replied], "Yes, manam, it is . . . very true. While their enenties are swearing, or debenthing, or pillaging, theothicors and the soldiers of the Parlimment's army Hidel to be encouraging and exhorting one another out of the Word of God, and praying toErther to the Lorl of Hosts for Ilis blessing to he with them, who hath showed Misupprobation of this military preaching by the success He hath riven them.
'Tis the opinion of many good mun with us, that a long cassock, with a silk gir('e and a great beard, do not make a learnedor grood preacher, without gif ts of the Spirit of God, and laboring in llis vineyard ; and whosoever studies the Holy Scripture, and is enabled to do good to the souls of others, and endeavors the same, is nowhere forbidden by that Word, nor is it Bamable."-KNight's ENa., vol. 4, ch. 9, 1. 144.
4381. - Puritans. [In 1642 the Puritun clergy were hated ind called "preach-
ing robblers," "pulpit praters." somedefemlenl them " In a merry win," suyling that, when suld men first began to " tuke up that chity which the prelates let fiall," they emeli Invided the other's callingl-that clmodlers, cutlers, wemvers, ami the Hke prencled, while the urehbishop hinself, instend of preanhing, was lmaded in projecetsillont lasither, sall, somp, and such commeolitles as belomged to those tralesmen. - KNamt's ENa., vol. 3 , ch. 30,1 . 48.

4R92. PREACHING a Crime. In Srotlund. [By met of . . . Purlinment under Jmmes Il.] Ilis commumes wire obeyed. A statute frumed by the ministers of the crown wis promptly pissed, which stamels forth, even mong the stntutes of that unhappy comintry at that unhappy primod, pro-eminent inatrocily. It was emarted, in few but complatice words, thut whouver should premela in a conventicle under a roof, or shomal attemal, cither as premeher or as hemer, a ronventicle in the open air, shoud be punished with teath and rontlseation of property.-MAcillay's ENG., ( $\cdot$ h. 4, 1). 460.
4398. PREACHING a Daty. John Bunyan. Mr. Wingate, when the information was first bronght to him, supposed that he had fallen on n nest of Fifth Mommely' nen. lle infuired, when Bunyan was bromght in, low many nrms had been fonme at the meeting viren he lemeded that there were no arms, nul that it land no politieal character whatever, he evidently thonght it was a matter of no consequence. He told I3anyan that he had been loreaking the law, and asked him why he could not attend to his husiness. Bunyonsad that his object in teaching was merely to persunde perple to give up their sins. IIe combl do that mad attend to his hasiness also. Wingate answeral that the law must be obeyed. Ile must commit Bunym for trial at the Quarter Lissions ; but he would take bail for him, if his seromities would engage that he would not preath again meanwhile. Bunyan rafused to be buileal on my such terms. Prench he would and must, and the recognizances would be forfeited. After such in answar, Wingate could only semel him to jail : he coulal not helphimself.-F'roude's BunVAN, ch.
4394. PREACHING, Genuine. Reign of James II. [The king eonrted the linvor of Dissenters for the secret purpose of advancing the Rommu Catholic faith. By general indulgence they were relieved from persecutions. The Puritan] soon began to regret the days of perserution. While the pemal laws were enforced, he hind heard the words of life in secret and at his peril; but still he had heard them. When the brethren were assembled in the inner chamber, when the sentincls had been posted, when the doors had been locked, when the preacher, in the garb of it buteher or a drayman, had come in over the tiles, then at least God was truly worshipped. No portion of Divine truth was suppressed or softened down for any worldly object. All the distinctive doetrines of the Puritan theology were fully and even coarsely set forth. [To secure the favor of the court the preachers became conservative and hesitating.]-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 7, p. 213.
4395. PREACHING to please. Dangerous. [Preamble to the statute of 1703 , for making settled provision for the clergy, says:] "Divers
mem and stipuodary premehers aro in many phees entermined to sorve the curres and oflerate there, who, deperdiag for noeressary maintemane "יpon the good-will nud liking of their henters, have been und are thereby under temptation of too much eomplying and sutithg thelr doctrine to the humors, ruhare then the goom, of their hemers: which huth been a grent oreasion of fration und schism, ind contrimpt of the minis. ury."-Knuur's Enu., vol. 5, ch. 17, p. 271.
4396. PREACHING, Proftless. " $\| u n \mathrm{q}$ in Chains." [lu 15:30] there was mimage in Wales called Gurvell Guthern, to which the people resorted by lamdreds, believing that, the wooden bork had power to suve. Durvell Guthern was brought to London and burnt in Smithfled. But the "huge and groat image" was brought moder the gnllows, where an observint frime Forest, was hang in chains ulive ; and the inloi behig set on fire moder the wrethered man, who was acensed of heresy and trenson, they ware consumed together. Worst of all, " there whs also prepured a pilpit, where a rirht reverend father in God, and a renowned and pions clerk, the Bishop of Worcester, colled Ihgh Latimer, declared to him [Forest] his errors, and openly and manifestly by the Scripture of God confuted them, and with many and godly exhortations moved him to repentance. But such was his frowardness, that he neither would hear nor speak."-KNioht's Ena., vol. 2, ch. 25, p. 408.
43307. PREACHING by Women. Sitmuel Jollison. [Boswell satid,] I told him I hul been that morning at a meeting of the people called Quakers, where I had heard a woman preneh. Jonsson: " Sir, a woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you aresurprised to find it done at all."Boswelli's Jolingon, p. 128.

4398*. PRECEDENCE, Infinitesimal. Sumul Johusen. Johnson, for sport perhups, or from the spirit of contradiction, eagerly maintained that Derrick hak merit as a writer. Mr. Morgann argued with him directly in vain. At lengilh he had reconrse to this device. "Pray, sir"," said be, "whether do you reckon Derrick or Sumet the best poet?" Johnson ut once folt himself roused, and answered, "Sir, there is no settling the point of precedency between the lonse mad the flea."-Boswela's Jolinnon, p. 489.
4399. PRECEDENCE, Quarrels for. A mbiarsadors. An idle dispute abont preectency hat happened in London between the Spanish and French ambissadors. Loutis immediately orderel the Spanish ambassador ut Paris to quit the kingdom, and recalled his own from the court of Spain. Philip IV. was threatened with a renewal of the war, unless a proper submission hould be made, and in acknowledgment of the , recedency of Frunce, to which that monareh was obliged to consent. A similar affront offeral to the French ambussudor at Rome wis followed by a yet more humiliating satisfaction. The pope was oblige ' to beg pardon by his legate, and a pillar was crected at Rome to perpetuate the affront and the reparation.-Tytleis's Hist., Book 6, ch. 36, p. 457.
4400. - - - Greeks. When the confedcrates came to have their severnl posts assigned then [in their contlict with the Persians], who
mad invilegl (ireerer, there was a grent dispute beweren the Jegetion mud the Athembus, the Tregethe Insisting that, as the lacedomonians were posted in the right whig, the left helonged to them, ind, in support of thelr chinh, setting forth the gadiant methons of their momestors. As the Athenhans exprossed great indigmotion at this, Aristides strplod forwarin and saill: "Time will not promit us to rontest with the Tr pothe the remown of their ancestors and their fursomm bravery; but to the spartuns and to the rest of the Greeks we may shy that the post ndther gives valor mor takes it in way, and what-- ver post you assign us, we will entenvor to do homor to it, and take care to refleat no disgrace upon our former arhicerments. For weare no rome hither to guarrel with our allies, hat to thght our enemies ; mot to make encominms upon on forefnthers, but to approve our own comrage in the muse of Gremer. And the lumthe will soon show what value our country should set on every Shate, every promernt, and private man." After His speerh the councll of war dechared in faver of the Athenlans, and guve them the commund of the left wing.-Pber.inen's Abistiones.
4101. PRECEDENCE valued. CRarar. Whrm Julins Ceesur rame to a lithe town, in passing the Alps, his fricnds, by way of mirth, took ocansion to say, " ('an there here be my disputes for oflees, any contentions for precedency, or such envy and umbition as we ser among the great ?" To which Cesar answered, with great seribusness," I assure you, I hat rather be the first man here than the secomal man in Rome."


440\%. PRECOCITY, Remarkable. Jumes IIatt. On one oreasion, when lue was bending over it marble horath, with a pricee of chalk in his hand. a friend of his father said: "You ought to send that boy to a pablic sehool, and not allow him to tritle his time at home." "Look how,"my child is oreupied before you condemn him," replied the father. Thongh only six years of age, he was trying to solve a problem in geometry.Sahles' Buite Biogharmes, p. 4.
4403. - - Alexamer lope. The prococions boy, ufter the ure of twolve, haid to form his own mind, and work ont his own aspirations, in his "paternal cell " ut Biufiede. In this modest dwelling he wrote his "Pastorals," his "Windsor Forest," his "Temph of Fumb," his," Essuy on Criticism," his "Rhipe of the Lock." Ite set to learning Latin and Greek by himself about twelve, and when he was about fiftern he resolved that he would gor up to Lomdon and learn French and Jalian. At sixteen he formed an acquaintance with Wycherley, a min of seventy. IIe was known at that time to Congreve. At an earlier age he had been taken to a coffec-house to see Dryden.Knigit's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 26, p. 416.
4404. PBEDESTINATION, Belief in. William, Prince of Orange. The Princes of Orange hat generally been the atrons of the Calvinistic divinity, and owed no small purt of their popularity to their zeal for the doctrines of election and final perseverance.

His theological opinions, however, were even more decided than those of his ancestors. The tenet of predestination was the keystone of his religion. He even deelured that if he were to almadon that tenet,
 tending Providemere, mad must berome a mere Epicuremo. Macitay's Exa., eh. i, b. Lis.
4.105. $\qquad$ Somadimarians. T'ley beo lieved honplicitly in linte or predestimation, and in the ubsolite inipossibility of 12 mon's avoiding that comrse or dastiny whild was preseribed for him. But while this was thedr that persmaston, they nlowerl likewise the mornt ugeney of man. nud the possmblity of his deserving rewards and gumishments for his netions, a diflemelty which more enllghtemed people have long hibored to reooncile.-Tyтasis IIs'., Book is, eh. (I, 1. 2 D .

AOBS. PREDICTIONS, Editorial. Giril lín. The New York people derided the rebelliom. The T'ribune derlared that it was mothing " more or less than the maturat recomese of all memosspirited and defonted tymamies to pule or ruin. moking, of course, a wisle disthetion leetwern the will and power, for the langing of traitors is sure to hegin before one month is over. Jelf Davis \& Co. will be swinging from the mattements of Wisldingtom, at lonst hy the Fourth
 Wath, ch. :3, p. 70.
4407. PREDICTIONs, Parental. Fow Peter Cinper. While the ax-lientemant (ooper was making and seding hats in a shop in Little Dock Street, a son was born to him, whom he named Peter, after the grant uposite, with a full comviction that " the boy would come to something," and with the conscientions conviction thant he had been instructed to do so by what he firmly believed to be a relestial vision. If it were but It superstition, the prolmbility secems very strong that somebody was right.-Lesteris lafe of Peten Cooren, p. 10.
4408. PREDICTIONS realized. Jín Tork. In one of the letters written to Stuyverant [the coloning governor] by the secrethiry of the [Wist Imin Compmy], the remarkable prediction is made that the commerce of New Amsterinom should cover every ocem and the shipsol' all mations erowi into ber harbor. But for many yenrs the growth of the eity was slow. As latie as the midelle of the century the better part of Manhattan Ishand were stili divided mong the furmers, Contril Dark was a forest of oaks and chestmuts. [17h century.]-Rimpatis U.S., cl. 19, p. 168.

M09. PREJUDICE, Commercial. Nittional Batak. The origimal plan of a mational lmank was met . . . ly every sort of objection. Some said it was a new thing, mal they did not understand it. Others said the projeet came from IIolland, and there were too muny butch things already. Tories said that a bank and a momarchy could not exist together. Whigs suid that a bank mal liberty were incompatible, for that the Crown would command the wealth of the bunk. [It was established in 1694.]-KNiant's Eva., vol. 5, ch. 11, p. $1 \% 1$.
4410. PREJUDICE, Deluded by. Reign of Charles II. The Marquess of Worcester . . . observed the expansive power of moisture raritied by heat. After many expeciments, he hat succeeded in constructing a rude steam-engine, which be called a fire water-work, and which he pronounced to be an admirubic and most forci-
ble instrument of propulsion. But the maryness
 "Popist. Ilis inventions, therefore, fommel ma fiworable reerption. Ills the water-work migha, promps, furnish mutter for conversation it at meedlag of the Royal Soclety, but was not "pplli,
 ( 1.4 .4, p. 346.

Mil. PREJUDICE in History, Dimy/mius. It la not hapromble that the lmated which the: (irreks ever nfferted to bear to the mane of $1 y$ runt has muth thedr historinns hincken the chararter of Diongsins more thum he denervert. We read of the constant terroe ha was under of assassimation; of his never ventaring to harangue the people but from. the top of a tower ; of the dimgeon he contrival for the imprisomment of stute crimhals, constructed th the form of the cuvity of the enr, which, communienting whith an umerture in his private npmemem, lere combld distinetly hear uny word that the prisoner uttered: of the horror he hat of allowing himself to be sluved, and of his making his clunghters simge off his bearl with mut-shells. But how is all this comsistent withthe certain farts-of his commanding his armies lin person ; his oversereing his mumerous nrtisums comployed in the public works; his fumiliur interconese with nen of seicnere, his mugnithernt antertamments, mat, it lemgth, his dying of a dehanch at a public festival ?"Great allowance mast be made for the prejudices of those writers who have given us the character of Dionysius.-T'YTısM's Ilist., Book 3, ch. 8, 1. 330.
4112. PREJUDICE, Investigation with. Ro. man Eimperem Jution. Instend of listoning tothe proofs of Christimity with that favorable uttention which melds weight to the most respectable evidence, he heard with suspicion, mad disputed with obstinacy und neuteress, the cloctrines for which he nlreinly antertaned an invincible aversion. Whenever the young prinees were directcal to compose der chanations on the subjert of the prevailing controversios, Julian always drclared himself the advodate of Pagnism; under the specious excuse that, in the defence of the wenker cmase, lis larning and ingemity might be more advantageonsly exereised and disphayed. -Ghmon's Rome, ch. 22, p. 412.
A4IS. PREJUDICE, National. French-Enylish. The English . . . ne the only people who have been unable to clam the muthorship of the " Imitation of Jesus" : a Frenc-lnman might write it, it Germun, un Italian, never an Englishman. From Shakespeare to Nilton, from Nilton to Byron, their beatiful and sombre literature is seceptical, Judaical, Sutanic, in "word antichristian. "As regnrds law," as n legist well says, "the English are Jews, the French Christimes." A theologian might express himself in the same manner ns regurds fnith. The American Indinus, with that penetration and origimality they so often exhibit. expressed this distinction in their fashion. "Christ," said one of them, "was a Frencliman whom the English crucitied in London ; Pontius Pilate was an officer in the service of Great Britain."-Michelet's Joan of Ahe, p. 51.
4414. PREJUDICE, Opposition of. Reign of Charles II. [See No. 4882.] Anact, the lirst of our many turnpike acts, wis pussed, imposing
 $1^{\text {mane of }}$ kereping some parts of this tioportant lise

 wher preat avemues to the cuphtal were long left
 - Treeted, bat ost withont grent elillenity ; for an-
 ©

 pullol dowa, til] ilne trons hat in many dint ricets



 (1). :3, 1. :1.0.
A.115. PREJUDICE againut Progress. $I / m b l y$ lime. A man whar than whars in his gemeration, Filward, Jarid Judley, ohtained in 183) a patcont for smelthig fron ore by pit coml. Ite wombl probahty lato bestowedi famenser riches
 deatroved for an tuthrank of that pophlar figno. rasice which has tex often intermoted the coarse of s-inatifie improvensent. 'line motion of sumet. ink iron ore by fonl was not fairly triad till


AIAB. PREJUDICE, Reaotion of. Methorlism. 'The firn of being called Methotists was ome of thre cances that mome tow many of the elforgy rareless in their lives and indifforent in their voration [in the midide of the aighternth centa-


A-A7. PREJUDICE, Bectional. Nolth fud south. Tha somblaris peophe eonsidered that they were "Hי"ming [in the serossion strugghe] the enewis who hat proval himsedf a foe lo mankiad, religion, and rivilization.- Poblamis's Filmer

A.AIN. PREJUDICE and Superstition. Lepe's. [ln lisil] the lapers... Were pojmhrly ne. rumed of having poisomed nll tioc wills and fountains in Poiton nud Guiemule. The gromais of this larrible elarge aro not distinctiy known; the Lepres were reported to be under the intluviee of sorvery and matie, the lefiof in which Wha then universn] : mother uromant reprosented them as hired ugents of the Doorish King of Gramada: a thired, as areompliaes of the Jews. Tho Lepiris wore arrested ia all parts of Franere, and barbaromsly torlumed: avery patty otticial in tha kiagelom was anthorized lorlonl with them at his sole dis.retiom : nud grent multitules, thas condranned in detinnee of all forms of justice, perishodi in the flames.-Stionents Fusince, (1). $9, \leq 38$.

1A19. PREMONITION, Aooidental. Charles $I$. [la $16+3$, dhaing the divil wars, Charles I, was at Uxford, and, in the public libmary, one of his lords suggested, as a diversion, that the king wake it rial of his fortume by wotes lirgiliante, which was it usual kiad of angory some nges pas:. The king opened a Virgil at the part giviner] Ditlo's inprecation ngainst Enens, which Mr. Dryien trunslates:
" Yet let a race untam'd and hanglity foes, II is penceful emrance with dire arms oppose; ()ppress'd with numbers in th' umetual field, Jis men discourng'd, and himself expell'd,

Tet him for suceor sue from place to phece.
 Firat let hian mee hila friende la liatilu shina, And their madinely fate: lament in vain; Auf when, it lenght, the crued war shall rease.
 Nor let him then enjoy miprens cominnat, 13nt fail intimety liy some thoside lanal, And tle imbinted on tha lurren mad."
 In some masiore, provai upredledion of hidsoverthrow]. -KNum's lina., voi. 4, rh. 2, j. 20.
dA20. PREMONITION of Death. (thutles IF, A clemily poinon had then mbministerent to
 mutjesus of the Kius of Navirre. A (terman physichan urrested the progress of the verom ly
 that, if ut uny time the issite shomidelase, fion death was inevitabie within Ifteren days. - A'reHENTY Filantre, ch. 10.
4.1931. $\qquad$ —— A
" sulei Mrw Stowe "toratum tincola. "No mun," sulei Mre Elowe, " has suftereif more and derpery, albeit will a diry, wemry, putlent pula, tlat mermed tonome like finsemsihility, than Presi. drot dincoln." "Whielaver way" it [the relsel. Hont emde," he suid to her, " I slan't last bour alter it is ovrr."-lRaviond's laseohen, p). 720 .

A-1222: ——— Abrehaut Lincoln. "Ile told me," says a eorrospondent of the Boston Jourwal, " Ibat bu was rartain he should not outhst the rolvillon." There was dissonslon among tur Repmbilinn leaders. Many of his best frionds lual divarted him, nul were talking of an opposilion . . . ronvention to nominate another condidatr ; and ind versul gloom was mimong the people. [ If also sadid, " I feel a presentiment that I slmil not outhast the relellion. When it is over my work will be done."-IRaymond's Lincoln, p. 727.

AMEB. PREPARATION, Conntant. "Minutemen." A.b. 1774. Ont of Boston thr power of [last royai goveruor] Guge wis nin rini. In the county of Worcester, the male lahabinants, from the age of slxteen to seventy, formed themselves into compunies nud regiments, chose their own offleers, nind agreed that one thind part of the anrolled shonld hold themselves primy' to march "at a minute's warning." "In time of jeater, praphre for whr," was the ary of tho mountry.-BAN. crofr's U. ה., vol. 7, ch. 11.
442. PREPARATION for Oratory. Drmonthracs. The substance of the speeches which ho heard he committed to memory, and ufterwarl reduced them to regular seatences ami periods, meditating a variety of corrections and new forms of expression, both for what others had suid la him and he lind adelressed to them. Ilence it was conchaled that lie was mot a man of mash genins, nud that all his elofnence was the effeet of labor. A strong proof of this seemed to ber, that le was seldom lamed to speak anything extempore, and though the peeple often called uperm lim by mane, as le sut in the assembly, to speak to the point delntel, le would not do it unless be came prepured. For this, many of the orators ridiculed him ; and Pytheas, in particular, told him that all his arguments smelled of the lamp. Demosthenes retorted sharply upon him, "Yes, inded, but your lamp and mine, wy frienul, are mot fonscious to the same labors." To
others he did not pretend to deny his previons appilidution, but told them be neither wrote the Whole of his ormions, nor spoke without first committing part to writing. Ile firther nifirmad, that thas showed hat a gond member of a demosrutie atinte ; for the coming prepared to the rostrim wis a mirk of resperet for the people. Wharins, to be ragarilless of what the peeple might think of a man's mdiress showed his in--llmation for ollgarehy, and that be hat mother gained his point by fores than by persumblon. Another prow they give de of his want of ronts. denere on my modden oreasion. Is, that when ho happened to be put lato disorder by the tumalthary ledmelor of the perples. Demaden often rome "Ip tu supert him in an extompore mhifess, but he never dhe the same for Demales. - Pautaheits Demontilenem.

AA25, PREROGATIVE, Royal. Rriegn ef ser erus. The lawyers mat hatorians concurred in temeshing that the finptred muthority was helli, not by the ilclegated commission, bui by the Irrevo. cable resignation of the semate, that the [koman] Finperor was freed from the restruinte of the edvi latwe, and conld commmod by his arbitrury will the lives and fortmes of his subjeets, and might dispose of the cmpire as of his private patrimony. - Ghbisen's lrome, ch. i, p. 149.

### 4.426.

$\qquad$ . Jetmes II. James. . . was resolved to bring to issune the guestion of the king's dispensing power-that is, the right of the sovereifrn to abrogate express haws by the exeredse of his prerogntive. This prerogative had been exereised in the carliest times of the Constitution ; but had gradmilly become more and more limit. ad, as the legislative power had become more detineal.-Kniamis ENa., vol. 4, ch. 25, p. 407.

AAR7. PRESBYTERIANISM despised. By Charles II. Landerdale related to Burnet that the king [('harles II.] told him to let presbytury, go, "for it whs not a religion for gentlemen." [A religion of blindhess mad servilty whe the religion wanted.]-Kiniarr's Ena., vol. 4, ch. 15, 1. 解.

AR28. PRESENT deolined. Willitum Pitt. [In 1747 William Pitt whs paymater-general for George 1I.] When a subsidy wasmenneed ton foreign power, it had hern rustomary for the itching palm of ofllee to demmad $n$ half por cent ans its honorartum. Pitt astonished the King of Sardinia by sending him the sum without deduc. tion which Parliament had voterl ; and he raised hiv majesty's astonishment still higher when he relusda prosemt as ucompliment to his interg. rity. Pitt was a poor man.-KNartr's Evii, vil. 6, (fl. 12, p. $1 \% 9$.

4A29. PRESENT, A perplexity. The Firenth Minister. A dry humor, may, sometimea most कroll humor, guides his [Cromwell's] dealings with him. [Curdinal] Mazarin was, we know, it most miseralbte miser, a kind of griffin in threndbare wings, watching his henps and cellars of gold. How well Cromwell knew him. Ile sent presents t" Cromwell, we find-the riehest and the stateliest presents of hangings and pictures and jewels. Wherenpon Cromwell came out areneronsly too, ame sent the Fronchmun what he knew, to his nurket eye, would be of more value thim himgings. pietures, or books; he sent him some tons of British tin! Wis it not chancter-
satle of the shrewilmese of the man? The supple



ASBO. PREAENTIMENT, A true. John Hom. ard. He hud astrong presentiment thent from this journey [ 10 the biast $]$ he should wever return, mad therefore thought it wrong to expone his servant to lis manifohi perils. The man, how. aver, su curnestly ratrented to beallowed tome. compmay hilm, thint his sermples wite ut hast over. come. All his prepmrathos were made with a view to the probability of his mever ngula sedug his mativo limd. Jte male his will witlo gremb
 small legacies to his dependents mal frlends, overlooking no one who had the slightest ilalm to his faver. [He went to lavestignte tho phages
 1. 73.
4.1:12. Presents bring Presents. I'midimg. Now records that the widow :ornwallis obhain
 prory be the timely pressint of some finc pind. dlags to the king [llenry VIII.] - KNmirt's Exa., vol. 2. ch. 25, 1, 413.
A.f:BL PRESENTS, Bollicitation of. Alexauthr. [Alexnader the (breat was generally mow offended at those whor refised his presente than at thome whonsked. . . favors.] He hal given nothing to Sermpion, one of the youths that played with him it buli, heranse low asked mothing. Ono day, when they were it their diversion. Sernpion took care ilwas to throw the inil to others of the purty; upoin which Alexander suid. "Why do you nol give it me ?" "Becunse you dhi not nisk for it," suid the youth. 'The ivpurtec pheased the klag murh; ber haghed. mal immedintely malle him very vahuble pres-emis.-Pherablelis Alexinden.
4433. PRESS defended, The. Liberty, [in 18:3) Charles $X$. of France signed inn ordinance by which the liberty of the perionicend preses was suspended. The proprietors and cditors of the chicf opposition papers consilted the most cminent hawers, who gave their opinion that the: ordinance was not legal, mad onght mot to lo: submitted to. Forty four condinetors of mewspaperssigned in protest in whish they dechared their intention to resist the ordinanere. The govermment said, "This protest has this day lost that character of legality which commande obedience; we resist it." "There wan orensionally a "ry in the streyts of "Long live the Churter ! Down with the ministery!" The mext day a more ominous cry went forth-"' Up with lib. arty! Down with the bourbons!" Sentinels were phaced around the offices of the fonr principal newspapers 10 prevent their sale, hat they wew thrown out of the window; then the presses were broken. Then followal the three terrible days of July-the revolution ngainst the fumily of Bourbons mad the uncrowning of Charles X .] - Kniait's Eno., vol. 8, ch. 13, p. 253.

44B.A. PRESs, Education by the. Eidget Allu" Proe. [Pee became joint-cditor of the souther" Literary Messenger.] Here we Inve Edgar lose insmaled at twenty-two ns a public teacher through the medimin of the press; a young man incomperent to manage a small store, matble to manage himself, und yet a public writer. Not
muny montha puas in forc he lapenen Into him olil
 HAI'HIKB, P. the.

4AB5. PREAs, Froedom of the. Nefily by. Whath, lin 1065, the lingliali prose lerimmes sedi. thoms, [Joha Milton] ulvenited its frocolonit, waying: "'Though all the w! inds of doctrine wero let loone to phay upon the arth, mo trith lie fa tho Held, we ilo injurlounly, by dicenslug und prolilbiting, to mivionht lier atrongeth. Lat har and fulsehood arapple. W'ho ever knew trath put to the worso hin if fegminl open ensonnter $y^{\prime \prime}$ -

4183. $\qquad$ Likellowa. [In 180:] IBonaparto, inving leen gremily irritated by the netieles puhlishad lin Laghand, naked that the government mupress the awwanjures whleh piblished urtleles inilriomily to himself. Ho whs lifformed that the prose was free, tud heyond tho joowar of the government to suppress. We then alemanded the prosecention of 14 Fromeli puhlimher
 purto puined the conse.] -KNinit's Eino., vol. 7, Cl. 24, p. 4ㄹ.
4437. $\qquad$ Freterick the Girat. Ono bookseller went for the pulace n ropy of the most stlughag hompoon that perimps was ever written in the world, tho "Menotirs of Voltuire." polslislicd by Ihammurchads, umi nsked for his Mitjasty's orilers. " Do not mivertise it in min offensive manuer," mali thoking." but sell It by ull means. I hope it will puy you woll." Fiven minong statismaen necustomad to the licenme of a free press mill stemdfustiess of mind nis thim is not very common.-Macaulay's Fhedemick THE Gheat, p, 48.
 A mewspuper was ratabllaliod to dofend the popular conser: . . . its printer, John Peter Zenger, was luprisoned on the clatge of puhlishingr false amd matiosions libels.

At the trinl the publishing wis confessal; bint thenged Androw Humilton,. of Philulepor: plembing for
 truth. $\because$ Your cammot be admittal," juterripted
 evidenco." "Then." said Jamiltom to the jury, " we nppeal to yont for witnesses of the fitets. The jury have the right to determine both the luw and the finets, and they ought torlos so." [He plead for the canse of liturity,] ..."the liberty of opposing mrbitrury power ly spenking mud writing the trinh." The jury grive their verdiet, "Not gality." The penple of the rolonies exulted. . $X$ phtriot of the IRevolation estecmed this trial to have been the morning star of the Amerian Revolution.-Bancuofr's U. S., vol. is, cli. 24.

AABP. PRESs, Political. Frarch. [lioger L'Es. trange, inspertor of the press for charlas IJ. in 1660 , said:] $\Lambda$ publie merenry makes the maltitude "too faniliar with the aetions and conncils of theis superiors, too pragmaticul and censorions, and gives them, not only an itels, lut a colorable right and license to be meddling with the government." . . " To keep the mnltitude in the right course he thinks the prudent management of a gazctte may contribute to a very high degrec.'-Knigirt's Eng., vol. 4, ch. 17, 1. 281.

AAS. PREAS, Power of the. Hurcil. ['Tu' yrint lmke of Mirlborongh, nud hero of lilenheiti. was a liruvosoliliar, but n teorul aowaril. I'o his wifo ho wrotr. I" 'Ther villilnous wiy of printlus atalos inc to tho heart." 'I'his mornl eowarilere is
 "Thlo villahous why of printhig" wis "vor a terror to thes inner who woild rlmegos a redonibt wht the litmont coolsess. "liupre-bullets of tho brali" were far tuore terrible to him than
 ctı, 24, p. 134.

AAA. PRE冩, Progrese of, Americic. Anciurly
 In tho New World, was pulbished in tho city of


 devoled to from thonght und the cxtherton of rasemilty, was ratablishad ut IGomfon hy that iwo F'ranklin*- Jnmos nud Benjnmin. In 1740, Now York hail but one periorlical, Virgiaia onc, and Nouth ('urollma onc, and at the close of thos F'rench und Indinn wir thare were no more than
 chaf ohstacles to sum publlentons wore the als-
 cxelon between distint seriloms of tho conntry. Ikoston mad l'hiladelphia hud anch no moro than difistern thomsand inhabitants: Now York but twetve thonsmat. In all Virginin there wan mot ous lmportnit tow. ; while us fur sonth us Georgin there was scorvely a ronsideruble villuge; to reach this widely sathered popmlation witi perloslicol publientions was gulte inmpossible. -


4AAL PRESS, Reaponsibility of the, Fuls: Nrics. 'The jullilianer of' falar nows was a person for whont the pillory was un especin] terror [la


AABS. PRESUMPTION, Foolish. Liernzi the
 showed himself to the roturning crowils in a majoutio nttitude. whli a mobe of pmrple, his sword, und gile spurs ; lant the holy rifes wore soon inturrupfed by his lavity and insolenor. laising from lis thronc, and ndvancing townrd threongregation, he prochatued in a lond volee:
 ent, and command him to reside in his dioceso of lRome; we nlso stmmon the surred rollege of cardimals. We ngain summon the two protend. ers, Charles of Bohemia nul Law of of 1havaria, who style thomselves comprors: we likrwise shmmon nll the electors of Germmoy, to inform us on what prefonce they have usarped the inaliomble right of the Roman people; the unciont und haw ful sovereigns of the वmpine." U'ushinthing his maiden sworl, he thrice brandished it to thethree parts of the worla, nud lhrice repeated the extravignot decelaration, "Amd this, too, is mine l" The lopres vicar, the Bislop of Orvieto. nttempted to cherek this curcer of folly; but his feeble protest was sileneal ly martinl music. Gibion's Rome: ilh. 70, 1, 4x:3.
444. PRESUMPTION, Reward of. Indignity. [Darins the Grat sent ambassators to the Athenians to demand earth and water, whieh denoted submission.] The Atheninns threw them into a ditch, and told them, There was earth and water enough, -Plutaiten's Themistocles.

AAS．PRETENDER，An honored，Mirlirl．I （treek，whostylad hilmsilf thr fallum of（＇mastin．





 lutad with the linte nind merbunations of tho

 In llog plons work of lise rostorition．Ilis cont－









 Would shak，at the lued of the coneluror，fato his
 11． $111 \%$

 of the droat Bnjuza，nal elalmeal to lave lsurn
 was diseovered to lie man limposior mole exerited．｜
 sevorul rival protemers；thirly persons are sail to have suiforeal mador the mine of Mustapha：
 slamte that the J＇urkish court was mot perferoly secure of the deatl of the lawfal primer．－（ini－


AMA7．PRIDE，Absence of．Julius（＇iswer． Abont himself nad has own exploits there is not one word of self－eomplaceney or self－mimimaton． In his writings，as in lils life，（＇usar is always the shme－diriet，st raight forward，unmoved，save by ocrasionml temdermess，deseribing with uncon－ solons simplicity how the work which lind bern forced upon him wis neromplished．－Frovene： CtinAR，解，2R．

4AAW．PRIDE，Charaotoristio，Nir Filirarle Symour．［Willinm of Grange had invaded ling－ land and he was woleomed liy the people．！The
 Who had recently lnherited at mronetey whiela adilend little to his dignity，nud who，in birth，in polition inthance，und in parliamentury abili－ tles，was beyomd eompurison tha foremost among the＇Jory gentlemen of Enghat．At his flrist andinme he is suid to have rxhibited his chame－ teristie pride in a way which surprised nud amused the prince．＂I think，Sir Edward，＂ snid Willinm，menning to be very eivil，＂that you are of the fimily of the puke of somerset．＂
＂Pardon me，sir，＂said Sir Bilward，whe never forgot hat he was the hend of the cleder brameh of the Seymours，＂the Duke of somerset is of my fumily．＂－Macaulay＇s Eno．，th．9，p． 469 ．
4449．PRIDE concealed．By IIw mility．［Agr－ silms was a dacedemomian．｜We have no por－ truit or statue of him．Ite would not suffer any to be made while he lived，and nt his death he utterly formode it．We are only told that he was a little man，mad that he bat not a commanding


A150．PRIDE，Defensive，simillel Joh u＊om．
 Lexterd that his not belag mlanitical whent ho ＂alled＂t him wam probubly mot lo be lomputed


 this，he lusisteil un loril（＇henterthellex meneral

 Looral Chestorflelil；lio is the promelent muns this ＂lay exlating．＂＂No，＂milel lor．Nilimes，＂there： Is ohe permon，it lomat，as proind；I lilak，by your ＂wn mecomat，yon are the probiler man of tho
 ＂War Ilefeunive prlda＊＂Jhla，I＊I）r．Adans will

 $\operatorname{mon}$, f．ilf．

 of＇t＇urkestan．．．．Hat the progress of＇the great
 mid，Joseph the（＇urlzminn prosimued to defond
 hee was promdared n cmplive ln the roynl tent，the sullun，fusiend ul proislug bis valor，severoly re－ pronched hils obstimate lolly ；nad the bisolent
 should le finstomed to four stukes，umi lift to ex－ pire ln that pminful situnton．It this comannma， the desperate（iurizindan，drawing a dagerer， rastad hembllong toward the throne：the gimaly rused their battle－axses；thelr zanl was rehecked ly $A!p$ Arslan，the nost skllful nreleer of tho aige：he alrew his bow，but his foot sllpured，the： arrow ghanerd ashle，und lee revedved in his hrenst tro chargir of Josej）h，who was instantly ent la pieres．＇The wound was mortal ：and the l＇urk－
 priale of kings．＂In my you＇h，＂salil Alp Ars－ han，＂I was mivised by is sige to humble myself loffore Goal；to distrist my own slrength，and never to dexpiso：the most iontomptiblo loe．I lave weglereded theso lessoms；mat my neglent fins been deserverlly jumisheil．Vesterdigy，us from an eminence 1 lebneld the mombers，the diseiphlne，and the spirit of my mrmies，the enrth weremed to tremble under my fore ；and I suld in my lanart，Surely thou art lhe king of tha！world， the grentest mid most invincible of wartors． These armies are no longer mine：and，in the contlence of my persomal strengih，I now fall by the hand of inn assussim．＂－Gimbon＇s l6ome， （ㄴ．57，p． 519 ．

AS52．PRIDE，Humiliated，Simuth Johnaon． sir Joshma［Reynolds］told me n plowsunt char－ netreristion］nacidote of Johason，nbont the time of their tirst uepunintamee．Whaen they wero ome avening logathar at the Miss Conterells＇，tho then Ibinchess of Arigle，mad mother lady of high rank，cunc in．Johuson，lhinking that the IIss Cotlarells were foo much engrossed hy thom， und that he and his liriend were begterted，ns low compmay of whom they were some what ashmmed， grow ingry：und rasolving to shock their sup）－ posed pride，lay making their crent visitors imm． ine dunt his friome that he were low indeed，le mdidressed himeself in a lond tome to Mr．leey－ molds．saying．＂Ilow much alo you think you and I coilal gel in a week if we were to work as
hared as we combld $3-$-ns it they had beren common mechamics.-ibosiweta's dolinson, If 64.
4.45:8. PRIDE, Mortifed. Oliver (fo 'smith's.
 ons in compmay was the oremsion of his sometimes "ppacing to such disadvantuge as one shond hardyy bave supposed possible in a man of his genins. When his literary repmation had riwen domervelly high, and his sodety was much courted, he brembere jealois of the extrandinary attention which was everywhere jaid to Johnson bue erening, in a cifcle of wis, he fomm fimit with me for talking of dohmon as entitled to the homor of maquestionable superiority. "Sir," said he, " $\quad$ an are for making a momarely of what should be a republic." Ite was still more mortitich. when, talking in a company with thent vivacity, and, as he thatered himedf, to the admiration of all who were presrint, in German who sat next him, and preroived Johnsolitolling himself, as if about to speak, suddenly stupped him, saying, "Stay, stayToetor shomson is groing to say something." Boswelás dohnsos. 1. 210.

4A5.A. PRIDE of Rivalry. ('icero. Cicero's natural phace was at cressirs side ; lnit to cessar alone of his contempraries he was consedons of :m inferiority which was $i$ idolerable to him. In his own eyos he was alwags the tirst persom. He hat been made mhapy liy the thought that posterity miglat rate Pompey above himself. Closer incpuintanar had renssured him nborit Pomarey, lut in C'esar he was conscious of a higher jresemere, and he refolled agminst the hat miliating acknowledgment-Froides Casab, (l. 1 . $2:$ i.

4i55. PRIDE, Sacrifices for. Oliter (roldismith. [lle had suddenle resolved to gro beyond the sea -anywhere. Jlin mortitication herause of re. prowit in college Was the cause. Sere No. 5369.] Ho ureordingly sold his books and dothes, and salliad forth from the college walls the very next day, intending to embark it Cork for-he scarce kiew where-Amerim, o: any ohber part leyond -an. With lais us bal heedhess imprudence, however, he loitered about. Dublin until his thamees were reduced to a shilling ; with this amount of sperie he set out on his journey. . . For three whole days he subsisted on his shibling; when that was spent, he parted with some of the dothes from his back, nutil, reduced abmost to nakedness, he was four-and-twenty lours without food, insomuch that be dechared a landfind of gray pense, given to lim by a girl at a wake. was one of the mast delicions repasts he had wer tasted. liunger, fatiguc, and destitution bronght down his spirit and calmed his mager. Fain would he have retraced his steps, could he have done so with any sallvo for the lingerings of

4556. PRLDE, Subjugation of. Luther. In the monastery every one was proud to see the yonthful ind learned seholar in the garb of the orter-the black owl with the sempulary. Yet the new arrival cond not be exempted from any of the most menial serviress which it was rustomary to impose npon the novices in order to break theirself-will ind to overcome their pride. Thus Luther was obliged to assist in the cleaning of the cells. II was also sent our with the beggar's stich, through the streets of the eity, to
solit it food and money. And nhthongh he himself did not feel hmoniliated in the performunco of these menial datios- lor he was haspired with a burning desire faithfully to fultil his vows of peverty and obedience-yed the professors of the minversity interposed their objertions--REin's Li'theis, ch. 3, p. 3u.

AAS7. PRIDE, Vainglorious. Henry ITII. He had one ereat oljeet ever present to his minit in pence or in war : to display Jenry her king, in his presumed superiority of mind and boely, made doulhy impressive by his regal magnitirence. I more vainglorions and self-willed coxromb never wore a crown. In his first expericuce in war, in 1513, his qualities were exhibited in a why which sulheiently betokens the total absence of real grentness of charmeter.

4438. PRIESTS, Interference of. Mcddling. The interferener of the clergy with men's temporal atfairs was never-ceasing ; and the othriousmess was often hastily resented by nembers of the family where the priest was supreme. John Paston © ©mphans that his mother's chat)lain has turned her affection from her sons: "Sir Jimes [the priest] and I be twain; we fell out before my mother with ' thon prond priest,' and ' thou proud sefuire,' my mother taking his part, si I have nlmost slme the bolt of my mother's house." [a.D, 1450-1485.]-Knigut's Eng., vol. 2, ch. $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{p} .12 \mathrm{~s}$ ).
4.159. PRIMOGENITURE disregarded. $\quad / d$ Testament. Their whole history, far from firvoring the notion that primogeniture is of divine institution, would rather seem to indicate that younger brothers are under the especial proteciion of llewren. Isatac was not the eldest som of Abraham, nor Jacol of Isame, nor Tudnh of Jitcob, nor David of Jesse, nor Solomon of David. Indeed, the order of seniority mmong children is seldom strictly regarder? in countries where polygamy is practied.-Macadlay's Enci., ch. 1, p. 67.

AGO. PRINCIPLE, Importance of. Tax on Tea. "You are tuarrelling in hreepence a pound on tea, an atom on the shoulders of $a$ giant," said the Tories ; . . . [Alexander Hamilton] answered, "The Parliament claims a right to tax us in all cases whatever; its late atio are in virtue of that claim ; it is the principle against which we contend."-Banciof't's U. S., vol. 7, ch. 19.

AAG1. PRINCIPLES limited, Jomes $I I$. A filfal delusion hat taken possession of his mind, which was never dispelled till it had rumed him. He firmly believed that, do what he might, the members of the (lourch of Enghand would act up to their principles. It had, he knew, been proclamed from tell thousind pulpits, it had been solemmly dechared by the University of Oxford, that even tramy as frightina as that of the most depraved of the caesilss did not justify subjecta in resisting the royal anhority, and hence he was weak rinongh to conclude that the whole body of Tory gentlemen and clergymen would let him phander, oppress, and insult them without lifting an arm against him. [Je made the attempt and was lriven from the throme into exile in France.] - Macal'tay's ENci, ch. 6, p. 88.
1462. PRINCIPLES, Weight of. Iudepenelene Day. The nation, when it made choice of a day
for its great anniversary, selected not tha day of the resolntion of independenee, when it chosed the past, but that of the decharation of the prineaples on which it opened its new career.-BANChuET's U. S., vol. 8, ch. 70.

AAB8. PRINTING, Beginning of. $A n A l m e m e c$. In 18:\%, Stephen Daye, un English printer, arrived at Boston, bringing afont of types, and in the following yemr set upa press at Cambridge. The tiest Amerienn pebbleation was an almanac calculated for Now Enghund, and benring the dace of 16339 . Diring the mext your Thomas Weldeand John Eliot, twoministers of laoxbury and Riehard Mather, of Dorchester, translatid the I Iehrew Panhms into Engrlish verse, and published their rude work in a volume of threc hanlred pares-the first. book printed on this side of the Athmic.-RıI'ATu's U.S., ch. 13, p. 132.
4464. PRINTING restrioted. $l^{3} u n i x h m e h_{t}$. [In 1638 the Star-Chumber attempued to regulate the press. J3y its deeree, "printing in corners without a lieense" was punishuble by the orthodox process of whipping and the pillory.]-KNiant's Ena., vol. 3, ch. 27, p. 431.
4465. PRINTING, Suspicious. Magic. The rircumstance which, of ath others, most condured to the alvancement amd miversal dissemination of learning at this period was the admirnble invantion of the art of printing. Printing seems to have been invented abont the year 1440 , at Strasburg, by John Gutenberg. hut considerahly improved by John Finst and Peter Schöffor. This noble invention was, at its first nppearance, deemed so extraordinary that the servarits of John Faust, who came to Paris to sell some of his enrly publieations, were aceused of magre, and the Parliament orlered all their books to be committed to the fiames. It must he owned, however, to the honor of Louis XI., that he contdemned this decision of the Parisian judges, and ordered the value of the books to be paid to their propictors.-Tr'tlen's Ifist., Book 6, ch. 16, 1. 253.
4.16B. PRISONERS, Cruelty to. Englind. [In 16i37, the sheriff of Lonton was sent for to answer a charge of having been kind to Mr. Pryane as he passed on his way to prison at Carmarvon. Mr. Prynne had written a book against theatres.] -Kninit's EN(i., vol. 3, ch. 26, p. 423.
4487. $\qquad$ " The Fleet." Those prisoners who refused to bear their oppressions [from extortionate and avaricious keepers] without rimonstrance wore put in irons, and were confined in dampand loathsome dungeons. [In the same city, a similar prison for debtors, the Dlarshalsen, diselosed similar enormities.] Thumb-screws and iron skull-caps were here the recerbed instruments of torture. Three humdred and hiorty prisoners were crowded into a few narrow wards. forty or fifty being locked up through the night in a room sixteen feet sumare. The prison allowavee was insullicient to support life, and the donations of the chmritable wore intereepted by the seoundrels in anthority. - KNagmt's Ena., vol. 6, ch. 4, p. 65.
446. PRISONERS, Enslaved. Indian. In the prosecution of the war the eolonists were actuated by a slameful spirit of avarice. The objeet was not so much to punish or destroy the savages as to take them prisoners. A bounty
was offered for every captured Indian, und as fast as the warriors ware taken they were sold as slaves for the West Indles. The petty strife contimued for a yoar, and wis then roniduded with a treaty of peace.-Romporas L. S., ch. is, p. 232.
460. PRISONERS, Extortion from. Flect. [In 1730, in the mumagenent of the Filent, one of the Lomdon debtors' prisons [a system of framd amd extortion was laid bure ly a commatlece of latrlimment], which showed how impossible it was for any but the afluent prisonur for oltain the lumblest lodging and the coarse'si fond. Thume without money were handed over to "the contmon side;" too happy if disamse. checendered by filth and starvation, soon reloased them from their miseries. - KNiante's ENu., vol. 6, ell. 4 , 1. 64 .

4A70. PRISONS of Ty゙ lum many Bustilles, v or sentenice, men sus ..... ;

 royal conrtior or a royan i ina ress, might be shat up even to the ame of the ir discs, wherer the atrthority of a lettre de eftrlut, thromigh whose my-. trrions urenry they vanished ont of society, ama
 p. 171.

4A71. PRIVACY of Conversation, Letcemirmonean. [All thr lacedremonian poople ate their daily food at the public tables. The followins custom prevailed:] When they first anterad. the oldest man juesent pointed to flu door, and aide, Fot a toord spokirn in this compunay foes emit the ir. - Plecrancin's Lactruirs.
478. PRIVATIONS, Ministerial. .Joh"/ II w ley. Returnlng from it. Jilary Downs, Mr. Wisley and his assistmet, Iolm Nreson, sopperd in pick blickberries. Wesley said, "Brothur Nilunn, we ought to be thankful that there are phenty of blackberries. for this is the besi rommey I iver saw for getting a stomath, hat lle worsi I ever saw for getting food. Jo the prople think we "an live ly prearhing "" Neisom replient. "I know not what they may think; hat onte acked me to ent something as 1 (emme from tit. div, When I atr lametily of larley bremd and homes."
 begring a crast of hread of the woman where [ met the people at Morvah, but forgot it till I hal got some distime from the house."——rtivesu' Mryalonsu, vol. 1, 1. 1!3.
 of Scotliend. [By King Edward 1. of Enclan!].] The tight of Brice left his followers at litward's merey. Noble after mohle wassent to the blawk. The Earl of Athole phended kindred with royalty. "IIis only privileqe," loms forlh thr kine, $\therefore$ shall be that of being lamged on a higher ard. Jows than the res.."-lIsst. of Vive. PEurik, $\div 292$.
4.474. PROCFSSION, Funeral. A/c.x, mbres. Aridams having been leputed . . . An takr ipon himself the care of that solomatis, had comployed two years in preparing everghing that condat possibly render it the most pempous and sphendid faneral that had ever been seren. Whert atl things were rendy . . . orders wore griven for the procossion to begin. This was precedeal by a grait number of pioneers and other worknen,

Whome ollier was to thake all the ways patidenble through whieh the procession was to pass. As soon is these ware le velled, that magnitleent - hariot, the invention and designof which mised as much admimation as the immense riches that Elittered all over it, set ont from Babylon. The borly of the chariot tested upon two naletrees, that wore inserted into four whede, made after ther Persim mamer; the maves and spokes of which wore covered with gold, amb the felloes phated wer with irom. The extremities of the axletrees were made of gold, representiong the mazales of lions bitines a dart. The chariot had fint poles, to each of which were harnessed four sits of mules, mell set consisting of four of those mimals; so that this charion was dawn by sisfy lour mules. The strongest of those creaturess aind the hargest were elasen on this oceasion. They were mborned with reowns of gold, and collits curiched with precious stones and golden bells. - Roman's IItst., Book 16, 号 3 .
4.175. PROCESSION, Royal. Cined Emper'or's. The rites of poliey were connected with those of religion, and his visits to the priueipmal churehes were regulated by the festivals of the Greek calmalar. On the eve of these proressions, the gracions or devout intention of the monarel was proclaimed by the hemales. The streets were cleared amt puritied; the pavement was strewed with flowers ; the most precions furniture, the gold and silver plate, and silken hangings, were disphayd from the windows and bateonies, and a suvere diso ipline restraned and silenced the tumult of the populace. The mareh was opened by the military officers at the had of their troops ; theycwere followed in long order by the magistrates and ministers of the civil govermment; the person of the emperor was guarded hy his enmuchs and domesties, and at the chureli door he was solemaly received by the patriarch and his clergy. The task of applanse was not abmaloned to the rude and spontaneous voices of the crowd. The most convenient stations were occupied by the bunds of the blue and green factions of the circus; and their furious contlicts, which had shaken the capital, were insensibly sunk to an emulation of servitute. From either side they echoed in responsive molody the praises of the emperor; their poets and musicians directed the choir, and long life and victory were the burden of every somg. The same achamations were pertormed at the andience, the bantuet, and the church; amb, as an evidenee of boundless sway, they were repeated in the Latin, Gothic, Perima, French, and even English langutge, by the meremaries who sustaned the real or tictitions chamacter of those mations.-Gmbon's Rome, els. 583, p. 358.
4476. PROCESSION, Triumphant. Rmmun Emperor Aurelien. Since the foundation of Rome, no general had more moly deserved a triamph than Aurelian; wor was a trimmphever relebratch with superior pride and magnitiernce. The fonal wa apenod by wenty elephants, four royal time $\mathrm{s}^{\prime}$, and above two limulred of the anost curions animals from every elimate of the North. the Fiast, and the south. They were followed by sixteen hambed rladiators, devoted to the crued amusement of the amphilheatre. The wealth of . $\operatorname{sia}$, the armsand rasigns of somany compuered nations, mad the magnifiecon phaterad
wardrobe of the Syrian quern, were disposed in exuct symmetry or arthol disorder. The monbissuldors of the most remote parts of the earth, of Ethopia, Ambia, Persia, Bactriam, India, and (Chima, all remarkable by their rieli or singular dresses, displayed the fame and power of the Roman Emperor, who exposed likewise to the public view the presents that he hat received, bud particularly a great mumber of crowns of gold, the offerings of grateful cities. The victories of Anrelian were attested hy the long train of ciptives who rehetantly attended his trimmph, Goths, Vambals, Sarmatians, Alemami, Franks, Gauls, Syrians, and Egyptians. Each people was listinguisbed by its perenliar inseription, und the title of Amazoise was bestowed on ten martial heroines of the Gothie mation who hat been taken in arms. But every eyr, disregarding the crowd of captives, was tixed on the Emperor Tedricus and the Queen of the Enst. The fore mer, as well as his son, whom he had erented Angustus, was tressed in Gallie trouserss, a saffron tumic, and a robe of purple. The beanteous figure of Zenobin was confined ly fetters of gold; a slave supported the gold chan which encireled her neek, and sle almost fainted under the intolerabie weight of jewels. She preceded on foot the magnitiocent clariot, in which she onee loped to enter the gates of Rome. It was followed by two other chariots, still more sump thous, of Odemathos and of the Persimn monareh. The trimphal car of Aurelian (it lund formerly leen used by a Gothic king) was drawn, on this memorable oecasion, either by four stags or by four clephants. The most illustrious of the Semate, the people, and the army, elosed the solemn proression. So long mad so various was the pomp) of Aurelian's tribmph that although it openced with the dawn of day, the slow majesty of the procession ascerbled not the Capitol before the ninth lourr ; and it was already dark when the emperor returned to the palace. The: festival was protracted hy theatrical representations, the gumes of the circus, the liunting of widd beasts, combots of ghdiators, and naval en-gagements.-Gimbon's Rome, ch. 53, p. 359.
4.477. PROCRASTINATION, Fatal. Archias. Pelopidas, with eleven of his frimels in the disguise of peassints, entered the city [of Thehes] in the dusk of the evening, anel joined the rest of the conspirators in the house of a prineipal citizen, of the mane of Charon. Philidas, who ate ed as secretary to the polemarchs or chief magistrates of 'Thebes, was, seeretly, a steady friemel to the design, and had purposely invited the chicfs of the oligarely and the prineipul of the Spartan commanders to a magnificent supper at his house, where, as a part of the entertainment, he promised to regale his guests with the company of some of the handsomest of the Thelma courtesms. While the guests, warm with wine, eagerly called for the introduction of the ladies, a conriar arrived from Athens, and brought a letter to Arehias, the chief governor, desiring it to be instantly read, as containing important business. "This is no time." said the voluptuary, "to trouble us with hasiness; we shall consider of that to-morrow." This letter eontained afull diseovery of the plot. Mantime Pelopidas and his cobingnions. Iressed in femmeattire, ratered the hall, amd and drawing a dagger from
mader his robe, massured the governor and the whole of the spurtan offlers, hefore they hal time to stand upon their dofence.-Tymenes Hist., Book 2, ch. 3, p. 162.

A478. PRODIGALITY checked, By Instruction. [James I. was ignormatly lavish of his favors. He gave Robert Carr an order on the lord treasarer for $£ 20,000$; but the treasarer, apprehending] that the king was ignorant of the worth of what was demanded, as of the persom who had berged it [pheded the $f=0,000$ in sperie $\quad$ upon the llow of a roon to which the king was conting]. "Whose money is this ?" said Jamers. "It was your Majesty's before you gave it awas:" The king threw himseld nom the heap, and swore that Carr should have no more than afew hamdred pomils.-Kxidires Evo., vol. 3, ch. 22, p. 341 .

A479, PRODIGALITY encouraged. Ruinoms. Philosophere rose to tell the prodigal great that they were in the right conrse, for that private vieres were public benctits; and so, in very charity to the provider of huxuries, the comatry syuire became a rake nom the town, and his estates went to ruin, and all " his poor dependents folt the curse of his liecntionsness." K Kicime's Ext., vol. 5, cli. 4, p. 49.
4480. PROFANITY irrepressible. Wawhingtom. ['Theadvance of the army was in retreat it Mommonth by the cowardiee and incapacity of General lere, its commander.] The chief was exasperated. . . . When he met Lee, he exphimed, in tieree tones. "What is the meaning of all this, sir ". Lee hesitated a moment, when, acrording to Safayette, the aspect of Washington becme terrible, and hengain demamded. "1 desire to know the meaning of this disorder and ronfusion !" The tiory Lee, stomg by Washington's manner, mate an angry roply, when the chief, umalle to control himself, caldod him "a dammed poltroon." "This," sitid Laliaycite, . . . "was the only time 1 ever hemrl Gemeral Washington swear."-Crstas' Wasminatos, vol. 1 , ch. $\overline{\text { b }}$.
481. PROFANITY punished. Puritans. [In 16 ins prolaners were punished by the officers of the law.] Swearing hat been a statutable crime since the time of dames 1 ., but the extreme Paritans tonly visited profane cursing with tine and the storks, but pamished even such as for lowed ladly Parry's exampte of " Good sooth ;", amd " God shath mend me," " Plague lake you," was fincable.-Kincirt's Exa., vol. 4, eh. 11, 1. 173.

4\%2. PROFANITY, Ruinous. Robespicire. The "Fête de lEtre Suprême" . . . was a theatrical exhibition of wery questionable taste, in which Robespierre, as president of the convention, phayed the part of high-priest, with ill-concoaled self-exaltation and trimmph. At this morment the tyrant may be salid to have attaned the summit of his extraordinary fortumes: and, by a strange fatallity, it was on this oreasion that the first seds were sown of that hostile coalition which in the course of a few weeks was to arhiere his ruin. Great dissatisfaction was excited by the pre eminener assumed at the festival by Robespierre over his colleagues. Various threatening hints were dropped in his hearing: " It is but it step from the (apitol tothe Tarperim Rock." said one : " Ife wond :neratom the republice to
adore some one, in order to make himself adored loy and by," exchamed another.-Stroments' Fuance, ch. 2 t , : 6.
4488. PROFANITY, Sappression of. Christupher Wren. When Sir Christopher Wren was huiking St. Paul's Cathedral, he cansed the for lowing notice to be allixed to several parts of the structure: " Whereas, anong laborers and others, that angodly cistom of swaring is so freguenty lanard, to the dishomor of Gol und contempt of Jlis anthority; mud to the emd that such impiety may be utterly hanishad from these works, which are intemied for hae service of Gexd and the honor of religion, it is ordered that profane swearing whall be asullacient crime to dismiss uny laborer that romes to the call : and the clerk of the works, upon a suthicient proof, shall dismiss him accordingly; mad that if any master, working by task, stmil not, "pon ndmonition, reform the profanationamong his apprentices, survats, and hborers, it shall be remstrued his fault, and he shanl be liable to be censured ly the commissioners."
4AW4. PROFESSION, Cholce of. Acridental. It was by accident that [Julias] ('eesar took up the profession of a soddicr ; yed prohaps no rommander who ever liven showed grealer military genims. The compuest of Ganl wes by a force numerically insigniticmint, which was worked with the precision of a machine. The variety of uses to which it was capable of leoing turnerl imphed, in the tirst place, extraordinary forethought in the solection of materials. Men whose nominal duty was merely to light were (mgincers, architerets, merchanics of the highest order. In a few hours they rould extemporize an impregrable fortress on an opern hill-side. They tridged the Rhine in a werk. They built athet in a month. The legions at Alesia held twice llair momber pimed within their works, while they kept at haty the whole foree of insurgent Ganl, entirely by seiontife superiority. The machine, which was thus perfect, was composed of hmman beings who required supplies of tools, and moms, and clothes, and foot, and shelter, and for all these it depended on the forrthought of its commander.-Fuotentis ('s:an, ch. 28.
4185. PROFESSION by Coercion. Dr. Almbrion C'mbe. Although he had chessen to be "ad doce tor," when tinatly asked " what he would be." his mawer . . . was. "I'tl mo be macthing." Ite would give no further mawer ; ind, after all kinds of " Heechin'" and persmating were tried, he had at lemeth to be cerriad be fore ont of the house to begin his professional arerer! [Betwern his father and brother he was carricid] several hundred yards before he would put his feet to the gromad.-Smiles Briew Bonikiphas, p. 369.
4486. PROFESSION, Hereditary. Equphialis. All professions in Earypt were hereditary, a piece of policy . . which deserves much more to be condemined than applanded. If the same dispositions and the same talents descended invariably from father to som, we might agree with M. Bowsuet in holding it presumathe that men wonld exerute in greater perfection what they had ahwas secondone, and what had been their sole employ ment from infancy: lut daily experience shows that meither tatents nor inclintit, is are invariably hereditary, and therefore the :argument is futile.

But not only were ull professions hereditary mongen thes pople ；the rank moldignity of earli was most scrupulously setthed，nor could nuy cmi－ sence of merit or of fortune entitle un individ． wal to higher respect or honor than whit belonged to the memest of his chass ；a polic＇y repressive of all emulation，and of that generous ambition on which every species of exrellence depends； while，at the same time，it was a fertile somereot jaalousy，animosity，and disunion．－＇TYThen＇s H1sT．，Book 1，ch．4，p． 46.

4－187．PROFESSION ignored．Reign of Chutlex $I I$ ．Any lad of moble birth，any dissolite cour－ tier for whom one of the king＇s mistresses would npeak a worl，might hope that a ship of the line，and with it the honor of the comintry and the lives of limalreds of brave men，wonld be committed to his anre．It mattered not that he lam never in his life taken a vogage except on the＇Thames；that he could mot kerphis feet in a brecze；that he alial not know the difference be－ tween latitudeand longitule．No previous tain． ing wis thonght noressiary ；or，at most，he wis sant to make a short trip in m man－of－war，where he was subjected to no dise ipline，where he was trated with marked respect，and where he lived in a round of revels and ummsements．If，in the intervals of feasting，drinking，mol gambling，he suerectled in leaming the meaning of a few ferb－ nioul phases and the nmmes of the points of the rempass，be was fully qualified to take charge of a three－rlecker．－IIacaulay＇s ENi．，ch． 3 ， 1． $9 \times 1$ ．

4ANE，PROFESSION，A suspicious．Reign or James II．［Pledges of support were sent to Will－ iam Prince of Orange，if he would come from ［Iollind and deliver Englind from the oppres－ sions of James．］Lord ．．．（＇hurelitl，in a letter wrtten with a certain elevation of hanguage， which was the sure mark that he was going to commit a haseness，dechared that he was deter－ mined to perform his duty to Lheaven and to his coumtry，and that lie put his honor absolutely into the hands of the Prince of Orange．Willinm doubtless read those words with one of those hit－ ter and cyuiond smiles which gave his face its least pleasing expression．It was not his bisiness w take sare of the honor of other men ：nor hat the most rigid rasuist pronomneed it malawful in a general to invite，to use，and to reward the sor－ vices of deserters whom ho conld not but despise． －Macaclay＇s ENQ．，eh．9，p． 407.

4．159．PROFITS，Eagerness for．Tobacro． Hitherto the labor of the settlews had been direct－ erl to the planting of vincyards amd to the mama－ farture of potash，seap，gliss and tar．The man－ agers of the london（ompany had at last leamed that these articles combl lie prodnced more cheaply in Europe than in America．They had aloo discovered that there wrere rertain products peroliar to the New World which might be raised amal exported with great protit．Chiof momong such native products was the plant ralled tobat－ （ $\because$ ，the use of which had alrady becomt fashion－ athe in Spain，Englamd，amd Frime e．Thas，then， lecame the leading staple of the colony；and was even used formoney．So entiraly did the sottars give themselver to the cultivation of the famons weed that the very strects of Jimestown were ploughed up and planted with it．－Rionatis＇s U．S．，ch．11，1． 109.

A490．PROFLIGATE，Royal．Queen of Spain． King Charles IV．was a glatonous old man，im－ becile in mind，impotent in actlon，dissolute in life．He was utterly despised．His wlfe，Louisa Marla ．．．was as shameless a protllgate as conld he found in any dwelling of Infumy in Spuln． Manual Godoy ．．Whs one of the bodyguard of the klug．．．．IIe sung beautifnlly ．．．the queen sent for him to the palace ；lavished upon him wealth and honors，mind surrendered her hushand， the government，and her own person without re－ serve，into his hands．．．．The imberile old king
－mequicesced in this arrangement．－Annot＇i＇s Ninotion 13．，vol．2，ch． 1.

AIP1．PROGRESS Checked．Fimily．It is re－ roriled that the man who pirked up the body［of William II．，who had been necidentally shot in the forest in 1100］，was a charconl－bumer，of the mane of Purkess，living in the village of Min－ stemi，in the forest，and thant on his cart was the corpse removed to Winchestrir．In that village in 1843 we saw the nume of Purkiss over a little shop ；and Mr．Stewnrt Rose，who held an oflice in the forest，records that the charcomb－burner＇s clescendinis have always lived in this village， where they still live，the possessors of one horse nud curt，and no more．－KNiait＇s ENG．，vol．1， （－1．16，1）．281．

4AO2．PROORESS by Competition．Inaac Neir－ ton．［lle had vamiuished un insolent bully in a flst－fight．See No，179．］The next morning， lowever，he hal again the mortification of seeing his conemy at the hend of the chass，while he of：－ empied his tasunl place at the foot．Ile began to reflect．（＇onlal he regard himself in the light of a victor while his foe lorded it over him in tha school－rom？The applanding shouts of his sehool－fellows had been grateful to his ears，but his enemy enjoyed the approval of the teacher． The lamrels of the play－ground seemed to fade in comparison with the nobler triumphs of the mind．The result of his reflections was that he determined to conquer his udversary agsin by greting to the hend of his class．From that time hir become as studious us he hand before been idle，and soon attained the second place．A long and severe struggle ensued between him and his mlversary for the first，in thr course of which mell trimphed in turn；but，at length，lsume Newton remained permanently nt the head．Int never relapsed into idleness．Ite was n student thenee forth to the end of his life of nearly eighty－ five years．－Cyctoredia of Bina．，p．245．

493．PROGRESS by Development．Farmb stosk．The average weight of the ox and the shoep has berin doubled since the beginning of the righternth rentury．－KNiont＇s ENa．，vol．7， rli，1，1． 12.

4G94．PROGRESS，Feeble．Syriams－Egyp－ tions．［The slothful effeminney of the former ex－ posed them to the contempt，the sullen ferocions－ ness of the latter exejted the aversion，of the con－ fuarors．Those mations had summitted to tho Roman power，but they seldom desired or de－ served the fredom of the city ；and it was re－ marked，that more than two hmodred and thirty yenrs elapsed，after the ruin of the Ptolemies，be－ fore an Eargitian wis admitted into the Senat． of Rome．］－（thabox＇s Rome，ch，1，p． 46.

4495．PROGRESS，Hopeless．Explorers．［Sir William Pary in the Polar Sea．］At last，how．
ever, a dilleully arose which was wholly insumomutable by mertal power. Som atter they had renched tolcrubly tirm lee, over which they conhd draw their sleds with comparative case, a strong, steady north wind met them, which remedered their murds exreedingly fitigning. This they cond have endured, but immgine their dismay when they diseovered that this wind was blowing the whole mass of ine toward the sonth linster thon they could mareh northwarl. As long us possibile ('aptain Parry conreated this crushing fact from the men; bint When, at the end of haborions and distressing days, he found that they were urthally farther from the loble than in the momine, the was compelled to diselose die sectret, mull retrace his steps. They had tavedhed, since leaving the ship, six humired mad sixty-cight milew, and had ouly made one hundred and seventy-t womiles. They reached the ship sixty-one days after leaving her, and som iffer suifed for Eingland.- (Evero-


4A96. PROGRESS, Human. (icrimutuy. 'Thu' most civilized nations of modern Enrope issued from the wools of Germary ; mal in the rude institutions of those harburins we mas still distinguish the origime principles of oir present lawn und mimners.-Gbmov's Rome, (fl. 9. p. 2:0t.

1A97. PROGRESS ignored, Uhintes I. It may he allowed, on an impartial extimate of the chaiacter and presomal qualities of Charles $1 .$, that that the nation in his reign entertainet wo higher idens of the liberty of the subject. of of the powess of partiament, than those which prevailed during the two preceding conturios, his primere would have reigned with high popularity. It was his misfortinge to till the Throme of England at the period of this remarkable (risis in the pub)lic opinions, and to be edurated in the lighest notions of the powers of the crown at the time when those usirped powers were justly doomed to come to an end. 11. was his misfortune, too, that with many goond dispositions, and a very harge share of mental endowments, he wanted thait political prodence which should have tanght him to yield to the meressity of the times, and that it was w:ser to abmatona bittle of that power which he comeesvel to he his right, than, bey obstinately maintaining it to its atmost extent,
 Hist., Book 6, ch. 2!, p. 29\%.

AA98. PROHIBITION, Colonial. Bucou's Invsembly. [The reform assembly of Virginia, 163ib.] The chareharistocmey was broken up. . the sald of wine and andent spirits was absohutely prohihited, if not at damestown, yet otherwise throngh the whole country . . . 'wo of the magistrates, notorious for raising county taxes for their private gains, were disframehised.-Bunchort's C. s., vol. 2, ch. 14.
4.199. PROHIBITION, Incipient. Nite Jersy. In November of $10 \times 1$, Jennings, the deputy-governor of West Jersey, conrened the dinst general assembly of the province. The men who had so worried the aristocracy of England by wearing their hats in the presence of great men, and hy saying " Heee" and "thou" now met together to make their own laws. The code was brief and simple. The stle of ardent spirits to the Red men was prohibited. Tixes shotid be voted
by the representatives of the people. The hands of the ladlans should be arguived by homornthe purchase. Finally, u criminn--mbess a murderar, a trator, or a thef-might be pardoned hy the persomagninst whom the ottence was committed. - Kibpatits U. S., ch. 94, p. 206.
4500. PROHIBITION, Ineffective. Colmy of ticmpid. Another rernlation which prohititerd the intrenduction of ardent spirits conld not he enforeed; it led only toclandestine tratlic. [The colonists were chictly poor people, cheltors, nud perseruted Protestants. |-B.avelorm's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 24.

ABO1. PROHIBITION, Plea for. Intch $\quad \mathrm{cm} /$ Indians. A.b. 164*. The trader did not hourn hamanity. nor the savage forget ir venge ; the som of a chicf, stmeg by the conviction of having been defratuled mad robled, nimed an merting arrow the the first llohamder axposed to his fury. A deputation of river chieftains hastened to express the ir sorrow ; . . . 1 hey offered to purchase secourity for the marderer by a fine for hlool. . . . "You yourselves," Huy alded, "are the cance of this evil ; yenolight not eraze the young limelims with brundy. Your own people, when drunk, tight with knives, and do foolish things; mal you manot provent mis. dhief till yon cease to sell strong trink to the

4502. PROHIBITION, Protection by. (idmin). The colony of Georgia lestabisished as a refinge: for the poor interticted the importation of spirithons lignors. The enp of Liberty was on its seall, and its motto-Non xibi sed aliix. Not for themselves, but others-derlared the philanthropic parpose of its projectors.-Stiverss II. E. (1uncu, vol. 1, p. ⒉)

A503. PROHIBITION resisted, Amerrir(l/" In/inns. Prohilatory haws were hardly samotioned be samge opinion. The wilal main hates restraint, and loves fo do, what is right in this ows

150.1. PROMISES, Broken. (Quepu Mary. [In 1509, when Mary (Queen of heots was remindeel by the lenting reformers of ther promises of tolcration, she repliced: Promises onght not to be arged upon princes maless they can conveniently

4505. PROMISES, Deceptive. Ti IIeretics. [Luther went to Worms to mod his arensers, and was promised safe-conduct.] The Papists, on the ofher hand, sought to persuade his Impering Majesty to seize Lather and to put him to denth. They addueed the example of John Ilass, and said, "To a heretie one is under no olligation. "ither to grant a salfe-comduct or to keep it." But the Emperor Charles [V.] replied, "Whatever promise has been made mast be fultilled."Rens's LITHEN, ch. 9, p. 8i.
4506. PROMISES, Regard for. Remeths. The gooldess of Feith (of haman and social faith) was worshipped, not only in her temples, but in the lives of the Romans; and if that nation was defieient in the more amiable gualities of henevelence and generosity, they astonished the Greeks by their sinecre and simple performance of the most burdensome engagements. Yet among the same people, according to the rigid maxims of the patricians and decemvirs, a mothed pact, a promise, or even all vath, did not reate any eivil
ohligation, moness it was contrmed the the lergat form of a wipulationt. Whatever might the the etymology of the latin worl, it eonveyed the Iflea of a tirm and irmeomable contract, which was atways axpresed in the mode of a g finestion and answer. "Do you promise to pay me 100 pirces of grod ? was the solemon inter rogation of Scins. "I do promise," was the reply of selle.


A50\%. PROMOTION earned. ficment Grant. Governor Yites, of his state ... puthimon his stalf as aljumat, to asist him in armanger tho (fuota ol the State. . : Me acepuithend himself so well, that whell Libicoln sent oll to the govamor to forwarl iwo names from the State for the position of brigadier-gememal the latere propowed to drant wsend hime on. But he deredinet, sily fing he prefered to earn hix promotion. Ile, however areepted he colomelery of the 'Twenty: tirst Rexriment. . . On the ith of August.
18til, he received his apmintment as brigatier

 poleon Was the secomal to crox the bridge at Ladi.] Some of the velemanof the army, immediately alter the bathe, met togedher, and jocosely
 himself by bravery, abll who was suranile in his apparance, to the rank of corporal. When Napoleon next appared poon the firld he was greeted with mintiastio shouts be the whole army, "Long live our little corporail!" . . amal never losi . . . this homorary and affection-
 ch. $\bar{t}$.

EDOB. PROMOTION, Loss by. Sitmininus. [Gne of the thirty trrants.] When the elamor of the soldiers invested the reluetant victims with the cusigus of soverrign anthority, they sometimes mournal in sere their approne hing fate. "You have lose," sald Saltuminus, on the day of his elo-vation-" you have lost a mesfal comminaler, and sou haw made a very wrededemperor."-Ghaims: Resme, ch. 10. p. 3:4.
1510. PROMOTION, Offensive. Rometh simetors. Julins Ciesar . . . increased the mumber of the semate to nine humberg, thlling its ranks from eminent provindials. introduring even barbarian Ganks, amd, still worve liburini, the soms of literated slaves. who had risen to distindion by their wwor mert. The new members rame in slowly. and it is nereflom to sily were unwillingly receiverl: a private hambill was semb round rero ommending the coldest ol greetinge to them.

1511. PROMOTION, Providential. (bucon Elizwheth. [1 murhter on ITenry VIII. ] Tradition still points out the tree in Ilattiold Park heneath whid Elizatheth was sitting when she recerived the news of her pater falateression to the throme. She fell on her kneres, and drawing a long hreath. exclaimed at last." It is the Lagl's doing, amd it is marvellous in our ceves." To the lase these worls remained stamped on the grolden roinige

4512. PROMOTION, Remarkable. ('rominell. The storm is up in England, and Oliver has become a marked man ; he probably knows that he will have to take a prominent jurt in the affairs of the kingem. Hatt we awhile to retleret
on this. This otwerme man, lone Englinh furmor, matilled, unweralthy, wo grace of mamer to in treluer himself, bugain! in sperech and in ar tion. nowkilled in war, innsed to the arts of
 this man whowe lite had gassed altoge herer with farmers and religions-minded men, was, at almost a homat, to leap to the highest phare in the peoples sumy grasping the baton of the marshal. This man was to strike the sureressful blows on the tirld, shivering to pieres the kingIr powrer in the land: himself was to nssume the frumeleon of the Diedator: was to sketell the obtlime of haws, of home and forcign police which all surereding hegishators were to ntlempit to emboly abl imitate; was to wring comess sions to his power frem the most haghlaty mons. arr lies of ancient fendal Enroper and to har up, in arms. Enghand, fist dwindling into (ontempt, to the very foremon plate among the nations: was to produre throughont the world homage to the Protestant religion, making before his name the lame ned terror of Gustavis, of Ilemry IV.. of Zisen, to dwindle and look pale. Auil this with no prestige of hirth or education. Is it too much. then, for mill him the most roynt actor Einghand, if not the world, has prodned ?-


I51:3. PROMOTION, Unexpected. Cromirill. No doubt (romwell wasamazed at the lofty elevation to which he aseronded; for her commenced his public carere withon any phan; he threw himself, and his fortunes, and his life into the stald arainst the king, ame on the site of the people. ITe was at that time a phan comatry yemam. We donot believe that he had my ambition other than to serve the canse with a hrave, pure hart. Could he, whose unome iced days had heen passed hy a farmor's ingle, ser ghaming before his eys acrown, which be might rafuse? Conld he, whe hat spout his hater vars in hollowing the plomgh, dream that he shoinh draw the sword, only to find himsill at hast the greatest gemeral of his own age and one of the grentest soldierss of my age? "Wrell might he say:" One merver mennta so
 iu!!." It is the suthlime of hman philosop,ly and charactar to beable to siyy this: it is fath in Providence and in destiny alome which ram sily this.-Hoed's ('momWELA, cll. 1. p. 21.
1514. PROMPTNESS, Success by. Chinlix NII. Thre powerlul emmies joined in a leagur to op press him. Swerlen was then in possession of the Erritorics ot Extmia and Livonia : and Charles Cl. his tather, had violated the privileges of the Livoni:ms. which they had asserted by a deputation, at the hath of which wasa nobleman of the name of Paknal, who hat incensed the momard by too bold a remomstrance in favor of the libertios of his combry ; he was comdemmed to datio, but he rexaped, and demomered a signal wermgrance aganst the King of Sweden ; he fomel mems to persumbe Aurnstus, King of Polamol, imel the ran, Peter. that they had now an opportmiIV of recocoring, during the wakness of that nonarehy, all the powine they hat formery lost. They weer joined hy Frederick IV., Kingr of Demmarls, and it was not dombed that Swo dan would tall it victim to so forminable an alliance. . . . It was the optinion of' 'harlac' come nellors that a negotiation should be set on loot
to avert the impending ruin ; but the king himself lastantly gave orders to prepare for war, "I shall athack the first," satid lie, "who derehares ngralist mo, and by defeating him. I hope to intinidate the rest." From that time ('harles dedianted his life to a serles of fatigues and dangers, and en-


4515. PROOF of Intentions. Clomutirn. [Antony was suspicious that she might poison him, mil recuired his food to be tasted at her hanquets.] She employed a very extroordinary methonl to make him sensihle how ill-foundel his fears were, and at the same time, if she had so bad an intention, how ine feretual all the preernitions he took would be. She ramsed the extremities of the fowers to tee poisoned, of which the wraths, worn by Antony and herself at table, according to the costom of the ancients, were composed. When their hamels began to grow warm with wine, in the height of their gayry, Cleopatra proposed to Antony to drink ofl those flowers. lle made no difle ollty ; mol, after having phocked off the embls of his wreath with his tingers, und thrown them into his cup filled with wine, he was upon the point of drinking it, when the queen, taking hold of his arm, said to him. "I am the poisoner against whom you take surh mighty precaution. If it were possithe for me to live withont yon, judge now whether I wanted -ither the opportunity or moms for such an action." LItving ordred a prisoner, condemed to die, to be brought thither, she mate him drink that lifuor, upon which he died immediately.RoLAN's Mist.. Book 94 , sis.
4516. PROPERTY, Conservatism of. Jumestomen Colony. The greatest change in the condition of the colonists resulted from the incipient establishment of private property. To each man n few ateres of ground were nssigned for his orchard and to plant at his pleasure and for his own use. So long as industry had been without its special reward, reluctiont habor, wasteful of time, had been followed by want.-Banchore's Hist. of U. S., vol. 1, 'hi, 4.
4517. PROPERTY, Hereditary. Roman Laiss. The jurisprudence of the Romans appears to have deviated from the equality of nature much less than the Jewish, the Athenian, or the English institutions. On the death of a eitizen all his descendants, maless they were ahrady freed from his paterna! power, were called to the inheritance of his possessions. The insolent prerogative of mimogeniture was mknown; the two sexes were placed on a just level ; all the sons and daughters were entitied to an equal portion of the patrimonial estate; and if any of the sons had been intercepted by a premature death, his persen was represented, and his share was divided, by his surviving children.-Gmmon's Rome, ch. 44, p. 360.
1518. PROPERTY, Ownership of. Protuction. The savage who hollows a tree, inserts a sharp stone into a wooden handle, or applies a string to an elastie: branch becomes in a state of mature the just propsictor of the camoe, the bow, or the hatehet. The materials were common to all, the new form, the prodnce of his time and simple industry, helongs solely to himself. His hungry brethren camot, without a sense of their own injustice, extort from the hunter the game of the
forest overtaken or shain by his peremmal strength and dexterity. If his provilent atre preserves and multiplies the tame nomals, whose nature is tamable to the arts of education, he acquires a perpetand title to the nse mal service of their numerons progeny, which derives its existence from him alone. If he encloses and cultivates a theld for their sastemance and his own, a barren waste: is converted into an fertile soil ; the sered, the mamure, the hatwe, crate a nes value, and the rewards of harvest are paintilly marned by the fintigues of the revolving yemer. In the suceressive states of socioty, the bumer, the shepherrl, the hastandman, may defend their possessions hy twormans which forcitly apral to the ferlings or the human mind: that whatever they enjoy is the fruit of flocir own industry : and that every man who convies their felicity may pure hase similar acguisitions by the excreces of similar dili-gence-Gman's lome, (h) 4, p. 355.

ISin. PROPERTY, Tttles to. Rriyn of'James II. [lle fivored the destruction of tithes, so as to advance the atherentsol the Rommen Catholic faith. whose property had long ago been contiscated.] lle onght to hitwe determined that the existing settlement of hamded property [in Irehand] should be inviolable; and he ought to have amounced that determination in such a mamer as effectually to quict the amxiety of the new proprietors, and to extinguish tuy wild hopes which the old proprictors might entertain. Whether, in the grent transfer of conates, injustice hat or hal not been committed, was immaterial. That transfer, just or mijust, had taken phace so long ago that to reverse it would be to mantix the fommations of socicty. There must be a time of limitation to all rights. After thirty-five years of actual possession, after twenty five years of possession solemonly guaranted by statute, after imnumerable leases and releases, mortgagesand devises, it was too late to search for flaws in titles.-Macadtay's Evi., ch. 6, p. 124.
4520. PROPERTY, Tyranny of. Rer. ,John Ball. "Mad" as the hadowners held him to be, it was in the preaching of John Ball that England first listened to a decharation of the natural equality and rights of man. "Good people." eried the preacher, "things will never be well in England so long as goods be not in common, and so long as there be villeins and gentlemen. By what right are they whom we call lords greater folk than we? On what gromods have They deserved it? Why do they hold us in sertage ? It we all came of the same frether and mother. of Adam and Eve, how can they say or prove that they are better than wo, if it be not that they make us gain for them by our toil what they spend in their pride? They are clothed in velvet and warm in their furs and their ermines, while weare covered with rars. They have wine and spiers and fair bremb, and we oat-cake and straw and water to drink. They have leisure and line houses; we have pain and labor, the rain and the wind in the fields. And yet it is of us and of our toil that these men hold their state." It was the tyramy of property that then as ever roused the defiance of socialism.-IIIst. ow ENia. Pbople, 冬 345 .
1521. PROPERTY, Wrongs in, E'uglish Lato. A.b. 1763. The right of primogeniture made its chicf victims in the bosoms of the fimilies which
it kept up. . . Even the mother who might murvive her hushand, ufter following him to his tomb, . . . returmed no more to the matest mal manslon, but vacated it for the heire ; mad the downger mast be content whe her jolnture, which might often be pmid grudgingly us to ome,
" Lang winterlng on a young man's revemur."

A历城, PROPHECIES, Sustained, E'nglucml 175:3. [la $175: 3$ there was grent opposition to a bill, which was phssed, permitting Jows to hold rend e-ante. One suld it] was to give the lie tonil the prophareses of the New 'Testament: they nro to remain whthout any ilxad habiation intil they acknowledge (Cirist to be the Messhah. Kiviontris Fiv., vol. (1, eh. 12, p. 193.

A5d38. PROPHECY, False. Eimpires fall. [When 1he Spanish Armarh was expereted to visit the comsts of Enghmal] muny macient mod st mange prophecies, in divers languages, and many (exedlent mstronomers of sundry mations, had in very plan torms foretold that the geme lisk should lor most futal and ominous unto nll estates, conrhaling in these words: "And if in that yenr the world do not perish mad utterly deeny, yet ('mpires all, and kingdonns aftor, shall ; and no man to raise himsolf shall know no wny, mad that lorever after it shall be called the year of wonder." | Englishmen interpreted the propliecy agninst their encmios as a pradiction of their overthrow, the God of the Bible, which Engrlishman had learned to read, being their defend-(rr.]-KNidit's ENa., vol. 8, ch. 14, p. 2 ]8.
 stantine, in a very long diseourse, which is still cxtant, . . expatiates on the various proofs of religion; but ledwells with pereulinr complacen(y on the sibylline verses, and the fourth celogne of Virgil. Forty years before the birth of Christ, the Mantamn bard, as if inspired by the celestind muse of Isaiah, had celebrated, withall the pomp of Oriental metmphor, the retum of the Virgin, the fall of the serpent, the approathing bieth of a godlike child, the offspring of the grent Jupiter, who shomal expiate the gailt of homan kind, and govern the peacefal noiverse with the virtues of his father ; the rise mad nppentince of $n$ heavenly race, a primitive mation throughout the world, and the eradand restorntion of the innorence and folieity of the golden age. The poet was permins manomserions of the serere sense and object of these stoblime predictions, which have bern so unworthily applial to the intant son of a consul, or a trinmoir; but if a more splendid. and indeed specions, interprotation of the fourth celogre contributed to the (onversion of the first Christian emperor, Virgil may deserve to be ranked among the most suciessful missionaries of the gospel.


Ife chietly depends on a mysterious acrostic, composed in the sisthagre after the Delugr, by the Erythram Sibyl, and tronslated he Cicero into Latin. The initinl letters of the thinty-four Greek verses form this prophetie sentome : Jesis ('imst, Son of God, Siviofll of THE Womlis.-Gimbon's Rome, (h. 20, j. 269.
4525. PROPHETS, The Great. Fowr. Malomet taught that God Almighty had engruven these laws [of Mahomet. See Religion, Mahometan] in the hearts of the first mee of men, bit that viceand iniquity gradmally prevailing, and wearing out
thelr impression, Je hud sent, from thas to thace, Ifle prophats tpon enrth, to revive Ills holy preceptes by their doctrlacs mud exumple. 'Tho mos' rminemt of these prophets, he allomed, were Jhraham, Doses, Jowas ('hrist-and Mahomet, the last, the greatesi of all-who was desthed to extend the knowladge of the true religion over
 1. 52.
4504. PROPRIETORS, Nominal. ( [When the Inmoverime prince (ieorge rmine to the Jritish throme as George l., the foreigner penmed his tirst impressions. | He said: "This is a ntrangre country. 'The llist morming nftor my arrival at St. Jmmers' I lookedout of the whadow, amil suw a purk, with cramis, elc., whlela they told me were mine. The noxt day lord ('lectwyid, the ranger of my park, went me a thos brace of ('mp) out of my (maml ; and I wastold I must rive tye ruineas to lord (hotwymbsorvant lor hriaghig me wif cary out of tiny camal in my orn park."-KNunt's Eiva, vol, if, clı. I, 1. 4.
1527. PROPRIETORS, Bondage of. Prrmbirm. The mines of l'otosi worrediseowred, with which the d'eruvimas themsedves limd been unacquaint-erl-a somber of riches which to this day is not exhansted. The Provinus wore made to work ut these mines for the Spuniards, as the real proprictors. Those shaves who, from eonstitutional Weakness of boly, were soom w a out by the drablfal farigues. . . . withont tae smallest remismion of their hibors, were replaced by negrocs from the coast of Afrian. - Trutan's llistr., Book 6, ch. 21.

A528. PROSPERITY, Children bring. Arul. 'The marses of the cheserl, who enme nasmally to compete for the new hom chikdren to the doors of the wealthy, did not present themselves at the door of $I$ minit [the mother of Mahomet ], Beanse she was a widow, and that widows, commonly poor, did not rembucrate so biherally as the fitthers the matses of their childrom. It lengll Halima, onc of those women of the descre who sold their milk, not having been able to find meother nursling in the city, returned to Amina towned the evoming, mad took her infant. The credality of the Ambs remarked, that from the day when this child was introduced intothe tent of llalima all the proverrities amd forcomditios of nomad life made it their centre. The murse refused to give him latck to his mother, for fear of losing, with his departure, the bemedictions of

4529. PROSPERITY, Dangers of. Philip if Mhecton. Olympias hare him Dlexander, surnamed the Great.

Philij, who ut that time was absent from his kingrlom, lmal there very agrecable pieces of nows brought himat one and the same time : that he lad corried the jurize at the Olympic grames: that lammenio, one of his gencrals, had gained a ereat vietory over the Illyrians, and that his wite was delivered of a son. This prince, torritied at so sigmat a happiness, which the heathens thought frequently the onnen of some monnoful catastrophe, cried out, " Great Jupiter ! in return for so many blessings, send me ass. aspossible some slight misfortune."IRolılin : IIs'T., Book 14, $\ddagger 1$.
4530. PROSPERITY, Destructive. (\%rislianity. The corruption of manners aud principles, so
fordibly hamented by Euselins, may be comsidared, not ouly as a consedineme, but as a proof, of the biberty which the Christims conjoyed and abosed under the relgon of Diodetian. Prosper. ity had relaxed the nerves of diseipline. Frand, reivy, mill malion prevailed in every rongrega tion. The prestoyures aspired to the episcopplat oflere, which every day hecanes an object more worthy of thedr mbintion. The bishops, who condended with ma ia , ther for exedeshastiont pre-
 serobar mad tyrmand power in the chureh: nud the lively fifth whith still distinguished the Christians from the Gantiles was shown muelh less in their lives than in their comeneversinh writ-

4531. PROSPERITY by Government. By/ R/ruzi. Thie Roman tribume and putriet. I, Justice was
 simi, who, ninong hits varions aets of violdene nomi rapine, had pillaged a slijpreecked vessel at the momth of the 'Tiber. Ils name, the purphe of
 a mortal disense were disragarded by the inllex ible tribune, who hat chosen his victim. Tlue publie oftheres drugged him from his pulare and muptind bed ; his trial was short and satisfactory : the bell of the (upitol convenct the peopla: stripped of his mantle, on his kneres, wibia his hands bound behind his back. he hearel the semtemer of denth: mid after a brief confession Lrsini was led away to the gallows. Aftersurhan -xample, none who were consrions of guilt could hope for impunity, and the tlight of the wickert. thie licentlous, mid the idte soon purithed the dity and territory of Rome. In this time (snys thie historian) the woods began to rejoice that they were no longer infested with robleres; the oxen began to plongh: the pilgrims visited the sambtuaries; the ronds und tras wore replenished will travellers; trude, plonty, and good faith were restored in the murkets; and a purse of gold might le exposed without danger in the midst of the highway. As som as the life and property of the subject are serore, the laborsand rewards of industry spomanoonsty revive; Rome was still the medropolis of the Christian world.Ghabon's Rome: (h. 70, 1). $47 \%$.
 ment. In every experimental seidence there is a tendeney toward perfection. In every human being there is a wish to amelionate his own condition. These two principles have often sufficed, even when bounteracted by great public (alamities and by bad institutions, Io rarry civilization rapidly forward. No ordinary misfortunc, $n o$ ordinary misgovernment, will do so much to make a mation wretched as the constant progress of physical knowledge and the constant effort of every man to bether himself will do to make a mation prosperous.-Macabiay's Mast., ci. 3, p. 261 .

46i3B. PROSTITUTE, A distinguished. Theondera. 'The hanaty of Theodern wis the subliect of more Hatiering praise and the soure of more exquisite delight. Her fentures were delisute and regular ; her complexion, though somewhat pale, was tinged with a mutural color ; every sensation was instantly expressed by the vivacity of her eyes; her casy motions displayed the graces of a small lut elegant figuse ; and cither love or
adulation might proclalm that panting mand $p^{\text {ma }}$ etry were incapable of dellumating the matelabe exedlence of her form. But the form wav ide:
 to the pibille eye and prostimated to licemtions
 promiscomes crowil of cilizans mad atrangers, of coery mak ami of every profession: the feren mate lover who had theroi promised 11 nightot en joyment was oftern drivert from her bed on: atronger or more Wealthy faverite: and whon whe pussed through the sireets, her premener wis avodided by nil who wishod tor escaper dither the sumblat or the tomptation. The sativical hiso rima has not blashed to deserifur tha naked sermen whid Theondora was mot ashamed to exhibit in the themere. Ifter exhmatige the arts of semtis. al phonsure, she most moratefally murmural ugnhast the parsimany of nature. She berome the wife of the Resman Empror dustinian. |-

d53.1. PROTECTION of Industry. ('lwahnig. When the cultivator wanted to whain the la'st price for his wowl, that legishation that was al ways proterting one chase mgainst mother chan. to the injury of both chassers, ordatued the exper tution of wool shonld he hampered with reatrie tions; " berouse that sulle eiont phenty of the with wouls may continually abide and ramain within the said remion, us may competenty mod rearon: ably serve for the ocrupation of elobh-makers." Of iererssity mach of the sutherent plenty beratar supurabundant stock : and the price of wool wat beaten down by the limitation of the market.
 1. 108.

15:35. PROTECTION of Manufaotures. Fing. lish. 'The rurni interests of England hand (in lbow, prohibited the importation of Irish catle. The Irisla furmers took to breoding sheop, athe wool being abandan, weollow manaliartures spange ul. The Commons implored the king " to enjoin all those he emplosed in Ireland to use heeir utmost diligence to himer the expertation of wool from Lreland, exeept imported hither, and for diseomaging the woollen and encouraging the linen manufacture in Ireland."-ǨNouT's Evo., vol. is, ch. 14, p. 2lt.

45:36. PROTECTION by Secrecy. Athentisins. [During the perseroution by the Arim party.] It: was oner secreted in a dry cistorn, which he had samerely loft before he was be rayed by the treachary of a fomate stave : and he wasmere conceale ol in a still more extraordimary nsylum, he honse of a virgin, only twenty yens of age, and who was celebrated in the whole rity for hor expuisite benuty. At the hour of midnight, as she related the story many vars afterward, she was sarprised by the apparanore of the arebbishop in a loose unilress, who, advameing with hasty steps. conjured her to afford him the protection which ha had been direeted by a celestial vision towerk mader her hospitable roisf. The pious maid allrepmed and presurved the sucred pledge which was intrusted to her prodence and courage. Withont imparting the seced to any one, she in. stantly comlucted Athanasius into her most secret chamber, and watehed over his safety with the tenderness of a friend and the assiduity of a servant. As long as the danger contimuch, she regularly supplied him with lawks an lami
 dence, mind dexteronsly conicented from the ey"

 sums unhbomished chastity, amel "fomale whome Charmv might exelfe the most dimgurotis emos.


15:87. PROTECTION for the Weak. Ifeme's
 sume the high blaft on which now stames the city uf 心avamah. Hare, on the thes day of Fob







 cabin half a mite divenat to sere lise brother Oerle. thorge. 'There was a plasant conteromere " llare
 white man, The presan! was a lmitinlo roher puinterlou the inside with the head ame foathers
 love: the butfulor skin is the cmblem of protere tion. Therefore hove as amal proterel un," said

 (h. 2! 2, 1). 3:30.

AB:3w. PROTECTOR needed. I'rotristicuts. Ilad ('romwell beot on the throme of Finetamel when
 ralleal the Jravoenble bidict of $\gg$ wind hy this net to inabgarate a protratere and horithe reign of lervor, the revocation $w$ - ald never haver taken phacr, or that apparition, whicla Mazarin
 leen belaclal-namely, (romwerll at the qates of


15:33. PROTECTION, A strong. Oliver ('rom. rell. It was at the very perionl of the massurere of tha l'iedmontest lhat a treaty with France had beren matured, alter long and tidhoms negotiation. One demand altor imother had Jeren eonereded to ('romwell by Lanis and his reafty mlviser, the Cardinal Mazain. John Milon, oliver's private amel foreign sererehary, had comblurted the negrotiation to a shereswful issume, and the Fromeln ambasiador Watited with the traty ready for sig. nature. When ('romwoll lanered of the sufferings of the Vinulois. Ho forthwith despatched int ablanssullor, on their helablf, fo the ('otirt of 'Turin, ather refosed to sign the traty with France ontil their wrongs were redressed. The Frourdo ambatisalor was astomishod and indignant. He remonstrated with c'romwall, and urged that the ghostion bore no connertion with ihe lerms of the treaty : mor cond his sowereign interfere. on any jlain, wilh the subjecesof an independen: State. Mazarin look even boliler gromud. IVe elid mot concoal hiv sympathy with the afforts of tho Wake of Savoy to rocrace thex Jrotestant welnels-dechared hix conviction that in truth " the Vandois had intlided a hondred times worse "ruelties on the (atholices than they hat suffered from them," and alogether look ip a very high :and hatarlay position. (rommall ramaned unmoved. New protestations mot with mo better
 roply fo his assurancesof the inpossibility of in-
torfering. that lie limi ntrendy nllowid his own
 chlors: whide, lhough viry mush llke giving
 Its rifrel. (rommell womlat mot move from the:


 fatake hiv leave, and was latale weleomes 10 go.


 ch. 11. J. Bis.
1.3.10. PROTESTANTISM, Advance of. l'ulure'



 days of the chareh, athl thoehed to the l'rotestant. preathings. 'The thergy lhemselves seremed

 whatent the commonion instomel of mass in his

 ('nharime saw mo why of prewreing France for
 in the sumber of lithe the called on the jerge tor ullow the lermoval of images, the almhatstrallon of the sucramsent in beolh klals, nul the aholilon of pribute mamses. IIC Alemathen were ontstripped by thone ol an aswemhly of deputhes Irom the sinfos which mer at lobituise. These calleal for the contlsation al charch property,
 ahove all, for antional conandil whind every question shombld he decidese by $\cdots$ the word of fool." Frimer sermal on the vorgo of beeoning Protesiant: und at a monhent when Protemlantian had won Enyland aml Sootamal, and nj)peared to be fast winning vonlhern as well as northern Germany, tha herossion of France womld have determinded the 1 riamph of the IRedwrmation. |Derseration of l'rotextants follow-

A.j1. PROTESTANTISM, Overthrow of. Perweution. At Rombe the mews of this great blow \&riven by the massucere on sit. Barlholomerws | hity| was haikel with oxtravagunt manifentations
 wrint in state to retarathanks to Itaven for this tignal merev, und medals were struck in its honor. Philip II. extobled it as one of ther mos momarable frimuph- of (haristianity, (ompateral it to the sulendial vidory of lapanto, nud bomst-- d that the total ruin of P'rotestantjam wha now limally ussured. Novertheless, this groat wicked Hese, like all slatrerrimes, wats pulte inefferfond for the purguse fowand which it was directed.
 they Were stanned. contombeded, sothered, werkracil. but they wern hy ho moans wholly arosherl. As won ats they reovered from their rousterma
 perseruited paty where more raised their hemble and within a yar from the dald of the gry at massacre were in a position to mdoress the kine in lookler and more innportmate langomge than at any former period of the contess. 'Thr full and phblicesereise of the reformed religion Was anthorized Heroughout the kingrlan; the
 of Vrotestant and ('utholle joulges ; all semu mees
 and the insurgety were promonared to have neted lor the genal the klag athd klugedon
 limitad perion : and the Stateseldomeral were th
 contitions of the " Peareof Domsicur. an it was trinel which was signed on the thol of May, 15int-ices than four gears atter that frighefial
 bot finetion would to thally atiopatad from
 17. 늘.
1.312. PROTESTANTISM, Protectors of. F゙ル! lish-simede. 'The priace what hears the cloment resemblance to Crommell is Gastavis Silolphas of Sweden He, too. was the lion of the l'rotestant muse, ame his cmap, like that of the gremt Brithsh farmer, was the seremed piety and extmordimary bravery. Like C'romwell, he was raphal and irresistible as a momataln forrent on the tiella. like Cromwell, he alamerl the commeils of the Romm lontite and struek terrer into the Improrinist abinet. Far Inferior to Cromwall for who of nil gemerals or stathemen equallowit him? -yet both regareled themselvesan sit nipart
 ngatinst the encromehments and armettes of Popery. This blan hargely conered into the minal of the Protertor. De saw the atate of Earopu: he lelt for its wrimg num lacerated romdition. In his nge he was the only Protestant prince; the so-milled Protestant statesmen were in leagne with Rome. Ite rased his bamer agrinst the Vatiean, deelared his side and his comvietions, and mate the tyrants mal iliplomatists of Earope quail and shrink before the shadow of his power num the terror of his mame. In the history of Prolestintism he orouples the distinguished phace, in the very foregromul. 'I hat we are entitlad to say this mueh of him is proved by a reference to his own words, as well as to the hetter evidence of his derds.-LIomis C'momwelt, ch. 16, 1). 217.
45.83, Protestation, Absurd. Fintur the Tartar. [To his Syrim captives.] " Yumser me here," contimet T'imonr," " poor, hame, decrepit morial. Yet by my arm has the Almighty leen pleased tosmbdie the kingrloms of Iran, Touman. and the Indies. I am not a man of blood : and God is my witness that in all my wars I have never berth the argressor, and that my ememises have always bern the anthors of the ir whe calamity." During this peacernal conversation the streets of Aleppo [in Syrial] stremmed with blowl and reechoed with the cries of mothers mald aitdrea, with the shrieks ol' violated virgins.-Ganmos's Rome, ch. 65, p. Wid.

45/A. PROTESTATIONS, Characteristic. Cilts. The celles at all times have been fond of 'mplaitin protestations. The yomer heroes swore a sor"mon oath that they would not see wife or chatdrew or perents man till they had ridden wier through the Romam army. In this mood they encomitered fesar in the valley of the Vingreanae, ar river which fills into the Sanom, and they med the fate which neerssarily befell them when their migevermble multitudes engaged the legions in the open tield. They were defeated
with mormons loses ; mot they riding tharough the Roman army, but themsitver riditan over anal har va down liy d, (derman horspmon mad selot llying for fifty mites own the hills itho Alienst.


A5 5 . PROVIDENCE, Deliverance by. Culli.. bili. |Four ridhly laden Sometian galleys wion


 rrews fonght lo the to hand, and from ship in shlp. The Buttle bisted from morning until even

 hage Venethai galloy. They threw hand gremadiss and oblace thery misilem, mul the galley was wrapped in thanes. The versels worn fastoried tomether hy chains and granpling iroms, and conlet ont he sipurated : beth were favolved in
 ing mass. The crews threw themselves lato the sura; Cohmbas seized an our, whid was flomeing wibhin rach, mal, oning na expert swhmer, attathed the shore, thongh full two leaghes dis.

45163. PROVIDENCE, Delivering. Vatiomal. When a lhancian panis mata it impussible to pray the army of wilihun [1]. then in the liold agamst Lanis XIV., and the danger from mutiny or lobll dasertion was very gremt, the king was informad of the state of the tremsury, and in riply express al that mohn sentiment which every Eaglishman onglat to hear in mind in the day of pablie:
 our present combar assment, for I ramoot suppose It is lis will to suffer a mation to perislo which He las so ofter atmost miraculously suved, thengh we havetoo will deserved de."-K viont's Licit., vol. 5 , ch. 13, p. 195.
85.17. PROVIDENCE, Detentlon of. Oirt Cromirell. Notice atso that those latest years of dames mal thrst yours of (harles wore the periond when the cmel persecution proe eeding in Enghand drove the first rmigrants awne into the Ameriean wilderness, there to fombl the old Massuchusetts moln y ; they holt lheir homes :HIn comatry, willing to cheomber the privations and dangers of the distant wila lerness, hoping there (1) find a rest and refuge for ontraged religion and hommity. Those were the lhys commonnemted ly the Plymonth Rork- the tirst
 refor to this asperially, hermuse tradition says that on the 1st of May, 1bisk, cight ships, homind for New Bushme, and lifled with Puritan lamilies, wernartested amd intermpted in the Thames ty an order from the bing, mat that among their pissengers in one of those wessels were Pym, Dampulan, Cromwell, and Itazalrig. Mr. John Forster donbts this, lat ramot disprove it.-


15i*. PROVIDENCE, Directing. Thi Pilgrime. [They intended to sette near the JIndson.] The spot to which Providence had directed the phantars had, 1 fow yars before, been remdered antirely a desert by a pestilence, which had likewise swept over the noighboring tribes, nat desolated amost the whole seaboard of New England. . . . There were the traces of $n$ previous pombation, but not one living inhabitant. -Banchoft's U. S., vol. 1, ch. 8 .

1s 18. PROVIDENCE, Dlaponal of Pitgrima, The voyngo was limg mad perllons. For wixty. threer days the mhip was linffermi loy atormes und driven. it hal beres tho latentlon of tha lijgrims to found thatremosy la the bumatial comatiry of





 they theres mandin for themedres tho emigrants elerdarod their loyalty to tho Fingllah crown, insil covomanted togrolier fo live in perneos and harmoay, with eqpaial rights to nill, olveliont to just laws malo lor tho commong genil. Nula wast tho siandos but subline constintion of tho olde at

 thle list rumantall tha hemels of familios, fortyono la manber, solemmaly net thole manos. An


 1. 111.
1550. PROVIDENCE, Giftm of. Sirritis. " Whi you nover rethert whlhin yourself," Nays Nocrutes
 taken to bestow upon mans ull that is uereיssury
 "Ion sere" contlomed Sosratis. "how neeres sury light in, nul how prechoms that gift of the gonly "umght to "plear to us." "Without it," adiled Enthydemus, "we shomal be like tho blind, mal nil maturg as if it wowe domal but beratiso wo havo ocemsion for fatervals of relaxathon, they lave also given us the night for our repose." "You are lis the rirht: nud for this We ought 10 render them eontinmed praives and thanksirlving. They havoordainom that tho sum. that bright and lominous shar, shombl prexide ovar the day to distlaguish its difforent pirts, and that its light should serve not only to dis. cover the womblars of matare, lut to dispense over every part lifo amil liat ; and at tho same time they lave commonded fla moon mud stars to illumine the night, which of itselt is dark and olscoure. Is lhore anything more worlhy of admiration than this variety and vicissitude of day and night, of lirht and darkness, of haber amd rest, and all this for the convenicnee and goon! of man "" Socrates entmerates in liko manner the inthite advantages wo recelve from the amil Whter for the necessaries of life. .... "All these things," suid Entliydemns, "make mo doubt whether the gods luive any other cinploymont than to alower down thair gifis and tomefits upon mankind."-JRoLLis's IIstr., Book 9, cl. $4,84$.
4551. PROVIDENCE in History. Reign of Themes II. LCe No. 45ins. The rask [of invading England] would indeed luve been too arduous even for such a statesman as the Prince of Orange, lad not his chief adversaries been at this time smitten with an infaluation such as by many men not prone to superstition was ascribed to the special judgment of God. Not only was the King uf Fingland, as he land ever been, stupid and perverse, luat even the connsel of the politic King of France was turned into foolishiness. Whatever wisdom and energy could do,

WHIlam difl. Thome obstacleas whlels nos wialom or anerigy cobald have overcomé, his combale
 two oppositu rerrors, rulterl agninst himanelf it
 intwern whlel Weatern bidroper whe dividad.

 mother by lusulthus the INoly Now. Theme funtis
 comblat commatted ivils lmpenolty, and momer the rye of an opjoment serecond la virllither, vit.
 ory history has jreserved. Wlllanom maw with
 "wny olswaclo after obenfaclos from hiv puth.



 different llghts; and it mast be aldend that,



155\%. Now Hinghand lna+n colonlacd lamuditely tho diveovery of tho dimeriom eontluent tho ald linglivis Justitations would lavo beron phatal mader the powerfal lathenero ol tho Koman
 umber lilizabeth, it wombl laso leron before activity of tho popialar mind in religion had rondinctad to a corresponding motlity of mind fa polities.-Iliverur"r's U. A., vol. 1, ch. H.

455: PBOVIDENCE, Natlonal. Wroit linitain. Noman of Singlish extruction wonlal havo risen to canlamee, exopt by beroming in sperecta amil labits a Freachman. Fugland owey lier -scape from such comamitlos to an avent whicla her historinas lave genarally reprewnoted as dis: antrous. Har hatcrest was ma directly opposed to tho intorest of lare rishers, that sho had no hopo but ln their crrors and mistiortunes. The tatents
 kinurs were a curace to bur. Tha follies and vices of tho meventl woro har saivation. Ilad Joha inderited the great gualitios of his fathor, and had the King of Fimuce at the same time bern us inoupable ns all the othor sucressors of Jugh ('apet land bera, the bouse of lanatagenct mast have risen to wnivalled aserndency in Europe. But just at hais ronjuncture France, for the thrst time since the denth of Charlemmgene, was governed by a prinee of grant thmmess and ability. On the other hand, Finghnt, which, since the batle of Instings, had bern ruled genarally by wise matesmen, always by brave sol diers, fell umder the domiaion of $n$ trither and $n$ coward. From that moment her prospects brightemed. John was driven from Normandy. The Norman mobles wore eompelled to mako their election between the ishand and the continent. . . . The erreat-rimadsons of those who had fougrat under Willian and the great-grandsons of flose who liad fonght under IIarold began to draw near to ench othor in friendslip, and the tirst pledge of their reconcilintion was the Grant Clarter, won by their maited exertions, and framed for their common benetit. - Macaulay's ENu., ch. 1, 1. 14.
4.55. PROVIDENCE, Overraling. Missions. In 1815 the Rev. Barnabas Shaw went from

England as a mimenonary to fio Afrloana, Ar
 his lahoring there, und wifh his deventei wife les atarted for the honthen tribus in the: laterfor, A wigen and axall were thedrantit, amd not komw. lug whither they wrint they cunthand their weary fournoy, inntin on the evending of thas
 tots, arcomamatiol by it elituf, whos comomped

 of tho "timat W"urd," the rhiel was gotiog to



 certala ho combl oblala us prachar. . . . Ital
 Its fournay they most have minsidel anch othor.


A555. PROVIDENCE, Protecting. Hilliomef Oruage, [lly sulleltathom of I'rotestants lio fin* valed linglami.] 'Tho disembarkaton hud harelIy lorin refterod when tho whad rive agata, atul swelled haton theree grale from the west. "lhos comemy [undor Janses II.]. coming in jurmit down tho ('hamere, had bern stoplod hy the samos change of weather whifle embled ivillanis to hand. Durbing twodays the kinges tlect lay onina

 Ile presed the inla of Wlght, and one of his shaps cinme lin wight of tho Dintill tupmasts in 'Torlniy. Jhant nt this monent he was enconinteral by the tomprest, und compelled to take whelter in the harbor of l'ortsmonth. . . . 'I'ha weather had indeed served the Protestant cmine so well that somo men of moro ploty than juilesment fully believed the ordinary laws of mature to lave bean suspromed for tho proservation ot the liberty and religion of Emerland. Exnctly a hamidrod yours before, they suld, tho Armula, invincible by man, hal beensattered by the wrath of (lod. Civil freedom nud divise truth were ugatu in jeopardy; and ngain the obediont elements hal fought for the good amse. The wind hud blown strong from the const while the prime wished to sull down the ('hmanel, had furned to the sonth when he whaned to enter 'Torbny, hal sunk to u caln during tho disembarkntion, und, as suon as tho dinemburkation was completad, had risen to a storm, and had met tho pursu-
 ENu., ch. 0, 1. 447.
4558. PROVIDENCE, Speolal. Presimation. Richard Rodda, $n$ Cornislı miner, was savel from sudden death while om his kneas in prayer. Ilo had knolt but about two minntes when the carth gave way nbove him; a large stone fell before him and renched nbove his hend; suother fell at his right hand, and a thiril on his left, eneh, like the first. being higher thon himself ; a fourth fell upon thesentout lour inclaes above him, and sheltered him. Ital he been in may other posturo be wonhl have been erushed.-STEvbes' Meinodism, vol. 2, p. 148.

155\%. PROVIDENCE, Submission to. Nocrates. IIe cltes an excellent prayer, from it poct whose name has not come down to us: " Great God, give us, we beseech thee, those good things of which we stand in need, whether we erave them
or mot ; und remove fronn un all thame which miny

 1. $3 \times 8$.

A55 w. PROVIDENOE, Truat In. Hilliam, /rinis of Oranyr, Is the then of atrikhug the grent blow drew near, the unxioty of W'illian ln'samo


 'Phe prepuratlons were not gilte rabaplate. Thos

 of Amsterilum might sifl fromionte: the whole
 Iralunt, if lha factlon whleh hated the shadt. hoshder wire toralse lts head, all wis over. "My мulforings, my disquiet," the prince wroto. " ura dromiful. I harally mo my way. Never la may life did I so much ferel the morl of (borl's gulil.
 ch. 0, p. 119.
4550. - - Abwhum Lintoln, [Fure-

 ratal wor a broken Unlon.] My Frlands: No nus mot fomy posithon cinn inpreconte the sulness I ferel at this jurthg. 'l'o this jeople I owe all that I am. Here I have llved more than a guarter of $a$ centary ; liere my chililren ware horn. and here ono of them lles burded. I know not luow soon I shall ace you mgaln. A daty devolvas upon mo which ls, prerhaps, greniter than that which has alevolvied hoon any other man slace the days of Washington. De nuver roulal havo suceceded exent for tho atil of divine Providenece "pon whisel he at all thmes relled. Ifeel that chunotancered whithout thesume Divine aid which suntained him, and on the sama Shatelity Belng I place my rollance fur support, mad I hopryou, my fricmis, will all pray that I maty recoive that Divine nssistance, whitont which I cannot succerd, but whin whirhsuecess is cortuln. Again I bid yout ull mn aflectlonnte farewell.-R.ixmond's Lincolen, ch. 5 , p. 131.
4500. PROVIDENCE, Vindioation of. Persecution. The gardens ind circias of Nero on tho Vatlenn, whilele wero polluted with thr hbod of the first Christinans, linve leen remilered still moro fanous by the trimaph and by the almse of the persecutad rellgion. On the same spot, a lemple, which fur surpasses the uncient glorios of the Capitol, has been since ereeted by the Christinn pontiffs, who, deriving their cham of unlversal dominion from on liumble thehermme of Galilee, havo nuceceded to the throne of the Casars, given laws to the barbarian conguerors of IRome, mal extended their spiritiml jurisdietion from the const of the Baltic to the shores of the Pacitic Ocean.-(irbmon's lRome, ch. $1_{0}$ p. 18.
4531. PROWEss, Military, Roman fineral Belisarins. At the hend of one thousumbl horse, the Romme gencrad sallied from the Flaminian grate to mark the ground of an alviantageons position, aml to survey the camp of the birburrians; but while lie still believed them on the otber side of the Tiber, he was suddenty encompussed and assanlted by their numerous spundrons. The fute of Italy depended on his lite; und the deserters pointed to the conspicu-
ons horse, a bay, with a white face, which he roble on that memorable day. "Aim at the bay horse," was the raniversal cry. Every bow was bent, every javelin was directed ngainst that fabal objeed and the command was repeated ame -hreved by thonsames who were ighorant of its reai motive. The bodder harbarians alvaneen to the more honorable combat of swords and sperars: and herepraise of all cotemy hat gracery the "all of Visandus, the stambard bearir. whos mantaned his for "nost shation, till he was pierend with thimen womals, pertaps by the hatad of Belisarias himself. The koman general was strong, medive, and dexteroms; one every side he disebarged his weighty and mortal strokes; his fathitul gramede imitated his valor. atad defomded his proson ; and the Gothes after the loss of a thousimed men. Hed before the arms of a hero. They were mashly pursued to their (amp) and the Romans. oppressed by multitudes, made a grathat, and at hength a preceipitate redreat to the gaters of the city ; the gates were shat agatist the fugitives; and the pablie terror was inereased by the report hat Belisarins Wias shian. Dis commenance was inderd dis. tigured by sweat, dust, and hlowl; his voide was hoarse, his strength was almost exhmasted; but his uncouquerable spirit still remained; he imparted that spirit to his desponding companions: and their last desperate charge was felt by the Hying tharbarians, as if a new army, vigorous and cutive, had been poned from the eity: The Fiminian gate was thrown open to a real trimmph.

The example of Belisarius may be alilet to the rare examples of Herry IV., of Pymbis, and oi Nexander.-Ghbox's Rome, eh. 41, p. 161.
4502. PULPIT, Conservatism of the. Politios. [ln 16:3, in the great contests between Parliament and Charles $1 .$,$] the pretensions of the$ arown wore alvocated from the pulpit, and the disobedient were threatened with more than temporal pemaltics-KNagtr's Ena, vol. 3, ch. 25, 1. $33 \cdot 3$.

156:3. PULPIT controlled, Jimes II. [In 16*6) the king, as the head of the Churb, hand issued, as directions to the elergy, not to introduce into their pulpits any disconssion upen doe-trinal prints which were mathers of contro-


45i1. PUNISHMENT, Capital. Engltmel, A.1. 1763. The game laws, pareelling out among the: latege proprietors the explosive right of hamting,
were mainatained with relontless severity; and to stom or even to hamstring a sheep was as murh pminaed by death as murder or trasom. During the reign of George IH. sisty-three mew rapital offerees hat been added to the eriminal laws, and five rew ones on the average continned to be diseovered anmably : so that the rode of Engriand, formed umber the influene of the maral erntry, sermed writern in blood-BaNrabets l, i., vol, 5, rh. :3.
4.5(i.). PUNISHMENT deserved. Zittas Ottas. [Anthor of the infamons tiction of the popery phot. See No. 4P13.] 1 fis offence, thongh, in a moral light, mater of the most ageravaterl kind, was, in the eye of the law, merely tamsdemenor. The tribman, howerne, whe desirous to male his punishment more severe than that of folons or traitors, and not merely to
put him to death, but to put him to death by frightfal torments. Ila was sentenced to le stripped of his cleriand habit, to be pilloried in Patace Vard, fo be led romal Westminster lanl with an inseription donlaring his infamy over his hemal, to ha pilloriad ngain in front of the dayal bichange, to be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate, and, afteriminterval of two days, to be whipped from Newgate to 'Tyburn. II, against all probability, he shoubla happen to survive this horrible inflidion, he was to be kept a close prisoner daring lifi. prive times every yaur he was to be hromght forth from his diugreon and exposed on the pillory in different parts of the capital. [lle harely sur-

45156. $\qquad$ Moursoufle. Memr\%onthe |a byant of constantinople| was reerived with smiles and honors in the camp of his father Aloxius; bat the wicked ann never love, and should raredy trost, ther fedlow-erimituls; he was seized in the betti, deprived of his eyes. stripged of his troops and trensures, and tumed omb to wander ata obje of horror and combempt to those who with more propricty could hate, and with more instice condd phinh, the assassin of the emperor Ïsame and his soln. As the tyrmat. pursued by ferar or remorse, was staling over to Asia, he was seiged by the Latins of Constaminople, and condermed, after an opern trial, to an ignominious death. His judges dolnated the mode of his exreution-the axe, the whed, or the stake: and it was resolved that Monranofle should asernd the Theodosian column, a pillar of white marlle of one hombred and foriy-seven feed in height. From the summit he was cast d wa headlong, and dashed in pieces on the pavement, in the presence of inmmerable specelators, who filled the form of Tamras. - (imbnox's Rome, ch. 61, p. 103.

156\%. PUNISHMENT, Effective. Prompt. [In 1617 the " Levollers", and "Agitators" were numerous in ('romwell's urmy. Some of the regiments appear with papees in their hats of "Lil? arty for England, their rights for the soldiers." (remeral Fairfax commands them to tear them ont, and they shom in derision.] ('romwell exclaims, "Take that paper out of your hats." They refuse. He rushes into the ranks, orders fo,rrteren of the mutineres to be seized; a drumhand romer-matial is assembled, and three ar condemmed to death. The conneil of ollicers order that they shath draw lots which shadl determine the fate of one. The immediate exerntion of that one restored die army to its wonted dis-ripline.-Kㅊitur's Fixa., vol. 4, ch. 6, p, 87.
d568. PUNISHMENT, Excessive. $E d$ Ir $r r d$ Froyd. [1n 16:2 Edward Floyd, a Roman Catholir barrister, expmessed his joy that "goodman Palsgrave and groodwife latserave" had been driven from l'rague; when it was known there was no pmishment bos terrible to be intioted upon the delingucht-whipinge, the pillory, horing of his tongure matilig of his mars, were small justice for such an offence. The Itonse wemt be rond it e powers in pasing a heave senteme nom Floyd wihout hembing him. Heappealed to the king, denying the aredusation against him.
The Lords confirmed the sentence, with additional severities. Whipping, which was a part of this sentence, was remitted on the motion of

Prince Chardes. 'The umbupy man andorwent the other mojust punishment-lo pay atime of Lotoon, nud to be imprizond for lift. "Ihere is surely no insamer," suss Mr. Ilathm, " in the ammatsot onr own, and hardy any divilized come try, where a trilling oftemere, it it were one has beth visited with such ourameots emtely."


A:- PUNISHMENT ineffective, Capital.
 mg; thievos were olten hung twenty logether apon one gallows: wevertheless thicves wre in every phace. A traveller has rerorded that prople are taken up every dive hy dozons, like birds ina
 they never ceane to foh and murder in the strects.

ij7\%. PUNISHMENT of the Innocont. (himu. There is mothing more harbarous in the proserention of erimes in Chim thats thet custom, borrowed from the serthians, by whicls all the rebations of a criminal, to the ninth degree, are sul)jected to the sant: punishanent as the offender bimself. The hashand sutters for the guilt of his wite, the father for that of his children. Where the father is dead, the eldest son is responsible for all the yomger, and carb for carh. -Tymbers 11 sis., Book 6, ch. 24, p. 342 .
1571.-- Children. The inturne of the emmel Eatropius was unbounded with [Aremdins] his sovereign; hat thongh courted, as we may suppose, like all other minisuers, by the parasites of the court, he was denervedty detested by the people. A striking memment of his fears from the popuine odimm, and the apprelemsion of undergoing that fate which he merited, appears in that most sungumary of the Roman stathetes, the haw of Areadias and Homorins, for the punishment of thove whoshould compire the death of the cmperors ministers. A apitat pmishment was intlicted on the offember himself ; it is deriared that his chilatren shall be pe. petually infimmos, incapable of all inharitaner, of all ollice or emplovment ; that they slmall tanguish in want amd misery, no that life itself shall le a punishment to them, and teath a consola-

1572. PUNISHMENT is Tind. Therus. [Theseme, the formere of Altion, ] put an prixal to the revelties of Damastes, surmamed Prownotes, making his body tit the size of his own beds, as be hat served stramgers. These thinge he did in :mitation of Ifercoles, who always refmerned mon the aggressors the same sort of treament which they intended for him ; for that hero sarritieed Busiris, killed Anteras in wrestling. (ygmus in single combat, and breke the skitl of termerus. whene this is called the 'Termerian misehiel"; for Themerus, it seems, festroved the passengers be met, by dashing his hemd agame theirs. Thus Thesens pursued his travels to pumish ahmaloned wretehes, who sulferped the same kind of death from him that they intlieted on others.-ParTARCU: THENETS.
4573. PUNISHMENT, Parental. Luther. The parents reared their son Maria in the fear of God and in the love of gool works. But their disejpline was striet and severe, as they themselves endured hard toil in gaining a livelihood. "My father," relates Luther, " on one vecasion flogged
mes somedy that I mas away, and was cmbittred against bim matil he erradually regatined my athertions. Gamotherocasion ny mother, be. emase of a mere nut, whipged me so hard that the hood flowed. Her arew and emons trabment ol bue led me to enter a chister amd berome a momk. But in their hearts they memet it wedl with me, and made but one mistake, in that they did not diserern the different dispositionsamerding to which all punishmems should ter administered. Fior heonght topmish so that the npple wo hame in hamd with the rod."-Rman's hothen, (lh. 2, 1. 19.
157. PUNISHMENT, Partiality in. Linmuns. The makeractors who replenish our jails are the ontensta of soridy, and the erimes for which they sufter may be commonly aseribed to igmoranere, powerty, and brubal appite. For the perpedration of similar chormities, a vile pledema might - lam and ahose the satered character ol a member of the remblic ; but, on the proof or suspicion of guilt, the slane or the stranger was mailed to a cross; mul this strict and smmary justice might be exerrised without restraint wet the greatest part of the popalace of Rome-Gibmox's Ronm, ch. 44, p. 373.
1575. PUNISHMENT, Retaliation in. I'sipothe The Visigoth code provides that for wory offence for whieh there is not a spectial matutory pmishment the permat teliomis shonht take plate. lt was a very ample extension of this retaliation, that he who wiffally sed fire to a homse was burnt himse If If a julge, cormpted be bribery, cons demned an imoerent man to punishment, he suffered the like pmishment himself.-TyThen's Hist., Book 5, ch. 7, p. 45.
4576. PUNISHMENT, Rule of. Remutn Latr. A sin, a vice, a crime, are the objedets of theohny, ethics, and jurisprodenee. Whenewer the ir judgments agree, they corroberate enth other ; hut is - fter as they difirer a prodent legislater approciates the gribit and pomishment acrording to the mensure of social injury. On this prime jple the most daring atack on the life and property of a private citizen is judged less atrocions than the arime of tatam or rebellion which inverde the majexty of therepublie.-(immos's Rome, ch. At, 1. 377.
A.'7\%. PUNISHMENT necessary, Severe. ('mmirell. ['romwell justitied the terribheand whale...de slaughter of the royalists at Dregherlat and Wexford by stating that it would present the effusion of ofood in the future. Anembightered and thly pions minister writes of this 1 rish cant
 bom raging (romwell, by mereiful sewrity,
 vol. 4, rh. 8, p, 123.

457*. PUNISHMFNT, Severity in. Limm"m. E'mperor Aluctist". A -ingle instance will merse to display the riz, r ant can crucley of Aurelian. One of the sodiers had seduced the wift of his hosi. Theguily wreteh was finstemed to two trees forcibly drawn toward ead other, amd his limbs were torn asmader by their sudden separation. A few surd examples impressed a sat-utar- constermation. The pmishments of Aurelian wore terrible, but be had seldom orcasion to pmish more than one the same offence- -Giebon's Rome, ch. 11, p. 340.

1578．PUNISHMENT，Terrible，$B y$ I＂pers． ［lı pumishment for vedition，the laomans shat ubl one（ains Billias in a exsk with vigers and other serpents．mad left him to perish in that crucl mammer．－J＇， Guscoisis．

4万®d．FURGATORY，Compensations in．1／it－ hometen．＇The wood and evil of riach Mussul． matn will be arourately woighed in a real or at legoriall babanco ；and a singular mode of eom－ persation wild be albowed for the payment of in－
 of his wwing geod wetions，for the benctit of the ferson whond le hat wronged ；and il he shombl Bre dextitute al any moral property，the waight of his sins will be loanded with an alognate shate of the lomeriss of the sufforer．Ireording as thu shates of grilt or virtue shall preponderate， the semtence will be pronomaced，and all，with－
 iloms bridere of the abyss ；but the inmoremt， Arading in the footsteps of Mahomet，will sio－ riously ruter the arates al paratise while the gruilty will fall info the limt amd mildest of the
 from nime hambred to seven thonsine yoars； but the prophel has julidenuly promised that all his diveiphes Whatrver may be hair sing shall be samed．hy their own fath ：omd his in－ freresiom，from eformal dammatir－fimbosis


15xi．PURGATORY，Mahometan．I＇и儿ishmi＂t in．In the H thomutath theology al ctatf agrai－ tios the wall of separation hetwresi hearon and lafl，and correxpenils somerwhat for the pre： gatory of the latin chareh．大ittint astride ot this wall ate those whose goond and evil deeds

 ＂o war without thoia pate＇ats＇consent athd fall in battle．Tland last are martyrs，and ate there－ fore peradrad from hedl ；hit intain has thay hatr dimbleyed thair paremts commands，we mot
 ＂${ }^{\text {II }}$ ，\1i．11＂．
 ＇Thw cxtrome l＇uritan watat on！o known from other fuen ly his wat，his math，his lathe hair．
 white of his ryes．the hasal twing with which
 He cmployed on wery orrasion the imagery amd sty of seriphure Hobraisms violombly introduced into the English lan．ruator，．．and apllica！tothe commonn concerns of Finglish lifa， wre the mo ${ }^{\text {w }}$－riking peoultaritios of this cant， which moved， 1 A whent ratuse，the derision
 ENG．．＇h．1，נ． 76.

1．jwis．PURITANISM vs．Chivalry．．Vim Eing－ lemeres．If it hatd the seretarian（rime of intol－
 The Knights were braverom gallatry of spisit ； the l＇uritans from the lear of dinl．＇The Knights

 smile they hetheld homor，whose rehuke was the Wommd of diserface ；Har Puritans，disdainingr reremony，would not bow at the mane of Jesms， nor bemb the knee to the King of kings．（＇hiv－ alry dedighted in ontward show，fivored pleas－
nre，multiplied ammsements，and degraded tho homana race ly an exclasive respect for the privileges！classes：Puritunism bridled the pas sions，commmadod the vintures of sedfelening，and resenced the manm of man from dishonor．＇The former valued courtesy ；the latter justice．The
 tha fatter fommed national $x$ rambare on maver－


15＊！．PURITANISM，Peculiarities of，E＂！！ lish．Therestreme Puritums，therefore，lequn in lorl for the（ad Testament a preference which． prolatss，they did met distinctly awow even to themsedves，hat whird showed itself in all their sontiments and habits．＇lobey baptized their children ber the mantes，not of＂hristian suints， but of Holinew patriarelos tand warriors．In do－ liance of the exjuens and redterated decharations of Lather and（＇alsin，they humed the weekly limpal hy which the（lhorel had，from the primitive times，commonorated the resmreertion of her laro，into a I（wwish Suhbath．＇Tluy sought for priariples of jurispradence in the Mosaid law，ami for procedents to grade their ordinary combluct in hae books ol dudges amd Kings．Their thoughts and discourses m．muels on acts which were assuredly not reeorded as vamples for our imitation．The prophet who hewal in pieces a caption king：the relel gen－ e rall who give the blow of a duren to the dogs ： the matron who，in detimmer of plighted faith， ：and of the las w of Eastorn hospitality，drove the nail into the larain of the fugitive ally who land just fod at har loond，and who was sleeping tur－ （her the shadow of her tent，were proposed as mothels to（＇hristians suffering under the tymany of prinees and prelates．－Mmedibay＇s ENa．． ch．1，1r i． 4.

15W．5．PURITANS despised．Pitro（＇oopor．It
 but says Machalay．＂No man ever did it who had oreasion to mert them in the halls of deboite． ur cross swords with then on the field of latille．＂ If there ever was a man of this typo－il thore evor was a man who carried a lion－hertrted cont age und helieving somb in his bosom－if them． ever wasa man whonever qualad，or mevor could puail，in the presence of earthly or infermal
 LIFE WF J＇ETEN（＇OOHEN，1）．30）．

15\＄6．PURITY，Sentimental．Édirurd Ill． ［Among men the lofrayal of women is mow］
 tion of seatiment on hais hoad more strongly typitied than in Edward 111 ．himself．The king． Who（if the pleasing tale be true which give rise to somuc heatiful secnes in an old Engliwh dat mai）had in his varly days royally remounced an unlawfal passion for the laif Comutess of salis－ bury，eman to be anoused of at once viohating his ronjusal duty and unerlocting his miliary glory for the sake of strange women＇s chamms．The fommare of the Orike of the Garter－the deviere of which anjoinct purity even of thomght as a prine iple of comblut－died in the hamds of ata－ patious courtesan．－Whan＇s（＇untcen，rli． 1.
 advised his son to beware oll all physjecinns．］IVe added that he himsolf had writion a little freat ise，in which he had set down his method of eure，and the regimen he preseribed when any
of his family fell sick ；that he never recom－ mended fasting，but allowed them herbs，with duck，pigroon，or hare，such kind of diet being light and suituble for sick people，having no oth－ er inconveniconer but its making them drean ； and that with these remedies and this regimen he preserved limself and his fumily．But his self－sutheioucy in this respect went not unpun－ ished，for he lost both his wife and son．－Pluv． Taben＇s Cato．

1585．QUACKERY，Superstitious．Kin！g＇s Touch．［Edward the（＇onfessor］wasa healer of the siek and a restorer to sight of the blind．It wis he who tirst used＂the bialing benediction，＂ which he felt to the＂sucereding royalty，＂so that event the phous（＇harles II．＂touched＂eight thomsand live limudred of his afllieted subjects in one fear，and one hundred housand in the eonnse of his reign．－KNight＇s ENi．，vol．1，（h．12， 1）． 164.
ins9，QUALIFICATION，Deficient．Philip，De－ most henes was perfectly ampainted with the dis． position of Philip，and was very far from prais－ iner him，like the generality of orators．Two erollearges，with whom he hatl heen usisociated in an emblasey to that inprat prince，were contin－ ually pravinis the king ol Macedonian atheir re－ turn，und saying that ho was a very eloguent anil hamsonie prinere，amb a most astraordinars drimker．＂Whan strmage eommendatiens are these！＂replied lemostlumes．＂The tirst is the ureomplishment of a rhetoriatim ；the serond of of weman ；and the third of as sponge；but nowe of them the phatitation of a king．＂－Romatis Hs゙r．，Book 10，ㄷ．

4B90．QUALITY more than Quantity．Wia／ Lammibal having ordered histroose to arm，him． self．with a lew others，roole up to an eminemer， to take a view of the enemy now drawn no for bathe．One Gisco that accompanied him，a man of nis own ramk，happening to saty the num－ bets of the enemy appeared to hini surprising， Hamibal replied，with a serions commemance： ＂There is another thing which has esmated your observation，much more surjurising than that．＂ Upon his asking what it was：＂It is，＂suid he， ＂that amoner snch numbers not one of them is named（iisero．＂frle defeated the Romans with torrible carnige．f－Plutaberis Fubu＇s Maxi－ mus．

4万91．－Nodiers．［日live（＇rom． well expressed his opinton concerning the in－ portance of grood qualjty in soldiors．！I fow homest men are better thin mombers．．．．I had rather have a plain，russel－conted captain，who knows what he firhts for，and loves what he knows，than that which you ecoll＂a genteman，＂ and is nothing else．I honor a gentleman that is so indered．［He insisted that his soldiersshould be religious men，but left the particular form to their own choice．］－KNaimés ENa．，vol．4， ch．2．p．： 9 ．

159\％．QUALITY，Tested by．Sioords．［The Romans were eompelled to pay tribute to the Mahometans．］When the unnatural mother of Constantine was deposed and hanished，her successor，Nicephorus，resolved to obliterate this badge of servitide and disgrace．The epistle of the emperor to the caliph was pointed with an allusion to the game of chess，which had already
spread from Persta to Greece．＂The queen（he sjoke of Irenc）considered you as arook，nud herself as a prown．That pusillanimots female submitted to pay a tribute，the double of which she ought to have exacted from the barbarians． Restore therefore the fruits of your injustice，or nbite the detcrmination of the sword．＂At these worts the mubassadors cast a bundie of swords lefore the foot ol the throne．The caliph smiled at the menace，and drawing his cimeter，sem－ semuth，a wempon of historic or fabulous renown， he ent asmader the fechle nrms of the（ireeks， without tarning the edge or condangering the temper of his hade．Wr then dietated an epis－ the of tremendons bres ity：＂In the mane of the most mereiful God，Itamin al Rashid，command－ （r of the fathful，to Nierphoris，the Roman dog．I have read thy letter， 0 thon son of an unbelieving mother．Thon shalt not hear，thon shalt beholi，my reply．＂It was written in char－ acters of blood and fire on the plains of lhary－ ait：；and the warlike celerity of the Ambs condid only be cheeked hy the arts of deedit and the shes of repentince．－Gibion＇s Rome，ch．5e， ［． 309.

459：S．QUARREL，Conjugal．Beujamin Thomp－ Nent．［lle is better known as Thunford，the Tankee eount，who became distinguished for his efforts in belalf of the poor．］He con－ trated an unfortumate marringe with a brill－ iant weathy French widow，which embitter－ ad his ciosingr years．She was wholly a woman of the drawing－room．Jle was an inventor，a philosopher，and a lover of order even to fanati－ cism．An infuriate＂incompatibility＂was rup－ idly developed．One of their（quarrels he has himself recorded：＂I laree party had been in－ vited I neither liked nor approved of，and invit． ad for the sole parpose of vexing me．Our house（near Paris）was in the centre of the gar－ den，walled aromal，with iron gates．I put on my hat．walked down to the porter＇s lodge，and as：him orders，on his peril，not to let any one in．Hasides， 1 took away the keys．Madane went down，and when the company arrived she talked with them－she on one side，they on the other＇，of the high brick wall．After that she grees and pours boiling water on some of ny beatiful llowers．＂－C＇rclopedia of Biog．， D． 650.

159．1．QUARREL，Degrading．Mitton＇s．Ports and artists，more susceptible than practical men， sem to live a life of perpetarl wrangle．．．．Ben Jonson，Dryden，Pope，Voltaire，Ronsman，be－ babor their enemies，and we see nothing incon－ gruous in their doing so．It is not so when the awful majesty of Milton descends from the em－ pyrean throne of contemplation to use the lan－ grange of the gutter or the fish marke．The pathos is unthinkable．The universal intellect of Bacon shrank to the paltry pursuit of phace． The disproportion hetween the intullectual cat－ pacionsiness and the moral aim jats upan the sense of fitness，amp the hame of Batcon，wisest， meanest，has passed into a proverb）．Milton＇s fall is fate worse．It is not here a mion ol grasp of mind with an iguoble ambition，but the phange of the moral nature itself from the highest heights to that despicable region of vulgar seurrility and libel which is brlow the level of average gentility and education．The name of Milton is a sy ．onym
for sublinity. He has endowed our languge with the loftios amt mohlest poetry it poss sises, and the same man is fomme comploying sperch for tha most mworthy phrgose to which it cim be put, that of doliming and vilitying a persomal enemy, and an enewty so mona lhat baredy to have beren mentionerd by Xiltom had been an honortohim. [He defiamid Morus, a pamphleterer.] --Milow, is M. I'ITHison, (li. 10.
1595. QUARREL, A needless. I)
 word being riven, they tired so exactly together that it sombded like the report of one pistol. Barron fell, hadly wommded. Deeatur was about : ‘́ali, but wascought, and stararerad forwami a lewe steps, and sank down close on Barron ; and, as they lay on the gromma, both expecting to dia, they comversed together as follows, as noar ats could be collereted: "Jet us," sadid lanron, "make friends brfore we meet in heaven. Evarything has been conducted inthe most homorable mamor, nod I forgive you from the bottom of my henrt." "I have never been yont enemy," Decatur replied, "and I freely forque yon my death, thongh $I$ emmot formive those who stimulated you to seek my life."
"Wonk to God," said Barron, "that you had sad as mueh yesterday!" Aecording to one witness, Decntur added: "God bless you, Barrom." To which Barron replied, "Gonl bless vou, D"ratur." [Decatur died and Barron sur-vived.]-Cycionemin of Bugi., p. 93.
-5D6. QUARREL provoked. Sumul Johnson. When my mother lived in London, there were two sets of people, those who gave the wall, and those who took it-the peaceable and the guarrelsome. When I returued to Lichiteld, after having been in Jomelon, my mother nsked me whether I was one of those who gave the wall, or those whotock it. . Gore, it is fixed that evory man keeps to the right ; or, if one is taking the wall, anothor vields it: and it is never a dispute.-Boswela's'Johnsos, p. 25.
4597. QUARREL. 'Shameful. Frederick the Great. [Voltaire was greedy. Frederick was parsimomions. Voltaire was his chosen friend and gruest.] It is homiliating to relate that the Ereat Warrior and slatesman gave orders that his guests allowarexe of surar and chocolate should be cortailed. It is, if possible, a still more humilating fact that Voltaire imbemnitied himself by porketing the wax candles in the royal
 (intir.

SDO \&. QUESTIONS, Test. Alexander's. In the conrse of [ome of bis Persian, experlitions he took tea of the Gymmosophists, who had berp principally concerncal in instigating Sabbas to revolt. . . . Is these ten were reckomed the most acute and comedse in theis ansorere he pat the most dithernte pastions to them that comld 1 : thonght of, an: 't the smme time derdared he would put the first persom that answered wron's to denth, and after him all the rest. The oldest man ablomer them vas to be the juige. II do manded of the tirst which were most numerons, the living or the deme. He answred, "The living, for the dead wo longer exist." The second was asked whothor the marth or the sea produced the largest animais. IIe monswrod, "The earth, for the seat is part of it." The
third, which is the craftiest of nall animals. "That," said har " with which man is not yet urguainted." The fourth, what was his remson [or persinaling sahbas to revolt. "Beramse," satid he." I wishud lime either lo live with lonor or to dia as a eoward deserves." The díth had this question put to hinn, "Whach do yea think oddest, the day or the night?" Jo answored, "The day, by one day." As the kiner aprexared surprised at this solntion, the philasopher told bim nlostruse questions must have abstruse nnswers. 'Tue: ndrlressing himself to the sixth, he demmaded, "What are the best monasfor than to make himself loved ?" Je answared, " If possessed of great jower, do mot make yourself feared." 'lore seventh was usked how n man might becomo a gorl. He maswered. $"$ By doing what is inmossible for mun to do." 'Thes cighth, "Which isstrongest, life or death re" " Liftr" said he, " becatse it bears so many evils." The last question that he put was, " llow lomg is it good for a man in live ?" "As long," suid the philosopher, " as he dors not prefer death to life." Then turning to the jumge, he ordered him to give sentence. The old man said, "In my opinion they have alt answered one worse than mother." "If this is thy jungrment," suid Alexmader, " thon shalt die first." "No," replied the philosopher, "not except you choose to break your word ; for you deelared the man that unswered worst should tirst suffer."-Pli't.ancit's Aldexanderir.
4590. QUESTION, Unanswered, Simonides. The aniwer he gave a prince who asked him what God was is much colebrated. That prince was IIiero, King of Syracuse. The poet desired a day to eonsider the question proposed to him. On the morrow he asked two days ; suld whenever he was called mon for his nnswer, he still doubled the time. The king, surprised at this belmior, demanded his reason for it. "It is," replied Simonides, " becanse the more I consider the fuestion, the more olssenre it seems, Qwiat quanto diutiüs considero, tatoto mihi res videtur obscurior."-RoLIIn's IIs'., Book 5, art. 9.
4600. RACE, Antipathy of. Reign of James II. [Roman Catholic troops from Ireland were bromght into England to aid the king in the overthrow of the lrotestant faith.] Neither [English] oflicers nor soldiers were disposed to bear patiently the preference shown by their naster to a foreign and a subject race. The buke of Berwick, who was colonel of the Eight's Recriment of the Line, then puartered at Ports. momth, gitve orders that thirty men, just arrived from Iretamd, shomd be enlisted. The English soldiers dectared that they would not serve wit! these intruders. John Beammont, the lieutenantcolonel, in his own name and in the name of five of the captains, protested to the duke's face arainst this insult to the English nrmy and nation. "We raised the remiment," he said, "at our own charges, to dofend his Majesty's crown in time of danger. We had then no ditlicnlty in procuring lamidrels of English rermits. Weatu aisily kerperory company full withont almitting Irishmor "e. ${ }^{2}, \ldots$ fore do not think it romsistent with , itir , 1 , we these strangers
 permitted to co wat torn at own nation,

sent to Windsor for directlons. The king, greatly exasperated, instantly despatched a troop of horse to Portsmouth with orders to bring the sis refractory oflcers before him. They refused to make uny submission, nad they were sentenced to the cashiered, the highest punishment that a court-martial was then eomperent to infliet. The whole mation upplanded the disgraced oft-cers.-Macallay's Eno., eh. 9, p. 39 万.
1601. RACE, Dlslike of. Setmuel, Johnson. [He wis fond of ridiculing seotehmen.] Ile would not allow scobland to derive any credit from Lord Manstield, for he was chacented in Englamel. " Mhels," said he, " may be made of a Soncloman, if he be caught young."-Boswela's Jonixion, p. 198.
4602. RACE for Life, A. Prisoner. [After the lattle of sedgremoor, hetween the rebollonke of Mommouthand James II.] Feversham [Jmues' commander] passed for good-natured man; but he wis a foreigner, ignorant of the laws, and carelces of the feelings of the English. Ile was arenstomed to the military license of Frame.

1 considerable number of prisoners were immediately selected for execution. Among them wis a youth famons for his speed. Hopers were held out to hine that his life would be spared if he could rum a race with one of the colts of the marsh. The space throurh which the man kept up with the horse is still marked by well-known bounds in the moor, and is about three guarters of a mile. Feversham was not ashamed, after secing the perfozmance, to send the wretehed performer to the gallows.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 5, p. 596.
4603. RACE, Pridein. Stmuel Johnson. [1Ie bad mudertaken to romplete his dictionary in three years.] Ansms: " But, sir, how can you do this in three years ?", Jousson: "Sir, I have no donbt that 1 can do it in three years." 'Lnass : "But the French Academy, which consiste of forty members, took forty yems to compile their dictionary:" Jomrson: "Sir, than it is. This is the propertion. Let me see ; forty times forty is sixteren hundred. As three to sixteen hamAred, so is the proportion of an Englishman to a Frencliman."-Donwblal's Joneson, p. 47.

A60.\&. RACE ridiculed. Stmuct Johnson. Mr. Arthur Lae mentioned some sodoth who had taken possession of a barren part of America, and wondered why they shombl hoose it. Jomsson: "Why, sir, all barremess is comparative. The sooteh wonld not know it to be barren." Boswela: "Come, come, he is flatering the English. You have now beern in seothand, sir, amd say if youdid not see ment and drink elough there." Jonssos: "Why yes, sir: meat and drink enough to give the inhabitants sutlicient strougth to run awny from home." All these puick and lively sallies were sald sportively, quite in jest.-Bosweha's loms:os, p. 311.
1605. RACES, Amalgamation of. Circet Britain. Farly in the fourteenth century the amalgimation of the maces was all but complete ; :und it was som mive manifest ly signs not to be mistaken, that a pople inferior to none existias in the word had been formed by the mixtive of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other and with the aboriginal Britons. There was indecd searcely anything in
common between the England to which John lud been ehased hy Philif, Augustus and the England from which the armies of Ealward III. went forth to rongurer France.-Macaulay's Ena., ch. 1, p. 17.
4606. RACES, Inequality of. Ccles-Saxons. There could not be eduality hetween men who lived in houses and men who lived in sties, between men who ware fed oa bread and men who were fed on potatoes, between men who spoke the noble tongue of great philosophers and poets and men who, with a perverted pride, bonsted that they coukd not writhe the months into ehattering such a jargon as that in which the "Advancement of Learuing" and the "Paradiso Last" were written.- Dacal'tay's Ena., ch. 6, 1. 125.
4607. RAID, Successful. Gicneral stomeman. White these great and decisise evelnts wore baking place in the carolimas, the famons ravalry raid of Gencral Stoneman was in progress. Ahout the middle of Marel he set out from Knoxville with a force of six thonsand men, crossed the monutains, (aptured Wilkesfroro, and forced his way aross the Yadkin at Janesville, . . . the genema ohjecet being the destruction of public property, the capture of Confederate stores, and the tenting up of milroads. Turning to the nowh, the troopers traversed the western end of North Carolima, und cutered Curroll County, Virginia. At Wytheville the railroad was torn up, and then the whole line was destroyed from the bridge over New River to within four miles of Lynchburg. Cloristianslurg was captured, and the track of the railway obliterated for ninety miles. Turning tirst to Jacksonville and then sonthward, hee expedition next struck and destroyed the North (arolima Railroad between Danville and Greenshoro. . . After atight with Ferguson's Confederate cavalry, the Federals tumed back to Dallas, where all the divisions were concentrated, and the raid was at an end. During the progress of the expedition six thousand prisoners, forty-six pieces of artillery, and immense guantities of small arms had fallen into the hathe of Stomeman's men ; the amoment of property destroyed and the damage otherwise done to the toth ring confedermey could aot be estimated.-RınPsti's Li.S., ch. 66, p. 530.
460w. RAILWAY, The first. In Englent. On the 15th of September [18:30] the tirst raiway for the convegatee of passengers was opernd, the carrages being drawn hy a locomotive engine, at the sped of a mee-horse- Kniout's Eva., vol. 8, ch. 14, p. 3.5s.
4609. RAILWAYS, Slow. Slomir than Ca nuds. [In 1825 it was stated in the 1 Ionse of Commons that] the experiment of conveying goods on a railway had been tried, and had completely failed. The best locomotive engine that could be found had been seleeted; and the avemge rate on a phane surface was not three miles amil turee gnarters per hour, which was slower than camal converance. - Knichit's Eng., vol. 8, ch. 14, p. 2 sis.
1610. RAILWAYS underestimateri. England. [Before a committec of the llouse of Commons] Telford a.d others expressed an opinion that with the improvement of the locomotive the speed upon a railway might be fifteen miles, and
evon twenty miles an lour. These opsinionis wore callenl " thi gross "xigererntions of the powers of the locomotive steameengine;" and it was eontemed that even if such a speed could be at -
 wherels womble he so gratit that we shemble as soon capere that " perble would us soon sulfer themselves to be lired off mpen otte of Congrevers ricondiet rorkets is to trast themselves to the morery of such a machine goingrat such a rate."

As to those prosoms who sperubate om making railways gemeral throurbout the king. fom, and superveding all the camals, thll the war-
 in short, every other mondo ol converance by hand and by water, we deem them and their visionary shenies unworthy ol notiee."—[Taken from the (Querterly Rovorin] Kxubiot's Eva, vol. \& ch. 14, p. 2s)
1811. RAIMENT restricted, $B y$ Zaleucus. [The Locritu lawgivor.] Tobmaish luxury from his republic, which he looked upon the the curtain destruction of agovernment, lac did not follow the practice established in some mations, where it is thomerht sulliofent, for the restraning it, to punish, by promiary mulets, such as infringe the laws : hat beractid. . . in a moreatfol and ingenious, that tht the sime time more effect nal, mammer. Jo pohilited women from weating rich and cosily stulfs, embroidered rohes, jewels, dar-rings, nerklitees, bracelets, gold "ines, and such like ormaments, os, 'pting nom from this buw but rommon prostituteo. II e enacted a similar law with regard to the ment, exerepting in the same mannere, from the observance of it, such only an worre willing to pass for debanchers and infamons wrotelaes,- Romain's IIst., Book 7 , ch. 2, $5:$
4612. RANK, Plea for. Stmuel Johmson. I mentioned a certais: nuthor whodisgrastal me. by showing no dratrence to noblemen into whose company he was admitted. Jomsson: "Suppose a shocmaker should clam an equality with hime as he does with a lowd how he would stare! "Why. sir, do youstare ?' sity the shoemaker : 'I do erreat service to society. "Tistrue. I an paid for doing it ; but so aro yon, sir ; and I am sorry to say it, bettor patd than I am, for doiner something not sonecossary. Fer mankimel conlif do better without your looks than vithout my shoes.' 'Thus, sir, there' would be a perpetual struserla for precedence were there no fixed invariable rules for the distinctionol rank, which ereates no joalonsy, as it is allowed to be acridental." Boswema's Jonsson, j. 124.

Afis: RANSOM, Paternal. Reigh of Iamma $I T$. sir John Cochrame had helel among the scotel rebels the same rank which latal bern held by Grey in the west of Enernme. That Cochrance should be formiven by a prine vindictive le yome all examplas seamed incerelible: hat coclirane Wias thr yommare som of a rich family : it was therefore omly by suring him that money conld bremale ont of lim. Ifis father, Lard biondenald, otfered a bribe of ex000 to the prieste of the ruyal homseholel, amd a parion was gramted.Macallay'h liNe. . cla. S, p. 60 s .
1614. RANSOM, A willing. Richurd Cipur de Lion. [After the finilure of the crusade, near Jerusalem.] Richard [I.] now thought of returning to his dominions, but, mwilling to put
himself ha the power of his rival, Phillp [II.], hy travershag the kingelom of France, hessiled whth a single ship to linly, and was wrecked nemer Aguileia. " 'nere.... putting on a pilarim's rlisguive, he 1 lved to make his way, on foot, Ihrough(ieq ary. Ite was liseovered, however, at Viemm, by fapmil, Juka of Sustriat, ami thrown into pixam by the command of the comberor. Ihrory VI. No soonor was Richard's sitmation known to his subjerets, than they vied with catch other in contributions for his manomin. which was fixet at an exorbitant sum loy the ernperor, and opposed with every arither of the momen poolicy ly the king of France. His brother dohm, likewise, who in his absence hand endeavored to usirp the govermmont of England, is suid to have had a conferoner with Philip, in which the perpectunl raptivity of Richard was ngreed upon, while he himself was to be secured apon the English throne. 'These rabals, however, were unsuceessful. I Richated olntaned his liberty on payment of a reasom equal to nibont (:30), intot starling, which his soligerets levied liy the checrfal combibutions of all ranks of the state. On his return to his dominions he was recelved with the ntmost trmaports of delight and matisfaction. TRichard hat given his sabjects aoreal ranse of nffertion toward him; chainer a reign of ten yans he was but four montlis in the kingdom; but it is the disposition of the English to revero heroism and to commiscrate misfortume His tratorous inrother, after some submission, was rerejved into favor. -'T'videl's IInv.. Book 0, (h. 8, P. 1 I5.
1615. RAPACITY, Royal. Herry IIT. He sent forth infuisitors of the forests, who not omly ruined all those who had encroached upon the forest borders, but also impoverished many, even those of moble birth, "for $n$ single small" beast, a fawn or hare, although st ruying in an out-of-the-way place." The Jews, aceording to the eus(om of the iere, were lawfulphonder, and ITenry, as renirided them. did not depart from the pions usage of his finther. But lac did more than may of his prederessors in the spoil of the Isrnel. ites. He sold them as he would a form to his lorother licharel.-KNatre's Eina., vol. 1, wh. 94, 1. 36: 3 .
1616. RAPE attempted, Joat of Arr. [Boom to lee burned by the British.] The unfortanate prisoner, despoiled of her man's dress, had much to fear. Bratality, furions hatred, vengeance. might severally incite the eowards to derrade her before she berished, to sully what they were about to burn.

Besides, they might le tempurd to vamish their infamy by a makon of state, aceording to the notions of the day-by de. briving her of her virginity, they wonldimbloultinlly elestroy that secret power of which the Eng. hisli entertained subli great dreati, who, perhajs, might recover their courgige when they knew that, alter all, she was lont a woman. Acrorkling to her confessor, to whom she divalered the lart, an Englishman, not a common soldier, but a gentleman, I lord, patriotically devoted himself (1) this execution, bravely undertook to viohate a erirt laden with fotters, mal, being umable to rifect his wishes, rinned blows mpon her.Micileferts Jonn of Are, p. 5is.
1617. REACTION from Excess. fitisis. [Twalve hundred l'otastants had bedn butchered
at Ambine $]$ The atrodions crucltins perpetrated by the Ginises in their home of trimph produced asperdy remetion in favor of the persecenter sectaries. The mation regarded the massure with disgenst; and the ('alvinists, insteat of being intimidated and ermshed, contimed to gaing gromad. amd londy demaded vengennere for the biond of their mariymed bethren.-stomenter Fuaves. ch. 16. :
.16I*. REACTION, Moral. lisformtion of (Marles $V$. The Rostoration was a moral citastroples. It was uot that there wanted good men umong the charelamen-men as pions amel viritous as the Puritans whom they displaced; but the [Royalists amme back as the grarty of reaction-roatetion of the spirit of the world ngatnst asoriteism, of self-indulgencearainst daty, of materialismaganst idealism. For a fime virtue was at public lumghing-stock, and the word " saint," the highest expression in the hagengre for moral perfertion, comoted evorything that was ridienfous. I do not sprak of the qallathries of Whitelaall. . . . 'Thae style of court mamares was a more incident on the siafene of social life. 'The mational lile was lat more profoumally tainted by the disconragerment of all good mon, which penetrated rever shire and every parish, lhan by the distant reperts of the laose behavior of ('harles II. Scrvility, momanese, vemality, dime-servinis, and a disbedief in virtur dilfised themselves over the mation like a pestilential miasma, the depressing inthanee of which was leaty , even upon those souls whicla individually resisted the ponson. 'The loroiceage of England had passed away, mot ly pradual deray, by imperceptible deroneration. but in a yair, in a single day, like the winters

4619. $\qquad$ R"ign of Churles II. Thar theatres were elosed [hy the louritams. The playars were togged. The prese was put maller the
 Were banished from their lianorite hamots.
 from a yoke whids had berome insupportahle. The old fight reeommencerl, but withan amimosity altorether new. . . . 'lae war betwen wit and Puritanism soon beeame a war betworn witaml morality. 'The hostility exojted hy a grotestue carieatare of virlue did not epare virtue larsedf.


- 1680. READING, Effecis of Jhrahrm. Lincolu. ['The books remul by the youthfal Lincoln were Ramsily's Lifent Washinarton, Werms' Lifo of Washing (om, Esop’s F゙ables, and Junymas Pilgrim's l'rogress. It is quite probshlo that the ghaint phasemology of these last fwo volumes. and their direet and forcible illustrations, may have impressed upon the productions of Mr. Sineoln's pen that syle which is one of their mosi prealiar and finorite characterisifes. RAYuond's Liveotis, (h. 1, p. 29.

1621. READING-R00MS necessary. Fifulcon I. Le hatd, when a youmem man, passid monthes in Paris without a home. with ath ('mpty purse ant almost without a friond. Le wis then in the habit of visiting a small readingrerom in the Palais Royal, where for a few sous he could. in the chilly days of winter, read the daily jommals, and enjoy the warmsh of a tire. ... [Il c became First Consul.] ISe was aftervard urged, as a mattar of State policy, to shat up these reading-rooms.

To this he repplied: " No: I will nevor dollat; I kaow too well the comfort of having surdinghere (o) go to ever to deprive others of the same re.


4(6922. REALITY, Power in. (fomirill. It is somuthing strikitur to cont rust the I womougoing down to the same lonase. ('harles was a líag. and he went fo arrest the membars and to assert that threre was no law in bingland save his will; bat hee went as king Nomimel. (rommoll went with wo roynly : bout him, yel he went as king Rate ; and ha, for, went for the still moreanazaing purpose of charing that whole llomse, and turning it ont indo the strects. [13y diswolving Parliament at Ho homal of his soldiers.]-loon's


4(62:3. REALIZATION, Joys of, ('ぃlumbus. Tho lamd was tow clently seron ubout two learues disfant, whereupon lioy fork in sail and lay to, wating imputiently for thr dawn. 'The thomghts and lerelings of ( 0 bumbas in this little space of time mast have been fumbltuons and intenser. At lengols, iu spite of evory ditlieulty and dangrer, he had aceomplishad his ohject. 'l'he great mystery of the oceman was revenled; his theory, which hat heen the seolf of sages, was tritumphantly established; lae had seremred to himself aglory dambleas the world itself. It is didlembt to concerve the ferlings of such a man, at suell is moment; or the conjectures which must Jive throngred mon his mind, as to the hand bofore him, covered with darkness.-Invina's ('oledsmus, Book 3, ch. 4.
4624. REASON, Worship of, Firneh IR wolufion. During the ruolntion a buatiful opera girl of licentious habits was convered, in most imposing caremonial, to the church of Notre:
 abal presented to the thromged assemblatge as the Gobliless of Reasom. ""Mortills," sitill C'hanmette, "rase to tremble before the powerless thonders of a got whom your fams hateremitel! There is mo (rod. Itemederth worship nome bint IRason. ITare I olfor you its noblest amel purest image. Worship only such divinitiss as this." The whole assemblage bowed in adoration, and then retired foindalge in sereses which the pen refises to recorrl.-[Foot-note in] Ansorves NAPOLEON 13., vol. 1, ('li. 16.

4(i2\%). REBELLION, Constructive. E'mperor Aframiliont Naximilian, after the deathof his fiathers, was elected emperor in the yeatr 1493. 'lhis prince, who was ant able politioitan, latid the fombdation of the permament greathess of the German empire, by proxaring the chatmant of that colebrated constitutional law, which cestablishess a perpetaid peace betwoen the whele of the States composing the Gormanio booly, which States, belore that time, hall bern at comstant variance upon evory frivial opposition of interests.

 a any to ser of what vast importance this law was


4628. REBELLION prevented. s'othent. 'Thr Farl of Doughas, an ambitious and high-spirited mobleman, hat openly aimed at rombering himself independent of his sovereign : le forlade his vassals to acknowledge any annhority hat lis
own. He crentend knights, appointed a prive comicll, and, in short, assumed every enslgn of matay execp the title of klag. 'The chamedior, determbed 10 suppress these mapiring predensions, deropeal Doughas to sm Interviow lin the castle of bilinburgh, and there, while sepmatad from hic followers, lie was selaed amd instantly behoment. 'This rexample of barmarmas rigor dial mot deter his sure exsor, William, Barlof Dobghas, from proseroting the same ambithonspans ; and hls fate was ephally severe, aud yot more mojus. tithable. In a conforenere with the young mon areh he was reproalod by hom with forming commetions with the lachons nobility which wror damgeromsto the public pace and govern ment of the kingdon ; the king repuesting him to diswolve these aswechations, Domplas peremptorily erfawel. "If you will not," sald the yomes dimis [II.]. " thiswhatl "" and drawing hif dar. ger, bre instantly stablod him to the heme. This artion, unworthy of a prince, was universally
 Book th, ch. 15. 1. est.

1427, REBELLION, Small. Rhorl' Ixlantl. I proposition waw malle to change the constitution of the Siate, [umder which] the right of sulfage was restriated to hose who hed a dertain amomet of property. On that issue the prople of Rhate
 the munner of abregatiag the ohd chatore there Was a serturs division. One fartion, callow tha " Law ind Order jarty," proweding in aterowd ance willa the former constitution, chose samuel W. King as envernor. The other faction, cathed the "sumbere party," acting in an irreghar way,
 partios met and orranized their rival govionments. The "Tatw and Order party" mow undertook tosajpmes the faction of Jorrs. The latter resited. and wate an attomp (1) "ature the State arremal But the militia, mader the diree
 A momith later the atherents of Dorr again ap. parad in arms, but were dispersent by the troms of the l'nited statos: Jorr Hed from Rhonde Island: retarmed som aftorward; was canerht, tried for trasm, womided, and semtenemb to imprisomumb for life. It. was that offered parion sh combliton of taking an wath of alle gimace. This lae stubhornly refosed to do, amad in Juturof rationtabed his liberty without con-

f62w. REBELLION, A Soap. Reigh of (tharlis I. Charles was determind to wowm by prerogatise, and not by Parliament. He sold privi lege's for every anjust exaction. A patent for the mannfacture of somp was sold-a very sad alllictiom incleed, for in addition to the cosily prico from the existenw of the monopoly, for whicls Elo,000 had been paid. the linen had bed burned, amb the dhesh as well, in the wast inge, so that the rity of Lombon was visited by am insurnetion of women ame the Lorl hatyor was reprimended by the king hemase he give them his sympathy. - Hoons ('mombera, cht 4, p. $8 t$.
(629. REBELLION, The Whiskey, Pemuxylranit. Daring the summer and :athmo of :794 the country was much disturbed by a difficulty in western Pemsylvania, knowil as the whiskey insurrection. Moping to improve the
revemues of the government, Congress had, three yours previously, imposed a tux on ald arident spirtis distilled in the Culted states. Whato
 phan he and his partivans indord the popple of the distilling regions to yesist the bas colleremers. The disalfected rose la nrms. Wishington issued two prochamations warning the insurgents to disperser ; lime insteme of obeying, they fredupon and aphored the ollteres of the govermment. The l'resident then ordered (iemernl Itemry lade to enter the rebellious district with a sullicient fore to restore order med enforere the law.
 ances. the rioters had ulrembly sentered. The insurvertion was a politionl rather than an social outhoalk: the mati Federallats were in a majority in the distilling reqion, and the whiskey tha wis a memsure of the Federal party.-Romation U. S., ch, 41, p. 3fis.
(16:30. REBELS punished. Ithe of Monmouth's. Somersetshire, the chiol seat of the rebellion, had been reserved for the last mad most fearfind vengemares. In this comaty 1 wo homired and thirty-thee prisoners was in a few days hamgerl, Jrawn, and puartered. At every spot wheretwo romble met, on every markefoplace, on the green of every harge vilhige which had furnishad Monmouth with soldiers, iromed ropses clathering in the wind. or bath and quarters stuek on polow. poisomed the air, and made the travedner sick with harror. In many parishes the pasantry comala not assemble in the homse of dorl withoint sereing the ghasily lace of a neighbor grimning at them over the poreh.-Macathay \& Evi., eh. 5, p. 510 .

16:31. - - Temugin the Tirrtar. Temurgin fought a batte ngainst his rebelious subjoects. . . After his tirst victory he placed seventy caldrous on the tire, and seventy of the mosit guilty rendels were can hathong into the boiling wator,-(ibmos's Rows, ch. 6t, p. 204.

16:5\%. REBUKE, Gentle. Jolins ('irsar). It hattle he sometimes rode: but he was more often on foot, bareheaded, and in a conspie momsiteres, that he might be sean and ferognized. Ayain amb again by his own efforts he recowned a day that was hal" lost. He once seizod a panicestricken standard batire lurned lim round, and told him that he 1 ut mivale the the direction of the enemy. -F1sor (1) - ('1:~1R, (h. 28.

40;B: RECANTATION impossible. Mirtin Luther. "Thu more they rage and meditate upon the use of lorce, tho lessido I fear, and the mowe fredy will 1 attank the Roman serpents. I ann prepared for the worst that may hapen, and await the combsal of (borl." "This I know, inderd: that I wombl be tremed as the dearest and most arrereable persom, dial I hut speak one wom, fermerthat is, 1 reeall. But 1 will not make myself a heretie by the recall of that opinion by which I hernme n Cloristian. I womld rather dic, be horm, exiled, and aceursed."-


16:3. RECOGNITION required. W'twhington. The whole British force, now gathered in the vicinity of Now York, momonted to fully 30,000 men. . . Washington's amy was inferior in numbers, poorly equipped, and imperfectly diseiplined. [Admiral Ilowe, brother of General

## RECOMPENSE-REFINEMEN'T.

Howe, had arrived from Finghand with Instruc. thons] to try concllatory mensures with tha Ansericans. Flrst hesent tothe Amerleman (anin) 101 ofllorer whith it despateh directed to George Washhugtom, Esequire. Of course Whalhington refosed to reverive a commmanalion whelt did not recognaze his ofllefal posithon. In a short thme llowe sent mother messumpe, addressed to Gemger Washington, ate., etc., cte., and the heme er, who was lowe's aljutane genemal, hasistad that mat wo forth mitght he tranduted (icherme af the . Imerier" . Irmy. Washingston was the last man in the worla io be canght a subherfuge ; and the adjontant was semt away, It wasalready well known hat Ilowe'sumblority extember only to grantine pardon and to masemtial matlere nbont which the Americmes were be longer comrerned. Wisshington therefore mplied thut shere no offerne had been committed on pardon was reपuired: that the colonios were now imleperndent, and would defomblemselveragainst all ag


46:35. RECOMPENSE, Honorable. Alor,/h"m Linenta. [Whern a bey he berrowed a Lifa of Washington.] During a severe storn ha improved his leisure by rending his book. Onc night be hid it down curefally, as he thomght. and the nest morning he fomme it samed through: The wind had changed, the stom hand beaten in through a crack in the logs, and the apparance of the book was rained. Llow cobald he face the owner under such cirenmstances: He hatd no money to offer as a return, hat he took the book, went directly to Mr. ('rawford [the owner], showed him the irreparable injury, and framkly and houestly offered to work for him till he shomith be satistiad. [Mr. ('rawford gave him the book] in return for there days stomly latwr in "pmiling folder."-Rammonis LINCOM, M1. 1, p. 㓭

A6:36. RECORD, Mutilated. Jtmes I It was himourh Sir Johm bion, very cminemly, thut the Comemonemad the sthats came at last to their preat rupture. . . Then emme blo contest with ther stablerty old king 1um the milage of deInte in Parliantent The king sath the Parliamant held their liberties by to antion, mot by right; and when the Honse recoded its very
 mals, the imberile old king (ame up from Thenbald's in a passiom, got loge her a privy comed and six of the julges, :ant for the ('ommons' jommal, and exen dited whe tent the register. Whe then instantly disodved the lonse hy proehamation. - Homis's Cromwers, ch. 3, p. 5t.

46:37. RECREATION, Excessive. "(irultemen." Sir John Larrington. . datws a picture. . that illustrates the prevailing madness. [Abont A.s. 1600. ${ }^{\text {" "In }}$ Ihe morning perhaps at chess. mud after his belly is full then at cards; and when his spirits was dall at that, then for some exercise of his ams at diere amd being weary thereof, to cool himself a little play it tables [hackgammon]: amd, befing dispuicted in his patience for oversering cimpore and yuartre, or missing two or threr fonl blots, then to an interlade ; and so. . . be curer as fir from a worthy and wise man as the cirele is from the centre." -KNigift's Eno., vol. 3, eh. 16, p. 256.
4638. RECREATION, Extravagant. Bujazet $I$. The Frend princes admired the magnificence of
the Ottoman, whove limillig and hawklug rigul page was eomposed of sevent thonsmad hatsmen
 ch. 0.1. 1. D11.

46:39. REDEMPTION, Price of. Cithix. |In 13:17, durimg andege of nemrly welve months' dasration, in which the garrison had andentheir homes and dogs. They were then willing to survender
 mitad to depurt from the dity, | 'lore king | Lid. ward III. | resolved that all the grame he woblal warid was, that six chlef margenery of the fown should rome out marehemeded. aud barefouted, and hareloggred, mid ha their shites, with halters ahont their nerks, and with the keys of the town and custle in their hames. mon thas yheld themselves purely to his will, and the reat he wonld take lo merey. . . . Sil Johnof Viome somded the common bell, bud tohd his sad repurt, thad the people wept, and he himalf wept piteonsly: 'Thenstood forth the richest hargerse of all the town, Bisstane de st. Pierre, and said that, th save the residue of the people, we would be the tirst to put his life In jeopurdy. When he had thus spokell, every man worshipped him. and divers kneded down at his fort with sore wepping. Then mother homest burgess, Johas Day're, rowe mul said,: "I will kexpeompany will
 Peter his hrollers, and wo others, elechared the same. Then they went ont of the gate, "pherelled as the king desired, and stood between the ghte and the harricrs.... The sis burgesses kindt before the king, and held up their humbs and said, "W0. smbait ourselves clearly mato yourwill and plensure, 10 save the residace of the people of C'alais." . . . The earls mal barons, and others whow we there, wept for pity, hat the king looked felly upon the'm. . . . mad he commanded their hemds ta be struck off, and would heme no man in their behalf for merey. Then the gheen [Philippa], being great with dhild, knerled down amed said, "Contle Sir, sinere I passed the sea in much peril, I have desired mothing of yon: therefire i now repuire of yon, in the homon of the Sim of the Virgin Mary, and for the love of me. that you will take meryy of these six burgeses.," The king bele ld the queen, and stored still awhile: in a sturly, and then sail, " Ah, dame, I wonk you hat hern now in some other phace; hat $t$ iamnot deny you. I give these mento you to din sour plensime with them." Amd thr six burgesses were bromght into the queen's chamber. newly clobled ; and she gave them to cat at their leisure, and bestowed upon each six mobles, and cansed them to be taken through the hosit in safeIy, and set at librity.-Kxumers Exi, vol. 1, ch. 30, p. 44 in.
46.40. REFINEMENT, Characteristic. Ithemutne. In the waragainst Philipof Maredon, one of the couriers of that prince was interempted. and his dispatches seized ; they openeed all the letters, which he carried, execpt those written by Philips floeth, olympia, to her hustamd. These the Athenians transmitted inmadiately to Philip, with the seats anbroken. In the same wat, Philip was suspected of having distributed bribes among the Athenian orators. Their homes were ordered to be searched; but with singular remard to decorm, they forbade to brenk into the lone of Callicles, because he was then newly marie l.

Anch was certainly the matural chamacter of tho





 untions－wore tilless wi wandering satuges，tand

 coverimir roumd the middle ；their solde oreupat．

 fir war，sernt his thare in perfere hodolemere；half

 Iudinas of Amerleat were in thoir disposition
 The levity of mamers of the linroperans，and，
 to rhihbshaness all lile talk or ronversathon． ＇I＇lueir belavior was modest and resperafial，amd
 earriad on with the gratent order and hemerame．


4B it．REFINFMENT reoommended，Brialifl． ［Lond Matmonbary was sent by Georga Ill．，all jilli，to Ihe Joke of Branswick，les demmed his damothter for the l＇rime of Wates，the herir mp－ paten！to the Eritish throme．I＇Jhe sagaedous an－ masaulor dial his daly im oftering hermbiae，and somblimas remonstranere，experially＂on the toilello，on cleanliness，amd on delinary of sparak－ ing．＂－strange subjerts of disemssiom wilh a haty who might be queren of Englamd．－KNionors LiNu．，vol．7，ch．1N，1． 319.
1813．REFLECTION，Correoted by．Sirmuel Johmsen．Mr．Horgman athd he bal n dispute prolty latent night，in which Johmonn wonld not pive isp，thongh he land the wrong side；and，in shors，both kept the timb．Nexi morntigg，when thay wet in the brakfast room，IVr，Johnson ar－ （rasied Mr．Morgann thas：＂Sir，I have lean 11．Kiner on our dispute last night－you mere


14if．REFLECTION，Death－bed．Cardiunl llot－ w＇y．［Carilimal Wolswy，who lor cight years luml been，with lenery Vill，the antorent of Sar． dand，and for about twenty yens the hand of the government，was on hisdylug－bed，in l5：ll，whon Ge motered these memorible words）：If I had gurvod God as diligently as 1 have dome the king， fre would not lave given me over in my gray hairs．［llemy had laken away his homors and hiv weath，and permilled his arrese on the fialse
 ＜h．20，1．B：44．

4415．REFLECTION，Delicate．Lisk Imeri－ same． 1.15 .1775. ［Gemeral Howe，broblier of the
 at＇I＇icomblerorit，was commander of the British army．］Ilowe was of an Irish family；to the Irisit，herefore，they expresseal their mmazement at thating his name in the catalogne of their on－ emies；and they Hetclatal their complaint by addling．＂Amorica loved his brother．＂－13aN－ chores U．S．，vol．8，ch．4：3．

A6．16．REFLECTIONS，Melancholy，Automy． ［ Iftur his defert by Cusar，which Wis occisioned chiefly by his infatuation，he fled to Cleopratra＇s
 ley，in which Cleopatris was．Wornt abd ant down at lho heme of it ；whote，leaning his rlhows on his kneres，und supporting，his lomd with his two lamoty，her rematned lika at tman overwhelmed with shame abl ruge，relecting will profouml molatuctuly＂pons his ill comduct，mal the mals．





 ？ $1, \frac{2}{8}$ 等

1417．REFORM，Civil Service．．l／fird the limott．In appal lay lrom all these courrls to the king himacil＇，in rommell；und dllited，in whom his malijerestesservedly pheced the highost eonthlonce，was overwhelmod with appeals froms all parta of the kingelom．＇Jhe only remedy for this whs torolorm the jugomane mall restmin the corrupthon of the ituferior magistrates from Whencell arose．Alfred，therefore，was sobliditons tonppoint the nblest mul most upright of his mo－ bility to exereive the ollle of shemble and earls． Ho punishod many for madversation，and he took cone to enforre the stmily of letters，and par－ lieularly al the laws，ase linilispernable for thejr combinning in ollfee．－T＇rumen＇s Hasl．，IBook 6 ， （l）． 5, ， $1 / 11$.
d8id．REFORM needed．t＇eswer the Dictator． All his ellorts were direrted to the regemeration of looman socioty．（ Sieroo puints the labits of fimbiomable life in colors which were possibly exngermated：bat mough remains of mathentie face to justily the gencend trull of the picture． Wommen bud forgotten their honor，chiddren their resperet for pmrenta．Jlushmals land murdereal wives，and wives hasbands．Paricide and in－ cest formed rommon ineidents of domestic：Inal－ ian history；und，na justice hud been ordered in tha last yours of the Republie，the most aban－ domed vilhin who canae into rount with al haml－ ful of quoly was assured of impunity．＂Richs mon，＂silys 太ubtonins，＂were mever delerred from crime by in forr of forfoiting their es－ tates：Hosy bad bat to leavo Italy，and their propert！was seemped to them．＂－Faotobsis （ RiNSII，（h．in．

1（1．19．REFORMATION，Polltical．Romans． ［After the diath of the infinmons emperor Conm－ monlis］the expense of the lomaschold was imme－ dintely reduced to ond half．All the instruments
 grold and silver plate，chariot of a singular con－ struetion，a superthous wardrobrof silk and ems－ broidery，amd a great number of beantifal shaves
 manity，those who were bon in a slate of free－ dom，amb lad lwen movished from the arms of their werping parents．．It the shme time that la obliged the worthless favorites of the tyrant to resign it jurt of their ill－gollen wealth，he satis－ tied the just ereditors of the state，and wnexpere． edly disclatred the long arrons of homest ser－ vices．ITe removerl the oppressive restrictions which had been hail upon eommerce，and grant－ ed all the uncultivated lands in Italy and tho provinces to those who would improve them， with an exemption from tribute during teo years．－Gibmon＇s IRome，ch．4，p．121．

Ilfo．REFORMATION，sllent．iwinl．It is
 lary sur ial revolutiona whirh have heron place





 servers with no sumprive，and haver entived fonm
 J＇hey ware tomght almat mother be lomindation



 Is the prexise momont an whell either distine
 Heknowledere that the hiof agent in these on
 Fivin，（l），1， 1 ：

18．71．REFORMATION，Violent，Lirligious．In

 ally，which lue very justly considered insdiagane fial to Chrdatimily ；but his measures were tow violent．Ile lmon and destroyed all the paintime it the charilus，and broke to pierom the staturs
 tempted to anforee his reformation by pmonda


 sone．＇Jhomas（larkson，when fwonty－four youm of uge．Wrote an essaly on slancry，to whatin n priae，whicll be won ；bat the biacts which las diseovered maderatelt it dent impression on his mind，llat he devontad himadif for its abolithon


13．5is．REFORMER，Impetuoum Joh＂h＇tor． The celebrated dobur kimes wol ．．from （E⿻日禸 （＇alvin，of which his mathral divenstition tith． 1 hitu to be a moss zandous and intrepod promote： ＇This relopmer was posesessed of at very robsiog



 for severe，and the impetaosity of bis tomper
 and to indame．ILis tirst publice apporamere wis al Pertle，whers，in a very amimated swmon，har wronghe up tho minds of has andionce to surli in pitch of fary．Hat they hroke down the walls of the eharelt，warturnei the altares，destroyed the intages．＇mal amost tome the prinets to pieces． ＇The－ sernes were exhibitent in different（fuarterv of the Wimerdom．Tho lomestant party sono atrer tomk
 $11: 38: 3$

16i．）R．REFORMER，Impracticable．Tlumu，


 what is＂hener，but he fails to prine out what is right，of what We ourhi 10 subsilthle in place of the wrong which he wald do atwy with．lie is batlled when he sits down to propese remedio He has none to olfer，but goes on assailing，
scourginge mal pulling down．．．Alo is a merer．
 1 13： $2: 1$

165．5．REFORMERS corrupted，Fifil if＇lfort



 reformation of roljgion nixhl well be domblad





 foumbliag homplal，having saren lafimes experad
 ral monlores．Alwat the midalle of the dighterent century，doma－Hatway，be persomal cilort，s．

 of which propmand to take dial resursl hows ant




 （ensions of alumbion 10 the hamblest chasses of




 mols：the comberte we re beld up lo everation as
 frembid it hind grimed．It hatd gone forlh to nt ter the worde of trath to men tithe ntowe the

 time would come when its carmestasin wombly nwakell the（＇humelt itsell from it sommolen＇y， tan！the educated classes would not be ashatmed In la eveligions．Tlarre was wihl culha－t：24m


 （0）pion－profession．But these marmest men hatit ：1 mark Hon the：r lime which antorer be el－



 prohably samed us from the fate ol mations whal． ly abundoned to their own deviens．－Kinsmore Eve vol． F ．ch． 1 ． 1111 l ．
 limplter semena conld write of the dhey wi



I6Ts．REFORMERS，Self－condemned．Iolyy－ ami！．Whate the tevets at luther wome rapilly

 atothorits bery litite shom of that an the peper
 （＇amace had taken at disumat ans wife，a prin－
 intulerably wely．and ：uldicteri 10 ，trankembess F＇he serred was，that he hud linlen in lowe with young lady of the mane of sabl．whom the wanted io marry．Luther at this time，with tive of his


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followers, was holding a kind of synod at Wittenberg, for the rerulation of all maters regarding the chureh. The landgrave presented to him a pertition, setting forth his case, in whicli he at the same time insimated, that in case Lather and his doctors shouht refuse him a dispensation of polygany, he would, perhaps, be ohiged to ask it of the pope. The synod were under considerable dillloulty. The interest of the landgrave was too formidnble to be diaregarted, and at the same time, to favor him, they must assmme to themselves a power of breaking a law of Seripture. The temporal consideration was more powerfal than the spiritual one. They brreed to give Philip, a dispensation for polygamy, mad he aecordingly marridel his: favorite. even with the comsent of his furbur wife.-T'ythen's Histo, Book 6. ch. 20,1 , 296 .
4859. REFUGE, Sanctuary for. Fifteenth Century. The clergy wre they who have the supreme swny over the country. . . . They have provided that a number of saered places in the kingriom shoild serve for the refuge and escape of all defimpuents: and no one, were he a thator to the erown, or hat he practised agranst the king's own person, can be taken ont of these by forec. And a villain of this kind, who, for some great excess that he has committed, has been obliged to take refage in one of these sacred places, oftern goes out of it to brawl in the publie streets, and then, returning to it, escapes with impunity for every fresh offence he may have beren guilty of. This is no detriment to the purses of the priests, nor to the other pergethat sametuaries. But every church is a samelnary for forty clays ; and if a thief, or murderer, who has taken refuge in one, camnot leave it in safety laring those forty days he gives notice that he wishes to lave England. In which alse, being stripped to the shirt by the chief maristrate of the phace, and a crueifix placed in his hand, he :s conducted along the road to the seat, where, if he finds n. passage, he may go, with a "God speed yon." Bnt if he should not find one, he walks into the sea up to the throat, and three times asks for passage: : and his is repented till a ship appears, which comes for him, and so he depart; in safety.-Kvigur's Evg., vol. 2, rli. 15, p. 244 .
4660. REFUGE socured. In 1 merich. ('romwell whs dend. The Commonwealth tottered mad tell. Charles Il. was restored to the throne of his ancestors. Tidings of the Restomation reached boston on the 27 th of duly, 1660 . In the same vessel that bore the news came Ellward Whalley and William Goffe, two of the jurlges who had passed sentence of death on Charles 1 . It was now their turn to save their lives by fight. Governor Endicott received them with courtesy ; the arents from the Britisla Government cume in hot parsinit, with orders to arrest them. For a white the fugitives, aded by the people of boston, batfled the officers, and then escaped to New IIaven. Here for many weeks they hay in concenhment; not even the indians womblaceept the reward which was offered for their apprehension. At last the exiles reached the valley of the Connecticnt, and found refuge at the village of Hadley, where they passed the remainder of their lives.-Ridpati's U. S., ch. 14, p. 137.
4661. REFUSAL,Contemptuous. Eimperor Cle" diets. [ife was one of the rival emperors of Rome. T The siege of Milnu was continued, und Aureohes soon diseovered that the siccess of his artifices had only mised up a more determinerd adversary. He attempted to negotiaie with Chandias a treaty of alliance amd partition. "Tell him," repolid the intrepid emperor, "that such moposals shoted have been mude to Galliemus : he, perhaps, might have listened to them with patience, mad acepted a collengrue as despicable as himself," This stern refusal, and a hast unsuceresful effort, obliged Aureolus to yiehl the city and himself to the diseretion of the conquer-or:-Gimmon's Rone, (ll. 11, p. 333.
4662. REFUSAL, Disdainful. Cieled the Storae". [IL" invaded sy ria, and was opposed by a Roman army.] In the presence of both ar. mies, a venerable Greek advaneed from the ranks with a libral offer of peace; and the departure of the saracens would have been parchased by a gift to each soldier of a turlm, a robe, and it piece of prold; ten robes and one hundred pieces to their leader; one humdred robes and onn thousand pieces to the caliph. A smile of indignation expressed the refusal of Caled. "Y' Christim dogs, you know your option-the Korm, the tribute, or the sword. We are a people whose delight is in war bather than in peace and we despise your pitiful alms, sinew we slaall be speedily masters of your wealth. your finilies, and your persons."-Gumbs": Roste, (h. 51, p. 195).
4668. Refusal, Happy. Alexander's. When he emme within a short distance of the city of Lampsucus, which he had determined to desiroy. in order to pumish the rebellion of its inhabitants. he saw Amaximenes, a native of that place, coming to him. This man, who was a famous his. torian, had been very intimate with Philip, his father; and Alexander himself had a great esteem for him, having been his pupil. The king, susperting the businese he was come upon, to be: beforelanal with him, swore, in express terms, that he wond never grant ins request. "The fir vor I have to desire of you," silys Anaximenes. "is, that you wouk destroy Lampsacus." By this witty evasion, the historian saved his comi-try--Rolhns's Hist., Book 15, s 3.
4664. REGARD, Insincere. Themistocles. This prodent general used to say the Athenians paid him no honor or sincere respect; but when a stormarose, or danger appeared, they shettered themselves under him, as under a plane-tree. which, v. hen the weather was fair again, they would rab of its leaves and branches.- P1, tamen's Themistocies.
4665. REIGN, The longest. Louis XIV. Louis was crowned in 1643, when four years old, and he reigned matil his demth in 1715. His reign. the longest on record, had oceupied seventy-two

4666. REINFORCEMENTS, Dangerous. Jir ginit. In the midst of these dark days, Cuptain [Christopher] New]ort arrived from Englani. He brought a full store of supplics, and one humdred and twenty emigrants. Great was the jov throughout the little plantation ; only the president was at heart as much grieved as ghaddened, for he saw in the chameter of the new-comers ne
promise of anything but vexation and disaster. Here were thirty-four gentlemen at the head of the list, to begin with; then came gold-hunters. jewellers, engravers, adventurers, strollers and curabonds: many of them had more lmsiness in jail than in Jumestown. To add to Smith's chagria, this company of worthless creatures had been seat ont contrary to his previons protest and injunction. He had urged Newport to bring over only a few industrions meehanies und laborers; but the love of goldanong the members of the London Company had prevailed over eom-mon-sense to semd to Virginia mother crowd of proilgates.-Rimpatin's U. S., ch. 9, p. 102.
4667. RELIC, An auspicious. "The Holy Lance." The (rusiders were reduced to grent distress when besioged by the Turks in Antioch.] Of the dioerese of SIasseilles, there was a priest of low cumming and loose mataners, and his mame was Peter Bartholemy. Itepresented himself at the doon of the conncil-ehamber, to disclose an apparition of st. Andrew, which had been thriee reiterated in !as sleep, with a dread. finl menaee if he presmaed to suppress the commands of Heaven. "At Antioch," said the aposHe. "in the church of my biother, St. Peter", near the high altar, is concealed the steel head of the lance that pierced the side of our Redecmer. In three days that instrument of ctermal, and now of temporal, salvation will be manifested to his disciples. Search, and ye shall fad; bear it aloft in battle, and that mystic wenpor shall penetrate the sonds of the miscreants." The pope's legate, the bishop of Pay, affected to listen with coldness and distrust ; but the revelation was cagerly aceented by Count Raymond, whom his faithful subject, in the name of the apostle, had chosen for the ghardian of the holy lance. The experiment was resotved; and on the third day, after a due preparation of prayer and fasting, the priest of Marseilles introduced twelve trusty spectators, among whom were the comm and his chaplain: and the church-doors were barred against the impetuous multitude. The ground was opened in the appointed place ; but the workmen, who relieved each other, dug to the depth of twelve fect without discovering the object of their seareh. In the evening, when Comen Raymond had withdrawn to his post, and the weary assistants began to murour, Bartholemy, in his shirt, and without his shoes, boldly descended into the pit. The darkness of the hour and of the phace enabled him to secrete and deposit the head of a Saracen lance, and the first sound, the first gleam of the sterl was salated with a devont rapture. The boly lance was drawn from its recess, wrapped in a veil of silk and gold, and exposed to the veneration of the Crusaders.-Gibвол's Rome, ch. 58, p. 586.
4668. RELICS, Bogus. Religious. Luther . . . directed a virorous attack upon the Archbishop Albert of Stayence, brother of the Elector of Brandenburg. This church dignitary, in neea of money, had again set up the trattic with indulgences in the city of Halle, establishing a great shrine of relics, and inviting all to visit the same. He had collected a multitude of glorious relies, about nine thousand in number. Among these were remains of saints, a portion of the body of the patriareh Isaae, remnants of manna, pieces of Moses' burning bush, jugs from the marriage
feast at C'ma, some of the wine widich Christ made of water on that ocrasion, thorns from Jesus' martyr crown, one of the stones with which Stephen was klled, and many other alorious relics. Against all this abomination Lather wrote a treatise entitled, "Against the ddel in Halle," and sent it to Wittenberg for publica-tion.-Rein's Litilen, ch. 10, p. 97.
4669. RELICS, Fictitlous. Giodle. [Mary Magdalen's rircile was found in a monastery, uid sent to Lord ('romwell in 1535.]-KNigitr's Exg., vol. ${ }^{2}$, ch. 23,1 . 366.
4670.
lrofitahle. [Erasmus deseribes, in his collomates, the rxhibition of relies in 1509.] The joint of a man's tinger is exhib. ited to us, the largest of three. I kiss it : and then I ask. "Whose relics were these ?" He says," St.
 ohserving the size of the joint, which might have been that of a gima, I remarked Peter must have beer a mun of very large size. [What looked like ground chalk mixed with the white of tur eqg was slaown to him as the milk of the Blessed Virgin. At tiae shrine of St. Thomas at C'materthary lae saw in the sacristy a box of bhack leather which roatained some forn faurments of linen which were once: wora by st. Thomas. He was also shown the nyper pabt of a shoe which was bound with a brass rim, and in it was a piece of glass resembling a jewed. which might be kissed for a suall roia. It wan lhe shoe of St. Thomas.]-KNigur's ENG, vol. : (ch. 15. p. 246.
4671. - Religious. In the rign of the younger Theodosins, Lucian, a prestevier of Jerusulem, . . . related a very singula drem, which, to remove his doulats, had been repeated on three successive suturdays. A veneruble figure stood lafore him, in the silane of the night, with a long bearr, a white rohe, and a gold rod; anomured himself by the mane of Gamaliel, and revented to the astonished preshyter that his own corpse, with the boelies of his son Abibas, his fricat Nicodemus, tad the illastrious Stephen, the first martyr of the Claristian faith, were seeretly haried in the adjarent field. He added, with some impatience, that it was time to release himself and his companions from their obseare prison; that their appeamence would he sulutary to a distressed world, and that they hand made choice of Lacian to inform the bishop of Jensatem of their sithation and their wishes. The doubts and dithiculties which stin retarded this important discovery wre successively removed ly new visions, and the gromod was opened by the bishom, in tha presence of an imumerable multitude. The cothins of Gamaliel, of his son, and of his friend were fonad in reg. ular order ; but when the fourth cothin, which contained the remains of Stepha::, was shown to the light, the carth trembled, and an odor, such as that of Paralise, was smelt, which iastantly cured the varions discases of seventy-three of the assistants. The rompmons of Stephen were left in their peaceful residence of Cuphargamala : but the relics of the first martyr were transported, in solemn procession, to a church constructed in their honor on Mount Sion, and the minute partieles of those relies, a drop of blood, ot the serapings of a bone, were acknowledged, in almost every province of the Roman world, to
possess it divine and mirmenlons virtue. -Gins. Bun's lRomb, ch. 28, p. lis.
1672. ————R —eqioms. The zear, perhaps the avarica, of tha clergy of Jerusalem, . Axed, by mapuestionable tridition, the seene of eadd memorable event. I'lay rexhibited the insturaments which hat been used in thr passion of Charist; the mails and the lance that had pieroed His hands, Ilis teet, imel Ifis side; the erown of thorns that was phanted on LIis heme ; the pillar a which Ile was soonrged ; and, nbove all, they showed the cross on which IIesmifered, mad which wist duy ont of the earth in the reign of those prines s who insarted the symbol of Charistianity in the binners of the leoman legions. Such mirarles as semed neerssary to neeonnt for its ex. traordinary preservation and seasomable diseovery were gradually propngiated withont opposition. The eustody of the true cross, which on Faster Sunday was solemmly exposed to the people, was intrusted to the bishop of Jorusalem ; sund he alone might gratify the canious devotion ol the pilgrims by the gift of small pieeses, which they enehased in rold or gems, sud carried away in trimmph to their respective eountrios. But as this gaintul branel of commerce mast soom lave been anmihiated, it was found convenient to suppose that the marvellous wood possessed a secret power of varetation, and that j a substanee, thongh eontimually diminished, still rematined enstire and mimpaired. - Gibmon's Rowe, ch. is, p. 434 .
4673. - - Ciomen of Thor'us. [Baldwin II., emperer at Constantinople, chamed to possess the erown which had been placed on the head of Christ.] It had formerly heren the practice of the Egyptian debtors to deponit, as a security, the mammies of their parents; and both their honor ind religion ware bound for the redemption of the pledge. In the same manner, and in the absence of the emperor, the barons of IRomania borrowed the sum of thirteen thonsind one hundred and thirty-four pieces of gold on the credit of the holy crown.-Gimbon's IRone, ch. $6 \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{p} .12 \cdot \mathrm{~s}$.
467.2. -_- Religious. The ambassadors of liecared, the first Catholic king of Spain, respectfully offered, on the threshold of the Vatican, his rich presents of groldand gems ; they accepted, as a licrative exchange, the hairs of SI . Jolm the lanptist, a cross which enelosed a small piece of the true wood, and a key that contained some particles of iron whieh had been seraped from the chains of Gt. Peter.-Gibison's lRome, ch. 37, p. 562.
4675. - Religious. [The Roman empress Eudocin became greatly devoted in religion.]. In the Holy Lanil, her alms and pions foumdations exceeded the momiticence of the great Helenar and thongh the public treasure might be impoverished hy this excessive liberality, she enjoyed the conscions sutisfuction of returning to Constaminople with the chains of St. 「eter, the dight arm of St. Stephen, and an undoubted pieture of the Virgin, piinted by St. Luke. Gubbon's JRome, ch. 3i, 1). 356 .
4676. RELYCS, Honored. Religious. [In the thirteenth century the Venetians received the erown of thorms from Constantinople. It was borne in a silver shime, enclosed in a golden
vase. It was afterwad conveyeal to France.] The court of France adranced tis far as Troyes, in Clampiagne to meet with devotion this iness timathe relle: ; it was borne in trimmph throngh Paris by the king hitaself, burefoot, 'mal in his shift. The suceess of this transuction tempted the Latin emperor to offer, with the sime gener osity, the remaining furniture of his chapol ; a large mal anthentic poriom of the true casos: the babyelinen of the Son of God, the lance, the sponge tume the chatin of II is passion ; the rod of Hoses, und purt of laeskull of St. John the Baptist. For the reception of these spirituml tremsness, twenty thousand marks wore expended by St. Lonis on a stately fonmataion, the holy chapel of Pitis:-Glibion's Rome, ch. 6t, p. 1®3.

467\%. RELICS, Sacred. Reign of Thcolosius. In the arge which followed the conversion of Constantine, the omperors, the consuls, and the generals of urmies devontly visited the sepulehres of a tentmakei and a fisherman, and their venerable bones were depositad under the ultars of Christ, on which the bishope of the royal city contimanlly offered the unblooly saterifiors.
The bodies of' St. Andrew, St. Iake, and St. Timothy had reposed near three humdred years in the obscoure graves, from whence they were transported, in solemn pomp, to the chureh of the aposiles, whiell the magnificence of Constan. tine liad formded on the banks of the Thracian Bosphorns. About fifty years afterward, the sime binks were homored by the presence of Simnuel, the judge and prophet of the people of Israel. Ilis ashes, deposited in a golden vase, and covered with a silken veil, were delivered by the bishops into ench other's hands. The relies of simulel were received by the people with the same joy and reverenee whieh they would have shown to the living prophet ; the highways, from Palestine to the gates of Constantinople, were filled with an uninterrupted procession ; and tho emperor Aroulins himself, at the head of the most illustrious menhers of the clergy and senate, advanced to meet his extraorlinary gruest, who had always deserved and clamed the homage of kings.-Gimbox's lRonk, ch. 28, p. 1 inf.
4678. RELICS, Superstitious regard for. Bones. [In 106í, larold I]., King of the Anglo-Saxons, swore to support William the Norman in his contest for the crown of England ; but lie swore with a mental reservation. He stands] between two ormamental pedestals, upon the top of which he places the ends of his fingers. IIe is swearing upon common religuaries, as he thonght; such as parish priests in England kept upon their altars, to eommand the faith of ignorant boors. IIe swears. But mader the religuaries are hidden, by a eloth of gold, the bones of saints and holy martyrs. William then commands the eloth to be removed, and IIarold tarns pale when he knows the supersanctity of the oath whilch ho has taken.-KNIGHIT's ENG., vol. 1, ch. 13, p. 174.
4679. RELICS, Virtue of. Christian. A.d. 643 . The shrines of the apostles were guarded by miracles and invisible terrors ; and it was not without fear that the pious Catholie approached tide object of his worship. It was fatal to touch, it was dangerons to behold, the bodies of the saints ; and those who, from the purest motives, presumed to disturb the repose of the sanctuary were affrighted by visions, or punished with sud-
den death. The unrensonable request of an empress, who wished to deprive the lromans of their sacred treasure, the hemd of St. Panl, was rejected with the deepest abhorrence: and the pope asserted, most probably with truth, that a linen which had been sunctified in the neighborhoorl of his body, or the things of his clanin, which it was sometimes ensy nud sometimes innpossible to obtain, possessed an equal degree of iniraculons virtue. But the power as well as virtue of the apostles resided with living energy in the breast of their successors. -Grmon's Rome, ch. 45, p. 419.

46世0. Reliaion, False Ambition in. Roman Einperor Julien. IIe resolvel to ereet, withont delay, on the eommanding eminence of Moriah, a stately temple, which might eclipse the splendor of the chureh of the resurrection on the adjacent hill of Catvary ; to establish an order of priests, whose interested zeal would fleteet the arts, and resist the ambition, of their Christian rivals; and to invite a mumerons colony of Jews, whose stern fanaticism wond be atways prepared to second, ind even to anticipate, the hostile measures of the Pagan goveriment.-Gmbos's Rome, ch. 23, p. 437.
4681. IELIGION, Aasterity in. Blaise Paxcal. He removed from his room all superthous or luxurions articles, refused the assistance of servants, brought his own dinner from the kitchen, fasted frequentiy, partook only of the phainest fare, passed hours every day in prayer, and gave all the money he conld spare to the poor. Around his waist, next his skin, he wore a girdle of iron, with points directed inward, and when he caught himself taking pleasure in anything not spiritual, or when any trifling or pleasant thought arose in his mind, he would press the points into his tlesh with his elbow, to recall himself to what he called his "duty." Hist wo great rules were to indulge in nothing he could do withont, and to enjoy no worldy pleasure. IIc considered it a sin to take pleasure in his food, and purposely avoided the viamls in which he had formerly delighted. Ile took great pains not to taste what he ate.-Cycloredia of Biog., p. 101.
4682. RELIGION, Benefits of. Cicilization. [See No. 909.] The great engine of the civilization of the Greeks was the introduction of a nattional religion by those eastern colonies ; and, inspired with the enthusitum of all new eonverts, it is no wonder that superstition was at this time their predominant characteristic. To this sge. therefore, and to this character of the people, we must refer the origin of the Grecian oracles and the institution of the public games in honor of the gods.-Tyulents Mist., Book 1, ch. 7, p. 64.

465:3. Religion, Bond of. Scotch Cierement. James [L. ] ham, with some success, established in that country [seotand] a hierarchy on the pattern of the Euglish chureh, and Charles wanted to complete the work of his father by resting discipline upon a regular system of canons, and modelling the public worship by the forms of a liturgy. These designs were extremely odious to the Scots, and they mot with the reception which might have been expected. The Bishop of Edinburgh, beginning to read the service in the cathe-drab-chureh, was assanted with the most furions rage, and narrowly escaped being torn in pieces
by the populace. The tumult sprear through the whole kingdom, and the hends of the Prenbyterian party assembling themselves in the ceipital, subseribed the famous bond eabled the Sitional Cocentat, by which, after a formal remmeriation of the abominations of popery, they bound themsolves by a solemm oath to resist all roligions innovations, and to defend to the utmost the glory of Goed and the honor of their king and combtry. The conserguences of thisassoriation, which was eagerly subseribed by all ranks and conditions; of the pople, were extremely alarming ; and ('harles, pereciving he had gone too far, of ered to suspend the use of the liturey, provided maters were put on the same footing as before, and the Beots wond retract their eovenant. But they replided that they would sooner renome their bans. tism; and smmoning a gencral assembly at ( 1 lessgow, they, with great detiberation, not only an. nullad the liturg: and canons, but utterly abo. ished the eniseopal hiemrehy, which, tor above thirty years, had quidly subisisted in the king-dom.-Truler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 29, p. 40í.

46*). Religion, Burdened by. In Irclane. [Reign of Jancs Il.] The Protestant Noneonformists, on their side, endured with more patience than could have been expected the sight of the most absurd ecelesiastical establishment that the world has ever seen. Four archbishops and cighteen bishops were employed in looking after about a fifth part of the number of Charchmen who inhabited the single diorese of London. Of the parochial clergy a large proportion wert pluralists, and resided at a distance from their rures. There were some who drew from their benefices incomes of little less than a thousand a rear, without ever performing any spiritual func-tion.-Macaulay's Evg., ch. 6, p. 122.
4685. RELIGION, Burdunsome. Triftes. Two priests of the best families of Rome, Cornelins Cethogus and Quintus Sutpicius, were degraded from the priesthood; the former because he did not present the entrails of the victim aceording to rule; and the latier becanse, as he wassucrificing, the tuft of his cap, which was such an one as the Iflamines wear, fell olf. And becanse the squeaking of a rat happened to be heard at the moment that Minucins the Dictator appointed Cains Flaminins his general of horse, the people obliged them to quit their posts, und appointed others in their stemd. -Pletamen's Mahcelleus.
4686. RELIGION, Champion for. John Milton. Milton was resolute in his religion at Rome, so much so that many were deterred from showing him the civilities they were prepared to offer. Itis rule, he says, wats " not of any own accord to introduce in those places conversation about religion, but, if interrogated respecting the fath, then, whatsoever 1 should sulfer, to dissemble nothing. What I was, if any one asked, I conrealed from no one : if any one in the very eity of the pope attacked the ortholox religion, I defended it most frecly." Beyond the statement that the English Jesuits were indignant, we hear of no evil conserpuences of this imprudence. Mnton, iy M. Patrisin, dh. 3.

I6*\%' RELIGION, Irreligious Champion of. St. John Lorl Boliagbroke. A.n. 1711. Indifferent not to the forms of religion oniy, but to religion itself, he was the unserupulous champion of the IIigh Church, and supported the worst acts of
its most intolerint poliey [while seceretury of statc].-Bnscrofet's L'. S., vol. 3, ch. 21.

IG**. RELIGION changed. For Mimey. After some previons argotiation, the moninble nad fiscimating Lenrietta of Ortems, Charles sister, who possessed much intluence over him, arrived at Dover on a secret mission in May, 16io, and atreaty was shortly afterward coneluded, the provisions of which, dise weditable to both noverefigns. mas rover the memory of 'harlas [II.] with peruliar and eternal infans. Ite cheared to abme don his late allies, and join lonis in invadiner Indland. furnishing a conting ont of six thousamid men and a the of of tifty sail ; ine was abso to make a publir profewion of the laman Cahobia relision, and propagate it to the utmost of his power in his dominions. As the price of the se disgraceful acts of trmenery, (harles was to aeceive from Louis an manal subsidy of there millions ( $£ 120$,000) during the war, logether with the island of Walcheren, and two tortresses on the scheldt, as bis share of the spoil--Stodentst France, C'1. 21, 总 $\overline{5}$.
4689. RELIGION and Commerce. Cot fixh. Gold hared tace spaniards to South Amerimamid Mexico; but the humbler hait which attranted the French to Northern Ameriea was codtish. In Catholie comatres there are so many days on which meat may not, amd tish may be, caten, that tish is an article of very great inportance; and this was promps the reason why the French, as early as 150, only thirty-three years after the discovery of America, had a considerable fleet of ti.hinir vessels on the bank of Newfoundland. - Crclomedia of Bact. p. 368 .
4690. RELIGION a Conflict. D) Itality yf Min. The religions history of man is essentially the same in all ages. It takes its rise in the duality of inis nature. He is an mimal, and as an animal he desires bodily pleasure, mad shrinks from bodily pain. Asa being capable of morality, he is conscions that for him there exists a right und wrong. Soncthing, whatever that something may be, binds him to choose one and avoid the other. This is his religion, his religatio, his obiigation, in the sense in whicla the Romans, from whom we take it, used the worl ; and obligation implies some superior power to which man owes obelicnce. The contlict between his two dispositions agitates his heart and perplexes his intellect. To do what the superior power requires of him, he must thwart his inclinations. He dreads pmishment, if he neglects to do it. He invents methods by which he can indulge his appetites, and finds a substitute by which he can propitiate his invisible ruler or rulers. Ife offers saterifices; he institutes ecremonies and observ-ances.-Froude's Buryan, ch. 2.
4691. REligion, Confusion in. James II. The kingearly put the loyalty of his Protestant friends to the proof. While he was a subject he had been in the habit of hearing mass with closed doors in a small oratory which had been fitted up for his wife. He now orderel the doors to be bhrown open, in order that all who came to pay their duty to him might see the ceremony. When the host was elevated there was a strange confusion in the antechamber. The Roman Catholies fell on their knees; the Protestants hurried out of the room. Soon a new pulpit was erected in the pulace; and during Lent in series
of sermons was preached there by popish divines, to the grat disemmosare of zenlons charchmen. -Macaulay's Eivi., ela. 4, p. 438.
4692. RELIGION, Consolation of. (Ihrrles 1 . Bishop Juxom, who nttended him to the hant moment, as he approcherl the block, said to him, "sire, there is bat one step more, a sharp and short our: Rensember that in mother sierome yon will aseend from earth to heavern, mat that hace you will thad in an intinite and inexhanstible joy the reward of your sacritiere, and arown that shall wever pass nwa.:" "My friend," replied Charles, intermpting him with perfert (omposime, "I go from a corruptible crown to an incorruptible one, and which, as you say. 1 feel convinced I shall possess forever without tromble or maxiety."-Lamanmine's Cmonweha, p. 4*.

469:S. RELIGION, Contradicted. Abraham Lin. coll. Two ladies from Temessere came the fore the President, asking the release of their hashands, held as prisoners of war at Johnsor's Islama. . . . At math of these interviews one of the ladies urged that her hastand was a religions man. . . When the President orthered the release, he sadid to this lady: "You sity your hashand is a religions man; tell him when you moret him that I say I am not murla of a juidge of religion, but that in my opinion the religion whieh sets men to rebel against the government, bocause, as they think, that govermment does not sutheciently help some men to ent their breal in the sweat of other men's faces, is not the sort of religion upon which people can get to heaven." -Raymondis Lincoln, p. 735.
469.1. RELIGION, Courage by. Reign of J. Jmes II. [Protestant rehels under the Duke of Nommouth.] The number of the rebels whom Joffrevs hamged on this circuit was three humdred and twenty. . . . They were, for the most part. men of blameless life and of high religious profession. They were regarded by themselves, und by a lurge proportion of their neighbors, not us wrong-doers, but as martyrs who sealed with bood the trith of the Protestant religion. Very few of the convicts professed any repentince for what they had done. Many, amimated by the old Puritan spirit, met death, not merely with fortitude, but with exultation. . . . Some of them composed hymms in the dungeon and chanted them on the fatal sledge. Christ, they sang, while they wore undressing for the louteliery, would soon come to rescue Zion und to make war on Babylon, would set up ILis stambard, would blow lis trampet, and would requite Itis foes tenfold for all the evil which had been inflictel on His servants.-Macaulay's Enti., ch. 5, p. 598.
4695. RELIGION, Decline of. Samuel Joh"" son. Boswel.L. "ls there not less religion in the nation now, sir, them there was formerly ?" Jonsson : "I don't know, sir, that there is." Boswella: "For instance, there used to he a chaplain in every great family, which we do not find now." Jonsson: "Neither do you find any of the state servants which great families used formerly to have. There is a change of modes in thr whole department of life."-Bosweli's Jonnson, p. 166.
4696. RELiGION, Devotion to. Columbur. Throughout his life he was noted for strict at-
tention to the offces of religion, observing rigorously the fasts and ceremonles of the chureh: nor did his plety conslst in mere forms, buc partowk f that lofty and solemn enthusiasm with which his whole character was strongly tinetmed. - liming's Concmars, ch. 4.
4697. RELIOION, Discord In. Figptians. [1 matimal canse of ] disedreds among themselves was the variety and diftereme of the objeetesol relig. ions worship in the different provineses of the kingdom. 'The same animals that were regarded in one province with the most sumerstitions reverence wre in tanther the objectes of detexation and abhorrence. In one puater they tamed the aroeodiles, aborned them w th gold and juws, and worshipped them: in mother they killed those animals withont merey. In one provinee the most sacered mimal was a dose in mother they reekoned dor's thesh the most delirate food. Cats were adored in one distriet, thed rats in another. From these differences ar we perpetmal and violent amimosities; for there are no contentions so rancorous as those which spring from the most tritling lifferene : s in religions worship or opinion. "The multitule." says Diodorns, " have been of ten inthamed into the highest pitsh of fury on acerome of the satrilegions marder of thenine cht."-Tythemes Hist., Book 1, ch. 4, p. 4 b.

469x. RELIGION disguised. Payans. The temples of the Roman Empire were deserted, or destroy ed; lat the ingenious superstition of the Pagrais still attempted to chate the laws of Theo-do-ius, by which all sacritices had been severely prohibited. The inhabitants of the country, whine conduct was less opposed to the eye of maticions curiosity, disguised their religious, mader the apparame of concivid, meetings. On the days of solemm festivats they assembled in great nambers under the spreading shade of ann: consecrated trees; sheep and oxen were - binghtered and roasted : and this rural enterdamment was sanctified by the use of incense, and by the hymus which were sung in honor of line gods. But it was alleged that, as no part of the amimal was made a burntoffering, as no altar was provided to receive the blood, and as the previous oblation of salt cakes and the conchading ceremony of libations were carefully omitloid, these festal meetings did not involve the fruests in the guilt or penalty of an illegal sacri-tier-Gabson's Rome, ehi. is, p. 148.
4699. RELIGION, Diverse Views of. Romans. Tir various moles of worship which prevailed i:a the Roman world were all considered by the people as equally true: by the philosopher, as fallatly false; and by the magistrate, as equally usifill. And thus toleration produced not only mutual imdulgence, but even religious concord. - Gumon's Rone, ch. 2, p. 34.
4700. RELIOION, Duplicity in. Reign of Jotmes /1. The dispunsing power was . . . employed for the purpose of elabling Roman Catholies to hodd cerlesiastical preferment. The new solicitor readily drew the warrants in which Sawyer hat refused to be concerned. One of these warramts was in firvor of a wretel named Edward Sclater, who had two livings, which he was determined to keep at all costs and through all changes. He alministered the stacrament to his parishioners according to the rites of the Church
of England on Palm Sunday, 1686. On Easter Sunday, only seven days later, he was at mass. Macaliay's ling., chi. B, p. 79.
4701. RELIOION, Effects of. Puritnuism vs. Eeclesiasticism. Ecclesiastical ty ranny is of all kinds the worst; its fruits are cowardice, idleness, ignorance, and poverty. Puritanism was a lifo-giving spirit ; activity, thrift, intelligence, followed in its truin ; and as for eomrage, a coward and a Paritan never went together. "11e that proys best and preaches best will fight best"-such was the juigment of Cromwell, the grastest sollier of his age.-Banchort's U'. S., vol. 1, ch. 10.
4702. RELIGION, Effort in. Wartin Luther. Filled with awe and reverenee, he had come to Rome, and had hoped to find peace for his sout. " I was one of those fruntic saints in Rome: I ran about ull the ehurches and $\cdot$ rypts, and believerl all their shameless, impudent lies. I also read mass, perhaps ten times, and I vory much prgrettel that my father mad mother were still alive, for I shotid lave beron delighted to deliver then from purgatory with my masess, and with other precions works and many prayers." On his knees he crept up lidate's staircase, the sicalis Sancta, or holy stairway, which was sain to have been brought from the judgment hall to Rome and placed in the elapel of St. John's Church of the Laterm. Lather did this in orter to receive indulgence. And yet he felt, in doing such a work, as if a volee in thunder tones were crying out to him: " The just slall live by faith" (kum. 1: 17).-Rein's Lutnerr, ch. 4, p. 38 .
4703. RELIGION, Excitomentin. Early Meth. odists. [Great excitement, with extroordinary physical etfects, frequently ntended the prenching of Wesley and Whitefield.] The most singular fact nbout them is, that for a considerable time the supetior ardor and eloquence of Whitefield did not produce them, white under the calmer and more logiesl prenehing of Wesley people dropped on every side as if thanderstrack. It is also noteworthy ... that at this time not one of his texts, as recorded in his jourmals, wats of a serious or territic clametor, but they were, us in most of his hife, selected from the great and precious promises. . . . [Wesley made aspecial investigation of the remarkable physical effects occurring at Neweastle.] He founl, tirst, that all persons who had been thus affected were in perfeet health, and had not been subject to convulsions of any kind. Second, that these new affections had come upon them in a moment, without any previous notice, while they were either haring the proaching, or thinking on what they had heard. Third, that they usually dropped down, lost their strength, and were seized with violent pain. Their feelings weredeseribeddifferently. Some said they felt as if a sword was running through them ; others thought a great weight lay upon them. . . " "I can no more," said he, "attribute them to a natural canse than to the Spirit of Goi."-Stevens' Methodism, vol. 1, pp. 126, 188.
4704. RELIGION, Extremes in. Puritanism. [In 1653 the Puritans fasted on Christmas und feasted on Ash Wednesday.] They took this course upon the old principle, that the greater was the remove from Roman Catholicism. the
nobarer way the approach to trum religion. KNHAT's ENa., vol. 4, (11. 11, 1. 172.
1705.

Sromel firustels. \t lenarth they npponred lefore Jemsalena; nud thonerh famine, sicknexs, and great losses, evern hy their vietories. had redneed their immense army to twenty thonsand men, they resolntely atharked a garisonn of forty thomand, and alter "sioge of tive werkstonk the city hy storm, 'The whole inlatitants, soldiers und ritizons, men, women, and children, who were either Mahomettais or Jews, were gelt to the sword. It is alfirmed by all the historians that, alter this inhaman massarere, the ('liristians webt in solemn processlon to the place where they wore tolal was the sepulchre of onr Savionr, amblhere barst into a flood of tears. This mixture of harlmaty and cruclty with the tender feclings is clerdded hy some anthors, and esperinlly Volteire, as something out of mature, und searrely possible; but when it is considered what was the motive of muny of these mun, the enthasiasm which nuimated them in $n$ canse which they were persumbed was to conduct them to heaven, the contruling ferlings with whirh they were ngitated, detestation for those infldels who, as they imagined, had polluted, hy their impions worship, the most sacred monmments of their religion, and joy and gratitula for the recovery und vinelication of those veneruble remains, we shall find nothing in the deportment of these Crusaters but what is matural and consistent with their situa-tion.-TyTher's IIInt., l3ook 6, (•h. 9, 1. 157.
-170B. RELIGION, Folly in. Pillur Suints. As the affectation of superior sanctity und the pride of being singrab gave rise to many of the ansterities of the momatio life, the same motive led some men to seclude themselves from social life in a still more extraordinary manner than that practised by any of the religious or-解s. These men wore ternsed Stylites, or Pillar Saints. They momated themselves on the tops of stone pillars, and stood there immovable for many years. One Simeon, a mative of Syrin, grave the tirst example of this most nmaing folly, and passed thirty-seven years of his life upon pillars of varions heights, begimang with one of nine fect, and increasing from year to year, till he died on a pillar of forty cubits. Another saint of the sime mome lived sixtyeight years in the same manner. The veneration which these holy men nequired excited a number of imitators, and their degrees of sanctity were always estimated atecording to the height of their pillars, and the numbor of years they had passed upon them. For above six centuries this superstitions frenzy prevailed in the East, nor was the practice altosether abolished till the twelfth century. - Tyther's IIst., Book 6, ch. 3, p. 8.).
4707. RELIGION, Generosity in, False. As the Alcmieonide were vary rich and powerfal, they got themselves appointed by the Amphictyons, who constituted the general council of Greece, to superintend the rebuideling of the temple of Delphi, for the sum of 300 talents or 300 ,000 crowns. As they were naturally gencrous, and had besides their reasons for being so on this ocension, they added to this sum a great deal of their own money, and made the whole front of the temple all of Parian marble, at their particu-
lar expense ; wherens hy the contract mole with the Amphlatyons, it was only to linve lrin made of common stone. The liberally of the Alemaeonithe was not nitogether in free bounty ; neither wrs their nuguiflcence fownel the god of indphi a pure cflect of religion: policy was the chinef motive, They louned by this means to urfuire great influence in the temple, mat it happenedaceording to theirexpectations. 'The momey, which they plentifully ponmed into the hands of the priestess, rembereil them alosolate mosters of the omele, and of the protemded gad who presided ower it, und who for the futare berome their erho. . . . As often therefore as any Spartan came to consult the priestess, whether upon his own affairs or moon those of the State, no promise was cever made him of the god's assistance, but upon condition that the Iacedamonians should deliver Athens from the yoke of tyrunny. 'This onder wis so often repented to them by the ormele, that they resolved at last io make war ugninst the Pisistantide, though they were under the st rongest engngements of friculshipand hospitality with them: herein preferring the will of Goxl, says Ifredotiss, to all human consideri-tions.-Roblın's Hon'r., Book $\overline{6}$, 客 8 .

470s. RELIGION and Cold. Hecuthen. [In the besieged aity of 'Tyw there wus a brnaen stntue of Apollo of enorimons size.] During the siege, in conserguence of a dremm which one of the citizens hat, the Tyrimes imagined that Apollo was determined to leave them and go over to Alexander. Immodiately they fustened with a gold chanin his statue to Hercules' nltar, to prevent the deity from lenving them. For these people were silly enough to believe that after liis statue was this finstroned down, it would not le possithe for him to make his escupe, and that he would be prevented from doing so by Ilerenles, the tutelar god of the city.-Rowin's IIsт., Book 15, § 6.

I7\%9. RELIGION graded. Pythayoras. In imitation of the Egyptian priests, Pythagoras professed two different kinds of doctrine, the one aerommoduted to vulgir use, and the other resorved for the private car of his favorite disciples. The object of the former was morality ; the hatter consisted of matmy mysteries which we ure probably at no loss for leming very little acquainted with. Five yuars of silence were regliisite for prepuring his scholars for the participation of these secrets. These disciples formed among themselves a sort of community; they livad all in the sume honse together with their wives and chibdren; they had their goods in common, and their time was parcellod ont and appropriated to varions exereises of mind and boxly. Music was iu hiarh estecm with them. as a corrective of the phssions: and they had one kind of musie for the morning, to awaken und excite the fraculties, and mother for the evening, to relax mul compose them. The notion which Pythagoras inculeated of the soml's transmigration throngh different boties mathe his disciples strictly abstain from animal food-TyTreEr's IList., Book 2, ch. 9, p. 263.
4710. RELIGION, Husbandman's. Cato's Prayer. It is in a reremony called Solitaurilia, and according to some suoretaurilia, in which the country people mate a procession round their lands, ind offered litations and sacrifices to cer-
taln gorls. . . "Father Mars," suidthernpplinat, "I humbly loplore and ronjure you to he pors pitions mid fuswrabo to me, my family and all my domestios, in recgaril to the ocerasion of tha present prosession in my thelds, lamds, und restate: to prevent, avert, had remove from us all disconses, known and naknown, desolations, storms, calnuidies, nul pestilontinl nir ; tomake our plants, corn, vines, abl treas grow ind come to perfertions; to prescrve oum shepherds und Hocks; to gramt thy preservation of life und health to me, my family, and all my domesties." What a reproane is it that Chastians, ame often those who have the greatest share in the goods of this world, shomld in these days he so ligtle enrefial to demmad them from God, and be ashamed to thank lime for them! Among the Pagims all their moals began and ented with proyers, which are now hanished from almost all our tables. - Kobisn's IIIN'., Book öt, art. 4,今5.
4711. RELIGION, Hypocrisy In. Charles $I \Gamma$. The lonke of lork [ufterward James II.], too dull tompprehend danger, or too fanatienl to care about it, was impatient to see the urticle tourhing the lemmen Catholic religion carried into immediate excention ; but Lonis [XIV.] had the wishom to percelve that, if this course wore tuken, there would be such an explosion in England us would probably frustrate those parts of the plan which he had most at henrt. It was therefore determined that Charles should still call himself a Protestant, amel shomble still, at high fiestivals, receive the sacrament aecording to the ritual of the Chare h of Englame. Ilis more sermpulous brother coased to uperar in the royal chapel.—Macaviay's liva., ch. d, p. 196.
4712. RELIGION, Impediments to. George Wüller. [lle was sent away from home to school.] But while exemplary in his conduct outoourdly, he was totally unconcerned about the salvation of his sonl, und utterly reekless regarding the etermal realities of the world to come. Ile had three hundred books of his own, but no Bible ; and as he was surrounded by uneonverted persons, and never heard the Gospel preached, he lad no opprortanity whatever of receiving relig. ions instruction, nor of conversing with my one who wonld take an interest in his spiritual welfare- - Liffe of Georae Mulamh, p. 11.
4713. RELIGION insulted. Pope Gregory VII. [He summoned Emperor Henry IV., while at war with the Saxons,] to come in person to Rome and answer the charge of having granted the investiture of benefices. He trented this insolent message with proper eontempt. Gregory [VII.] had, at the sume time, denominced a sentence of excommaniention against Philip I. of Framere. . . What gave weight to sentences of this kind, which would otherwise have been ledd in derision, was that policy of the popers by whieh they took care to level their ecelesiastieal fhomder against those who had enemies powerful enongh to avail themselves of the advamages which sueh sentences gave them against the party excommmniented. Henry, it must be owned, thought of rather a mean revenge against the pontiff. By his orders, a ruttian seized the pope while he was performing divine service, and after bruising and maltreating him, contined him to prison. The pontiff, however, soon recovered
his liberty, and assembling a council at lonme, promomical a formal sentenco of deposition
 ch. \%, 1. 1?
4714. $\qquad$ Lonis N". "The most ('hristimn king' of France . . . ©nased muntinu-* tive woman to be taken from pulbe lierontionse besos, consererated by the sacrument of marriage as the wife of a lremel noblemm, nud then installed in his own palace as his mistress. In return she adored royalty and sided ngainst the phibosophers. . . An abancomed famale who pleased the finucies of a corrupt old man become thesymbol mal the support of uhsolate power. Baxinobre's I. A., vol. 16 , ch. 48 .
d715. RELIGION by Legisation. Romans. ['The Emperor Grutinn was celebrated for his pioty.] The conscioner of the eredrlous prince was directed by salnts mad bishopis, who procured an imperiat edict to pumish, ns a eapital offence, the viohation, the neglert, or even tho ignormue of the divine luw.-Gimmon, vol. 3.
4716. RELIGION, Legislation against. Jeswits. As the inthence of the Jesnits gave to France iis only power over the Five Nations, the legislature of New York, in 1700), made a law for hanging every Popish priest that should como voluntarily into the province. "The law ought forever to continue," is the commentary of the historian, wholly unconseions of the trie nature of his remark.-Bancrurits U. S., vol. 3, eh. 21.
4717. RELIGION, Licensed. $B y$ King John. There is a warrant of king Iohnss, dated from Normandy, in the enrly purt of his reign, in which he says: ${ }^{\text {l }}$ now yo, that we have given license to leter Buillo to enter into any religion that he pleases.-Kinait's Evo., vol. 1, ch. 23, p. 340.

A71s. RELIGION, Melancholy. Crom in ell. This passion [of the times] in the ardent and gloomy disposition of Cromwell almost proilucedid disense of che imgination. Ite trembled for his etermal salvation, and dreaded lest he should not sacrifice enough for his finth. He repronehed himself for an uet of cownrlly tolernfion in permitaing Catholic symbols, such as the cross on the stmmit, amd other religions ormaments, left by recent Protestuntism, to remain upon the church at IImatingdon. Je was impressed with the iden of an early death, and lived under the terror of etermal pmislinment. Warwick, one of his contemporaries, relutes that Cromwell, seized on a particular ocension with a fit of religions melamelioly, sent frecpuently during the night for the pliysician of the neighthoring village, that he might $10 .{ }^{\prime} k$ to him of his doubts and terrors. ITe assisted ussiduously at the preachings of those itinerant Puritan ministers who emme to stir up polemical ardor and antipathjes. - Jamartine's Cromwehi, p. 6.
4719. - Anabaptists. [Hooker said of the Anabuptists :] Every word otherwise than severely and sadly intered seemed to pierce like a sword through them. If any man were pleasant, their manner was fervently, with siglis, to repeat those words of our Savinur Christ, " Woe be to you which now lingh, for ye shall lament." -Kinit's ENo., vol. 3, ch. 16, p. 245.
4720. RELIGION, Misplaced. Military Cru. saders. The power of Constantine was distract-
al by a Turkish war : the mind of llenry was ferbie and irresolate ; and the poper hastend of repassing the Aljs with a dicrman army, was merompanfed only hy Swahhas amd some vohaters of lormane. In
 a vile and promiverones maltitude of Italinns was entivenl moder the holy standard: the pribest und the roblere sleph in the samur tent ; tho plkes and crosses wrore intermingled in the front : nad the martial sulat reperated the lessons of his youth in the order of matel, of commpment, nind of


47ㅂ. RELIGION, Misunderatood. Jope's Le' gate'. 'The legate midressed latherin a gracious amel futherly mamoer, und ln the mame of the pere phainly demanded of hima that he redont hiserrors and promise to absatain thereafter from the promongation of all views that might disenmed the ('tureh. T'woattieles lee should recall and withdrave: First, the denial that the "ladulgencotrensure" of the ('hmerh is the merit of onr Jorel Jesus ('hrist; secomily, his maintemance that a person who wishes to receive the Lord's sipperer must above all things possess the fuith und the inner eonviction that his sins will be forgiven him. Herenpon a disernssion ensued between Lather and [Curdima] ('ajotan. The atlembants of the latter andibly tittered when they hemrd the explamations of the Angustinimn monk, so strange and eurious did they serm to the Itmlinus. In vain did Lather appeal to the Bible and lts deelarations concerning fuill.- -Reme's Luthen, ch. 5, p. 53.
$4722 .-$ Purituns Criticiscd. lf, from the outside peculiarities whieh so easily excite the sneer of the supertlein] ohserver [see No. 4in! ], we look tc the genins of the sect itself, Puritanism was religion struggling for the people. "Its absurdities," says its enemy. " were the sholter for the moble principles of liberty." It was its offlee to corrait the new institntions of popnlar energy upon the old Enropean system of feadal aristocracy and popular servitude ; the good was permanent; the outward emblems, which were the sigas of party, were of transient durn-tion.-Banchoft's U.S., vol. 1, eh. 10.
4743. RELIGION, Mookery of. Roman Einperor Wehtel. But the most extriordinary feature in the character of Nichace is the profme mockery of the religion of his country. . . A lanffoon of the court was invested in the robes of the patriareh; his twolve metropolituns, among whom the emperor was ranked, assamed their ecclesiastical garments: they used or abused the sacred vessels of the atar : and, in their bacehamelian leasts, the holy communion was ndministered in a mataseons compound of vinegar mad mustard. Nor wrre these impious spectacles concealed from thereyes of the city. On the day of a solemn festival, the emperor, with his bishops or buffoons, rode on asses through the streets, encountered the true patriarch ut the hend of his clergy ; and by their licentious shouts andi obseene gestures disordered the gravity of the Christian procession. Gibbon's Rome, ch. 48, p. 596.
4724. RELIGION without Morality. Armenian. [Archbishop Isaac was earnestly solieited by the Armenifn nohles to sanction the removal of their unworthy king.] He deplored the man-
ifent mind inexcusable vees of Artusires, und dechared that ho should not hesitate to aceose hima before the tribmont of a ('hristhu emperor, who would punish, without lestroying. the sinuer.
 dicted to licentions plensares, but he bas been purithed in the holy waters of buptism. Ife is a lover of women, but he does net molore the tire or the dements. Ile matia deserve the reproneli of loweloess, hat ho is an undombed Cutholic: und his fuith is pure, thongh his manarers are dhagitions. I wifl never eonsent to nbandon my sherp to the ruge of devouring wolves: and you would soon repant your rashexclange of the intrimitios of u belifever for the spereious virtues of

d725. RELIGION, Motives in. Iheathen. 'The devout polythejst, though fomelly mbached to his mationnd rites, admitted with inplieit fath the dillerent religions of the carth. Fear, grabiturle, and curiosity, a dremm or un omen, a slagnlar disorder, or a distant journey, perpetumlly disposed him to maltiply the artioles of his belief, ram to ('ularge the list of his protectors.-Ginmos's lRomb, ch. 2, p. 24.
4788. RELIGION needful to the State. Morality. [seven yanrsufter the abolition of the Commonwealth ard the restorntion of the prollignte Charles II., the historim writes :] The infmmens corruption of the higher classes was enting into the fommation of Enghod's greatness. Her people were losing that masculine simplicity, that hearty devotion to publie and privateduties, that religious carnest ness-intolerunt, no doubt-but rinely simulated by the followers of Calvin or the followers of Arminias la the grentest hent of their conliicts ; the English were losing that nationnlity whose execss miny be ludierons, but whose utter want is despicable.-KNiant's Eng., vol. 4, ch. 17, 1. 295.
1727. $\qquad$ Patriotism. [Their] motlve [for favoring the Reformation] wastheir [the people's] avowed hutred of the religion which Anstria protected, mod their enthusiastic uttuchment to a doctrine which thint House was endenvoring to extirpute by fire and sword. Theirnttuchment was ardent, their hatred invincible. Religious famaticism antieipntes even the remotest dungers. Enthusiasm never calculates its sucrifices. What the most pressing danger of the State could not effect with the eitizens was effeeted by religious zeth. For the state or for the prince few would have drawn the sword ; but for religion, the merchant, the nrtist, the peasant-ail cheerfully flew to arms. For that State or for the prince even the smallest additional impost woudd have been avoided; but for religion the people readily staked it once life, fortune, and all earthly hopes. It trebled the contributions which flowed into the exclsequer of the princes, und the armles whieh murehedi to the field; und, in the ardent excitement produced in all minds by the peril to which their faith was exposed, the subject felt not the pressure of those lmurdeas nnd privations under which, in cooler moments, he would have sunk exhausted. The terrors of the Spanish Inquisition and the massacre of St. Bartholomew's procured for the Prince of Orange, the Admirnl Coligny, the British Queen Elizabeth, and the Protestant princes of Germany supplies of men and money from their subjects,
ion degres whled ut proment is laconembable-

-78*. RELI2ION, Ocoaslon of, Wystery. Fivell

 Neret of the miverad chades the ingitioy of man. Where reasom rambot instrict, costonis mase be

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 blessings whith they have solicited at the altars of the gools, it mast mpenar still mone miviather
 to risk the maknown perils thint may mitume nuy
 13. 1ibis.

- $17 \cdot 20$. RELIGION, Oppressive, Ciolony of Marylumd. 'The elanse for lihnerty Marylundextenil. ad only to (horistims, mad was butrodured ly the provisothat, "Whatsoever persom shall hasplowe God, or sluill repromed or deny the IVoly Trinty, or any of the 'lume Persons, thereof, ahald be punishad with demth."-Bancomeres U.S., vol. 1, rh. \%.

A7:30. RELIGION, Natural. Puf/ums. A famous locishator, Zalutiots by mane . . . reguires nhove all things, ol the citizens, to lielieve and be timuly persumbed that there are gods; mal mids, that the bare (asting up our eyes to the homvens mal contemphating thejr ordernad heanty aro sulttidiont to convinee us that it is impossible so womelorlal a falrie arold have been formed by mere chance or homon power. As the nataral consefurnee of this belief, lie exhorts men to homer mad revere the gods as the anthors of whatever is good and just among morlals ; and to homor llam, not morely by surcitlees and splemdid gifts, but by it ritcomsperd comdurt, and by purity nod inmocome of manmors, these boing intinitely more fratefal to the deities thatu all the satoritioes that ain be oflored. Ifter this exordinm, so prequmt with mition and piety, in which hedereribes the Sipherme being as the primary somere whence all haws thow, as the chicf anthority which commands whedionce fo them, as the most powerfinl motive lorour faithfal obsurvance of them, amil av the perleret model to which mankind ought to ronform, he deseends to the partioulars of those duties which men owe to one mother, nad lays down it procept which is very well illapted to preserve pratceand unity in soricty by enjoining The individunls who compose it not tomake their hatred amd dissensions perpetanl, which would rvince an maseriable and savage disposition, but to treat their encmies ns men who would soon be their frionds. This is rarrying morality to as great a perfection as cond be experted from heathens.-Rolisn's IIst., Book 7 , eh. 3, 心 1.

473:. RELIGION paradoxical. Purilams, This wis the Puritan belief in England in the seventeenth century. The reason starts nt it, but all religion is paradoxical to reason. God hatessin, get sin exists. ITe is omnipotent, yet evil is not overcome. The will of man is free, or there can be no guilt ; yrt the artion of the will, so far as experience can throw light on its operation, is as much choterminod by antecedent canses as every other matmral force. Prayer is addressed to a

Brimg asammed to lee ombisclent, who knows lottor what is goonl for as thation win kanw ; Who wise oltr thomghts whlout regniting to hear them in worls ; whose will is lixed and fonmot



 or any other which regarda man as masworathe: to (ioid for his conduct. W. mus jurlige of a
 life wholemomeness of ford as it conderoes to burlite lualeh. Ind the cread whleh swopt like n war thromarl liaghand it that time, and ree. ommemberl findf to tho sobhese mad most powerfal intrllorta, proxhored also lathose whonerepted it n lurtor of sha, mal rathosiasm for justle e, putity, mul manlimes. which ran be purableded
 BuNvin, M. 2.

47:3. RELIGION, Peculiarities in, lwifans in Nim F'm! font. They warr opposed to wigs ; 1hey could jreme h ngainst veils; they demomered long hair: low distiked the eross in the batnor, ns much tes the people of lanis disliked the iilles of the Bomblonis, fund for ambogotes rinsons. 'They would not allow Chistoms diy to be kept sucred; lhey called neither montlis, nor clays, nor semsoms, mof churehes, mor inms by lle mames eommon in linghmed; they rovivid Soriphure momes at claristanings : . . . prohthited frivalous fashions in their own dress; and . . . cherking extruvagnace even in womma, frowned on her loools of silk and ber searfs al tilfony, "xtemed the Iengeth of laer sleeve to the wrist, ind limited its premtest wilth to holf an ell. . . . Thay mar. ried without a minister, mod louried the dend withome a proyer.——ancoore's C. S., vol. 1. ch. 10.

47iB3. RELIGION, Persecution of. licifh of Jumme 1I. Many Dissenters were cited before the eorlesinstical rourts. Others fomme it mecessary to parchase the combivime of the agents of the govermment ly presemts of hogshonds of wine, and of gloves stuffed with ghineas. It was imb possible for the sectarjes to pray together withont precuntions such as are employed ly coiners and receivors of stolen goonls. The plices of mectjng were fropuently changed. Worship was performed sometimes just lofore break of day and sometimes nt demi ol night. Romal the lmilading where the little flock was gathered tugether sentinels were posted to grive the nlarm if a stringer drew near. The minister in disguise was introdneed through the rarden and the lmek yard. In some liousos thate were 1 map-loors fhrough which, in rase of dunger, he might desernd. Where Nonconformists lived mext door to each other, the walls wore olten broken open, and secrat passages were mate fom dwelling to Iwollingr. No pasilm was sungr a and many contrivanees were used to prevent the voice of the prenelar, in his moments of fervor, from being heard beyoud the walls. Yet, withall this cone, it was often found impossible to elude the vigilince of informers. - Macathay's Ena., ch. 5, 1). 617.
4734. RELIGION of Policy. Changeful. Michael, the emperor who had raised Photius to the patriarehal chair, was murdered by lais rival Basileas, who, immediately on his mounting the
lapertal thromer, depowed the pardareh ha the midst of his trimmp: and a combed of the

 anow for his asarpationsmad heresios. Soomilters, howerer, I'hothes, who wasa amon of consmomato abllity, prevalay on the emperor to refinstate him
 by four handrem hivhops, three handred of whom were the sames men who hand before sigued his
 depravity; but ronseliomer and religion are tow
 Ilistr, Bank If, ch. If, D. Dis.

17:B5. RELIGION and Polltios. Auriont /iomans. The Romany showed a spirit of toleration to the religionsoplatons of other mations, bermase
 sulvers!an oi thedr own rellgion, nor anything of that meid of making converte which so pre makably distinguished the volaries of Chris-
 rably interwoven with their system of government. The (loristians, by expostag the alosurdItion of their system of worship, in effert undermined the fabirle of thedr political constitution: nad hence they ware not without ranosi consid. ered by the Remany as a damgeroms body of men, whom it berame the internit of the enpire to suppress and exterminate. Honce those opprobrions epithets with which hey have been stignatized by the Roman writers, mad hence those cruel persecoutions which they underwent from the emperors and their depaties in the

s7:8. RELIOION, Power of. Druids in Britain. Their religion was that of the Druids, the uncertainty regarding whose partientar tencts is maiversally acknowledged. It is, however, gronerally agreed that they thaght the belief of one (foll, Creator of the universe; of thelimited duration of the world, and its destametion by tire; of the immortality of the homm somb, and its trasmigration throngh different bodies, in which the just and the wieked met with a retribution for their conduct in the present state; but on these dontrines, as penernd prineiples, they semed to have rearedan inmense superstrueture of fable. Their worship was polluted hy the horrid practice of homan sanerifice ; and the chief oflece of tharir priests was to divine future events from the flowing of the blood of the vietim, or the posture in which he fell after receiving the fatal blow. The influcnce of this religion was so great is to extend over every department of the govermment of the Britons. The Druids were not only the priests, but the judges, divil and criminal; and the bondage in which they hacld the minds of the people was son strict as to supply the phace of laws. The Romans, after the conquest of Gaul, found it impossible to reeone ile to their laws and institutions the mations whom they had subdened, while this religion sub. sisted, and in this instance were obliged to depart from their usual principles of toleration. They abolished the religion of the Druids by the severest penal ematments. -Tyrien's IIfst., Book 6, ch. 4, p. 103.
4737. RELIGION, Preparatory. West Indians. Columbus at first indulged in the error that the natives of Hayti were destitute of all notions of
religion, and he had consorgiontly flatered him

 aware that it is more ditheralt to light up fare tire of devotion fa the cold heart of mo whelst than to direct the flame to "urw ohject, when it is nlrondy cukinded. 'There ure few belogs, how. ever, so destitite of reflecton an not to be int. pressed with the conviction of min overralling flefty. A mation of athoista never existed.Invina's Colomin's, Buok 6, ch. 10 .

A7:BA. RELIGION, Progrens In. " More Truth." Now, the Englishat Layden, Irnsting in (bod and In themsedves, made rendy for their departure
the Sperd well. of siaty toms, the Maythower, of one hundred and cighty bons. . . . A solemm fast whe held; . . (pmator| Rahhason gave thema farewell: "I charge you before Gal and His blevesal angely that you foilow me no further than you have sicil me follow the lord desus Christ. The Laril has more truth yet to break forth out of llis Holy word." - Banchort's C. S., vol, t, ch. N .

47:39. RELIGION, Progress by. Culonizution. Idoligions enthasinsm eoloniard New Einghan, and religions conthashasm foumded Nontreal, made a conguest of the widderness on the "1pper laker, and explered the Nississippl. Puritanism gave New Eaglatd its worship und its sehools; the Rommen choreh crented for Cumbalis alars, its hospitals, aml lis semharics.--13anchoft's U. S., vol. 3, (h. 20.
difio. RELigion, Progressive. Mahomet's. The illiterate eharacter nud ignornace of Mahomel, in his younger days, lenve no dondt that, in the composition of this work, he must have hed :hle assistants: bat as he was possessed of strong butural taldonts and a brillinut imus. imation, the chicf merit was, in nll prohahility, his own. The proluction of the work in small and detachexi parects was a highly politic measure; for by lenving it in his power to nded to it from time to time, areording as he was favored with new revelations, he had it in hispower to remove or explain nny errors or inconsistencies, the deteetion of which might otherwise lave heen fatal to his imposture.-Tyther's Hast., llook 6, (l. 1, p. 52.

47!1. RELIGION, Revolution in. Britain. Henry VIlI., the Caligula of Britain, in a flt of nuger ngninst the Chureh of Rome, changed the religion of his kingelom. This was the grentest act of absolute mithority ever exerelsed by one man over mentire mation. The caprice of a king became the conscience of the people, and temporal anthority subjugated their souls. The old Catholicism, repuilinted by the sovereign, wns ahandoned to indiscriminate pillage and derision, with its dogmus, hicrarehy, clergy, monks, momsteries, acolesinstima possessions, territorinl fiefs, hourded riches, and temples of worship. The Roman Catholic faith became a crime in the kinglom, and its name n scandal and reproach to its followers. National apostasy was as sudden had overwhelming as a cle') of thander; the Catholic mation had disnppeared beneath the English mation. - Lamamtine's Chomwele, p. 7.
4742. RELIGION ridiculed. Eingland. [Early reign of Queen Mary.] The restoration of the
ohl worship way followed by outhreaks of buld
 Namerel a doge with the priestly tomsite. I cout

 wer hor, with her fore feet thed tengether mus a romad phere of paper like andighog cake betwern them." Y, ' more galling were the bathads which were cifreuhtal lin moekery of the masw, the


 the odd religion were thonted woh rimald anck.


I7, AB, RELIGION, Romance In. Mtrriayf of

having stofon the daughter of Powhatan, demanded of her futher at masom. . . . John Rolfe", "an honest mul diserere" yonng Englisha. man, an muinhle cuthosiast, . . daily, hourly, and, ans it were, ha his very shep, henard a voime arying lio his rars that he shoud stedve to make her a Christian.

Aftera grent strugerge of mind mul believing prayere, $\qquad$ wimning 110 favor of loomhoutas, he denferd har in marringe.

In the little chareh of damestown
Opurlisen, her unche gave the bridenway. -Banemorth ilist, of U. S., vol. I, M. d.
17.A. RELigion, Ruled by. Dirius. IAr-
 when ho was dying, he nsked him, in few momonts before he ixpired, what had heen the rule of his comduct duriag so lomgand haply a relga an his, that he might make it his example. "It linv luren," replied he, " to donalways what justice
 Book: ch. 1, \& 1 .
 Was bora on the itthon retoher, 1644 . Ile wav lle oddest som of Viee - Admiral Sir William Prom, of the British mavy. It the age of twelve har was sent to the University of oxforl, where he distinguished himself as a statent butil he was expelled on neconat of his religions opininns. Ifterward he travelled on the ('ontinent : was again in sturlent it Sammer ; returned to study law at Lombon; went to le bad ; becane a soldiar ; heard the preaching of Lees and was ronverted to the Quaker fuith. Ilis disippointald father drove him out of dooss, but he was not to le turned from his rourse. He publicly prochamed the doctrines of the Friends; was arrested mad imprisoned for nine months in the Tower of Loudon. Buing relensed, he repeated the offence, and hy for halt a year in a hungron at Nowgate. A surond time liberated, bat despairing of tobration for his people in Enghturl, lie cost his gaze arross the Athmetic.-Rumernis [. S., ch. 2i, p. 210.

A746. RELIGION of Savages. Wret Indinhs. It was soon discovered that these ishanders had their creed, though of a vigue and simple mature. They believed in one Suprome Being, inhmbiting the sky, who was immortal, omnipotent, und invisible: to whom they aseribed an origin, who had a mobler, but no father. They never adaressed their worship direetly to him, but emplowed inferior deities, called Zemes, as messengers and mediators. . . They believel their Zames to be transferable, with all their powers, and often stole them from each other. When

The Nignintidy amm amomy them they often hild thoir flols, fowt lley shomift be takell away. 'They be'sus i that thase Zolmas presifled over every ohjoce ba muture, emeli havin: or gosermbent. They lathenced the sernsobs mud the clemonts, cumsing sterile or abmadnat ymus ; exclilag hurrioumen und whirlwhads, und



-17.17. RELIGION, Secularized. If"ry /V. lloury lind now linlly mule up his mind to the

 necessary to the permoroble recograition ol hive rights. I comference busk phare, . . mat witar adoliburafion of the homers the king deremed himseif prifiectly suthalled of the trith of the
 tost. Denis, where her was met at the door al tho
 sivenother prolates, Fnlling on his kneres, Jenry solcumbly abjured lals Culvinlatio urrolss, mad
 Apostalia linila, upon whloh tho nrchhishop nlsostred him porisionally, and restored him to the commminim ol the Chureh, - STODENJ'

17.1每. RELIGION, Signs of. Jahomut. The ceromonies of ritermeiniom, nhlution, mad the pilgrimage lo Nerea ho recommonalad as exterior mad visible signs, by whieh dond desired that man shomblal shaify fils leblef of the tuore sperculative tencts of his rellgion. - 'T'riteris JINT., Book is, ch. 1, I. It.
47.49. RELIGION, Simple. N'turlineciutus. The relighon of the nombent Somadimovisus lorins a very corious object al inguly, and is the more worthy of attention that it was mo.: fntimately connected with their manmers. I'liree great moral frimeiples were the fonbdation of their redjgion, und intluenced their whole onduct. These werc, " tos sarve the Sugaeme licing with prayer mai sucrifice; to do no wrong or unjust artions; mad to be valiant und int repid in trgit." These were the pribeijules of thrancient religion, which, although neeonpmicel by a most wild and extravigant mythology, yat resting on this pure and simple hasis, had n womblerfal effect upon the remarncter ami manners of the people. - TYTLA\&'н IIs'r., Book $\overline{5}$, ch. 6, ן. 28,
4750. RELIGION, State. Colony of V'irginia. A.b. 166\%. The English Episeopall (hurch became once more the religion of the thate ; and though there woro not ministers in above n tlfth part of the parishes, so that the chareh was senttered . . . in the wildermess, yot the laws demmaled striat conformity, and repnited of every one to contribute to the support of the Established ('hurch. . . . No Nomeonformist might tench, even in private, under pain of binishment; no reader might expound the caterdism on the scriptures. . Shsenee from churell was for then [thr Quakers] an olfenor, punislable by
 U. S., vol. 2, clı. 14.
4751. RELIGION, A Statesman's, Bismarek. "I can only he for forgivenoss in a confitenco npon the blood ol Christ? As a statesman, I um not suffleiently disinterested; in my own mind,

I am rather cowardly; hemasp $i$ is not ansy aiways to get that chaness on the guestions comtag before me which grows upon the soil of divine conshdence . . . Among the multitude of sinners who are in heed of the therery of (ionl. 1 bopo hat Itis grace will not deprive me of the staif of humble fatith, in the midst of the damgress and dombs of ryy calling." Wr observe also that he had his children inth haptiaed and rontirmed, mat that. if he is mable to attend elaureh, he usually has prayess read by some young arrayam at home-('ycoorbima of


AFoiz. RELIGION, A auccersful. Wethometien. The :apid sucess which attender the propagntion of the religion of Mahomet may be reconated for from a iew matural and simple canses. The first of these was certainly that sigmal favor which attended his arms, and, as we shall immeGuately see, those of his smecessors. The martial spirit, when inlamed by the enthasiasm of religion, is irresistible; and while repeated vietories persunded many of a divine interposition in favor' of the Prophet and his law, the terror of his arms incliand others submissively to receive that religion which was propagated by the sword. Neither was it surprising that a religion which adapted itself so entirely to the passions of men shond find a number of willing votaries anoong the huxurions mations of the East.-Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 1, p. 53.

4\%533. RELIGION, Sunpression of, Jevos. As soon as he [Antiochns' general] arrived in Jerusalem, he berma by puiting a stop to the sacrifices which were offered up to the God of israch, and st prressing all the obscrvances of the Jewish hat. They polluted the temple in such a manner that it was no ionger fit for the service of God ; profaned the Sabluths and other festivals; forbid the circumeision of children; carried off and burnt all the copies of the law wherever they could find them; abolished all the ordinances of God in every part of the comntry, and put to death whoever was found to have acted contrary to the decree of the king.-Row-

475.4. RELIGION, Tnoughtless. Siemuel Johnson. [Boswela.] I told him that Goldsmith had said to me a few lays before, "As I take my shoes from the shoemaker, and my coat from the tailor, so I take my religion from the priest." I regretted this loose way of tulking. Jonnson: "Sir, he knows nothing : he has made up his mind about nothing." - Boswell's Jonisson, p. 204.
4755. RELIGION, Toleration in, Samuel Johntom. Talking on the subject of toleration one day when some friends were with him in his stholy, he made his usual remark, that the State has it right to regulate the religion of the people, who are the cliildren of the State. A clergyman having readily nequiesced in this, Johnsoa, who loved disenssion, observed, "But, sir, you manst go round to other States than our own. Yon do not know what a Brahmin las to say for himself. In short, sir, I have got no farther than this: every man has a right to utter what he thin:ks truth, and every other man has a right to knock him dewn for it. Wartyrdom is the test." -Boswell's Joinson, p. 433.
1736. RELIGION, Vacilation in. Dying King Charles II. Many netributed this apathy to contempt for divine things, and many to the sthpor which often precedes dath; bit there were in the palace a fow persons who knew better. Chatles had never heen a sincere member of the Established Chareh. Ilis mind had long oscillated between Ifobbism nod popery. When his healih was grood and his spirits high, he was a scolfer. In his few surions moments le was a Roman Catholic.-Macachay's Eng., eh. 4, 1. 404.
4757. Religion, Value of. "i, the Ntate. The Romans knew and valued the advantages of religion, us it is comnected with eivil government. They encomraged the public lestivals which humanize the manners of the prople. They mannigel the arts of diviation, as a convenicht Insirmment of prolicy; und they respected, as the firmest bond of socicty, the uscful persuasion, that, cither in this or in a future life, the crime of perjary is most assuredly punished by the avenging goils.-Granon's Rome, ch. 2, p. 37.

175w. REMEDY by Fire, Chinese. There is no seience more cultivated by the Chinese than that of medieine, yet there is none in which their knowledge is so contemptible. There is not a physician among them who knows anything of the internal strueture of the human body. They determine the nature of all diseases by fecing the pulse, and the most ustul cure for any top. ical uffection is searing the parts affected with a hot iron. The fooisl: slicf of an elixir riter is predominant in Chi: and is a great objeet of the researehes of the. physicians.-Tytler's Hist., Book 6, ch. 24, p. 343.
4759. REMEDY, A strange. Wailing. In Alyssinia . . a favorite régime for fever is to surround the bed of the patient with old ladies of strong lungs, who howl and wail for several days together, lamenting the prospeet of the sufferer's death, and at the least sign of torpor the unhappy vietim is instantly buried.-Appleton's Cyclopedia, " Abyssinia."
4760. REMORSE. Persecutor's. Charles $I X$. Charles IX. on his death-bed suffered fearfully from the agonies of remorse in looking back on the atrocities which had disgraced his reign, and which, if not their original muthor, he hat at least culpably sunctioned. His couch was f:equently bathed in blood, a matural consequence of his disease ; and this was interpreted by many into a sort of judicial retribution on his crimes. -Studenty' Flance, ch. 16, \$12.
4761. REMORSE, Royal. Edirard IV. [The last few] years of his life. . . were not years of ease and prosperity. The chroniclers say that his remorse for the death of Clarence was constint and bitter [his brother, against whom he uppeared in person, urging on the false et arge of treason. Ile was found guilty and sentencert to be executed, but was found deal in prison, supposed to be murdered by his connivance], and that he was wont to cry out in rage, " $O$ unfortunate brother, for whose lite no man in this world once make request!"-Knight's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 11, p. 175.

476\%. RENOWN for Honesty. Aristides. The greatest honor which the ancients have done to Aristides is the having bestowed on him the glo
rious title of the omat．De gained it，not by ome particular oecurrone of his lifer，bat by the whole tenor of I is comblact mad nethons．－Rows－ LiN＇s llas＇r．，Book 6，ch．2，今 18.

47483．RENOWN of Infamy．Erostratics．One Frostratus had set fire to the temple［of Diama at Ephesas an purpose．Being put to the tort－ ure，in order to force him to confess his motive for committing so $i_{\text {a }}$ famons annetion，he owned that it was with the virw of making hinself known to posterity，and to immortatize his name， by destroying so noble atructure．The states． greneral of $X$ isia imagined they slonald prevent tho surerss of his view by publishing a deceres prohibiting the montion of his nimus．Howerer． thedr prohibition only exdited a greater coriosi－ $t y$ ；for scarce one of de historians of that agre has omitted to montionso mosatrous an oxtrav－ agrance，and at the same lime to tell us lhe atane

 ［ On the death of l）r．Simmel Johmson，｜in 17si， it las leen suid＂it was mot only the ond of a reign，but the end of kingship altogether，in our literary system．For King Sammel has had no sucecessor ；mobody since his day，and that of his contemporary Voltaice，has sat on a throne of Literatare ejther in England or Frmace．＂－G．I． Citaig，in KNiant＇s Ena．，vol．7，ch．6，p．8ij．

4785．RENOWN，Noble．Pericles．IIe was infeeterl with the pestilence．Being extremely ill，and ready to breathe his last，the principal citizens，ami simeh of his friends ns lumf not for－ saken him，discoursing togrether in his bed． chamber about his rare merit，thay ran over his $\cdot x$ phoits，and computed the number of his victo－ ries；lor while he was genernlissimo of the Athe－ nians，he had erceted lor the glory of their eity nine trophies，in memory of as many battles gatined ly him．They did not imagne that Per－ iches heard what they were saying，becanse ho secmed to have lost his senses；but it was far otherwise，for not a single word of their dis－ coarse had escaped him；when，breaking sud－ denly from lis silence，＂I am surprised，＂says he，＂that you should treasure up so well in your memories and extol so highly a series of ac－ tions in whith fortume hiud so preat a share，and which are common to me with so many other generals；and at the stme time should forget the most glorions cireumstance in my life－ I mean my never having cansed a single citizen to put on mourning．＂－Book 7，ch．3，志 2.

4\％68．RENT，Refused．Anti－Rent Purty．In the latter part of Tyler＇s administration the State of New York was the secne of a serions social disturbanee．Untıl the year into the de－ scendimis of Van lienssehaer，one of theold Dutell patroons of New Netherlamde，had hedd a chaim on rertain lambs in the connties of Remsselarer． （oblumbia，and Delaware．In liquidation of this chain they had continued to recesive from the finmers cortain tritling rents．At last the furm－ ers grew tired of the payment and rebelled． From 1840 until 1844 the question was frequently disenssed in the New York Legishature ；but no satisfactory settlement was reached．In the lat－ ter year the anti－rent party lecame so bohd as to cont with tar anai feathers those of their fellow－ tenants who made the payments．Officers were
sent 10 appredumet the rioters，and them they killed．T＇inte and aritu the muthoritios of the State wore invoked to puchl the disturbers，mad the question in dispute las never born perma－ nently settlenl．－Kımintu＇s U．S．，ch．56，p． 444.

4767．REPARATION for Disloyalty，$A n m o{ }^{\prime}$－ vis．A．s．1774．When it apperured that this offer to lum the tea did not wholly satisfy the arowd，the owner of the brig ．．proposid to devote that also to the thanes．The offer was nocepted．The pentitent inporters mul owner Went on board，and in the presence of a large mal－ titurle of gazors they themselves set tire to the packares of tea $[2300$ pommels］，all of which，to－ gether with the Pegry Stewnrt，her camvas，cord－ ＂宁品，and every appurtemance，was comsumed． This brig broight tar from Landon，while the colonies refnsed to import it and pay the tam－tax， and the（＇onlinemtal（ongress was in session con－ sidering the whoresubjoct．］－B．s．vorovers U．S．， vol．T，＂h．1？．
d764．REPARTEE，Apt．Joh＂॥ Hislıy．＂Sir，＂ said：blashritur，low－ivel mam，who attempted （1）pash aratas：Joha Westey and throw him down－＂sir，I nevor make wiy for a fool．＂＂I always do，＂replied Wesley，steppiny aside and passing calmy on．－Strivens Mbermonism， vol． 1, p． 386.

1769．REPENTANCE，Attractive．Martin Suther．On one ocrasion，when they were com－ versing about repentance，stampitz siol，＂There is no true repentanceother than that which tlows from the love of Gul mad ITis rightoomsines．＂ This word penatrated lanher＇s soul as the shonp－ ened arrow of the warrior．Ihe satreled in the Seriptures and foumd to his sweet joy thit nll the words of the Bible agreed with the above statement；so that，whereas formeriy there was no word in ticriphive more bitter to him than re－ perimare，there was now no other word that was sr，cotrer amd that somuded more agreeable．＂－ Ken＇s línulik，eli．3，1． 34 ．

1770．REPENTANCE，Ineffective．Comrerwion of Whiteftrle．［＇The relabrated Rev．George Whitetield sought］puritication of soul by pray－ er，watchings，fastings，alnos，and（＇hrist ian homes among the poor．Ile passicl througla a fiery or－ deal，．．．spent whole days and weeks prositrate on the ground in praycr，using only bread mad sage tea during the forty days of lent，except on Suturdaysand Sumdays．．．．Mesclected the coarsest food，wore patclied rament，ancleaned shoes，and coarse gloves．He prayed till the sweat ran down his face，moler the trees，far into the winter nights ．．．［But he did not escape his ascerte delnsions，until］＂by laying hold on the cross by a living faith＂he received＂an abiding sense of the pardoning love of God，and ：full nssurance of faith．＂－Stevens＇M．E． （illucu，vol．1，p． 31 ．

4771．REPENTANCE，Public．John Under． hili．A． 1. 16ios．Inaing the licentionsness ．．． of the soldiers of that ange，he had been com－ pellenl，at boston，in a great assembly，on lecture－ day，during the session of the general court， dressed in the ruthend habit of a penitent，to stand ＂pon a phtform，and with sighs and tenrs and brokenmess of heart to beseech the compassion of the congregation．－Bancroft＇s U．S．，vol．2， ch． 15.

477\%. REPENTANCE, Sudden. Somuel.Johnson. Jollwios: "Sir, we are not to judge determinatele of the state in which a min leaves this life. 'Il may in a moment haverepented effertanlly, and it is possible may have beren morepted of God. There is in ' Camelon's Remans ' an rpitaph npon a very wicked man who was killed by a fill from his horse, in which he is supposerd to say,
' Between the stirrup nud the gromme,
I merey asked, I merey fonnd.'"
-Boswehl's Jommson, p. 49\%.
1778. REPRESENTATIVE, Punished in, Nï! of Engh. ad. The king . . . isabove the reach of all courts of liw ; hit his ministers, his indispensable instrimarints, ner answorable for all the mensures of govermment. All misapplieations of the public momev, all ruinoms and improper expeditions, all abises of power are chargenble to the ie uroonnt : and the ('ommons, the gunrdians of the (omstitution, have a right to impench them at the bar of the LIonse of Lords. A minister impearched for miseondact cannot plead in excouse the commanuls of the sovereign, nor will it avail him, plading gatily to the charge, to produce the royal pardon. ITe mast suffer as the anthor of those measures of vhich he was the instrament; a noble and most effectual antidote against the evils of misgovernment !-TYTLeR's IIIst., Book 6, ch. 31, 1. $43 \%$.
4774. REPRIMAND, Fictitions. La Fuyette. [He had complicated relations between France, and Fingland by joining the American jatriots on h., return.] Ile was received in France with great distinction, which he amusingly describes: "When I went to eourt, which had hitherto only written for me orders for my urrest, I was presented to the mimistors. I wis interrogated, complimented, and exiled-to the hotel where my wife was residing. Some days after, I wrote to the king to acknowledge my fault. I received in reply a light reprimand and the coloncley of the Royal Dragoons. Consulted by all the ministers, and, what was muel better, embraced by all the women, I lad at Versailles the favor of the king, and celebrity at Paris."-('ychopedia of Biog., p. 479 .
4775. REPRIMAND of Kindness. Samuel Johnson. JTe mueh regretted that his first tutor was dead, for whom he seemed to retain the greatest regard. IIe said, "I once had been a whole morning sliding in Christ-Chureh meadows, and missed his lecture in logic. After dinner he sent for me to his room. I expected a sharp rebuke for my idleness, and went with a beating lieart. When we were seated, he told me lie had sent for me to drink a glass of wine with him, and to tell me he was not angry with me for missing his lecture. This was, in fact, a most severe reprimand."-Boswelli's Johnson, 1). 71.
4776. REPRISAL, An Honest. $C r$ moell. An English merchantship was taken in cehops of the Channel, carried into St. Malo, and there contiscated [by the French] upon some groundless pretence. [Tho master of the ship, an honest Quaker, appealed to the Proteetor, who told his council that he would take that affair upon himself. He examined the master, and then] he asked him if he conld go to Paris with a letuet.

The man answored he could. "Well, then," says tho Protector, "prepare for your journey, and eome to me to-morrow morining." Next morning he gave him a letter to Cardinal Mazarin, mad told him he must stay but three days for an answer. "The answer I moran," says he, " is the fall value of what you might have mate of your ship nud errgo ; and tell the C'ardimal that if it is not pad you in three days you lave "xpress orders from me to return home." The homest, blunt Quaker, we may suppose, followed his instructions to a tittle ; but the Curdinal, necorcing to the manner of ministers when they mre any way pressed, begran to shutle ; therefore the Quaker returned, as he was bid. As soon as the l'ot etor saw him, he asked, "Well, friend, have you got your money?" And upon the man's answoring he had not, the Protector told him, "Then lave your dirertion with my secretary, and yout shall soon hear from me." Upon this oreasion that great man did not stay to negotiate or to explain, by loner, tetions niemorials, the reasomablemess of his demand. No; though there was a French minister residing here, he did not so murl as actuaint him with the story, but immediately sent amma-sl-wnr or two to the Channel, wiah orders to seize every French ship they could meet with. Aceordingrly, they rethrned in a few days with two or three French prizes, which the Protector ordered to be immediately sold, and ont of the produce he paid the Quaker what he demanded for his ship and cargo. Then he sent for the Frencla Minister, gave him an account of what had happened, and told him there was a balance, which, if he pleased, sloould be paid in to him, to the end that he might deliver it to those of his rountrymen who wore the owners of the French ships that had bern so taken and sold.-IIoon's CuomWELL, eh. 16, p. 211 .
4777. REPROACH, Escape from. Nifoleon $I$. [During his Egyptian (ampaign he with a party of scientifie men visited Suez. The tide rose twenty feet, and, coming suddenly, they were greatly endangered for a time.] "" Inad I perished in that manner, like Plataoh," said Napolcon, "it would hare furnished all the preachers in Christendom with a magnificent text against me."-Abhot't's Napoleon 13., vol. 1, ch. 12.
4778. REPROACH, Gentle. Anaragoras. [Being destitute he resolved to starve.] Pericles conjured him, in the strongest and most moving terms, not to throw his life away; adding, that it was not Anaxagoras but himself that was to be lamented, if he was so unfortunate as to lose so wise and faithful a friend; one who was so capable of giving him wholesome counsels, in the pressing emergencies of the State. Anaxagoras then, uncovering a little his head, spoke thus to lim: "Pericles, those who need the light of a lamp take care to feed it with oil." This was a gentle and at the same time a keen and piercing reproncli.-Rollin's Hist., Book 7, ch. 3 , ลิ 2.

477\%. REPR001, Meekness in. Dr. Taylor. [The martyr was burning at the stake.] One of the executioners " cruelly cast in fagot at him, which hit upon his head and brake his face that the blood ran down his visage. Then said Dr. Taylor, 'O friend, I have harm enough-what needed that ?'" One more act of brutality
brought his sufferings to me eud. "So stood he still withoui either crying or moving, with his hands folded together, till Soyee with a hallered struck him on the bend that the brains fell out, and the dead corpse fell down into the fire."Ihetr. of Ena. People, ss 660.
4780. REPROOF, Undeserved. Dr. Arnold. Once at Lalehan, when tenching a rather dull boy, he spoke rather sharply to him, when the pupil looked up in his fuce und said, "Why do you speak angrily, sir? iudered 1 am doing the best that I can." Years afterward he . . . snid, " I never felt so much in my life-that look nnd that speech I have never forgotten.' - -SMmas' BRIEF Bioghinlines, ]. 76.
4781. REPR00F, Undisturbed by, Wushington. A gentleman onee slept at Mount Vernon in the room ... [near by] he overheard, thengh the thin partition, the voire of Mrs. Washington. Ie conld but listen, and it was a cortain lecture whirh she was giving her lord . . . The great man listened in silence till she had done, and then, without a remark upon the subject in hand, said: "Now, good sleep to jou, my dear." ('Y(loredia of Biod., p. 10.
4782. BEPUBLIC in Decay, Roman. Thus boodily ended the Civil War, which the Semate of Rome had undertaken ngainst Cessar, to escape the reforms which wore threntened by his second consulship. They had invohuntarily rendered their country the best serviee which they were rapable of confuring upon it, for the attempts which Ciesar would have made to mmend a system too decayed to benefit by the process had been rendered foreverimpossible by their porsistence. The free constitution of the Republic had issued at last in elections which wure a mockery of representation, in eourts of las which were un insult to justice, and in the conversion of the Provinces of the Empire into the feeding-groumds of a gluttonous aristoeracy. In the army alone the Roman character and the Roman honor survived.-Fborde's C.esan, (ll. 25.
4783. REPUBLIC Presaged. John Cabot. In April the fleet left Bristol; and on the morning of the 24 th of June, at in point about the middle of the eastern coast of Labrador, the gloomy shore was seen. This was the real diseovery of the Americon continent. Fourteen montlis elapsed before Cohmbus reached the coast of Gniana, and more than two years before Ojeda and Vespueci came in sight of the mainland of South America. Cabot explored the shore-line of the country which he had discovered, for several hundred miles. ILe supposed that the land was a part of the dominions of the Cham of Tartary; but inding no inhabitants, he went on shore, according to the terms of his commission, planted the flag of England, and took possession in the name of the English king. No man forgets his mative land; by the side of the flag of his adopted country Cabot set up the bamer of the Republic of Veniee-anspicions emblem of another thag that should me day float from seato sea.-Ridpatis's U. S., ch. 6, p. 77.
4784. REPUTATION, Blemlshed. Nitpoleon $I$. The principal charges brought against Napoleon are the massacre of the $[2000]$ prisoners at Jatia, and the poisoning of the sick in the hos-
pitat there, the execution of the Duke d'Enghion, the invasion of Spain, the divoree of Josephine and the war with Russin.-Ambotr's Napoleon 13., vol. 2, ch. 12.
4785. REPUTATION, Changeful. Robert Burus. Burns flrst came upon the world as at prodigy ; and was, in that character, entertained by it in the usual fashion, with lond, vague, tumultuous wonder, speedily subsiding into censure and neglect ; till his enrly mad most mournful denth again awnened an enthusiasm for him, which, especially us there was now nothing to be done, mad much to be spoken, has prolonged itself even to mur own time. - CasWIVE'S I3VHNA, p. 14.
4786. REPUTATION, A deceptive. Chith; XII. Old Dr. Franklin used to say that if a man makes a sheep of himself, the wolves will eat him. Not less true is it, that if a man is generally supposed to be a shece, wolves will be very likely to try and eat him. Thre kings. neightors and allies of Charles, hearing on all hands that the young king was a fool, and knowing that he was only a boy in years, concluded that it would be an excellent time to satisfy some ancient grubleres against Sweden, and to wrest a few provinces from its territory. . . . Sweden was alamed. Mer old generals were dead, her armies were umbed to war, and the king was thought to be a boy-self-willed and incapable. [IIe proveri one of the gratest gencrals of Earope.]-Cvelopedia of lifoc., p. 435.
4787. REPUTATION, Evil. Einglıme. There was one province of our island in which, ats Procopins had been told, the gromed was covered with serpents, and the nir was such that moman conld inhale it and live. To this desolate region the spirits of the departed were ferried over from the land of the Franks at midnight. A strange race of fishermen performed the ghastly office. The speech of the dead was distinetly heard by the boatmen ; their weight made the keel sink deep in the water ; but their forms were invisible to mortal eyc. Such were the marvels which an able historian, the contemporary of Belisarius, of Simplicins, and of Tribonian, gravely related in the rich and polite Constantinople, tonching the country in which the founder of Constantinople had assumed the imperial purple. -Macadlay's Eng., ch. 1, p. 5.
4788. REPUTATION, False. Aristides. Callias, who was a near re?ntion of Aristides, and the most wenlthy eitizen in $\Delta$ thens, was eited to apear before the judges. The accuser, laying very little stress on the camse itself, reproached him esperially with permitting Aristides, and his wife and children, to live in poverty, at a time when he himself rolled in riches. Callias, perceiving that these repronehes made a strong impression on the judges, summoned Aristides to dechare before them whether he had not often pressed him to accept of large sums of money, and whether he had not obstinately refused to accept of his offer, giving for maswer that he had more reason to boast of his poverty than Callias of his riches; that many persons were to be fonnd who made a good use of their wealth, but that there were few who bore their poverty with magnanimity and even with joy; and that none had eanse to blush at their condition but such as had recluced themselves to it hy their ideness,
their intemperance, their profusion ar dissolats condele!. Iristides decelaren that his kinsmm latd told mothing hat the truth; amb adeled, that
 press avery wish lor superthitios and who rontimes ble wants of life within the naryowest limits, besides jus fireing hime firom athousamd importumate rares, athil lemving hime so much master ol histime as to devote it entirely to the public. it mprosimates him, in some mosisure ou thr locity, who is wholly void of rares or wants. 'lhere was no man in the assembly but, at his leaving it, would have rhosen to be Aristides, though so poor, rather than Callias with all his riches.-RomaN's Masi., Book 6, S 17.

I7W9. REPUTATION, Fictitious. Gemeral Churles lae. A.D. 1756. [An English udvent. urer who protemed to be an experienced soldier, a man of great audacity and an abominable meddler. Congress made him the second in eomnand of its armies, Washington being the first. New York had heen evacuated.] The army sighed for the coming of Lee, not knowing that he had advised to give up the forts in Charleston Ifarbor without firing aginn. [The brave Monltric drove away the immense British force, in spite of Lee's interference and opposition. but Lee took the glory, ind was promoted.] A Now York oflleer wrote: " He ishourly expected as if from heaven." . . . Yet Lee with mll his ill-concealed aspirations, had not one talent of a commander. Je eond never see anything in its whole, or devise a comprehensive plan of action, hut by the habit of his mind would fasten upon somedetail and nlways timd fault.-Bancuorr's U. S., vol. 9, eh, 10 .
4790. REPUTATION, Field for. Wishington. Early in the session [of the Colonial Congress] John Adams made a powerful address, in the course of which he sketelied the condition and wants of the coantry and of the amy. The necessity of appointing a commander-in-chief and the qualities requisite in that hign onlecer were dwelt upon ; and then the speaker eoneluded by putting in nomination George Washington, of Virginia. Is soon as his mame was mentioned, Washington arose and withdrew from the hall. For a moment he was overpowered winh a sense of the responsibility which was about to be put upon him, and to his friend Patrick llenry le said, with tears in his cyes: "I fear that this day will mark the downfall of my reputation." On the 15 l h of June the nomination was unatiomously confirmed by Congress ; and the man who had saved the wreek of Braddock's army was called to build a nation.-RidPatis's U.S., ch. 38, p. 301.
4791. REPUTATION, Mixed. Alexander. It must be confessed, that good and evil, virtues and vires, were never more equally blended in any prince. But this is not all ; for Alexander appears very different, aceording to the times or cireumstances in which we considur him, as Livy has very jusily observed. In the inguiny he makes concerning the fate of Alexanders arms, supposing he had turned them foward Italy. he diseovers in him a kind of donble dlexander: the one wise, temperate, judicious, brave, intrejpid, but it the same time prodent and circumspect; the other immersed in all the wantonness of a laughty prosperity ; vain, proud,
arromint, ficry: softemed by voluphomimes. abiancloned to intemperano e imm excesses: in a worl, resembliner larins rather than Alexinder : and having made the Xacedonians degrenernte into sll the vires of the lersians, hy the new turn of mind and the new manuers lie nssmoned aftur his conquests.- Romans's Mist., Book 15, $\pm 19$.
[7922. REPUTATION preserved. Abrahtrm $L i n$ colu. Inone respert I'reident Lincoln nehieved a wonderfin sucecess. Ile matnatued, through the terrible trials of his administration, a reju. tation, with the great borly of the people, for the sullied intergity of purjose mul of condert. which even Wianington dial not sumpass, and which no l'resident since Wishington has equal-led.-Raynond's Lincuin, ch. 21, p. 716.

478:3. REPUTATION for Probity. Cato. [It is said of Cato the Voungor, ] his reputation enme to be so grent that a certain ombor, in a canuse where only one witness wis prodnced, said to the judges," the man's evidenee is not sullecient to goby, not even if it was C'ato's." It grew, indeed, into a kind of proverb; when people were speaking of strange and ineredible things, to say. "I wonld not believe such a thing, thongh it were allirmed by C'ato." - Pleutarch'b Cato TIE VOLNaEAR.
1794. REPUTATION, Stained. William Pitt. [At the elose of the war between England and France, it was proposed in the treaty of peace] that cacle nation shonld retain its arepuisitions; but [Pitt] delayed the settlement of the epochs, till the fleet of one humalred and fifteen vessels, which had sailed on the vary day of his answer to the proposition of Choisenl [the Freneh minister] could nake the conguest of Belle-lsle. This is the great stan on the fume of William Pitt. Every object of the war had been aceomplished ; but he insisted on its continnance for the purpose of making more extended aequisi-tions.-Bane'moft's U. S., vol. 4, ch. 17.
4795. REPUTATION for Veracity. James $I I$. lle was on the throne; and his tirst aet was to neelare that he would defend the Church, and would sirictly respect the rights of his people. The estimate which all parties had formed of his elaracter added weight to every word that fall from him. . . . Satire itself had never represented him as a man likely to court public favor by professing what he did not feel, and by promising what he had no intention of performing. On the Sunday which followed his aceession, his speceh was quoted in many pulpits. "We have now for our chureh," eried one loyad preacher, " the word of a king, and of a king who was never worse than his word." This pointed sentence was fast circulated through lown and eomery, and was soon the watehword of the whole Tory party. - Macaulay's Eno., ch. 4, p. 413.
4796. REQUEST, Waiting for a. Alexander. We are first to aeknowlerlge and admire, in Al. exander, a happy disposition, cultivated and improved by an excellent education. Ife had a grant, noble, and gencrous soul. He delighted in bencfiecnec not liberality-qualities he had acquired in his infant years. A young lad, whose business it was to gather up and throw the balls when he played at tennis, to whom he had given
nothing, taught him a good lesson on that subject. As he always threw the hall to the other players, the king, with un nugry air, eried to, him, "Am I, then, to have no ball ?"'"No. Sir,", replied the lad, "you do not ask me for it." This witty und realy answer gave ereat sat isfaction to the prince, who fell a latughg, and afterward was very liberal to him.-Rohas's liser., Baok 15, s 19 .
4797. RESEMBLANCE, Startling. ChristCiesar. Strange mad starting resemblance between the fite of the founder of the kingrdom of this world and of the Founder of the kingdom not of this world, for which the first was a preparation. Each was denounced for making himself a king. Each was maligned ns the friend of publicans and simners; each was betrayed by those whom he had loved and cared for: mach was put to denth, and Casaralso was believed to lave risen again and ascended into henven and hecome a divine being. - Frocde's C.sisan, ch. 28.
4798. RESENTMENT, Cruel. Alerunder. Alexander, ineensed at the opposition he had met with [at Tyre], and the losses his army had sustained, forgot his ust il clemency. Ile ordered the city to be burat to the ground; 8000 of the inhabitants had been put to the sword, in the final assault and entry of the Macedonians, of the prisoners taken with arms in their hands; 2000 were crucified, and the rest, to the amount of 30,000 , sold as slaves. The conduct of Alexander was yet more inhuman on the taking of Gaza, which immediately followed the capture and demolition of Tyre.-Tytheris IIst., Book 2 , ch. 4, p. 185.
4799. RESENTMENT, Infamous, Benedict Arnold. In Washington's opinion, there was not in the army "a more active, more spirited, and more sensible officer" than Arnold, the oldest brigadier ; but in the promotions lie was passed over, on the pretext that Connecticut had already two major-generals. .

The slight rankled in Arnold's breast; to Washington he complained of the wound to his " nice feclings;" to Gates he wrote, "By heavens, I am a villain if I seek not a brave revenge for my injured honor." [1te became an infamons trator.]-1binchoft's U. S., vol. 9, ch. 19.
4800. RESENTMENT, Passionate. Mrurimin. [This Roman emperor had demanded of the virtuons and wealthy widow of the late Emperor Galerius the immediate gratification of his passions by marriage.] On this repulse, the love of Maximin was converted into fury : and, as witnesses and judges were nlways at his disposal, it was casy for him to cover his fury with an appearance of legal proceedings, and to assault the reputation as well as the happiness of Valeria. Iler estates were confiscated, her eunuchs and domestics devoted to the most inhuman tortures; and several innocent and respectable matrons, who were honored with her friendship, suffered death, on a false accusation of adultery. The empress herself, together with her mother Prisca, was condemned to exile.-Gmbon's Rоме, ch. 14, p. 488.
4801. RESENTMENT of Patriots. Lord Chatham. A.D. 1777. [In the House of Lords he said], "If I were an American as I am an

Englishman, while a forcign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms ; never, never, never."-banchof's U.S., vol. 9, ch. 2 D .
4902. RESENTMENT, Publlo. To British Taration. [When the news of the Stamp Aet arrived at New York] it was not easy to describe the mumner in which the pople were affected. "I will wear nothing but homespun," exelaimed one citizen; "I will drink no wine," echoed another, mary that wine must pay a new daty. "I propose," eried a third, "that we dress in sheepskins with the wool on." All expressed their resentment in the strongest manmer.-bincroft's U. S., vol. 5 , ch. 10.
4803. RESENTMENT, Savage. Grepk Einperor Themedore Lascaris. The cruclty of the emperor was exnsperated by the pmags of sickness. the appronch of a preninture end, and the suspicion of poison and magic. The lives mad forthues, the eyes nad limbs, of his kinsmen and nobles, were snerificed to each sally of passion; und before he died, the son of Vataces might deserve from the people, or, at lenst, from the court, the appellation of tymut. A matron of the family of the Palaologi land provoked his anger by refusing to bestow her beauteous danghter on the vile plebeian who was recommended by his eaprice. Without regard to her hirth or age, her body, as high as the neck, was inclosed in a sack widh several cats, who were pricked with pins to irritate their fury ngainst their unfortumate fellow-captive. - Ginson's Rome, ch. 62, p. 145.
480.4. BESENTMENT withheld. Robbery. Anytus was very fond of Alcibiales, and happening to make an entertninment for some strangers, he desired Alciliades to give him his company. Alcibindes would not accept of the invitation, but having drmat deep with some of his aequaintance at his own house, he went thither to play some frolic. The frolic was this: Ho stood at the door of the room where the guests were entertained, and seeing a great number of gold and silver cups upon the table, he ordered his servints to take half of them and earry them to his own house ; and then, not vouchsating so mueli as to enter into the room himself, as soon as he had done this he went away. The company resented the affront, and said he had beliuved very rudely and insolently to Anytus. "Not at all," said Anyius, " but ruther kiudly; since he has left us half, when he know it was in his power to take the whole."-Plutancu's "Alchbianes."
4805. RESENTMENT of Wrongs. The Irish Gentleman. [Being despoiled of their hands the old Milesian proprietor] seldom hetook himself to any peaceful calling. Trade, indeed, he thought a fur more disgraceful resource than marnuding. Sometimes he turned freebooter. Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, tolive by coshering-that is to say, by quartering limself on the old tenants of his family, who, wretched as was their own condition, could not refuse a portion of their pittance to one whom they still regarded as their rightfal lord. The mative gentleman who had beea so fortunate as to keep or to regain some of his land too often lived like the petty prince of a savage tribe, and indemnified himself for the humiliations which
the dominant race made him suffer ly governing his vassuls despotically, by kerping a rude harem, and by maddening or stupefying himself daily with strong drink. Politically he was insignitic no statute, indeed, excluded him from the IIonse of Commons; but he had alnost us little chunce of obtuining a sent there as " man of color has of being chosen a sentator of the United States. In fact, only one Papist had been returned to the Irish Parlianent since the Restoration.-Macaulay's Ena., ch. 6, p. 120.
4806. RESERVE, Sooial. Stimull Johnson. Though in stern, true-born Englishman, and fully prejudiced ugainst ull other natious, he hud discernment enough to see, and candor enough to censure, the cold reserve too common among Englishmen toward strungers: "Sir (suid hei), two men of any other nation who are shown into a room together, at a house where they are both visitors, will immedintely find some conversation. But two Ergglishmen will prohably go each to a different window, and remain in obstinate silence. Sir, we as yet do not enough understand the common rights of humanity." Boswell's Joinson, p. 489.
4807. RESIDENCE, Intolerable. Reign of Charles II. If the most fashionable purts of the capital could be placed before us, such as they then were, we should be disgusted with their squalid appearance, and poisoned by their noisome atmosphere. In Covent Garden a filthy and noisy market was held close to the dwellings of the great. Fruit-women screamed, carters fought, cabbage-stalks and rotten apples necumulated in heaps at the thresholds of the Countess of Berkshire and of the Bishop of Durham.-Macaulay's Eng., eh. 3, p. 333.
4808. RESIGNATION, Coercion by. Napoleon I. [The Dircetory at Paris were alarmed when they learned that in one month Napoleon lad become the most famous mun in Europe.] They determined to cheek his career. Kellerman . . . they consequently appointed his assoriate in command. . . . Napoleon promptly but respectfully tendered his resignation, saying, " One bad general is better than two good ones; war, like government, is mainly decided by tact." This decision brought the Directory immediately to terms.-Abbott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ©h. 5.
4809. RESIGNATION, Easy. Abrahain Lincoln. Being informed of the death of [the Confederate] John Morgan, he said, "Well, I wouldn't crow over anybody's death ; but I can take this as resignedly as any dispensation of I'rovidence."-Raymond's Lincoln, p. 750.
4810. RESIGNATION, Serene. Oriental. Abhassil, the sister of the Caliph of Bagrad, first lost her husband, then was driven from her palace to live in extreme destitution. Her reply to an inquirer into her distress is a celebrated eximple of serene fortitude among Oriental moralists: "Once I owned a pulace and slaves, now I have but two sheepskins to cover me. Heaven must lave seen cause to afflict me; I bow to its dispensations and am content." Appleton's Cyclopedia, "Abbassa."
4811. RESIGNATION, strength for. Be. reurement. At the siege of Barcelona in 1705, Captain Carleton witnessed the following affect-
ing fact, which he tells us in his memoirs: "I saw an old oflleer, having his only son with him, a fine young man ubout twenty yeurs of age, going into their tent to dine. While they were it dimer, in shot took off the heal of the son. The futher immenliately rose up, and first looking down upon bis hemdless child, und then lifting up his eyes to Ilenven, while the tears ran dlown, his checks, only sitid, 'Thy will be done.'"
is12. Resistance, Popular. Jumes II. He forced a loman Catholic president uponia l'rotestant college. [See moreat Timothy Lall, No. 2.] The lisishop of Oxford was quirtly installed by proxy, but only two members of Magdalene College attended the ceremony. Many slgns showed that the spirit of resistance had spread to the common people. The porter of the college threw down his keys. The butler refused to scrateh Hough's nume out of the buttery book, and was instantly dismissed. No blacksmith could be found in the whole city who would force the lock of the president's lodgings. It was necessary for the commissioners to employ thelr own servants, who broke open the door with iron burs.-Macaulay's Eno., ch. 8, p. 277.
4813. - Bostoriatus. ^.D. 176.). The daybrenk of Wednesiny, the 14 th of August, saw the effigy of Oliver [the king's stamp offlcer] tricked out with emblems of linte and [George] Grenville [late king's ministers] swinging on the bough of a stutely elm, the pride of the neighborhood, known as the Great Tree, . . . near the entrance of the town. The pageant had been secretly prepared ly Boston mechanies . . . after lark . . images borne on a bier . . . they passed down the main street, marched direetly through the old State IIouse, shouting, ... "Liberty, Property, no Stamps." They. . made a funeral pyre for his effigy in front of his own house. [Oliver resigned his office.]Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, ch. 16.
4814. RESISTANCE, Provoked. Legislation. In the Assembly which introduced the resolution the ecclesiastical tithes, which, . . . in the first instunce, had been declured redeemable, were abolished, a few days liter, without compensation. . . Against this act of spoliation the Abbe Sieyès protested in a vehement and well-reasoned speech, and the debate was protracted to some length; but the measure was eventually carried by an immense majority. "You huve unloosed the bull, M. l'Abbé," observed Mirabeau to Sieyès, "and you must not be surprised if he mukes use of his horns."Stidents' France, ch. 26, § 3.
4815. REsistance, Wisdom in. Massachusetts Plutriots. A.D. 1774. Everywhere the rural population... were anxiously weighing the issues in which they were involved. One spirit moved through them all. From the hills of Berkshire to the Penobscot they debuted the great question of resistance, as though God were hearkening; and they took counsel reverently with their ministers, and the aged, and the pious, and the brave in their villages.-Bancroft's $\mathbf{U}$. S., vol. 7, ch. 8.
4816. RESOLUTION, Success by. Putriots. [When Dr. Franklin was examined be a Com-
mittee of the whole Ifonse of Parliancont resperting the disposition of the Americm colonies, he said, Americuns] conld to without cloth from Englund. "I un of ophion, that hefore thelr old elothes are worn out they will have new ones of their own making." But, " cman they possibly find wool enough in North America $\psi^{\prime \prime}$ he was nuked. The answer showed the mettle of the people that he represented: "They have takell steps to increase the wool. Thry entered into general combination to cat no more limb, and very few hambs were killed last year. This cours- persisteal in will make a prodigions differrnce in the quantly of wool. The estahlishment of great manufactories is not necessary ; the people will ull spin and work for themsidves in their own houses."-Knmirts Bea., vol. th, cli. 18.
4817. Respect, Beneficial. Stumel Johnsom. Ton laty who endeavored to viadicate herself from blame for neglecting sorial nttention to the worthy neighliors, by saying, " 1 would go 10 them If it would do thein any grool," he suid, $\because$ What grood, mudam, do yon expect to have in your power to do them? It is showing them respeet, and that is doing them good."-13oswell's Johnson, p. 133.
4818. RESPONSIBILITY accepted. Bish/ap, Sincroft. [After the revolutionary Govermment by regency had been proposed] his alsence [from the House of Lords] drew on him many rontumelious censures: nor have even his eulopists been able to find any explanation of it which raises lis character. The plan of regenfy was his own. He had, a few duys before, in a paper written with his own hund, pronounced that plan to be clearly the hest that could be adopted. The deliberations of the Lords who supported that plan had been carried on under his roof. llis situation made it his semr duty to declare publicly what he thought. Nobody can suspect him of personal cowardice or of vulgar cupidity. It vas probably from a nervous fear of thoing wrong that, at this great emjuncture, he did nothing; but he should have known that, situated as he was, to do nothing was to do wrong. A man who is too serupulous to take on himself a grave responsibility at an important crisis ought to be too scrupulous to areept the phace of first minister of the Church and tirst peer of the realm.-Macaulay's Eve., ch. 10, p. 582.
4819. RESPONSIBILITY assumed. Ntutesmanship. On the 30th of April [1803] the treaty celing Louisiama to the United States was formally concluded [by Napoleon Bomaparte]. Mr. Monroe and Mr. [Chancedlor] Livingston had no anthority to negotiate for so vast in extent of territory; but the former was fally possessed of President Jefferson's views, nod felt assured that his instructions would have heen am;le if the condition of France had been forescen when he sailed from America. Commumication with Washington was impossible. Under the most favcrable circumstances, an answer could not be expected in less than three months. By that time the British slips would probably hold the mouths of the Mississippi, and the flar of st. George le waving over New Orleans. Monroe and Livingston both realized that hesitation would be fatal; and they boldly took the respon-
sibility of purchasing a territory of unknown lmat proxigions extent, and of plediging the eredit of The Govermment for a sum which, rated liy the ability to pay, was larger thun a similar phedge to-day for tive humdred millions of dollars. . . The total rost of T. mulshan was, . . . in romind numbers, *15,060,000. [See more nt No. 2929.] - Bhanés Twenty Yeans of covimess, vol. 1, 1p. 7.
4820. RESPONSIBILITY, Awed by. Coutinental Conyress, July 1, 1776 . The order of the day come fiext, and Congress resolved itself " into a committere of the whole to take into considerntion the resolution respecting indepembence." For a few moments perfect silence prevailed; verery one fell the responsibility of acting fimally on the most important puestion ever agitated
 ill. 69.

4E21. RESPONSIBILITY evaded. John Willlmene. lis hatred of monare liy had induced him to ragage in a long sarics of comspiacies, first against the Protator, and then ngainst the Starts. Bat with Wildman's fanaticism was joined a teader care for his own safety. He ham a wonderfal skill in grazing the edge of treason. No man mulerstood breter how to instigate others to desperate enterprises by words which, when repeated to a jury, might seem innocent, or, at worst, umbiguous. Such was his emming, that, though always ploting, though always known to be plotting, and though long maligmantly wateled by a vindictive government, he eluded every danger, and died in his bed, ufter having seen two generations of his accomplieres die on the gallows.-Macaulay's Eno., eli. 5, p. 487.
4824. RESPONSIBILITY, Impressed by. Pericles. Whenever he was to appear in the assembly, before he cume ont of his house he used to shy to himself, " Remember, Pericles, that thou art going to speak to men born in the arms of liberty; to Greeks, to Athenimus."-Rombn's Hist., Book 7, ch. 7, \& 7.
4823. RESPONSIBILITY, Individual. Fredarick the Great. [With base pertidy he captured Silesia io a time of general peace.] The selfish rapacity of the King of Prussia gave the signal to his neighbors. His example quieted their sense of shame. His success led them to underrate the diftlenty of dismembering the Austrian menarchy. The whole world spring to arms. On the head of Frederick is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years and in every quarter of the glove- the blood of the column of Fontenoy, the blood of the brave mountaineers who were slanghtered at Culloden. The evils produced ly this wirkedness were felt in lands where the name of Prussia was naknown; and, in order that he might rob a neighbor whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the emast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other by the great lakes of North America. Macadiay's Frederick the Great, j. 32.
4824. RESPONSIBILITY by Induigence. Williain Prince of Orange. The French invasion produced a complete change. The suffering and terrified people raged fiercely against the goverument. In their madness they attacked the bravest captains and the ablest statesmen of
the diatresad Commonwemth. IV: Ruyter was insulted by the rable. [be Will was torn in pleres berfore the gate of the patare of the States-
 who hand tie share in the guill of the murter', but wher, on this oreasion, as on amother lament able oravion twonty ymirs later, extemed to crimes jurpertrated in his romese an fadulgomen whin'l has heft a stain on his ghory, hemmer chinef of the fowermment wifloat a tival.- Mas.as: Lay's Exi., (H. : , p. 20.l.

AN2.T. RESPONSIBILITY, Knowledge gives.
 agranst. the Britivh Govermment. for damges done to Americon commeree by confederate ernasers during the ('ivil Wiar still remained innsethed. These remisers had been buill mad empipped in English ports, and with the knowledge of the Finglish fovermment. Such 14 proceceding was in plain viohation of the law of nations, even if the indepemdenere of the Confederate states had hern reeognizel. Time and again Mr. Seward remonserated with the British anthorities, but withont efterel. After tho war Great britain berombenhrmed at her own conduct, and grew anxions for at sethement of the dimbenty. On the 2ith of Fehmury, 18 in, a joint high commission, composed of tive British and tive American statesmen, aswembled at Washington City. From the fact that the cruiser Alabima hat done most of the injory comphaned of, the chaims of the L'nited States were called Tome Alabama ('latmes. Diter mucheliscassion, the commissioners framed a treaty, known as the Trenty of Washington, by which it was arreed that all clatims of either mation against the other should be submitted to a bomed of urbitation th we appointed by friendly nations. Sinchat court was formed, nut in the summer of 1822 convened at Geneva, Switzerhmed. The canse of the lwo mations was impartially henrd, and on the 14 th of September deeided in favor of the United States; Great Britain was obliged, for the wrongs that she land done, to pay into the Federal treasury $\$ 15,500,000$. LRidpatits U. S., ch. 67, p. 5.06.
4826. RESPONSIBILITY, Offcial. Fimmo Tulioth. The Casar had rejpected, with abhorrence, a mandate for the levy of :mextrominary tas ; anew superindiction, which the prefeet had otfered for his sigmature ; and the fathful pieture of the publice misery, by which he hated been obliged to justify his refusal, offended the court of Constantias. . . . After stating his own combuct, he proceds in the following terms: "Wis it possible for the diseiple of Plato and Aristotle to act otherwise hatn i have done? Could I abamdon the manapy subjects intrusted to my care? Was I not railed upon to defend them from the repatad injurias of these unfecling robbers? A iribuae who deserts his post is punished with death, and deprived of the honors of burial. With what justice could I pronounce his sentence, if, in the hour of danger, I myself nerglected a duty far more sacred and far more important? God has placed me in this elevated post, His providence will guard and support me. Should I be condemned to sulfer, I shall derive comfort from the testimony of a pare and upright conscience. Would to Iteaven that I still possessed a counsellor iike

Salluat! If they think proper to sedod me a succeson', I shall submit whant relimetance; and had murh bather fimprove the short opportunlty of dobing good than coljoy os long and lasting lmpmily of evil."-Gimon's Rome, (li. 10, 1. : 4.

Amiz7. RESPONSIBILITY of Power. Aguinst Shatery. The shavery agitation was a wrecsuity of the Northern theory of government. Daty is the correlative of power; and if the Government nt Wiashington, in Vankere estimation, was ronsolidated organization, with power to promote the genemal welfare by my mems it maght derme exnedient, it was proper that it should overthrow the hated lastitution of shavery at the Soulh. The ceatral dovermment was responsible for lis contimamere or existencer in proporthon to its power over it. Under these circumstances, the daty of arthig on the sublect of shavery was lomperions, and amomoded to a moral nerossity.-Poliabo's Seeond Yeall of the W.st, ch. lif, p. :3.

4W2W. RESTITUTION, Consolentious. C'romwell. Noties, ulso, that when he was at Cume
 \&ion, Elob. All these smma now were returned as moneys mon mo principle his own.- Hood's Chomweas., th. 2, p. $4 \pi$.
48429. RESTRAINT, Difficult. Lither. [IIt, wan demouncel as worthy of excommaniention. I Concerning himself lather siys: "I cannot deny that I an more violent than I ought to be ; they know that, and for that very rason ought. not to have excited the dog! How hard it is to temper the hent and restrain the pen, thot knowest from premonal experience. 'lhis is the reason why I have always heen unwilling publis!y to prochaim my canse. And the more I am disposed not to do so, the more 1 nm comprelled against. my will: and this happens beeamse of the severest arrusutions whirh are hemped upon God's Word mad myself. And so shameful has this been, that even it my pen and my impotuosity lma not carried me away, in heart of stone would have been moved to take up arms; how much the more I that am impethous by mature, and possess not "very dull pen!"-Ran's Laminer, ch. 7, p. is.
4830. RESULTS, Decisive. Admirel Nelsom. [Wthen Nelson found, after a long searelt, the French tleet at Alexandria, he prepared for batthe, and ] exchimed that before the morrow his fate would be a peerage or Westminster Abbey. -Kisigut's Eno., vol. 7, ch. 20, p. 3 35.
4831. RESULTS, Far-reaching. Natiomality. Captain Argall was sem with an armed vessel to the eomst of Mane. The avowed object of the vogage was to protect the Engrish fishermen who frequented the waters between the Bay of Fundy and Cape Cod, but the real purpose was to destroy the colonies of France, if any should be fornd within the limits of the territory chamed by England [which he did]. . . . On his way back to Virginia he made a descent on the Dutel traders of Manhatton Ishand, destroyed many of their huts, and compelled the settlers to acknowledge the sovereignty of England. The result of these outrageous proceedings was to confine the French settlements in America to the banks of the St. Lawrence, and to leave a clear coast for
the English thag from Nova Soold Wo Floridh. Rabratu's U. S., ch. 11, p. 100.

48:3\%. RESURRECTION hinted. I!! .lwientw.
 Trgimesme.] When it was known at Athris that the dead loolies hat laem loft withont interment, the people were highly enraged, and cansed the whole woight of their rewentment io fall inom those whom they doemod guilty of that erinus. The ancionts helil it a great one not to provide Nopulture for thedend; and we maty ohererve, that, aftur all their battlos, the tirst cure of the ronquered, notwhithstumbling the sense of their mis. fortume and their great aftliction lor aboody defeat, was to demand a suspension of urms from the vietor, in order to paty the last dutios to those who had fallen in batile, upon which iney belirved their happiness in another life depended. Thay had little or no iden of the resmarertion of the boxdy; but, however, the Pagans, liy ile soul's comeern for the body ufter denth he religions regrar! patd to it, and the zeal winu which they rendered solemn honors to the demd, showed that they had some confused notion of a resurrection, which subsisted among all mations, and deserendad from the most ancient tradition, though they could not clearly distlaguish it. ['The vietorions genembs were sentenced to death for this neglect.] Rollin's llistr., Book 8, ch. 2, 务 5 .

4833, Retaliation, Popular. Jirginia Colonists. [The Stump Aet was passed.] Soom they resolved that the aet should recoil on England, and hegan to he prond of frugality; articles of laxury of British manufacture were banished, and threadhare conts were most in fash-joh.-Banchofy's U. S., vol. 6, ch. 13.
493.4. RETIREMENT, Rellgious. William Coroper. Mrs. ['nwin's inthence produced the Moral Satires. "The Task" was born of amore potent inspiration. One day Mrs. Jones, the wife of a neighboring elergyman, came into Olney to whop, and with her cane her sister, Lady Ausien, the widow of a baronet, a woman of the world, who had lived much in France, gay, sparkling and vivacious, but, at the same time, full of feeting even to overflowing. The apparition acted like maric: on the rechase. Ifedesired Mrs. Unwin to ask the two ladies to stay to tea; then shank from joining the party which he had himself invited ; ended by joining it, umd, his shyness giving way with a rush, engaged in miniated conversation with Lady Ausien, and walked with her part of the way home. On her an equally great affeet appenrs to have been produced. A warm friendship it once sprang up, and before long Lady Austen had verses udilressed to her as Sister Annie. Her ladyship, on her part, was smitten with a great love of retirement. . . . That a woman of fashion, accustomed to French salons, should choose such an abode, with a pair of Puritims for her only society, seems to sliow that one of the Puritans, at least, must have possessed great powers of attraction.-Smitu's Cowner, ch. 5.
4835. RETORT, A crushing. Samuel Johnson. However infavorable to Scothod, he uniformly gave liberal praise to George Buchanan as a writer. In a conversation concerning the literary merits of the two countries, in which Buchanan was introduced, a Scotchman, imagin.
lug thim on this gromad be shomld have in une dombled trimmph over lim, exthinined, "Ah, Ibr. Johnomb, what wonlal you have said of Buchan"un lath he beroll m Englishman?" "Why, Nitr
 have sald of Suchuan, hat lee hero un Emoliahmith, what I will now say of hin us u díntel. "ma-lime he was ha onity man of gemine his romotry ever produred."-bosw bla's. Jomason, 1. $44_{i}^{7}$.

4*is6. RETORT, A sarcantle. Michurd I. Mlchard ... of Enghand was sathated with the glory and misfortunes of his tirst adventure: and he presimed to cleride the exhortations of Fulk of Nenilly, who was not nomshed in the pressene of kings. "Conadvise tate," said Phatagenet, " to dismiss my three danghters, pride, avarice, mad incontinence: I bequenth them to the most alesorving ; my pride to the knights ten:phars, my
 rontinenre to the prehates."-Gumos's Rome, ch. 60, p. 60.

48B7. RETALIATION deolined. Buginzt. [lle was the great Ottomm gencral.] No sooner was Timour informed that the enpfive ottomm was at the door of histent, than he gradionsly stepped forward to receive him, seated hima by his side, mul mingled with just reproaches a soothing pity for his runk and misfortune. " Alas!" suid the "mperor," the decree of fate is now neromplished hy your own fanlt ; it is the wel, which you have woven, the thorns of the tree which yourself have phated. I wished to spure, and even to nssist, the champion of the Moslems; you braved our thrents; you despised our friendship; you forced us to enter your kingdon with our invinciblo armies. Behold the event. Ihad you vanquished, I am not lynornnt of the fate which you reserved for myself and my troops. But I disdain to remante ; your life and honor are secare; and I shmll express my gratitude to God hy my chemency to man."-Ghmon's Rome, ch. 65, p. 267.
4838. RETRACTION refused. Alexunder $I I$. Stephens. [Judge Cone of Georgia atturked stephens with a dirk-knife becouse of thrents supposed to have been made by the latter, who was a small man nud a semi-invalid.] Stephens, half fainting, fell upon his back. The giant Cone was ut his thront in u moment ; his hend, by a grip of iron, way hell ugainst the eruc! floor: the keen and blood-dripping knife was incla aloft before him roudy for the list fatal thrist, Dut still the poor, pale face of the little hero was set and deti-unt-his black eyes still fhashed unduntedly. "Retract, or l'll cut your cursed thront!" hissed Cone. "Cut! I'll never retract!" gasped the almost lifeless Stpphens. Like a thash the knife came down. With an almost superhmman effort the prostrate man caught it in his right hand. Cleun through the muscles, tendons, and bones of the hand it cut, then stuck fast and reached no vital part. With desperate strength Cone tried to wrench it free. With a grasp almost of death the horribly mangled and mutilated hand still held it fast. In the struggle Stephens was once more dragged to his fect. The blood was rushing in stremms from his many wounds. Ilis hold upon the knife which sought his brave heart began to relax. He was dying. But even when Le believed the next moment would be his last strong men came to his relief. The madman
fond wins wocturad and lwad finst, - Nohton's D.ifix. 1i. StEi'ilenn, cli, 3, p. 2\%.

AWBSD. RETBEAT, Hasty. Ihatle of Spırn. 'J'lu' Euglishuray udvancerliu August, lolif, uul nat down before the walls of 'leronamion' 'The's were here foined by the ecerentrie Bimperor Maximilian, who, nfter abot ructhig to serve in the ranks ins a volinterer, at the mate of lot) arowns a alay, soun contrived to pratify his vanity by assuming the dircetion of the operathond of the sioge, A French force was dispatehed torelleve 'feromanne, umber the orders of the Diake of Lonsguseville. $\qquad$ The twonamies met on tha 10 h h of Augrast, batween l'éronname nhal Blangis, whern, ufter a brief emomatar, the Fremeh gendarmariceonsalted their safety by a llight mo precipitate bhat the day has berome kloown in history us lhe " Battle of the Spuas." - Strubentre" Fliance, ch. 13, $\underset{1}{ } 8$.

A8. 10. $\qquad$ " Brttle of Spurs." [In 1518, 11,00t) French greudarmes, ut the shego ot ' 'éronnane, were suized with somo inexplicolbe panic at the lirst slack with the riving of the Empreror Nuximiliun und lled hastily from
 the panic-stricken tlight of their army, cmbled this "'Jlue Jhitle of the Spurs."-líNigira's ENa., vol. 2, ch. 16, p. 2tbs.
48.1. RETREAT impossible. Butlle of Trres. [The Simacens invaded Spuia and overthrew the Goths.] Notwithshanding the valor of the [5000] Surueans [under'Turik] Hey fainted under the weight of multitudes, and the phain of Xeres was overspresud with 16,000 of their dend bodies. " My brethren," suid Turik, to his surviving companions, " the enemy is before you, the sen is behind, whither would ye fly ? Follow your generul; I am resolved either to lose my lifo or to trimple on the prostrite king of the lionaans." -Ginbon's Rome, ch. 51, p. 253.
4842. RETREAT, Masterly. Battle of Brooklyn. At first the army seemed ruined. . . . It seemed an ensy thing for CHinton and IIowe to press on und capture all the rest. Yet, in a few hours, Washington brought together his shuttered forces, reorganized his brigudes, ami stood ready for an assault in the trenches buck of Brooklyn. During the 28th IIowe, who was in aluggisli, sensual num, ate pudding und waited for in fitter day. On the 29th there wns a henvy fog over island and buy und river. Washington, clearly perceiving that he could not bold his position, and that his army wis in grent peril, resolved to withalraw to New York. The enterprise was extremely luzarious, requiring secrecy, cournge and disputch. By eight o'elock on that memorable nipht every boat and trunsport that could be obtained was lying at the Brooklyn ferry. There, inder cover of the darkness, the ensburkation begin. Washington personally superintended every movement. All night with muffled oars the boatmen rowed silently back and forth, bearing the putriots to the northern side of the channel. At daylight on the following morning just as the last boat-load was lenving the wharf the movement was diseovered by the British. They rushed into the American intrenchments, and found nothing there except a few worthless guns. After a severe battle which had cost lim nearly 400 men, Howe hat gained possession of Long Island-and nothing more. Generni
(trame whan wan comprotelnt jaige, derdared that Wishington's retreat wis the most masterly lie
 eli. :115, 1, 31!?

AMAB, RETRIBUTION begun. Lord Commal.
 And uow the day of retribition lime arrivid. '1'he 'rimumer [lard Halifind was walking through Wapping, when he saw a well-kiow fure lookjag ont of the whidow of an ale-house. He combl not the dererived. 'Ihe eyebrows, fir. deed, had berot shaved awny. 'The dress was that of 14 romanom sallor from Newonstle, mad was black with ioml-hlist ; but there wis no mistak. log the savige month and rye of Jerfroys. Thas nharm wis piven. In a moment the house wis surrounded hy lamdrods of people shakling bladgeons and hellowing curses. The fugitive's lifo Wus mated by ucominuly of the trula-buads, and he was entried lafore the lord nayor. . . . When the great inna, at whose frowa a few days befors the whole king lom lind trembled, was ilragged Lito the justice room begrimed with nsles, hale dend with fright, und followed by a raging multitude, the agitalion of the unfortamate mayor rose to the luight. Jie fell into dles, uind wis carrical to his bed, whenee he never rose. Mentiwhile the throng withont was constantly becom. fing nore munurons nid more suvige. Jeflreys begged to be sent to prison. . . . 'I'wo regiments of militin were drawn out to escort him, and found the duty a difflenlt one. It was repeatedly necessary for them to form, as if for the purpose of repelling a eharge of cavalry, und to present a forest of pikes to the mob. The thousinds who were disuppointed of their revenge pursued the conch, with howls of rure, to the gate of the Tower, brandishing cudgeis, and holiling up haters full in the prisoner's vlew. The wretched mun, meantime, was in convulsions of terror. IIe wrung his hands; he looked wildly out, sometimes at one window, and sometimes at the other, und was heurd even above the tumult crying, "Keep them off, gentlemen I for God's sake, keep them off $l^{\prime \prime}$ At length . . . he was lodged in the [Tower] fortress, where some of his most illustrious victims haid passed their last days, and where his own life wus destined to close in unspeakable fgnominy and horror.-Macaulay's Eno., ch. 10, p. 617.
4844. RETRIBUTION overlooked. Napoleon $I$. [Renred in an infidel uge.] Ilaving never been tanght any correct ideas of probation or retribustlon, the question whether a few thousand illiterate peasants should eat, drink and sleep for a few years more or less, was in his view of little importance compared with those great measures of political wisdom which should meliorate the condition of Europe for ages. It is Christianity alone which stamps importance upon each individual life.-Absotr's Napoleon B., vol. 1. ch. 1.
4845. RETRIBUTION, Senitary, Black Assize. In the year $15 \% 7$ the jail fever raged in the county juil at Oxford, and spread from the prison to the court, and from the court to the town. In the course of forty hours the lord chief baron (us the presiding judge was called), the high sheriff, the jurynen, and all who wera in the court room, to the number of three hundred, died of this malignant disease. The citi-
zens fied in terror from the town, and, evor after, that sexslon of the court was called the" " 13 liock
 All," 1) 62.

 flockj he meknowlodgeal, with trues charlatha humility, that athongh lubocent before the law of the ciolnes for which he was aloont to salfar, his conserenco tolid hifu that he land heronguiliy of many fanlts and weaknosses, for whilel lio ac:cepted withont a murmur his present death as at maet and salatary explatlon. "I hasely ratithed," sadel he, in alluslon to the fate of Struitord, " an unjust scoutence, and the wimilar finjustice I am now to undergo la andeasomale rotribition for the pushhment I lntlited on an funocent matu. - Lamaitineis ('homwhid, j). 47.
4447. REVENGE, Bloody. Srpey lirbellion. As the Illghanders came to one of (ivarmi Wherelar's demi danghters thed naked to the groumbl. having bern suhjected to trentment worse than danth, they sat down, mat cutting off her hair, divialed it, with paie eonatemancers atad wrathlal eyes, between them, Eath one then slowly counted the mumber of thromis lie had, and with in solemon, fearfal onth, swore that for each batir one man slamid dia. An oath lie more than krpt.-(ieneitind Gianors 'Tonveis, 1. 328.

4*A8. REVENGE, Charaoteristic. Imifricin Indian. In conse of death ly violemere, the departed shade could not rest till nppeased by a retallation. Ilis kladred wondd "go a thousand miles for the purpose of revenge, over hills and mountains ; through large eane swamps, full of grapevines mal briers; over brond lakes, raphl rivers, und deep receks; and ail the way endinngered by poisonous smakes, exposed to the extremities of heat and cold, to hanger and thirst" . : often continulng from generation to generation . . . tribe against tribe . . pence was restored by ntoming pressonts. - Bancoowts U.S., vol. 3, eh. 20.
4848. REVENGE, Condescension of, Murin Theresm. [The empress-queen of Austria had been robbed of the province of Silesia by Frederick II.] Though the hanghtiest of princesses, though the most anstere of matrons, she forgot in her thirst for revenge both the dignity of her race and the purity of her eharucter, and condescended to flatter the low-loorn and low-minded concubine, who, having aequired influence by prostituting herself, retained it by prostituting others. Naria Theresa netnally wrote with her own hand a note full of expressions of esteem and friendship to her dear cousin, the duughter of the butcher Poisson, the wife of the publican D'Etioles, the kidnapper of young girls for the Parc-aux-cerfs -a strange cousin for the descendant of so many emperors of the West !-Macaulay's Fiamdehick tife Gielit, p. 77.
4850. REVENGE on the Dead. Paris. The fall of his [Louis XIII.] odious favorite [Concini] was hailed with extravagant deliglat by the citizens of Paris; the frantic populace disinterred his corpse, dragged it through the streets, tore it in pieces, and burned it to ashes.-Students' France, ch. 19, \& 8 .

4W51. $\square$ Ihnarel. |on the ;oth of Jam. 11301, after the restoration of Charles 11. Berlyn recordsp: "This day (0) the stuperidons and lnserituble juigmentm of (ionl!) were the carcaseces of those areda-ribela cromwell, Bradshaw (the juilige who romilemmed his minjenty [('harles 1.], anil lrofon (son-In-law to the Unurpier), drugged ont of thelr suprorly tombes fis W'estmlnster, nmong tho kings, to 'Tylmrn, and hanged on the grallows there from nine la the
 that fatal and fignominions amomment, In a dop pit ; thomsamis of people who hal seren them la all their pride indug speretators."- Kinaitrés linu., vol, 4, (h. 15, 1, 2ts.

4\$52. REVENGE decitned. Mitthrin Ifile, $\mathbf{A}$ mun who land dome Sir Mathow Dinle a groat las. jury ramo ufterwaril to hima for his aivelee fa the mettlement of his estate. Sir Matherew fave his adven vory frankly to him, hut womld ace. (c) of no fer for it ; num theroby nhowal, botla that he conlal forgive ans a ('hristinn, and that has lum the spirlt of agentlemme, not to take money of one who had wrongeal him so grievonsly. When he was asked how he coblel use a man so kindly who lad wronged hitu so muthli, lils nta. swer wis, he thanked God he lual leirned to forget lijuarios.
4858. REVENGE, Determined. Wiomutis. [Mary ( Murray and his mbaremis were the ohjocts of her wrath in 1507, and she declared she would rather paril her erown thati lose lar revenge. IKinioht's Ena., vol. 3, cis. $0, ~ 1.130$.
1854. REVENGE, Dithonorable. Nifge of Ciazt. At length, after reprobied assamits, the city was taken by storm, aud its bruve inhalitanta perished almost to a man. 'Tl governor, Betis. whose nohle defence of his country was worthy of the applause even of an encmy, was dragged round the walls of the eity at the wheels of Al. exander's chariot. "The king," says Curtins. "glorled that, in this instance, he imitated tha exnmple of his progenitor, Achilles, in the vell. rennce he took on the dend borly of liector."TYtheit's IIst., Book 2, ch. 4, 1). 185.
4855. REVENGE, Fomale. I'urywitia. [She was the mother of Cyrus. The captured family of IIyciarnes, the Persian govornor, were] deliv. ered to Parysatis, to do with them as that motl. er, exaspernted to the iast excess by the trentment either done or intenied against her danghter Hamestris, should think fit. Thut cruel princess liegan by causing Roxann, whose benuty had been the ocension of all this evil, to be sawed in two, and ordered all the rest to be put to death, except Statirn, whose life slue grunted to the tears and the most tender and ardent soideitations of Arsnces. . . Such was the state of the affair at the death of Darius. Statira, as soon as her hasband was upon the throne, camsed Udiastes [the assassinator of her brother Teriteuchmes] to be delivered into her hands. She ordered his tongue to be torn out, and made him die in the most exquisite tormants she could invent, to punish the crime which hal occasioned the ruin of her family. . .. Parysatis on her side took her revenge on the son of Teritenchmes, whom the caused to be poisoned; and we shall see that Statiru's turn was not very remote. History has not a more tragical scenc, nor a more mon-


 dongh ha the most fatal manior to all who hand
 $\because 1$.
 matyer. Among ali harharonas malons, the right ut private revenge la nllowed; whind is and only
 ly ueressary, where there is mefther sulldelont umfibuide th the perab laws to apply to the vardety if eriminalaces, nor cowefue bore hany brmelt if thestate torarry such laws hato cexernhion. Among the nationt fermans, revenge was always homoruble-often meritorions. The imbeprodent warrior chasimen or vindiented with his awn hand the hajuries he had recedved or given: and he had mothing more to dremd than the resentment of the sons or klasmen of the enomy he sumerites ${ }^{\text {a }}$. The mutgistrate, conseions of hifs wenkuess, interposed, not to panish, but to rereonelle; and he was satistiod if he combld prer simade the aggressur to pmy, and the infured party to nerept the mederate flat interposed ns the price of blood.-'TyTisis's Ilist., Beok 6, ch. 3, p. 78.

AWiSt. REVENGE, Ignoble. Rritin of Chartes II. Sir John Coventry, a comintry gentleman, had in debnte, sueered at the proiltgacy of the court. In any former relign he would prohably have beren called before the Privy Connell mail committed to the 'lower. A different course was now taken. A gatur of bullies was secrerly sent to slit the nose of the offember. This ignoble revenge, Instend of quelling the spirit of opposition, ruised such in tempest that the king was compelled to submit to the cruel hmmiliation of passing nu act which nttuinted the instruments of his revenge, mad which took from him the pow er of pardoning them.-Macaulay's ENo., ill. 2, j. 191.

4\#ise. REVENGE, Implao ble, Wife of Bilisarius. From this pleasing and perhaps volumtary dehasion, Belisarias [the Roman genctal] was awakencl at syracuse hy the oflcions information of Macedonia ; and that female attendant, ufter requiring sum om for her secarity, produeed two chamberlains, who. like herself, had often beheld the adalteries of Antonim. A hasty tlight into $\mathbf{A}$ sin saved Theodosins from the justice of minjured hashand, who had signitied to one of his guards the order of his denth; but the tears of Antonimand her artful seductions assured the credilons hero of her lanoernce; and he stooped, against his fath mul julgment, to abandon those impradent friends who hat presumed to aceuse or doubt the chustity of his wife. The revenge of a guilty womm is implaenble and bloody; the unfortunate Macedonia, with the t wo witnesses, were seeretly arrested by the minister of her cruelty ; their tongues were cut out, their bodies were hacked into sinull pieces, and their remains were cast into the sen of Syracuse. -Gibhon's Rome, ch. 41, p. 185.
4850. REVENGE, Ingenious. Picture. When Attita took possession of the royal palnce of Milin, he was surprised and offended at the slght of 14 picture which represented the Ciesars seated on their throne, and the princes of 3cythia prostrate at their feet. The revenge whieh Attila in-




 their thage ai tributary gelid hefore the harom at
 11. His.

AN(BO) REVENGE of Injustice. . Itil firit? Howned went hato inte of ilomee dungerons that.
 mother that was hirisyeven: hat they were undally ten or twefor fert moder grombi, whit
 flew was litterel with what had beenonerentraw, fint which was mont gronnd into puwder whent the dungen was dry, mal hit's paste when it wins damp. 1happ it usmally was, mad chlly, and foul, mad stinking, to a degrere that only the heroie benevoleme of a Howned conld lave lorme: to remain in it volmatarity. On this pulverized mad rotten araw, terming with vermhand surcharged with polsomons chlors, the walls and colling exareding tilthy, the prisomers shept, covcred fin winter whil a damp nand bilthy rug. Tho jail fever, of course, rugcil in all surh prisons, and oftern aprond lato the towns. It was common for judges, lawyers, mad jurymen to catch that malignam diserise from the prisomers whom they tried; the bar and the betuch of Emghad. lost some of their brightest ormments from this
 1. 44.

ANBI. Revenge, Persunal. Jatmes IIamilton. Murray, gamrilian of the infant King dmues and dictater of the kingdom, governed the unhapy comatry with vigor anil mdedress. 1312 a aroserited rembeman of gool family, James llamilton of Bothwellhumgh, whose wife Nurrny had loft to die in mbery and madness on the therestohd of her own dwelling, which had been bostowed by the regent on billemden, one of his partisans, swore toavenge at one his wife and his comatrys (bathering a haudfal of the earth which eovered the bier of his wife, he wore it within his girdle us an ctermal incentive to revenge: and repairing in disguive to the small town of Linlithgow, through which Murny had to prise 011 his return to Edinhorgh, he placed himself at a window, fired upon and killed the regent. We then momeded a horse andy for him behind the honse, mad ty swift flight esemped the regrent's guarids. "I nlone," eried the dying Murray, "could have sived the church, thas kingdon, and the king ; anmrehy will now devour them all!" - Lamabtine's Quben of Scots, p 38.
4862. -- Napmeon I. [When in exild at Ellat he sit..: :] " I never revenged myself for a prersomal injury duning the whole course of my life. - - Anootrin Napoleon B., vol, 2, ch. 23 .
4863. ReVENGE, Bavage. Ilusband's. [Robert, the pusilhanimons Emperor of Constantinople.] The anorous youth hal neglected his Greek bride, the danghter of Vataces, to introdure into the palace a leautiful maid, of a private though noble family of Artois ; and her mother had been tempted by the lustre of the purple to forfeit her engagements with a gentleman of Burgundy. Llis love was converted into
rigge: The masembled this frionds. forcerd the pal. mee gatem, throw the mother into the sem, mad lis. Cutmanly cut off the buse mind Ifionof the wife or
 CH. 61, 11. 117.
 the faint glitutheringenf stich cloubifal and ment. lerod laghes, we shonlid be ficilined to bellever. first, that (with evory litir alfownace for the dif.

 ntiontit to loss than ifferen or twenty millions of ontr monsey : and, acocondly, lant wo nomple: at rev.

 by Aurusties, whese court was the moderst famliy of a private nemator, und whane millary 0 lablishament wiss caleninted for the defonere of the fromtlers, whithont uny anpiring vowe of comeflest, or aby merious mpredariofon of a forrign invasion.- (illunn's Romli, ch. (i, j. Int.

4*36. REVENUE from Injustioc. I'wisn. 'Jhe' patrimomy uf the sultan arises, in it gront imeasHere from the sonilacontion of tha estates of the viaiers mad bashaws: mad when he has oredosion to anpply his private purme, it comes hifon onty the: a oondemantion of one of these mifortamate grandees. On tha whole, the revemase of the 'Tirrkish empire me very ineonsidernble. lbut tho nb. solute power of the sulton miphles that delocet, and cancexcuta very grent profactenat a sumall ex.


4*60. REVENUE, Mimmanaged. Licign of fieorge III. A, I). 17(li). Henvy (omplatnts were made that the system of muking all the revenno oftlees in America sibuenre plawes, had led to such nbuses that an Americin ammal revenne of less than $£ 2000$ eost the extabhashment of tho customs of Grent Brituin between seven and eight thousind pounds a yemr.-Bancompr's U. S., vol. 6, ch. 5.
4867. REVERENCE, Excesaive. Ohsiquious. Willinm l'itt . . is suid to have knelt when he was with George II. in his closet, and to hurve bowed so fow at the levee that his hook a dose wis sern between his legs. - Kniciat's Eva., vol. 6, eh. 16, p. 252.
4888. RE TERENCE, Maternal. Alerinctit. IIe used to sembl magniflecot prescints to his mother ; but then he never would let her hinve any concern in the affairs of the government. She usad frequently to nake very severe eomphiniats upon that account ; but be always submitted to her ill-hmmor with grent mildness mul patienec. Antipater having one day written a long letter afoinst her, the king. nfter rending it, rejplied, "Antipater does not know that one single ten shed by a mother will obliterate ton thousand such letters as this."-Mohian's IInst., Buok 15, .
4869. REVERENCE for Parents. Alucients. Cyrus the Great, in the midst of his comutuests, and at the most brilliant erit of his good fortune, would not necept of the advantugeous offer made him loy Cyaxares, his uncle, of giving hin his dinughter in marringe, and Media for her lowry, till he had first alvised with his futher and mothier and obtained their consent. History informs us here, that among the Persimes, a son, how great and powerful soever lic inight be, never
dared to ment himaelf terfore hia mother till lim lume firme ohtalned lere lenve; athl that to dos
 Hint., Bowk 18, 各 0.

Am70. REVERERCE, Roliglous. [W'hon tho
 horses that drew the charlotes collidel Tremars, In which are pinerd the limages of the gorla, finppermed to athmble, or if tho charfoterer taok thas reins la hils left hand, the whole proe'reskion



 the Nupreme Hollig. - I'tu'valtil.

AW71. REVERSEs, Reneft of, The İuglinh.
 and bloody atruggle, to relloghish the lape of
 renlly blomsinges la the gilise of dimanders. 'I'ha spirit of the Froneli wis ut liset uronsed. "Phey began (o) opposer a vigorous mational remistancon to the forefign eomghorors: und frotel that lime the wkill of the Finglimli cuphains mul the cournge of tho Finglish soldiers were, limppily for mankind, "xortarl in valu. Afior many despurHto struggles, mind with many bitar rogmen, our
 ENO., (ll, 1, 1, 10 .
 the midelle of the summ month the Niew Jervey brigude stationed ut Pompton revoltad, 'fliss movemant Winshington qualleil by forme. Ciencral Inobert Ilowe murched to ily comp with the handred regulars mad eompelled iwelve of the princijal mintheres to exwente the tivo lemders of the revolt. From that day order wiss complately restored. Thone finarrectlons had a good ruther thun it bud affere; ('ongress wis Thoronghily nlarmed, und hmandinte provisions were made for the better support of the army. An ugent was sent to Frunce to obtain a further lom of money. Lfobert Morris was mppointed seceretary of thinnce: the Bunk of North Amerfen wns orgunizel ; und, nlinough the outstanding debts of the United Statas eonlil mot be paid, yet nll fature obligntions waro promptly nat, for Morris and his friends plediged their private fortmanes to sustain the credic of the govermasont. Ruminin's U. S., ch. 44, p. 346 .
dक78. REVOLUTION by Contagion. AmeriraPrence. Shortly afturthe Atnerienn Declarntiont of Independence, kigned on the 41 h of Jaly, 1730, three deputies frons the new liepubticBenjumin Fronklin, Arthur Lar, and Silas Denno -urrived in Paris to solicit nid from France in the struggle mginst the mother commery. Their presence crated on extraorilimary sensution; and the enthusiasm thus producid was undoubtadly one of the eanses which contributed powerfully to the subserjuent outbrenk of the lievolu-


A87.1. REVOLUTION, Instantaneone. Puritans. C'ulling a conncif of his ofticers, a remonstrance was franed, to be presented to the Purlinment, reminding them that it was averse to the spirit of a democracy that any set of magistrutes should be perpetual, and desiring that they might inamediately think of dismolving, after issuing writs for the clection of a new Parliament.

This application, it may be imagined, met with a sharp reply, which was nothing more than what Cromwell wished and expected. Before the smallest hint had trunspired of his design, he now presented himself witin three hundred soldiers at the door of the House of Commons. Lenving his guards without, he took his seat for mome time and listened their dehates; then, zising hastily up: "I judge," said he, "this Purlimment to he ripe for dissolution" (tuking ane of the members by the cloak). "Fon," said he, "are a whoremaster;" to mother, " You are a drunkard," and (ton third), "You uremn extortioner. The Lord lath done with you, get you цone, you are 20 o longer a Parliament." Then, stamping with his foot, which was a signal for the soldiers to enter, "Mere," suia he, poiating to the mace whill lay on the table, "take away that fool's mable;" then, ordering the soldiers to drive all the members ont of the house, he locked the door himself, pat the key into his pocket, mand went home to his lodgingsin WhiteGall. Thus, by one of the boldest actions recorded in history, the famous Republic of England, which had subsisted four years und three months, was annihilated in one moment. - Tyther's llist., Book 6, ch. 30, p. 413.
4875. REVOLUTIONS, Injustice brings. JFistory. [Fos, in " Judges of England" says,] one of the primary canses of the great rebellion that overthrew the Government, and that cost the king his head, was the degramation of the bench of justice.-Kniour's Evg., vol. 3, ch. 28, p. 447.
4876. KEVOLOTIONS, Retrogradive. Rest.. ration of Charles II. Revolutions are of two kinds : they are either progressive or reactionary. A revolution of progress is often destructive, aweeping away much which should have been preserved. But such a revolution has a regencrating foree; it renews the youth of a nation, aud gives fre e play to its vital powers. Lost limbs are replaced by new. A revolution of reaction, on the other hand, is a benumbing influence, paralyzing effort, and levelling character. In such a eonservative revolution the mean, the selfish, and the corrupt come to the top; man seeks ease and enjoyment rather than duty ; virtne, honor, patriotism, and disinterestedness disappear altogether from a society which has ceased to believe in them. . .

The Restoration of 1660 was such a revolution.-Pattisos's Milton, ch. 12.

4S77. REWARD, Destitute of. Captain John Smith. Extreme sufferings from his wounds and the ingratitude of his employers were the fruits of his services. He received, for his sacrifices and perilous exertions, not one foot of land, not the house he built, not the fie.d his own hands had planted, nor any reward but the applause of his own conscience and the world. IIe wes the father of Virginia, the true leader who first planted the Snxon race within the borders of the United Sfates.-Bancrofr's Hist. of U. S., vol. 1, ch. 4.
4878. REWARD of Gratitnde. General Grant. During his visit [to New York, 1867], a purse of $\$ 100,000$ was made up for him by the citizens.

Previous to this, Philadelphia had given him $\$ 30,000$; Galena, a house and furniture, and Bos-
ton a librury. If he had been an Englishman, and rendered such services to his country as he had to the Union, he would have received twice as mach, and an estate and titles bestdes.IIeadiev's Gliant, p. 240.
4979. REWARD, Unexpected. By Al-rinder. This prince was maturally of a tender and hamrone disposition, which made him sensible of the afliction of persons in the lowest condition. A poor Macedonimu was one day driving before him a mule haden with gold for the king's use : the beast being so tired that he was not able cither to go on or sustain the load, the muledriver took it up and curried it, but with grent dillenty, a considerable way. Alexunder, seeing him just sinking umder his burden, and going to throw it on the ground, in order to ease himself, cried out," Friend, do not be weary yet; try and earry it guite through to thy tent, for it is all thy own."-Roldin's Inist., Book 15, § 12.
4850. RICH, Duty of the. Epaminondas. Though poor himself, and without any estate, his very poverty, by drawing upon him the esteem and contidence of the rich, gave him the opportunity of doing good to others. One of his friends belng in great neenssity, Epaminondas sent him to a very rich citizen, with orders to ask hin for 1000 crowns in his name. That rich man coming to his house, to know his motives for directing his friend to him upon such an errand: "Why," replied Epuminondas, " it is because this lionest man is in want, and you aro Hich."-Rollin's Hist., Book 12, § 7.
4881. RICHES, Avarice with. Pythius. [Ite whs a Lydian prince residing at Celane.] He presented great Xerxes will a sum cquai to about £1, 700,000 sterling. After such a conduct as this, who would not think that Pythius's peculinr characteristic and particular virtue had been generosity, and a noble contempt of riches? And yet he was one of the most penurious princes in the world; and who, besides his sordid avarice with regard to himself, was extremely cruel and inhuman to his subjects, whom he kept continually employed in hard and fruitless labor, always digging in the gold and silver mines which he had in his territories. When he whs absent from home, his sulojects went with tears in their eyes to the princess his wife, laid their contplaints before her and implored her assistance. Commiserating their condition, she made use of a very extraordinary method to work upon her husband, and to give him a clear notion and a palpable demonstration of the folly and injustice of his conduct. On his return home, she ordered an entertuinment to be prepared for him, very magniticent in appearance, but what in reality was no entertainment. All the courses and serviees were of gold and silver : and the prince, in the midst of all these rich dishes and splendid rarities, could not satisfy his lunger. He easily divined the meaning of this enigma, and began to consider that the end of gold and silver was not merely to be looked upon, but to be employed and made use of, and that to neglect, as he had donc, the business of husbandry and the tilling of land, by employing all his people in digging and working of mines, was the direct way to bring a famine both upon himself and his country. For the future, therefore, he only reserved a flfth part of his people for the busi-
ness of mining. - Roman's IInt., Book 6, ch. 2, 52.
4882. RICHES in Contentment. Phocion. [A1exumder made Plocion, the A thenian, a present of] a hundred tulents. When the money was brought to Athens, lhocion asked the persons employed in that commission," Why, among all the eatizens of Athens, he should be singled ont as the object of sueh bounty ?" " Becmase." said they, "Alexmader looks upon you us the ouly honest and good man." "'llwen," suid Phoeion, "let him permit me always to retain" that character, as well as renlly to be that man." The envoys theu went home with him, and when they suw the frugality that reigned there, his wife baking brond, himself drawing water, mul afterward washing his own feet, they urged him the more to receive the present. They told him, "It gave them real monsiness, and was, inderd, un intolerable thing, that the friend of so great a prince should live in surh a wretehed manner." At that instant a poor ohd man huppening to pass by, in a mean garment, Phocion asked the envoys, "Whether they thought worse of him thm of that man ?" As they begged of him not to make sueh a comparison, he rejoined, "Yet that man lives upon less than I do, and is contentet. In one word, it will be to no purpose for me to have so much money, if I do not use it ; and if I was to live up to it, I should bring both myself and the king, your master, under the censure of the Athenians." Thus, the money was carried back from Athens, and the whole transaction was a good lesson to the Greeks, "That the man who did not want such a sum of money was richer than he who could bestow it."-Plutaneris " Phocion."
4883. RICHES despised. "L'nder the Feet." The generul of Amurath, Evrenos, who had abjured the God of the Greeks for tho Allah of Mahomet, and who was conquering antique Greece to the Ottomans, signalized himself by presents that were the spoils of the islands and the continent, of the Adriatic. Two hundred voung Greek slaves of his own race, chosen among the flower of the youth and beauty of Thessaly, opened the market of his cortege of tributaries. Ten of these slaves earried upon their heads golden plates filled with Venetian ducats ; ten others, silver phates filled with sequins ; eighteen more had golden and silver goblets, to lave the fingers; the rest, cups, erystals, Venctian glasses, in which precious stones were incrusted in transparency. All these marvels, which the Ottomans call satschou (or things to be thrown under the feet), were, in fact, strewn beneath the feet of Bajnzet and his affinnced. Lamaitine's Turkey, p. 251.
4894. RICHES, Joyin. Sudden. Among all the concubines of Mithridates that were brought hefore Pompey, he touched not one, but sent them to their parents or husbands; for most of them were either daughters or wives of the great officers and principal persons of the kingdom. But Stratonice, who was the first favorite, and had the care of a fort where the best part of the king's treasure was lodged, was the daughter of a poor old musician. She sung one evening to Mithridates at an entertainment, and he was so much pleased with her that he took her to his bed that night, and sent the old man home in no
very good humor, becanse he had taken his danghter wlthout condescending to speak one kind word to him. But when he waked next morning, he saw tables covered with vessels of gold mad silver, ugreat retinue of ennuchs and puges, who offered him the choice of ridh rohes, nad before his gate a horse with such magniticent furniture as is provided for those whoure called the king s friends. All this he thought nothing but an insult and burlesgue apon him, and tharefore prepared for tlight; but the servants stopped him, mad aswured him that the king had given him the house of a rich mobleman lately decerased, and that ."lat he saw was only the first fruits-a small cartest of the fortme he intended him. At latat he suffered himself to be persmoded that the scone was not visionary; he put on the parple, mad monnet the horse. and, as he rode through the city, cricd out, " All this is mine." The inhmhitants, of comrse langhed at him; and ne told them they shouk not be surprised at this belmeior of his, but ruther wonder that he did not throw stones at them. - Pemtancin's Ponpey.
4885. RICHES, Power with. Philip. It is said that having one day consulted the orncte of Delphi, he received the following answer:
"Make coin thy weapons, and thou'lt conquer all."
The advice of the priestess beeame his rule, and he applied it with graat success. He boasted that he had carried more places lyy money than arms; that he never forced a gate till after having attempted to open it with a golden key; and that he did not think any fortress impregnable into which a muie laden with silver could find entrance. It has leen said that he was a merchant rather than a conqueror; that it was not Philip, but his gold, which subdued Greece, and that he bought its cities rather than took them. lie had pensioners in all the commonwealths of Greece, and retained those in his pay who had the greatest shure in the public affinirs. And, indeed, he was less prond of the success of a buttle than that of a negotiation, well knowing that neither his generals nor his soldiers could share in the honor of the later.-Rollis's Hist., Book 14, \& 1.
4886. RICHES slighted. Silon. [IIe was one of the Seren Wise Men of Grece. He visited Sardis, morl was shown the treasures of Cre-sus-mune proverlial for walth.] When solon had seen all, he was brought back to the king. Crossus then asked him which of mankind in all his travels he had found the most truly happy ? "One Tellus," replied Solon, "ạ citizen of Athons, a very honest and good man, who, after having lived all his days without indigence, having always seen his country in a flourishing condition, has left children that are universally estecmed, has had the satisfactivn of seeing those children's children, and at last died gloriously in fighting for his country. $\because$-Rolinin's IIist., Book 3, ch. 4.
4887. RICEES, Superseded. Grecians. [The Persians invaded Grecce.] While Xerxes was continuing his mareh, some deserters from Arcadia came and joined his army. The king having asked them what the Grecians were then doing, was extremely surprised when he was told
thint they were employed in seeing the gnmes and combats then celebrating at Olympla; and his surprise was still inereased when he understood that the victor's rewnid in those engrgements whs only a riown of olive. "What men must they be," cried one of the I'ersian uobles, with sreat wonder and astonisliment, "whonre intluenced only by honor, nud uot by money ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ -

4488. RICHEs, Tendency of. Degrading. The opulence of Syburis wats soon followed ly luxury, mad such a dissoluteness of manners as is scarcely eredible. The citizens employed themselves in mothing but bungrets, games, shows, parties of plensure, and carousals. Publie re, wards aml marks of distinetion ware bestowed on those who grave the most magniticent entertainments ; and even to such cooks nes were best skilled in the importunt art of making new discover as in dressing dishes, and inventing new refinements to please the palate. The Sy barites earried their delicacy and effeminney to such a height that they carefully removed from their eity all such urtiticers whose work was noisy, and would not soffer anv cocks in it, lest their shrill piereing crow should disturls their balmy slumbers.-Robins's JIIst., Book 6, ch. i, si 2.
4889. RICHES, Uncertain. Dionysius. It is certain that Dionysins, who hud seen limeself master of syracuse, und of almost all Sicily, who had possessed immense riches, and had had numerous tleets and grent armies of horse and foot under lis command ; that the same Dionysius, reduced now almost to beggary, and from a kiug become a schoolmaster, was a good lesson for persons of exalted stations, warning them not to confid" in their grandenr, nor to rely too much upon their fortune.-Roline's Hist., Book 10, ch. $2, s_{s} 6$.
4890. RIDICULE changed. By $P^{\prime}$ urituns. From the leformation to the civil war almost every cavalier, gifted with a fine sense of the ludierous, had taken some opportunity of nssailing the straight-haired, sunflling, whining saints, who christened their ehildren out of the book of Nehemiah, who groaned in spirit at the sight of Jack in the Green, and who thonght it impious to taste pham and porridge on Christmas day. At length a time came when the laughers began to look grave in their turn. The rigid, ungainly zealots, after hatving furnished much good sport during two generations, rose up in arms, conquered, ruled, and, grimly smiling, trod down under their feet the whole crowd of mockers.Macaulay's Evg., eh, 3, p. 371.
4851. RIDICULE conquered. Nípoleon $I$. [Sce No. 5033. His aristocratic school-fellows ridiculed his origin and poverty.] In consequence of this state of ferling, he secluded himself almost entirely from his fellow-students, and buried himself in the midst of his books and maps. While they were wasting their time in dissipation and in frivolous amusements, he consecrated his days and night.3, with untiring assiduity, to study. He almost immediately elevated kimself above his compunions, und by his superiority commanded their respect. Soon he whs regariled as the brightest ormment of the insti-thtion.-Ambott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 1.
4892. BIDICULE cures Cowardioe. Arab. [When Nahouet appronehed Mecea with an army of followers, the inhabitants rose en masse to resist him.] One of the oldest of them having refused to march on nerount of his corpulence, "Perfume thyself," suid his fellow-citizens, "for thou art but a woman." Ite blushed at the repronch, mad joined the mareh. - Iamantine's Teiker, p. 106.

4N93. Ridicule, Defended by. Cesar. This treason [of Cleopntra] opened Antony's eyes, und made him, when too late, give eredit to what his friends had told him of the queen's perfidy. In this extremity he wus for signalizing limself by an extraordimary act of valor, capnble, in his opinion, of doing him abundance of honor It sent to challenge Cesar to a single combat. Caesur made answer, that if Antony whs weary of life, there were other whys to die besides that. Rolinn's HIst., Book 24, S 3.
489.4. RIDICULE of Greatness. Julian. As long as the fame of the Emperor Julian was loubtful, the buffoons of the palace, who were skilled in the language of satire, tried the efficaey of those arts which they had so often practiserl with sucerss. They easily discovered that his simplicity was not exempt from ulfectation; the ridiculous epithets of a hairy snvage, of an upe invested with the purple, were applied to the dress and person of the philosophic warrior ; and his modest despatehes were stigmatized as tha vain and elaborate fictions of a loquacious Greek, a speculative soldier, who had studied the art of war amid the groves of the academy.-Gibnon's Rome, ch. 22, p. 370.
4895. RIDICULE, Public. Reign of James II. [ $A$ period of great agitation for the preservation of the Protestant faith from the aims of a Catholic king.] Tyreonnel [lord-licut. of Ireland] had tramsinitted for the royal approbation the heads of a bill repealing the law by which half the soil of Ireland was held, and he had sent to Westminster, as his agents, two of his Roman Catholic countrymen who hind lately been raised to high judicial oftice: Nugent, chief justice of the Irish Court of King's Bench, a personification of all the vices and weaknesses which the English then imagined to be characteristic of the Popish Celt ; and Rice, a baron of the Irish Exchequer, who, in abilities and attainments, was perhaps the foremost man of his race and religion. The object of the mission was well known; and the two judges could not venture to show themselves in the streets. If ever they were recognized, the rabble shouted, " Room for the Irish ambassadors;" and their coach was escorted with mock solemmity by a train of ushers and harbingers bearing sticks with potatoes sturk on the points. So strong and generul, indeed, was at that time the aversion of the English to the Frish. that the most distinguished Roman Catholies par. took of it.-Micaulay's Eng., chi. 9, p. 396.
4896. RIDICULE punieled. Of Religion. [When Methodism was first introduced into Reading. Penn.,] there was a shop in the neighborhood of the school-house where some young men used to meet together. One of the company undertook to mimic the Methodists. He went on to show how they acted in their meetings. Ho shouted, chpped his hands, and then he would show how they fell down. IIe then threw him-
self down on the floor, and laty there as if aslecp. llis companions enjoyed the sport; but after he had lain for some time they wondered why he did not get up. They shook him in order to awake him. They saw he did not breathe ; they turned pale, they sent for a physician, whoexamined the man and pronomuced him dead. This awful incident stopped ridicule and perseration. -Stevens M. E. C'humci, vol. 3, p. 429.
4897. RIDICULE, Reformation by, Lal.s. Alcibiades and Nicias, who were persons of the preatest interest in $\Lambda$ thens, had each his party; fout perceiving that the people were going to proceed to the Ostracism, and that one of them was likely to suffer by it, they consulted together, und joining interests, caused it to fall upon IIyperbolus [who was a mean wretch]. Ilereupon the people, full of indignation ut finding this kind of punishment dishonored und turned into ridicule, abolished it entirely. - Phetancits Aristides.
4898. RIDICULE, Revolntion by. Witah. The Barons of Snowdon, with other noblemen of the most considerable families in Wales, hud attended Llewellyn [Prince of Wales] to London, when he came thither at Christmas, A.D. 1277, to do homage to King Edward. . . . Their large retinues were quartered in Islington and the neighboring villages. These places did not afforl milk enough for such numerous trains; they liked neither wine nor the ale of London, and though plentifully entertained, were mueli displeased at a new manner of living which did not suit their taste, nor perhaps their constitutions. They were still more offended at the crowds of people that flocked about them when they stirred ubroad, staring at them, as if they had been monsters, and laughing at their uncouth garb and appearance. They were so enraged on this occasion, that they engaged privately in an association to rebel on the first opportunity, and resolved to die in their own country rather than ever come again to London, as sulbjects, to be held in such derision; and when they returned home they communicated their resentments to their compatriots, who made it the common cause of their country.-Knight's Eng., vol. 1, ch. 25, p. 384.
1889. RIDICULE, Unoonscious of. George III. On the 9th of January, 1770, the Parliament was opened by the king [George III.]. With a singular want of pereeption of the ridiculous, the first words of the royal speech were these : "My lords and gentlemen, it is with much concern that I find myself obliged to open the session of Parliament with acquainting you that the distemper among the horned cattle has lately broke out in this kingdom. '-Knight's Eng., vol. 6, ch. 19, p. 300.
4900. HIDICULE, Unfolt. Diogenes. Diog. enes, the philosopher, when one said, "They deride you," answered well, "But I am not derided," accounting those only to be ridiculed who feel the ridicule and are discomposed at it. -Plutarcies Fabius Maximus.
4901. RIDICULE, Warning in, Whitefield. In the days of Whitefield, Thorpe, one of his most violent opponents, and three others, laid a wager who could best imitate and ridicule Whitefield's preaching. Each was to open the Bible at ran-
dom, and preach an extempore sermon from the tinst verse that presented itself. Thorpe's three eompetitors each went through the game with impions buffoonery. Then, stepping upon the table, Thorpe exelaimed, "I shail beat you all!" They gave him the Bible, and, by Gorl's inserntable providence, his eye fall thrt upon this verse, "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." Jle read the worids, bat the sword of the spirit went through his soul in a moment, and he preached as one who scaree knew what he shid. The hand of God luid hold upon him, and, mitending to mock, he could only fear and tremble. When he descended from the table, a profound silence reigned in the company. and not one word was said concerning the wager. Thorpe instuntly withdrew, and after a season of the deepest distress passed into the full light of the Gospel, and became $n$ most successful prencher of its grace.
4902. RIGHT of Might. English Eirls. [Edward I. attempted to hanit the independence of the old barons.] Immediately after lis landing he appointed a commission of inquiry into the judicial franchises then existing, and on its report (of which the existing " IIundred-Rolls" are the result) itinerant justices weresent, in 1278, to discover by what right these franchises were held. The writs of quo varranto were roughly met here and there. Earl Warenne lared a rusty sword, and flung it on the justices' table. "This, sirs," he said, "is my warmnt. By the sword our fathers won their lands when they came over with the Conqueror, and by the sword we will keep them."-IIstr. of Eng. People, S 263.
4903. $\qquad$ William III. On the opening of the contest with France, William III. . . . was false to the principle of liberty of the seas,-prohibiting all commerce with France -and to the protest of IIolland gave no other repiy than that it was his will, and that he had power to make it good. - Banchofts U.S., vol. 3 , ch. 21 .
4904. $\qquad$ -Triumph of the Independents. To save its party from an entire defent, the army interposed, and "purged" the louse of Commons. "Ilear us," snid the excluded members to Colonel Pride, who expelled them. " I cannot spare time," replied the suldier. "By what right are we arrested?" demanded they of the extruvagant Ilugh Peters. "By the right of the sword," answerel the hate envoy from Mas-sachusetts.-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 2 , ch. 11.
4905. RIGHT by Precedent. Napoleon $I$. A.d. 1803. [The British suddenly attacked all French vessels of every kind, without previous declaration of war, and made prisoners of seamen. The First Consul retaliated by suddenly imprisoning all Englishmen in France.] The cabinet of St. James remonstrated energetically against Napoleon's capture of peaceful travellers upon the land. Napoleon replied, "You have scized unsuspecting voyagers upon the sea." Engtand rejoined, "It is customary to capture everything upon the ocean belonging to the enemy, and therefore it is right." Napoleon answered, "I will make it customary to do the same thing upon the land, and then that will also be right." - Abiott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 26.
4906. RIGHT and Wrong. Boundaries. $\Lambda$ good action is not distinguished from a hai action by marks so plain as those which dllstinguish a hexagon from a souare. There is a fronticr where virtue and viee fale into ench other. Who has ever bea able to dethae the exact boundary between courage and rashaess, between pradence and cowardice, between frugality and avarice, between liberality and prodigality? Who has ever been able to say how far merey to offenders onght to be carried, and where it ceases to descrve the name of mercy aud becomes a pernicious weakness? What casnist, what lawgiver, has ever been able nicely to mark the limits of the right of self-defence? All our jurists hold that a certuin guantity of risk to life or limb justifies a man in slooting or stabbing an assailant ; but they lave long givea up in lespair the attempt to deserihe, in precise worls, that quantity of risk.-Macaulay's Eng., ch.. 9, p. 368.
4907. RIGHTS asserted. Captain William Wadsioorth. A.b. 1693. [Fletcher, by royal commission, assumed to command Connecticut trainbands. The colonists claimed command of their own militia.] Inartford was . . a a community of farmers, the umminced progeny of Puritans, William Wadsworth, the senior captain of the town [was cxercising his men]. Fletcher advances, to assume command, ordering Bayard, of New York, to read his commission and the royal instructions. It is the fortune of our America, that if, at any moneut, the happiness of a state depended on the will of one man, that man was true to his duty. At the order of Captain Wadsworth the drums began to roll. . . . The petulant Fletcher commanded silence. "I will not"-such had been his words to the Governor of Connecticut-"I will not set my foot out of this colony till I have seen his Majcsty's commission obeyed." And Bayard . . once more began to read. "Drum, drum, I say !" shouted Wadsworth, adding, as he turned to the governor of New York, "، if I am interrupted again, I will make the sun shine through you in a moment." [Governor Fletcher retired.]-BaNcrort's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 19.
4908. RIGHTS ignored, By Ruler. Charles II. eecmed to regard the British Enpipire as personal property, to be used for the benefit of himself and hiscourtiers. In order to reward the worthless profligates who thronged his court, he began to grant to them large tracts of land in Virginia. What did it matter that these lands had been redeemed from the wilderness and were covered with orchards and gardens? It was no uncommon thing for an American planter to find that his farm, which had been cultivated for a quarter of a century, was given away to some dissolute flatterer of the royal household. Great distress was occasioned by these iniquitous grants, until finally, in 1673, the king set a limit to his own reek lessness by giving away the whole State. Lord Culpepper and the Earl of Arlington, two ignoble noblemen, received under the great seal a deed by which was grantel to them for thirtyone years all the dominion of land and watcr called Virginia.-Ridpatris U. S., ch. 12, p. 11.

## 4909. RIGHTS, Importance of. <br> " Squatter Severeignty." In January of 1854 Senator Ste-

 phen A. Douglas, of Illinois, brought hefore the Senate of the Cuited States a proposition toorganize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the bill reported for this purpose a clause was inserted providing that the people of the two territories, in forming their constitutions, should decide for tiumselves whetaer the new States should be free or slave-holding. Tuis was a virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise ; for both the nuw territories lay north of the parallel of $36^{\circ} 35^{\prime}$. Thus hy a single stroke the old settlemeat of the slavery-question was to be undone. From Jamary till May Mr. Douglas' report, known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, was debuted in Congress. All the bitter seetional antugoaisns of the past were aroused in full force. The hill was violently opposed by a majority of the representatives from the East and North; lout the minority, uniting with the Congressmen of the South, enabled Douglas to carry lis measure through Congress, and in May of 1854 the bill reccived the sanction of the President.Ridiati's U. S., ch. 69, p. 472.
4910. RIGHTs, Maintenance of. By Exercise. [When the British Parliameat repenled the Stamp Act and withdrew all the taxes except $3 d$. on each pound of tea, the tea duties were retuined] upon the principle that there must always be one tax to keep up the right.-Knignt's Eng., vol. 6, ch. 20, p. 310.
491 1. RIGHTS, Petition of, Reign of Charles $I$. [The last Parliament but one before the Revolutlon.] Therc were, to our minds, some extraordinary subjects of debate, especially on the king's clain to commit without cause shown on the face of the warrant. "The greatest question," exclaimed Pym, " that ever was in this place or elsewhere !" Selden and Coke both spoke upon it. "What," answered Coke, "shall I accept such law? Shall I have a state of inheritance for life, or for years, in my land, and shall I be a tenant at will, for my liberty I A freeman to be a tenant at will for his freedom I Therc is no such tenure in all Littleton." We follow with earnest interest those discusslons in which Elliot took so great and prominent a part, out of which came into existence the inmortal Petition of Rights. These are great debates ; greater debates are not recorded in history. "Magna Charta is such a fellow," said Coke, " he will have no sovcreign." The great charter of the people's liberties was upheld and strengthened by the Petition of Rights.-Hood's Croawell, ch. 3, p. 72.
4912. RIGHTs, sentimental. Political. By an apparent contradiction not difficult to reconcilc, many of those who fought bravely for the right of the abolitionists to be heard in Congress by petition were yet enraged with them for continually, and, as they thought, causelessly raising and pressing the issue. They were willing to fight for the right of the abolitionists to do a certain thing, and then willing to fight the abolitionists for aimlessly and usclessly doing it. The men who were governed by these complex motives were chiefly Whigs.-Bhaine's Twenty Years of Congress, vol. 1, p. 24.
4913. RIOT, Night of. Flight of James II. [William, Prince of Orange, with an army of invasion and an English army of welcome, was drawing near to London.] When the night-the longest night, as it chanced, of the year-approached, forth came from every den of vice.
from the bear-garden at IIockley, and from the labyrinth of tippling-houses and brothels in the Frlars, thousands of housebreakers and highwaymen, cut-purses and ring-lroppers. With these were mingled thousands of idle apprentices, who wished merely for the excitement of a riot. Even men of peaceable and honest habits were impelled by religious nnimosity to join the lawless part of the population ; for the cry of No Popery-a cry which has more than once endangered the existence of London-was the signal for outrage and rapine. First the rabble fell on the LIomm Catholle places of worship. The buildings were demolished. Benches, pulpits, confessionals, brevinries, were heaped up and set on fire. A great mountain of books and furniture blazed on the site of the convent at Clerkenwell. Another plle was kindled before the ruins of the Franciscan house in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The clmpel in Lyme Strcet, the chapel in Bucklersbury, were pulled down. The pietures, images, and cruciflxes were carried along the strcets in triumph, amid lighted tapers torn from the altars. The procession bristled thiek with swords and staves, and on the point of every sword and of every staff was an orange. -Macaulay's Eng., ch. 10, p. 514.
4914. RIsING, Early. Washington. During the whole of both his public and private life he was a very early riscr. . . . Whether as chief magistrate or the retired citizen, we find this man of method and mbor seated in his library from one to two hours before day in winter and at daybreak in sumnier.-Custis ${ }^{3}$ Washinoton, vol. 1, ch. 1.
4915. RITUALISM rejected. Cutholic. Many felt a strong repugnance even to things indifferent which had formed part of the polity or ritual of the mystical Babylon. Thus Bishop Hooper, who died manfully at Gloucester for his religion, long refused to wear the episcopal vestments. Bishop Ridley, a martyr of still greater renown, pulled down the aneient altars of his diocese, and ordered the Eucharist to be administered in the middle of churches, at tables which the papists irreverently termed oysterboards. Bishop Jewel pronounced the clerical garb to be a stage dress, a fool's coat, a relic of the Amorites, and promised that he would spare no labor to extirpate such degrading absurdities. Arehbishop Grindal long hesitated about accepting a mitre from dislike of what he regarded as the mummery of consecration. Bishop Parklurst uttered a fervent prayer that the Chured of England would propose to herself the Chureh of Zurich as the absolute pattern of a Christian community. Bishop Ponct was of opinion that the word bishop should be abandoned to the papists, and that the chief offleers of the purified Church should be called superintendents. None of these prelates belonged to the extreme section of the Protestant party.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 1, p. 47.
4916. RIVAL, A successful. Mary Queen of Scots. Mary had, after a few days of marringe, abandoned her transient fondness for the youth she imagined she had loved, conceived a coolness for Darnley [her husband], and became again prodigal of everything toward Rizzio [an Italian musician and courticr], on whom she lavished power and honors, violating the almost
sacred etiquette of the times by admitting him to her table 1 .. her private apartments, and suppressing the name of the king in publie papers, substituted that of Rizzlo. Scotlind found she had two kings, or, rather, the nominal king disappeared to give place to the favorite.-Lamantine's Queen of Scots, p. 19.
4917. RIVAL, An unnuppected. Brother. A benutiful female, a matron in rank, a prostitute in manners, had instructed the younger $\mathbf{A n d r o n}$ deus [soll of the Greek Emperor Andronicus] in the rudiments of love; but he had reason to suspect the nocturnal visits of a rival ; and a stran. ger passing through the strect was piereed by the arrows of his guards, who were placed in ambush at her door. That stranger was his brother, Prince Manuel, who languished and died of his wound; and the Emperor Michael, their common father, whose health was in a declining state, expired on the eighth day, lamenting the loss of boih his children. However guiltless in his intention, the younger Andronicus might impute a brother's and a father's death to the consequence of his own vices ; and deep whs the sigh of thinking and fecling men when they perecived, instead of sorrow and repentunce, his ill-dissembled joy on the removal of two odious competitors.-Gibson's Rome, ch. 63, p. 177.
4918. RIVADRY, Buanoms, Fulton's Fïrst Steamboat. The Clermont was immediately put upon the river as a packet-boat, and plied between New York and Albany until the close of navigation, being always crowded with passengers. Enlarged during the winter, she resumed her trips in the spring of 1808, and continued to run with great success, and with profit to her owners. It was long, however, before the river boatmen were dis oosed to tolera ${ }^{+5}$ this new and terrible rival. At first, it is said, they fled in affight from the vicinity of the monster, fearing to be set on fire or run down by her. Afterward, regaining their courage, they made so many attempts to destroy her that the Legislature of the State passed a special act for her pro-tection.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 159.
4919. RIVALRY an Obstaclo. Politics. [During the invasion of England by the Dutch, led by William, Prince of Orange, a considerable number of peers . . . came, with Sancroft at their head, to present a petition, praying that a free and legal Parliament might be called, and that a negotiation might be opened with the Prince of Orange. . . . Unexpccted difficulties arose. Halifax became first cold and then adverse. It was his nature to discover objections to everything ; and on this occasion his sagacity was quickened by rivalry. The scheme, which he had approved while he regarded it as his own, began to displease him as soon as he found that it was also the scheme of Rochester, by whom he had been long thwarted and at length supplanted, and whom he disliked as much as it was in his easy nature to dislike anybody. Nottingham was at that time much under the influence of Halifax. They hoth declared that they would not join in the address if Rochester signed it.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 9, p. 465.
4920. RIVALRY, Talent vs. Money. Rome. At the time when Pompey returned from his Asiatic expedition, Cæsar held the offlce of prætor. The ambitious spirit of Pompey could brook
neither a superior nor un equal. Crassus, a man of mean talents, but of 8 , restless and ambitions epirit, had, ly means of his enormons wealth, fahed a very eonsiderable party to his Interest; for money ut Rome could nlways insure popularity, nud thas render even the weakest of men fornidable to the liberties of their comntry. Thas, with the grentest lnequmlity of tulents, Pompey und Crassins were rivals in the path of ambition ; and Ciesur, who at this time aspired to the consulate, and was well aware that, by courting exelusively cither of the rivals, lie infallibly made the other his enemy, showed the reach of his political genius by artfully effecting a reconciliation between them, and thus securing the friendship of both.-'TyTLen's IIst., l Book 4 , ch. 1, p. 400.
4821. ROADS, Improvement of. Reign of Charles $1 I$. It was only in the weather that the whole breadth of the road was avialable for wheeled vehicles, Often the mind lay deep on the right and the left, and only a narrow track of firm ground rose above the quagmire. At such time obstructions and quarrels were frequent, and the path was sometimes blocked up during a long time by carriers, neither of whom wonld break the way. It happened, almost every day, that coaches stuck fast, until a team of cattle could be procured from some neighboring farm to tug them out of the slough. But in bad seasons the traveller had to encounter inconveniences stili more serious.-Macaulay's End., ch. 3, p. 347.
4929. ROBBER, An honored. Jermack the Cossack. About the end of the sixtecnth century $n$ Cossack chief of the name of Jermack, who followed the profession of a robber, and was the leader of a gang of banditti, was the means of ndding to the Russian empire all that immense tract of country known by the name of Siberia. IIe had long infested the Russian borders by his depredations, till at last, being taken prisoner with the greatest part of his followers, and condemned to suffer death, he threw himself upon the clemency of the czar, and offered, on condition of recelving a pardon, to point out an easy conquest of an immense extent of empire unknown to the Russians. His offer was accepted, the czar approved of the expedition, and Jermack set out as the general of a regular army for the conquest of Siberia, then in the hands of the Tartars. This expedition was attended with all the success that conld be wished.-Tytheis's Hist., Book 6, ch. 34, p. 473.
4823. ROBBERS, Honored. Reign of Charles II. It is related how Claude Duval, the French page of the Duke of Richmond, took to the road, became captain of a formidable gang, and had the honor to be named first in the royal proclamation against notorious offenders; how, at the head of his troop, he stopped a lady's coach in which there was a booty of four liundred poun is ; how he took only one hundred, and suffered the fair owner to ransom the rest by dancing a coranto with him on the heath; how his vivacious gallantry stole away the hearts of all women; how his dexterity at sword and pistol made him a terror to all men ; how, at length, in the year 1670, he was seized when overcome by wine; how dames of high rank visited him in prison, and with tears interceded for his life; how the king would have granted a pardon but for the
interference of Judge Morton, the terror of high. waymen, who thratened to resign his offlce un. less the law was carried fato full effect ; and how, after the execution, the corpse lay in state with all the polup of scutcheons, waxlights, black. inangings, . . till the same ernei jalge who lind intercepted the merey of the crown sent oflcers to intercept the obsequies. -Macaulay's ENa., ch. 2, 1". 350.

AD24. ROBBERS, Huntling. Blood-how uds. Tha parishes were required to keep blood-houmis for the purpose of limating the freebooters. Many old men who were living in the middle of the eighteenth century could well remember the time when those ferocious diogs were common ; yet, even with such auxiliaries, it was found impossible to track the robbers to their retreats minong the hills and mornsses, for the geograpliy of that wild country was very imperfectly known.-Macaulay's Eng., cli. 3, p. 265.
4925. ROBBERS, Sucoess of. Reign of Charles $I I$. The public authorities seem to have been often at a loss how to deal with these enterpris. ing plunderers. At one time it was announced in the Gazette that several persons who were strongly suspected of being highwaymen, but agalnst whom there was not sufficient evidence, would be paraded at Newgate in riding-dresses; their horses would also be shown ; and all gentlemen who had been robbed were invited to inspeet this slngular exhibition. On another oceasion a pardon was publicly offered to a robber if ho wonld give up some rough diamonds, of immenso value, which he had taken when he stopped the Harwich inail. A slort time after appeared unother proclamation, warning the inn-keepers that the eye of the government was upon them. Their crininal connivance, it was afflrmed, enabled banditti to infest the ronds with impunity. - Macaulay's Eno., ch. 3, 1 . 355.
4926. ROBBERY excnsed. Arabs. The separation of the Arabs from the rest of mankind has accustomed them to confound the ideas of stranger und enemy ; pud the poverty of the land has introduced a maxim of jurisprudence whieh they believe and practise to the present hour. They pretend that, in the division of the carth, the rich and fertile climates were assigned to the other branches of the human family ; and that the posterity of the ontlaw Ishmael might recover, ly fraud or force, the portion of inheritance of which he had been injustly deprived. According to the remark of Pliny, the Arabian tribes are equally addicted to theft and merchandise; the caravans that traverse the desert are ransomed or pillaged; and their neighbors, since the remote times of Job and Sesostris, have been the victims of their rapacious spirit. If $n$ Bedoween discovers from afar a solitary traveller, he rides furiously against him, crying, with a lond voice, "Undress thyself, thy aunt ( my wife) is withont a garment." A ready submission entitles him to mercy ; resistance will provoke the aggressor.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 50, p. 87.
4927. ROBBERY, Royal. IIenry III. The king rose above the meanness of the beggar [at times], to do the more legitimate work of the robber. " He seized by force on whatever was used in the way of meat and drink-especially wine, and even clothes-against the will of those
who sold these things." -KNiatir's Ena., vol. 1, ch. 24, p. 367
1028. Romance, Origin of. Liman Lan. yuige. We have seen bow prodigions was tha waste of blood in those experditions [ the Criusades], and how few returned to their conatrin's of those immense swarms which poured into the shast. But those few who did return found in the admiration and applanse of the ir countrymen a high reward for thicir habors; their prases were sumg by hurds and minstrels, and their exploits recorded in a species of composition unknown till this time, the celebrated old Romances. This speeles of composition wus so mmed from the Romance limgunge, in which the first of these works were composed. Latin was the vulgar tongue in Frimee till the beginning of the ninth cent:ary ; then arose a mixed dialect between the Latin and the Frank tongues, which was termed Romance, and which in process of tlme is now matured into the French lan-guage.-Ty'ien's IIsst., Book 6, ch. 10, p. 168.
1929. ROMANISM, Civil Aseamption of. Paul IV. [In 1558 Elizabeth, Queen of England, despatched messengers, according to the enstom of sovereign princes, to the various European courts, announcing her succession.] The arrogant Punl IV. replied to Elizabeth's messenger that it was great boldness in her to assume the crown without his consent, and that she must submit all her cluims to his decision. [See No. 4939.]-KNiairr's ENG., vol. 3, ch. 8, p. 108.
4930. ROMANISM, Dellverance from. Prayer. [The chureh service book of Edward VI. contained a passage praying for deliverance] from the Bishop of Rome and all his detestable enor-mities.-Knıoit's Eng, vol. 3, ch. 8, p. 114.
4931. ROMaNIsM, Display of. Priests. When Prince Charies whs muried to Ilenrietia Maria of France she brought with her to England twenty-nine priests in her train.- Kinaur's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 25, p. 388.
4932. ROMANISM Hatred of. Reign of Churles II. Thut hatred had become one of the ruling passions of the community, and was as strong in the ignorant and profane as in those who were Protestants from conviction. The crnelties of Mary's reign-cruelties which, even in the most accurate and sober narrative, excito just detestation, and which were neither necurately nor soberly related in the popular martyrologiesthe conspiracies against Elizabeth, and, above all, the Gunpowder Plot, had left in the minds of the vulgar a deep and bitter feeling, which was kept up by annunl commemorations, prayers, bonfires, and processions. It should be added that those classes which were peculiarly distinguished by attachment to the throne, the clergy and the landed gentry, had peculiar reasons for regarding the Church of Rome with aversion. The clergy trembled for their benefices, the landed gentry for their abbeys and great tithes. Macaulay's Eng., ch. 2, p. 216.
4933. ROMANISM insulted. Reign of James II. [After the acquittal of the seven Protestant Bishops. See No. 3031.] A figure made of wax with some skill, and adorned at no small expense with robes and a tiara, was mounted on a chair resembling that in which the bishcps of Rome are still on some great festivals, borne through

Suint Peter's Church to the high altar. Itis holiness was geverally accompanied by a train of cartinuls and odesuits. At his ear stood at bulfoon dlagulsed as n devil with horns nud tuil. No rich or zembons IProtestunt gridged his grinenon such morension, mul, if rumor conlad be trusted, the cost of the procession was sometimes not less than a thonsand pounds. After the pope land heen borne some that in state over the hande of the multitute, he was committed to the thmes with great acehmation.-Macaulay's ENa., ch. 8, p. 350.

4DBA. ROMANIBM against Liberty. Magna Charth. John was compeiled to yield to their demmads ; and on the 15th day of Jume, 1215, sligned, at lumnynead, the ever memorable Nhgma Charta, the foundution and bulwark of Eng!'sh liberty. But the jnk was searcely dry when the tyrunt complained bitterly to the powe of the violence to which he hatd been subjecteid, and besonght his interference. Innocent [III.]. in his capncity of suzernin of England, issued a bull, decharing the charter illegul, null and void, and forbade the king to permit and the barons to demand the observance of its provi sions, under pmin of exrommuniention.-STwdents' Francle, ch. 8, 15.
4935. $\qquad$ Magna Charta. [In 1215 Pope Innocent III. undertook to assist King John against his burons, who demanded and obtained the Mngm Churta; he excommuniented them, and further proceeded by] annulting the churter. England said the insolent mandate had become a fief of the holy see, and the King of England had no right to surrender the privileges of the crown withont the consent of his feadal superior. [Sce No. 4942.]-K Niairt's Eng., vol. 1, ch. 24, p. 358.
4936. ROMANISM, Oppression of. The Poor. On every side were the evidences of the vast endowments of the English Charch-splendid enthedrals, rich abbeys, shrines of inestimable value, bishops and abbots surrounded with buronial splendor, ample provision for the working clergy. And yet all the wealth of this church. acknowledged to be grenter than that of any other church in Christendom, could not protect the people from the irritating demands which were generally mude at the senson of family affliction, and pressed too often upon the widow and the fatherless. The chronicler, reciting this grievance, says: "For the children of the defunct should all die for himger, and go a begging, rather than they would of charity give to them the sely cow which, the dead man ought [owned], if had only one." [The taking of mortuaries, or corpse presents, was a species of exaction which fastened upon the dead with the rapacity of the vulture, and reached even the humblest in the land.]-Knigirt's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 20, p. 325.
4837. ROMANIBM patronized. By James II. The bishop of London was suspended from his ecclesiastical function for refusing to censure a clergyman who had preached against the doctrines of the Church of Rome. Six other bishops, having refused to publish the king's equally fraudulent as illegal declaration for liberty of conscience, were immediately committed to prison. James sent an ambassador to the pope, though all
correspondence with liome was liy law treasonable, and he recelved the pope's nuncio in London, who publislied pastoral injunctlons, arad consecrated several IRomish blshops. A catholle preshlint was appolited liy the king to Magdilen college, Oxford, and on lis refusal to adiait him, the whole members were expelled except two who complied. In short, the king's 'ntentions were not at all ilisgraised ; nud the lRoman Catholias bigan openty to bonst that a very litto time would see their rellgion fully extublished. -Tytlen's llist., Book 6, ili. 30, b. 420.
4939. ROMANISM, Reliof in. Namuel, Johnron. On the Roman Catholle relighon he sulid: " If you join the lapists externally they will not interrogntes you strictly us to your belief in their tenets. No rensoning Papist believes every artlele of their falth. There is one side on whleha good uan might le persuaded to embrace it. $A$ gond man of a timorons disposition in great doubt of his neceptance with God, und pretty eredulons, may be glad to le of a ehurch where there are so many helps to get to henven. I would be a Papist if I coulal. I have fear enough; but an obstinate rationality prevents me. I shall never be a Papist, unless on the near appronch of death, of which I have a very great terror. I woniler that women are not all Papists."-Bosweili's Joinison, p. 521.
4939. ROwANISM and the state. Sixtiks $V$. [In 1588, ] Pope Slxtus V. mude a solemn treaty with Philip II. [of Spain], and promised him an enormous sulsidy, to be paid when he had taken any English port. The warlike pontiff was equally ready with his spiritund weapons. He published n new bull of excommunication against Elizabeth, und called all Catholics to a crusude against England, as for a holy war against the Infldel. They came from all lands where the doetrines of the IReformation liad never taken root, or had been extirpated-they came, needy adventurers with high-sounding names, ready to fight for the true faith, and to have each a dainty plot of the English garden. They thought less of the plenary indulgences promised for their voluntary service than of the stores of wealth that would reward their valor, when the Jezebel, the aceursed queen, should bo hurled from her throne, and the pope should have bestowed her crown upon Philip or his nominee.-Knigitt's Eng., vol. 3, eh. 14, p. 217. [See Cause, nt No. 4920.]
4940. Boniface VIII., in August, 1296, issued his famous bull "Clericis laticos," by which the clergy were forbidden to furnish prinees with subsidies or any kind of pecuniary contribution without the permission of the IIoly Sce, and any layman of whatever rank, demaniing or necepting such payment, was ipso facto excommunicated. -Students' France, clı. 9, $\$ 16$.
4941. --. Super-Sovereign. [Innocent III.] assumed the regency of Sicily during a minority. Ne decided between rival claimants to the imperial crown of Germany, first setting up one prince and then deposing him. He excommunicated Philip [II.] of France for an unlawful marriage, and compelled him to take back his repudiated wife.-Kniahr's Ena., vol. 1, ch. 23, p. $33 \%$.
48.42. $\square$ Innocent III. [In 1208 Innocent III. Interilicted all the churches of England. King John ild not yield, and in 1813 he wis excommumbented. Immocent proceeded,] nbsolving his vassals from thelr fecilty, exhortling all Cliristlan princes and barons to assist la detlironing him, and excommunicating those who helil nny intercourse with him.
All the orilimry operitions of law were suspended. There was impunity for crime. Thero Was no safoty for property. [See No. 4035.]KNum's's ENo., vol. 1, cli. 23, p. 341.
4948. ROMANI8M va, the State. Innocent III. [Innocent III. was jope in 1207; he whs not sutisfled with spiritund power,] unless ho bould veuder that power an instrument for the sulijugntion of every European state to a humilfinting subservieney. This prineiple, as expressed hy himself in a memornble letter, was that " ins God created two luminaries, one superior for the tay, and the other inferior for the night, which last owes its splendor entirely to the first, so he has disposed that the regnl dignity should be but a reflection of the papni nuthority, and entirely subordinate to it."-Kniairt's Ena. vol. 1, ch. 23, p. 337.
4944. - England. [In 1142] Milo, Earl of ITereford, lass demanded money of the Bishop of IIereford to pay his troops. The bishop refuses and Milo then seizes hls Innds and goods The bishop then pronounces sentence of excommunicntion against Milo and his adherents, and lays an interdict upon tho whole country subject to the enrl's authority. We might hastily think that the solemn curse pronounced against a nation, or a district, was an unmeaning ceremony, with its " bell, book, and candle," to terrify only the weak-minded. It was one of the most ontrageous of the numerous ecclesiastical tyrannies. . . Under an interdict, all churehes were shut. No knell was tolled for the dead, for the dend remained unburied. No merry peals welcomed the bridal processions, for no couple could be joined in wedluck. The awe-stricken mother might have lier infunt baptized, and the dying might receive extreme unction. But all public offices of the chureh were suspended. The whole kingdom was placed by the pope under ediet [in 1208]. Knigut's Eng., vol. 1, ch. 18, p. 267.
4945.

Assumption. Dr. Lingard explains how the popes came to assume the power of deposing kings. They were at first contented with spiritual censures; but when all notions of justice came to be modelled upon the feudal principles, it was maintained that sovereigns, who held their fees from God, became traitors by disobedience; that as traitors they ought to forfeit their kingdoms or fees ; and that the pontiff, the vicegerent of God upon earth, had the right to pronounce sentence against them for the violation of fealty.-Knioit's Enc., vol. 1, ch. 23, p. 341.
48.16. ROMANISTS, Alliance of. Oath. [After the discovery of the gunpowder plot $f$ all Roman Catholies who had been convicted of recusaney, and all who had not received the sacrament twice in twelve months in a Protestant ehureh, were also required to take an oath of allegiance. In this oath the pretended power of the pope to absolve subjects from their obedi-
ence was to be qxpressly ronsinced. - K Nuint' Eno., vol, 3, eh. 92, p. 3338.
18.87. ROMANISTS denounced. C'romirell. [He says the primiple] bugius to be explonded that people are for kings and churelass, and saints are for the pope of churshmen. De goes on in this impassionad strain: " llow dare yon nssuma to and the se men your thoeks whom you have phangeal lato so lurrid a rebellion [in 16:35, in the interests of Charles II., and rgninst the Commonweaith] ly which you lave made them nal the conintry almost a ruhoms heap? and whon you have thereed, nul polled, and peched litherto mod make it your business to doso stlll. You cannot feed them, you poison them with your false, abomInable, unti-Cloristian doctrines and practices. You kee] the Word of God from them, uml instemd thereof give them your sumselfass orders and tralitions.-KNight's ENu. vol. 4, ch. 0, p. 126.
48.8. ROMANISTS, Plot of. Asmessinction. [In 1880 it was arranged liy the lhomanists that ian English oflleer by the name of Savage shondi assassinate Queen Ellzabeth, und confederatas would liberate Catholle Mary Queen of Siots. The plot was changed. It was thought to be a plan of too much importance to be left to the resolution of one man. It was arranged that six should engage in that serviee. The government frustrated their plan, and the execution of conspirntors followed.]-KNigirt's ENG., vol. 3, ch. 13, p. $18 \%$.
4849. ROYALTY, Atroolty of, Constrentinople. Constantinople itself was for some nges the theatre of disgraceful resolutions, achieved by the most atrocions erimes. The attention dwells with horror on the bloody tragedies of thls period: one emperor assassinated in revenge of murder and incest; nnother poisoned by his own wife; a third stabbed in the buth by his servants ; a fourth plucking out the eyes of his brothers: a mother the murderer of her own son, that she might herself enjoy his throne. Of such complexion was that series of sovereigns who swayed the empire of the East for nearly two hundred years. Under all these misfortunes Constantinople still renained the most populous, the most opulent, and the most polished city of Christeblom. It was probably indebted for its welfare, nmid all these distresses, to its extensive commerce, the consequence of its situation, which gives it the command of two seas.-'TyTLeir's Hist., Book 6, ch. 4, p. 92.
4850. ROYALTY, Maternal. Napoleon $I$. Soon after Napoleon's assumption of the imperial purple, he happened to meet his mother in the garilen of St . Cloud. The emperor was surrounded with his courtiers, and half playfully extensled his hand for her to kiss. "Not so, my son," she gravely replied, at the same time presenting her hand in return; "it is your duty to kiss tate hand of her who gave you life."Abbott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 1.
4951. ROYALTIES, Miseries of. Stututs. During the perios of their separate sovereignty over Scotland, but three of the race escaped a violent death. The first of them who aspired to the crown of Great Britain was by an English monareh doonsed to death on the
scaffobil: ber gramisan was belarmaded in the mame of the binglish people. 'l'he next in the line, long a needy exile, is remembered clilefly for lils vires; amb as If alomestic come alone could uvenge the natlonal wrongs, Junes II. was redaced from royalty to begiary by tha conspirary of his own childrem.-IBANciofer's U. S., vol. 3, clı. 19.

A95\%. ROYALTY overthrown. I'uluce at Milan. A.1s. 1 Jots. The Austrians were defented at Loili ; the Areluduke Ferilumal and his aluchess thed.] Tlise moment they had departed republican zallal bist forth unrestralned. The tri-colored erokasle sumed sudilenly to lave fallin, us by magic, mpon the lasts and (raps of the maltituls...."A placuril was apon the palace-" This homse to let ; for the kcys upply to the Frowh (ommissloner " [Naןoleon Bonaparte]. - Anmotre'n Naboleon 13., vol. 1, cli. 5.

4B5S. ROYALTY, Rejected. Statue of Ceorge III. The Derelaration [of lindependence] was read on the 0th [of July] to every brignde din New York City. In the evenligg a mob, composed in purt of solslers, threw down the squesi rian btatue of George III., which stood in the Bowling Green, and the lend of which it was formed wns cut in pleces to be run Into bullets. The riot offended Washington, and was rebuked in genernl orders.- BAncnory's U'. S., vol. 9 , clf. 1.

4D54. RUIN, An expressive. Rome. [In the fifterenth century.] This speetncle of the worla, how is it fallen ! how chunged! loow dofaced! The path of vicfory is obliternted by vines, and the benclies of the sentors are concealed by a dingghill. Cast your eyes on the Palatine Ifill, and seek among the shapeless and enormous fragments the marble thentre, the obelisks, the colossnl statues, the porticos of Nero's pulnce; survey the other hills of the city ; the vacunt space is interrupted only by ruins and gardens. The forum of the Roman people, where they assembled to enact their laws nnd elect their magistrates, is now enclosed for tho cultivation of pot-herbs, or thrown open for the reception of swine and buffaloes. The puble und private edifices that were founded for eternity lie prostrate, naked, amd broken, like the limbs of a mighty gimbt; and the ruin is the more visible from the stupendous relies that have survived the injuries of time and fortune. -Ginison's Rome, ch. 71, p. 517.

4D55. RUIN, Inevitable. Reign of Jitmes $I I$. [Athe trial of the seven bishops who refused to aid the king in overthrowing the Protestant Chureh.] The jury was sworn; it consisted of persons of highly respectable station. The foreman was Sir Roger Langley, a haronet of old and honorable family. With him were joined a knight and ten esquires, several of whom are known to liave been men of large possessions.

One name excited considerable alarm, that of Michael Arnold. He was brewer to the palace, and it was apprehended that the government counted on his voice. The story goes that he complained bitterly of the position in which he found himself. "Whatever I do," he said, "I am sure to be half ruined. If I say Not Guilty, I shall brew no more for the king ; and if I say'
 [The mases of the people sided whit the bish-


AOSES RUIN, Natlonal, liy Erpmusion. Iagronions men maty priat ont a varlely of fatero hat us well as extermal clremmstane wheng han their operation in producfigg the derellow, and at length the roin of this immense fintrif: tmit they may tee all redued to one single hati. The fall of the Roman cmple was the InevitaDise effect of lia overgrown extension. The commonweralth subsisted by the virtuons mad pitriotie ardor of the ciltianos; but the passion for compuest, which at tlent fomend sutherent Nopo lat the domestle: war mong the Itillan sutes, wis, after their reduction, inecesmilly ex. tended to a distance. Remote dominton reliexad the patrotie affection, which of neerssity grew the weaker, the more extensive wore lts ohjectis. The viees of the conquared mation infecterl the victorlons leglons, and fordign luxuries corrupt. ed their conmanders. Solfish interent took the place of publie virtue ; the people were castaved by despots, who, regurding us the thest ohject the security of their own power, fomal it often their whest polley to abse that marthal spirit which was no less formidnble to the matter of the state than to lts foreign enemics. Thus the military charnctor of the Romans went grmanlly to decay, because it was purposely depressed by the emperors; and thas their extensive dominions, wanting their aecessary support of brave, of virtuons, and of disciplined troops, fell an ensy prey to that torrent of barbarians whilh overwhelmed them.-'Tythen's Hist., Book is, ch. 6, p. 21.
4957. RULER, A oapable. Killdtr. In 1404 Ilenry [VIl.] took the conntry in hamd. Sir Edward Poynings, a tried soldler, was despatched as deputy to Irelnad with troops at his back. English oflleers, Engllsh juiges, were quictly sent over. The lords of the pale were scured hy the seizare of their leader, the Earl of Kildare. . . . The time had not yot come when Enghand was strong enough to hold Irelind by her own ntrength. For it while the lords of the pale mist still serve as the English garrison against the unronquered Irish, mad Henry ealled his prisoner Kildare to his presence. "All Ireland cammot rule this man," grumbled his ministers. "Then shall he rule all Trelnad," langhed the king, and Kildare returned as lord-leputy to hold the country logally in Ilemry's mane.-Hist. of Eno. Peolle, § 498.
4958. RULER, Conoeited. Jrames II. James was always bonsting of his skill in what he called kingeraft ; and yet it is hardly possible even to imagine a course more directly opposed to all the rules of kingeraft than that which he followed. The policy of wise rulers has always been to disguise strong acts under popular forms. It was thus that Augustus and Napoleon established absolute monarchies, while the public regarded them merely as eminent citizens invested with temporary magistracies. The policy of James was the direct reverse of theirs. He enraged and alarmed his Parliament ly constantly telling them that they held their privileges merely during his pleasure, and that they had no more business to inquire what he might lawfully do than
what the Deity might hawfally do. Yiet he
 1. IN.

ADSIO. RULER, Embarras nd. Prince of Hider.
 Prashytorhans, as hostile to the ladepemitent faith of Cromwell ins to the papmey liself, treated for the throne with the Prinere of Wiles. They only required of him, in neknowlodgment of his res. toration in scothand, the recognition of their mathomal Church. This Chureh was a species of biblical mystidism, suvage, and calliug ltself la-
 liy $n$ prophet maned John Knox, with the sword la his limal, exeommandention on his $\mathrm{ll}_{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{w}$, mad superatition In his heart - the true religion of civil war, replactug one intolermese by another, nad ndiling to the natural ferocity of the people the most ridlenlous assumption of extreme smethy. Sooland at that the resembied a Hebrew tribe, governed by a lender nssuming divine inspiration, hiterpreted through hils diselples and priests. . . The Prince of Wales, young, handsome, thoughtlens, voluptuous, and unlelieving -a true English Alclbinden-condemned to govern a mation of bigoted and cruel secturists, hesitated to nerept a throne whith he could only kerp by foigning the hypocrisy and fanatieisn of his parlinmsent, or by rashly repudiating the yoke of the elergy.-Damaitine's Cbonwell. 11. 50.
4960. RULER, An excollent. Salitin. Egypt, Syria, mal Arabia were adorned by the roynd foundations of bosplats, colleges, and mosepues, and Cuiro was fortitted whth a wall and eltudel; but his works were consecruted to public use: nor did the statan indulge himself in a garden or pulace of private laxiry. In a fanatic age, himself a funatie, the genuine virtues of Salatin commmaded the esteem of the Christlans; the Emperor of Germany gloried in his friendshlp; the Greek emperor solicited his alliance; and the conquest of Jerusulem difused, and perhaps magnitied, his fame both in the East and West. -Ğमио's Rome, ch. 59, p. 23.
4191. RULER, A foollsh. Justinian II. [OA Constantinople.] The nume of a trimmphant lawgiver was dishonored by the viecs of a boy, who imitated his mumesuke only in the expensive luxury of building. Ilis pussions were strong ; his understanding was feeble; and he was intoxtented with a foolish pride that his birth had given him the command of millions, of whom the smallest community would not hove chosen him for their local magistrate. His favorite ministers were two beings the least susceptible of human sympathy, a elnuch and a monk; to the one be abandened the palace, to the other the finances; the former corrected the emperor's mother with a scourge, the latter suspended the insolvent tributaries, with their heads downward, over a slow and smoky fire.-Gibbon's Rоме, ch. 48, p. 577.
4962. RULER, A great. Alfred the Great. [See No. 5876.] Alfred, whether we view him in his public or private character, deserves to be esteemed one of the best and greatest of princes. IIe united the most enterprising and heroie spirit with the greatest prudence and moderation; the utmost vigor of authority with perfect affability
sual it most whalag deportment ; the most ex emphary fustlee whith the prentest lenity. Ilis - Ivll tulents were in every respeet equil to his milltary virtnes. Ile found the klagidna la the most miserahle comdition to which amarchy, domestie larimarism, and foreign hoselity conid roduce it; hy the valor of hifs armas, arad by has mhilites as a pollticlum and lawgiver, be brought It to a phiteh of embarece and ghory which, till then, Enghad had never atadned. The outhares of hisalaimble plan of pollical ceonomy merit particular attention, as le ing, la fact, the foundation of the venerable symem of the Britinh ('onstlation. Alfred, la whort, In evory view of his character, mast be regaridel an one of the whest mad lest of mand that ever orouphed the
 ch. 5, p. 100.
40633. - - Churias Virtel. Charless Martel governed fromer for abont histy yrars with great wisdom, spirit, mad ubility. He was victorions over all his iatestine foes ; he kept in nwe the arighboring matons; he delivered lits comatry from the ravages of than Nacens, whom he entively delemted betwern'Tours nad poletiers -thasaverting the fomment damere of Mahomethnism oversprembliag Westorn burope; and he died homored mal hamented.-T'rithata Mist., Beok 6. ch. 2, 1. 50.
408.s. $\qquad$ Citulte. C'mate, from the extent of his dominions, was one of the greatest momarchs of the age. lie was soverejgn of benmark, Norway, and Enghand. IIs charneter, as King of bingland, was not uniform. Ite was, in the first years of his regign, detented lyy his sulhjeets, whom he londed with the honviest taxes, and cxasperated by mumberless actia of violence and oppression. In his later years his adminlatration was mild and erguitable.-TyTrem's Hists., Book 6, ch. 6, p. 118.
4963. RULER, A horrible, Nero. llow he songht to revive the flagging pulse of exhansted pleasure by macard-of erormities, and strove to make slame shameless by undinguised pablicity; how he put to death the last descen lant of Augustus, the last descendant of Tiherias, and the last deseendant of the Clandii; how he ended the hricf but heart-rending tragedy of the bifo of Ochavia by defmaing herimoocence, driving her to the island of Puadataria, and there enforeing her assissimation buder circumstances so sad as might have moved the hardiest villain to tears; how he hastened by poison the denth of Burrus, and entrasted the vast power of the pret mian command to Tigellinus, one of the vilest of the haman race; how, when he had exhmasted the trensures amassed by the dignitied economy of Clandins, he filled his coffers by contisenting the estates of innoeent victims; how he caused the death of his second wife, Poppren, by a kick inflicted on her when she was in a delicate condition; how, after the detection of the conspiracy of Piso, he seemed to revel in blood; how he ordered the death of Sencea; how, by the execution of Pweus Thrasen and llarea Soranus, he strove to extinguish the last embers of Roman magnanimity, and to slay " virtue itself ;" how wretches like Vatinius became the cherished favorites of his court ; how his reign degenerated into one perpetual orgy, at once monstrous and vulgar-into these details, fortunately. we nere?
not follow his awful career. . . . I'robably no man who ever tived has erowided lato fonrteen years of life so black a catalogne of iniguitien as this collot d'Ilerhols upoa an lanperinl throne.Finmais Eahir 1)aye, ch. 3, p. \$2.

18BB. ROLER, An Indopendent. /amea $I$. Jumes was a trm lellever In the divinty which doth make a klag; luat itmast seem momething surprising that, however Scotland might bow down graclonsly torach follies, Enghad whould Fidd an compllantly to his will. Tlls reply to his thest comavellors yoma his arrival in Faghand Is well kimwn: "Jo I mak the Julges? do 1 mak the lishomes then, forel is wamela mak what likes ma, law and gomplo." Commentlag upon this, John Forster, in his " Statemanen of Einghall,"'siys, " he was not all ahmolute fool. und little more can be saill of him."-lloon's


 reign like a monster, by mangling ginetera of his brothers, mad drownilug I welve of his finther's concubiars, on the supposithon of their lowing pregant. Yet this barbavinas sipported the dignity of the copive and extended its domindons. -TyTresis Hist., Beok 13, ch. \$3, D. 330.

486\%. RULER, Natural, (irneril tront. Ilis father being juor, as somitas l'ysses was able to help ham he was put to work, to the neglect of his education. At the nge of dight he was thaght to drive a teman, and at ton was necustomed to drive one from Georgetown-to which place his finther had removed- to Ciacimant, is distance of forty miles, and bring a lomd back.Ileadmey's Genemal. Grant, p. 26.
4969. RULER, Popular. Emperor Altiun. On his return to Rone, his comduct was such as to lagratinte him with every rank of the citizens. Ife remitted all the dehts due to the treasury for the last sixteen years, by burning the records and oblifatlons. He bestowed liberal presents upon those mongst the ancient fumilies who lad fallen lato indigence, and appointed new funds for the maintenance nad education of the children of the poor. He then undertook a progress through all the provinees of the empire, repressing aboses, and atudiondy relieving the people wherever he found the taxes too herivy or exorbitant. IIe rebuilt many cities which had been destroyed or had fillen iato ruin. Among the rest he rebuilt Jerasnlem, which he maned -Etiat Capitolina. In these progresses through his dominions, so careful was he in avoiding everything which might distress the provinces, that he used no equipage or show, but travelled on foot and lived with the frugnity of a common soldier. This exemplary conduct made him beloved and resprected by his subjects, as much as he was formidable to the enemies of the empive from his cournge and resolution. Itis popwharity becames so grent that hestood not in need of the ensigns of power and authority. The guards, and the fasces he deemed supertluous to him who made it his study to reign, not over the persons, but over the hearts of his subjects. -'Tytlein's Hint., Book 5, ch. 1, p. 497.
4970. - Charlemagne. This great prince was no less respectable in his private than in his pablic character. Ite was a man of tha
mont mininhle dimponithons, mod there never was a moverofgn to whoms his milojuate ware more uttuchoel from considernifon of jerpoinal regard,

 wonumy of hils fambly, which is chaructiristlo. of man nge of urent minullelty. Ife never rofer abirond withont belag nitemded lay his mons mad danghters : the formor he linstructed fan nll mins.
 intly skilled: innd lils ilmughters, acoording tos
 ly comployed fis the virlons fabors of housewflery, purticularly In mpinning wool wili the distiff. Fur hive dillilron lio fimblaged la nil the affection of the fondest parent, sud he bore the prematire loss of some of thementile lese matgmanimity than might linve beron expreted frons:
 (ll. 3, 11. Fil.

197 1. RULER, A righteous. Juriwh hï!\%. A Jetter whilelf ('mut wrotenfler twelve yand of rule to his linglish subjects marks the grandeur
 formed of klugstif!. " I have vowod to Gol to lemil a right life in all thlngs," wrote the king, " (u) rule jusily mal plously my renlma nud sulifeets, nond to mimindater fust judgment to nill. If heretofore I have done anght loeyomel what wis just, through bendiness or negligence of youth, I "un ready, with doal's help, to monemd it utterly." No roynl otllere, either for far of the king or for fuvor of uny, is to cousent (o) injustice, none is to do wrong to rich or poor, "hs they would value my fremdenip mal their own well-heing." Ite res.ecinlly denounces unfinir exnethons: "I hive no need that money be henped togetiaer for me iny unjust demmads." "I linve sent this letter befor" me," C'nut ends," that all the people of my renln may rojotee'in my well-loling for as you yourselves kuow, never have I spared, nor will I spmir, to spend inyself and my toil in what is needful nul good for my people." C'unt's greatest gift to his people wis that of peree. With him begno the long intermal trurquil'ity which was from this time to be tho key-note of the mationnt history. [Dnte, enrly in the eloventh contury.]-IIsrr. of Exa. I'EoPLE, S. 87 .

A872. RULER, Ruinous. Hecelless. After his enfranchisement from th oppressive gumrilinn, Jolan Paheologus remained thiriy-six yeurs "? helpless, und, as it shonld seem, the careless sper tutor of the public ruin. Love, or rathe" $1 \cdot \cdots$, was his only vigorons phssion; nad in the ". inbraces of the wives and virgins of the eity, the Turkish slave forgot the dishenor of the eaperor of the Romans [oi the Eustern empire].-Gilhon's Rome, ch. 64, p. 242.
4973. RULER, A shameless, Charles $I I$. A king might be pardoned for nimusing his leisure with wine, wit, and benuty, but it was intolernhle that he should sink into a mere sannterer and voluptuary; that the gravest affairs of state should be negleeted, and that the public service should be starved and the flnances doranged in order that harlots and parasites inight grow rjeh. -Macaulay's Eng., ch. 2, p. $17 \%$.
4974. RULER, A spirited, Charles XII. [After the defeat of the Swedes at Pultowa.] Charles,
a fugitive, with a few followers, crossed tha river Indipur, ind sompht manglinim In the de..
 the conduct of Charlen, In Aweden, whero is wis not known whether their klag wins demif or nllve, the regency had thamghts of rapitulatiog. whh the "zar. Whiris ('hurlem heario of this pros. jusal, fie wrote th the me'mate that he wonlad mend them one of his heots togovern them. Whith his fiehler trints of followers, whon nmonnted only to

 comart of ('onstanimoplo la arta in his favor
 (.h. ili, 1' $4 \times 1$ ).
1075. RULER, A superior. Imery Ill I'tu army of Richmomal smag in lymm telion upon the thelal of Inatile |of liowwoth|, mat whith the lonstest mectmmetons prochbimed him as Ifenty
 un come to the civil wars betwern the lasuanes of Surk mat Immenster. Ifenry, liy marryfing the Princess Eilzalneth, danghter of Eilwiral IV.. tuiteal in his own permon the interests and rights of buth these fandiles. 'I'hls exaretlont prince, wha knew how to govern us well ne to conquer, was onte of the best momarelis that ever refigned In Engrland. 'The mition, under his wise ami pelifie miministration, sonon recovered the womids It hud sustainad in those momapy conteste. The purlimments whild lie mssembled made the most sulutary laws. the prople paid thedr tuxas without rehisenmere, the nobles were kopt in due suburallmiton, nud that spirit of commer. cla! induntry for which the English have been, in these latior nges, justly distinguishod, legan to makn vigorons mivnnces maler the reign of Ifenry'VII. The only failing of this prince wis an ceonomy, perhnpis foo rigid, whiclh, in his
 thomgh his baxes wore not oppressive, lie left in the treasiby, ut his denth, , ol less than two milldons sterling. - 'T'TIEEA' Ilint., Book b, ch. 14, 1. 22 N .

A876. RULERS, Change of. " Jontini's War." The Fremeh bud won the ntleations of the savnges by their pliability mad ilueir temperanee, and rotuined it by raligions fnthuence; they secmed bu wore to be minsters, but compunions and frionds. ['The French were driven out of Cunadia und the west by the English.] More formidable enomies now uppenred, nrrognont in their pretensions, seothling insolently nt those whom they supersaled, driving awny their Cntholic priests. and introdneing the truffe in rum, which till then had been effectially arohibited. [War fol-lowed.]-B.nchoft's E. S., vol. 5, ch. 7.
4977. RULERs, Mavy. Gi.r Einperors. For the first, and indeed for the last time, the Komun world was administered ly six emperors. In the West, Constantine nud Maxentins affected to reverence their father Maximian. In the East, Liclnins und Maximin honored with more real consideration their benefactor Galerius. The opposition of interest and the memory of a recent war divided the empire into two great hostile powers; but their mutual fears produced an appurent tranquillity.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 14, p. 466.

48\%为. RULERS, Precise and parental. John Honoard. He began the education of his son al.
mont an moen an the child was oft emomghto manifest it jureference. He linid it down as an
 hag that it cried for - an excellent principhe when it is mod carried toos far, hat one which is mach hetter enfored by a mother than a father. A mother dowes not usintly hay down day hitiox Stion rale for the governanot of a very young child, but varlen har triatoment wih the wera. slen. [The sen berinne hif fillores shatue amd


487!. RULERS, Reaponalbllity of licifue of

 wommed matomi pride, Tlut geomernton huil
 terms will Firmere, veforiones over Ifolland amd Hpain, the misticess of the sen, the terror of llame, the hemi of the brotestant linterent. Ifer remonrces lad not dhainished; mul it might have beon expected that whe would have heen at least as highly considered in Enrope mader a legitimate king, Atrong th the affection und willing olvediance of his subjects, ustare buid been buder a usirper whose utmost vigilance and energy were reciulied to kep down a mutinons poople; yet she hat, in eonseguconce of the fabecility and meanmess of her rulers, sumk so low that any German or Italime prinelpallty which brought flve thousand men finto the thelid was amore fin. portant member of the commonwentih of ma-homs.-Macaulay'h Eivg., eh. id, j. 2l.\%.

ABNO. RULERS, Reaponalbllity of. British. They might safely be tyrmats withinthe precinet of the court, but it was necessary for them to watch with constant anxiety the temper of the country. Homy VIll., for example, encombtered no opposttion when he wished to send Buckinghamand Surrey, Anne Boleynand Lady Salisbury, to the serufold; but when, withonit the consent of Parliament, he demanded of his minjects $a$ contribution amonnting to one slath of their goods, he soon fomme it necessary to retract. The cry of hundreds of thonsands was that they were Englishand not French, freemen and not slaves. - Macadlay's Eng., ch. 1, p. 38.
4981. RULERS, Terrifylng. Roman. All the vice, all the splendor, all the degrudation of Phgan IRome, seemed to be gathered up in the person of [Nero] thit emperor who first placed himself in a relation of direct antugonism against Christianity. Long beforedeath ended the astute comedy in which Augustus had so gravely borne his part, he had experienced the Nements of Al). solutism, and foreseen the awful possibilities which it involved. But neither he nor any one else could lave divined that four such rulers as Tiberius, Gaius, Chadins, and Nero-the first a sanguinary tyrant, the second a furious madman, the third an uxorious inabecile, the fourth a heartless buffoon-would in succession aftliet and horrify the world. Yet these rulers sat upon the breast of Rome with the paralyzing spell of a nightmare. The concentration of the old pro. rogatives of many offlees in the person of one, who was at once Consul, Censor, Tribune, Pontifex Maximus, and perpetual Imperator, fortified their power with the semblance of legality, and that power was rendered terrible by the sword of the Pretorians and the deadly whis-
pre of tho haformorn.-fiaman' Fiali. Daym, (H. 2, p. 11 .

ADEs, RULEES, UDedueated, " ('rorrict Ana," [ He was ono of the varly rulere of a part of Angos in Frame. | Alome of him ruce, Fink then
 the choir of 'fomirs and 10 the culled "cman." One Burtimmas eve Fiulk Wan singing there in clerkly guise when lloe Fremela king, lanis d'Outrenur, entered the churels. " Ilo slaga likn apilest," faughed the kiag, as bla molder pointod moxkingly to the thate of the comint canom. But Fulk was romily with his reply, "koow, my luril," wrote the ("onit of Anjon, "tlant a king milearmed is a crownol anल." "rulk was in fuet
 penco, and carryligy justa to avery cormer of the wasted lani. To hinu alone of his ruer ment gave the lithe of " the (hemi."-Hasoory or Eina.

1048. RUMORS, Wolcomed, Itruth if $1 \%$ ios II. We cmant, therefore, womber ithat wad storles withont manber were repmed mind beHeved by the commen prople. Ills Majesty's tongue hat swelled to the nize of ancot's tongne. A cake of deleterione powder siad berol fomid in his Irain. There were bloe spots on his breant. There were black spots on his shander. Nomething had berel put into his snulf-box, Something had been pist dato lis broth. Nomething had heen put lito his favorite dishof egess and nmbergris. The Duchoss of Purtamonth had poisoned him in a eup of chocolnte. The queen luad poisoned him In a jar of drled penrs. Such tales ought to be preserved, for they furmish us with a mensure of the intelligence and virtioe of the generation which engerly devoured them.Macaulay'h Eno., ch. 4, [. 411.

4DEA. RUNAWAY, A distinguinhed, Forncisco lizarro. One diny a pig striyed from tho herd and could mot le fonnd. l'izarro, dreading his futher's mager, dured not go lome. Ite mado hifs way to a recruiting atalion, enlisted in tho Spanish army as a private soldier, and served for a while in Italy. Attructed by the marvels related of the New World, mind being unturally fond of ndventure, he, too, joineal at length an expedition to America, and, arriving at Hispmioln, served under Cohmbins, and soon won distinction. He hal every quality that fits a man for a life of daring advediture.-C'ychoredia of Btoc., p. 323.

4DE5. SABBATH, Defenceless on the. Terusinlem. P'olemy advanced into, Julen, and formed the siege of Jerusalem. The city was so strong by its advantageous siluation, in conjunction with the works of art, that it would luive sustained a long siege, had it not been for the religious fear the Jews entertained of violating tho law, if they should defend themselves on tho Sabbath. Ptolemy was not long unacquainted with this particular ; and in order to improve the great advantage it gave him, ho chose that day for the general assault ; and as no individual among the Jews would presume to defend himself, the city was taken without any difflculty, Rollin's Hist., Book 16, § 4.
4986. SABBATH desecrated, Nobility. The private offences, in the support of whose official
interdiction Wilberforce formed a soclety, were, profanation of the Lord's day, swearing, drunkenness. The great gave their Sunduy eard-parties and Sunday concerts long after Hannah More published, in 1796, her "Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionnhle World. "-Knialtr's Ling., yol. 8, ch. 7, p. 123. .
4987. $\qquad$ Lontlon. IIn London, in 1141] in cuery Sunday in Lent, a compmy with hances and shields went out to joust.-KNrontres Eva., vol. 1, ch. 18, p. 204.
4088. - - England, 1388. [The law required] every servant of hasbandry laborer, and servant of artificer, . . . they shall have bows and arrows, and use the same on Sumbys and holidays.-Knigit's Eno., vol. 2, ch. 1, p. 14.
4989. sabbath misspent. Churles II.-Last. llis palace had seldom presented a gayer or a more scandalous appearance than on the evening of Sunday, the first of February, 168i. . . . The great gallery of Whitehall, an admirable relic of the magniticence of the Tudors, was crowded with revellers and gamblers. The king sat there chatting and toying with three wonen, whose charms were the boast and whose vices were the disgrace of three nations. Barbara Palmer, Duchess of Cleveland, was there, no longer young, but still retaining some trices of that superb and voluptuous loveliness which twenty years before overcame the hearts of all men. There, too, was the Duchess of Portsmonth, whose soft and infuntine features were lighted up with the vivacity of Frunce. IIortensia Mancini, Duchess of Mazarin, and nicee of the great cardinal, completed the group. [IIe died on Friday following.]-Macauhay's Eng., ch. 4, p. 399.
4990. SABBATH Observance enforced. Puritans. [In 1653] one unhappy victim is stocked three hours, for the heinous offence of going to Charminster immediately after dinner on Easter day, and eating milk and cream with some lads and lassies, upon which entertainment they spent twopence each. Even the plat that the moving about on the Sabbuth-day was to henr a preacher in another parish was no mitigation of the offence of taking a longer walk thim to the cburch at the offender's own door. ... A tailor is brought up f fre working at two oclock on a January morning, to have a piece of his manufacture complete in due time for some orthotox church-goer. Children are punished for playing at nine stones. IIsuging out clothes to dry on the Sabbath was ma especial offence.Kniciets Eng., vol. 4, ch. 9, p. 12̃.
4991. Sabbath, Privacy on the. Washington. On Sunday no visitors were admitted to the President's house, save the inmediate relntives of the family, with only one exception, Mr. Speaker Trumbull, since Governor of Connecticut, and who had been confidential secretary to the ehief during the war.-Cestis' Wasirington, vol. 1, ch. 2.
4992. sabiatH rejected, The. France. The revolutionary tribunals had closed the churches an. ${ }^{9}$ prohibited the observance of the Sabbuth. To -fface if possible all traces of that sacred day, they had appointed every tenth day for cessation ${ }^{f}$ rom labor and for festivity. I hatay tine was.
inflicted upon any one who should close his shop on the Sabbath, or manifest any reverence for that discarded institution.-Anbott's Napoleon 13., vol. 1, ch. 10.
4993. SACRAMENT, Inconalistency with the. Join of Arc. [She was informed that she must be burnt at the stake that day.] After this burst of grief, she recovered herself and confessed; she then asked to communicate The brother was embarrassed ; but consulting the bishop, the hitter told him to administer the sacrament, "and whatever else she might ask." Thus, at the very moment he condemned her as a relapsed heretic, and cut her off from the Church, he gave her all that the Chureh gives to her faithful. Perhmps a last sentiment of humanity awoke in the heart of the wicked judge; ho considered it enough to burn the poor creature. without driving her to despair und damning ber. Perhaps, also, the wicked priest, through freethinking levity, allowed her to reeeive the sacraments as a thing of no consequence, which, after all, might serve to calm and silence tho shlferer.-Michelet's Joan of Aifc, p. 55.
499.4. SACRIFICE consumed. By Lightn'ing. A prodigy that happened at Amphipo!'s testíaed also the favor of the gorls. The consul was offering sacrifice there, and the sacred ceremonies were begun, when a thash of lightning fell upon the altar, and at once consumed and consecrated the victim.-Plittabeita Paulus Emilus.
4995. sacrifice, Homan. Arabs. The life of a man is the most precious oblation to deprecate a public calumity: the altars of Phonicia and Egypt, of Rome and Carthage, have been polluted with human gore; the cruel practice was long preserved among the Arabs; in the third century a boy was annually sacrificed by the tribe of Dumatians; and a royal captive was piously slaughtered by the prince of the Saracens, the ally and soldier of the Emperor Justinian. A parent who drags his son to the altar exhibits the most painful and sublime effort of fanaticism; the decd, or the intention, was sanctified by the exmmpie of saints and heroes.-Ghason's Rome, ch. 50, p. 95.
4996. -- Caculs. Many of the religions rites among he Gauls were eruel and bloody. Inuman sacrifices were of frequent occurrence. It was believed that the life of man cannot be purchased but by that of his fellowman; that the gods cannot be propitiated but, at this costly price. Accordingly, those who ware attacked by dangerous sickness, and those who were about to expose themselves to the hazards of war, procured through the ministry of the Druids the immolation of human victims on their behalf. Public sacrifices of the same kind were sometimes held. A colossal human figure was made of wieker-work, and its huge limks filled with the bodies of living men, generally condemned criminals or captives taken in war. The image was then set on fire.Students' France, ch. 1, § 10.
4997. - - Suctes. Till the end of the cleventh century, a celebrated temple subsisted at Upsal, the most considerable town of the Swedes and Goths. It was enriched with the $g r$.t which the Scandinavians had acquired in? ir piratical adventures, and sanc-
titied by the unconth representutions of the three principal dedties, the god of war, the goddess of gencration, and the god of thunder. In the general festival that was solemmized everyninth. year, nine animals of every specios (withont excepting the haman) were saterifled, and their bleeding bodiess suspended in the sucred grove alducent to the temple.-Gimbon's Rone, ch. 10 , p. 283.
4998. -- Limans. [The Romans were expecting the atuck of the Ginuls.] The vast prepurations they made were further proofs of their fears (for it is said that so many thousands of kommes were never seedin arms cither before or since), and so were the new and extruordinary sucritices which they offeren.
They buried two Greeks-a man and a woman, and likewise two Gauls, one of ench sex, alive in the beast-market.-P'lutarich.
4999. 8LCRIFICES, Christian. Joh $n$ Nedson. [One of Mr. Wesley's most heroic und successful prenchers was a stone-cutter by trade.] Ite kept hewing stone by day, mad preaching by night.
[His suecess nwakened opposition.] The ale-house keepers complained of the loss of their customers by his preaching, und the parish elergyman wished not sucha rivil near him. Ite was arrested . . . as a vagrant without visible means of support.

Five hundred pounds bail was refused, witnesses were rejecied, save his clerical nceuser. Nelson repelled the charge manfully. "I am as able to get my living by my hands," said he, "usuny man of my trade in England is, and you know it." [Hle was impressed for the army.] At Bradforit he was planged into a dangeon, into which llowed blood mid filth from a slangh-ter-house above it, so that it smelled, he says, " like a pir-stye ; but my soul," he adds, "was so filled with ile love of God that it was paradise to me." There was nothing in it to sit on, and his only bed was a heap of decayed straw. -Stevens Methonsm, vol. 1, p. 20í.
500e SACRIFICES, Ministerial. Re?. Thos. Sinith. He rode forar thousand miles and preached four hundred sermons in one year, and laid many nights on wet cabin floors sometimes covered with snow through the night, and his horse standing under a pelting storm of snow or rain, undint the eand of the year received his travelling expenses and four silver dollars of his sihary.-Stevens' M. E. Cuinen, eh. 4, p. 269.
5001. SACRILEGE, Infamous. ITakem the Turk. The temple of the Christinn world, the church of the Resurrection, was demolished to its foundations; the luminous prodigy of Easter was interrupted, and much profane labor was exhausted to destroy the cave in the rock which properly constitutes the holy sepulchre. At the ruport of this sacrilege, the nations of Europe were astonished and afflicted; but, instead of arming in the defence of the Holy Land, they contented themselves with burning or banishing the Jews as the secret advisers of the impious barbarian.-Grbron's Rome, ch. 57, p. 632.
5002. SACRILEGE, Sectarian. Sacking of Constantinople. The churches were profaned by the licentiousness and purty zeal of the Lat-
ins. [The Romm Cutholies.] After stripping the gems and pearls, they converted the chalices into drinking-cups; their tables, on which they gamed and feasted, were covered with the piciures of Clirist und the saints; and they trampled mader foot the most venerable objects of the Cliristian worship. In the cuthedral of N . Sophia the mmple veil of the sanctmary was rent asmader for the sake of the golden fringe; und the altar, a monnment of urt and riches, was broken in pieces mad shared mong the captors. Their mules and horses were laden with the wronght silver and gilt carvings which they tore down from the doors und pulpit; mud if the beasts stumbled under the burden, they werestabbed by their impatient drivers, and tho looly parement streamed with their impure blowl. A prostitute was seated on the throne of the patriarch; and that daughter of Belial, as she is styled, sung and danced in the church, to ridienle the hymms and processions of the Ori-chtals.-Gimon's Rome, ch. 60, p. 93.
5003. SAFETY, Publle. Inhmanity. [Gothic youths were distributed throngh the empire as hostages. They were tempted to conspiro against their masters.] As soon as he [Julins] had obtained the discretionary power of acting as he should judge most expedient for the good of the republic, he assembled the principal olllcers, and privately concerted effectual mensures for the execution of his bloody design. An order was inmediately promulgated, that, on a stated day, the Gothic youth should assemble in the capital cities of their respective provinces; and as a report was industriously circulated that they were summoned to receive a liboral gift of lands and money, the pleasing hope allayed the fury of their resentment, and, perhaps, suspended the motions of the conspinacy. On the appointed day, the umurmed crowd of the Gothic youth was carcfully collected in the sinare or forma ; the strects ind avenues were occupied by ine Roman troops, and the roofs of the houses wer: covered with archers and slingers. At the same hour, in all the cities of the East, the signul was given of indiscriminate shanghter ; nnd the provinces of Asia were delivered, by the crucl prublence of Julius, from a domestic eneny, who, in a few months, might have carried fire and sword from the Ilellespont to the Euphrates. The urgent consideration of the public safity may nalombtedy athorize the violation of every positive law.-Gnmos's IRome, ch. 26, p. 56.

5004 . SAFETY, Selfish, Darius. [When Darius fled with his routed army hefore Alexander the Great, he was in great peril of his persomal safety.] Justin tells us, that when those about Durius advised him to break down the bridge of the Cydnus, to relard the enemy's pursuit, be answered, "I wiil never purchase safety to myself at the expense of so many thousands of my subjects as must by this means be lost."-Plutarch's " Alexander," Langhorne's Note.
5005. 8AILOR, A great. Sebastian C'abot. [By his great discoveries in America] he advanced the commerce of England . . and was pensioned as the great seaman.-Bancroft's Hist. of U. S., vol. 1, ch. 1.
5006. SAILOR, Trials of the. Sitm. Johnscn. Ilis negro servant, Francis Barber, having left him and been some time at sea, . . . it state of life of which Johnson always expressed the utmost abhorrence. IIe said, "No man will be a sailor who has contrivance enongh to get himself into a jail ; for being in a slip is being in a juil, with the chance of being drowned." And at another time, "A nian in a jail has more room, better food, und commonly better com-pany."-Boswela's Johnson, p. 95.
5007. SAILOR, Yonthful. Sir Francis Drake. When he wasabont twelve years old he was reg. ularly apprenticed to the captain of $n$ small vessel trading with Iolland and France, in which le took the place of a eabin-boy. The cabinboy of a ship in former times, like the youngest apprentice in a shop, was required to do all the old, disagreenble jobs, such as greasing the mast, washing the dishes, furling the topmast suil, coiling up the ropes, tarring the cable, freding the pig. Foung Drake performed his duties so well, learned his business so thoroughly, and won the confidence and affection of the captain to such a degree, that the captain, dying when Drake was eighteen, bequenthed him his vessel. The young man soon proved his fitness to command. Ilaving made one successful voynge to the western ports of France, he sailed next to Africa, and bronght home a good share of the gold dust and elephants' tusks of Guinea.-C'YClopedia of Biog., p. 359.
5008. SAILORS, Deatitution of, Reign of ('hurles II. It tloes not appear that there was in the service of any of the Stuarts a single naval officer, such us, according to the notions of our time, a naval oflicer ought to be-that is to say, a man versed in the theory and practice of his calling, and steeled against all the dangers of battle and tempest, yet of cultivated mind and polishud manners. There were gentlemen and there were seamen in the navy of Charles II., but the seamen were not gentlemen, and the gentlemen were not seamen.-Macadlay's Exg., ch. 3, p. 284.
5009. SAILORS, Patriotic. English. [Charles I. commanded Admiral Pennington to assist Louis in fighting the Inguenots.] For the third time Pennington took his vanguard into the Frencl harbor, and with him went, with desperate reluctance, the seven merchant ships. One captain, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, broke throngh and returned, learning that the destimation of the fieet was Rochelle. Pennington and the rest doggedly obeyed the king's warmant, and delivered up the ships and their stores without their crews, Pennington declaring that he would rather be hanged in England for disobedience than fight himself or see his seamen fight against their brother Protestants of France. He quietly looked on while his crews deserted, leaving every ship, including his own, to be manned by Frenchmen, and came back to set himself right with his countrymen. The vanguard hastened away to Rochelle, and her cannons, no longer manned by English crews, accomplished the object of the " martyr king" and "Defender of the Protestant Faith !"-"openIng fire aguinst Rochelle, and mowing down the Huguenots like grass." These were the sailors
of those days, and this was the English Government of those days.-LIOOD's C'somwerı., clı. 3, 1. 60.
5010. SAINTS canonized, By Fope. The canonization of saints was practised by every bishop for twelvecenturies; at length, the cminber growing out of all bounds, the popes thought it necessary to assume the exclusive right of canonization. Pope Alexander III., one of thr most profligate of men, was the first who issued it solemn decree reserving to himself the sole right of making saints. - TyTuse's Itist., Book 6, ch. 3, p. 85.
5011. SAINTS, Marks of. Jome of Are. In the space of a few years, before and after the Pucelle, every province had its saint-either a Pierrette, a Breton peasant girl who holds converse with Jesus Christ, or a Marie of Avignon, a Catherine of Rocl elle, or a poor shepheril, such as Saintrailles brings up from lis own country, who hus the stigmata on his feet and hands, and whoswents blood on holy days like the present holy woman of the Tyrol.-Micnelet's Joas, p. 1.
5012. sAINTS, Pillar. Stylites. Among these heroes of the monastic life, the name and genius of Simeon Stylites lave been Immortalized by the singular invention of an aerial penance. At the age of thirteen the $y_{1}$ nang $?_{1}$ in leserted the profession of a shepherd , f.1. 1
himself into an austere monastery. alier a long and painful novitiate, In which Simeon was repeatedly saved from pious suicide, he established his residence on a mountain, about thirty or forty miles to the east of Antioch. Withiti the space of a mandra, or circle of stones, to which he had attached bimself by a ponderous chain, he ascended a column which was successively raised from the height of nine to that of sixty feet from the ground. In this last and lofty station the Syrian anchoret resisted the heat of thirty summers and the cold of as many winters. Habit and exercise instructed him to maintain lis dangerous situation without fear or giddiness, and successively to assume the different postures of devotion. He sometimes prayed in an erect attitude, with his outstretched arms in the figure of a cross; but his most familiar practice was that of bending his meagre skeleton from the forehead to the feet ; and a curious spectator, after numbering twelve hundred ant forty-four repetitions, at length desisted from the endless account. The progress of an ulcer in his thigh might sloorten but it could not disturb this celestial life; and the patient hermit expired without descending from his column. -Gibbon's Rome, ch. 37, p. 539.
5018. SAINTS, Worship of, Iutroduction. At Rome the bones of St. Peter and St. Paul-or, rather, what they believed to be such-were removed from their graves one hundred and fifty years after their death, and deposited in magnificent shrines. In the following $a_{0}^{-}=$Constantinople, which could boast no treasures of that kind within her own walls, had recourse to the provinces, and acquired from them the supposed bodies of St. Andrew, St. Luke, an $\perp$ St. Timothy, after these inad been dead for three hundred years. But these sacred treasures were appropriated solely to the churches of the capitals of
the empire ; other cities and their churehes borrowed portions of these older relics; and where they had not interest to procure these, their priests had dexterity to diseover relies of their own. The possession of these bones was found to eonduce very much to the aequisition of more substanthal treasures. It was easy to tind skeletons, and to give them names; but it ras neeessary to prove their authenticity and witue by making these bones perform miracles. Artiflee and roguery had a powerful assistant here in popular eredulity ; and cven matural events, when ascribed to the inediation of saints and martyrs, became proofs of their divine and supernaturai power. It was easier for the vulgar mind to approach in prayer the image or simply the idea of a holy man-one who had been on earth subject to fike passions with themselves-thmen to raise their imaginations to the tremendons and incomprehensible uature of the Supreme Power ; hence the prayers to saints.-"yThen's llist., Book 5, ch. 4, p. 11.
5014. SALARY supplemented, Reign of Charles II. The regular salary, however, was the smallest part of the gains of an oflicial man of that age. From the nobleman who held the white staff and the grent senl down to the humblest tide-waiter and ganger, what would now be called gross corruption was practised without disguise and without repronch. Titles, places, commissions, pardons, were daily sold in market overt by the great dirnitaries of the realm, and every clerk in every department imitated, to the best of his power, the evil example.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 3, p. 288.
5015. SARCASM, Merited. "Le toe the Thames." [In 1613 James I. threntened ruin to the Londoners by removing lis own court, and the Court of Westminster Hall, and the Records in the Tower, because he was refused by the city a donation called a "benevolence." The Lord Muyor replied :] "Your Majesty hath power to to what you please, and your city of London will obey accordingly ; but she humbly desires that when your Majesty shall remove your courts you would please to leave the Thames behind you."-Kviurt's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 22, p. 357.
6016. SAVAGES, Ancient. Germany. [The Heruli inmbited the dark forests of Gernany and Poland.] Their names, the only remnins of their language, are Gothic. They fought almost naked, like the Icelandic Berserinirs; their bravery waslike madness; few in number, they were mostly of royal blood. What ferocity, what unrestrained license, sullied their victories! The Goth respects the church, the priests, the semate; the Heruli mangle all in a general massacre: there is no pity for age, no refuge for chastity. Among themselves there is the same ferocity : the sick and the aged are put to death, at their own request, during a solemn festival; the widow ends her days by hanging herself upon the tree which shadows her husband's tomb. All these circumstances, so striking to a mind faniliar with Scandinavian history, lead us to discover among the Heruli not so much a nation as a confederacy of princes and nobles. - Milman's Note in Gibion's Rome, ch. 39, p. 16.
5017. savages, Gentle. Natires of st. Thomas. "Soloving. wo tractable. so peacenble,
are these people," says Columbus in his journal, "that 1 swear to your majesties there is not In the world a better nation nor a better land. lhey love their neighbors as themselves, and their discourse is ever sweet and gentle, and accompunied with a smile; and though it is true that they are naked, yet their manners are decoroms nid praiseworthy."-Imvina's Columbus, Book 4, ch. 8.
5018. saviour, a false. Titus Oates. [Titus Oates, the infamous and unserupulous false witness who caused the death of those whom he aecused of connection with the "Popish plot,"] put on an episcopal garb except the lawn sleevessilk gown and cussock, great hat, satin hat-band and rose, long scurf-and was called, or most binsphemonsly called himself, the Saviour of tho nation. Whoever he pointed at was taken up and committed, so that many people got out of his way, as from a blast. The very breath of him was pestilential, and if it brought not imprisonment or death on whomsoever it fell, it surely poisoned reputation.-Kinant's Eva., vol. 4, th. 20, p. 337 .
5019. saviour in a Name. s, slon. [King of Sardis.] Crossus being a prisoner, was condemned by [Cyrus] the conqueror to be burnt alive. Accordingly the funeral pile was prepared, and that unlappy prince, being laid thereon, und just upon the point of execution, recollecting the conversation he had formerly had with Solon, was wofully convinced of the truth of that philosopher's admonition, and in remembrance thercof, cried aloud three times, "Solon I Solon I Solon !" Cyrus, who, with the chief officers of his court, was present at this spectacle, was curious to know why Croesus pronounced that celebrated philosopher's name with so much vehemence in this extremity. Being told the reason, and reflecting t.pon the uncertain state of all sublunary things, he was touched with commiseration at the prince s misfortune, caused him to be taken from the pile, and treated him afterward, as long as he lived, with honor and respect. Thus had Solon the glory, with one single word, to save the life of one king, and give a wholesome lesson of instruction to another.--Rolisn's Hist., Book 4, ch. 1 , art. 1.
5020. SCANDAL, Victim of, Rev. Charles Wesley. [The early Methodists were mobbed, their houses pulled down, and their lives in peril in the eity of Cork.] Twenty-eight depositions were presented to the gra ", jury against the rioters, which were all thrown out, and the jury made a remarkable presentment which still stands on the city records, and which declares that "we find and present Charles Wesley to be a person of ill-fame, a vagabond, and a common disturber of his Majesty's peace, and we pray that he may be transported."-Stevens' Methodism, vol. 1, p. 282.
5021. SCANDALS, Eccleslastical. Roman. The interested views, the selfish and angry passions, the arts of perfidy and dissimulation, the secret corruption, the open and even bloody violence which had formerly disgraced the freedom of election in the commonwealths of Greece and Kome too often influenced the choice of the successors of the apostles. While one of the
candidates boasted the honors of his family, a second allured his judges by the delicacios of a plentiful table, and a third, more guilty tham his rivals, offered to share the plunder of the chureh among theaceomplices of his suerilegrions hopes. -Ginbon's Rome, ch. 20, p. 281.
5022. scarcity, Value by. Ororlis. An maknown womm is said to lutve come to 'rarguin with nine volumes of oracles written by the Sibyl of Cuma, for which she demmuled it very considerable price. Turquin refusing to purchase them at her rate, she burned three of them, und then asked the sane price for the remaninge six. Her proposal being rejected with seorn, she burned three more, and not withstanding, still insisted on her first price. Tarpuin, surprised at the novelty of the thing, put the books luto the hands of the augurs to be exmmined, who advised to purchase them at any rate. Accordingly he did, and appointed two persons of distinction, styled Duumviri, to be guardians of them, who loeked them up in a vault uniper the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and there they were kept until they were burned with the temple ilself.-Plutarch's Peblicola, Langhonne's Note.
5023. SCEPTICS, superstitlous. Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury. Secptics ure apt to be superstitious; the organization which favors the moral restlessness of perpetual doubt often superinduces a nervous timidity. Shuftesbury was indifferent to religion; his physical irritability made him not indifferent to superstition. He wond not fear God, but he watehed the stars; he did not receive Christianity, und he could not reject astrology--Bancrofris U. S., vol. 2, ch. 13.
5024. SCHOLARSHIP, Defective. Rubert F'ulton. At school, Robert Fulton was a dull thal troublesome boy. Books were disgusting to him. He hand the impudence to tell his tracher, one day, that his head was so full of original notions that there was no vacunt room in it for the contents of dusty books. But, out of sehool, he exhibited intelligence and tulent.-Cyciopledia of Brog., p. 153.
5025. SCHOLARSHIP by Emalation. ('luertes TII. He was exceedingly obstinate, and, like most olstinate people, was sometimes led by the nose. For example: he would not learn latin : but when he was arffully told that the King of Denmurk and the King of Polund knew that language well, he threw himself into the study of it with great energy, and became a very good seholar [and king of Sweden].-Cycloredia of Biog., p. 433.
5026. SCHOLARSHIP revived. Arabs. In the ninth century we trace the first dawnings of the restoration of science. After the fanaticism of the Arabs had subsided the caliphs aspired to conquer the arts, rather than the provinces, of the empire ; their liberal curiosity rekindled the emulation of the Greeks, brushed away the dust from their ancient libraries, and taught them to know and reward the philosophers, whose labors had been hitherto repaid by the pleasure of study and the pursuit of truth; ... a sehool was opened in the palace of Magnaurn; and the presence of Bardas excited the emulation of the masters and students. At their head
was the philosopher Leo, archbishop of Thessalonicu; his profomd skill in astronomy and the mathematics was almired by the strangers of the East ; and this oceult seience was magnified by vulgar ercdulity, which modestly supposes that all knowledge superior to its own must be the effect of inspination or magic. At the pressing eutrenty of the Chesur, his friend, the celebrated Photius, renouncel the freedom of a seruhar and stadious life, aseended the patrinrehat throne, and was alternately excommunicated and absolved by the synods of the East and West. By the confession even of priestly hatred, no ait or science, exeept poctry, was forcign to this universal scholar, who was deep in thought, indr fitigable in reading, and eloquent in diction.-Gubuon's Rome, ch. 53, p. 878.
5027. SCHOOL, Aversion toward, Garibalili. When he was ahout fourteen his father took him on bourd his vessel, on one of his trips to Genoa, and put him at school in that city. The school, it seems, was a very dull one, the teachers being totally mable to interest the boys in their studies; and this active lad suffere 1 intolrably from the confinement and tedian. He and several of his companions resolved to escupe. Guribaldi understanding well the mauagement of $n$ sail-boat, they got possession of one, put some provisions on board, and set sail for the open sea. But a treacherous able, to whom the secret had been confided, betrayed them, and informed Garibaldi's father, who jumped into aswift boat and made all sail in pursuit, and soon overtook them. They all returned to school crestfallen.-Cyclopedia of Bhoo., p. 493.
5028. sCH00L, Caste in. Harrard. John Adams, in a class of twenty-four, ranked fourteenth. On state occusions, when the class entered a room, he would have gone in fourteenth. llis grandson tells us that he would not have held even as high a runk as this but that his mother's ancestors were persons of greater consequence than his father's. This custom of arranging the students in accordance with the supposed social importance of their parents prevailed at liarvard until the year 1r69, after which the alphabetical order was substituted.Cyclopedia of Bioni, p. 1in.
5029. SCHOOL, Discipline in. Samuel Johnson. There is now less flagging in our great schools than formerly, but then less is leareed there ; so that what the boys get at one end thry lose at the other.-Boswell's Johnson, 1. 26:).
5030. SCHOOL everywhere. Socrates. Socrates did not affect the manners or the hithits of a public teacher. He had no school; he gave no professed lectures on philosophy; he mingled with his fellow-citizens in all ranks of life, conversing with each man on the subjects best suited to liis occupation and talents. The theatres, the temples, the shops of the artists, the courts of justice, the public streets, were all occasionally the scene of his moral conversations and instructive arguments.-Tytler's Hist., Book 2, ch. 9, p. 268.
5031. SCHOOL of Observation. Hugh Miller. [IHe was apprenticed to a stone-mason; the] (fuarry proved to be one of his best schools...

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where other men saw nothing, he detected analogies, differences und pecoliarities which set him a thinking. Ite simply kept lis eyes and his mind open ; was sober, diligent, and persevering ; and this was the seeret of his intellectual growth.-Smiles' Bmef Bioghapintes, p. 91.

50:32. sCH00L, Perils of. Eilgar Allan Pere. [This remarkatie poet became a drunkard. Sr. John Allan, a rich merehant, adopted him. When the boy was not fuite seven years of age, he took him to London; mal, in a village near that city, he placed the little orpham at a boarding-sehool, where he left him for nempy tive years. Soliar as is known, the child had not $a$ friend, still less a relation, on that side of the ocean. IIere was an enger, vivacions, and probably precocious boy, contined in the desolattion of an English sehool; which is, gromently speaking, a seene as masuited to the proper murtare of the young as Labrador for the breeding of cmary-birds. Such a boy as that needed the tenderness of women and the watchfal rare of anatfectionate and wise father. He neded love, home, and the minute, fond attention which rare and curious plants usually receive, but which children seldom do, who are so much more worthy of it, and would reward it so much more. He needed, in short, all that he did not have, and he had in abundance much that he did not need. If the truth could be known, it would probably be found that Poe recoived at this school the germ of the evil which finally destroyed him. Certainly he failed to acquire the self-control and strong principle which might have saved him.-Cychoredia of Biog., p. 738.
5033. SCHOOL, Trials at. Nepoleon I. [The young aristocrats] sucered at the plainmess of Napoleon's dress, and at the emptiness of his purse [when at school at Brienne, near Paris]. II is proud spirit was stang to the quick by these indignities, and his temper was roused by that dlisdain to which he was compelled to submit, and from which he could find no refuge. Then
was implanted in his mind that hostility, which he ever afterward so signally manifested to rank, founded not on merit, but upon the accident of birth. $\qquad$ Thirty years after this Napoleon said, "Called to the throne by the voice of the people, my maxim has always been, 'A carrer open to talent,' without distinction of birth."-Ahmoti's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 1.
503.t. SCHOOL DAYS, Happy. Siemucl Johnson. 1fe mantanned that is boy at school was the happiest of human beings. I supported a different opinion, from which I have never yet varied, that a man is happier ; and I enlarged upon the anxiety and sufferings which are endured at school. Jomson: "Ahl Sir, a boy's being flogged is not so severe as a man's having the liss of the world against him. Men have a solicitude about fame, and the greater share they have of it, the more afraid they are of losing it."-Boswell's Jomison, p. 194.
5085. SCHOOL-LIFE, Tedious. Shakespeare. There was in Stratford an ancient grammar school, where Latin and Greek were taught; and taught (as I guess) in the ancient dull way; for this school Shakespeare attended from about his seventh to his fourteenth year, and he spans in
his phays of hoys rreping "unwillingiy to selool," and of their poing from sehool with aharity. There are thirteen pmsages in the works of Slakisparare expressive of the tedimm and disgust which boys used to endure in the batharms sehools of the olden time; whereas, there is not one which allodes to sehool as a pleasiant place.-C'ychoredia of Bion., p. 24.
5036. SCHOOL-LIFE, Temptations of. Wilberforce. [Wilburfore cutcred St. John's College, (ambridge] 1756, at the age of seventeen. Ile tells his experience: "I was introdnced, on the tirst night of my arrival, to as licentions a set of men as can well be conceived. They drank hard, and their conversation was even worse than their lives. . . . After the first year I shook off in great measure my connertion with them." ILe got into better soricty. " but those," he complains, " with whom I was intimate, their objort secmed to be to make and kopp me idle. If ever I apporared stunlious thay would say to me, 'Why in the world should a man of your fortune tronble himself with fagging ?'" Wilberforce was one of the few who rould "escape contagion, and emerge pure from so foul a pool."-Kxinut's Eva., vol. 7, ch. 6.
5037. SCHOOLMASTER imitated. Hilliam Conper. Cowper was under Vincent Bourne, his portrat of whom is, in some respects, a piature not only of its immediate subject, bat of the schoolmuster of the last century. "I love the memory of Vinny Bourne. . . . I love him, too, with a love of partinlity, because he was usher of the fifth form nt Westminster when I passed through it. IIe was so good-matured and so indolent that I lost more than I got by him, for he made me as idle as himself. He was such a sloven, as if he had trusted to his genius as a cloak for every thing that conld disgust you in his person; and, indeed, in lis writings he has almost made amends for all. . . . I remember secing the Duke of Richmond set fire to his greasy locks, aml box his ears to put it out again."Smitics Cowiell, ch. 1.

503S. SCHOOLMASTER vs. Soldier. Brougham. LMr. Broughan in $18: 8$ derclared in Parliament that it . . . unconstitutional that almost the whole patronge of the State should be placed in the hands of a military Premier-the luke of Wellington. But he would not exnggerate the dangrer.] IIe was perfectly satisfied that there would he no unconstitutional attack on the liberties of the people. These are not the times for such an attempt. There were periods when the comntry had heard with dismay that the soldier was abroal. That was not the case now. Let the soldier be ever so . . . much abroad, in the present age he could to nothing. There was another person abroad-a less important person-whose labors had tended to produre this slate of things-the schoolmaster was abroad.-Knigitr's Eng., vol. 8, ch. 13, p. 229.
5089. SCHOOLS appreciated. Culony of Mras. [In 1636] six years after the arrival of Winthrop, the general court voted a sum, equal to a year's rate of the whole colony, toward the erection of a college.' In 1638, John Iharvard, who arrived in the bay only to fall a vietim to the most wasting disease of the climate, desiring to connect himself imperishably with the happi-
ness of his ulepted country, berpuenthed to the college one half of his estate and all his libriry. - Banchoft's U. S., vol. 1, ch. 10.
5040. 8CH00Ls, Beginning of. Neo Einglatud Colonies. "To the end that harning may not be buried in the graves of our forrfathers," it was ordered in all the Puritan colonies, " that in every township, after the Lord hath increased theni to the number of fifty householders, slinll appoint one to teach all children to write and read; and when any town slatl increase to one hundred families they shall set up a grammar school, the masters thereof being able to instruct youth, so fur as they may be fitted for the uni-versity."-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 1, ch. 10.
5041. SCH00Ls, Christianized, Roman. [About the beginning of the third century the Chureli was in a prosperous condition.] Philosophy, her most dangerous enemy, was now converted into her most useful ally. The groves of the aculemy, the gardens of Epicurus, and even the portico of the Stoics, were ulmost deserted, as so many different sehools of seepticism or impiety; and many among the Romans were desirous that the writings of Cicero should be condemned and suppressed by the anthority of the senate. The pr vailing sect of the new Phtonicians judged it prudent to connect themselves with the priests, whom, perhaps, they despised, against the Christians, whom they had reason to fear.-Gibion's Rome, ch. 16, p. 59.
5042. 8chools, Excellence in, Athenian. The Attic schools of rhetoric and philosophy maintained their superior reputation from the Peloponnesian war to the reign of Justinian. Athens, though situate in a burren soil, possessed a pure air, a free navigation, and the monuments of ancient art. That saered retirement was seldom disturbed by the business of trade or government ; and the last of the Athenians were distinguished by their lively wit, the purity of their taste and language, their social manners, and some traces, at least, in discourse, of the magnanimity of their fathers, In the suburbs of the city, the academy of the Platonists, the lyceum of the Peripateties, the portico of the Stoies, and the garden of the Epicurcans, were planted with irees and decorated with statues ; and the philosophers, instead of being immured in a cloister, delivered their instructions in spacious and pleasant walks, which, at different hours, were consecrated to the exercises of the mind and body.-Gimbon's Rome, ch. 40, p. 106.
5043. sCHOOLs, Perverted. Reign of James II. The king had already begun to treat Oxford with such rigor, that the rigor shown toward Cambridge might, by comparison, be called lenity. Already University College had been turned by Obadiah Walker into a Roman Catholic seminary. Already Christ Chureh was governed by a Roman Catholic dean. Mass wasalready said daily in both those colleges.-Macaulay's Eno., ch. 8, p. 261.
5044. SCHOOLs, Ragged. In London. A Scotch gardener, Andrew Walker, attempted to weed "The Devil's Acre" [a district in London abandoned to thieves, beggars, and pickpockets], and in 1839 set up a school, in a stable, for reclaiming the wretched children who swarmed around him. This was the beginning of "Rag-
ged Schools" in London.-K Nithr's Evi., yol.s, ch. $22, \mathrm{p}, 399$.
50:5. - ——. In Pirtimuouth. [John Poands, in Portsmouth cobbler, started a lagged School and for many yenrs resecoed poor childrea from destruction. Ile wis a poor man, but] in the course of his benevolent carcer lie was the gratuitous lnstrictor of the hundred children, who withont him would have swelled the numbers of the criminal population.-Kinigire's Exts., vol 8, ch. 22, p. 309.
50.16. 8CH00Ls, Straggle for. James IT. IIe was resolved to trinster to his own Church all the wealthiest and most splendid foundations of Eagland. It was to no purpose that the lest and wisest of his IRoman Catholic counsellors renonstrated. They represented to him tlut he had it in his power to render a great service to the cause of his religion without violating the rights of property. [See No. 877.]-Macaclay's Eva., ch. 8, p. 263 .
5047. SCIENGE an Ally, War. In the two sieges, the delivernace of Conslantinople may bo chictly uscribed to the novelty, the terrors, and the real etticacy of the Girek fire. The important secret of compomaling and directing this artiticial flame was imparted by Callinicus, a mative of IIeliopolis, in Syria, who deserted from the service of the culiph to that of the emperor. The skill of a chemist and engineer was equivalent to the suecor of fleets and armies; and this discovery or improvement of the militury art was fortunately reserved for the distressful period when the degenerate Romans of the East were incapable of contending with the warlike enthusiasm and youthful vigor of the Sara-cens.-G1mbon's Rome, ch. 63, p. 282.
5048. SCIENCE contribntory to Art. Nanigation. His [John Il., King of Portugal] two physicians, Roderigo and Joseph, the latter a Jew, the most able astronomers and cosmographers of his kingdom, together with the celebruted Martin Behem, entered into a learned consultation on the subject. The result of their conferences and labors was the application of the astrolabe to navigation, enabling the seaman, by the altitude of the sun, to ascertain his distance from the equator. This instrument has since been inproved and modified into the modern quadrant, of which, even at its first introduc. tion, it possessed all the essential advantages. It is impossible to describe the effect produced upon navigation by this invention. It cast it loose at once from its long bondage to the land, and set it free to rove the deep.--Irving's CoLumbes, ch. 6.
5049. SCIENCE, Experimental, Baconian. 'rine year 1660, the era of the restoration of the old Constitution, is also the era from which dates the ascendency of the new philosophy. In that year the Royal Society, destined to be a chicf agent in a long series of glorious and salutary reforms, began to exist. In a few months experimental science becance all the mode. The transfusion of blood, the ponderation of air, the fixation of mercury, succeeded to that place in the public mind which had been lately occupied by the controversies of the Rota. Dreams of perfect forms of government made way for dreams of wings with which men were to tly
from the tower to the Abluey, nud of doulleneeled ships whicl were never to fonnder in the flercest storm. All chasses were hurried nlong hy the prevailing sentiment. Cavalier and Loundhearl, Churchman and Poritan, were for once allled. Divines, jurists, statesmen, nohles, princes, swelled the triumph of the Buconimn philosophy. Poets sang with emulons fervor the aipproach of the Gotden Age. $\qquad$ Dryden, with niore zeal thun knowledge, joined his voire to the general acclamation, and foretold things which neither he nor anyloedy else understoon. The Roynl Society, he predicted, would soon lead us to the extreme verge of the globe, and there dellght us with a better view of the moon. -Macaulay's Eno., ch. 3, p. 379.
5050. science, Infatuated by. Pliny. In the first year of the reign of Titus happened that most remarkable eruption of Mount Vesuvius which overwhelmed the cities of Herculaneum und Pompeii, and in which the elder Pliny lost hits life, from an carnest curiosity to be a neur witness of that striking spectacle. He had determined to embellish hiis Naturnl History with a description of that most interesting phenomenon, and for thits purpose rushed engerly into that situation of danger from which others were as eagerly attempting to escape. He was there suffocated by a cloud of sulphurous vapor.Tytleris Hist., Book 5, ch. 1, p. 493.

5051 . sCIENCE, Magic-Hke. Admiral Drake. [In 1587 Admiral Druke came to Plymouth and found the populous town had no adequite supply of fresh water.] At Dartmoor he found a leat, or spring, that he found was capable of being conducted from the high ground to a reservoir at the northern suburb of Plymouth. He mounted his horse, says the local tradition, and riding to the distant hills found the desired supply; and having pronounced some magicul words, rode back, and the stream followed him all the way to the town. . . . Seience since that time has uttered many words which appenr magical.-Knight's Ena., vol. 3, eh. 14, p. 216.
5052. SCIENCE thc Patron of Art. Navigation. [See No. 5867.] Preparatory to this remarkable voyage the Argonuts were furnished with instructions by Chiron, the astronomer, who framed for their use a scheme of the constellntions, giving a determined place to the solstitial and equinoctial points ; the former in the 15th degrees of Cancer and Capricorn, and the latter in the 15 th degrees of Aries and Libra. This recorded fact has served as the basis of an emendation of the ancient chronology by Sir Isame Newton.-Tytlere's IIft., Book 1, ch. 8, p. 71.
5053. science and Politios. Julius Cesar. The genius of Cessar was not confined to the arts of government, but carried its researches into every branch of science and philosophy. The duration of the year at this time was twelve lunar months, with an intercalation of twentytwo or twenty-three days, alternately, at the end of every two years; but the pontiffs either introduced or omitted the intercalation according to circumstances, as they wanted to abridge or prolong the time of the magistrates continuing in offlce-and thus there was the greatest confusion in the calendar. Cesar, who was a proficient in astronomy, and to whose writings in that science even Ptolemy confesses that he owed in-
formation, corrected the crrors of the calendar by tixing the solar year at three hundred and sixty five days, with nu interculation of one day every fourth yenr.-Tythen's Hint., Book 4 , ch. 2, p. 412.
5054. scouraing ineffective. James II. [The notortous Catherine Secley wis his mistress. In seasons of repentunce he stimulated his purposir of reformation by scourging his own shoulders. See No. 1133.] Jumes wrote, imphoring and ommunding her to depurt. Hi, owned that he had promised to bid her farewell in persom. "But 1 know too well," he ndded, "the power which you have over me. I have not strength of mind enough to ha: my resolution if I see yon." He offered her a yacht to convey her with all dignity to Fhanders, and liremtened that if she did not go quirtly she should be sent awny by force. She nt one time worked upon his feelings by pretending to be ill. Then she assumed the nirs of a martyr, nud impudently procluimed herself a sufferer for the protestant religion. Then again sle adopted the style of John Itampden. She deticd the king to remove her. She would try the right with him. While the Grent Charter and the Ilabens Corpus Act were the lnw of the hand she would live where she plensel.-Macaulay's Evi., ch. 6, p. 67.
5055. sCRIPTURE misuaed. Ayainst Colum. bus. A council of clerical sages was convened in the collegiate convent of St. Stepheu to investigate the new theory of Columbles. It was composed of professors of astronomy, geography, mathematics, and other branches of science, together with various dignitaries of the chnreh, and learned friurs. $\qquad$ At the very threshold of the discussion, instend of geographical objec. tions, Columbus was assailed with citations from the Bible and the Testament : the book of Genesis, the psalms of David, the prophets, the episthes, and the gospels. To these were added the expositions of varions saints and reverend com-mentators.-Irving's Columaus, Book 2, ch. 3.
5056. SCOLPTOR, The mental. Socrates. [His father was a sculptor.] He was surprised that a sculptor should employ his whole attention to fashion an insensible stone into the likeness of a man, and that a man should take so little pains not to resemble an insensible stone.-RoLLin's Hist., Book 9, ch. 4, Ş 1.
5057. SCULPTURE, Nobility of. Eternalize Fieme. It is the peculiar ndvantage of the art of sculpture that, being ordinarily cmployed on the most duruble materinls, and sucb as possess small intrinsic value, it bids the fairest of all the urts to eternize the fame of the artist. While its works resist all natural decay from time, they afford no temptation to nlter their form, in which consists their only value. They may lie hid from neglect in an age of ignorance, but they are safe, though buried in the earth; and avarice or industry, to supply the demands of an after age of taste, will probably recover them.Tytler's Hist., Book 2, ch. 7, p. 229.
5058. 8EA, Passion for the. Sir John Franklin. Almost from infancy the loy had shown a fondness for sea-stories, and had often said that he meant to be a sailor. This was regarded as a boy's faney that would soon pass away; but when he was but eleven years old a circumstance
aceurred which gave renson to suppose that his taste for the sea was something more thun this. lhe hand never yet behold the occan, though it was but twelve milies from his school. One day, when the selvol had a holiday, he and one of his schood-fellows walked that twelve miles to the shore, for no othar purpose than to para upon the sea. All that he had ever hear! or dreamed of the gramienr and charm of the ocem was more than realized, and he sat, homr after hour, entrumed with the magnificence of the view. From that day he was never slaken in his resolve to spend his life mon the sen. - Cyclopedia of Broci, p. 390.

5058 . SEA BATHIMG unappreclated. E'iq. land. In the begiming of the dighteenth eentiry . . . there was no gathering on the const, enst or west, north or somils, to inlate the breeze or Hoat in the brine. The sen was as murh drended by inland dwellers as the momatains were latefint the inhanitants of the plains. - Kiniont'n Ena., vol. 5, ch. 1, p. 10.
5060. SEAL, Importance of the. Britixht. [William of Orange was weleomed in Ehaghai and Janes Il. fled for France. The Seal of State was thrown into the Thanes.] Next to the Prince of Wales the chicf object of anxiety was the great seal. To that symbol of kingly authority our jurists have always useribed a peculiar and ahmost mysterious importance. It is held that if the keeper of the seal should athx it, withont taking the royal pleasure, to a patent of peerage or to a pardon, though lie may be guilty of a high offeace, the instrmment cannot te questioned by any court of hw, and cma be ammulled only by an aet of Parliament. James seems to have been afraid that his enemies might get this organ of his will into their hands, and might thus give a legal validity to acts which might affeet him injuriously. [It was recovered.] - Macallay's Eng., ch. 9, p. 486.
5061. SECESSION, Planned. Nen England. On the night of the 2 l of Februmry, 1812, an Irishman, named John lienry, now a naturalized citizen of the United States, called at the President's mansion and revealed to him the astounding fact that the ministry of Great Britain, co-operating with Sir James Craig, Governor of Canada, had ber exgaged for some years in a treasonable scheme to distroy the American Union. .... As early as 180 s the attention of the Canadian governor had beren called to eertain published articles written by II Enry against republiean governments; and the later was summoned to Montreal. From him Craig learned of the intense hostility of the Federal party to the administration, and of the great distress of New England onaccoumt of the embargo and other restrictions on commerre, . . . and he was promised an annual salary of ton and become the st cret agent of England and Canada. The purpose of the conspirators was to aggravate the popular discontent of New England until the Eastern States should be induced to secede from the Union and join themselves with Canada. But with the repeal of the embargo and the subsidence of political excitement, the people were in no humor to be led into rebellion. Sir James Craig died, and IIenry, unsuccessful and unpaid, went, in 1811, to London, and presented his clain for $£ 30,000$ to the

Binglish ministers: . . but this, for services whinch had resnited in nothing, was reckoned a serions mutter, . . . and he was sent mock to get what remancrution be could from the successor of Crulg in Cammia. Earuged at his trentment, the spy, bustemb of returning to Montreal, sulled to Boston, and going thence to Washington, divulged the whole conspiracy to the I'reshdent, surrendered his correspondence with Cratg, and recelved therefor $\$ \mathbf{W} 0,000$ out of the seeret service fund of the Linited States. The disclosire of this perthdions business contributed greatly to consolidate publie sentiment ngainst Great Britnia mad to sireagilan the lamis of the war par-ty.-Rumprits U. S., ch. 49, p. 39̇.
5062. SECRECY, Deception In. Lieutenant. Governor Ilutchinson, M/axs. A.D). 1769. "I humbly entrat your Lorriship that my letters may not be madi puldie," was his ever-renewed prayer to sucerssive socreturies of state, so that he combucted the government like one eugaged in a conspirary or an intrigur. But some of his letters. . . diseoverect. . . diselosed that he had haid smares for the lives of patriots, and had urged the " thomongh" of English liberty in America. Banchort's U. S., voi. 6, ch. 42.
5048. SECRECY, Impenetrable. Napoleon $I$. "I never," sail Josephine, "beheld Napoleon for a moment perfectly at ease, not even with myself. Lle is constantlyalert. If at any tho he appers to show a little contidence, it is merely a feint to throw the person with whom he converses off his guard, and to druw forth his real sentiments; but never loos he himself disclose his real thoughts."-Anhotr's Napoleon B., vol. 1 , ch. 9.
506.1. SECRET imperilled, A. Cito. [Cato the Censor said] that in all his life he never repented but of three things: the first was, that he had trusted a woman with a secret; the second, that he had gone by sea when he mlght have gone by land; and the third, that he had passed one day without having his will in bis, possession.-llutarcu's "Cato the Censor."
5065. SECRETS burdensome. Josephine. Jo sephine, frank and candid, and a strunger to all artifice, could not easily conceal her knowledge or her thoughts. Napoleon consequently seldom intrusted to her any plans which he was unwilling to have known. "A secret," he once observed, " is hurdensome to Josephine."-Asbott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. $\ell$.
co66. sectarian, The Wind a. Reign of Jtomes 11. [The disloyal English were waiting to welcome William, Prince of Orange.] The general impatience for the arrival of the Duteh became every day stronger. The gales which at this time blew obstinately from the west, and whiel at once prevented the prince's armament from sailing and bronght fresh Irish regiments from Dublin to Chester, were bitterly cursed and reviled by the common people. The weather, it was said, was popish. Crowds stood in Cheapside gazing intently at the weather-cock on the graceful stceple of Bow Church, and praying for a Protestant wind.-Macaulay's Eno., ch. 9, p. 433.
5067. SECTARIANISM in Death, Mary Queen of Seots. [Before her speedy execution.] She had asked for her almoner Priaux ; two Protes-
lant ministers wore vent to her. "Mulum, we 'ome to eonsole you," they shild, stepping over the threshold of lier chmmber. $\therefore$ Areyon ('intholle prlesta ?" she crled. "No." replled they.
" Then I will lime uoconforter but Jesue," she mided, with a melnimoly thmaness. - Lasman TINIEA QUEEN OF SIOTA, p). 48 .

SOBW. SECTARIANIsM, Narrow. siots. [Willinmof ormage lund teen welcomed by the ling lish. ] Amoner the [Sootch] insurgents weresonne arco int moonly men who had formerly dis owned Argyle, and who were now equally diger to diqown Willins. Llis highoess, they suld, was plainly nmaligmant. There was not a word nhont the Covemntit in his decharntion. The Diteh were in people with whom no trucesprvant of the Iord would unite. They consorted with latherans, und a Latherun was as mandi a chidd of perdition us a Jesuit. The gencral voice of the kingdom, however, effectunlly drowned the growl of this linteful faction. - Maciabiay's HNei., (eh, 10, j. iftl.
5069. sECTS, Averalon among. Iontists. If they ohtaned possession of a chureh which had been used by their Catholice ulversaries, they puritled the unhallowed building with the sume zenlons care whicha a temple of indolsmight have reopuired. They washed the pavement, sernped the walle, burnt the altar, which was commonly of wood, inelted the consecrinted plate, and rist the Iloly Enchurist to the dogs, with every eircanstance of ignominy which conld provoke and perpetunte the animosity of religions fuc-tions.-G1bibon's Rome, ch. 21, p. 299.
5070. 8ECTS, Dlfferences of. Persian-T'urk. The mational religion of the Persians is the Mahometan, as reformed by Sophi. The slender difference of opinions between them nnd the Turks is the cunse of nu aversion much stronger than ever subsisted between the Protestunts amd Catholies. If a Presimn were washing his honds in a river, he would conceive hinself contnminated if he knew that a Thrk had buthed in it. -Tyther's Hist'. Book 6, ch. :33. p. 331.

50\%1. ———. Magnified. [When the Greeks and Latins met to form a reunion of the Catholic church in the fifteenth century they experienced great difficulty und their labor was ineffective.] In the trenty between the two nations severnl forms of eonsemt were proposed, such as might satisfy the Latins without dislonoring the Greeks ; and they weighed the scruples of words and sylhables till the theological bahance trembled with a slight preponderance in finvor of the Vatican. It was ngreed (I must entreat the attention of the reader) that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son, as from one principle and one substance; that he proceeds by the Son, being of the same nature and substance, and that he proceeds from the Father and the Son, by one spiration and pro-duction.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 67, p. 321.

50\%2. 8EDITION, Partisan. "Blues" and " Greens." [Against the Emperor Justinian.] A militar- force, which had been despatched to tho aid of the civil magistrate, was fiercely ancountered by an armed multitude, whose mumbers and boldness continually incrensed; and the lleruli, the wildest barbarians in the service of the empire, overturned the priests and their rel-

Ies, which, from a plois motive, had been raskis Iy interposed to sepmrate the hoobly contlict. The thmalt was exisperibed by thls suerllege: the people fought with enthosinsm in the smase of God; the women, from life roofs nnd windows, showered stones on the hends of the soldicres, who darted firebrunds mghinst the houses ; und the varlones finnes, which had been klindled by the hands of ettacis nud stimgers, sprend without eontrol over the face of the city. The contharation involved the cathedral of St. Sophin, fhe hathes of Zouxppos, it phit of the puluce, from the flrst entrance to the nitur of Mars, und the long portico fron the palace to the forum of ('onstantine ; a largo lospitul, with the sick butionts, wis consumed; many churches and stately editlees werc destroyed, inm nu lmmense treasime of gold nimd sllver was either melted or lost. Fromsuch seences of horror and dis. tress the wise und wenlthy citlocins escuped over the l3osphorus to the Asintic side: und tharing tlve duy's Constantinople wns nbmaloned to the fuctions, whose whtchword, Nika, ranquish! has given atme to this memornble sedition. (inimon'н lrome, (h. 40, p. 61.
5078. BEDUCTION avenged, Romut Eimperor Gurinus. Curinus possessed arms und treasures subllelent to support his legal title to the emspire. But his personal vices ovorbabumed every udvantage of birthand situntion. . . . A tribnne, whose wife he had seduced, seized the opportunity of revenge, and, by a single blow, cxtinguished civil discord in the blood of the adnl-terer.-Ginbon'h Romic, ch. 1\%, p. 401.

50\%4. BEDUCTION by Promises. Henry VIII. "If it please you," the king wrote at this time to Anne Boleyn, " to do the oflle of n true, loyal mistress, and grive yourself body and heart to ne, who have le "nand mean to be your loyal servant, I promi you not only the name, but that I shall make you my sole mistress, remove all others from my nffection, and serve you only." What stirred Henry's wrath most was Cutherine's "stiff and obstinate" refusal to bow to his will. Wolsey's ndvice that " your grace should handle her both gently and donlcely" only roaded Ilenry's impatience.-IIst. oF Eng. Peoples, t. 549.

SOH 5. SEDUCTION, Panishment of, Constan. tine. The luws of Constantine agrinst rapes not only to the brutal violence which compelled, but even to the gentle seduction which might persuade, an unmarried woinan, under the age of twenty-five, to leuve the house of her parents. The successful ravisher was punished with death ; and as if simple death was inadequate to the enormity of his guilt, he was either burnt alive, or torn in pieces by wild beasts in the amphitheatre. The virgin's declaration that she had been carried away with her own consent, instead of saving her lover, exposed her to share his fate. The duty of a public prosecution was intrusted to the parents of the guilty or unfortunate maid ; and if the sentiments of nature prevailed on them to dissemble the injury, and to repair by a subsequent marriage the honor of their family, they Were themselves punished by exile and confiscation. The slaves, whether male or female, who were convicted of having been accessory to rape or seduction, were burnt alive, or put to death by the ingronions lorture of pouring down their
thromts n guantiy of melted lemed. . . But when -ver the offence inspires less horror than the ponishane nt, the rigor of promi inw is obliged to give way to the common ferlings of mankind. - Gin

s076. sEEEING for God. l'riminell. For my beloved danghter, Bridgen lerom, your sister (laypole is, I trast in mercy, oxar. rined with some perphexed houghts. She sees her own vanity and curmal mind-bewailing in. She seeks after (as I hupe niso) what will satisfy. Aul thex be be a seckict is $w$ be one of the bext sect next to a fluder: and suth a one shall every faithfal hamble nerker be at the end. Hnppy serker, happy flndire ! Who ever tasted ham the lorit is graclons, withont some sense of self, vanity, and hatiness ? Who ever tasted that gradionsness of 111 s, and conla go less in desire [1.c.. brcause lesa desirons], lases pressing afler fali enjogment? Dear hami, priss ons: let mot thy hashnad, fet mot anything cool thy affertions after Christ. I hope he [thy husbuad] will be an oecaslon to indhame them. 'That which is best worthy of love in thy linshand is that of the image of Chist he brits. Laok on that, and love it best, and all the rest for that. 1 pray for the and hime do so for me.- Homb's ('momw wha, ch. 12, p. 161 .

5077 . sELF, Conquest of. Whamet. He instituted in emel your a fast of thirty days, amb stremonsly recommeated the ohservanee ns a diselphine which parities the soni man subdues the hooly, ins a salatary exoreise of obediane to the will of Gol and his apostle. During the month of Ramadan, from the riving to the setting of the sum, the Massulman alosialns from enting, and drinking, and women, and baths, nal perfumes; from all nonrishoments that can restore his strength, from all plasure that can gratily his senses. In the revolations of the Pamar year the Ramadan comedides, by tarns, with the winter coll and the smmarer heat ; and the patiant martyr, withont nssumging his thirst with $n$ drop of water, mast expert the close of a tedious and sultry day. The iaterdiction of wine, pereuliar to some orders of priests or hermits, is converted by Mabomet alone into a positive and gearral law ; and a ronsiderable portion of the glohe has abjared, at his command, the nse of that sabatary lhough dangerons liquor.-Gmbon's Manometr, p. DS.
507*. self first. Ifoumrs. [Battle with Xerxes.] . . When they came to the Isthmus, and every oflher [of the Athenians] took a bullet from the altar to inseribe upon it the names of those that had done the best service, every one put himself in the first place, and Themistocles in the second.-Plutarci's " Themistocles."
5079. sELF, Mastery of. Alfred the Great. Scholar and soldier, artist and man of business, poet and saint, his character kept that perfect balance which charms us in no other Englishman save Shakespeare. And all was guided, controlled, ennobled by a single aim. "So long as I have lived," said the king as life closes about him, "I have striven to live worthily." Little ly tittle men came to know what such a life of worthiness meant. Iittle by little thry came to recognize in. Elfred a rulor of higher nad mo-
bler stamp than the world had seen. Never had it seen a king who ilved solely for the good of his peopile. Never had it seen a ruler who set andide every persomal alm to devote himself solely to the welfare of those whom he ruled. It was this grmat self-mastery that gave him hils power over the men nbont him.-Ilint. of Ena. Pea1PLE,

50MO. BELF ABNEGATION in Oratory. Ife. monthreses. 'That which charncterizes Demosthenes more than any other ciremmsumere, and in which he has nevir heren imitnted, is sath an ubsolute ohilivion of himself, and so sermpulous and constant it wollditude to suppress all ostentation of wh-in a word, suche a perpetami care (o) contiae the attention of the anditor to the cause, and wot to the orator, that he never sulfers may one tarn of thought or expression to eseape him whith has no other vlew than mercily to please and shine. This reserve mal moderathon la so the a genius as Demosthenes, and in matters so sumereptibie of grace and elegrance. ndids perfection to his merit, and readers himi supmior to all praises.-Robin's Mist., Book 16. $\pm 2$.

SOS1. SELF-ABNEGATION, Patriotio. Regulus. (Atthas lRegulus lest the Roman nrmy ngainst the Carthaginians nad whe copturet.] ('arthage begaia serlously to wish for padee. Ambassadors for that purpose were dospatehed to Rome; and Regulus was sent along with lam [to emourage the negothation-]. They exacted] at the same the from him an onth that he would return to Carthage in case there should mether be pence nor man exchange of prisomers. To the surprise of nll, this great and generons man aserl his ntmost endenvors to dissumde his comtrymen from agrecing to a peace; a proposition which he represented as proceeding soldy from the weakness of the enemy, whom, by contimnling the war, they would compel to any submission. But still further, he even dissumbed his comatrymen from consenting to an exchange of prisoners : a mensure which he endenvors to convine them mast he to their disad vantage, from this rirctanstance, that they had in their hands many of the best oftlecrs of the enemy, whon they womld be ohliged to exchange against private men. His arguments prevailed, and the negotiation was broken off.

The Pontifex Maximus, on being consultar on the validity of the oath he had sworn to return to Carthage. gave it as his opinion that, it having been extorted by the necessity of his sitantion, he was amber no obligation to observe it. But the noble sonl of Regulas conid not admit of such evasion. Disregarding the entrenties of his friends, the tears of his wife and children, the urgent re: monstrance of the senate and of the whole Roman people, this gencrous and heroic man resolved that the terror of consequences, how dreadful soever, should not persuade him to a violation of his honor. "I am not ignorant," said he, "that death and the severest tortures are preparing for me; but what are these to the stain of an infamous action, the reproach of a guilty mind? I have sworn to return to Carthage; it is therefore my duty to go. Let the gods direct the consequence as to their wisdom shull seem best." To Carthage accordingly he riturned, where, as he had foreseen, he suffered



50@d. BELF-COMMAND againat Foar. Wid liam. I/I. Onu day when Williman III wns in the tremehes [lefore the walls of Nusame] the depaty governor of the lank of Finglamalineed himmelf ut his shle. "Mr. (ionlfrey," walil the
 lamboner repilial. " Not betisir more exposed lhats your Majesty, shomide I be exemmable if I showed more roncern $\because$ Willam, who land a


 tlon" A manom ball in afow minutes tisished the career of the aver-\%enoms amaterer. -


50ws. SELF-CONTROL, Remarkable. lute Fralerie. It is lont justion to this mast resperetable man to relate an ancedote, told by Romer Ascluan, preceptor to Queen bilizaberif, wlso. when in Germany. wis jursomally aedianinted whth limi. Dake Ferderio was taken prisoner by ('larles V. In the batte of Mulberg, umelupon n representation of somse of his combellemers that the exemphary pumishment of wominent 4 man would prove of great survice in cheroking the progress of the Raformation, the empror, forgetting his own obligntions to him, comdensmad him to be beliemded, on a senltolil, at Wittenberg. Thae warrant for his excention, sigued by the emproror's lami. wiss sent to Dake Fred. rrie the night belore, and was dellvered to him while be was playing ut chess. with his cousin, the lamelgrave at lithemberg. Ile read it over attentlvely, mal then folding it ul. " I pereejve," sadid he, "that J fall in vetim to my religion, und that my death is necessary to the empreror's sehemes of Ilistinguishing the I'rotestant fiaith. IBat Ged will maintain his own camse. (ome, simner," sabl he, "take heed to your gatme:" and then, with the same composure as if he hid received a private letter of little importance, he continued to play till he las defented bis antag. onist. It is a satisfaction for learn that the emperor, impressed, as is said, by this admirable example of fortitude, grove inmacdiate orders for a recall of the warrant, and ever afterward treated the clector of Sixony with the highest respeet and estecm. - Tytieits Hist., Book 6, eh. 19, 1. $3 \times 6$.
5084. SELF-DENIAL, Conception of. Aluer. ican Indian. The Indian, detesting rostrant, was perpetarlly imposing on himself extreme hardships, that hy penance und sutfering he might atone for his offences, and by acts of selfdenial lae might win for himself the powerfal fivor of the invisible world. - Banchoft's U. S. . vol. 3, ch. 20.
5095. SELF-DENIAL, Unavailing. Rev. William Bramooll. [ILe was inclined to picty from his ehiddhoot, hut ] thexemplary life conld not satisfy the demands of his conscience. He sought relief by nusterities, which only extsperated his sufferings ; he wonld bow for hours with his knees bare on sand which he spreal on the floor, confessing his sins and repenting his prayers. He spent his holidays meditating in the solitude of the woods; he fisted and watched, and took solitary walks throughout the night. After protracted struggles he received bettor
views of frith, while pmotaking al the lard's sipper at the: eharelh of Jrexan - Aitivens


SOAt SELP-DEsTRUCTION, Working for.
 plasilared IRense. Ile wan ismile master gemeral
 1f: mplicel his new erommami dintinguinhem the tirmand judlefous remander of his policy. Iles Issued hisorders to the four mugizine and namasfacture's of offousive imel defensive armas, Nargus, Jhatharia, Nulasus, nud 'l'hessaloniona, to provitat his troops with mevernorlhanry supply of shidelds, himets, nworde, ind speurs; the unlapby provinelals were compelled to forge that In-
 Inrians removid the only defoct whilithas nome.
 - (himoun's IRome, eli. BO. j). I98.

SOA\%. SELFGOFEREMENT, Basis of. Hrauce. Fronce hud trled Repmbliconlsm, ami the experiment had falled [and Napoleon berame dirtator]. There wise melther intelligener bor virtas among the people sulle iont to rimble them to govern themedves. Durlag uges of oppression they lasel sunk intes an abys from whenere they combl not rise, ins a thy, lo the dignity of frecmen. Not ome in thirty of the peopulation of France comld rither remd or write. Iteligjan, with all its restraints, was seonted us famaticism. - Ahmotrin Namoleon H., vol. I, rls. IH.

50W\%. SELF OOVERNMENT, Capaclty for, Massarlinsetts. A. I. 1774. As the supreqvision of [royal] goverumant disupperareal, emels mon setemed mere and more a law unto himself; and ats if to show that the world hal bern govermed too mosh, orter previled in $n$ provinte where, in fact, there existed mon regular government, no administration but eommitters, mo military offleers but those chosen by the militia. Yet never were legal magistrates olreyad with more adac-rliy.-13ANCitor't's U. S., vol. 7, ch. 16.

50N9. SELF-GOVERNMENT, Facnity of. Ro-mans-English. To the student of politienl history, and to the English studant above nll others, the converslon of the Roman republic into a military empire commands a peomliar interest. Notwithstanding many diffrmones, the English and the Romans essentially rosemble one another. The carly Romans possessed the fateulty of self-government beyond any jeople of whom we have historichl knowledge, with the one exception of ourselves. - Fioudide's C.fan th, ch. I.
50D0. 8ELF-GOVERNMENT withheld. Vir. ginia Colony. 'The first writton charter of a permament American colony, which was to be the chosen nbude of liberty. gave to the mercantile corporation nothing but a desert territory, with the right of peopling and defemding it, and reserved to the monarch absolute legislative anlloority, the control of all uppointments, and a lupe of ultimate revenue, To themselves it concederl not one elective franchise, not one of the rights of self-government.-Bancroft's lisat. CF U. S., ch. 4.
5091. SELF-P0SSESSION, Brave. Admiral 1 et Hort. One day, after a dinner of unusual excess, he [Poter the Great] fell into a dispute with Admiral $d^{*}$ Fort, and was so transported with fury that be rashed upon him sword in hand.
 his loworni to the miroke, ind stenel motlonlese to receive it. 'I'he e’ar, drotik ne lee wies, wam recalled to himself by this methon, put uphinsworil,
 nakerl la fort'к pardon for him viobenere. "I inn Irylog." wald he. "loreform my country, mad I
 H.S CFF Kumb, p. dilo.
§(OA) SELPPROTECTION Arst. IVル, (Irochan lawgivern |ware wont las pmind hin who
 sworal ur njear; llus linstructing us that thos firal cine of evory man, enperinily of every gove
 lon to defonil himself, and after that lae in to think of munylug tho ememy. - Ploutancion 'ril.ol'IDAs.

SODA. SELF RELIANCE, Excellence ía. I/ITC
 iled. . . Monant Vermon. 'Ihe amiahlo Itae de l, hancomet bore his revernes of forlume whll grent mugmanimity. Ho naed to suy: " la the dinys of my powir mad nthnemee, hindar the unchont régime of l'rances I kept tlity worvants, and yot
 - ('untin' Wamionu'pon, vol. 1, d•l. :2.

SOMB. SELF-RELIANCE, sucoess by. Cirmiril lirunt. Hhe groposerl to phas his gin-bonts [品st the furmishable luttorios of Vieksharg.] When the Iflan lserme known to those in his fintimmey, to his stall, und to his coves eommond. ern, it mermed to them full of danger. 'lo move hisumy brion Vicksharg was to sephirate it from tho North, and l'rom all its supplles. . . . If fallure cembe it was sure to be overwhelming. Sherımin, Nel'hernom, Dogan, Wilson-nll olposid his plan. Lllis prasintence ocensioned the

5085. gELF SACRIFICE, Magnanimity of. Alexcroter. [When the army of Alexander the Oroat was marrhing ugainst Iarlus, in crossing the desurts] they often suffered more for want of water thun hy liatigue; many of the envalry were umalle to hold ont. While they were upon the mareh some Macedonians had tilled their bottles at a river, and wore tringing the whter upon mules. These poople, sueding Alexamier grently distressed with thirst (for it was in the heat of the: day'), immorintely filled a lielmot with water, and presonted it to him. Ile askid them to whom they were carrying it, und they suid, "'Their sons; but if our prince does but live, we shanll get other children, if we lose them." Upon this he took the heimet in his lionds; liut looking round, and meeing all the horsemen bending their heads, and fixing their eyes upon the water, lie returned it without drinking. However, he praised the people that offered it, and snid, "If I alone drink, these good men will be dispirited." 'The eavairy, who were witnesses to this uct of tomperance and magnanimity, cried ont, "Let us mareh! We are noither weary nor thirsty, nor shall we even think ourselves mortal, while muder the condmet of such a king." At the sume time they put spurs to their horses. - I'urisascit's Adexander.

SOS0. SELFISHNESS, Petulant. Roman Nohis. When they have called for warm watrer, if a slave has been tardy in his obedience, he is

 - lor, tho mumer will mildiy olsarerve that he is st worthlase follow: lint that if he regnenes thie of finere, he slatl mot


DOM\% SENBATION, Publio, Cintain John simith. [lhaself on tralion.] Then It was-0]ght vairs aftor his residernee with l'owhitan-llint

 told it to hoip the idvortialag selheme, and to ex:
 sirl. Ile wrote a lother to tho Quern of Eing fand, rocomanending the "Virginh I'rincosk" to hor Majenty, in whle'h loouned the following lan-
 Those navige comrtiers, it the minute of my expe cutbon, she lazarded the benting out of hor own brulns los save mine: und not ouly that, but ms prevalled will lur fullure that I was sufely conduchal to damantown." 'l'ho trick ancerceded to nelmirntion. Poconhontas beremane the lion of the london menson. "The king and gheen recolved hor it court with gracions clvility; the blaby
 eonsuited him council upon the: gueston, whether Ralie lual not rommitted a grave offence ln
 a your's may la Euglanil juni Posuhontas, sick from the change in her mode of living, nad yet nuswilling tos gra, wet out will hor hasbind on lier roturn lowse. While walting it Gravesend for
 of Brow., p. 160.

50Dd. SENSATIONALI - Singularity. Samuel, Juhason. Bosweti,: " Is it wromg then, sir, to niforet ningularity, in order to make peesple stare?" JonNson : "Yes, if you do it by propagnting arror ; and, indend, it is wrong in nny way. There is in humun miture a general inclinntion to make peoplestare ; ind every wise man has himself the rure of it, and does curs himuself. If you wish to make people stare by doing better than othors, why, make them stari till they stare thirir cyes out. But conslder how easy it is to make people stare, by being absurd. I nay do it by going into a drawing-room without my shoes. You remember the gentleman in the spectator, who lad a commission of lunacy taken out nguinst him for his extreme singularity, wich ns never wenring a wig, but a nightenp. Now, sir, nbstractedly, the night-cap) was best; but, relatively, the udvantage was overbalaneed liy his moking the boys run after him. "-Boswell's Jolingon, p. 161.
5090. SENSE, Effect of good. Ioan of Arc. The originulity of the Pueclle, the secret of her success, was not her courage or her visions, but her good sense. Amid all her enthusiasm the girl of the people clearly saw the question, and knew how to resolve it. The knot which politicinn and cloubter could not unloose she cut. She pronounced, in God's name, Charles VII. to be the heir; she reassured him as to his legitimacy, of which he had doubts himself, and she sanctified this legitimaey by taking him straight to Ieims, and by lier quickness gaining over the Euglish the decisive advantage of the comona-tion.-Michelet'e Joan of Ahc, p. 1, lowing lanflug monong of $111 y$ exu of her own lius, but mи sufoly cons. werexded to lism of thain recelvenl Jhe binhey
 in, whether offenco ln have: A After lontus, slek mig, sud yet mind on lier wesend for YOLOPKIIA

## Bingalarity,

 vrong then, make juro. 11 do it by $\$$ wrong lis - a general every wlse does cure ole stare by them staro nsider how lng absurd. room withgentleman mission of is extreme wig, bitt a e night-cap ntuge was s rin afterin of Arc. eret of her isions, but usiasm the estion, and which polise she cut. rles VII, to his legitiIf, and she im straight ig over the he comons.


 they anarertiol the ilivituc mature of f'lirist.
 mattor are hacompulthor with the parity of a со.

 tho limplous anal extravagiat hyputhersis that,
 He had demerendeal on the lnonks of the Jordin fa the form of profiet mandonel; that he land lim
 divelphos, and that ther ministore of lifate hat wamed thair linjutolit rage oh an airy phantona,
 There days to rise from lar demal- (dimmos's IRasme, eli. 21, p. 30)7.

历101. EENSE, Fallaclous. Eitcitic N'herl. Thar Vilentlo nere of phllosoplay ... was fombind by Xemophanes aboul tiva handred yemers before ('hrist. They malmained that lhingsh had melther a begimalag, nin end, mor nay elanges: that all the phasobisem which we vee of elanges in tho vishble worthl ure antirely in chir own memses ; mind that of the real essemere of thing wo have no pere.

 only thromgla their motinm llant we perceive naything, se wo cmanot trist to llom, and therefore

 in's (ntrange to tell) ralsed a mystem of playsies, af which the priacipad desetrinem worts, that the
 that the stars were khmelled up ly the motion of the elonds; that the sun was ari ibanome berly of ignitad vapor : bat that various suas lighteil valions parta of the anth; aml, thally (the only rational dogma, thomati not slorived hy any log. ioml aferemee from prosaisers), that thare is bon


5102. SENSIBILITY, Exquisite. Oliver (iodd*mith. All at onur ho florew down his cards,
 the returmed in an instant, rexatued his semt, and thagame weat on. Sir Willian, after a little besitation, ventured to ask the dane of his retreat, fuaring the had haren worronne by the lant of the roon. "Not at ull," replied (bollsmith; "lant In truts I could not bear to lionr that unfortumate woman in the street, half simging, half sobbing, for sumb tomes could only arise from the exfromity of distress: lar voice grated painfully on my ar and jarval my fromo, so that [ conld not rest whti] I had serit her away." It was in fact a poor bablad-singer whose crucked voied lund been homal by others of the party, but without having the same elfert on their sensibilities.-Inving's Gobosmirn, ch. 35, p. 202 .
5103. SENSIBILITY, Nervous. Nothey. It would not do for Southey to burn away todny in some white thame of exeitement the nerve which he needad for nse to-morrow. He cond not afford to pass a silecpless night. If his face glowed or his brain throbbed, it was a warning That he lanel gone far enough. His very suscep)tibility to mervous excibonent rimbered earation the more reduisite. . . . "'he I rath is," writes


 trol an far un rogition the marfaco, if it wero mul

 vory nocis he in it deplombior state of what in
 beroll the conae "uy thac durlug the tast iwenty verars." And again: " A man l. wi freter brenk



历10.A. BENBITIVENESS to Dofect. Jhilif of Vharalon. [lle loralegan therily of Mellame.]

 tiring ilown birele fa their mant rapilil llight. 'The monarob imulo this maswer: " Well, I will make you data my nerviou whon I makt wnr ipon slarlings;" whlela abswer atang tho cross lows.

 is uas small marit to kuow whan to loild ono's longinc. Astar having thrown himself into the rity, lar lol tly ati artow, oll which wns writron. "'lo Philip's right ey", alnd gave hill a most crued proof that he was a gomel minthamm; for it hif hin in his riglit rye. lhilif a'at hims
 Phllip takes llae rlty, he will hume "p Ander :" und urooritingly lar whans gond as Jils word. A skilfal surgeoli trow the arrow ont al ['hllijis 'ye whll an masels art mad dexterity that mot the lonst monr remanded; and thongh fue comald not save his aye, he yet took away thr blomish. But
 nugry whenever any pervon lappeoral to let sllp the word (yrlops, ir cern the worll bye, in his


510\%. SENSUALITY, Imperial. ('mmorlu:.

 indulging hissobsumb aprelfos. Ilis henors wore
 Wonmon, nul ns many boys, ol overy rank and
 claction proved ineflertian, the bratal lover lad Foconrse to violenare. 'The anciont historians
 postitntion, which storneal every restrnint of mature or mondesty; but it would but be easy to tanslate their toc fabliful deseriptions into the
 ch. 4, p. 111 .
 The temple nad the village fof laphone fore deeply bosomed in at thick growe of latrels and
 ence of ten miles, mad formeal la the most sultry summers it coal and impermetrable shate. A thousimi strumas of the purest water, issuing from every hill, preserved the vertare of the earth and the temperature of the air ; the semass were gratitiod with harmonions sonmels amd aromatic odors: and the pencefol grove was connecrated to lembli mad joy, to lixury and Jove. The vigorous youth pursued, like $A$ pollo, tha objeret of his ilesires; mad the bloshing maid was warned, by the fate of Daplane, to shan the folly of unsuasomable coyness. The soldior and the philosopher wiscly wodided the tomplation
of this mental paratise, where phensure, assummg the churneter of rehigion. imperceptibly dissolved the tirmoses of manly virtue. But the groves of Daphne continucd for many ages to rajoy the vencration on matios and strangers: the privileges of the holy ground were enharged ly the maniticener of sucereding emperors; and every feneration mblded wew ormanents to the splendor of the temple.-(ithmos's Rasme: (h. 2:3, p. 4.1s.

SIO?. SENTIMENT ignored. Rimm, To prevent the riak of a serond ad of insubordinaion, Syla [the lidator| made persomal armarements to attach Pomapey dircettly to himsell. He hand a step-diughter maned Emilia. She was already marrimb, and was pregnant. Pom? 5 too wis married to Antistia, a lady of goma family: but domestic ties were mot illowed to stand in the way of higher objects. Nor did it matior that Antistia's fither hand been murdered ly the Roman populace for taking Sylla's side. or that her mother had grome mad and destroved herself on her husband's larribhe death. Late Repuhlicm Rome was no troubled with sentiment. Syla invited Pompey to divorce Antistia and marry Similia. Pompey complied. Antistia was sent away. Amilia was divorred from her hastand, and was brought into Pompey's house, where she immediately died.Fhoune's Úfisak, ch. 8 .
 July, 1777 . Jank Macerea, a young woman of twenty, betrothed to a loyalist in the British survice and esteeming herself under the protection of British arms, was riding liom Fort Edward [N. Y.] to the British camp at sandy lifl, aseorted by two Indians. The Indians guarrelled about the reward olfered on her safe arrival, and at half a mile from Fort Edward one of them sumk a tomalawk in her skull. The incident whs not of unusual larbarity ; but this massacre of a letrothed girl on her way to her lover touched the hearls of all who heard the story. - Banchaftes l'. S., vol. 9, ch. 22.
5109. sentiment, Public. Better titan Lanos. Lycusgus left none of his laws in writing: it was ordered in one of the Rhetros that none should be written. For what he thought most condurive to the virtue and happiness of a (ity was prineiples interwoven with the manners and breeding of the prople. These would remain immovable as formed in inclination, and loe the strongest and most lasting tie; and the hablits which education produced in the youth would answer in emed the purpose of a law-giver.-Photaben's " Lacumes."
5110.
ary 0 ucen of
Mary Qucen of scots. | After Mary Quen of scots had married Both. well, the supposed murderer o: her previous husband, she was soon captured by a confederary of uobles who sought to put down the powar of Bothwell.] She was ronducted into Edinburgh amidst the exerrations of an infuriated populace. The soldiers carried a banner on which was painted the body of the murdered Darnley lying under the tree near the kirk of Field, and a child knceling beside it, with the legend "Judge and avenge my canse, O Lord." This terrible fiag was paraled before lier ; and when she awoke next morning, and looked out of the window of the provost house in which
she had beon hexdged, the same dreadful representation was hang up to meet her first gnze. In her despuir she nttempted to uddress the people, who were moved to some pity at her agony. [Public sentiment punished the murderess.] -

5111. sentiments, Irrepressible. Napoleon 1 . He declared there was no nobility out that of merit, yir| he divored his faithrind dosephine and married a danghere of the Casars, that by an illostrious alliture he might avall himself of this miversal and inate prejudice. No power of rensoning ran indace onfe to look with the same interest upon the child of Cusar nud the child of the breggur.-A Bmotros Napo1.EON IB., vol. 1, ch. I.
5112. SEPULCHRE, Kissing the Holy. Cruverlects. [The Crusalders had taken the eity of Jerusalem.] The holy sepule hre was now free. and the bloody vidors prepared to necomplish their vow. Bareheaded and barefoot, with contrite hearts, and in a lamble posture, they ascended the hill of ciolvary, amidst the loud anthems of the elergy, kissed the stone which had eovered the Savioir of the wordd, and bedewed with tears of joy and penitence the monument of their redemption.-G1men's Rome, ch. 58, 1. 694.

5113 . SEPULCHRES, Economy in. Atheniatus. The cxpense was excessive at the denth of great persons, and thoir sepulchres were as sumptuous and magnificent as those of the Romans in the age of Cirero. Demetrius mate a haw to abolish this abuse, which had massed into a custom, and inflicted pemalties o. those who disobeyed it. He also ordered the ceremonials of funerals to be performed by night, and none were permitted to place any other ormument on tombs than a column three enbits ligh, or a plain tablet, mensam, und appointed a particular magistrate to enforce the ohservation of this law.Rohmin's IIATV., look 16, ş 5 .
5114. SEPULTURE, Preparation for, Spartans. The body of Agesilaus was carried to Sparta. Those who were aboat him not having honey, with whieh it was the Spartan custom to cover the bodies they wished to embalm, made use of wax in its steml. - Rohin's IIst., Book $12, \stackrel{3}{3} 10$.
5115. SERENADE, Response to. Abraham Lincoln. On the oceasion of a serenade, the President was called for by the crowl assembled. He alpeared at the window with his wife (who is somewhat below the medium height), and made the following bricf remarks: "Here I am, and here is Mrs. Lincoln. That's the long and short of it."-RAymoni's Lincoln, p. 749.
5116. serfage, Burdens of. England. Thirteenth Century. The troubles of the time helped here as elsewhere the progress of the town: surfs, fugitives from justice or their lord, the trader, the Jew, naturaily songht shelter under the strong hand of St. Edmund. But the setthers were wholly at the abbot's mercy. Not a settler but was bound to pay his pence to the abbot's treasury, to plow a rood of his land, to reap In his harvest-field, to fold his sheep in the abbey folds, to help bring the annual eatch of erels from the abbey waters. Within the four crosses that bennded the abbot's domain land guze. In II: people, r agony

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oly. Cruhe city of now free. ceomplish with com - they us. e lond anwhich had 1 bedewed momament 1LE, ch. E C ,

## Atherians.

 H of great sumptaous ans in the w to abola custom, disobeyed of finerals were peron tombs Flain tablar magishis law.for. Sparcarried to not having custom to nlm, made IsT., Book
aham Linthe Presisbled. He fe (who is and made I am, and ; and short
ind. Thirime helped he town: lord, the lter under at the sety. Not nce to the is land, to ceep in the 1 eatch of a the four main land
and water were his: the cattla of the townsmen paid for their pasture on the common: if the fullers refused the lom of their cloth, the cellarers would refase the use of tue stremm, und seize their boons wherever they found them. No toil might he levied from temmats of the abbey farms, mad enstomers ham to wait before shop and stall till the bugers of the abbot hand had the piek of the murket. There was little chane of redress, for if hurghers comphaned in folk-mote it was before the abhot's oflicers that its meeting was hede; if they appealed to the alderman, he was the abot's nomine and is ceived the horn, the svmbel of his oflore, at the ablet's hands. Likenil the greater revohutions of soriety, the alvance from this mere serfage was a silent one ; indered, its more galling lnstaneres of opprestion seem to have slipped meots-

5117. SERMON, A long. Bishop Burmt. In the pulpit, the cheret of his diseourses, which were delivered without any notes, was hoightened by a noble tigure and ly pathetic ation. Ite was often interrupted by the depp hom of his andiencer and when, after preaching ont the hour-miass, which in those days was purt of the furniture of the pulpit, lo hedd it up in his hand, the congregation chanoronsly encouraged him to go on till the stund hud run off onere more. Macaulay's Exis., (h. 7, p. 162.

SIIN. SERMON, A queer. Binhop T'ummr's. [At the coromation of dames H.] The sermon Was male $\quad$ 曾 of guint conerits, such as seventy years carlief might hase becon almired, but such as moved the scorn of a gencration arenstomed to the parer eloguence of sprat, of Noath, and of 'Tiltotson. King Solomon was King dumes. Adonijah was Mommonth. Joml was arye Honse comspirator: Shimei "Whig libeler; Abiathar, an honest but misguided old Cavalier. One phrase in the Book of Chronideles was construed to mean that the king was above the Parliament [and another wascited to prove that he alone ought to rommand the militial.-MaCaulay's Exg., ch. 4, p. $4+1$.
5119. SERMONS, Soporific. I.utimer's. The good latimer is not very lard upon those who slept at sarmons; he tells a story of a gentlewoman of London whose meightior met her in the streat and suid, "Mistress, whither go ye?" "Marry," said she, "I umgroing to St. Thomas of Aeres to the scrmon. I roold not sleep all this last night, and I am going now thither: I never failed of a good nap there."-Kniourts Eng., vol. 2, ch. 29, p. 491.
5120. SERVANT, Devotion of. Maria. The story of Maria, the daughter of the magnificent Eudamon, is singular and interesting. In the suck of Carthage she was purchased from the Vandals by some merelants from Syrin, who afterward sold her as a slave in their native country. A femme attendant, transported in the same ship, and sold in the same family. still continued to respert a mistress whom fortune had reduced to the common level of servitude ; and the daughter of Eudemon received from lier gratefil affertion the domestic services which she had onece reguired from her obedience. This remarkable behavior divulged the real condition of Maria, who, in the absence of
the hishop of ('yrrhus, waredermed from sla. very by the generosity of some soldiers of the garisoh.-(Ghbos's liome, chi. 33, p. 38i.

Bit21. SERVANT, A useful. Sïduey Gomel. phein. Gexdobphin hat beren bred a pugent Whitehall, and had rarls nerguired atl the thexdbitity
 was haborions, char-handed, and prolomadly versed in the details of fimaner. Every gov armont, therefore found him a usefol sel wht; and there was nothing in his opinions or in his chanater which couh prexent him irom serv-
 salid Charles, " is never in the wia, and never out of the way." 'This pointed remark goces far to exphain Godohphin's extraordimary suceess in lifr--Machravis Exti, ch. : p. p. Sis.
312t2. SERVICE, Demoralized. Lirign of Churles II. The chicr mil which allured these men [the court favorites] into the [maval] service was the protit of conveying bullion and ollurer valunble commoditios from port to port ; for loth the Athatie nud the Me literramen were then so infested by pimates from Bartary that merchants were aot willing to trust precions argeses to any consody but that of a man-of-war. A cuptain in this way someti:nes clened several thousand pomads by hat. a wages ; and for this hacrutive business be foo often indeglected the interests of his country and the honor of his thag, mule mem submission to foreign powers, disobeynd the most direet injnetions of his superiors, hay in port when he was ordered to chase a Salte rover, or run with dollars to Leghorn when this instrudions direeted him to repair to Lisbon ; and all this he did with impu-hity.-Macalany's E.io., 'h. 3, p. 28;3.
3128. SEVERITY, Disgraceful. " Bottomless Bagge." There was one living in the West at that time, "Bottomless Batge," Sir Jnmes Bagre, , ind it is to no other than Arehbishop Laud that he mast be thankful for his characteristic: patronymic. Ife was Burkingham's chovice, and a most worthy agent for the West ; he had a profound genins for servilities, meanmesses, and ramalition of every kind; he was a man who could lick the backingoff a grent man's boots and swemr that it was better than port wine; it was he who offered the 25 to the Frenchmen for theireso. We see in him the cur constantly snapping ound aloont the heels of Eliot, and alwass wiat the same sinnous sane-tity-his fragrant mane is an ointment poured foith with a large flavoring of asnfoetidn; a truculent rasen, a gennine barmacle, a great high-priest of the Cireumlocution Once, emhodying in himself a premature aptitude of chicane and red tape, which might make him a study even in these modern days. The rascal does not seem to have got the worst of it .Ilood's Cromwell, ch. 4, p. 64.
5124. SEVERITY, Parental. Roman. [War with the sammites.] The battle began; and Titus Manlius, the son of the consul Torquatus, luang challonged by a latin eaptain, acepted the summons, defeated his mutagonist, and returned with his spoils to the main army. Ilis father, with a true Roman severity, ordered his hemd to be struck off for disobediedece.-Tyrt.ER's Llest., Book :3, (h. 7, p, 3:3.3.
5125. SHAME, Consummate. Quren of Spain. A. D. 1808. Prince] Ferdinand who demanded the abdication of his imberile father and dissolute mother, Charles IV. and Louisal Maria] was endeavoring to blazon abrond his mother's shame. and to bring Godroy [one of the king's bodyguard] to trial as his mother's paramour. Napoleon thus delicately suggested to him that, in dislonoring his mother, he dis but invalidate the legitimaey of his own birtl

The still more wretched mother retaliated, as perhnps no mother ever retaliated before. She told her son to his face that he was of ignoble birth-that her hasband was not his father.-Anbottr's Napoleon B., vol. 2, ch. 1.
5126. sHams, mhitary. American Revolution. [Major General Stupen wrote of the disorder and confusion in Washington's army at Valley Forge as he found it.] I have seen a regiment consisting of thirty men, and a company of one corporn. [The men were only engaged for three, or six, or nine months, so that it was impossible to have a regiment or company complete.]Knigit's Ena., vol. 6, ch. 24, p. 383.
5127. 8HOUTZNG vs. Silence. Trojans-Grechs. It appears from Homer's accounts that the Greeks, in rushing on to engagement, preserved a deep silence, while the Trojans, like most other burbarous nations, uttered hideons shouts at the moment of attack.-Tyther's Mist., Boak 1, ch. 8, p. 78.
E128. SICKNESS cared by Gifts, The. Fiff. tecnth Century. The Chureh held its empire over the will of the population, high and low, through the miversal belief in the etficaey of its ceremowial observances for procuring health and weal and the safety of souls. $A$ husband is sick in London, and his anxious wife writes, "My mother beliested [vowed] another inage of wax of the weight of you, to our Lady of Walsingham; and she sent four nobles to the four orders of Friars at Norwich to pray for you; mud I have behested to go on a pilgrimage to Walsingham and St. Leonurds." [A.D. 1450-1486.] - Knigilt's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 8, p. 12 j.
5129. SICKNESS, Friend In. Samucl,Ioh nsou. Miss Williams told me he asked her to sit down by him, which sle did ; and upon her inquiring liow he was, he answered, "I an very ili indeed, matian. I am very ill when you are near me; what should I be were you at a distanee $\because$ " -Bosweld's Jonvion, p. 519.
5130. SICKNESS, Information in. Aristoth. Once, when he was siek, he said to the deretor, " Do not treat me as you would a driver of oxcrn or a digger, but tell me the canse, and you will find me obedient."-Cyclopedia or Biot.. p. 508.
5131. SICKNESS, Saintly. Ren. John $\mathrm{W}^{\text {: }}$ Fbetcher. A friend went to visit the heavenlyminded Fleteher in his illness. He remarked: "I went to see a man with one foot in the grave, but found him with one foot in heaven."-Stevens' Methodism, vol. 2, p. 50.
5132. SIGN of Destiny. Mahomet. [The monk Djerdjis, at an interview] perceived a sign below the neek, between the shoulders of Mahomet, a sign regarded by the Arabs as the omen of agreat destiny.-lamartine's Turkey, p. 58.

513:3, SIGNAL for Action. Alfrander. In drawing up his army and giving ordors, as well as exercising and reviewing it, he spared Bucephalus on account of his age, and rode another horse ; but he coustantly charged upon hlm ; and he hud wo sooner momed him than the sigmal was ulways given.-Plutarciis Alexandell.
5134. SIGNAL mistaken. Gildo the Rebel. Gildo was prepared to resist the invasion withall the forces of Africa. . . . He proudly reviewed an army of 70,000 men, and bonsted, with the rish presimption which is the forerunner of disgrace, that his numerous cavalry would trample under their horses' feet the troops of Mascezel, and involve, in a cloud of burning sand, the natives of the cold regions of Gaml and Germany. But the Moor, who conmanded the legions of 1 Ionorias [the Roman Emperor], fixed his camp of 5000 veterans in the face of a superior enemy and, after the delay of three days, gave the signal of a general engagement. As Mase czel advanced before the front with fair offers of prace and pardon, he cucountered one of the foremost standard-bearers of the Africans, and on his refusal to yield, struck him on the arm with his sword. The arm and the stundard sunk under the weight of the blow ; and the imaginary act of submission was hastily repeated by all the standards of the line. At this signal the disatfected cohorts prochamed the name of their lawfal soverrign ; the burbarinns, astonished by the defection of their Roman allies, dispersed, aceording to their custom, in tumultuary flight ; and Mascezel obtaned the honors of an easy and almost bloodless victory. The tyrant escaped from the field.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 29, p. 186.

5135 . SIGNALs, Ancient. Greek Empire. The hanguage of siguals, so clear and copions in the naval grammatir of the moderns, was imperfectly expressed by the various positions and colors of a commanding thg. In the darkness of the night, the same orders to chase, toattack, to halt, to retreat, to break, to form, were conveyed by the lights of the leading galley. By land, the firesignals were repeated from one mometain to another; a chuin of eight stations commanded a space of tive hundred miles : and Comstantinople in a few hours wasupprised of the hostile motions of the Saracens of Tarsus. - Gibion's Rome, ch. 53, p. 386.
5136. SIGNATURE of Ignorance. $\because R u d \theta$ Mark:" In the eighth year of his age Theodorie was reluctantly yielded by his father to the publio interest, as the pledge of an alliance which Leo, Emperor of the East, h l consented to purchase by an annual subsidy of three hundred pounds of gold. The royul hostage was educated at Constantinople with care and tenderness. Ilis body was formed to all the excreises of war, his mind was expanded by the labits of liberal conversation; lie frequented the schools of the most skilful masters; but he disdained or neglectel the arts of Greece, and so ignorant did he always remain of the first elements of science, that a rude mark was contrived to represent the signature of the illiterate King of Italy.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 39, p. 2.
sis37. SIGNATURE, Remarsable. Arabs. The Arabs relate that Amurath, at the moment of ratifying a convention which engaged the republic [of Ragusa] to pay a tribute of five hundred rs, as well d Buceph. le anotlier him ; und the signnl XANDER. the Rebel. on withall reviewerl , wilh the ner of clis ould tram: Mascezel, sand, the Germany. legions of . fixed his a superior lays, gave s Mascezel offers of of the fore1s, and on arm with lard sunk imaginary by all the lisatlected ir hwful loy the ded, arcordight ; and casy and t escajerd 9,1 . 186. pire. The mes in the iperfectly colors of the night, alt, to red by the , the fireintain to manded a intinople - motions - Rome

- $R n d e$ heodoric the pube which d to purlimedred educated ess. His war, his eral conthe most egrlected e always , that a ne signaIBBON's ment of e repubnundred
ducats in gold to the Sultan, in exchange for the liberty of nuvigation and commere in the 'Turkish seas, dipped the interior of his hand in the ink, and applying it to the purehment, left thereon the trace of his tive tingers, as the lion innprints his five claws on the samd. By an acedent. saly they, of the disposition of the Sultan's hamd in this gesture, the three middle fingers were joined and extended, the thumb and the little tinger were separated fanwise. This sigmature, say they further, was imitated by the suceressors of the Sultan as a sign of power, of dishain, and of possession of the carth.-Lamantine's Tubey, p. 345

SIIs. SIGNATURE, Responsible. Julyis of Charles $I$. To sign the denth-warmunt was a solemn deed, from which some of the juiges were ready to shrink; Cromwell ronculed the magnitude of the act under an air of buffoonery : the chamber rang with gayety; he dambed the check of one of the judges that sat next him with ink, and, amid shouts of laughter, compelled another, the wavering Ingoldshy, to sign the paperasa jest.-Bancrort's U.S., vol. 2, ch. 11.
5139. SIGNATURE, A responsible. Duthe of Monmonth. [After the overthrow of his rebellion] Monmonth threw himself on the ground, and crawled to the king's feet [James II.]. He wept. He tried to embrace his uncle's kuees with his pinioned arms. He begged for life, only life, life at any price. . . A declaration, tilled with atrocious calumnies, had been put forth. The regal titie had been assumed. For treasons so aggravated there conld be no pardon on this side of the grave. The poor terrified duke vowed that he had never wished to take the crown, but had been led into that fatal error by others. As to the Declaration, he had not written it. He had not read it. He had signed it without looking at it. It was all the work of Ferguson, that bloody villain Ferguson. "Do you expect me to believe," said James, with contempt but too well merited, " that you set your hand to a paper of such moment without knowing what it contained "'-Macavlay's Exg., (hl. 5. p. $5 \%$.
5140. SIGNATURE, Symbolic. Iudion Tribes. [Peace was made by the tribes with the French and their allies.] A written treaty was made, to wheh each nation drew for itself a symbol. The Senecas and Onondagas drew a spider ; the Cayugas a calumet; the Oneidas a forked stick; the Mohawks a bear; the Hurons a beaver; the Abenakis a deer, and the Ottawas a hare. . . . It was declared that peace should reach beyond the MIs-sissippi.-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 21.

5141 . SIGNs, Faith in. Gold-Seekers. [Goldseekers went among the frozen regions of North America, following Frobisher's discoveries.] At one moment they expected death, and at the next they looked for gold. Spiders abounded, and " spiders were a sign of great store of gold." [The ships wore laden with valueless earth.]Banckoft's IIst. of U. S., vol. 1, ch. 3.
5142. SIGNs, Need of. Reign of Charles II. The houses were not numberet. There would, indeed, have been little advantage in numbering them; for of the coachmen, chairmen, porters, and erraul-boy; of London, a very small proportion could read. It was necessary to use marks which the most ignorant could under-
stand. The slopps were therefore distinguished by painted signs, which gave a gay and grotesque nsperet to the streets. The wnlk from Charing ('ross to Whiterlaprd lay through an endless succession of Saracen's Lleads, Royal Oaks, Blae Bears, and Golden Lamhs, which disappeared when they were no longer required for the direction of the common people.-Macat1.AY's ENG., ch. 3, p. 335.

5143 . SIGNS, Significant. "Of' the Times. [After the murriage of Philip of Spain to Queen Nary of Enghand indications of a change in the poticy of the government were soon given.] After a few days of hanqueting, Philip and Mary proeceded to Windsor, where the king was installed as a knight of the garter ; "at which time," says Holinshed, " $n$ hernld took down the arms of Englandat Wiadsor, and in place of them would have set the arms of Spain, but he was command"d to set them up again by certain lowds." This, was one sign of the times. - linioint's Exa., vol. 3, ch. $5, \mathrm{p} .7$.
5144. SIGNs, Welcome. Columbus' Firat Voyayr. On the 14th of September the voyagers were rejoiced by the sight of what they considered harbingers of land. A heron and a tropical bird, called the Rabo de Junco, neither of which is supposed to venture far to sea, hovered nhout the shijs.-Irving's Columaus, Boak 3. ch. 2.
5145. SILENCE onjoined. Alexander: [Alexander the Great distributed his favors with a free hand. His mother wrote him:] " You do well in serving your friends, and it is right to act nobly ; but by making them all equal to kings, in proportion as you put it in their power to make friends, you deprive yourself of that privilege." Olympias often wrote to him in that manner but he kept all her letters secret, except one, which IIephæstion happened to cast his eye upon, when he went, according to custom, to read over the king's shoulder; he did not hinder him from reading on; only, when he had done, he took his signet from liis finger and put it to his mouth. -Plutahcis Alexander.
5146. SILENCE of Grief, Bomaparte. [After the battle of Leipzig, which decided the overthrow of Bonaparte's power in Europe, he was seen sitting at a window in Freiburg], his head resting on his arm in silent despair. Berthier sat opposite to him in a similar state. Neither spoke, nnd officers who entered were silently ordered, by a wave of the hand, to leave the room.Steffens in Knight's Eng., vol. 7, ch. 31, p. 565.
5147. SILENCE in Misfortane. Pompey. After this fatal engagement [with Ciesar], Pompey experienced all the miseries of a fugitive. The last scenes of the life of this ilhustrious man afforl a striking picture of the vicissitudes of fortune and the instability of all human greaness. He passed the first night, after his defeat, in the solitary lut of a fisherman upon the sea-coast. Thence he went on board a vessel, which landed him first at Amphipolis; whence he sailed to Leshos, where his wife Cornelia was waiting, in anxious expectation, the issue of the late decisive contlict. They metupon the sea-shore. Pompey embraced her without uttering a word, and this silence spoke at once the whole extent of her mis-
fortme. They lled for protection to Egypt. Tythen's Itist., Beok 4, ch. 2, p. 408.
5148. SILENCE necessary. I'tuuder. [In 1045, when the Parliament army plumbered the Basing House, one soldier got three bags of silver, which (he not being able to keep his own counsel) grew to be common pillage among the rest, aud the fellow had hut one half crown left to himself at last.]-KNight's Eno., vol. 4, ch. 4, p. 50.
51.19. SILENCE, Public. Stemul Johmsom. We talked of publie spenking. Jousson: "We must not estimate a man's powers by his being able or not able to deliver his sentiments in public. Isaac Hawkins Browne, one of the first wits of this country got into Parliament, and never opened his month. For my own part, I think it is more disgraceful never to try to speak tham to try it and fuil; as it is more disgracelin not to fight than to fight amb be begaten."-BoswELL'S.Jollsson, p. 244 .
5150. BILENCE, Treasonable. Reign of Ilewry VIII. As it was by terror that he ['Thomats Cromwell] mastereal the king, so it was by terror that he mastered the people. Men felt in England, to use the flgure by which Emismus paints the time, "as if a scorpion lay sleeping under every stone." The confessional hat no secrets for Cromwell. Men's talk with their closest friends found its way to his car. "Words idly spoken," the murmurs of a petilant abhot, the ravings of a mon-struck num, were, as the nobles eried passionately at his fall, " tortured into treason." The only chance of safety lay in silence. "Friemels who used to write mal seud me presents," Erasmus tells us, "now sent aeither letters nor gifts, nor received any from any one, and this through fear." But even the refuge of silence was closed by a law more infamous than any that has ever biotted the statutebook of England. Not only was thought made treason, bit men were forced to reveal their thoughts on pain of their very silence being pumished with the peralties of treason.-Hist. of Eng. Peorice, s. $57 \%$.
5151. SIMONY, A Debanchees. King of France. In order to gratify his habitual licentiousness, Philip, whose private revenues were scanty, lad recourse to the scandalous expedient of offering for sale, to the lighest bidder, the bishoprics and other valuable ecelesiastical preferments, the proceeds of this unhallowed trattic being expended in riot and debanchery.-Sti:bents' Fibince, ch. 7. \$14.
5152. SIMONY, Papal. Pope Vigilius. [The pope Sylverins was tried on the charge of treason.] Areused by eredible witnesses, and the evidence of his own subseription, the successor of St. Peter was despoiled of his pontifical ornaments, clad in the mean habit of a monk, and embarked, without delay, for a distant exile in the East. At the emperor's command, the clergy of Rome procected to the choice of a new bishop; and after a sotemn invocation of the Holy Ghost, elected the deacon Vigilius, who had purchased the papal throne by a bribe of two hundred pounds of gold.-Gibron's Rome, ch. 41, p. 169.

5153 . SIMPLICITY difficult. Samuel Johnson. Goidsmith said that he thought he could

Write "gool fible, manionel the simplicity which that kind of romposition reguires, and observed, that in most fables the animals lintroduced seldom talk in character. "For instance," said he, "the fable of the little fishes, who saw birds tly over their heads, and envying them, petitioned Jupiter to be changed into birds. The skill," continued loe," conslsts in making thrm talk like little tislies." While he indulged himsolf in this funciful revery, he observed Johnsonshaking his sides and laurhing. Upon which he smartly procecded, "Why, Dr. Johnson, this is not so casy as you seem to think; for if yon wre to make litite fislues talk, they would talk like whales."-Boswela's Joinsson, p. 210.
515.4. SIMPLICITY preserved. Joan of Arc. [. Whe had predicted the coronation of Charles VII, at lacims.] With hiscoronation the maid felt her errand to be over. "O gentle king, the pleasure of Gorl is done," she cried, as she thung herself at the feet of Charles aum asked teave to go home. "Would it were his good will," she pleaded with the arehbishop, as he forced her to remain, "that I might go aml keep shecp onee more with my sisters nud my brothers; they would be so erlad to see me again!" But the poliey of the French court detained her.-Hist. of Ena. Peorle, 太 432.
5155. SIMPLICITY, Royal. Julian. [The ruler of Gaul.] The simple wants of mature repulated the measure of his food and sleep. lacijecting with disdain the delicacies provided for his table, he satisfied his appetite with the roarse and common fare which was allotted to the memuest soldiers. During the rigor of a Gallie: winter, he never suffered a fire in his betchamber: and after a short and interrupted slumher, he frequently rose in the middle of the night from a carpet spread on the fioor, to despateh any urgent business, to visits his rounds, or to steil a few moments for the prosecution of his favorite studies.-Gibbon's Rone, eli. 19, p. 2333.
5156. SIN, Indalgence in. For Moury. With more boldness than ever, the new lope Leo had sent, in 1516, agents through the world to sell indulgences, and the man chosen for Saxony, Tetzel kie Dominican, and his band, were among the most zealous preachers of this iniquity. "I wouk not exchange,", satil he, in one of his harangues, "my privilege" (as vender of the papal letters of alsolution) "against those which St. Peter has in heaven ; for I have saved more souls by my indulgences than the apostle by his sermons. Whatever erime one may have com-mitted"-muming an outrage upon the person of the Virgin Mary-"let him pay well, and he will receive pardon. Likewise the sins which you may be disposed to commit in future may be atoned for beforchand."-Bunsen's Luthen, 1. 9.
5157. SIN overlooked. Samuel Johnson. I stated to him an anxious thought, by which a sincere Christian might be disturbed, even when conscions of having lived a good life, so far as is consistent with human infirmity; he might fear that he should afterward fall away, and be guilty of such crimes as would render all his former religion vain. Could there be, upon this awful subject, such a thing as balancing of acrounts? Suppose a man who has led a good life
simplicity nires, nuid mals introinstance," , who suw ling thett, birds. The king them ulged himed Johnson pon which hnson, this for if your wonld talk p. 210. an of $A r c$. of Churles n the maid e king, the she floug d lenve to wil!," she reed her to sheep once cers; they But the er.-Hist.
an. [The of matnre alud sleep. provided - with the ullotted to rigor of a inhis bed. pted sluntlle of the or, to desis rounds, ccution of ch. 19, c Leo hidd to sell in. - Suxony, ond, were his iniquiin one of ler of the ose which ved more itle by his ave comperson of nd he will hieh yon may be Lu'tient,
enson.
I which in ven when so far as he might $y$, and be ar all his upon this ng of acgood life
for seven years commite an uet of wiokerlones ghd lnstantly dies; will his former good lifo have any effect in his fuvor ?" Jomneon : " Kir, If a main las led $n$ good lifi for savin yenrs, and then is hurrled hy passion to do what is wrong, and is suddenly curried off, depend upon it he will have the reward of his seven yonrs' good life: God will not take a canch of lim. Upon this prineiple Richard Baxtor believes that a suicide may bre saved. 'If,' says he, 'it shonld be ohjecterl that what 1 maintain may encouruge suicide, I answer, I am not to tell a lie to prevent it.'"-BoswEllisJoInson, p. 499.
5159. sIN, Remedy for. Americun Imtiuns. 'l'lat man should take: up the eross, that sin should be atoned for, are inlens thint dwell in human nature; they were so diffused among the savages, that Leclered belioved some of the upostles must have reached the Amorienn conti-nent.-Banchoris's U. S., vol. 3, eh. id.
5159. SIN, Unpardonable. Willitur Coroper. (oowper tells us that "to this moment be hut felt no concern of a spiritum kind :" that " iernorant of original sin, insensible of the guilt of netual transgression, le understood neither the law nor the gospel-the condembing mature of the one, nor the restoring moneses of the other." But alter attempting suicide he wasseized, as he well might be, with religions horrors. Now it was that he begran tor ask himself whet her he had been guilty of the unpardomable sin and was presently persuaded that he had, though it wonld be vain to inguire what he imagincel the unpardomble sin to be.-Suma's (ownem. eh. 1.
5160. SINCERITY, Attractions of Reigu of Willium aud diume. [All Catholic priests in parishes were prisonems at large, all others were banished loy law.] The Catholie priest aljuriner his religion, received a pension of thirty am? ifterward of forty pounds. And in spite of these laws, there were, it is said, fonr thousamd Cathalie elergymen in Ireland; and the Catholic worship gained upon the Protestant, so athractive is sincerity when ennobled by persecution. Bancrori's U. S., vol. 5. eh. 4.
5161. SINCERITY, Power in. Julius Custir. Ile never misled his army ats to an enemy's strength; or if he misstated their mombers, it was only to exagrgerate. In Afriou, before Thapsus, when his oflicers were nervons at the reported approach of Juba, le called then together, and suid briefly: "Yon will understand that within a day King Juba will be here with the logions, 30,000 horse, $100,(000$ skirmishers, and 3100 elephants. You are not to think or ask fuestions. I tell you the truth, and youmust prepare for it. If any of you wre alarmed, I shatl send you home." [His army never lost a lattle while he wus with them in person.]-Funvide's C\&sar, ch. 28.
5162. SINGULARITY, Motive for. Diogenes. As the charncter of this extraordinary person was differently judged of in his own time, some nceonnting him the wisest of men and others little better than a madman, it is no wonder that his estimation with the moderns should be equally various. It is not to be doubted that the love of singularity was a powerful motive of his conduct und opinions. If ofposed the com-
 peon of reputation, as he fonmed that rontuct a mew mone of nequiring it.-I'vitien's IInst., Book 2, ch. $9, ~ 1.203$.
51683. SINNERS, Crusade of. First Citusate. The French pessessed more ol the pirit of adventare thme the latians. 'I'lif' design was no sooner proposed in a conned held at ('lormont, in Anvergne, than they took nu arms with the most enthasiastic cmalation. 'The principal nobles immedintely sold their lands to raise money for the expedition, and the (Gureh bonght them at an easy late, and thas acguired immense territorial possessions ; evell the poorme lmbous set ont upon their own demrges, mat the vasmals nttended the standard of thoir lorels. Besides these, whom we may suppose to have bern intuenced by the piety of the design, an innamerable multitade, a motley assemblage of bergars, slaves, malefaetors, strimpuets, debanclieres, and protligrates of all kimels joined the thronge amilloped to find in those serenes of holy carnare and desolation means of making their fortmu by plander. -Ty'tLen'n IIs't., J3ook 6, ch. 9, p. 154. [Note.]-Many even of there miscrmants hud their own motives of picty. Mr. (ibhmn's observation has both truth and wit in it. " At the voice of their pastor, the roblure, the inerndinry, the homicide, arose by thomsamis to redecem their souls, by repeating on the intidels ther sume deeds whieh they latel exereised arainat their Christian brethren."-Ghmon, (h. B.
5164. SINS, Deliverance from. I!/ Indulgeuces. This warning aramst the pronchers of indalgenees was justitied by wond reasons. For in the meighborhood of Wittenterg, at the town of Jiterbock, Tetarl, a Dominian monk, a arrial on his traffic. 'There were lively times at that place, as at an ammal fair and narket. The people danced and caronsed. rejoicing that they were rid of theirsins. And harge multitules flocked from Wittenherig lo patronize 'Tetael-REAN's latilels, (h. 1, 1. !.

5165 . SINS of Others. J"/"" Bun? $1 / n$. ()f himself he says: "Thomgh I roulid sin with delight and ense, and take pleasure in ihe villanies of my companions, coen then, if I saw wieked things done by them that professed groodness, it would make my spirit tremble. Once, when I was in the height of my vanity, hearing one swear that was reckomed a relig. ions man, it made my heart to ache."Froude's bunvin. ch. 1.
5166. SINs, Tormenting. Jhu Bunya". " My sins," he says, " did so offend the Lord that even in my ehildhood lle did scare and affright me with fearfnl dreams, and dial torrify me with dreadful visions. I have been in my bed greatly aftlicted, while asleep, with apprehensions of devils and wicked spirits, who still, as I. then thought, labored to draw me away with them, of which I conld never be rid. I was afflicted with thoughts of the Day of Judg. ment night and day, trembling at the thoughts of the fearful torments of hell tire." When, at ten years old, lae was rumning about with his eompanions in " his sports ind childish vanities," these terrors contimually recurred to him, yet " he wonld not lat go his sins."- Fraorone's Bunvan, cll. 1.

5147, SIBTER, A comforting. Tis Froderich the Great. Amid dismstrons defont in battle and incrensing und istermined foes, his mother, " whom he loved most tenderly," diod. A few friends remanined faithful to him, elieering him by their correspondence. "Oh, that IIcuven hat heaped all ills on me nlone!" satid his affectionate sister: " 1 would have borne them with firmness."-Banchorr's U. S., vol. 4, ch. 12.

S14s. SKILL misapplied. I'ripetual Jotion. Richurd Arkwright . . Inad so little knowledge of mechanical principles, that he took it intolis hem to invent a perpetund motion. So infintuated was he, that lie spent most of his time, and soon all his money, in making experiments. Perce lled from his honse, and plenty from his loard. Ilis wife very maturally resented this infringement of her rights, and, on one unhappy day, overeome with sumden angor, she broke to pieces his wheels and tevers, and all the apparatas of his perpetund motion. Violenee never answers ingrod purpose between people who live together in a relation so intimate-ncither violence of word nor deed. Richard Arkwright could not forgive this cruel stroke ; he separnted himself from his wife, and never lived with her again.-('yctarioista of Broa., p. 708.
5169. SKILL, Proof of, Maier Rothschild. The Landgrave's friend, General Estorlf. had noticed the aceuracy and good sense of Maior Rothschild many years before, when the banker was a banker's clerk in I tanover. IIe reeommended him for the post, and he was summoned to the Landgrave's residence. When he arrived, it chanced that the mighaty monnrch was getting budly beaten in $n$ game of chess, by General Estorff. "Do yon umlerstund chess?" asked the Landgrnve. "Yes, your Ilighness," said the banker. "Then step up here and look at my game." Rothsehild obeyed, and suggested the moves by which the game was casily won. It was enough. From that time to the end of his life he managed the finances of the Landgrave of Messe.-Cyclopedia of Biog., j. 567 .
5170. SLANDER, Defence from. Napoleon I. When I have been asked to cause answers to be written to them [see No. 24] I have uniformily replied, " My victories and my works of public improvement are the only response which it becomes me to make."- - ibbott's Napoleson I3., vol. 1, ch. 9.
5171. SLANDER from Envy, John Bunyan. Envy at his rapidly-acquired reputation brought him baser enemies. He was called a witch, it Jesuit, $n$ highwayman. It was reported thet he htd " his misses," that he had two wivers, ete. "My foes have missed their mark in this," he said, with honest warmth ; " 1 am not the man. If all the fornicators and adulterers in England were hanged by the neek, John Bunyan, the object of their envy, would be still alive and well."-Froude's Bunyan, eli. 5.
5172. SLANDER, Fine for. $\$ 500,000$. The late sheriff [of London], Pinkington, having said, upon the duke's [of Sork, afterward Jumes II.] return, " he had fired the eity and was now come to cut their throats," he caused him to be indieted, and the court assigned his

Roynl Highness $£ 100,000$ for damages. KNuIIT's Eng., vol. 4, eh. 23, p. 370.
5178. SLANDER, Opposition by. John Wes. ley. When therounitry was in grarrat commotion, occasioned hy threaterned invasions from Frume und Spuin, and by the movements of the Scoteh Pretender. . . . all sorts of calumnies ngrinst Wesley tlow ovor the lmad. He had been seen with the Pretender in Frunce ; had beentaken up for high trensom, mad was at last anfe in prison awniting his doom. Ite was a Jesnit, and kept lRomun priests In his house at tondon. IIC was an agent of Spain, whence loe received large remittances, in order to raise a body of twonty thonsmad men to nid the expectad Spanish invasion. Ite was an Anabaptist ; a Quaker: had been prosecrited for unlnwfully selling gin ; had hanged himself; und, at any rate, was not the gennine John Wesley, for it was well known that the latter was dend and burial.-S'tevens' Mexiodina, vol. 1, p. 199.
5174. SLANDER of Piety, Constantine. [After he beeame a Christian.] The historian Zosimus maticiously asserts that lhe emperor land imbrued his hands in the blood of his eldest son before lie publicly renounced the grods of Rome and of his ancestors.-Gimmon's Rome. ch. 20, p. 249 .
5175. - Richaril Buxter's. [Reign of James II.] In a Commentary on the New Testament, he had complained, with some bitterness, of the persecution which the Dissenters suffered. That men who, for not using the Prayer Book, had been driven from their homes. stripped of their property, and tocked up in dungeons, should dare to utter a murmur, was then thought a lighl crime agninst the State and the Church.

An information was filed. Baxter begged that ise might be allowed some time to prepare for his defence. It was on the day on which Oates was pilloried in Palace Yard that the illustrions chief of the Puritans, oppressed by age and infirmities, came to Westminster Hall to make this request. Jeffreys burst into n storm of rage. "Not a minute," he cried, " to save his life. I can deal with saints as well as with sinners. There stands Ontes on one side of the pillory ; and if Baxter stood on the other, the two greatest rognes in the kingrom would stand together."-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 4, p. 456.
5176. SLANDER punished. By James $I$. On the $3 d$ of Angust, 1596, John Dickson, an Englislınan, was indicted for uttering calumnious and slanderous speeches against the king. The amount of his offence was that., being drunk, he laad allowed a bout he was managing to come in the way of one of the king's ordnance vessels, when, being called upon by Archibald Gairdenar, one of his Majesty's cannoners, to give place to his Majesty's ordnance, " he fyrst ansserit, that he would nocht vyre his boit for king or kasard ; and thairefter, maist proudlie, arrogantlie, shlnnderouslie, and eahmnioustie callit his Majestie ane bastard king : and that he was nocht worthie to be obeyit." The jury found lim guilty, but qualified their verdict by admitting his drunkenness ; but their qualitiention did not avail : the poor fellow was hanged.-Hood's Chomwell, ch. 2, p. 35.

## damages.-

 170.John Wes. eral commo. fusions from entents of the of calume land. He $r$ in France , and was ai m. He was his loouse at a, whenre he er to raise $n$ 1 the expectmahaptist ; a - unlawfully and, at any 'esley, for it as dend and l. 1, p. 190.
utine. [After -im Zosimus ror had im$s$ eldest son als of Rome mame, eh. 20,
[R's. [Reign on the New It some bitthe Dissentot using the their homes. d up in dunir, was then ate and the led. Baxter me time to the day on e Yard that oppressed $N$ estminster burst into a cried, "to ts as well as on one side n the other, lom would va., ch. 4,
emes I. On in, an Eng. 5 calumnit the king. that, being managing 's ordnance Archibald anoners, to " he fyrst is boit for t proudlie, umniouslie and that he jury found lby admittication did 1.-Hood's
5197. SLANDER rewarded. Dick Trllwot. [He had dechured Amme liyde's mblary with him. self before her marriage to the king.] Dhad her hushond [Jumes 11. | Beren a mum rembly upright and honorable, he would have driven from his presenee with indigmation and comtrmpt the wretehes that slandered her. But one of the peenliarities of dames' elmmeter was that no aet, however wleked and shameful, which had been prompted by u desire to gain his laver, ever seemed to him deserving of disapprobation. Thabot continued to frequent the court, appearing daily with brazen front before the prineress whose ruin he had plotted, nud was installed into the lucrative post of chief panderer to lor husband. -Macaulay's Eng., ch. 6, p. 45.
5178. SLANTER, Victim of. Columbus. [1'ut in chmins. See No. 1648.] From the eurly and never-to-he-forgotten outruge upon Castilinu pride, of compelling hidalgos, in time of emergency, to labor in the eonstruction of works neeessary to the publicsufety, down to the recent charge of levying war ngainst the rovernment, there was not a lmodship, uhase, nor sedition in the ishmed that was not imputed to the misdeeds of Colmmbes and his brothers. Besides the usmal necasations of intlicting oppressive labor, unnecessury tusks, pinfui restrictions, short allowances of food, and cruel punishments upon the Spaniards, and whging nujust wars against the matives, they were now charged with preventing the conversion of the latter, that they might send them slaves to Spain, and protit by their sale. This last churge, so contrary to the pious feelings of the admiral, was foumfed on his huving objected to the brptism of certain Indians of mature age, until they could be instructed in the doctrines of Christianity; justly considering it an abuse of that holy sacrament to administer it thus blindly. Columbos was charged, also, with having secreted pearls and other precious articles collected in his voyage along the const. -Ihving's Columibus, Book 13, ch. 7.
5179. slanders, Vile. Primitive Church. There were muny who pretended to confess or to relate the eeremonies of this abhorred society. It was asserted, " that a new-born infant, entirely covered over with flour, was presented, like some mystie symbol of initiation, to the knife of the proselyts, who unknowingly inflicted many a secret and mortal wound on the innocent victim of his error; that as soon as the crued deed was perpetrated, the seetaries drank up the blood, greedily tore asunder the quivering members, and plediged themselves to eternal secrecy, by a mutual ronsciousness of guilt. It was as confidently affirmed that this inhuman sacrifice was succecded by a suitable entertainment, in which intemperance served as a provocative to brutal lust ; till, it the :appointed moment, the lights were suddenly extinguished, shame was banished, nature was forgotten; and, as aceident might direct, the darkness of the night was polluted by the incestuous commerce of sisters and brothers, of sons and of mothers."-Gisbon's Rome, ch. 16, p. 11.
5180. SLAUGHTER, Barbarous, 58,000. The Numidians had seized some territories belonging to Carthage, and a war ensued, in which the Carthaginians were much weakened. The son of Massinissa, a barbarian in every sense, slaugh-
tereal in eold blood 58,000 of the Carthagiminns after they had laid down theirarms. - Ty'uen's Hıs'. , 13ook 3, ch. 9, p. 384.

51*1. SLAUGHTER, Exterminating. Of Germotus. The poor Germans stond bravely defending themselves us they could; but the sight of their women llying in shrieking crowis, parsucd by the Romm horse, was too much for them, und the whole host were soon rushing in drespiring wreck down the unrowigg isthmus between the Mense and the Rhime. They came to the junction at last, und then they remald go no farther. Multitudes were shugshered; muttitudes threw themselves into the water and were drownel. Chesar, who was not given to exaggeration, shys that their origimul number was 430,010. 'The only survivors of' whom any clear record remmins were the detnchments who were absent from the battle, and the few chief's who had come into C'esar's rampand continued with him at their own request from fear of bring murdered by the Gauls. This allair was much spoken of at the time, as well it might br. Qutsfions were raised upon it in the Sclate. Cato insisted that Casar had mussurerd a delone eless people in a time of truce, that he had broken the haw of mations, and that he ought to be given up to the Germuns. The sweeping ofl the carth in sueh a manner of a quarter of a million human creatures, even in those unscrupulons times, could not be heard of withont il shudder.Froude's Cefali, eh. 16.
5182. SLAVERY, Antiquity of. Older then the Records. Shavery and the slave-trade are older thm the records of human society; they are found to have existed wherever the savage hunter begion to inssume the hahits of pastoral or ngrieultural life ; and, with the exception of Austrulasia, they have extended to every portion of the globe. They pervalled every mation of eivilized antiquity. . . . The founder of the Jewish nation was a slaveholder and $n$ purchaser of slaves.-Banchofers Hist. of U. S., vol. 1 , ch. 5.

51\$3. SLAVERY, Abuses of. Reifn of olumes II. [The rebels captured with the Duke of Monmouth were consigned to ten years of slavery in the Indies.] The humm eargoes were stowed close in the holds of small vessels. So little space was allowed that the wretehes, many of whom were still tormented by unhealerl wounds, could not all lie down at once without lying on one another. They were never sullicreal to go on deck, The hitehway was constantly watehed by sentinels armed with hangers and blunderbusses. In the dungeon below all was darkness, stench, lamentation, disease, and death. Of ninety-nine convicts who were carried out in one vessel, twenty-two died before they reached Jamaica, although the voyage was performed with unusual speed. The survivors, when they arrived at their house of bondage, were mere skeletons. During some weeks coarse biscuit and fetid water had been doled out to them in such scanty measure that any one of them could casily have consumed the ration which was assigned to five. They were, therefore, in such a state, that the merchant to whom they had been consigned found it expedient to fatten them before selling them.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 5, p. 603.
5184. SLAVERY, Beginninge of. Ceorgia. Agricaltare lad not flomrished. Commerce luml notspring up. 'Jhe luws of property had been mo arrunged that estatos conlil descedal only fos the olflest soms of fumilies. 'I'le colonlsts were: poor, nad eharged thelr poverty to the fuet that shave-labor was forhidelen in the provinee. 'Thls berome the ehbel efuestion whielt ngitated the people. 'The proprietary laws arrew more and more umpopalar. The statente oxalabling slavery Wus not rigidly enforcoil, nuel, imenel, could not be conforeed when the prople lame determined to evale it. Whitethel himself plamed for the abrogation of the law. Slaves heman to be hired first for short terms of servler. Hen for longer preriods, then for a hondired years, which was equavalent to an actuat parchase for jife. Finally, curgoes of slaves ware hrought elirectly from Africa, und the primitive fror-labor system of Georgia was revolutioni\%nd, -Romenturs U. S., ('h. 29, 1). 244.
5185. SLAVERY of Captives, Romutus. 'The captive Burbarinas, exelanging lenthfor slavery, were distributed umong tho provincinls, and ussigned to thosedistriets (in Ghul, the territories of Amiens. Beatuvais, Cmabray, Treves, Jangres, and Troyes are particularly specilled) which lad been depopulated by the cmamithes of war. They were usefully employed as shopherils und hasbindmen, thit were denied the exercise of arms, exerept when it was found expedient to enroll them in the military service. Nor did the emperors refuse the property of bands, with a less servile tenure, to such of the Barbarians as solic-ited the protection ol' Rome. 'They granted a settlement to several eobonies of the Curpi, the Bistarme, und the Sarmatimes : und, by a dungerous indulgence, promitted them in some: mensure to retain their mational manners and independence.-Gibmon's Rome. cli. 13, p. 415.
5186. SLAVERY in England. A.D. 1215. A lurge portion of the people were in the condition of villanage. Some wore in a state of slavery. 'The men went with the land us chat-tels.-KNigrrt's ENa., vol. 1, ch. 24, p. 350.
5187. SLAVERY introdnced, lirginia. The year 1819 was marked by the introduction of negro slavery into Virginin. The servints of the people of Jumestown had hitherto been persons of English or German descent, und their term of sarvice land varied from a few months to many years. No perpetual servitude lad thus fur been recognized, nor is it likely that the English colonists wonld of themselves have instituted the system of shave labor. In the month of August a Dutch man-of-war sailed up the river to the plantations, and offered by auction twenty Africans. They were purchased by the wealthier class of planters, midi made slaves for life. It was, however, nearly a haif century from this time hefore the system of negro slavery beeano well estabished in the English col-onics.-Rinritirs U. S., eh. 11, p. 111.
5188. SLAVERY mitigated. Athenian. All Atheninn slaves were allowed to purchase their freedom at a priee stipulateu by the magistrate. If any slave found his treament intolerably severc, and was unable to purehase his freedom, he might oblige his master to sell him to another who would use him better. The emancipation of a slave, however, did not exempt him from
 Book 1, ch. 10, p. 103.

## 5188

$\qquad$ Romana. [During tho times of Chins Marcius Coriolntane, the lRomanes trinted their slaves with great moderatlon, and this was matural, becanse they worked and even nte with theme. It was deomed a great punlshmont for a shave who lami committed a fanlt to take 1! that piece of woonl with whilel they sujported the thatl of $n$ wigon, and enrry it round the nelghorhool.- -lidramer's Carion Mabinia.
5100. SLAVERY, Natural. T'urki, The eomtexture of the Torkisli govermment is such $n$ fabrie of slavery, that it is almost impossible: that any subject of the entuire should inherit a free or an ingronuous spirit. 'The rrmed signior himself is bom of a slave of the seragilo. The viziers ure often slaves by birth, and through the whole empire it is lumel to findmen that derive their origin from ingenuous pmrents. It is therefore no wonder that the 'Turks should inlerit a disposition fitted for the rule of un alssolute master. [Suys Grotins nftor Aristotle :] "Thus nome nations nre slaves by mature, born to be governel, not to govern."-TyTime's Mist., Book 5, ©h. 13, ए. 212.
5191. SLAVERY opposed. By Friends. To the Society of Frients in England belongs the honor of the first united efforts to prevent tho continuance of the slave trade, nguinst whleh they petitioned P'nrlinment in 1788. - KNart's Pind., vol. 7, ch. 26; p. 466.
5192. SLAVERY, Prevalonce of. In Rome. It was more for the interest of the merchant or manmfacturer 10 purchase than to hire his workmon ; and in the conntry slaves were employed as the eheapest and most laborions instruments of agriculture. To confirm the general obser. vation, and to display the multitude of slaves, we might allegen variety of purticular instances. It was discovered, on is very melancholy ocension, that four lanmlred siaves were maintained in u single puluce of Rome. The sume number of four humelied belonged to un estate which an African widow, of a very privatecondition, resigned to her soo, while she reserved for herseli $n$ much larger share of her property. $A$ freedman, under the reign of Angistus, though his fortune had suffered great losses in the civil wars, left behind him thriet thousand six handred yoke of oxen, two hundred and fifty thousind head of smaller cattle, und what was almost included in the description of cottle, four thousand one hundred and sixteen slaves.-Gibion's Rome, ch. 2, p. 52.

5198 . BLAVERY of Prisoners. Reign of dames $I I$. The number of prisoners [who had been rebels under the Duke of Monmouth] whom Jeffreys transported was eight hundred and forty-one. These men, more wretched than their ossociates who suffered death, were distributed into gangs, und bestowed in persons who enjoyed favor at court. The conditions of the gift were that the conviets should be carried beyond sea as slaves, that they should not be emancipated for ten years, and that the place of their banishment should be some West Indian island. This last article was studiously frmmed for the purpose of aggravating the nisery of the exiles.

## T:SKil'н IItwT.

[During the tho Romans] derition, and rked and even grent punisli. tted a funlt to h whileh they and carry it II'ו'н CAJvM Kis. The eon'tit is such a st inpossible: mal inherit a griuid slgnior rimplio. The and through ny that derfvo

It is therepuld inherit a "It nibsolute tle:] "Thus c, born to be Eル's IIs'T.,

Hriends. To 1 belongs the prevent the ritinst whleli -KNIGITT's

In Rome. merchant or ire his workre employed instruments eneral obserle of slaves. ar instances. reholy oces. : maintained wne number te which an mdition, refor herself ty. $\mathbf{A}$ freedthough his ecivil wars, indred yoke and head of included in ad one humN's IRomв:,

Reign of s [who had uth] whom ndred and 1 than their distributed who enjoyof the gift ied beyond emancipal:e of their ian island. ced for the the exiles.

In New lingland or New Inerey they would have found apopulation klidly disponed to them, amd a elinutenot untinvoruble to their lamalth and vigor. It was therefore determined that they shonald Ise sent to colonies where aloritan condid hope to inspire little sympatliy.

It was estimated by Jelfreys that, on an inveruge, rach of them, nfter all charges wero puid, wombl be worth from ten to lifteen ponime. 'There was, therefore, much nugry compulition for grants.

More than one thfth of those who ware whipped were linger to the sharks lufore the emel of the voghge. - Macaulay'n ENo., ch. it, j. 60*.
5191. SLAVERY, Punishod by, Vinglanel. It was at chase which sprang mainly trom delit or rrime. linmine drove men to "lnomd their nemals in the evil days for ment:" the drotor, nuable to diselumere his delb, thmig on the groume
 borer's mattock, und placed lis hemal as a slave within a master's lmate. 'The erimimel whoso kiasfolk would not make uj his thae becante a crime-serf of the plaintill or the king. Sometimes a futher pressed hy umal sold children or wife in bondage. In uny rase, the slaw beernme part of the live-stock of his master's estate, to be willed away at denth with larme or ox, whose predigree was kept asearefully as his own. Itis children were bondmmen liki himself : rven u l'recman's children by a slave mother inherited the mother's taint. " Nine is the ralf that is lomn of my cow," ran an Laglish proverb. shave cabins chastered romad the lemmestemed of every rieh landownor ; phourhman, shepherd, roatherd, swinelserd, oxherrl, and cowherd, charymadi, barmman, sower, hay ward, aml woodward, were often slaves. It was not, indeed, sherry such as we lanve known in modern times, for stripes and bonds were rare ; if the slate was sain it was ly an angry blow, mot by the lash. But his master could slay him if he would; it was but a chattel the less. The shave lation place in the justice conrl, no kinsmen to cham vengeance or guilt-tine for hiv wrong. If it stranger slew him his lord chamed the dommares ; if gailty of wrongrdoing, "his skin puid for him," under his master's lish. If lie thed the might be chased like a strayed beast, and when anught he might be flogred to death. If the wrong-doer were a wommoslave she miglit be


S195. SLAVERY, Repulsive. It England. The Saxon mee carried the most repulsive forms of slavery to England, where mot half the popnlat tion conld assert a right to freedom, und where the price of aman was hat four times the price of an ox.

In detiance of wevere penalties, the Saxous sold their own kindred into shavery on the continent ; nor could the trallic be checked till religion, plearling the cause of humanity, made its thpeal to the conscience.-Banchoris Hist. of U. S., vol. 1, eh. 5.
5196. SLAVERY, Unchristian. British. How great a part the Ciatholic ecclesiastics subsequently had in the nbolition of vilanage we learn from the unexceptionable lestimony of Sir Thomas Smith, one of the ablest Protestant conncillors of Elizabeth. When the dying slaveholder asked tor the last sacruments, his spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his soml, to mmaneipate his hrethren for whom Chrisi hal
dled. So sucerensfully hind the Chureh nased her lommiduble muchimery, that, before the Jefor-
 the bondmen in the kingilon except her own, Who, to do hor justloce, serm to have leen very womberly tremed. - Macosuiav'n ENa., eh. 1. 1). 23.

SI97. SLAVES, Angelic. linglish. IBut onco musters of the IBritons, the Bernichan Eng Itshmen furned to compuer their English neighbors to the sotith, the men of Deirn, whose tirst king, Silla, Was now sinking to the grave. The struggle Abloel the forcign murkets with linglish shaves, and whe of the most memorable storices in our listory sle wsusit group) of surlicuptiversus they stood la tho market-phace of lonme, it maty he in the great Forman of Trujun, which still ln its deeny realled the glories of the lanerial City. Their white hodies, their fuir fures, their golden luair, was moted by a dracon who passed by. "Fromit whin conntry to these shaves come y" Gregory asked the trucher who bromght them. The slave-denter unswered, "They ure lingrlish," orr, as thr word ran in the latin form, it would bera' at Romer, "they ure Xighex." 'I'he desteon's pity voilerl ilself lin portichnmor. " Not Anrlog, but nugels," he sadid, " with finces so anget-likel From what "onntry come they ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ " "They come." satd the merclannt, " from libira." " The irá!" was the untranslatable worl-play of the vivirious Rommn; "ay, plackent from (hod's ire and called to Chrisi's morey! . Ind what is the mame of their king ?" 'Thoy fold him, "Alla," and (tregory scized on the word as of good omen. "Allelain slatl be sumir in Ailla's land," he snid, und passed on, musing how the angel-fices slamid be brought to sing it. - llisis. OF ENu. 1'molne, s 40.

519 . SLAVES of Disbelievers. Jirginia. A.D. 16\%\%. Statuto: . . "Allsorvants, not beiner Christians, imported into this comntry by shipping, shall be slaves." Yet it was added, "comversion to the Christian faith doth not make frea l"Bancuort's U. S., vol. ${ }^{2}$, eh. 14 .
$\mathbf{5 1 9 9}$. sLaves, Docility of. Civil Nrir. [Pres. jolent Lincoln's ammatipution proclamation] land shown that slavery was an eloment of strength with us ; that it had ussisted us in our struggle; that no servile insurrections had taken place in the South, in spite of all the allurements of our enemy ; that the slave had tilled the soil while his master had fought; that in the large districts unprotected by our troops, and with in white population consisting almost exclasively of women and children, the shave had continued at his work, quiet, cheerfal, and fuithful, . . . thonglt prompted to the work of assassination and pillage by the most brutal examples of the Yinkee soldiery. - Pollard's Second Yeall of Tils: Wai, ch. 6. 1. 182.
5200. SLAVES, Rebellion of, Romun. They found a leader in a joung 'Thracian robber chiet, mamed Sjartacus, who was destined for the amphillaeatre, and who preferred meeting his musters in the field to lilling his friends to make a Roman holiday. Sjartacos, with two hundred of his companions, burst out from the Capuan "stables," seized their arms, and mude their way into the cruter of Vesuvius, which was then, aftes the long slecp of the volcano, a dense jungle of wihl vinus. Tlie slatves of the ndjoining planta-
thous deserted und joined them．The tiresprumi， spartacus proctalimad universal rinumelpmiton， and lit a fow woeks was at tho loma of an army with which ho overran Italy to the foot of the Alps，defented eomsula and pirntors，captured the engles of the legions，wasted the farms of the no－ hle lords，and for two yenry held his ground mgalust all that IRomoconid dra－ードuntide：（＇s． mall，ch．$\theta$ ．

5901．SLADEs，White．In Virginia．The aupply of white servants became a regular busl－ ness，mind in class of men，micknamed spirits， used todehado yomig presons，servints，and ldlers Into cmbinking for Ameriea，an to a hand of spon－ tumeons plenty，White sirvints rame to be a usual artiele of trafle．They were sold in Eng． hand to be trunsported，and In Virginin were ra－ mold to the highest bidder；like negroes，thry were to be purchased on shilpborard，as men hiy horses it n falr．－Banchort＇s Itist，of U．S．， vol．1，ch． 5 ．

5902．SLAVETRADE opposed．Continentul Conyriss．．．b．1774．We will netther support hor purchase my slave imported nfter the lst day of December next；after which thme we will wholly dlacontinne the slave－trade，and will nelther lie concernal in it ourselven，nor will we hre our vessels nor sell our commodities or mamufact－ ures to those who are coneremed in it－Bin－ cnort＇s U．S．，vol．T，chi． 13.

5203．SLAVE－TRADE respected．Neot Sork． A．d．1661．We have seren Elizatroth of Eughand a partner in the commeree of which the Stharts． to the diys of Queen Amme，wree distinguishord patrons；the city of Amsterdan did not blash toown shares in the shave－shif，to alvare momey for the ontits，and to purticipate in the returns． In proportion to popuhation，New York hud ns many Afrleans ns Virginia．．．．They were in－ ported ．．．oftern directly from Gumen，and were sold at publie muetion to the highest bidder．The averuge price was less than ＊ 140 ．－Banchorp＇s U．S．，vol．2，ch． 15.

5204．SLEEP，Benefit of．Dispmaition．It was a rule with Cato to have his slaves either em－ ployed in the honse or asleep，mind he liked thoss－ best that slept the most kindly，believing that they were better tempered than others that had not so much of that refreshment，and thter for any kind of busimess．－Pi，trabenis（＇ato the： Censor．

5205．sLEEP at Command，Napolcon I．＂Dif－ ferent affairs are arrunged in my head，＂said he， ＂as in drawers．When I wish to interrupt one train of thought，i close the drawer which con－ tains that subject，and open that which contains another．They do not mix together or incon－ venience me．I have never been kept awake by an involuntary preocenpation of mind．If I wish for repose，I shat up all the drawers，and I mm asleep．I have ulwnys slept when I wanted rest， and almost at will．＂－Anbott＇s Napoleon 13. vol．1，ch． 5.

5206．8LEEP，Deficient．Josiah Quincy．This excellent man carried one of his virtues to ex－ cess－early rising．He rose so carly in the morn－ ing that he scarcely had sleep enough ；so that， when he sat down during the day for ten min－ utes，he was very likely to fall asleep．Jom Quincy Allums was also addicted to cexessive
early rising．One day thene two distinguished men went into Judgn story＇s lecture－romith haur him rend his lecture to his class in the haw sehool．The julge reselved the two premhlents with his usias poltenoss，and phaced them ons the platform by his side，fin full view of the chas， and then went on with his lecture．In a viry few minutes both the presidenis were fast aslorp． The judge pansed n moment，and pointhge to the two sle ephing gentiemen，ittered these：words： ＂Centlemen，you see lofore you a melancholy exmmple of the evil ufferts of eurly rising．＂Tlifs remark was followed by th shout of hughter， which effectunlly ronsid the sleepers，after wherit the juige resumed his illseourst．－（＇vorombina of Ran．，1． 758.

5207．SLEEP，Exceptional．Nï Widter 太ontt． Basll Inall reports seott＇s having told him that＂having onde arrlved at a country ina，he was told there was no hed for him．－No pla＇e to lle down at all ？＇sudd he．＇No＇satd the peo－ ple of the homse：；none，except in rown in which there is a corpse lydug．＇• Wrell．＇suid he，＇did the preson die of miy omtagi medisorder ？＂Ou， no ；not nt all，＇said they．＇Well，then，＇contin－ wed he．＇let me have the othor hed．So，＇satd Nir Waltar，＇l lald me down，and wevor had a better nght＇s slerep in my life．＇＂He was，Indeed，it
 cli． 4.

5LOW．SLEEP，Perllous．Columbins First l＇oly． agre．［Coasting nurur St．Thomus．］Columbins， who had hitherto kept wateh，finding the sea calm and smooth，and the ship almost notion－ less，retired to rest，not having slept the pre－ eding night．He was，in general，extremely wakeful ou his consting voynges，pmssing wholo nights upon deck in ull wenhers：never trusting to the watelifulness of others where there was any difllenlty or danger to be provided against． In the present instance he felt perfectly secure． ．．．No somer had he retired than the steers－ man gave the helm in charge to one of the ship－ hogs，mad went toslerle．This was indired vio－ lation of an invariable order of the admiral，that the helm should never be intrusted to the boys． The rest of the mariners who lind the wath took like advantare of the absence of Columbins，and in a little while the whole crow was buried in slep．In the mona time the trencherons eur－ rente whicll run swiftly along this coast carried thar vessel guidety，but with force，upon a samd－ lamk．The herdiess hoy had not noticed the breakers，nthengh they male a roaring that might have been heard a league．［The vessel was wrerked．ן－Imving＇s Colemhete，Book 4， ch． 8.

5209．SLEEP，Snrprising．Duke of Argylt． ［On the day appointed for his decapitation at Edinlmugh，for robellion，］one of the lords of the comeil，who had probably been bred a Pres－ by terian，and had been seduced by interest to join in oppressing the choreh of which he had once been in member，came to the castle with a message from his brethren，and demanded ad－ mittance to the earl．It was answered that the earl was asleep．The privy councillor thought that this was a subterfuge，and insisted on entering． The door of the edll was softly opened；and there lay Argyle on the hed，sleeping，in his ircus，the phatid shep of infancy．The con－ "re-ronm (a) ov In the liow 0 promilents erl then on of the clıмн,

In it very : fust aslerop. pointlang to hese: words: melanclaby sing." This of lumghter, afler whleit 'Y(O, OH:WA

Vilter Nott. 1 him atry inn, he - No places
 in in which iil hls. ' '1id ler \%' O Oh, en,' 'ontinand nbelter , Indeed, a OF Sion'r',

First l'nyColmmbis, ly the sen st motionit the: pre. extremely sing wholo er frusting there was di againast. ly srecure. the steersf the shiplireet vionimal, that the boys. 'uteh took abus, and buried in rons curst curried n a sumelticed the ing that he vessel Book 4,

## - Argylt'.

 tation at lords of da Presterest to a he hat e with $n$ ided adthe carl ght that ntering. d and in his he con- awny, nick ut limet, run out of tho thastic, und took refinge ln the dwelling of a lady ot hiv funHy who lived haral by, 'I larer lie dimug himmelf on a conch, and gave himsell up torn agomy of remerse mol shame. llis kinswomma, alarmed by his lookn amil gromion, lhought that he lime been tuken slek with sudhen llhess, and begered lisn to drlak $n$ cup) of surk. "' No, no," hu' smid. " lhat whll do me wo grow." she jumyed him to tell her what hud desturhed him. "1 liavo leren," he suid, "In Argyle's prison. I have seres him
 as ever mun dla. Ihat ns ior mo-"- Nac's'. LAY'н EiNo., (ch. it, 1, 5\%l.

5*10. sLEEP, Transient. Vifulioun I. Iflar mpebdlng severul dhys und nights in proparathon for a decisive ronllet, he hus leen known repentvally to fall uslopp In the mblat of the uproarami horror of the lichle of buttle, and when the balls of the cosemy were swiephing the rmineme tipnon hach he stood. "Nature Gus lurr firlits," satid lie, " and will not be defrunded with haptuity. I feel more cool to recelve the reports which aie brought to me when awaking in this mamatr from trmanient shamber. "- Anmorv's Nabobens 13., vol. 1, ih. 6.
5211. SLEEP, Undisturbed, Wilkhington. " Ilow did you slerp, general ?" nsked [his guest] the Ituke of Orlomis [Douls Philippe] one morning of the mastar of the housio. "In nways slerp will," replied (inneral Wanhington, "for I nevar wrote a word in my life which I lund afterwarl cinse to regret."-('Yesoremon of Bron., 1. 508.
5014. BLEEPERS, The Seven. Legfutl. Whin the Emperor Dexius persectuted the ('hristians, seven noble youths of Ephesus coneenlad themselves ln a spacions eavern in the side of mal. jacent monntaln, where they were doomsed io perish liy the tyrant, who sive orderes that the entrance should be flrmly serured with a pile of lange stones. They immerdiately fell buto a derel shanber, whish waw miracolously prolonged, whthont injuring the jowers of life, daring a period of one himdred and righty-seven gears. At the end of that time, the slinves of Adtolins, 10 whom the inheritane of the mountain had descenderl, removerl the stomes to supply mate. rials for sonue rasticerlitice: the light of the sun durted into the envern, and the Seven Slecpers were jurmitted to awake. After a slumber, ns they thonght, of a few hours, they were pressed by the adlls of lamerer, and resolval that Jamblichus, one of their number, should secretly return to the eity to , purehase bread for the use of his compmions. 'I'he youth (if we may still employ that appellation) could no longer recognize the once faniliar aspect of his mative country ; and his surprise was incrensed by the appearnnes of a harge cross, finmphintly erected over the priucipal rate of Ephesas. Ilis singular dress and obsolete limgnage confounded the lmker, to whom he offered ans aneident mednl of Decins as the current coin of the empire ; and Jamblishas, on the suspicion of a seeret trasure, was dragiged before the julge. Their mutual imquiries produced the amazing discovery that 1 wo ernturies were almost elapsed since Jambliehus and his friends had escaped from the rare of 1 pherm trant. The bishop of Ephosus, Hue charey. the:
mughar rates, the prople, andi, it ismild, the Einjer-
 cinverin of the Sevon Slerpers, who bestowid their Inemedietion, related lheir mory, and at tho
 1). 188:3.

SN18. SLEEPERS in the Temple. /to. (In the roml hetwern ortylan und Thanmine.. is the tomple of lao. it is the cantom of thase who consiat her to sleepth the tomple, and what they want to know is revended to lhem ina dremm. - Padeinian.
5411. 8MILE resented, A. T'ine"!r the Tirtur. In hls ranup lefore ibellal 'Timomr musins. read 100,000 Indinn prlsonors, whon had netiled when the army of thedr combtrymon upperared In wlght. . . . The peop)le of lapalan mopplied 70,000 limman akalls for the structure of nevoral lofty towris. . . . A similar tax was liveded on the revolt of lminglad, . . and the axact uc-


5215. SMOKER, A female, (imioll Ituch:soris llifi. I mort rextmphary woman in all the relations of life-wilt, frlend, nedghbor, relathon, matress of slaves mever lived, and mever prespatad a more quiet, charafol, amel memirable managerment of ler lomseholit. She hat the Hemeral's own waru hestrt, frank manmers, and admirable tomper; mbil mo two prisons rond have beren bettre shited lo emen ohlore, liveal mora happlly tornher, or mate a hemse more attraethe to vinitors. No Insafal yontla or phin old mun, whose modesty sut then down at the lower cend of the table, could resaje ber eordial nt. tention, any more than the litied gentlemun at lar right and loft. Young presons were lar alelight, und she ulways had her house flleal with
 chel." In the homely linshion of the timu slac nsed to foin har hasband ame guests in smoklug a pipe alter dinner and in the evening. There arre now living many persons who wrll remember sereing lacr smoking by her threshade a long

5216. SMUGGLING fined. Iintland. In the session of 1698 the Purlimment proveded ngainst some dozen of opmlent morrhants with forejgn mames, by imponching them for high rerimes and mishlemennors, for framdalently importiner forrign alamodes and lustrings, and for illegally exporting mative wool. One was fined $\mathbb{E} 10$, iovo ;

 the building of itrernwidh IIosjitul.-KNuar's ENa., vol. T, eln. 14, 1). 2ld.

5e17. SOCIALISM illustrated. simuel Johnson. Nir, there is one Mrs. Mumalay in this town, "great republican. One day when I was at her house, I put on a very grave combtemance, and said to her, " Madam, I mon now become a convert to your way of thinking. I an convinced that all minkind are upon an equal footing; and to give yon an untuestionable proof, madam, that I min in earnest, here is a very sensible, civil, well-behaved fellow-ritizen, your footman; I lesire that he may le allowed to sit down and dine with us." I flus, sir, sloowed her the absurdity of the levelling doctrine. She has never liked ine since. Sir, your levellers wish to level
 lovilling up to thenselvies. 'They womlalall havo

 AN, P, I2.!
 ['I'he Jownan tribume', Ilo lirouglat forwarl,

 ctard with labor, it propesal that there nlomald he fablie gramarios in the eity, mahtulmed amd thled at the cose of the itate, biml that corn shomid be: wold at a rate milllelally clompe to the juor freo ritizens Bueh a law wis purely mocinllstle. 'Thes

 ency was the one dopowltory of power. The of fori was lo gathur into the clty in mob of inedy, Inemphoyed votors, living on the charity of the riate, les crowil the circins, umd to clumor at the ulertions, availables an dombe lamallately to strongthen the lumels of the pependar tribume, bot certain in the long run tos sell thomerelven to those who conld bifl highest for lheire voluen. -

\$2115. 80cIETY, Bond of. Fifyptiutio. Jorfing wasalso punished wilh death, luembse thate crime altures buth tho gorls, whose majesiy is trime. plol up"on by invoking their mane ton falso ontla ; and men, by broaking thes stromgent tio of humma


5320. SOCIETY degraded. Cimemer's Times. Jrunk'mmess relgned in palace and eontuge nlike. (iambling, cosk-llghtlag, und bull-flghting wore the nmmsements of the prople. Pobltlent life. which, if it had been pore and vlgorons, might lave made up for the absence of spiritanal fitheneres, was corrupt from the top of the sealle to the bottom ; its cfreet on mathomal charactor is portrayed in llogarth's " Election." That property had its dothes nas well ns its rights, fohody hat yet ventared to say or think. The duty of a gentleman toward his own rlase wins to pay his
 was dhallenged by one of hisown order: $t$ w ud the lower chas his daty was nome. Thongh the forms of govermment were cleetive-and Cowper gives us $t$ deseription of the enndidate at clee-tion-time obserpuously soliciting votes-society was intensely aristoteritic, and ench rank was divided from that below it by a sharp line whielt predided broblerhood or sympathy.-Amitu's ('owrer, ch. 1.
3241. SOCIETY, Deliverers of, Reformers. [See No. 5i20.] That the slave-trude was inituitous hardly my one suspected ; even men who deemed themselves religious took part in it without suruple. But a clange was at hand, and a still mightier change was in prospect. At the time of Cowper's death John Wesley was twen-ty-ejght, und Whitetield was seventeen. With them the revival of religion was nt hund. Johnson, the moral reformer, was twenty-two. IIoward was born, and in less than a generation Wilinrforce was to come.-Smitir's Cowper, ch. 1.
5422. SOCIETY, An effective. Finights of St. John. But the firmest bulwark of Jerusalem was founded on the knights of the IIospital of St . .John, and of the temple of Solomen; on the
mirnnge assur fution of a mothosthe nad military lif:, which fantileism might suggigent, hut which fulley minat approve. 'Ihe thower of the moblif. is of liorope anpired to wear the eroma noml to jitofems the vown of these rexpeetable orders ; thelr apirit mod dlselplitue were lintmortal ; mat

 natar foreo al cavaliy anal infantry for tha defonce

suldib. s0CIETY, Opponltion to. /het shalley. "I, nom and ' 'y lhme" wis. . . reprementative of its ubihor. All bis provionscixprifomere abll atl his
 his princlphe of the erpality al women with men,
 denco ln elogpenere und renson to move: mutlons, him doererline of free lover, life vegetarlanlam, his latreal of roligions latolerinaer nind ty rintiny-aro blent together and conserntruted la the glowing amatos of this wometerfal romumer. 'i'he hero, Ians, is hlomelf idenlizenl, the self whilelh he lin. ughed when hor undertook hia Irish cimmpaign. The lu'roine, ('ythom, is tho helpomite lio lind atwayslremond, the womme rxpulisitaly fominine. yot rapmble of heing theal whlt male combinsiasin.

 lievoilin the deslmbility of huext, hat becenase he whaded to throw a glove down to sochely, mad to atherk the intolaranere of e'usomin in its strong-

5928. BOCIETY, Orderly. 1 'lymonth Golony. Jonse-breakling mal highway robbery were of. fomers unknown in their courts, und toos little "problemded to be made subjacets of sevore leg. inktion.-isancourtin U. S., ch. C .
5425. SOCIETY, Reaotion of. /iomer. ['Time of Nero.] At the summit of the whole deeaybing system-necessury, yet delested-mavated indeflintely nhove the very highem, yu living in drend of the very lowesi, oppresilug a jojuintion which he terrifleal, and teribiled by the pupalation heoppreased, was men emperor rulsed to the divinest pinmate of nutoerney, yet conscions that his lifo hinng upon a thrend; in emperor who, in the terrible phrase of Giblon, was at once a priest, mintheist, mul a got.- Fanutan's Eamby 1).ivs, rh. 1, p. 4.
5228. SOCIETY, Reformation of. Impartiality. In latis. . . socleties for the reformation of manners had for some time been in metivity. Their binsiness was to lny informulions before the maristrates of swearers, drumknels, subbuth-breakers, mal other offembers, nud to appropriate that portion of the thes which wore enrned by common informers to purposes of charity. The objection which ever was ant ever will be agninst the most. honest exertions of such societies is, that they are not impartinl in their visitations. Defoe suid: "Till the nobility, gentry, justices of the pence, and clergy will be pleased to reform their own munners, or find out some methorl ind power impartially to punish themselves when guilty, we humbly crave leave to object to setting any poor man in the stocks, or sending him to the IIonse of Correction for immoralities, as the most unjust and unequal way of prorecting in the world."-KNiaHt's Ena., vol. 5. ch. 13, p. 205.

52uy\%. socieTY, Uabouad. " W'ar of the Romes." The finllvinhui wense of perwoinal dinty. the polltion eommelonsanom of ernel wilan that unthomal ariler mal untlonal welfare are deserotial to hle own will hirlog, hal not yrt come. 'J'hos bonde whlili hul holifter world tigenther through

 motivers that swity and emmole: the rommon eonslust of wen wore powarless over tho ruling
 with rich whire in greal, In welf-wioklug, ln lint, In fuithlommiens. In a pillows ariulty. It is this moral dogradation thai ilinge modark a maudenver the ware of the Romes. fironit bo perionl in our
 gust. 'I'hatrsavige bathes, thelr ruthless experithons, their mhamelo.s. transilis, serelil all the more torrible from the pure actilatimese of the remis fore whileh mon fomght, for the itler want of nil no. blemess niml rhivialry in the rontest liself, of all
 1'A, 佥 4 (iti.
524. B0LDIER, Chrintlea. "Ntomriritl" dackaon. At the wlege of Vira ('rut darkson commamided a lathory. . . . nad was promoted
 he was lorevoltod raptuin. Ilo was in all Soott's batiles to the elty of Mexico, ned luehaved so wall that le was brevetted inajor for his merviedes. 'I'o his merits us a commander ho mideri the virtnes of an active, hamble, robsintert ('hristhan, restraining profanity la his camp, welcoming army colporteurs, distriluting tracts,and anxions that every reghment . . . shonhli he sippled with chaphains. He was vulgarly sucered at asa fatalist : his labsits of solllongy wore derided as stiperstitious conversations with a familiar spirlt; . . . hut . . . he belleved he hind nallatinct misslon of daty, in which hog should be spared for the cmis of l'rovidence:-DOLIABD'н Filint Y':AB OFTIIE Wath, ch. 0, 1. 221.
5529. SOLDIER, Cruelty and Courtesy of, Bluck Prince. [la 1:3\%0 tho Hlanck Prince met the Frenel in Guscony. Ilis last warlike net nssorinters his mene with the infomons system of crnclty thant makes the inmlividual bravery, endarance, and conrtesy of the later fendal thmes look like hollow mockery-a misernble imposture of self-glorifloution, trmupling upon the higher principle that inites strengtl with merey. Three thomsand men, women, nul chililren were butchered in cold blood when Idmoges was taken. A few knights, who resolvel to battle to the last, placed their lacks agninat a wall, and long tought agninst superior mumbers. These I'rince Edward ordered to le received to ransom. 'This was chivalry.-Knialit's ENG. . vol. 1, ch. 31.
5230. 80LDIER, Ignorant. Reign of James II. In June, 1686, Tyrconnel came. His commission authorized him only to command the troops ; but he bronght with him royal instructions touching all parts of the administration, and at once took the real government of the istand into his own lands. On the day ufter his arrival, he explicitly suid that commissions must be largely given to Roman Catholic ollleers, and that room must be made for thom by dismissing more l'rotestants. Ife pushod bin the semodelling of the army eagerty and indefatiga-
bly. It was, imperd, the only purt of the finse thos of a eammander-inchlof whilela lat wis : מinpetent to prorform ; for, though courngentas In lirawle and dincla, hos knew nothing of inlli tary dinty. At the vere fleat revelew whileh hu lichi, it was avilent to all whan were near to him that luo dlli nost know luow to draw up a roui ment. Tis turin linglishamen out and to pint Inflimen lin was, lin hife viow, the truginuing mad the cind uf the melinlalatrathen of war. - Macat: t,AY'~ ENa., th. 6, p. lit.
52881. SOLDIER, A antaral. C'romicell. Hrod to pencofut woripmotous, lue hat, at moris than forty years of agr, acerpitel a comamisalon in the I'irliamontary army. No sonimer land lue become a soliller, than he dlanerimel, with the
 Fimsex, with all thelf exprrioure, wore unable to predeive. Ha naw previsely where thestrongth of the legyalinta lay, and by whin mevan alome that sironght conlil be overpowerol. Ile maw that it was mecesmaty to meonastriot the armig of
 ahomanat and exiollont matorhals far the pur posi--imatcrials lows showy, indered, bint inoro solhl than those of which fle gallant sefomirons of the king ware combusid. It wios meressury to look for resruits who were mot more mor-

 Ilsurty. With mich men he Illed his own regi. mant, ime while lie subjerided thene to a disci plincemore righl than lableverbefora been known In England, ho almindetcord to their fintellectand and moral maturis stimalants ol farfal petency. - Macaviay'n lina., (h. 1, 1. 100.

62:ise. SOLDIER, A remarkable. (ienerul lde'. Grimeral Lire is, ahmost withont excention, the handmomost man of his nge l evor sutw. Ite is tlfty-wix jours ald, t.al, bromd-shomildured, very well malle, well wet up-a lhorongh solder lis apprarance; mal his mammersare most conrteous nod liull of dignity. Ife is a prafect gentlenan In eviry respect. I imapine to ane has so lew enemios, or is su untrersully esteremed. 'Tarongh out the South all ugree in pronouncing hins is near perfection as a man cati be. Ile has mome of the small vieces, such ns sumbing, drinking, chewing, or swemring, hul his bitterest enemy never necused him of the greater ones . . . Gen. eral Lee is a religions man, - [English oflleer's diary, quoted in] Pobilalid's Skconis Yeals of THE WAR, 1. 342.
52333. SOLDIER, Spirited. Puritun. [At the mattle of Inmbar.] It appears there were then only two liouses ind furmsteals. On this Monday there had been some slight skirmishing. Ieslie's horse dinshed neross those little huts oceupied by Lambert's or Pride's foot and horse, sud scized three prisoners, one a musketecr, a spir ited fellow, with a woolen arm. On being brought lefore Leslie, he was asked, "Do the enemy intend to flght?" The man replied, "What do you think we come here for? We come for mothing else." "Soldier," suid Leslle, " how will yon fight, when you have shipped half your men and ull your grent guns ?" The nunwer was, "Sir, if you plense to draw down your men, you shall find botll men and great frums too.: 'To one of the ollicers who asked him how he dared reply so saucily to the gen-
cral, he said, " I only answer the question put to me." Lestie sent litm neross, free again, by a trumpet; and making his way to (romwell, he reported what had passed, adding. "I tor one have jost twenty shillings by the business, plundered from me in this skimish." Thereupon the lord-genema gave him two pieces, which are forty shilling., and sent him away re-joicing.-Lood's Cromwela, ch. 11, p. 5!.

52:B4. SOLDIER, A wonderful. Hennibal. On the first intelligence of the marelo of the Carthaginimes Publies Scipio, the consul, had taken the field with a large army, and hoped by rapid marches to arrest $1, \mathrm{~m}$ in the first pari of his pregress, and to make the country of the Transalpine Ganls the theatre of the wir ; hat Itannilal had got the start of him, mad had already passed the lahone in the face of in opposing army. Wetook his way along the matern banks of that river to Lyons, inul thence to ome of the chief passes of the Alps--not improbably thit which is now known hy the mance of the Great Si. Bermard. On procecding to ascend the mountains, he found the country in some parts huried in snow, and at every detile defended by large troops of mountaineers. He overcame, by astonishing perseverance, every difficulty, and, at length, in the space of iffeen days, penetrated into that comery which he had promised to his troops as the end and the reward of their abors. The time oceupied in the whole of this mareh Was tive mon'his and a lalf. Itisarmy, on leaving Cartiage, amomited to 50,000 foot und 20,000 herse' ; hut of these, on arriving in Italy, there remained on.ly 20,000 foot and 6000 horse, This expedition is cescrvedly reckoned one of the most remarkaige explots of antiquity.Tythen's llist., Book 3, ch. 9, p. 373.

52B5. SOLDIER, Choice. Riflemen. Ther men [from the frontiers], painted in the grise of savages, were strong and of great endurance, many of it more than six feet high; they wore 1 - grings mat mereasins and an ash-rolorid shirt with a double cape; rach one carried a rifle, a hatelut, a small axe, and a hunter's knife. They could subsist on a little parched corn and game, killed as they went along: at nirgh, wrippord in their bhankens, they willingly made a tree their camopy, the carth their bed. The rithe in their hanels semt its bill, with merring preeision, a distamee of two or three humdred yards. Their motto was, "liberty or Death." They were the tirst troops raised under the authority of the Continental Congress, and... the best (erpos in the camp). . . They taught the observing Frederick to introlnce into his service light bodies of shariphooters, and their example has moditiced the tacties of European armies. -Baneboft's L. S., vol. 8, ch. 44.
5236. SOLDIER, Colonial. L'uglixh uguinst Freneh. On the banks of Lake George [in 17.as] 9024 provincials . . . assembled. There were the 600 New Fingland rangers, dressed like woodsmen, armed with a tirelock and hatchet; under their rigit arm a powder-horn ; a leather bar for bultets at their waist : and to each oflicer a pocket compass as a guide in the forests. Bancrofer's U. S., wol. 4, ch. 13.

523T. SOLDIERS, Dauntless. Franks. "The Franks," says the Emperor (Constimtine, "ure bold and valiant to the verge of temerity: and
their damatless spirit is supported by the con:tempt of danger mind death. In the field and in close onset they press to the front and rush hemdong against the cuemy, without deigning $\because$ eompute either his mombers or their own. Thair ranks are formed by the firm comnections of consanguinity and rivendship; and their martial deeds are prompted by the desire of saving or revenging their dearest companions. In their cyes a retreat is a shameful tlight; and tlight is indelible infamy.-Ghabon's liome, (h. 533, p. 373.
5238. 80LDIERs, Defensive. Greek Eimpire. Neither anthority nor art could frmenc the most important machine, the soldier himself: and if the eeremonies of Constantine always suppose the safe and triamphal return of the ('mperor, his tactics seldom soar above the moms of exaping a deffat, and procrastimating the war. Notwithstanding some transient suceess, the Grecks were stank i: their own esterm and that of the ir neighhors. A cold hand and a loquacions tongue was the vulgar leseription of the nation; the author of the tactics was besieged in his capital ; and the last of the Barlmrians. Who trembled at the name of the Saracens, or Franks, could prondly exlibit the medals of gold and silver which they had extorted from the feeble sovereign of Con-stantinople.-Ginnos's Rome, ch. 53, p. 369.
5239. SOLDIERS, Disobedient. James $I I$. The heads of the corporation, though men selected for ollice on aceomit of their known Toryism, protested against this illegal procerding. The lord-mayor was ordered to nppear before the Privy Comeil. "Take heed what you do," suid the king. "Obey me ; and do not trouble yourself either about rentlemen of the long robe or gentlemen of the short robe." . . The chapel was opened. . Tll the neighborhood wass som in commotion, Great crowils assembled in (hempside to attack the new mass house. The priests were insulted. A crucitix was taken ; at of the huilding and set up on the parish ; momp. The lord-mayor came to quell the tumult, but was ruccived with cries of " No wooden gods." The main-bands were ordered to disperse the crover ; but they shared in the popular feeling, and murmurs were leard from the ranks, "We cannet in consedence fight for poprey."- Macambays ENG., ch. G, p. 93.
3210. SOLDIERS fearful. Rommans. Such was the horror for the profession of a sollier, which had affected the minds of the degenerate lamans, that many of the youth of lialy and the provinces chose to cut off the tingers of their right hand, to escape from being pressed into the service; and this strange expedient was so commonly pratised, as to deserve the severe animadrersion of the laws, and a peculiar mame in the Latin languge. They were called Murci, denoting a lazy and cowardly person.-Gnsmox's lRome, ch. 17, p. 130.
5241. SOLDIERS, Graves of. Decuruted. The tirst year of the war of Peloponnesus being now elapsed, the Athenians, during the winter, solemmized public funcrals, acoording to ancient enstom, . . . in honor of those who had lost their lives in that campaign, a ceremony which they constantly observed doring the whole course of that war. For this purpose they set up, three dags before, a tom, in which the bones of the
by the cos:fickl and in $t$ and rush nt deigning their own. connections and their e desire of ompanions. tlight; and n's Rome,

N Empire. le the nost If : and if "11] pose the uperor, his if excapingy Nolwithrecks were loir neighmigue was lie anthor bital ; Hild led at the 1 proudly hich they 1 of Cun. 1). 369.
(emes $I I$. men se wn Toryrereling. ar before you do," t trouble ong role e chapel 4 soon in 1 (hempC pricests I of the 3. The IIIt was crown al murcunur! VLAY's Nnch ohlier, nerate $y$ and f their d into US 5 severe name -G113-

The
reing cient their they he of
hree the
rleceased itians wote exposed, and every porson strewed tlowers, incense, perfumes, and other things of the sums: kind upon those remains. Ther alterward wore put o a corriages, in collins mate of eypress wood, evory tribe laving its particular eotlin and farringe ; lut in one of the lattor a large empty collin was earriod, in imone of those whose bodios hand not been found. 'The proxession marehed with at srave, majestic, aia! religions pomp ; a mrat number of the inhabitants, toth citizaras amid for. digners, assisted at this mourulne solemmity. ['lie most remowned orntors sposie it their


52AL2. SOLDIERS, Invulnerable. Ixintics. [In $1 \times 23$ the lbritish mrmy in Bengal folt the neressity of fortifying against the probable attack of the
 hambred feet high, beemane a dinalel, wartisomed by a hattalime of British 1 roopse. .... On the night when the astrologeres larel deciderd that an attack ripon this satered place wombl free the eountry from the impions strmeners, a horly of troops, called Invalnembles, advanced to the northern gateway. A terrible camonade was opemed upon these dense masses, amd they fled at onfe to the neighboring jungle. - KNight's ENi., vol. 8, ch. 1", 1. 219.
5248. BOLDIERS maimed. Sinported. [Solon established at hw] that "persons mained in the wars should be maintaned at the puthlic charge." - Plevtaiser.
 armies both of siparta and dithens were composed of four sonts of troops : ritizens, allies, morcenaries, and slaves. Tho soldiers were sometimes marked in the hand, to distinguisly thent from the shaves, who had that chame: ter impressed upon thejr forehemd. Interpreters believe that it is in allasion 10 this donHe manner of marking that it is suid in the Revelation that all were obliged $"$ to receive the mark of the lemat in the riant land, or in their foreheals : $\because$ and that St. Paul says of himself' : " I bear in my body the marks of the
气 3.
5245. SOLDIERS misnamed. Riyn of Jftucs II. When his [Gramen! Kirke's] soldiers ilispleased him, he tlogged them with merciless severity ; but he indemmitied hem by permitting thens to sleep on wateh, to red drunk about the streets, to rob, beat, and insult the merchants and the laborers. When Tharier' was abandoned, Kirke returned io Enghand. He suii centinned to command his old soldiers, who were designated sometimes as the First Tangrier Regiment and sometimes as Queen C'athurine's Regiment. As they had been levierl for the purpose of waging war onan intialel mation, they bore on their tha a (horistinn emblem, tho Paschal lamb. In allusion to this revice, and with a bitterly ironical meanime, these men, tho rudest and most ferocious in the English army, were called Kirke's lambs.-Mac'Mriav's DNi., ch. 5, p. 586.
5246. SOLDIERS, Model. Ciommirill's. These persons, sobrr. moral. diligent, amm neemstomed to retlect, bad bewn inducod to lake up arms. not by the pressure of wath, not by the love of
nowelty mad licernse, not by the nits of recruiting otlerers, but by religions and politional zeal, minarled with the desire of distinction and promo. tion. 'The boats of the soldiors, as we flad it reeorded in their solemm resolotions, was, that ther lated not berest forered into the servicer, nor land enilisted chictly for the sake of harre: that they were no janizarices, lmt lroelon'n Euglishmen, Who lad, of their own aroord, put their lives in jeopardy, tor the libertios and religion of Engr. land, and whose dight and dinty it was fo wateln over the wellare of the mation whinh they hat


52 17. SOLDIERS, Nation of. firitls. The chief was cither hereditary or electerl, or won his eommanal by the sword. 'The mass of the people were serfs. The best lighters were salfmade nobles, under the chief's anthority. Every man in the tribe was the chaci's absolata sulbjecet ; the ehief, in turn, was lromind t' .et the menness al them agranst injury' .. , hout. Wiar, on a hargespale or asima. nat ' $n$
 udmitted into his fathor's presemer till a was old enongh to he a soldiors. When the call to trins wout ont, every man of the recpuited ane was expected at the monster, and tho lost comer was tortured to denth in the preseme: of his commades as a lesson against batewardiess. Fhoune's (AESAR, (ll. 14.
52.8\$. SOLDIERS, Notorious. Wilson's Zourves. [Colontl] Billy Wilson . . boasted that when his recinment was moved off [from New York], it would be found that not it thief, highwayman, or piekpocket would be left in the eity.
 1. $2 \boldsymbol{2}$.

D24 49 . SOLDIERS, Odd. Cromurell's. The Puritam soldiers of Cromwell are armed with all kinds of werpons, clothed in all colors, and sometimes in rags. Pikes, halberds, und long struight swords are ranged side by side with pistols and muskets. Oliten bo eanises his troops to halt that lie miny preach to them, and frerpuently they sing pathns while performing their exercise. The captains are heard to cry. "Present, fire! in the name of the loorl!" Altar calling over the muster-roll, the otlierass rend a pordion of the
 cred with symbolical pantings nod verses from the Srriptures. They marein to the Isalms of Da vid, while the lroynlists advance singing loose hacehamalian somgs. The lieense of the nobiliIf and envalia's 'omposing the king's regular troops rould not prevail, notwithsanding their Imavay, arainst these martyms for their faith. The warriors who believed themselves the soldiors of $G(o d$ must sooner or later gain the victory over those who are only the servants of main. Cromwell was the first to feel this com-virtion.--Damartine's Chomweil, p. 31 .
5250. SOLDIERS, Piety of. Cromioell's. Crom. vell had foreseen the destinies of the contest, und from among the freeholders and their sons in hiv own neighborhood be formed his immortal troop of Ironsides, those men who, in many a well-fought field, turned the tide of confliet, men who ." jeopardized their lives on the high places of the field." These men were pechliarly moulded: their tratining was even more religious than military : they were men of position and
character: Oliver prearhed to them, prayed with them, directed their vision to all the desperate and diflleult embroilments of the times. These men were Puritans all; Independents: men who, however pininful it may he to our more Christian notions, used their bible as a matehlock, and relieved their grard by revolving texts of Holy Writ, and remreshed their courage by draughts from Goil's Book. - Hooon's Chominela, ch. 6, p. 95.
5251. - Cromardl's. But that which chiefly distinguished the army of Cromwell from other armies was the austere morality and the fear of God whirh pervaded all ranks. It is acknowlolged by the most zealous Royalists that, in that singular eamp, no outh was heard, no drunkemness or gambling was seen, and that during the long dominions of the soldiery the property of the peaceable eitizen and the honor of woman were held saered. If outrakes were committed, they were ontrages of a very different kind from those of which a vietorions army is generally guilty. No servantfrirl complained of the rough gallantry of the redeonts; not an ounce of phate was thken from the shops of the goidsmiths; hut a Pelagian armon, or a window on which the Virgin and child were painted, produced in the Piaritan ranks an excildment which it required the ntmost exertions of the oflieers to quell.-..Macav1..1's Enci., ch. 1, p. 114.
5252. SOLDIERS described, Poor. Cuto. "I do not like." he said once, "a soldier who moves his hands when he marehes and his fret when he fights, and who shores louder in bed than he shouts in hatle."-('velopreda of Bioc., p. 492.
525:3. SOLDIERS, Professional. Letceldrmominn. The allies of Sparta likewise complained of Agesilaus, that it was not in any public quarel, bat from an obstimate spirit of private resentment, that he sought to destroy the Thebans. For their part, Hey said, they were wearing themselves ont, withont ayy orasion, hy going in stuch mombers upon this or that expedition every year, at the will of a handfal of Lacedemonians. Hereupon Agesians, desirons to show them that the mmber of the in warriors was not so great. ordered all the allies to sit down promisenombly on one side and all the Lacedadomians on thie other. This dome, the erier simmoned the trades to st:und up one after another, the potters first, and then the braziers, the carpenters, the masons-in short, all the mechanies. Almost all the allies rose up to answer in one branelh of business or other, lout not one of the Lacedemenians: for they were forbidden to learn or exercise any manual art. Theon Agesilansmiled mad sadi, "Yousce, my friends. we send more warriors into the field than you." -Phetahetts Aieshlats.
5234. SOLDIERS, Quality of C'romirell's. "At his first entraner into the wars," observes the Reliquire Barteriamo." beeng lout captain of horse, he had especind care to get mefigions men into his troops ; these men were of greater understanding than commons sohliers, ind therefore were more appreliensive of the importune and consequeners of the war. Ky this means. indeed, he sped better than he experted. Hercupon be fot in commission to takr some care of
the assoriated comaties, where he brought his troop) into a double regiment of fourteen full troops, and all these as full of religious men as he could get ; these, having more than ordinary wit and resolntion, hat more than ordinary suc-ress.-llood's ('homweli, ch. 6, p. 100.
5255. SOLDIERS, Terrible. Janizaries. [U1der Amurnth I., the Turk.] Vigilant offleers were stationed at Gallipoli, to wutch the passage and to select for his use the stoutest and most bemutiful of the Christian youth. . . . Many thousands of the European captives were colucated in religion and arms, and the new militin was consecrated and named by a celebrated dervis. Stunding in the front of their ranks, he stretelied the sleeve of his gown over the head of the foremost soldier, and his blessing was delivered in these words: " Let them be called hanizaries ( Yengi cheri, or new soldiers); may their countenance be ever bright ! their hand victorions I their sword keen I may their spear Hways hang over the hembs of their enemies ! und wheresoever they go, may they return with a white face!" Such was the origin of these haughty troops, the terror of the mations, and sometimes of the sultans themselves.-Grbinos's Rome, ch. 64, p. 235.
5256. SOLDIERS, Unqnallfied. Reign of Cherles $I$. In a country which had not, within the memory of the oldest person living, mate war on a great scale by land, generals of tried skill and valor were not io be fouml. It was necessary, therefore, in the first instance, to trust untried men, and the preference was natmally given to men distinguished rither ly their sthtion, or hy the abilities which they had displayed in Parliane ont, In scaredy a single instance, however, was the selection fortunate. Neither the gramdees nor the orators proved good soldiers. The barl of stamlord, one of the greatest mobles of Enghad, Was routed ly the Royalists at Stratan. Nathanial Fiemnes, inferior to none of his contemporaries in talents for civil busimess, diseraced himself hy the pusilhmimous survernder of Bristol. Inderi, of all the statesmen who at this jumethre anerepted high military commands, lampulen alome appears to have carried into the camp the raparity amb strength of mind which had made him eminent in polities.Macatuay's ENt., cll. 1, p. 108.
5257. SOLITUDE, Delight in. Itamial Bumuc. Oreupying the tirst cottage in Kientucky, in the spring of $17 \% 0$. . [his] brother returned to the settlements for horses and supplies of ammunition, lenving the renowned lumter "by himsell, whonat bread, or salt, or sugar, or even a horse or dog." . . . Ile was no more alone than a bee among the thowers, hut commoned finniliarly with the whole miverse of life.
For him the rocks and fountains, the leaf and the blade of grass, had life; . . . the trees stood up, . . mytials of companions. . . . The prerpetmal howling of the wolves by night ronnd his cothage, or his hivonat in the lirake, was his diversion. . . . Ile refurned to his wife and children nxed in his purpose, at the risk of life and fortume, to bring them as soon as possible to live in Kentucky, which herestemed a second Para-dise.-Bancroft's U'. S., vol. 6, ch. 41.

525s. SOLITUDE, Moroseness by. ('hrysesstom. la matintainet, from sume considerationts of
health or abstincuce, his. . . habits of taking his repusts alone; and this inhospitable rustonn, which his enemies imputed to pride, contributerl, at least, to nourish the infirmity of a morose and unsocial humor.-GıBBon, ch. 3, p. 342.
5259. SON, A devoted, Confucius. Just as he was about to be promoted to the highest diguities of the empire, his mother, in the flower of her age, suddenly died. Immediately, in necordance with the ancient traditions, he resigned his olllee, mad resolved to pay all the honors to his mother's memory which the most rigorous of the old enstoms demunded. After conveying the body to the summit of a mountain, where the ashes of his father reposed, he seeloded himself from socioty, and passed three whole years in mourning the irreparable loss which he had sustained, his only relief being the stuly of phi-losophy.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 409.
5260. SON like Mother. Eimperor Nero. Claudius, by the advice of his faithful comeillors, his freedmen, married his nicee Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus, a woman equally vicions as Messalina, and more daring in her crimes. Her favorite object was to secolve the empire for her son Domitius Enobarbus [ Nero] ; and, to gain the freedmen to her interest, she made no seruple to prostitute hetself to them. In the prosecution of her seheme she employed banishment, poison, murder - every different engine of vice and inhmmanty. She obliged Octavia, the emperor's daughter, to marry Domitius, whom she now made Chualins alopt, to the prejudice of his son Britannicoss : and Domitins was hailed C:satr, with the tilles of Nero
 pina, having by these complicated erimes paved the way for the suceession of lure son to the throne, now thought proper to make way for him by poisoning her husband; and Claulins, after a reign of lonateen years, wist thas earried off at the age of sixty-threc.-Trumers Itist., Book 5, ch. 1, p. 486.
5261. SON, Reconciling. Themistorles. Admetus, king of the Molossians, . had made a request to the Athenians, which being rejected with se an by Themistocles in the time of his prospernty and intluence in the state, the king enterained adereprespoment ngainst him, and made no secret of ha intention to revenge himst 'f. if ever the Athenian shomld fatl into his powr. However, while he was thas Hying from phae on place, he was more afraid of the recent envy $f$ his comatrymen thim of the consequene of an old quarrel with the king ; and therelo he went and put himself in his hambs, appearis of before him as a supplicant in a partientar and extroordinary manner. It took the King's son, who was yet a child, in his arms, and kneeled down hetore the honsehold gods. This mamer of offering a petition the Molossians look ujon as the most effectual, and the only one that can hardly he rejeeted.- Pastarchis 'Themintocles.
5262. SONG, Enamored by. Joxith Quinc!. [While visiting his annt in Boston he met it young laty who made no impression on his mind till] she began to sing one of the songs of Burns with a clearness of voice and with a degree of taste and feeling which charmed and excited him beyond anything he had ever ex-
perienced. He immediately threw down the law papers which he had bern examining, and returned to the eompany. Miss Morton sang several other songs, to the great delight of all who heard her, and to the unbomided rapture of this particular young gentleman. When the singing was over, he entered into conversition with her, and :liscovered her to be an intelligent, well-informed, unaffected, and kine-henrted girl. In short, he fell in love with hrer upon the spot, and when the young lady left Boston a work after, he was engaged to her. Some time elapsed, however, before they were marrid. She was a young lady of highly respectable commections and considerable fortune. The marriage was suitable in all resperts, and they lived together tifty-tliree happy yem's. This most fortumate mion was, no doubt, one of the main causes of the singular peare and minterrupted happiness of his life.-(Eyclobedia of Blog., p. 7isl.
5263. SONG, Political. Prign of James II. [lrish Roman C atholic troops were brourht into England to uid the king in supplanting the Protestant religion.] Thomas Wharton had writtena satirical halat on the administration of 'ly r connel [lord-lienternant of Irelamit]. In this litile poem an Irishman congratulates a brother Irishman, in a barbarone jargon, on the appromeling trimmph of popery and of the Xlikesian race. The Protestant heir will be excluded. The Protestant oflleers will be hroken. The (Great Chanter and the praters who appeal to it will be hangrel in one rope. The goorl Talloen will shawer comb. missions on his rountrymen, amd will cut the throats of the English. T'hese verses, which wore in no respect abowe the ordinary stimalard of sireet pectry, had for burden some gibberish whirh wass said to have herem hased as a watedword by the insurgents of I'Istor in 16.41. The verses and the hance eanght the fancy ol the nation. From one end of Eingland to the other all elasises wre constantly singing this idle rhyme.

One of the chamereristies of the good ond soldier is his trick of whistling Lillibullero. Whaton afterward boasted that he hat sumg in king out of three kingiloms. But, in trath, the suceess of Lillibullero was the effert, and not the canse, of that excited state of public feeling which produced the Revolution.-Macaulay's Eva., ch. 9, p. 397.
526.1. SORCERY condemned. F'ngluud. s.b. 1440. [In 1440] the Witel of Eye was burmed in Smithitidl for having. in formur diys, given medieines to Elemore ('obhan to make the )uke of Glonerer low herand wed her. [The duke's wife wa bromght below an ereviastianl commission by the politiond cmemies of her hasband, and] cond femmed by the bishops to all the humiliations of penamer inthe streets of Lombon, on three several days. She was rentimed at Calais and the Iside of Man for the remainder of her life. [Ifer offence was only this: she had consulted an astrologer] to know what should tall of lier, and to what estate she should come.KNugu's Evg., vol. 2, ch. 6, p. 94.
5265. SORCERY, Fear of. By ,Joan of Arc. Theonly question was whether these beings were grool or evil mugels; whether she brought with her "airs from heaven or blasts from hell." This gucstion sermed to her eomutrymen to be decisively settled in her favor by the ausiste
smetity of har life，by the holiness of her con－ versation，bat still more hy her exemphary nitem－ tion to all the servies and rites of the Churels． The dauphin at tirst fenred the injury that might be done to his conte if he haid himself open to the eharge of having lengued himself with a sorceress．Wyery immgimble test，therefore，was resorted to in order to set Jonn＇s orthodoxy and purity heyond suspicion．At last Churles and his udvisers felt sufe innecepting her services us those of a true and virtuons Cliristian daugh－ ter of the lloly（harch．－Dective Batrides，定375．

5266．SORCERY punished．Meury IT．［He married his mistress，Elemor Cobham ；she was charged with compassing the king＇s leath by sor－ cery．］Iter judges found that she had made a waxen image of the king and slowly meled it at a fire，a process which was held to accomen for Lemry＇s growing weakness both of hody and mind．The duchess was doomed to penance for her crime；she was led barehouded and bare－ footed in a white penance－sheet through the streets of Landon，and then thrown into prison for life．－llist．on Eng．Peorle，冬 436.

5267．s0RROW，A living．Mother of Westey． susama Wesley，．．．in a letter to her brother， writes，with the anguish which only a mother con know，for the saddest sorrow of a child：
0 sir $1 O$ brother！happy，thrice happy are you；happy is my sister that buried your chil－ ilren in infmey．secure from temptation，secure from guilt，secure from want and shame，secure from the loss of friends．Believe me，it is better to mourn ten children dead than one living， and I have buried many．＂－Stevens＇Metion－ ism，vol．1，p． 59.

5268．sorrow，Sentimental．Xerxes．［The Persians invaded Greece．］Ite left Sardis，and directed his mareh toward the IIellespont． Bring arrived there，he wished to have the pleasure of seeing in haval engagement．A throne was erected for him upon an cminence；and in that situation，seeing all the sea crowed with his vessets，and the hand covered with his troops． he at first felt a secret joy diffuse itself through his soul，in surveying with his own eyes the vast extent of his power，and considering himself as the most happy of mortals；but retlecting soon afterward，that of so many thousands in a hum－ dred years＇time there would not be one living soul remaining，his joy was turned into gricf． and he could not forbenr weeping at the unecer－ tainty and instability of human things．lie might have found another subject of retlection， which wonld have more justly merited his tenss and aftliction，hat he turned his thoughts upon himself，and considered the reproaches he de－ served for being the instrument of shortening that fatal term to millions of people，whom his crued ambition was going to sacritice in an unjust and unnecessary war．［IIe had $1,800,000$ men．］－ Rombin＇s IIsst．，Book 6，eh．2，ş 2．
5269．SOUL，Divinity of the，Pythayoras． Pythagoras regarded the human soul as consist－ ing of two parts－the one an sensitive，which is common to man and the inferior animals；the other a rational mud divine，which is common to man with the Deity，and is indeed a part of the divine mature．The tirst perishes with the hody． of which it is an insepratible ：ndjunet ；the othere
survives and is immortal ；but niter the denth of one body it enters linto imother，und so passes． through an endless series of transmigrations． It is punished by degrathtion into the body of an inferior mimal．－Tythen＇s Itert．，Book 2， ch．9，p． 263.
5270．SOUL，Immortality of the．Socrates． Soerntes passed the rest of the day［his last day］ with his friemds，und eonversed with them with his usual ．．．tramquillity．The sulbject of conversation whs most important，and well suit－ ed to his present rondition－that is to say，the immortality of the soul．What gave orecaslon to this discourse was a question introdured in a manner by chance，Whether a true philosopher ourht not to desire nud take pains to dic ？Thls proposition，aken too literally，implied an opin－ fon that a phitosopher might kill himself．Soc－ rates shows that nothing is more unjust than this notion ；and that man，appertaining to God， who formed and phaced him with Mis own hund in the post he possesses，camont abmadon it with－ ont Itis permission，nor quit life without Itis order．What is it，then，that cminduce a philos－ opher to cutertain this love for death？It can be ouly the hope of that luppmess which he ex－ peets in another life，and that hope can be： fommed only upon the opinion of the soul＇s im－ mortality．－Rohas＇s liserr．，Book 9，ch．4，今 7.
5271. SOUL，Mystery of the．Mahomet．［Ma－ homet＇s wishom was tested ly the rablins，who asked an muswer to this question，＂What is the sonl ？＂Mahomet demanded］three days to re－ flert．Ife then replied to the questions to the Fantisfuetion of the mbbins．As to the definition of the sonl，which does not fall muler the senses， and which camnot be defined by words all bor： rowed from material properties：＂The soul，＂ stid he，＂is a mystery，of which God has re－ served to llimself nlone the knowledge．Man can know only what God vouchsafes to teach him．＂－Lamabtine＇s Turkeey，p． 87.

5272．soul，Nobility of．Darius．Polystra－ lus having gone aside to a fommin to quench his thirst，sitw hard by a mean wagon，in which lay a womded man，to appeamance in the agonles of denth．There was no attendant near．On approaching，he perceived that it was the king of the Persimus，who lay stretched upon a skin， covered with wounds．When Polysimatus came ne：ar，he opened his eyes，and feebly asked of him in dnught of water，which when he had re－ reived，＂Whoever thon art，＂said he，＂who hast clone me this offlee of humanity，it is the last of my misfortmes that I can offer thee no return． Bit Alexander will requite thee for it ；and may the gods reward him for that generous compas－ sion which，though an enemy，he has shown to， me and to my unfortunate kindred．Take，＂ said lue，＂this hand as the pledge of my grati－ tude．＂So saying，he grasped the hand of Polystratus，und immediately expired．Such was the end of Darius Codomannus．．．．Of this prince it may be truly said that he merited a better fate．The tender and humane affeetions formed a strong ingredient in his nature．When we consider him stripped of his dominions，his crown and life sacrifieed to the insatiable ambi－ tion of an muprovoked invader－to forgive was much；lut an emotion of gratitule to that enemy，expresserl with his latest breath，indi－
the death of 11) so passes smigrations. the body of 'r., Book 2,

Socrates. his last day] H then with subject of nd well suitto say, the ve oermsion orlueded in a philosopher ? die ? This ied an opiniself. Soeist than this ig to God, sown hame dom it withithont His ace a philoslı? It enn hich he exble can be: e soul's im(h. $4, \$ 7$ omet. [Ma1,hins, who What is tho days to reons to the definition the senses, ds all borWhe soul," od has relge. Man + to teach

Polystrato quench in whieh he agonies near. On the king on a skin, atus came usked of te had rewho hist he last of 10 return. and may compasshown to

Take," my gratihand of

Such
Of nerited a ffections 2. When ions, his le ambigive was to that il, indi-
 puralleled.-'Triatis IIn'r., Book 2, ih. 4, 11. 189.
5873. 80UL, seat of the dristotlr. IIe informs us that, in his opinion, the seat of the soml is that portion of the lorain ealled the pineal gramel, a small, solid mass of nervous mather in the minlst of the lobes of the brain. The reason which this great philosopher gives for so thinking is, that "all the other parts of the bmin are donble amd thonglat is single." Man's soul thas being in the hemb, he feols it meressary to "xplain why we are provided with boties mal linbs. Since the sonl is rompletely enclosed within the skull, why shonlal we beenemmbered with surbit a great mass of mospiritial matter? 'lhe gools foresaw, he tells us, that the heme, being rommal, wonld roll down the hills, and could not uscend steep places; and to prevent this, the body was added as a carrier and locomotive of the head.-Cyelorminis of Bion., p. 560.
5274. 80UL, superiority of the. William III. [ William III. Was tor many years aftlioted with fhe asthma, and during the later years of his dife was greatly opposed and amoyed by the partism spirit in Parlinment, whirh ignorod his great serviees to England, and his recommendaLions for the sermity of the state. In the smmmer of 1701 he appared in the last stages of Jodily feeblemess, luit the labors of the following antmman aporared to improve lis health. It was a period of publicexigency, arising from the agraressive attitude of France. William secmed? to rise superior to bodily disease in preparing for the conflict which was threatened.] It has been admirably said by Lord Mahon: "Let those who donbt the rominion of the soul over the bodily powers, who deny that a stromg mint can sway mad strengthen mad force onward a feeble suffering limme-bet such observe whether in the last labors of William to form the Alliance, or in the dllinnce itself when formed, they can discover any tare of sic:kness-one single mark of hanguor or alecline."-KNumb's EN(i., vol. 5. ch. 16, p. ${ }_{2} 53$.

戸275. SOVEREIGN, An American. Geveril Giromt. [. If en sixteen ycars of public service he proposed a tour of travel.] A government vessel, the Indiana, was placed at his thisposal, withont limit as to time. This amomonemont awakened the iiveliest interest in England, where he was tirst to land, and it was agitated in all the papers whether the courtesies tendered him bundel be those areorded to a sovereign ruler or a private citizen. Van Buren and Fillmore had both been recorvel simply as distinguisheal Aumirim citizens. It lenrth Lord Beaconstiolil annowneed that he shonld be received as a sov-aroign.-libadme's Travels of GbNerni, (fuANT, p. 5.
3276. SOVEREIGNTY, Claims of. Sicou'd of Mars. It was natural enongh that the seythians should adore, with peculiardevotion, the god of war; bat as they were incapable of formingr either an abstract idea or a corporeal representation, they worshipped their tutelar deity under the symbol of an iron cimeter. One of the shepherds of the IInns perorivel that a heifor who was grazing had woumbed herself in the foot, and rurionsly followed the tratek of the blood, till ha dioooverel, amoner the long grass.
the point of an anciont swoml, which he dug out of the gromad and prosemed to Attila. Flat magmamoms, or rather, that artfol, prince acropterl, whith pious gratituche this celesthal favor; mat, as the riantaf possessor of the sicord of Mors, usserted his divine amd imbofensible claim to the dominion of tha emath.- (immon's lRome: ch. 34, p. 390.

527\% . SPECIALTY, success by. Eimperor Marimian. Maximian was born a peasant, amb, like Aurelian, in the territory of Sirminm. Igmorant of lettors, careless of laws, the rustidity of his appearanee and manmers still betrajed in the most elevated fortme the memmess of his extration. War was the only art which he professal. . . After the example of Marerns, he. gave himself a collengue in the person of Mas. imian, on whom he bestowed at tirst the litle of Csesar, and afterward that of Augustus.- (ina non's lRomli, ch. 13, 1. 405.
5278. SPECTACLE, Magnificent. Clroputio. [She left hur iominions to visit Antony in ('ili"ia.] She sated nlong the river ('yohns inn most. magnificent galley. The stom what eovered with gold, the sails wore of purple, and theorars were silver. These, in their motion, kept time to the masic of flutes aml pipes mal harps. The queren, in the dress and character of Vouns, lay moder a canopy embroidered with gold, ol' the most exfuisite workmanship, while boys, liko painted Cupids, stood fimming her on citch sides of the sofa. Her maids were of themost distingmidud beanty, and, halited like the Nereids and tha Grates, assisted in the stermge and conthet of the vessel. The fratrame of buming incernse was ditfused aloner the shores, which wore cosered with maltitailes of people. Some followed the procession, and such mmones wont down from the city to see it, that Antony was at last ledatone on the tribman. I rumor was soon spread that Vemas was come to feast with batechas, for the benotit of $I$ sia. Antony semt to invite her to supper ; but she thourht it his daty to wait upon her, and to show his politeness, on her arrival he eomplicel. Je was astonisher at the magniticence of the preparations, but partionlarly at that multitude ol lirhts, which were raised or let down together, amd disposed in such a varioly of spame and rimelar tigures, that they atherded one of the most. plasing spectacles that has been reromped in

52279. SPECULATION, Endangered by. " $/ 3 / 1 / 1 /$ Frikty." lat the athmm of 1 stig oceurred the most extroorlinary mometary exoitement ever known in the Conited States, or perhaps in the world. I company of unsirupulons specoulattors in New lork City, handed by Jay Gonlal and James Fisk, Jr., sucoceded in producings what is known as a " comer" in the golimarket, and brourht the business interests of the metropolis to the verge of ruin. During the rivil war the credit of the government had declined to such an extent that at one time a clollar in gold was worth two humdred and eighty-six conts in paper currency; lut after the restoration of the national anthority the value of paper money appreciated, and in the fall of 1869 the ratio of arold to the grecnback dollar had fallen to about one hundred and thirty to ond hamdred. There were at this time, in the banks of New rork,
tifleren million dollars in gold moin and in the sub-tremary of tha Ginited States a homited millions more. 'The phan of Gould and Fisk was to get contiol, hy purchase, of the aranter part of the Ifferen millions, bo prevent the sorerefary of the treasary from selling any part of the humatred millions muder his anthority; thro, having ronatrol of the market, to andsance the price of godel to a fabulons tignte. sell out all which they held themselves, and retide froms the diclal of slanghtered lortanos with their ancomalated millions of spoils. . . . Maviag rarefully armared all the prelimimuries. Hac comspirators, on the 1:3he of September, begran their work of purrhasiug golet; at. the sume time constanty advaturing the price. liy the esel of the month they had sumeroded in jutting up the rate to a lamined and forty. On the next day the priow pose to a hamberd and forly-foms. 'I'he mombers of the conspinacy mow loldy avowed thedid defremination to ailvance the rate totwo hamered. and it. sermed that on the morrow they wonld pat the: threat into exceration. On the morn-
 bideling in the Gold Roon beran will intense exritoment. The brokers of Fisk and (ionld mlvanced the price to a homdreal and tifis. a handred and fifty-flve, and finally to a hamilerd and sinty, at which figure they were obliged to parchase several millions liy a compuny of morchants who had handed themsolves fogelher with the determimation to fight the rold-rambless to the last. Just at this momernt rame a desputch that Beeretary Bontwell had ordereal a sale of four millions from the sub-treasmy. There was an instantaneoms pamid. The price of gold went down twenty per econt in less tham as many minutes! The spernlators were blown away in an uproar ; but they managed, by accumalated frambs and corruplions, to carry off with them more than eleven million dollars, cts the fruit of their nefarions game. Several months elapsed before the business of whe eomntry reecovered from the effects of the shoek. - Rinrath's U. S., eh. 68, p. 5.53.

52*0. SPECULATION, Epidemic of. Einglanel, 1720. [Under the influence of the gianatic: South Sea Sromeme lhe spirit of speculation in 1720 became an apidamic.] Companies of (very character-water companies, fishary companies, companios lor varions manufactures, companies for settements and foreign tradoinfinite varicties, down to companiow for fatting hogs and importing jarkasses from spainrushed into the market bmid the unirersal rey for chares, and more shares. . . . It was calcalated that the valne of the stork of all the companies was twice as much as the fee simple of all the land of the kingelom, . . . and five times as much as the ribrulating modiam of Earope. Kíniaire's Ena., vol. b, (li. 3, j. 42.
5881. SPECULATION, Imperilled by. Rusrality. The year 1819 was noted for great financial crisis-the first of many that have oreurred to disturb and distress the comntry. With the reorganization of the Bank of the Enited States, in 1817, the improved farilities for credit gave rise to many extravigint speralations, generally conceived in dishonesty and earriod on by frand. The great bameh hank at Baltimore was especially infested by a band of unscrupu-
 wilh the othleres, ha withlrawing from the instituthon lully two millions of clollars beyoud lts seenritios. I'resident C'heves, however, of the Su perior Board of Brectors, mopted a polley which exposed the prevailing rasenlity, and by putting an ernd to the systom of malimited ered its, gradunlly resiored the business of the eomatry to atimor hasis. But for the time being flanncial alfairs wore thrown into confusion: and the Brank of the Cbited States itsolf was Indely savel from suspension and lankruptey. - Rıindivis ('. S., (ll. 5\%, b. 410.

5edwe. SPECULATION, Manla for. France. [.John Law had the management of the thances of Franco. 1 Dukes umel footmen, capitalists mad shop-hoys, ladias ol the comet and servant-matis, jostled one another in their eagerness to buy the ficorite slare of the memment. 'The provimes poured into laris tems of thonsands of people eager to join in the maddening gime and the mania spread at last to all the comatries of Eus. rope. Kings and princes of distant lands bought shares in law's delasive sehremes, and in London the mania raged almost as violently as at Jaris. Money was borrowed in Paris at tha rate of $n$ guarter per cent per fuster of an hour, the lember kerping his eyes upon his watch, Desk-room was let in the vicinity of the share-market for fifty franes a day. Shares, bonds, and coin changed in value fifty times in amorning. So popular was the magician who had conjured op this state of things, that large sums were given for places where lie conld be sern in passing. and it was a distinction to be able tos say, "I have seen Jolan Law." A poor old cobbler, who lad a little shop in the street thas sudilenly invested with so much importance, cleared two humdred francs a day by letling chairs nod dosks, and selting pens and paper. Men made fortunes in a few days. People who were lackeys one week kept lackeys the next. Law's own eonelanan came to him one day und addressed him thins: "I am going to leave yon, sir. Here are two young men, hoth of whom, I answer for it, are execllent conel. men. Take your choice, and I will keep the other myself." . . . This madness raged in Europe eight months, during which people thought the age of gold had come ; lor, while lamadreds of thousamels appeared to gain, vary few seemed 10 lose. The constant rise in price of shates and rosal paper appeared to enried everybody, and ruia nolsody. . . . The reaction, I need not say, was terrific. When first the suspicion arose that all these fine fortunes wre founded upon paper of tictitions valne, it spread with alarminir rapidity. By various adroit manompres Law ehecked the progress of distrust, but he could only check it. The rush to "realize" arrw in wolnme and intrasity from day to day, Hutil it became a universal jmaic.- (velouremia ○ト IBog., J. 45ín.
5288. - - - E. Englathel. The nge of companies came very soon after the revolntion. No scheme of frand. no delasion of folly, was transparent cuongh to make its vietims stay their headlong pursuit of imaginary wealth. The mania never slopped. Several years after the ruia produced by the infatuation of the South Som tichomo, the mamagement of commanies was lreyond its of the Su. a polley $t y$, and $b$ ited cred. the counime being confusion; jtself was nkrujtry.

France. 1e fluances talists mud mint-maids, 10) buy the provinces of people $\therefore$ and the as of Ell. ils bought 1 in Lonnily as at ris at the: ter of an upon his vicinity of Shares, 4 times in ician who that large could be tion to be
A poor the strect h imporny by letpens and ays. Peockeys the him one going to nen, both it conch. keep the din Euthought bundreds $v$ seemed inres and ody, and not say, on arose li alarmharuvres , but he "realize" to dny, LOPDEIA
age of olution. dly, was mis stay lth. 'The fter the c South aies was
thas spoken of : " Weare an fond of companion. it is it wombler flat we have not onf shores blacked by one, und used of directors mude ricll at the expense of our very bonckgumals." The fluctuntions, soon nitur the revolution, In the prlee of shares, not omly of " new projoets mal schemes promising motmotains of gold," but of the established trading eompmies, were so axcessive, that the business of the Royal lixehtage in its storek-jobbing department might be come pared to lioe operations of a great gambliner

5281. SPECULATION, Oppression by. Framer. [In 17\% 2 , during the relgn of lomis XV.] tho dist ress of the lower classes was gricevonsly manmented by in somdalous ussorintion ralled the " Pucte de: Franime," which prodnered urtitheially n immense rise in the priceof corn. 'The king hhmedf was a latge shatehohder in this eompany, which bought upt the grain in france, exported it, and then re-introndered it at an enormous protit. The people wore thas driven to the last extremity of misery ; and yet no one ventured to raice his voiee ngatinst this abominnble tratfle, the slightest comphant being followed by consigmment to the dangeons of the Bastile.


52d5. SPECULATION, Prevention of. $B_{!} / L_{i} \cdot g-$ islation. When Congrass convaned [in Srptember, 18\%3]. th hill anthorizing the issue of treatiory notes, not to excecol ton millions of dollans, was passed as a temporary expedient. More important liy fir wat the measure proposed by the l'resident, and lrourht hofore Congress, under the name of "'lhe Indepondent Treasury Bill." By the provisions of this remarkable project the publice funds of the nation were to le: kept on deposit in a treasury to be cstablislued for that special purpose. It was argued by Mr. Finn Buren and lis friends that the surplas money of the eomentry would drift into the inde. pendent treasury and lodge there; and that by this means the speculative mania wonld be eiffectually checked, for cxtensive sperulations conld not be carried on withont an abmalant currency. It was in the niture of the Presincent's plan to separate the business of the United States from the general business of the country. The Independent Treasimry Bill was pasiod by the Senate, but defented in the llouse of Rap-resentatives.-Rmpatis's U. S., ch. o6, p. 4:3s.
5286. SPECULATION, Ruinous. J/ixsiswippi scheme. A dividend of twelve per cent wiss foon dechared upon the khares, and an incordible mapulse was given to the sale, the maxicty toblrtain them monoming to infatuation. In (J) for ber they reathad the preposterons price of 10,000 frances, twanty times their original valar ; it is evern satid that fit last they were not to be purelased under eightorn of twenty thomsamat fances. Enormons fortumes were realized during the height of the ferment by speedators of all classes-from princes, generals, and prelates, down to petty shop-kecpers, clerks, lackeys, Wating-maids, and courtesans. A fictitions and baseless prosperity overspread the whole kingdom. But a reaction was inevitable. Such was the rage for obtaining the bank-japer, that faw found himself umble to control its issur ; its circulation was increased to the portentons ibnoment of three thoustmd miltions of frames,
whereas the whale valae of the metallice rolnage cxiviling in Framerdid not excoed servolandred millions. 'l'owimd tho close of' 1719 susplelon began to gain gromal as ta lle solvaney both ot the lank mot of the company, mat many of the hargest sharelableders prudently eomverted thelr shares and notes into investarents in money, jowcls, und landed property. The lrince of (omif gave the sigmi for this assault upon the publia: credit hy extorting from the bank three entrtlomde of silvir in exchanme lor his lmank notes. Evary exertion was mow mamle by the regent und Law tos arrest the downwad movement, liat in vain. Noney paymente wore forbidelen forsums alowe 100 a ames; the eurreney of the lank-mates was made obligatorr, amb nt hasi all payments in spercie were prohblited. Vionent means wore:
 it was impossible to stemi the tide al remetion; the publice contidenee was shaken momenad mome evory day, and the loollowness of the wholo. system soon berominer manifest, a nitivesil pan-

52847. SPECULATORS, Defeat of. Nifolion $I$. 'The state of the compire wis mow such that the publier fumds beran tos decline, bingland, Spatio.
 ing for an aplortunity loratrieve . . . lallan fortunes. [Rnssin was doulatfinl.] Sueronhators in the public funds endeavored to excite a panic. The price fell from ninety four as low ins seventy. Niposeon immediately roused limaself.
 the berers." By motus of jutlicious purchomses, stemdily excronted lor one or two months, the speroulators for a fall were beater. The publis: funds rose ngain to the price whieh Napoleon dermed it a point of honor for the govermment to maintain. . . Many of the speroulators .
 (l. 2.
5288. SPECULATORS, Pernicious. V'irfiniu. King ('harles [I.] commissiomed John Jarvey to assume the qovernment. He arrived in the autumn of $162!9$, and froin this time until $16: 55$ ther colony was distracted with the presence of a most umpopular ehicf magistrate. IVe seems to have been disliked on gencral prineiples, but ther greatest soureo of dissatisfaction was his partiality to certain spernlators and land momopolists, who at this time infested Yirginiz, to the anmoyance and injury of the poorer people. There were many old lamd gramts, covering districts of torritory, which wore now ocenpied by actual settlers, and between the bolders of the lands and the holders of the titles violent altereations arose. In these disputas the governor beame a partisan of the speroulators agitinst the peopler, until the outraged assembly of 1635 passed at resolation that sir John llarver be thrust out of ollice, and Cablain West be appointed in his pare, " uatil the kingrs plesame may be known its the matter." A majoibty of the commeillors sided with the hurgesses, and Darvey was ohliged 10 go 10 Enghand to stand his irial. R1111.ATM's C. S., (h. 1s, p. 115 .
5089. SPECULATORS, Revenge on. By the Pmor [luring the levolution.] On the morning ol the wad of .July [1~st)] some peasunts of Víry, near Fomandeblema, are leading into Paris an old man bous: I with ropes to the tail of a
mats. On his merk is fastemod a bondle of grass. mida collur of methow is romid lis neck. If is
 lator in fanine-one who suld the foor shanhd rint grass if they could not get breme. Ile was hemged to a hantern it the rorner of a strend. Ilis head was col off ; bumille of hay was stultal into the month. - Kinatres Exa., vol. T, ch. th. p. 175.
5200. SPEECH, Brovity in. Cicurral (irent. H10 was entertuined hy the city of Manchester, Enghamd, whre he spoke longer than nismal. He rommonly nsed hint a very lew words in nu medress. | In reply to a tonsi of the mayor, hir suid with a smile that linglishmen han got move mad longer speree hes out of him than his own comatrymen, but they were poorer, simply toremse they erere lantur ham he was acemstomi-
 p. 7.
5291. - - Ciromivel (irant. One of his soldier fricoms, who in satid to be uhasest us reserved hs himself, was commissioned to present the general with unchamily engraved gold enp, in the name of the soldiers s: ho had served muder him. The warrior was introdaced into the Grant homseholal, bearing the coup.

He ruictly placed the cop npon a sideboard, remarking. "That's the cop." The I'resichem looked at it in " dreamy sort of at way, and said. "Thamk yon." Then he offered his companion in-arms a cigar. The two vetorans sit down, amd facing ench other, smoked awny itusilener, while the depmata tion of soldiers outside waited in vain for tho speech which is usial ons surfo orensions. -


J202\%. SPEECH, Dissembling. (\%urrow. [The ruler of the 'lurks. I While the sucressor of Disabul reldobated his father's obsergies, he was suluted by the ambassators of the Empuror 'liberins, whop propersed an invasion of Pe posia, amd susbained, with timmess, the amgre and perhaps the just repronehes of that hatury bartarian. "Youse my ten tingers," said ther great khan. and he mplied them to his mouth. "You Romans speak with as many tongurs, but ther are tongres of deeceit and pribury. To me sou hold one hagenare, 10 my subjeets amother ; and the mationsaresumessively deluded by your pertidious "lopuremere"-(imims's liomis, wh. 42, 1. $20!$.

529:3. SPEECH, Earnest, Johen Milton. [Milton's pla for the commonwealth:] " What l have spoken is the language of that which is not called amiss the grood old emuse.

Thus much 1 shombl, perhaps, have satid, bough I were sure I - hould have spoken only to trecsind stomes, and had none to cry to but with the prophet. 'O (arth, 'arth, earth!' to tell the very soil itself what her perverse inhabitants are deaf to. Nas. Honght what I have spoken should happen to be the very last words of our expiring liberty."-Kxamp's Eivg., vol. 4, ch. 14, p. $23: 3$
5294. SPEECH, Irrepressible, Inty Fíairfure. When Charles I. was on lis trial before the High Court of Justice, while the President was aldressing the eommissioners, and salying that the prison wis brought lofore the court to answerit "harese whigh treason and other remes, brought herore him, in the mane of the people of Eing-
hand, a voion was hatil from the gallery: " It a a lir- - but one half of them." It cane from laily fairlas.]-Kinmaris Exa, vol. 4, ch. 7, p. Inti.
52905. $\qquad$ Sin of ('rosus. [Cyrus (ap) ured Sardlas.] The onty son (ruman had living wasdumb. This yomg prinee, seding a soldier. when the clty wastaken, reme to give the king. whom he dif not know, a stroke njon the herad with his cimeter, male such a violent effort med strupgle, out of femr und tembermess for the life of his father, that he broke the string of his tomgue sum eried out, "Soldier, spare the life of ('rusus!"-Roh, in's llis'r., Book I, ch. 1, art. 1.
5296. SPEECH, Pasnionate. E'mperor Jutitu. ITe sometimes forgot the gravity of his station, asked hadisarect or unsamomble guestions, nud betrayed, hy the londuess of his voiere and the agitaion of his boly, the carmen vehemenere with which he manmained his opinion against the
 knowledge of his own temper pronpor him to cocourage, madeven wailicit, the report of his triemds smi ministers; mil whenever they ventured to oppose the irroughar sallies of his passions, the seretators comble ofserver the shame, as wedl as the gratitude, of their momareh -- (int:-

5297. SPEECH, Plainness of. . 1 thrimime. It the close of un matiemere wheh lu gave to some Athenian ambassmbers, who were some to combplain of some net of howtility, he asked whet he could do them my surviere. "The greate. survier thom couldest "do us," said Demorbares, "would the to hane thyself." Philip [of Macedom, withont the fast cmotion, though he perceivel that all the persons present were highly otlemeded. anwwered, "(Go toll your superiors that those whodared to make nse of such insolent hambare are more hamghty and lese pencobly inctined than they who ean forgive them."Rom,tans llast., Book 1-1, 冬8.
520\%. SPEECH, Responsibility in pubtic. Pric. clis. Surlo was the solicitude of Perieldes when he had to mpouk in public, that he always tirst alldrowsed a prayer to the grots that not a word migh umawares ascape him unsuitable to the of-

5299. SPEECH, Toleration of free. Thoderick the (irtat. He once salw ancowd staring at somehing of at wall. Ile roule up, and found that
 against himself. The placeard had been posied if) oo high hatit it was not ensy to real it. Fred. reick orlered his attendants to take it down amd put it lower. "My people hadd I," he satid, - hatre come fo an arrecment which satisties us hoth. They are waty what they please, and I am to do what I plases. "—Maritiays FmenERICK the Ghest. 1. 48.
5300. SPEECH, Unrestrainable, Reign of Jume: 11. LSeven hishops who refinsed to please the king by betriying the Probestant religion were broughit 10 trial.] It seremed hat at length this hard tight had bren won. The casie for the crown was closed. Had the comsel for the bishons remained silent, an acquittal was certain: for nothing which the most corrupt ind shameless judere con enture to call legal evidence of publication has, been given. The chief justice was begiming to charge the enry and

It: rom Janly T, p. 104 yruscoul. mad livhig is exhlilier,

## - llo king.

 the liond effert and or thir life ug of hiv the life of 1, ntt. 1 .
## or Julian.

 s station, lions, mid eamd the cure with cainst the 13at his of him to mit of his luy verithis phes. hamine, as h - (i)firna. It - to some - to comm. whell greaters rochmres, of Mince line jer. iiglaly ot superiors i insolent cacomby hem." (ic. $\operatorname{sri}$. les whell fiys tirst a worl athor: woderick at someud that platemrel posted - Fred WII and le sail!, stics 11 F(1:1)ise the a Weros th this or the or the as cerot : al (vi-
 chluf
Y, ill $d$
womld wadembtedly lative direrted them tomequit tho defendants ; lint Flinch, too minxtons to be perferetly disercet, Interfered, and liegeged to be herard. "If you will te hemed," madil Wright, " yous slanll be'lamed; lut yous donot maderstand sour awn interesas." Tha other comandel for the
 chief justice to proceced. Ile was abometo do so When m moseriger come to the solicitor-generna with meses that lard simelerland combl prove the publication, nad womld come down to the conte fmonedintely. Wright malielomsly tolal the connsel for the idefoncesthat they lind omly themselves to thank for the turn whifeli things lind taken. 'l'le eomemembere of the great maltitude fell. Finch was, dirlag some loors, the most unjopinlar man in the conntry. Why could he not sit silli. as bis betters, Suwver, Pemberton, ind P'ollexfen had done? Jis love of meddling, his
 thing. - Mavaliay's ENo., ch. 8, p. 351.
5301. SPEECH, Worthy. Indian C'ief' l'euouchet. 'Jaken prisonerat hast, near the Blackstome, a young man hegan to guesion him, " ('libld," replied he, " yondo not maderstmad war ; I will answer your chief." Dis life wanotfered hom if He wenda prosime a trenty of prace: ho refused the offer with disdain. . . (comdemaned to death, he only nuswered, "I like it well; I shall die bufore I suenk anylhing moworthy of myself,"B.anconorr's U. S. vol. : ch. 1』.
5802. SPELLING, Bad. Cicotye Wruskington. Washingten himmelf, before be become a pallie man, was a lud speller. People were not so parficular then insuch matiors as they are now ; mad besides, there renlly was no settled system of spelling a handred years ngo. When the gemern! wrote for " "rhemmof paper," a henvar " limit," asuit of " elomths," and n pair of " suttin" sloces, there was no Welsster mantridged to keep prople's spelting within bounds.-('vClomedia uF Bume, p. 9.

580B. SPELLING, Diverse. Shakerpeare. In the thrst place, lrow did lie sped his mume? When he wrote it, le spelled it in varions ways; but when be had it printed he spelled it Shakspere, or Shmkespemure, and so did his intimate friend, Ben Jonson. In his own day, the mame was spelled in thirty-three dilferent ways: Shanpur, Schakespeyr, ('latekspor, Slankuspenre,

5304. SPIES, Ensnared by. Weith of Theotosiers. The gencral wha commanded the military and naval powers of the Tharacimen frontier soon perceived. . that the Barbarimas, awed by the presence of his fleet and legions, wonld probinbly clefer the passuge of the river till the appromeliing winter. The dexterity of the spies, whom les sent into the Gothic camp [of Alatheus], itlured the Barbariuns into a fatal smare. They wre persuaded that, by a bold nttempt, they might surprise, in the silence and darkness of the night, the sleepiog arm; of the IRomans ; and the whole maltitude was hastily embarked in a tlert of three thonsand canoes. The bravest of The Ostrogoths led the van; the main body consisted of the remainder of their subjects and solliers; and the women and children securely followed in the rear. One of the nights without in moon had beem seleceled for the exceution of their
design ; mad they lind nlmost remelorel the mouth-
 that they shonld thad ma emy lamping and man mo. giarded cimaj. But the progress of the Barba rlaus was sudelouly stopped by an moxpected olstacle: a triple line of vessels, strongly con-

 the river. Whate they sirigerged to force their way in the mergul contliot, their right thonk was werwhelned liy the irresistible ntluck of a Herel of galleys, which wore urged down the stremm liy the malted impulan of ones mind of the

5305. SPIES, Shameless. Ricig of Jitmes II. John Larke lutel tyrmany mul jursucution us a philosopher ; but hivintedere und his tomper pros. served him from the violence of a purtisith.
In one point, however, he was valurrable. ’il. was astudent of ('lurist ('hureh in tha Cuiversity of ()xforl. It was determined to drive fromin thit erbobrated college the prentest mon ol whom it could evor lomat; but this was mot rasy. bocku
 opinion on the politios of the day. Spias land becen set nbont lime. Doctors of divinity and masters of urts had not leren mshamed to perform the vilest of all ollle'es, that of watehing the lips of a companion in order to report his words to his ruin. The convorsation in the hall had been firrposily turned to irritatiag topics, to the $\mathrm{F} x$. chnsion lill, mad to the charmeter of the Einrl of Shaftesbury, but in vain. Jocke never loroke out, never dissembled, but mantnined such stembly silence mul composime us forcod the tools of power to own will vexation that never man Whs so complete it master of his tongue and of his passions. When it was foumd that tremelory condd do nothing, arbitrary power was used. After vainly trying to inveigle Lorke intonfanlt, the government resolved topunish him without one. Orders canse from Whitehall that he shonld be ejected, mod those orders the demmand cmons made laste to obey. Locke was travelling on the Continent for his health when he lowned that he hat been deprived of his home and of his brend withont a trinl or evena motice. - MacauLay's Eva., cli, 5, p. 50.).

5R06. SPIRIT, An impelling. (icorge fox the Quaker. A.1). 1649. Like Miltom and IRoger Williams, his soul nhlorred the hireling nilnistry of diviners for moncy ; moll on the morning of a first-day lie was moved to go to the great stecple-homse moll cry agrinst the idol. "When I came there," says Fox, " the people looked like fallow gromind, and the priest, like a great lump) of earth, stood in the pulpit above. Te took for his text these words ol Peter, 'We have also n more sure word of prophecy, and told the people this was the Scriptures. Now, the Lord's power was so mighty on me, and so strong in me, that I could not hold, but was made to cry out, 'Oln, no, it is not the Scripturas, it is the S.pirit.".... If eruelly benten, or set in the storks, or ridiciled ns mad, lie still obeyed the oracles of the voice within him.-BancRome's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 16.

5307 . SPIRIT, Teachings of. Quaker Doctrine. The revelation of truth is immediate. It springs neitler from trablition nor from the senses, but directly from the mind. Nomme romes to the
hnowledge of (borl hit by the Spirit. " Dinetr
 libe demonstrallon la himself, mal not on the
 or lo thares. 'Plar lastimet of Dilly is sa matural to iman, that he coll ims more be wlionit it, itml

 rlh. It.

5:108. SPIRITS, Oommunlcatlon with, siriter. torg, In one of hls letters, he sutys: " I Inve beren ralled to a haly willee by tho lard limsadf. who most graclonsly manlfested llhaself to nur, Ills servant, In the yemr 1\%is, when the opened my sight to a viow of the mpirltand world, mom mantad me the privilege af convarslag with - pirits and magels, whidi 1 injoy to this day. From that time I began to print ami jublish vari-
 to me, as respretelng heavern mad hell, the shater of men after theth, the true worshlp of (iod, the -pirltuml kense of the Word, with many oflac most important matters comblacive (o) salvation
 (h. 8, p, (i).
 Sweden nsked hinn whether his spiritnal finter-
 nhated to others. He sald: "No, it is the gilt of thr lari," " ('an you, then," saill she, "spank with evory ome deecensed, or only with certnin persons ?" Ite maswored, "I cmmot converse with all, but only with such as I lave known in this world, with nll royal and prineely persons, with nll renowned leroes, or grent anil lamed men, whom I havo known, aither per somally, of from their netions or writings ; rom sepuently, with all of inhom $I$ rould form all idete: for it may be supposed that a persorl whom I nevor knew, and of whom I conld form no liden, I neither conld nor would wish to spenk with."-Wurte's Sweomenulsa, ch. 11 , 1. (1).

5:R10. SPIRITS, Intercourse with. Jim $/ 1 / 11$. tomishs. [t)f the Aleximblrian s-hmons \| Comantu ing their remson in these derep hat ansubstantial meditations, their minds were expmesed to illasions of limery. They thatered themsel ves that
 from its corporal prison ; claimed a familiar interoonrse with dimous amel spirits: and, by at very singnlar revolntion, converted the stuly of

 Rome, (ch. 1:3, p. 44!).
5311. SPIRITS, Lying. Siredentorg. In lis liary, written ubont this time, lor says that "spirits marmete things wholly false, atul lice When spirits begin to spatk with man, care shendal be taken not to heliave them; for almost everything thry say is made mp by them, inn! they lie: so that if it were permited them for relate what howen is, and how things are in heaven, they would tell somany falseloods, ind with such strong assertion, that man would be astomished,"-Whare's Swedennore, ch. 8, p. 69.
5312. SPIRITS, Ministering, Namurl.Johnson. The followine very solemn and affocting prayer was fombl after itr. Johmemis veroame:
 of ther with. () Lard! (Beveruor of homvern amd
 mpirles, ll thon hast omalated lho mesula of the diam to ministar to tho living, und nppointed my departed wife to lave rare of me, grant that I may enjoy the good elferes of harattenthon

 agraeahlo to thy goverinuent Forgive my jre.
 manuer mánts nre employed, gront me the: blesued Influmern ol thy holy Splrit, throukh
 Jounvon, p. 61

Wislis. SPLENDOR, Palatial. Timour. |On his return from the yams of comblest, 'Timomel

 a softerned light to the diattments. Arock juitit

 of his campaigns. Ile was seren there in all his diverslthes of fortanir, from the combition af a 'lartar shepheral to that of woverofign of emble Asia. Ifegave this pmince to one of the dhughtery



5:3 1. SPOILS, Abundant. Romims. In tho course ol' "few years lhe richos of Syraconse, of ('arthage, of Mnerdonitn, mod of $\boldsymbol{A}$ sin were brought in finambla to lemate. The treasures of
riselas mone matomed to mone two millions

- Fling. and the IRoman people, the soveraign of wo matyy mations, was forever deliverpel from the weitht of taxes. 'The incremsiner revernae of tha provinees was loumd untlerient to defray the wrlimary extablishment of war and movermarnt, Hal the supurfloons mass of gold and siluor was deposited in the temple of sittorn, and reareved
 (ilmoin's IROME: ch. b, p. IN6.

5:315. SPOILS, A bundant, Pillite of' ('onstan-
 tha prize sumpasid the hargest smate of experience or $\quad$ xperetation . Ifter the whole had beren equally divided botworn tha Fromelame Venetians, tify thoustand mathe were dedurted to satisfy the dohts of the sormme amd the demmats of the lattor. The residuc of thar Fromelt imounted to four hamdred thonsand marks of silver, abont dight limmdred thomsimal pommle siorling ; nor van I better appreedite the valne of that smon in the foblife and private framsations of the nge.

 RoजH:, H1. (it). 1. ! !

5:316. SPOILS, Dodication of. I'/1/s. [Wh(1) Aurelian the emperme returacel from his cont ghests int the East, a comsiderable portion uf his oriontal spoils was comseremed to the gonds of Rome: the Cipitol and evory othor temple glithered with the olferings of his ostentations piety ; and the temple of the Sum alomerereived ahove tifteen thousimd poninds of gold.-Gins BoN's ROML, ch. 11.
5317. SPOILS, Division of. Arabs. Tha Arah eontinued to unite the professions of n merehant and a robber ; and his jutty excursions for the dofence or the atack of it aravian insensibly

1：al mやら心 Henveti mbl al dipurted mise of thio ＂リリrointer me，gramt ratlontlon



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lib．＂ala － 1 Haroltgh ＂k mint its clomens Ie history in ull hiv fion of $n$ if domble trumblitre hed 13 cg ．

## In the

 Mr＂ises，of iill weri nsures of millioms warrign end l＇roms viluse of fray the rument， lver was Morverl State． onsatan turle of cricme equally us，fific fy the of the ulted to nhout ；mor ：1111 in re ngo 3110N＇s． The disalribullon of tho spall was moghated by a divine law ；the whole was fathalllo edoreded

 and immowables，was resorved by the proplad
 was shared in alogitaid portions by the soldiops who land ohalnerd the vietory or gatarded tha ＇anmp；the rewatis of themanderonved totheir whlows and orphame．－（ifousing Minomi：＇． 1）：38．

SBIX．8PORT，Magnificent．Oriculal．［Baja a．t．the Othoman ompueror，inviteri somme of his

 what probligions magnillerome the limaly of （Hhnman had niven in so fow reats，was eon dacted by seven thonsment faleon formers on
 of the imperial forestes of（ Olympors．＇I＇he denes were chal in lumbingsof parple，aml wore sollore



5：319．SPORT，Thoughtless．J／arrioge．In 13033，wh the oredsion of the marriage of orn of tha
 lall was given at eonrt，hatioll Charles V＇． with tive of his nobles，dlegriniadi themselvers as saviges，in close fltting dressies convered with pilded

 bhese grotespule ligures with a lighlod foreh，amil vither aceridentally or from wanton lowe of mis． rhlef，set their rombustible rositume in athere．
 buchess of Bary harvind him oll of the hatl． Fione al＇the malarky maskers ware hametombath： one saved his lif：by flowwing himadf into is larer tub of water which happenct to be at haml，－Sturents Falince，ell．11，多if

5830．8PORT，Unenjoyed．Mulin Imthrr． ［While serebuled nt Wiarthatie（＇astle．］tha onve oereasion he joiaral a hantine party，but tow no phonsure in the sport．＂I have bern orn a hant，＂lee writes to sipalatin，＂for the past fwo days，and have tastend of that bither－sworet onjos ment of our mohle loris 1 Wregnt twa rabitits and a mople of poor partideres．I worthy ore cupation，in truth，for idte perple！I romtinued my theolorieal studies amid the sumes and the dogs ：midas much plensure as l drrived from virwing stach sport，the more sympatly amd sor． row I hat in thinking of the mystorions trath the pisturn conwealed．For the pieture terebes nothing else than that the devil，through his erod less masters and dows－the hishops mid theolo． ginns－sereretly lumts mad catches the inmocont litale animals－the common people．It is the pichme of simple amd helieving somle which is thas vividly presented to my sormowiner leeart． And onere is happened that a poor litale mbhit took reflage int the sleeve of my eonat lying liy the way．＇lhor alogs in their pursnit．seented its hidiner－pliser，tirst wombled，and then killed it． Thas lhe pope and satan rawe in their etforts to ruin stival somls，withot concerning themselves
 1．9．）．

5：3＇2 ：SPY，An infamous．Templer．［In $1 \times 17$ James Willan，a printer of Dewsintry，proved

 of lambon，law for suveral limes，for the space




 ＂py l＂中， ＋1．is p，N1．

5iser＇g，starvation，Depopulated by，Itoly




 mant，and at strit inforpretation of the evidene of l＇rowopins would swrll the lons of Italy above
 Min＇s liomi，lol．I
S：BPRB．STATE，Bereavement of the．Hipusti－
 great man，whom（＂foro serme tor rak above
 Ju－1in is of the salme＂pinion when her says．

 alter having lom if eremeral，wan hor Ioter lor midable to its rmomiles，mal its power wemed to have lost its edgo a． 1 to lor monihilated by the
 mot diatinguishad by any mumomala antiont ；mad altor him it smok fito ifs origimal olmenrity ；so Hait it saw its orlory mke biath amd expire with


Dib2．STATE endangered．（＇rimin＂ls


 moblemman ．．Was comminabined by thar cont of

＇The man，howract，who was chiclly relied on to givecharactorathidirediom tollo propose d colony was mo othor ham damos liartior Ilr．
 with any promine of suroros．．．The Fremelt prisants and merbanices wore mot eager to rm hank lor a comatry which had nothang hether than shatiges nod smos

Su the work of enlistine：
 ：mophed the plan of opening the prisons of the kinglom and eriving froxdom to whover would join the expertition．＇Thero wise atash of mot hers，swimilers，and murelerers，and the lists were immediately filled．Buly comaterfejturs mad traitors werodended theprivilege of gifniog their liberty in the Now Wrorla．－Rapritus U．S． （h． 5,1 ．$\because$

5isi2．5．STATE，An honored．Iiryiniu．Vir
 presidents，ami she hate at right．for the name． Whalingtom，Jeffarson，Jatisom，Nonroe，unt I Earrison were ali her soms．But he has many other illastrions children whome manes womlid have received monditional lusire from the prasi dential ollles．＇This is particulurly trac of Ger Cral Sam Houston，the father ami president of the republic of Texas．Jo was lorn on the 21 of March，1793，in Ronekhridege（＇ounty：Viraninia．

 It I had ho enfollen, if 1 wan supported as ani, vorsully as 1 ought to be, stll $n$ medicime whilel will curo the disensed ports of lion Sinte is beitero thint the sirgigery which womld mopmonte them. The kilghts lave fallen oif from the Nomite. 'I'hon moble lomes think they ure in henven when they have barlal in incir poumis that will ant ont of thedr humes, und they liave the rial lo finte." -

 | ('lamomdas, the (irecian lawgivar.) reynimed all -hildrens of the cilizens to tre ednconterl la palites
 civillze lhe minde ol mo'n, inspirlng them whli prontlenses of manumers, and finclining them to virtue: all which romstithte lhe faliofly of a
 comblibons. In this vow low ippoinmel mataries (paid by the situte) for masters mad preverpors. ia ordor that learnings, by briag commamionted qratultonsly, maghe be népulad by ull. Ile comwidered ignommere as the gremtest of evils, ami lie source whence nil veres tlowed.- Row,i,s.s


5SPd. STATE, Security of the. Nitjwleon 1 . [le wituessed the nttuck of the mols on the palawe of the 'lubleries. | Nupolem, operaty avowirl his convidion that frmere, withont editcation and without relfigon, was mot proparel for the Repmbliennism of the Cndtel Ntates. In this sentiment lafayote mod mont of the wisest men of the lremeh motion concurred. . . . In Franee nt this the there was melther hatelljLenere, religion, nor morality monomg the massers. There was no reverence for haw, neither laman nor divinc.- Amborr's NAbobaion 13., vol. 1, rli. 2.

5:540. STATE, Righte of the. N'ullificution. The reopering of the taritl question oceasionerl ervat ex eitement in (ongress and throughout the onntry. In tho session of $18: 31-3: 2$ ndditiomil duties were levied upon munnfuctured goods imported from abrond. By this act the momfacturing dist riets were again finvordnt the oxpense of the argicultamal States. Somtl Cimolima was specinlly offended. $A$ groat convention of her prople was held, and it was resolved that the tariff law of Comgress was uncomstitatiomal, und therefore null and void. Open resistamee was threatened in ease the otlieers of the goveramont should attempt to collect the resenmes in the lanbor of Charleston. In the United States Semate the right of a State, under certain ciremmstances, to mallify un act of Comgress, was bollly pro-- Itimed. On lhat issie oecurred the famous delnite between the elopuent Colonel Hayne, Sentor from South Carolina, nnd Daniel Wehster, of Massitehinsetts, perhaps the grentest master of Ameriean oratory. The former apmenred as the ehamplon of State Rights, and the fattor as the advocate of ('onstitutional Supreme acy. But the question was not decinled by dethite. The President took the matter in lumd, and issued a proclamation denving the right of any State to mullify the iaws of congress. But Mr. Calhoun, the Vice-President, resigned his office to accept a seat in the senate, where he might better defemi the doctrines of liss state. The President having warned the people of South Carolina arainst pursuing the doctrimes
further, Mr, ('liy brought forward mal mocirad llar jussuge of a |f "mprominal hill providing
 "i, matil, ul the enid of ten yemrs, they shombl



5:HBM, sTATEs, Rightm of. Thrution. July.
 bow mond la the plam of tho crown us the cens






sibini. 8TATESMAN, Dangeroun, Charles Torn".
 famenlalike for incombarable talents mad extrenuinstability. [Jo was ealled the watheremek. I

 ull prities, bint never gossessed the comildencer
 phan if his own No onn wished hlmas un mel-

 was as timid us loo was vorsatile. . . . With pow-
 "ownitl him, ho fell in the bloum of manlowad, the most colvorated statesmmin wholus left moth-
 elloris (\%. A., vol. (3, rh. 3t).

5:B:B2. BTATESMAN, Degeneracy of. Einglish. ('owper believeri that the publie men of his thme had grown degrenerate-" the ngre of virtanoms politios is past,"-KNmatin Ena., vol. K, elı. \%. 1. 114.

5:3:33. STATESMANSHIP, Contemptible. Nitwhom. $/ 1 I$. Juring the rivil wur tha lingerog Napoleon III, interferal in the ntrairs of Mexico. nuid sucoeoded, by owormwing the people with a Frencharmy, in setting apin empire. In the early purt of ingel the crown of Mexieo was eomfurred on Maximilian, the Apelnduke of Austria, who established his goverument mad sustnimed it with Frencla and Xustrian moldiods. But tha Moxiean I'resident Jumere hemded it revolition against the usimping cmperor: the govermment of the [ "nited States reluked Franco for luvinar viohated the Momroe Doctrine ; Napoleon, lecomiingr alarmed, witharew his mony, nud Maximil ian was overthrown. On the 13ihof Junc, INBi: be was tried by comrt-martiad and condemmed to be shot, and six daysafterward the sentence was earried intorexution. The scheme of Nupoleon. Who land hoped to protit by the civil wor and gain a foothold in the New World, was thus justly brought to shameful contempt.-Ridrajris


5:BRB. STATESMAN BHIP, Foolish, Jumes $I I$. Te hromrht over Irishmen, nost, indeed, enough 10 hold down the single eity of London or the single combty of York, but nore than enough to cxcite the alarm and rage of the whole kingdom, from Northomberland to Cornwali. Battalion after batalion, raised and trained by Tyreonnel. landed on the western const, and moved toward the capital ; and Irish recruits were imported in considelable mombers to till up veaneies in the: English regiments. of the many prors which

Ahames commitherl, mane was more fatal than this, Arvady he bind nlicmaned the hermera of his pues. ple ly viohating their laws, conderenting the fir es.
 who had onee thed most zentond for monarely.

 mpealed to the putriotie spiritt of his motjonets agranse an havader for they werea mace hamatar

 are nemeanombly and mumbialdy strong. 'Tluy mand never bern nesustomed to ibe control or his. wrierence of my stranger. The nppentate of a fordghermy on their soll might mimpl theon aven to rully romme a klug whin they hund no ramon to love. Willimu mikht perluns have heron while to overcemene thit dillicinlty; late damess res. moved it. Not even the arrivid of a brignde of Louls" unisketeres would have "xurted suris resemment nut shane as our nuresturs folt when they mawarmed cohomusn|' Papias, jostarrivect from Dublin, moving in military parnp)
 1. :3al.
5333. statesmanship, Natlonal. William the Conqurrour. Propuratury to Willhan's phan of reduclog England entirely under the froudal government, he found it neressary to engage in mud complete a very great mudertnking. This was a general survey of nll the kingdomin, an necomit of its extent, its proprietors, their tenures, sum thrir values; the gunntity of meadow, pmatiure, wood, mul arable hand which they contained; the mumber of tenunte, cottugers, and servants of all denominations, who lived upan them. Commlsiomers were appointed for this purpose, who, after six years employed in the survey, hromght him min exnet uceount of the whole property in the kingdenn. This monument, called /memsileng/ hamk, the most vatuable piece of untiquity pissessed by may mulim, is at this day in existemere, and is pres. surved in the English Exchepluer. It was, in the yar 12 wi, brintel hy an order of Parliament. -Tythen's Ihnt., Book 6, ch. 8, p. 1:1.4.
5336. STATESMANSHIP, Ruinous. Smm.
 HI., Spala had expelled three millions of Jows und Moners ; luer inferior mobility emiurated to Amerien; in lioz her eensus cinumented lews than severn million souls. The mation that once would have invaled Bngl:med had mo maty: and, having the mines of sexion and south America, it needed subseriphims for its defence. Forcigners, by memes of lomens and mortgares, gained more than seven cighthes of the wembth from Anarpica, and furnishlad more than nine tenths of the merechandise shipped for the colonies. Spanivh commerce lad expired ; spanish mannfartures had declined; erom nurionlture lad fallen a vietim to mortmans and privilege. Imactivity was followed hy purerty, mal the dy:
 vol. 3, ch. 21.

53:37. STATUE, Honored by. Citto. The Theminns decreed mbove three humdred statues 10) Demetrius Phiaiceus. Honors this prodigally lavishod are no proofs of real merit, but the effects of servile adnlation : nul Demetrins Phalereus was culpable to a considerable degree
in mot oppestag them to the ntmost of his pewer. if he really was fin a conilition to prevent their taking phace. 'l'he ronduct of C'nto wis mucit nase prodeot, fin decliaing several marke of dis. therthon which the perpple were dexirons of gructbig him: mind when hoe was anked one day why
 was crowited with so many others. "I hail murle,

 Hint., Book 16. Sit.
हibing. BTATUE, Immense. Apillo, Aglyan-
 In helght, wasereded nt the cintrmene of the lar lur, a momburnt of the fred dom mal the nrte of

 guake; lat tho masuy trunk nud hure frag. melus lay seathered cight crenturies on tha gromm, wind are oftern deseribed nu one of thas wonders of the ancient worth. 'They werve eat. lerter hy the diligenere of the Suracens, and sold
 lave laden nime limilred emmels with the weight of the brase metal; int enormons welght, though we should huclule the hindered colossal figures mad the three thonsand shaties whild mormed the prospretity of the city of the sum.- (immos's Rome, ch. bil, p. $219 .^{2}$
63HP. STATURE, Lofty. Inrothime limeoln. Mr. Jincoln, ins he shook hands whth the juilgo [Kelley, of Pemmalsmin], luybirel. "What is your height?" "six feet theres. What is yours. Mr. Idecoln ?" "Six fere four." "Then," salid the judge, " Pennsylvanla bows to Illinois. My dear man, for years my hart has been nehing for a President that I could liwh : "p on, and l've found him at last in the land where we thonght thero were none but little giants." [The distingulished Strphen A. Wonghas of Illinois, was known as
 1). $10 \pi$.

5:3.10. STEAMBOATS, Flrst. In linglame. Itenry bell had lis stema-pasiage lomit rimuing on the clyde in $1 \times 11$. In a few remestembionts
 vol. 8, ch. 7, 1. 131.
5:311. STOICISM admlred, similti, E. Eis. tertus slowerd how life combl be simplitherl, inched, by bringing it into obediencer to a perferet law. Instrad of a quictism lamoted ley feverish dreams-duty, nction, co-opration with Gowl.
 corred Epictetus in my pockel till my very heart was ingrained with it, ats a pig's boines become redeler by foeding him upon madder. And tha longer I live, and the more I learn, the more am I convinerel that stoidism, property malerstood, is the hest mul mohest of systems." Mueh that Southey gained from stoiciom he kept hiroughout his whole life, lempered, inded, by the inIheneres of a Christian fuith, but not lost.Downex's Sor times, if. 2.
5:3.2. STONE, A saored. Ioman Emperor Dexsien": Antomines. The sun was worshipped at Emesa under the name of Ehagabalus [from two Sytiac words, Ela, a god, and Gabal, to form, the forning or plastic god], and under the form of a black conieal stone, which, as it was universaly believed, hal fallen from hearen
on that saced place. To this protecting deity Antonibus, not without some rason, iterribed has elevation to the throne. The display of superstitions gratitule was the only serious business of his reign. The trinmpla of the grod of Emesa over all the religions of the earth was the great oljeret of his zeal and vanity ; mad the njpellation of Elambe!us (for he presumed aspentiff and favorite to adopt that sacred name.-


5BARB. - - I' Wecco. A small square editice, or iemple, called the crabm, was "ered thronghont all Arabia io be a place of the most supreme sanctity. Within this temple was a stone, which was the peculiar object of vencration, and was said to have deserended from "eaven, in those days of innocence when man was free from guilt as he came from the hambs of his Creator. The stome was then white, but grad:ally became sullied, as man beame more wieked, till at hat it grew entirely black. From the pilgrimares which it was coustomary to make to the "emple, and the riches it brouglit thither Mecea became the most considerable city of Arabin.-TYerenis Ihst., Book 6, ch. 1, p. 50.

53A.s. STORM, A destructive. England. On the night of the :ith of November [tiou3] a mighty wind arose in the wostern and southern distriets of England and in part of the eastern, which toppled down stecples, umoofed houses, lrove great ships from their anchorage, and swept away the watehtowers of the eonsts. The shomes of the chamne! were strewn with wrecks. The Thames and the severn were crowded with dismasted merchantmen, and hadls whose erews hat been swept into the raging sea. Fourten or fiftern men-of-war were cant away, and fifteen hundrei semmen proished with them.Kingur's Enim, vol, is, ch. 17, p. 260 .
53.15. STORM, Terrible. heign of Cluerles $I$. Clamor and debite went on within the hoose poposing the kings etfort to rule by prerogittive], and men's hearts failed them for fear without. White the Remonstrance wats passing, a wild storm broke over London. Wind and hail, rain, lightning, and thunder, the like of it was never known in the memory of living man ; the churehyard walls were broken down, the earth rent and torn from the graves, revealing, so it is said, the fares of the dead; supermatmit shapes in the mist hong brooding over the Thames, abd the superstitions saw misty shape and stom and tempest beariug on and beating against the house of the Duke of Buckingham, its stairs, and its walls. Storms were moving toward York House 100.-Hond's ('homwela, ch. 3, p. 6s.
53.16. STORM, Unequalled. Rabert Burns. In February of the ensuing year, 1095, his duties as supervisor led him to what he deseribes ats the "moforthate, wieked little village" of Eeclefecham, in Dmandale. The night after he arvived there fell the haviest suow storm known in ficothand within living memory. When people awoke next morning they fonid the snow up to the windows of the second story of their houses. In the hollow of Campsie hills it bay to the depth of from cighty to a hundred foet, and it had not disappeared from the strects of Edinlmrah on the king's birthday, the 4th of June. Storm-stayed at Eeclefechan, Bums indulged in deep potations and in song-writing.-bnamp's benss, ch. 7.

5i3.87. STRANGERS, Chllled by, At st. Kilda, Mreallay"s" "llistory of St. Kilda" whs very well written, exeppt some foppery about liberty and shavery. 1 mentioned to him that Nacaulay told me he was advised to lenve out of his book the wonderful story that, upon the apronel of a stranger, all the inhabitants cateh cold, lont that it had berol so well anthentiented, he determined to retain it. Jounson: " Sir, to leave things ont of a bowk, merely becanse people tell you they will mot be inelieved, is manacss."-Boswelais Jomseon, p. 18í.
sibis. Stratagem, Credible. Darius, höug of Prowia. At length, after a siege of twenty monthe, barius won the city by a tracheroms straturgh. One of his caphains, mutheng his visage with hideons wounds, fled, is if for sate. ty, to the Babyloni:ms, and offered his :ervices to avouge himself against Darius, who had nsed him this inhmamly. The man was tristed by the creclulous bahyonians with a high command, of which he availed himself to open the gates to the Persians. Withaggravated meamess and eruelty barins impaled alive three thousind of the principal citizeus.-TyTher's Hist., Book 1, ch. 11, p. 116.
533.19. STRATAGEM, Dishonorable. King of Spuin. Secing that King John [1I.] still manifested an inelination for the enterprise, it was sugerested to him by the Bishop of "onta that Colmbus might be kept in suspense while a vessed secretly despathed in the direetion he shond point out might aseertain whether there were ray foundation for his theory. By this memn: all its advantages might be sacured, wibhont committit, the dignity of the crown by formal negotiations about what might prove a mere ehimera. King Johm, in an evif hour, had the weakness to perinit a stratagem so inconsistent with his nsual justice mad magmmimity. Columbus was repuired to fumish, for the consideration of the comeil, a detailed plan of his proposed voyage, with the charts and documents according to which he intended to shape his course. Theso being procured, a caravel was despatched with the ostensible design of carrying provisions to the Cape de Verde Islands, but with private instructions to pursue the designated ronte. Departing from those islands, the cimvel stood west ward for several says. mat the weather became stormy ; when he pilots, sering nothing bat an imneasmrable watte of widd, tmonling waves still ex. tending before them, lost all courage and pot buck, ridiculing the project of Colmmbas as extravagant and in mitional. This unworthy attempt to defrand him of his enterprise roused the indignation of columbus, and he declined all otters of King John to remew the negotiation.- Lisvinc's Comtmas, ch. 6.
5350. StRATAGEM, Success by. Georgit. ITn Jume of 1i42 the Simaniols attempted the redurtion of Fort William.] The English general had only sote men and a few Indian allies. In order to cope with superior numbers, he resorted to samagem. A frenchman had deserted to the Spaniads. To him the English general now wrote, ax if to $x$ spy. A Spanish prisoner in Oglethorpe's hamds was liberated and bribed to dediver the lefter to the deserter. The Frenchman was advised that two Britishi fleets were coming to America, one to aid Ogletborpe and the other to
attack St. Augustiare. Let the Epmiards remain on the dslame but three days longer, and they would be ruined. If the ememy did not make an immediate attack on Frederim, his foreos would be captured to a man. . . . This letter was delivered [to the Spanish commander], and the astonished Frenchman wasurestedas is spy ; but the Samiards could not tell whether hiv denial was trate or fidse. Tl wats a comencil of war ia the Sbunish ramp. Ogle thorpere atatagem was suspeeterl, but could not be prowed. Thirere ships hat been seen at seat that day ; promps these were the first vessels of the approzehing British Hects. The Spaniards were utterly per plexed: but it was timatly decided to take Orblethorpes advice, and make the attack on Frederica. [They falled.]-Ridintios I'. S., ch. ?!. p. 24.2.
5351. STRATAGEM, Successfui. liallity. [When Marims hat contuered the people of Rome, his lury was insatiable, esper lially atatinst the prominent citizens.] On this oreasion it was tound that no obligations of frimadship, no rights of hospitadiy, cam stamd the srock of intfortune. For there were very few who did not betray those that hat taken refuge in their homses. The shaves of Cormutus, therefore deserve the hishest admiration. They hid their master in the honse, and took a dead body ont of the strect from among the slain, and hanged it by the neek: then they put a gold ring upon the tinger, and showed the corpse in that condtion to Marins' excentioners: after which they dressed it for the fumeral, and buried it as their masters boty. No one suspected the mater; and Comutus, after being concealed as long as it was necessary, wats conveyed by those servints into Gabatia.-Patrancits Caics Mames.
5352. STRATEGY despised. lersioms. In fight the aneient Presiams displayed great persomal conarge. They esteemed it dishomorable to employ any stratarems in war, and newer fought in the night, unless whenatackenl by the enemy.-Tythen's ILsw., Book I, ch. 11. p. 12t).

5:553. STRATEGY, Needful. Columbus. Is he foresan that the vague terrors alrembly a wakrned among the semmen wonld increase with the space whicit intervened between them and their homes, he commenced a statrgem which he continued throughout the voyare. He kept two reckonings: we correct, in which the true way of the ship was noted, and which wes retained in secret for his own govermment; in the other, which was open to general inspection. a mumber of leagoes was daily subtracted from the stailing of the ship, so that the crews were kept in igho. rance of the read distance they had advanced. Imvineis Columbes, Book 3, ch. a.
5315. STREETS, Darkness of. RIit/" if Chatles II. When the evening clowd in, that ditticulty and damger ol walking atoont London breame serions indecd. The garret windows were opened, and pails were emptied, with little regard to those who were passing below. Falls, bruises, and broken bones were of constant occurrence: for, till the last year of the reign of Charles II., most of the streets were left in profound darkness. Thieves nad robbers plied their trade with impunity; yet they were hardly so terrible to peaceable citizens an another class of ruffians. It was a favorite andisement of disso.
lite young gemthemen toswarger by night ahont the town, breaking windows. upsetting sedans, beating quict ment and offering rude caresses to pretty women. Several dymaties of these tyrants had, since the liestoration, dominerere over the streets. The Muns and Tityre Tus had given
 recendy sucecoded by the siourcre. At a hater period arose the Nieker, the Itawenbite, and the


 The dramage was so lad, that in rainy weather the exulters som berame torrents: . . . bank rivmbets roared down simew llill aml Ludgate Itill, bearing to Flat bitch a vast tribute of animal and veretahke tilts from the stalls of thatehers and greencrocers. This thond was profusely Hrown to right and helt by conches and carts. Tokeep as far from the carriage road as posibe was therefore the wish of cervy pedestriat: The mild and timid wave the wall ; the bold and athete trook it. If 1 wo roysterers met, ther rocked their hats in ench other's laces and prasiedeach other about till the wenker was showel toward the kemmel. If he was a mere bully, he: sneaked ofr, muttering that he should find in time; if be was pugnacions, the emeomber prohably cmed in a dhel behind Montague Ilonse.-Dia

5356. STRENGTH, Consciousness of. Alerander. [.1t daybrenk he was asherpi.] Parmenio, having at last awakened hina, and sereminge surprined to find him in so calna and swert a sleep, just as he was goving to tight a batHe. in which his whole fortame lay at stake: "Ilow is it peossible," said Alexander. "for nes not to he calm sine the conemy is coming to deliser himself into on hands ?" lmmediately he took up his arms memmed his horse, and rode up and down the anks, exhorting the troops to maintain, and, it possible, 10 surpass, their anciont lane and the glory they had hitherto acquired. Soldiers, on the day of bathe, imatine they seo the fate of the engagement painted in the face of their gemeral. A., for Alexamber, he had never appembed so (atha, so ghy, bor so resolnte The serenity and moromity which they observed in him were in a manner so many assurames of the victors. There was areat difdierne betwen the two armins with respect to mumbers, int much more so with recrard to couragre. That of Darins consisted at leatol bote, 000 foot and 40,000 horse, and the other of no more
 latter was all tire and strengeth; whereas, on the side of Ihe lersiams, it was a prodigions atmemhage of men, not of soldiers ; an cmpty phantom rather than a real army. |harin- wate-

5sing. STRENGTH by Piety. C'rometll. ('harlens II. Hed in hopeless desolation to France. Wexist as the pensioned pauper of the Fremelh king. The royal power was now fairly beaten down in England. Let the malignant ssecerer, who has mo words but commonplace abuse to bestow upon the great English hero, atwimpt to realize what the fand wonld have been, mast have heen, without him, rent in factions, ahnost all equally strong. An army then without a lember, dreany speculators determined to impose their theories
npon the kinerionn, ame so intlier upon the land the miseries of anarehy, a in the Fremeln revolalion ; or the hormers of prserention, as in Boston and the New lioghand States. ('rommed was the fuwer raised bip ly Providence to sate Eng sand from this. Never in the history of the world had a man a more dilticult task to jerform ; lut he jurformed it, berarise lar bromght to the task, in addition to the most remarkable eombi-


 rales-in ablition to these, we sily, he lyought piety of ther sublimest order, and singlemese of purpose lofty as that of a [homex prophet, but ronjoined to a lateromes of toleration for ald religious difler moes, for which we know not where
 1. $16: 3$.

5i35*. STRENGTH, Physical. V'ithorof lirs
 in stature and siremght. It is maid of him. hat he conld lift firom their sidem lo an upright jou

 Boni.. J. :346.
 of Wishingtom's ame was displayed in several momerable in bances : in $\mathrm{l}^{-i s}$ flarowing a stome from the hed of the stream tothe top of the Natmal Bridge ; another . . . Weross the Rappahammok, at Frederickhburg. . . Numbers have since tried this feat, but nome have blared the water- - 'retis' Wasilivaron, wh. 1, ch. 2it.

万BiO. STRIFE, Choice in. E'termics or (hitdren. The qeneral voide of the kinglonn of France was now for peace : and the once hataghty Louis [XIV.], now miseralbly hmbleci, sent lis minister to negotiate in merson at the Ingur, where he met with the most mortifying tre 1. ment from Marlborough, Edrene. and the grama pernsionary Joinsius. They demameded nothiag. less. as a combition of peace, than that the king wh France should undertalse, at his own chateres. to dethrone his grandson I'hilip, ant won limited him to the space of two menthe for the fultilliner of this eondition. The spirit of tius atede lonis broke ont into the most just indignat fiom at this inhmman amd dishonorable propesal. "Since"" saly he, "1 must die tirhting, it siball her with stae chemies, and not with my chilatren." lle prepared, therefore, for a resolate continname of lhat war whirh was onle fo involve him in fresh misiortanes. [Wir with
 1. $400^{2}$.

5i3til. STRIFE, Conjugal. Pimmilietion. Tin amoiont Worship of the Romans afforded a peruliar sombless to hatr and reoomeile the rome planis of a married life: but her epithet of lieifleter, the apperaser of hashomens, foo celarly indieates on which side submission and refermane are always expected - (xibisox's Rome., ch. 4, 1. 349.
5362. STRIFE, Family. Ilvmincalle. It lroing the season when the pilgrimage attrarterd (1) Weceat the Arabs from all parts of the desert. they agreed to post themselves upon the rombe. to the cond of warniong the pilgrime against the novelties which a pretemded prophet, a nejhew
"f Xboutalels, was disorminabing as a sohism in the Kasha, " leet us also," they deliberated, "In ameed, brofe leaving the dity, upon what wo shall saty separately to the pilgrims, so that there may be no diserpmory betwern our several repmesentations." "Will we saly that he is a diviner: No, for he has meither the comonlsive and incoheremt :wemt, not the language fall of afferord ecomanames of the diviners. Shath W0 say that ho is a matoman? Bat his contioe extroin inspires dignity and reflection. Shatl wo say lor is a port? But he doresmot exprose himmoll in versa. Shall we say, in dine, that he is a wizand? But le does bot work mirat Hes; he protises none of the mystories of mare ir ; bis sole mande lies in the erofurnere and the Mrenasion ol his dips. Iat us saty, then, that he is a publir conemy, who, by his ailitioces, semw dismion among families, who poisons the affere tions, whos sucers brother from hrothor, son from
 'T:UKEx.

S36:3. STRIFE, Premâ̂ure. Jixhup /Furut. [Je was the private chaplatin of the wife of Willbim, l'rime of Orange. The English wore comsidering the que $"$ in of filling the throne made. vacant ly the thght of James H. to Frame ha cs mang William of Orange and making Mary only gucen gobsort, though she was the daughter of the fagitive king.] Sad the trave and bonest divine? "It would be menemly is me to
 mance. I hacequre desire to be set free, that I may tiglt the $]$ wess' hatle with every faculIy that frod hats riven mo." "I think, doctow." satid William, with chatracteristic cooluces. " that youl an better stay where youare. It will sureIy be lime for yon to guit me when I do something of which jou disaun rove." In a few hours the s, teme whirh had exrited Burnet's resentment was entirely given $\because \rho$, and all those who co."sidered bames as no longer king were agred as to the way in which the thanone must be filled. Willians and Nary must be king amd widern.-


S:3i1. STRIFE, Responsibility for. Jirmes I $/$.
 "ountry, left to the ninetcentha fatal heritage of 1:a! ligrath passions. No ammesty for the mutabl wromes intlicted by the sixam defembers of Londomdery, and by lise Colic defemares of Limrick, has evor been granted from the heart by whor rame. Too this day a more tham Spartan hateratimens alloys the many noble qualitios which ehatacterize: the ehablen of the victors, while a Iledot leelinge, compommer of awe and hatrad, is not too often discornibla in the chitdren of the vanquinhed. Xefther of the hostile
 chirl blame in due to the short-sighted and headstroner priace [Jamos ll.] who, phaced in a situation in which he might havereronciled them, (amployed all his power to intlame their minmos ity, and at length lowed them to close in a grap.
 1. $11 \%$

5i3ti5. STRUGGLE, Fierce. I'tul Jomes. On the $2: 31$ of Soptember Pand Jomes, cruising off the romst of Soothand with a flotilhat Fremela and Ameriean vessels, fell in with a Heet of British morehantmen, convoyed by two men-of war.

The Jattle that ensmed was blooly bevond pree. chlent in maval warfare For an home and a balf the Surapis, a British figate of forty-fomer
 shot. Then the vessels, both in at sinkimer condition, wore run alongede and lashe] together. 'The marimes fonght with the fury of madmen, matil the sumpisermek her colotis. domes haslily transfereral his men to the complored ship,
 ing lbritish ship was alse altarked amb (alptaral. Sodesperate was the engerment, that of the 3 ain

 1. 238.

5:306. STRUGGLE, Hopeless. liulle w livel.
 (arnara. Gemeral Barnside womblate brnewed the battle, but his division eommanders tinally divsuated him, and on the nispht of the finth [of December] the Federal uray was si lently with Enion losses in this teribla complich amounted to
 and missing. The Confoderates low in killerd 595, 406 I wounded, samb (0.3is missing and prisoners. Of all the important movemonts of the war, only that of Frederiekslourg was molertaken with no probability of success. Under the plan of the battle-if plan it might be callednothing could be reasoniably experted but repulae. rout, and min. 'Thus, in gloom and disaster to the Federal eamse, ended the great campaime of

 Tilerary merits of ('harlemarne: are athented by the foundation of sehools, the interometion of afts, the works whieh were published in his name, and his familar aometeron with the subjects and strargers whom he inviled to his comrt io educate both the prince and people. IVis own studies ware tardy, laborious, and intorelect; if he spoke Latin and understood Greek, Je derived the rudiments of knowledge from convermation rather than from looks ; and in his matfare are the emperof strove to ategnire the practier of writing, which evory peasint now learns in his infancy-(inmon's Romet, (h. 49), 1). $4 \%$.
 lemagne was an intelatigible student: and the impulse of his persomal eximple, patronage, and superintendence produced dferts which, consideriner the ciremmstances of the times, fro tmaly womlerfus, and redound to his remal honor. History jresents to us few more striking spectacles than that of the great monareh of the West, surrounded by the prineses and princesses of his family and the chief personages of his brilliant court, all content to sit as learners at the fect of their Anglo-saxon preceptor 11 ruin in the "sthool of the palare" at dix-la-Chapelle.-Students' Fancer, ch. 5, p. 73 .
5369. STUDENTS, Folly of, (inldwmith. ( $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ one occasion we tind him implicated in an affair that eame nigh producing his expulsion. A report was brought to college that a scholar was in the hands of the bailifs. This was in invilt in which every gownsman felt himsilf involved.

sallied forth to battle, headed be a hare brained fellow nick-named Gallows Withh, noted for his apthess at miselicef and fomdmes for riot. 'The stronghold of tha hailifl was carried by storm, the scholar set at liberty, und the delin(ftent catehpole bornc oll eaptive to the collerere. where, haviner no promp to put him umder, they satistied the demands of collegiate law hy duck iner him in an ohe ristern. Fhashed wibl this sigmal vidory, fallows Walsh now Jamagned lise lollowers, aral proposed to break apen Sew. (ratr, of the black lour, ats the prison was called, atal effere a quacral jail elelivery. De was answered by shouts oil concomeacer mal away went the throner of malatio yomorsters, bully bent ifen putting an end to the tyrany of law.
 male am athack upeni the prison with trac Irish procipitation and fhoughtlessumes, never having protided themselven with emmon to batter its stome walls. I fow shots from the prison brought them lor their sensis, and ther peat a hasty retreat, two of the townsmen being killerl :and several wombled.-lıviNu's Gobbsimitu, (11. 2), 1). 2t.
5370. STUDIES, Ancient. Licifu of Thowloric. [Bocthins was :m honored scholate. For the lumetit ol his latin reaters, his wemins salmittend 10 teach the tirat clements of the arts and sciconees of (rexere. The geometry of Euclid, the music: of Pytheroms, the arithmetie of Nicom anchas, the mordanies of Arehimedtes, the as(ronomy of Peolemy, the theology of Plato, and the logite of Arix ile, with the commentary of Porphyry. were tramslated amd illustrated by the indefatigable jent ol the IBomian senator. Alml low alome was estermed rapable of deseribing the wonters of art, a sum-dial, a water flock, or a sphere which represented the motions of the phanets. . . Such eomppicuoths morit wass felt and rewarded by a liswromer prince: the dignity of Bocthins was adormed with the tilles of consul and patridian, and his talente wore usefully emplosed in the imjertant tation of mas-
 1. 33.
 Upon the completion of his collewe routre, lat studiod law for fiow youre, will sut :anduity most mansual in the hidir to a goond cslate. Ifa had a clock in his bedroom, inml his rule in
 the hamds, and in winter he rose miformly at dive. Imelnding the time piased in music and readiner, he nsmally sornt fontern homms of every diay at his stmbies; three of whieh, hes tells us, were somethme's spat in prattining on the violin. Theme hats seldom bern a gommer man of fortume who lived more purely hain he. He noither practised the viees nor indalored the passions of his class in the Virginia ol that day. LIe never fuarredled; he never gambled. IIis month was imocent of tobnero. He never drank to excess. -Cyedrema or Broi., p. 34 .
5872. $\square$ lremeatent Madison. Of all the public men who have tioured in public life in the United Siatos, he was the most studious and thoughtful. The eldest sos of a rich Vir. ginial planter, ho wity yet so deroted to the acfutisition of knowledre that, for monthes together at I'rinceton (obllere, he allowed himself but

Wher hours' slemp out of the twenty fentr-an - xeess whiel injured his bendth for all the rest of bis life. He nyperad to live wholly in the world of ideas. Daniel Wehster reekomed him the ablest expoumder of the (oustitution, and Thomms Jeflerson pronommed him the leest hatel in Virunian. Withont leoing a brilliant orn. for, he was an execellont argmmentutive speaker amd always eonciliated the ferelings of his oppor nents by the gentlemess of his demomor tand
 bina., p. sis.

5:37:3. STUDY, Preparation by. Jolin Milton. With aspimations thas vinst, though monormed, with "amplitude of mind to greatest deeds.; Nilton retired to his father's danse in the commtry. Five more years of selfechacation, maded to the seven yeas of acodemical residence, were not too murh lor the meditation of projeets such as Milton was already eonerejoing. Years many more than twalve, filled with great events and distracting interests, were to pass over before the body and shape of " larialise dast" was given to Dhese inaginings.-l'artison's MasToN, (h. :。

5i874. - John Milton. Intil lee was 1hirty-one John Milton was a stadent, and nothing but a student; tirst, at home, at his fialher's side; next at a ereat London grammararhool; then at C'ambridge Liniversity ; ufterward at sis father's loonse in the comintry ; and timally in forejgn conntries. During all this long period of preparation he was $n$ most diligent. carnest, and intense stadent. Jo was probably the best Iatin sehohar hat ever lived who was not. a native Roman of Cierros day.-CrcaoPEDAA of Bhog., p) 168 .
5375.

Napoleon $I$ [II is entire carly life was devoted to intense study. When wenty-two years o. age he was promoted to a tirst liemenaney, and visited his native land on furlongh.] Upon returning to the home of his childhood, to spend a few months in rural leisure, the first object of his attention was to prepare for hinself a study, where he could be sechuled from all interraption. For this purpose he selected a room in the attic of the house . . . he passed days and nights of the most incessint mental toil, Ite sought no recreation; he seldom went out ; he seldom saw any company.AbBotr's Ninoleon 13., vol. 1, ch. 1.
5376. STUPIDITY, Hopeless. Reign. of Jumues II. [The invasion of England by William of Gmage was welcomed hy comspicuons men who desorted dames 1 .] The impenetrable stupudity ol Jrince ( P (orge served his than on this oecasion better than eanning wosta have donc. It was his habit, when any me we was told him, to "xcham in French, " Ext-il possble ?" "ls it possible?" 'This 'iatehword wes now of great use to him. "Est-il possible "" lys. aried, when he had been made to madersiand that Churchiil and Grafion [Jimes'grenerals] vere missiner. And when the ill thdings came from Warminster he agran ejaculated, "Ent-i! possible "'
Prince (George and Ormond were invited to stj) with the king at Andover. The meal mont have been a sad one. The kjeg was overwhelmed by his misfortanes. Ilis son-in-law was the dullest of companjons. "I have tried Prince George sober," sain! (harles II., "and I have tried him
dromk ; ind, dronk or sober, there is mothing in him." 'Ormond, who was through life tueiturn and hashful, was not likely to he in high spirits at suleh a momont. At leugth the repmet terminated. The king retired to rest. IJorses were in wating for the prince and Ormond, who, as som as they left the table mounted and roble off. |'lhey deseded to the king's enemy.]-Macad-


5:377. STYLE, Adaptation of. Luther. I wonld have suleh a trisislation as would dereve to be read hy all ('hristians, for I bope we would be able to present to Germany a better translation than is the Latin versjon. It is a great work, and worthy of our mited lahors, since it ourht everywhere of be found and to conduce to the gemeral welfare of the people. In two months Lather had completed the translation of the New 'Tcsiament. "] Imashated not only St. Aohn's Gospel," says Inther, " lut the entire New 'Testament, while I was in l'atmos [his blace of comeralment]. And now lhilip (Nohanch(hom) and I have begnon to polish it onï, and with (iod's help it will be a tine piece of work. For my lallow-dormans was I born, and them will I serve!" And in order that he might do this right well, he gucstioned the mother at lome, the children in the streets, and the conmon laborer in the market. The terms of cont and palacerhe eould not use, said he. And thas he neeomplished the eompletion of a truly popular, glorious work, which proved to be the foundation and eorner-stone of his Reformation labors.-REAv's Jutimen, ch. 10, p. 99.
5378. SUBJUGATION intolerable. Reign of James II. [Irish troops were brought over to aid James in supplanting the lrotestant. religion.] The Englishman. . . knew that grent numbers of Irish had repeatedly fled before a small English foree, and that the whole Irish population had been held down by a small English colony ; and he very compiacently inferred that he was maturally a being of a higher order than the Irishman ; for it is thas that adominant race always explains its ascendency and excuses its tyranny. That in vivacity, hamor, and eloguence the lrish stand higli among the nations of the world, is now universmlly acknowledged. That, when wad disciplined, they are excellent soldiers, has been proved on a hmadred tields of battle; yet it is certain that, a century and a half ugro, they were generally despised in our istand as both is stupid and a cowardly people. And these were the men who were to hold Englamel down by man force while her civil and ecelesiastionl ionstitution was destroyed. The blood of the whole mation boiled at the thought. Macallay's Eng., ch. 9, p. 394.
5379. SUBJUGATION, Oppressive. Mahomet IT the Great. The Greeks remained under the do winion of the grand signior in a state of opprescion little short of slavery; they were sufferea, however, of retain their religion and their laws. They ware allowed, paying a small tribute, to 6 rry on a little commerce and caltivate their lands. The Jatriarchis revenues menst, at least, have been eonsidierable, as br .. .it aid b.
 to the exphequer of the gran ? : $\therefore$ ii, whe in other to the otticers of the Pinte. '1... ere it ent

the tribute of children. Every father lans been compelled to give one of hissons to servermong the janizaries or in the seraglio, or to pay f sum for his ransom. - Typhen's IIsti, Book 6, - li. 13, p. 211.

5iB*O. SUBLIMITY, Influence of. I'yralmidls. The whole nrmy instinctively halterl mind gated awestricken upon those momments of matiguity. The face of Napoleon bamed with enthasiasm. "Soldiers," heexdaimed, whe hede along the ranks, "from those summits forty renturies contemplate your urtions!"'The arder of the soldiers was aroused to the highese pitel. - Ambott's Napolieon B., vol. 1, ch. 11.

53E1. SUBMISSION, Humiliating. Richerel IT. 'Though is prince of some spirit, lue was pos. vessed of a very weak maderstamling, mbindoned to his pleasimes, mad a slave to unwortly fivoritas. By their persuasion, and to erontily his revenge as well as his avarice, he contiseatal, on a spections protence of treason, ther cstate of his unde. Ilemry of Lancaster, Duke of II reford, a prince of great resolution and ability, and, by deseent from II mry lII., of no remoto premensons to the throne of lingland. White the king was employed in quellinir an insurrece tion in Ireland, Hemry of Lancaster, who was in high favor with the people, fomm merms to bevy a very formidable army; he engaged the Earl of Northumberland in his interest, imed prevailed on York, then viceroy in the king's abssuce, to give him no opmosition; while, as he pretemderl, all that he had in view was the recovary of his estate. Ridhard, on his return from Triand, foumd Lancaster at the hand of his props, determined to wrest from him the possession of the crown ; his numbers were inconsidcrable, and diminished by dewertion to his rival. larsistance he saw was vain while the body of the people were his enemies. Lameaster told him the was a novire in the art of government. and that he would tench him how to role the people of England; to which the submissive monareh is said to have replied, "Fair cousin, since it pleases yon, it plases us likewise." Richard, confined in the Tower, was aeconsed of maladministration, and condemned by Parliament, who solemily dejosed him from the throne; he was contined a prisoner in the castle of Pontefract, and atherward privately assasi-

5382. SUBMISSION of Soul. Pemilential. [Rev. Freeborn Garretson wasa larylamd fimmer when the leceme awakened to a sense of lis personal need of salvation.] Under the preaching of the hev. Damiel Ruff he was " so oppressell he could searcely support his lurden:" and riding homeward throngh a lonely wood, agonized by a sense of his sinfulness and of the necessity of regeneration, he dismounted and began to pray. But his prayer was for forbearance that he might yet delay till a more convenient scason. Resuming his ride, he was again arrested with an overpowering conscionsmess that "now is the arrepted time, now is the day of sulvatiom." "I threw," he says, "the reins of my bridle on the horse's neck, and putting my liands together, cried out, Lord, I submit!". . . "The cmmity of my heart was slatin, the plan of salvation was open to me.". . . "My soul was so excreding happy that it seemed as if I wanted to take wing
and fly awny to heaven, "-strabing M. E: C'ulucin, vol. 1, p. 3at.

5:BE:3. SUBSTITUTE, A happy. Paserution. Queen Mary, luving dealt severely with the l'rotestants in England, about the linter end of her reign signed a commission for to take the same course with them in Irelnod: and to exrCute the same with greater fores, she nominates Dr. Cole one of the commissioncts. This doetor coming with the commission to ('hester, on his journey, the mayor of that rity, henring that har Majesty was sending a messinger into Irehand, nud he beirg a churchmon, waited on the doctor, who, in discourse with the mayor, taketh out of at clomk-bug a lemther box, siying unto him. "II rere is n rommission thent will lash the hereties of Ireland " (calling the J'rotestants hy that title). The good woman of the house, being well afferted to the Protestunt religion, and also having a brother, named John Ehmonds, of the same, then a citizen in lublin, was much tronbled at the doctor's words; but watehing her convenient time, while the mayor took his leave and the dextor complimented him down-stuirs, she opens the box, takes the commission out, and phaces in lien thereof a shect of paper with a park of cards wrapped up therein, the knave of clabs being faced uppermost. The doctor coming up to his chanker, suspecting nothing of whit hat been done, put up the box us formerly. The next day, going to the water-side. wiad and weather serving him, he sails toward Ireland. . . . IIe presents the hox mito the lord deputy, who causing it to he opened, that the secretary might read the commission, there was nothing save a pack of cards, with the knave of cluhs uppermost; which not only sturtled the lord deputy and comeit, but the doctor, who nssured them he had a commission, but knew not how it was gone. Then the lord-depnoty made answer. "Let us have another commission, and we will shufle the cards in the mean while." The doctor, being troubled in his mind, went away, and returned into Enghand.-T'yThere's Hisí', IBook 6, ch. 20, p. 303 .
533. 1. sUCCESS, Changes by (i,lmmbus. One can hardly recognize in the individual thus made the companion of princes, and the theme of genrall wonder and admiration, the same ohseme stranger who but a short time before had been at common seoff and jest in this very court, derided by some as an adventurer, and pointed at by others as a madman. Those who hat treated him with contumely during his loner course of solicitation now sought to efface the remembance of it by adalations. Every one who had given him a little cold comentere or a few courtly smiles now arrogated to himself the credit of having here a patrom and of having promoted the discovery of the New Work.Invine's Col,cmars, Book 5, ch. 7 .
5385. SUCCESS, Dangerous. Rirulry. It was in 1813. when, in comsequence of the presence of two large armies, a malignant typhus fever raged, and the sick became so numerous that it was necessary to divide them among the city physicians. Seventy-biree cases fell to the share of Dr. Hahnemam, all of whon he treated on the homeropatice system, and all of wom rerowered, exiept one old man. This striking sucerss, while it inereased the number of his dis-
 condd not go into the streets without heing hoeted at and insulted. Compelled arnin to tako. llight, he fomed refuge at the obsenve empital of one of his diseiples, the Duke of Anludt. But wern there he was not safe from persecotion. sieveral times the windows of his house were broken, and he seddom ventured ont of doors.-


5:3\%6. $\qquad$ - . Alcibiades. Whon Tinon. famed for his mismondropy, san Aldibums eondurted home wihg great henor trom the phace of nssembly, he did not shan him, as he did other men, but went up to him, and shaking him by the hand, thus addressed him:

- Goon, my binve loy, mad prosper ; for your prosperity will briug on the ruin of ant this "rowd." This ocensioned several rell ctions; some hanged, some railed, and others were extremely moved at the saying. So vimions were the judgments formed of Alditimedes, by renson of the inconsistemey of hischaracter.-Phemben's Alchbiades.

5397. SUCCESS, Dangers of. Inmortlizution. I undee knew the qualities of the rare [Highlanders] which he was groing to lead ngainst the rerular troopsof the new govermment [that of William 1II.]. They were most to be fenred in the home of sucerss. " In buttle the peint to which they heme their uthost eftoms, mad which they :י"e most anxions to 'arry, is that chemite' haggan If that onere fials into their hands, dispegarding all discopline and oaths, and lraving their colors. fome they rum."-('cxavimam, winght's Exa., vol. 5, ch. 6, 1. 9?.
5:3*w. SUCCESS, Delusive. ('hurtis (iementyrar. | Hemet many discomagements in expromenting with india-rubher, and was bronght to bitterest poverty.] Another time Mr. Goonyenn thought he had suceceded in euring india rubber by mixing it vith quicklime. In made some specimens of india-mbiber cloth, which had an clegant apporamere: butater enjoying his trimula a few flats he foumed, to his dismay, that the weakest acid, such is apple-juice, orange-juice, or vinem:a and water, dropped upon his choth, dissolved
 p. 217.

53a9. SUCCESS deserved. Bonjamin Franklin in Phillellephier. Onthe deep foumblations of sobricty, frugality, and industry the young [runaway jonmeyman [se wheren yours odd] built his fortumes and his fane ; and he soon came to have a printing odice of hisown. Toiling early and Jate, with his own hands he set typesimel worked at the press ; with his own hands he wond trundle to the oflice in a whedbarrow the rams of paper which he was to ase. Dis ingennity was such that he conld form leters, make types and woodeuts, and engrave vignettes in copper. The assembly of Pemusylvania resperted his merit, and (hose him its printer.-B.incrorr's L'. S., vol. 3, ch. 233.
53500. SUCCESS, Disaster a. Quern. Inne's Witr. A.D. 1711. An English sepuadron, under Bir ilovenden Walker, ascemded the St. Lawsence to attack Qurbec. By his incomurtenry and obstinacy] cight ships had been wrecked and right humdrad mad cirfhty-four men drowned. A council of war vonel hatamously that it was
imposible to prowed. "Hat wenrived anfent Quebere" wrote thendmiral. "tenor twelve thonmad men must have beroll "t to perish of eoble and hamer ; by the loss savedall the rest:" and her os part. Providence
 as ghorious as a victory,-banctorris L'. S., vol. 3, ch. :l.

5:301. SUCCESS by Duplicity. Lomis N\% It. was a ronsummate manter of flo artsol diximuhation and dupliefy; he made it the main business of his life to overvact mad diremment others, and acromited sucerssfal l'mad the mast rompicuots proof of talent. Wherehis prederessors would have employed volenere. Lomis trusted to cajolery, corruption, and pertidy. He madrastood to prifertion how to play oif one Mass of interes against mother ; how to suatere the sereds of division and estrangement so ats th protit afterward by the diseord he had fomentcal. Louis realized his objects as a sovereign hy surriticing without soruple all his obligntions as

5392. SUCCESS, Encouraging, Batlle of Twontom. Alunt the doth of December the weather brame very eold, and loy the evening of the 只体 the river was filled with tloating ice. . . Washington's divicion surceeded in greting over, but the passure was delayed till there odeck in the morniny All bope of remeding Trenton before: daybeak was at an end; but Washingtom, believing that the Ilessians would slecp latration therer revels, divided his army into tworolamas, and presse:!' forn wd. Onedivision, Jed by sul livan, passed down the river to altark the town on the west : the other, commanded by Washing ton and chreone. made a circuit to the Princetom rowd The mowement was eatirely successfin. Neary a thonsand of the dremed llessime thew down theiramanal berged fin nerey. Before nightald Whaington, with his victorions men and the whole body of eaplives, was salfe on the other side of the Delaware. The batthe of Trenton ronned the nation from dexpondeney. Cont dence in the commander and hope in the altimate: sumes of the Americall cimsis wre everywhere


533:3. SUCCESS, Fortunate. Roman kimpermr Ifmerins. The remaindar of the reign of llonorius wis undisturted hy rebellion; and it may be chacered that, in the spare of five years. seven umbjers had yielded to the fortune of at prinees, who was himself incapable rither of counsil or of artion.-Giblow's Rome, ch, :31, 1. 3ur.

5:39.1. SUCCESS, Genius for. Freteriok the rirat The net seremed to have closed combshetcdy round him. The Russians were in the tield. and were spreading devastation through his castern provines. Silesia was overrm by the Anstrians. A sreat French army was manacing from the west under the command of Marshal Soubise, a prinere of the great Armoricam house of Rohims. Berlin itself had been taken aud Mundered by the Croatians. Such was the sitHation from whirh Frederick extricated himself, wiha dazaling glory, in the short space of thiry days. [lle defented the French November © amd the Sumrians on Derember 5.!- Macat


S395．success by Gentleness．I／insiomarics． On a low ishand of harren gatisarock off thre west romest of Scothand an Irish reluger，Colnim－ In，hal rased the famons mission－station of Jom． It was whinin its walls that（oswald in voati found refuge，and on his necession to the throme al Northambrin he colled for missiommeles frem among its monks．＇The flrst predeler nent in answer to his call obtained little sumeres．He deednred on his return that mange a people so stmblorn and burbarons as the Northambrinu folk success was impossible．＂Whs it their stablornmess or your severity ？＂asked Aldan，a brother sitting by ；＂clid you forgrat（iod＇s word to pive them the milk llrst and then the meat ？＂ Ali eyes turned on the speaker as tittest to un－ ulertake the nlmadoned mission，and Ailant，sail－ jng at their bideling，tixod his bishop＇s sere in the island jeminsuln of limblishorme．Themee，from a monastery which gave tothis spot itsalter mame of Joly Ishand，peathers poured forth over the


 wanted this kime of slory．Ja himuell infomms us，that daring the whole comese of his life， Whieh was pretty long，the lmppiness of it was never interrapted by any unformmate acedent ； and that in all his designs the sureess had an－ swered his mimost expertation．But he arepatints us at the same time with another thing almost incredible，ame which was the sontree of all that moderation and evemmess of temper so comspicu－ ons in him，and for which he can nevor le sulll－ （irwely admired－namely，that in the midst of his minintermpted prosperity he still preserved in his heart aseret fear，proceoding from the a）－ prebension of the elumpes and misfortunes that might happen；and this prudent fear was not ondy a preservative agoinst insobence，but even agninst intemperate joy．－Romas＇s Jlist．，Book 4，art．：？冬 3 ．
 lumbus sifled in secomel time．with a tlect of seven－ teen ships，and returned aftor the diseovery of the Garibioe Jsands and of Jamaican．But his －nemones，jealous of the repulation he had ne－ ${ }^{1}$ Hided，bad prevailed on the court of syain to seud along with his tleet an oltheer，who，in the character of justiciary，might ristablish such rex． ulations in the new colonios ns were most for themivantage of the Spanish（Boverumont＇This oflicer，on areonnt of some dilferences between Columbers and his soldiers，put the sdmiral in iroms on board his own ship，and returmed with Jim a prisomer to spain，＇lhe court，it is true． repmired this affront in the bert mamer jossible． －J＇yorer＇s llint．，Jook 6，rh．21，p．30．）．

万ispen．SUCCESS，Joys of．（inlumbut．Is he aprormeded the shore，（ohlmbers，who was dis． posed for all kindsof nereeable imprestons was chelighted with the purity and stavity of the at mosphere，the erystal transpareney ol the seas and the ratratotinary beanty of the veratiation．
 the trees which overhung the shores．On land－ fing he direw himself on his knets，kisuad the arth，and retnrned thanks to（xorl with tars of joy．Ilis extmole was followed hy the rest， whose hearts inded overtowed with the same feedings of gratitude．．．．The fertinge of the
crew now burst forth in the most extrivamant transports．＇They hut recontly eonsidered thenin selves devoted men，horrying forward to ilestruc－ tion ；they now lookid upon themselves ns fa－ vorites af fortme，and gave themselvers in to tha most mboumded joy．They thromged aromme the ndmignl with ovirllowing zonl，some cmbrac－ ing him，others kiswing his hands．Those who， luml been most mutinous und turhulent darling the voyage wore bow most devoted and enthin． sinstid．－litinots（＇oliomuen，Book 3，ch．b．

5i399．SUCCESS，Lines of．Cincral Grunt． ［After tifteen vemes military survice be resigned
 bouis．］Jlis farming did mot serm to prospere
 farm going ；so lo lamal wood in winter to（＇a． romblelet，mad solil it les the corel． $\qquad$ But even this was not sulldacolit to support him comfort ably，and so he hexame collector of other peoplese elehits．Jhat lar was surbin a poor hamil ut dian－ ning ．．there sedened n very peor lookont for him．［lle sucrerded in war，if mot in perace．］－


5．100．SUCCESs，Misunderstood．Ilimmihul． Afor this great sucoess［in vantuishing the Ro． mun army］Ilannibal＇s friands ndvised him to pursme his fortame，mal to enter Rome along with the fugitives，assuring him that in five elays he might sup，in the Capitol．It is not many tu． conjoctare whint his renson was for not taking this step．Most probably somedeity opposed it． mad therefore inspired him with this hesitatlon and timidity．On this accomnt it was that a C＇arthoginian，named Baren，said］to him，with some heat，＂Mamnilal，you know how to grain a victory，hat not how to ase it．＂－Pletaberis Famia Maximis．

5．O1．SUCCESS a Necessity．Iirmotion．＇TJre＇ news ol the exmation of Lonis XVI．was re－ ceived in France with awe and terror，and ex－ cited throughout Enrope an ontery of grief nud indignation．Apnrt from its scamblalons in justice mad eruclty，the crime was regnorled，both at home and abroad，as an act of hostile defiance lannelied agtainst all thrones and all established govermments ；it placed France in a position of miniversal aggression and antagomism．＂I＇here is no going back now，＂exclained［Jean Paul］ Marat；＂we must either prevail or perish！＂ And the army sent a depmation to thank the Convontion for having refluced them to the nepes－
号 1.

5．102．SUCCESS overruled．Ilrimmiter．Alex－ modor，atitor having lett Patala，manehed throngh the country of the Orite． Here he was in surb want of provisjons，that helost agrant mmm－ ber of sobliors，and broutrht hark from India scaree the fourlh part of his army，which had consisted of $1 \geqslant 0,000$ foot and lo，ofto horse． sickuses，land food，and the exeressivo leats hatd swopt thens away in multiturles：but fannin＂ made a still wredter hatvor among the trooge in this barmencountry，which was hejther plogened nor soworl，its inlabitants being savages，who fared very lard，and dad a most unconifortable lilr．Afler they hand eatenall the palm－tree roots that could be med with，thay were obliged to fered ugon the beaste of burden，and next npon their war horses；and when they hat no beasts
left th carry their laggage, they were forced to burn those rieli spolls, for the sake of which the Macedonhans had rim to the extremities of the earth. The phague, the usmal nttomant upon famber, completed the cahmity of the soldiers, and destroyed great mumbers of them.-lion.ILN's llinc., Brok 15, 多 17.
510:B. suCCESS by Perseverance. Demosthrmex. The time ensay of his elopmenere was agatinal his guardians, whom he obliged to refund a part of his fortune. Ehwourared by this sule. "ess, he volutury :o speak belore the perpple, tat with very ill fortune. Ite hald a wak voine. int inapediment in his speech, mul a very shart
 so louge, that he was olten obliged to stop in the milst of thom to tuke breath. 'This orcasionnd his being hised hy the whole mulionere, from wheme he retired iliscouraged, and denemined to renounce forever a function of which her bo. lieved himself ineapmble. One of his muditors. who, through all these imperfections, hat ohserved an exeellont fund of genins in him, and a kinil of eloguenee which canue very neme that of Periches, gave him new spirit from the grate-
 grood advice which he added to it. We vemumed, therefore, to "ppara a serond time belore the people, amd was ab better roorived than belore. As he withorew, hamging down his ham, mat in the utmost comfinsion, sallyrus, one of the most excellent actors ol those times, who was his friend [gave him comouragement mad adrioc]. We stammered to such a degree, bhat he could not pronomace some letters, among oflers that with which the natur of the art hae studied begrins: and he was so short-hertherl that he combla
 at lengeth overcmane these ofolatles ly palling small pobles into his routlo ad promonamer areval serses in that mamue wishout intermi) tion ; :and that pern when walking, and groing
 hather mande him hesiate, mad his hremh held omt. through the lomenat prionts. If weme alsor to the seaside, and while the waves were in the most violdent aritation he pronomed haramene. foarenstom himsell', by the confused noise of the waters, to the roar of the people mat the thmaltomes a ries of publie assemblies. Dormonhenes took mo less care of his actions than ot his voice. He had a large looking-ghass in his homse, which served to teack him gestare, and at which he used to dee laim before he spoke in public. 'To correct if finlt which he had contracted by inn ill habit, of rontimally shrugering his shomblers, he practised standing apright in a kind of very narrow pulpit or rostrum, over whicll hang it halbert, in such a mamner that, if in the heat of action that motion escaped him, the point of tho weabom might serve at the same time to admonish and contert him.-Romav's Hs:r., Book 13, 8.
5101. SUCCESS, Premature. Churles Ginodyrar. Coming io his shop one morning, un Irishmm in his employ net him the door in high spirits. saying that ho hat found ont the great seeret and beaten a lankee, pointing to his trousers, which he had dipped into one of the barrels of sap. They were so nierly conted over with the

your thought that perlape Jorry had bundered Into the secerct. 'I'he man sat down to his work on the top of a cons. On nttempling to rise a few minutes atiter, he fomud himself glued to his sent, and his legr stack tight together. Ile hani to be cut out of his tronsers, amid the lamph-
 13. $21 \%$.
 the winter of $18 \cdot \mathrm{~A}-15 \mathrm{Mr}$. Jowe workend at his mathine. Ilis conception of what he intewded to pronluce was so chenr nand complete, that has was little delayed hy fallures, lut worked on With ahmost as much cerbinty and stanlinese as though he had a morid bufore him. In A pril has
 May, Nat, he fat comple tom his work. In luly he wred ber his mathine all the semme of two atik of woillen clothes-one suit lior Mr. Fishore and the wher for himselt, the swing of beth
 Bhas., p. 18:
idOf. SUCCESS, Remarkable. Ciril Hirr. From the :uth of dunte to the lat of Demember
 "ight handred miles [in Minsourid, avarapinge 10,000 nen during the time. . . They fonght the buttles amt at least thirty skirmishes.
Not a werk passeal without engagementand somes sort. They started wihout a dollar, without it wagon or temm, withont a cartridge /having rifl'c, shotguns, etr. ], without a bayonet-ginn. (In the hat of sippember they hatd ahiut eight thousamil hayomer-russ, ifty pieces of cmanon, fome hamdreif tents. . . for nemely all of whish they were imbluted to their own strong arms in hatle: and to the prodigality of the enemy. - Pomambis Funs Yisu of the Wha, th. 5, p. 15:3.
5107. - - Fothe. A man who, in (atry life, rising almost at a simgle bound into the highost reputation over all E'ureper ; lay grambal alyancos, fixing himself more and mote tirmbe in the revernce of his rombtrymen, as comes silently thromph many vi-issitudes to the aprome intelletath phace among them: and now, alter half a century, distinguishod by convalsions, pelitian, moral, and poetian, still refirns, full of years and honors, with a soft, undisputal sway; still laboring in his voration, still forwarling, tis with kingly lenimity, whatever can protit the culture of lios mallon ; such : matm might justly atrach our motiow, wrere itonly by the singularity of his tirtam formivises Gomate cha. 1.
5.108. SUCCESS, Reputation by. Hianliongltum. When [lomis] Kossuth visited lare lamin of Washingtom, he stome sitent lefore it for suremal minutes, and then said, as he turned to leaver the phace, "Ilow mecessary it is to he successful!" - Crandema or bion., p. Bet.

5s09. SUCCESS, Reputation by. English I'/". Lets. Yorksinemenare the Yankees of old Enslami ; they are sharper, fougher, more enterprising and prsevering, less amiable and polite, than the people of the more sonthern cometies of England. Some of them are exepedingly hatrd hargainers, and very rough in their manners. Take them for ali in all, however, they are the people that contribute most to the strenglin and prosperity of the British empire ; and it is not uncommon to mext anong them men in
whom are hupplly unlted the force of a Yorkwhitreman with the suavity of a man of lént or Sussex.-Cyelorthint of Broa,. p, B06.

SH10. sUCCESS, Stspa to. Imr. M/mr(m". |ln
 the yommer man one day, that perhaps a way might be diseovered of lessening haman semsibility to pain. Itr had not received a seidentite ednemtion, nor had he more arientitle: knowleofge than in litelligent yomur man would maturaty phssess who land passed through the ordimary sehools of a New lingland towin. hastend of ricmorting to bowke, or consulting ment of sidence, he began, from time to time, wexpriment with varions well-known substances. First la 1 riad dramghte of wine and brandy, somethene to la. intoxication of the patient ; but as seon as the Instrument was appliad, consedonsmen revived, and lomig before theserement tooth wasomt, the pationt, though mot perlectly nware of what whs going on, was ronriner with agony. He triad
 hamalred drojs, and opinm in masises of ten arrins, frecmently renewing the dose until the patiant would be in a combition truly depmombe. Dr. Morton records in his diary, that on ond orcaston he gave a hady live handred drops of handanum in forty-five minutes, which did indered lessen the pmin of tho oprration, but it took har a whole werk to reeover from the afferte of the mareotic.-C'velarmenta of Bion., 1. 6:3.

क.111. sUCCESS, Surprising. Rommus. ['The tirst Punice war. | 'Thus, the Rommas, after a war of twenty fomr years, begun under every disadvantuge, devtitute of timances, totally umprovided with a lle er, and, of course, ignorant of muignlion, wher, at lough, able of prescribe the mest humilianing (ermsto corthare, the tiret maritime
 -h. 9, p. 3il.
-112. SUCCESS vs. Tactics. Siquelem I. [. 1 ftar
 dignamly :. . ." This beardless boy onght to have berem baten over and over ngatin for whomer saw such tactioss! The horkherad knows mothing of the rules of war. To-lay he is in our rear, to-morrow on our liank, mad the mext day arain in our fromt. Such gross violations of thie relah). lished principles of war are insufferable."- 1 s: motio's Naroleon B., vol. 1, ch. $i$.
5413. SUCCESS, Unenjoyed, Julies (ipwor. Ihe was rrowing weat of the thanklers burden. IIe was heard often to say that he had lived long enongh. Men of high nature do not tind the task of governing their fellow-ereatures particularly delightful.-Fuocde's C.Esar, ch. :2t.
5.114. sUCCESS, Want of. Gimeral Grant. A strong man by mature, . . . he had to leam by failhres how to win ullimate success. . . We find that hoth heand Sherman, who, at the close of the war, stood up as our foremost generals, ame very near loing removed from command lor their mistakes, or, at least, want of success.

The Govermment was determined to consign Grant to disgrace, and would have done so but for the strenuous, persistent cfforts of a single friend, Mr. Washburne.-Meadmev's Geverih Grant, p. 2i).
5415. success by Weakness. British. During many years the great British monarchy,
under four sumesestive primes of the lomare of Sturt, Was searcely a more important member of the Europeran system than the litile kinghom of scooland had previonsly heron. This, hows "ver, is little to be regretted. of dames I ., as of John, It may be suld, that if his mominisitration haul beron atble and splemdid, it would prohally have beron fatal to our comatry, and that we owa more to his wenk messes mud memmesses than to


 xien. "In the dry after the aswasination of Mr. limeoln. Andrew Johmson tow the moll of of dier, and became Prexident of the [isited states. He was a mative of Norfl tarolima, born in lia.
 samages of coluation. he passed his hos hand in powerty and beglect. In twith he removel with his mother io T'mansser, and setted at dremsille. Itare lue was married to an intedligen lady, who tughat him to write ant eiphere. llere, by dime of mave talson, fore of will, and strmght of


Jilf. SUFFERINGS, Unspeakable. /Ir. M / int. He was one of the eminemt luch comminiomad by the govermonent to cxamine the prisomers of war whom Jollerson Dasis had starved and tortbred at Andersomville, Salishury, mad Brille Inle. On his return, he was asked whether the newapaper reports of their condition were exager mated. "My deat loy," he exdamed, with horror depicteal on his comitemance, "yon (an form tan ideat of the pore, shrivelled, wasted victims. In the whole comese of my surgical experience, not excoptiner the most painful operations on do. formad fimbs, I have never sulfered so and hat my life at the sight of mything. I care not what It is. $1 t$ annerved me. 1 fole sick." 'This, remember. Was the testimeny of a man who, for a brionl of sixty dive yans, hand been in har (an stant habhit of witnessing humbm sulferine in cury form, who had lime in the lospitals of

 1. .n?

Titw. SUFFRAGE, Perils of universal. I:
 wd " "hat no now laws shomald be enateded hat with the consent of the peophe, that mene shatl be appointed to ollice but with the appotmation of the prople." prise. Jachat hat self government. . . Mis reply, . . "Shail the peophe rece their own olicers ?' if . . the cher tion of maristrates be laft to the rabble, ever mar: will vote for one of his own stamp. Thie thicf will vote for a thief, the smuggler for a smugrgler, and frund and vice will become priv-ilegeil."-b.scuorts L. S., vol. 2, ल. 15.
5.119. SUFFRAGE, Universal. Virginin. Virginia was the first State in the word, componed of ep parate boroughs, diffused over in extensive surfice, where the govermacnt was organized on lhe principle of universal suffrage. All free mon, without exception, were entitled to vote. An attempt was mace made to limit the right to house-kecters; but the public voice reproved the restriction; the very next year it was decided to be "hard, and mangrecable to reason, that
 wo volon in clecthoms:" and the clectornl fisas-- 'hlse Was reatored. - Hancollorg's [', S., vol. I, © h . 1 I .

历il20. SUICIDE averted. Nifmilion $I$. HTe find heren elegraded harank atter arresse onf false - lameres. llo somght military employment, asd was met inside for the favorites of the govern-
 diaconraged.] ['rged by abland Insthut to cescaje"
 lered along the bank of the river, fereling that it was umamaly to conamit sulchles, amel yot unable to resiat the tomptation to dors. In a few
 tha watur, when 1 van ngalast an lativilimal dressell like a sinaple niorlamice. [te proved to be : former eotnrate in his artillery regimant.] Ite
 dixguise te wor his aged mother. [Je ollowed Nafoncon a helt of gold for the relinf of his exlied mother, whind was joy fully acoubted,
 Put, EON 13., vol. l, ch. il.
5.121. SUICIDE, Cause of. Sirmull Jolenvem.
 who had destroped himself. domseon: "It was owiag lo imaginary dilliculties falasulairs, which, hat letalked of wids any friond, womal
 think, sir, that all who commit sulirite are mady:" donnson: " Sia, they are often not universally a liserdewed in their intelleres, but oue passion pressers so upom tham, that they yield to it, mand comanit sulcide, as a passionate man will stab another."-Boswelhis Jonninon, 1. Do9.
6.te2. SUICIDE, Cowardice of. Americten Inclians. The satvige believerl that to every man there is an appointerd time fo dio: to anticipate that period hy suicide was the momaset kind of

5.42:8. SUICIDE deterred. Benjamin Abbott. [One of the most usefal Methotist ministers durfing his Christinn life was an exceedingly wiekna man in his previon* life. He longstruggled with un uwakened conscience]. "Satan warggested to me that my day of grare was over ; lacrefore I might pray and cry, but he was sure of me nt last." In passiar ilurougla a lonely wood at night be was tempted to commit suicinle ; but while booking for a smitable phace for the deed, he was deterred by an inward voice, which said, "This torment is mothing compared to hell." - S'revEis' M. E. ('mikem, vol. 1, j. 198.
512.t. SUICIDE, Dyspoptic's. Jhr, Biatuclerk said [to Sammel Johnson|: Dr. - Who loved butterod manlias, but darst not eat them beeanse they disagreed with his stomath, resolved to shoot himself : and then he eat three buttered mullins for breaktast, before shooting himself. knowing that he shondel not be troubled with indigestion : he laal two clarged pistols ; one was found lying charged upon the falle hy lim, after he had shot himself with the othar.- BosWEBLi's Johfison, p. 410.

5id25. SUICIDE, Escapuby. Demoxthenes. | Ituving, in the downfall of Greece, fleat for samethary to the temple of Neptume. Soldiars came to arrest him. He asked them to wait matil he had sent bis last message to bis fimily.] Then
lue retimet into the inatr part of the tomule ; and laklag wome pajer, as if he memat to write, lat 'un' the pen ha his monath, ume bit it a considerahle tiane, as lie aved to do when lloughtfal aboat hes emanoosition; after whileh he covered
 soldiers whos stood the the door, apprebending that he took these mothodes to juit ofl the fatail stroke, lamglsednt him, and called bim a cowned. Archias than appromehing him desisme him to rise, nat logat to reprat the promises of makiag
 by dias thon felt the opration of the peison has liad takens atrong upon hias, uncovered lis fare. uml lowking "pons Arrhias, "Now," nald lue, " you may act the pate of" (roon in the pany as scon lis yon please, athe rast ont this rareass of
 tme ! I quit thy temple with my brenth whinn me. But Antipateramatue Manedonimas wonled mut hat" scruphed to profane it wilh murder." 13y this time he eotald somperly stame, had there-
 tompting to walk ont, he fell hy the altar, and

5.Ite S. SUICIDE, Glorification of, Staicism.
 whid wiser moralists lam soweroly reprolatad, lat which many Stoics bedaraled nt the one sure refuge arainst oppression aml ontrage. It was a philosopliy which was labed ahte to lacerate: the hoart with a righteons indigmation against the crimes ame follies of mankial, but which vanly stow to resist, nud whieh scarcely even hopeil tostem, the ever-swelling tide of vice mat misery. For wrotehedness it had no pity ; on vice if looked withimpotent dishluin. - F'anman's Enhiy l)Nus, Mi. 1, p. 9.
5.127. SUICIDE, Mania for, William Conoper. First he langht handanm, and had gonteout into the thelds with the intention of swallowing it. when the love of lifu sugersited another way of escapiag the Ireadful ordeal. Ife might sell all he had, tly to France, change his religion, mad bury himself io a monastery. Ile went home to back up; but while he was looking over his portmantean, his mood changed, and lie ngain rosolval on selfedratruction. Taking is comeh, le ordered the coablimm to slrive to the Tower Wharl, intending to throw himself into the river. But the Jove of lif'e once more interposed, under. the grtise of a low tide and a porter seated on tha qualy. Again in the combla, and afterward in lis Chmbers, he tricel to swabow the handamm ; but his hamd was paralyzed by " the convincing Spirit," aided by seasomable intermptions from the presemece of his lawndress and her lansbmad, and at lemgel he thatew the hamennma away. On the night before the day appointed for the exmamation before the Joris, he lay some times with the point of his penknife pressed against his hant, hat withant robrtuge to drive it home. Lastly, he tricit to hang himeself ; mol on this oucasion he serms to have bera saved not by the love of life, or by want of resolation, but by more accident. Ile had beoome insensible, when the garter by which he was suspended broke, and his fall bromglat in the lammeres, who supposed hims to be in a tit. Jle sent her to a friend. (o) whom he related all that lad passed.SMITA's ('owlell. eh. I. minliderughtful cusered 'I'he rembing lie futhil oward. him 10 manking s, win isen lat iss face, aid he, play us ass of is Nop a would urder." , in at ar, anl| trictism. aicide. olsaled. It was accrate aguinst which ly even ice mad ly ; 01 ниди's


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himself ot the suprrstition of the age, projected an extraordinary seheme for the recovery of his kingrom, by frigning an interposition from Leaven in his favor. A gentleman, of the mame of Bandricourt, saw a young servant maid at an inn in Lormine, whom he immediately conceived othe a fit preson for phaying a very extraordiway part. She was t. ught her cue, and made to eonnterfeit a divine inspiration. They earrivd hee before the king, where the answers that ware put in her mouth ind the demonare which she assumed convinced everybody that she was inspired. Orleans was, at this time, besieged by the English. Jom of Are, this heroie mad, who had aow assmed the dress of $a$ man, undertook to relieve the town and rompel the Enarlish to abandon the enterprise. She put herself at the head of the Freneh troops, attacked, beat, and dispersed the English, who believed her io he the devil himself, delivered Orleans, and placed the erown upon Charles' head in the rlarch of Rheims. She proceded for some time in this cancer of success, till she was at hast taken prisoner at Compiegne. The regent Bedford, rither in a fit of passion, or to sutisfy the revenge of the English, instead of respecting, as he ought to have done, this singular instance of intrepidity in one of her sex, was prompted to behave with meanness and cruelty. She was tried as a heretie and sorecress by an ecelesiastuen tribunal, and eondemmed and burnt at Rouen.--TyTLER's Itist., IBook 4, cli. 13, p. 206.
5.138. - - Athenuens. A considerahe party of the citizens, howeverr, were secretly hositile to the usurpation of Pisistratus. The faction of the Alcemieonider, of whom the echiefs were Megacles and Lycurgus, gained at length *) much strength as to attack und expel the usurper from the eity. The stratagem ly which lie regained lis power is a singular instance of the force of superstition. He procured a beautiful female to personate the goddess of Minerva. Seated on a lofty chariot, she drove into the city, white her attendants proclaimed aloud that their tutelary deity had deigned in person to visit them, and to demand the restoration of her favorite Pisistratus. A general acelamution hailed the auspicious presence, and all paid obedience 10) the heavenly summons.-Tytler's Hist., Book 1, ch. 10, p. 110.
5139. SJPERSTITION, Alarm of. Europe. The summer which followed the close of the American war is described as "an amazing and pertentous one." There were ularming meteors and tremendous thunder-storms. For many weeks of June, July, and August the sun was rlouded over with a smoky fog that proceeded from whatever quarter the wind blew. At noon it cast " a rust-colored, ferruginous light ;" at rising and setting it was " lurid and blood-colored." The phenomena prevailed over the whole of Europe. The people looked with superstitious awe on the "disistrons' twilight."-Knigut's Esg., vol. 7, ch. 1, p. 1.
5440. SUPERSTITION, Appeal to. Rman Wimperor Comstantius. [Amblassadors from the usurper Maguentius asking alliance.] Such propositions and such argumer ts appeared to deserve the most serious attention; the answer of Constantins was deferred till the next day; and as lie had reflected on the importance of
jastifying a civil war in the opinios of the people, he thas andressed his comaril? who listened with reni or affected ctedulity :" Last night," said he, "nfter I retired to rest, the shinde of the yreat Constantine, embrucing the corpse of my murdered brother, rose before my eyes; his well-kuown voice awakened me to revenge, forbade me to despmir of the republic, and assured me of the suceess nedd immortnl glory which would crown the justice of my arms."-Gmhos's Rome, eli. 18, p. 190.
5.141. - - John Smith. He fought like a lion at hay, tied one of his guides to his left arm for a buckler, ran and fired by turns, stumbled into a morass, and was finally overtuken. The savages were still wary of their dangerons antagonist until he inid down his gun, mude signs of sirrender, mod was pulted out of the mire. Wiiluont exhibiting the least signs of four, Smith demanded to see the Indian chief. and on being taken into the presence of that dignitary, legan to excite his interest and euriosity by showing him a pocket compass and a watch. These mysterims instruments struek the Indians with awe; and profiting ly the momentary advantage, the prisoner begin to draw figures on the ground and to give his captors some rude lessons in geography and astronomy. The savages were annzed, and listened for an hour, but then grew tired, bound their captive to a tree, and prepared to shoot him. At the critical moment he flourished his compass in the air, as though performing a cercmony, and the Indians forbore to shoot. His sagacity and courage had gaimed the diy, but the more aptpalling danger of torture was yet to be avoided. The savages, however, were thoroughly superstitions, und became afraid to proceed against him, except in the most formul manner. He was regarded by them as an inhabitant of another world, whom it was dangerous to toueh. -Ridpatit's U. S., eh. 9, p. 99.
5442. SUPERSTITION-ASTROLOGY. Charles II. [In 1647 Charles II., when aboat to flee his kinglom, consulted by a female agent an astrologer to ascertain where he should seek refuge. J-Kitimt's Eng., vol. 4, cli. 5, p. 82.
5443. SUPERSTITION, Beneficial. Pestilence. The priests, to pat a stop to this calamity, which threatened to depopulate the city, tried every expedicut which policy or superstition could devise. A Lectisternium was celebrated, and seenic representations were for the first time introd :ceel at liome, borrowed, it is said, from Etruria. But all was to no purpose. The plague, however, is recorded to have yielded at last to the ceremony of driving a nail into the temple of Jupiter. This, a French writer remarks, was euring one contagious disease by another yet more contagions; meaning, no doubt, that the encouragement of superstition is worse than the pestilence-a sentiment which is not happily applied to the case of a rude people. whose superstitions prejudices are the safeguard of their morals, and will he cherished by a wise legislator as an engine of good policy.-Tytler's Hist., Book 3, ch. 6, p. 351.

5444 . SUPERSTITION, Common, England. A.D. 1642. All men had a touch of superstition. Evelyn looks with wonder upon "a shining cloud in the air, in shape resembling a sword." Aftet
the lattle of Edgehill, " in the very phee where The batte was strieken, have sinee and doth nippear strunge and portentous upparitions of two jarring and contrary armies." So records u mate in which the appuritions and prodigions moises of war und battles are certified by a justied of the peace, a premeher, mat other persoms wil' quality.-Knuart's Eva., ch. 3, s. 30, 1. 494.
sifis. sUPERSTITION, Controlled by. Weat ludiathes. [Columbus was shipwrecked on his third voyuge, aged. siek, and fumishiag.] They witheneld all provisions, in hopes either of starving the admiral and his people, or of driving them from the ishand. In this extremity it fortumate iden presented itself to Columbus. From his knowledge of astronomy, he asecrtained that, within three days, there would be a total eclipse of the moon in the early part of the night. He sent, therefore, an Indian of Ilispaniola, who served as his interpreter, to summon the principal cacigues to a grand conferrace, appointing for it che day of the exlipse. When all were assembled, he told them by his interpreter that he and his followers were worslippers of a Deity who dwelt in the skies, who favored such as did well. This great Deity, he iulded, was incensed against the Indians who retused to furnish his faithful worshippers with provisions, and intended to chastise them with timme and pestilence. Lest they should disbelieve this warning, a sigmal would be given that night. They would behold the moon change its color and gradually lose its light-a token of the fearful punishment which awated them.-Inving's Columbus, Book 16, ch. 3.
5446. SUPERSTITION, Cowardice of. M/ixicans. Scarce had Cortez appeared upon the frontier, when a sudden consternation seized the whole empire, and paved the way for an easy ronguest. The ships, the arms, the dress of the Spariards, made the Americans regard them at first as beings of a superior nature. When Cortez arrived at the city of Mexico, he was rereived by the prince, Montezuma, with every mark of reverence and submission.-Trthene's Hist., Book 6, ch. 21, p. 309.
5eft. SUPERSIITION, Credulity of. Zerah Ginlenurn. [The wonderful muthematician. See No. 3532.] Some people thought him a conjurer. A woman came to him one day, saying that twenty years ago she had had some spoons stolen. and isked him where they were. One good lady said that, in her opinion, Ged had endowed the ehild with a miraculous gift in order that he might explain the mysterious numbers of the prophecies. Some people manifested a certain iderree of terror in his presence, as though he were possessed of the devil. What added to the marvel was, that the boy was totally unable to :xplain the processes by which he effected his caleulations. $\qquad$ "Goa put it into my hen" he said, one day, to an inquisitive lady, "but : ammot put it into yours."-Cycloredia of hog., p. 81.
5448.


American Indian. The medicine man boasts of his power over the elements; he can call water from above, bencath, and around; he can foretell a drought, or bring rain, or guide the lightning; . . . he conjures the fish ; . . . he can pronounce spells . . . which will comped the beaver to rise up from benenth
the water; a woman. discuse, . . . the medicine man can put it to tlight.-Banchort's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
5449. SUPERSTITION, Depressed by. Alerander. The Chaldean priests of labiylon lud appropriated to their own use the ridhes and revenne of the temple of Belus, which was the ornament of that eity, und a great object of superstitions veneration. Alexander had expressed a purpose of reforming this abuse, mad the Chaldemes, to avert his design, had published a prediction that his entry into Balyyon would be futal to the congueror of the East. Alexander probably saw through this urtifiec, and despised it. He entered Babylon in triumph, and was so delighted with the splendor of that great city, that he declared his purpose of making it the appital of his empire. Ite there received umbinsadors from varions regions of the earth, congratuluting him on his conquests, and soliciting, his friendship and alliance ; but mark the fore of superstition even in the greutest minds. The Chuldean prophecy, in spite of reason, depressed his spirits to such a degree as to force him to drown reflection by every species of riot and debanchery. The consefuence was an inthammatory fever, which, after a few days' continuance, put an end to tis life, in the thirtythird year of his age.-Tytien's llist., Book i, ch. 4, p. 193.
5450. SUPERSTITION from Ignorance. A"rient Germans. The same ignorance which renders barbarians incapable of conceiving or embracing the useful restruints of laws, exposes them naked and unarmed to the blind terrors of superstition. The German priesis, improving this favorable temper of their countrymen, had assumed $a$ jurisdiction, even in temporal concerns, which the magistrate could not venture to exereise ; and the haughty warrior patiently submitted to the lash of correction when it was inflicted, not hy any human power, but by the immediate order of the god of war.-Ginmos's Rome, ch. 9, p. 270.
5451. SUPERSTITION, Incredible. First Crusude. Ahove eighty thousand runged themselves under the benner of Peter the IIcrmit, who walked at their jead with a rope about his waist, and sandals on his feet. Peter's licutenant was Walter the Penayless, and in the van of his troops were carried a sacred goose and a goat, which, (monstrous to helieve !) were said to be filled with the IIoly Ghost. This immense and disorderly multitude began their march toward the Enst in the year 109.). They made the first essay of their arms, not upon the unbelievers, but on their fellow-Christims. The first exploit which signalized the expedition was the taking of a small Christian city in lIungary, which had refused to starve its own inhabitants by supplying such a tribe of hungry locusts with provisions. This impions city was stormed and pillaged, and the inhabitants mussacred.-TyTren's Histr., Book 6, ch. 9, p. $1 \bar{u} 4$.
5452. SUPERSTITION, Inhamanity of. Sylli. Sylla gave the people a magnificent entertainment, on account of his dedicating the tenth of his substance to Hercules. The provisions were so overabuadant, that a great quantity with thrown every day into the river; and the wine
that was drank was forty years ohd at least. In the midst of this femsting, whel hast al many days, Metella siekened and died. As the priestis forbade him to upproach her, and to lave his house dethed with monroing, he sent her a bill of divores, and ordered her to be carried to another house while the breath was in luer borly. Il is superstition made him very punctitious in observing these laws of the priests. - Phatratich s Svida.

E453. SUPERSTITION, Inventions of King Philip's Wer. The minds of the English we:c appalted by the horrors of the impending conthict, and superstition indulged in lis wild inventions. At the time of the eclipse of the noom you might lave scen the figure of an Indian sealp imprinter on the centre of the disk. The perfect form of an Indian bow appeared in the sky. The sighing of the wind was like the whistling of bullets. Some distinctly heard invisible troops of horses gallop through the air ; while others found the prophecy of calamities in the howling of the wolves.-BAnchoft'r U. S., ch. 12.
5454. BUPERSTITION, Omens of. Metcor. On the 12th of December, 1680, John Evelyn writes: "This evening, looklng out of my chamber window toward the west, I saw a meteor of an obseure bright color, very mueh in shape like the blade of a sword the rest of the sky being very serene and clear. What this may portend God only knows. But such another phenomena I remember to have seen in 1640, about the trial of the gieat Earl of Strafford preceding our bloody revolution."-Kínant's Ena., vol. 4, ch. 22, p. 360.
5.455. SUPERSTITION, Religious. Curss. A notable instance of superstitious frenzy was that connected with an ceclesiastic named Paris, who, having fallen a victim, at an early age, to the exeess of his aseetie rigor, was venerated after denth as a saint by devout crowds who came to prity at his tomb.
. rumored that mirncles had been it begim to he remains. instantuneous cures wronght hy his the lame, the impotent, the paralytic, seized with convulsive spasms, and raived to a state of preternatural eestasy, suddenly recovered the use of their limbs; various nervons diseases disappeared mider the stme influence; it was even pretended that obstinate wounds and cancerous ulcers had been healed. These strange phenomena increased to sueh an extent that the Arcisbishop of Paris published a brief in which he attributed them to the agency of Satan.-STU dents' France, ch. 22,
5456. SUPERSTITION removed. At Alerandria. A great mumber of plates of different metals, artilicially joined together, composed the majestle figure of the deity, who touched on either side the walls of the sanctuary. The aspeet of Serapis, his sitting posture, and the scepire which tie bore in his left hand were extremeJy similar to the ordinary representations of Jupiter. It was confidently reported that if any impious hand should dare to violate the majesty of the gol, the heavens and the earth would instantly return to their original chaos. An intrepid soldier, animated by zenl, and armed with a weighty battle-axe, ascended the ladder; and even the Christian multitude expeeted with some
unxiety the erent of the combent. He aimell is vigorous stroke against the cheek of Serapis; the cluek fill to the gromed ; the thunder was still silent, and loth the hovens and the earth rontinued to preserve their acenstomed order and tranquillity. The vidorions soldier repent al his hows: the huge idol was overthrown and broken in piecos, and the limbs of Serapis were ignominionsly dragesel through the streats of A1examdria. Itis mingled carcass was burnt in the amphitheatre, amid the shouts of the populace: and miny persons attrabuted their conversion to tiis discovery of the impotence of the tutelar deity.-TyThwis's IIs't., Book 5, ch. 4, p. 10.
5.45\%', SUPERSTITION, Ridiculous. EI $y / 1$, tians. 'Ther superstitions of the Egyptians wrue 4 eopions sulj jeet of ridicule to other mations of antiquity, and contributed to degrade them in the opinion of these whose olyjects of religions worship, if not fundamentally more rational, ware less ludicrous, less chiddish and unmmuly. What could they think of a nation where, is Herodotus tells us, if a house was on fire, the father of a family would take more pans to sate his eats than his wife and children; where : mother would be transported with joy at the news of her child being devoured by a crocodile : or where the soldiers, returning from a military expedition, would come home loaded with a precious hooty of dogs, cats, hawks, and vultures: -Tytler's Ilist., Book 1, ch. 4, p. 47.
5458. SUPERSTITION, Safety by. Cipitai" Tolen simith. [1n 1608 John smith was IPrsarved be the ladians who had butehered his rompamions. He exlibited a porket eompass. and shownd how it always pointed to one quarter. See No. 5441 .] He requested that a lofter should be conveyd to Jamestown ; and when it was known that hecould so endue a piece of $\mathrm{p}^{\text {na- }}$ per with intelligence as to spenk to his distant rompanions, he was beleld with superstitions

5.159. SUPERSTITION of Scholars, A.D. 16.in). [The learned and the scientitie were not free from it.] Mr. [ William] Oughtred, a renowned math: cmatician, . . . had strong apprehensions of somaextraordinary evont to happen the following yar, from the caldeulation of coincidencr with the diluvian period; and added that it might possihly be toconvert the Jews by our Saviour: visible appeatance, and to judge the world. The almanac makers of that time were deluthing the people with those prophecies, which thiy continued to swallow for two centuries. . . (in the 29 th of ipril, 1602 , the people were terribly frightened hy an eclipse of the sun. This diy: was called Mirk Monday, and the dread of it su exceedingly alarmed the whole nation, that harily any one would work or stir out of theid houses.-Knhint's Eno., vol. 4, ch. 11, p. 1i.!.
5460. SUPERSTITION of Soldiers. Spicits. [The Earl of Surrey writes from Scotland in $1523:]$ About eight o'clock the horses of hincompany suddenly brake loose and suddenly run out of his field in such numbers that it calised it marvellous alarm in our field ; and our standins: watch being set, the horses came ruming along the camp, at whom were shot above one hundred sheaves of arrows and divers guns, thinking that they would have been Scots that would have assaulted the camp. Finally the horses were so
mad that they ran like wild deer into the fied, above tlfteen hmidred at least in divers companies, and in one place nhove thlty ran down a great rock and slew themselves; und above two hundred and tifty ran into the town, being on fire, and by the women taken and carried away, right evil brent; and many were taken again, and finally by what I can esterme by the number of them that 1 saw go on foot the next day, I think there is lost ahove eight hundred horses, and all with folly for lack of not lying within the camp. I dare not write the wonders that my Lord Daere and all his comprany do say they saw that nlght, six times, of spirits and fearful sights. And universally all their company say plainly the devil was that night among them six times, whleh misfortune hath blemished the best journey that was made in Scotland many years. Kniaitis Enc., vol. 2, ch. 18, p. 299.
5461. SUPERSTITION vs. Whadom. Julian. In fact, Julian was, as a paran, blinded by the most bigoted superstition. This belief in omens was ridiculons; his sacritices were so numerous that cattle were wanting to supply him with victims. The expense of these religious rites became burdensome to the State, and was universally complained of. Ife was even accused of the horrid abomination of human sacrifices. IIs enthusiasm and fanaticlsm, ucknowledged even by his greatest mancgyrists, " almost degrade him to the level of an Egyptian monk." "Notwithatanding his own modest silence upon the subject," says Mr. Qibbon, "we may learn from his faithful friend, the orntor Limmins, that he lived in a perpetual intercourse with the gods and goddesses; that they descended upon earih to enjoy the conversation of their favorite hero ; that they gently interrupted his slumbers by touching his hand or his hair; that they warned him of any impending danger, and condueted him by their infallible wisdom in every action of lis life: and that he had acquired such an intimate knowlatge of his heavenly grasts, as readily to distinguish the voice of Jupiter from that of Minerva, and the form of Apollo from the figure of IIercules." In short, this wise and philosophic emperor was, in matters of religion, one of the weakest, most bigoted, and superstitions of nankind.-TyTLer's IhsT., Book 5, ch. 3, p. 519.
5.162. SUPPLIANT, An abject. Reign of Temes II. [Rochester, the lord-treasurer, wais a Protestant whom the king proposed to dismiss from ottice.] "It is whispered," he said, "that if I do not do as your Majesty would have me, I shall not be suffered to continue in my present station." The king stid, with some general expressions of kindness, that it was ditheult to prevent people from talking, and that loose reports were not to be regarded. These vague phrases were not likely to quict the perturbed inind of the minister. IIs agitation becane viorent, and he beran to plead for his place as if he had been pleading for his life. "Your Majesty sees that I doall in my power to obey you. Indeed, I will do all that I can to obey you in everything. I will serve you in your own way. Nay," he cried, in an agony of buseness, "I will do what I can to believe as you would have me. But do not let me he told, while I am trying to bring my mind to this, that if I find it
impossible to comply, I must lose all."-Maciar. l.AY's Eng., eh. I, p. 142.

540:3. SUPREMACY, Meritorious. Late in sir. entecuth Century. Frame mited at that time almost every specios of ascendency. Her military glory was at the height. She had vampisherd mighty combitions. She had dietat ad treabies. She had sabjugated great cities and provinees. She had fored the Castilian pride to yield her the precedencr. She had smmanond Italian priaces to prosirate themselves nt her footstool. Her anthority was supreme in all matters of good breeding, from $n$ duel to a minuet. She tetermined how a gentleman's cont musi be cut. how long his pernke must be, whether his heels must be high or low, and whether the lare on his hat mist be broad or narrow. In literature she gave law to the world. The fame of her grent writers filled Europe.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 3, p. 368
5464. surgery, Brave. Duke Ifopold. [The Lustrime erusuder.] Leopold had stuff in him too. He died, for example, in this manner : fulling with his horse, I think in some siege or other, he had get his leg hurt, which hindered him in tighting. Leg could not be cured : "Cut it off, then!", said Leopold. This also the leech could not do, durst not, and would not, so that Leopold was come quite to a hait. Leopold ordered out two squires, put his thigh upon a block, the sharp edge of an axe at the right point across his thigh : " Squire first, held that axe ; steady! Spuire second, smite you on it with forge-hammer, with all your strength, heavy enough! !" Simire second struck havy enough, and the legr flew off ; hat Leopold took intlammation, died in a day or two, as the leerela had predictel.-(Abivie's Fhederick the Gheitr, Book 2, ch. 6, p. 83.
5.165. surgery, skill in. Dr. Valentine Mott. In 1828 he performed what is universally allowed to be the most ditlicult feat ever atemented in surgery. A clergyman was atlicted with nu enormons tumor in the neck, in which were embedded and twisted many of the great arteries. In removing this tumor, it was necessary to take out entire one of the collar bones, to lay bare the membrane enclosing the hangs, to tissect around arteries displaced by the tumor and embedded in it, to apply forty ligatures, and remove an immense mass of disensed mater. All this was done withoat the aid of chloroform. The patient survived the operation, and is now living and discharsing the duties of his profession. Dr. Mott was the first to operate successfully for immovability of the lower jaw, and the first to cutirely remove the lower jaw. Ite was the first to suceed in sewing up aslit in a large vein.-Cyclopema of Biog., b. 530.
5466. SURPRISE, Mutaal. American Rerolution. After the fiall of Charleston General Gutes was appointed to command in the South. [He took post at Clermont, thirteen miles from Camden, whero the British forces were concentrated.] By a singular coincidence Cornwallis and Gates ench formed the design of surprising his amtagonist in the nlght. Accordingly, on the evening of the 15 th of August, Gates set out for Camden, and at the same time Cornwallis moved toward Clermont. About daydawn the two armies met midway on Sander's Creek.

Thoth generals were surprised, but both mude inmedinte preparations for wittle. ['The Americans were badly defeated.]-Ranisitis's L'. S., ch. $43,11.341$.
5167. SURPRISE, Success by. Colonel Barton. ()n the 10 in of July a brillinit exploit was persformed in Rhode Ishand. Colonel Willima lamfon, of Providence, learning that Major-Genemi Preseote was ghartered ata farm-lootse near Vewport, apart liront his division, dotermined 10 copture him. (On the night of the 10th of Jnly the daring colonel, with forty volnuteres, embarked at lrovidence, dropped down the bay, and romehed the ishond aenr Prescott's lodgings. The movement was not discovered. The lsritiN sentinel was deceived with a plonsihle statoment, and then threatened with der.th if he did not renain quiet. The patriots mashod forwnid, burst open P'rescott': door, seized lim in bed, amd larried him half chal to the bonts. The atarm was raised ; insuad came harrying to tho water's edge ; but the provincials were alranly puldling out of sight with their prisoner. This lucky exploit gave the Americans un oltheer of 'gual rank to exchnnge for General lee. Colowel barton was rewarded with promotion and :an elegant sword.-Ridistics U'. S., eh. 40, p. 320 .
5.138. SURRENDER to Death. Bopes. Bogres Wangovernor of it [Eion] nnder the King of Persia, and acted with such a zeal amd tidelity for his sovereign as have few examples. When besieged loy Cimon amd the Athenimas, it was in his power to lave eapitalated upon honorable terms, mad to have returned to $\mathbf{A}$ sia with his family and all his effects. However, bring perstanded lie could not alo this with honos, he reso'ved to die rather than surrender. The city Was assmulted with the utmost fury, und be defended it with incredible bravery. Being at last in the utmost want of provisions, he thres from the walls into the river Strymonall the gold and silver in the place; then caused fire to be set to a pile, and having killed his wife, his children, and his whole fimmily, he threw them into the midst of the flames, and afterward rushed into them himself. -Rohsin's Hist., Book 7, s 3.
5.169. SURRENDER demanded. Ethan Allen. This daring and cecentrie man whs chosen colonel by a eompany of two hundred aud seventy patriots. To capture Ticonderoga, with its vast magazine of stores, was the object of Allen und the audacious mountaineers of whom lie was the leader. Benedict Arnold left Cambridge, and joined the expedition as a private. On the evening of the 9 th of May . . . they reached the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, opposite Ticonderoga. Only a few boats could be proeured, and when day broke on the following morning but cighty-three men had suceceded in crossing. With this mere handful-for the rest could not, be waited for-Allen, with Arnold by his side, made a dasli, and gained the gateway of the fort. The sentinel was driven in, closely followed by the mountaneers, who set up such a sliout as few garrisons had ever lieard. Allen's men hastily faced the burracks. and stood ready to tire ; he limself rushed to the quarters of Delaplace, the commandant, and shouted for the incumbent to get up. The startled oflicial thrust out his head. "Surren-
der this fort Instuntly," suid Allen. "By what antiority ?" inquired the astounded oflleer. "In the name of the great Jelsovalt and the Continental Congress!" said Allen, flourishing his sword. Delaphace hat no ultermative. The garrison. numbening forty-eight, were male prisoner'y mad sent to Commecticut. A fortress whieh had cost Gread Britain eight million poumdssterling was enptured in tea minutes by a company of undisciplined provineials.
A hundredund twonty cannon mand vast quantities of military stores foll into the hands of the Americhms. - Rhoratin's U. S., rh. 38, p. 298.
SA70. SURRENDER, Dlograceful. Manchester. [When ('harles Edward, grandson of Janes 11., was endeavoring to recover the throne, his IIighlanders were near to Manchester, into which preceded them a sergeant, his mistress, and his drummer, and the town yiedled.] "Manchester," says volunteer Ray, "was taken by u sergeant, a drum, and n womm, abont two o'vock in the nfternoon." - Knumat's Eng., vol. 6, chi. 9, p. 145.
6.171. SURRENDER, Final. ('iril War. On the 7th of April [1885]... General Grant, now at Farmuille, malressed a note to the Confederate commander, expressing a desire that the further effusion of blood might be saved by the surrender of the Confederate army. To this Genern Lee replied by decharing his dosire for peace, but udding that the oecasion for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginiatiad not arrived. On the morning of the 9 th, however, when it became known that the left wing of the Union army lad sectred the line of the lyynchbirg lailroad, when the wreck of Longstreet's veterans, attempting to continue the retreat, were confronted and difiven baek by Sheridan, then the iron-souled Confederate leader, seeing the ntter uselessness of a further struggle, sent Genernl Grant a note, asking for a meeting preliminary to a surrender. The Uuion commamler inmmediately complied with the request. At two o'cloek in the afternoon of Palm Sundity, the 9th of April, 1865, the iwo great grenerals met cach other in the parlor of William MeLeun at Appomattox CourtHouse. There the terms of surrender were discussed and settled. It was agreed thet Genernl Grant should put his proposition in the form of in military note [which lie did]. To this . . . General Lee responded as follows: "Head Quarters Army of Northern Virginia, April 9th, 1865. General: I received your letter of this date, containing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the sume as those expressed in your letter of the 8 th instant, they are aciapterl. I will proceed to designate the projar otilicers to carry the stipulation into effect. R. E. Lee, General." Thus the work was done.

After four dreadful years of bloodshed, devastation, and sorrow, the civil war in the United States was at an end.-Ridpath's U. S., ch. 66, 1. 539.
5.72. BURRENDER, Impossible to. "The Old Guard." [When the renm:mat of the French army was retreating from Waterloo, two batalions covered the retreat against the re-enforced and victorious allies.] Weary of the butchery, they suspended for a moment their fire, and sent a flag of truee demanding a enjitulation. Gener-
al（iambromme refurned the lmmortal reply， ＂The whatd dies ；it never＂atrorenders．＂［Soon lary mowed them nll down－Inmorre＇s Daro－

－ 173 ．SURRENDER，Indignant．I＇tir Stuy－ risuit．［Th the e8th of Nugust，1664，the biarlish demanded the surrender of New Neth－ ＂rhamband ani immedinte acknowledgment of the sovereignty of England．］It was clear thont the burgommsters memat to surrender．The stormy old anvernor exhorted them for ronse to artion and fight：some one replied that the butch Wrest Imlia company was not worth tighting for．Barning with imbigmtion，stayvesant suitelacel up the written proposial ol Nieolls and tore it to thtters in the presence ol his commeil． It was all in vain．The brave old man was forced to sign the eapitulation ；mind on the 8th of September，1664，New Netherland ceased to exist．The Engrlish thar was hoisted over the fort and town，and the name of New lork was substituted for New Ansterdami－Riondru＇s L．S．，ch．19，p． $1 \% \mathrm{l}$ ．

5474 ．SURRENDER prevented．（＇hcifer Ocek． Attended by marmed guard，Ambros procecderl 10 Comnectiont．Arriving at lartforal in Octo－ ber of 1687 ，he found the assembly of the prov－ ince in session，and demanded the surmender of the colonial charter．The instrument was brought in and ladiduon the table．A spirited alebate ensued，and Insted until evening．When it was about to be decided that the eharter shomb be given up，the lamps were suddenly dashed out． Other lights ware bronght in，but the chnrter had dismppenred．Joseph Walsworth，snatching up the precions parchment，bore it off through the darkness，and concealed it in a hollow tree， ever afterwird remembered with affection as The Charter Oak．But the assembly was overawed and the free govermment of Connecticut sub－ vertel．－Lideratit＇s U．S．，eh．15，p． 146.

5．175．SUSPENSION，Financial．Benk of Eng－ lumd．［In 1797，after a continued run on the lank for specie in exchange for its notes，it was compelled to paty in sixpences，und then，by com－ mand of George III．，to suspend specie puyments． The next day］there was a great meeting of merchants at the Mansion Honse，when a unani－ mous resolation passed，that＂we will not refuse to receive bink－notes in payment of any sum of money to be paid to us，and will use our utmost endeavor to make all our payments in a similar manner．＂The stocks immediately rose．$\Lambda$ weight was suddenly taken off the wheels of in－ dustry．．．．But a chronic malarly was induced which lasted during a generation－a mularly which defied every attempt to cmetill the prin－ riple of a convertible paper currency was again firmly established．Of the lasting effects of this measure，whieh was only intended to be tempo－ rary，the govermment of 1797 could have no con－ reption．［specie payments were resumed in 18：3．］－KNignt＇s ENG．，vol．7，ch．19，1． 384.

5．！76．SUSPICION，Above．Cesar＇s Uife．［Sce No． 1652.$]$ Clodins was not yet the danger－ ous desperado which he ufterward became；and immorality，though seasoned with impiety， might easily，it was thought，be made too much of．Cresar himself did not press for punishment． As president of the college，he had aequiescrd in
their decision，and he divorced the unfortunate l＇ompelin；lut he expressed no oplaion as to the extent of her criminally，and lie gave as his reason for separating from her，not that she was guilty，but that C＇asur＇s wife must be nbove suspicion，－F＇uotere＇s（．eseati，ch，10．

5．478．SUSPICION，Clamorous．Free Musems． Willimm Morgan，a resident of westarn New York，having threutenod to puhbish the secerets of the Masonie fraternity，of which he was a member，suddenty disuppeared from lome，and Was never heard of afterward．The Masons fell under the suspicion of having mbelucted nam murdered him．A great chmor was raised ngnhst them in New Fork，and the excitement extembed to other parts of the country．The is． sues between the Masons and their enemies be came a politionl one，and many cminent men were embroiled in the controversy．Forseveral years the anti－Masonic party exercised a considerable influence in the elections of the comntry．De Witt Clintom，one of the most prominent and valuable statesmen of New York，had to suffer much，in loss of reputation，from his member－ shify in the order．Ilis lust days were clouded with the orlium whicln for the time leing at－ tached to the Masonic nume．－Rninatics U．S．， ch．53，p．42i．

5478．SUSPICION of Conspiracy．Constuntine． An edict of Constantine，published about this time，manifestly indicutes his renl or nfferted suspicions that a secret conspirucy lud been formed agninst his person and governmont．13y all the allarements of honors mind rewards，he in－ vites informers of every degree to ncense with－ out exception his magistrates or ministers，his friends or his most intimate favorites，protest－ ing，with a solemn asseverntion，that he hinself will listen to the charge，that he himself will revenge lis injuries；and concluding with a prayer，which tiscovers some upprelansion of danger，that the providence of the supreme Being may still continue to protert the safety of the emperor and of the empire．－Ginbon＇s Rome，ch．18，p． 159.

## 5479．SUSPICION diverted．E＇mperor Vero．

 Nero was so secure in his absolutism，he had hitherto found it so impossible to shock the feelings of the people or to exhanst the terrified adulntion of the Scmate，that he was usually in－ different to the pasquinudes which were con－ stantly loolding up his name to execration and contempt．But now he felt that he had gone too far，and that his power would be seriously im－ perilled if he did not succeed in diverting the suspicions of the populace．He was perfectly aware that when the people in the streets cursed those who sat fire to the city，they meant to curse him．If he did not take some immediate step he felt that he might perish，as Gaius harl perished before him，by the elagger of the assus－ sin．It is at this point of his carecr that Nero becomes a prominent figure in the history of the Church．．．．For Nero endeavored to fix the odious erime of having destroyed the capitnl of the world upon the most innocent and faithful of bis subjects－upon the only subjects who offered heartfeli prayers on his behalf－the ko－ man Christians．They were the defenceless victims of this horrible charge ；for though they were the most harmless，they were also the mostlated mind the most slandered of living mon.-F'ahleaite Eahley Days, ch. 4, p. 33.
6.150. SUSPICION diverted. hïng if liontufint. [Each of the bomarehs was preparing expertitions of diseovery for the New World.] Resemde. th lids history of Klug dohn II., Iuformes the that the Portuguese monarch, by large presents, of rather bribes, held certain of the conthlential members of the Castilian cabinet in his interest. who informed hitin of the most secret councils of thelr court. The roads were througed with couriers; scarce was an hatention expressed by Ferdinand to his ininisters, but it was conveyed to his rival monareh. The result was that the Spanish sovereigas seemed as if uader the influence of some cnchmument. King John anticipated all their movenents, und uppeared to dive into their very thoughts. . . . As a surnilse of treachery in the eabinet might naturally arise, King John,wh'!e he rewarded his agents in seeret, endeavored to divert suspicions from them upon others, making rich presents of jewels to the Duke de Infantado and other spanish grandees of incorruptible fategrity.-Inving's Columise, Book 5, ch. 0

5181 . SUSPICION, Effeot of, Reign of Commodus. 'Thut nssembly, whom Mareus had ever considered as the grent council of the nation, was composed of the most distinguished of the Rumans: and distinetion of every kind soon becme criminal. The possession of wealhi stimulated the diligence of the informers; rigid virtue implied a tacit eensure of the irregularities of Commodus; importunt services implied a dangerons superiority of merit; and the friendshif of the father always insured the aversion of theson. Suspicion was equivalent to proof ; trial to condem-mation.-Gimon's Romes, chi. 4, p. 10in.
6.182. SUSPICION, Perilous. Eimperor Vern. A conspiracy, which was at this time diseovered, gave Nero imple scope for the gratitication of the uatural eruelty of his disposition. The slightest suspicion of grilt was now phaished with immediate death. It was a sutllecient crime if $n$ nam was seen to have saluted a suspered person. Seneca, among others, was accused of having been priv; to this conspiracy; mud as a mark of the emperor's gratitude for the past services of his preceptor, he was permitted to choose the mantuer of his death. Ite rhose to expire in a warm bath, after having his veins opened. Tytlen's IIntr., Book 5, ch. 1, p. 488.

548is. sUBPICION sown. In Wirr. As Themistocles sailed ulong the consts, wherever he sum any harbors or places proper for the enemy's ships to put in at, he took such stones as he happened to find, or cmused to bo brought thither for that purpose, and set them up in the ports and watering-places, with the following inseription engraved in large elanracters, nod addressed to the Ionians. "Let the Ionians, if it be possible, come over to the Greeks, from whom they are descended, and who now risk their lives for their liberty. If this be impracticable, Iet them at least perplex the barbarians, and put them in disorder in time of netion." By this he hoped either to bring the Ionians over to his side, or to sow discord among them by eansing them to be suspected by the Persians.-Plutaiscis's Tiemistocles.
5.Amt. SUBPICION, Weaknens of. Dionymiun. [Dionysins the lyramt] was so susplecious of all mankind, mul so wretelodly timoroms, that he would not sumer a barber to shave him, but huid his hair singed off with a live comb by one of his own attendants. Neibher his brother nor his an wree mimitted into his chamber in thele own clothes, bint were tirst stripped bud exambed by the sentinels, mad after that were obliged to phit on wurl clothes as were provided for them. When has brother Leptines was once: describing the situation of a phace, he took a spear from one of the guards to trace the phan, upon which Dionysins was extremely offended, and cansed the soldier who had given up his spear to be put to death. He way afraid, he said, of the sense and sagacity of hils friends, because he knew they must think it more eligible to govern than to obey. IIe slew Marsyas, whom he had atvanced to a considerable military commund, merely heomse Marsyus dremmed that he killed him; for he concluded that this dream by night was occasioned by some similar suggestion of the day. Yet even this timorons mad suspieions wretcis was offended whith Plato, hemuse he would not allow him to be the most valimut man in the world!-Plevtareir.
5.185. SWEARING, Admired. General ('hrorles Scott. [LLe] had a most inveterate habit of swearing: whether in private or publie, . . . every other word was an outh. . . After the war a friend. . . . muxions to reform his evil lmbits, nsked him whether it was possible that . . . the admired Winhington everswore. Scott reflected for n moment, mal then exclamed: "Yes, once. It was at Mommonth, and on a day that would have male any man swear. Yes, sir, he swore on that day till the laves shook on the treeschaming, delightul. Never have I enjoyad such swemping before or since. Sir, on that evermemorable diay he swore like tuin ang from heaven." The reformer abandoned the general in deopilit. - ('estis' Wasmadron, bul. 1, ch. 21.

54*6. SWEARING, Reproof for. John Brmyen. One day, as I was standing at a neighbor's shopwindow, and there cursing and swearing after my wonted manare, there sat within the woman of the homse and heard ine, who, thongh she was n loose and ungomlly wreteh, protested that I swore and cursed at such a rate that she trembled to hear me. I was able to spoil all the youths in a whole town. At this reproof I was silenced and pot to secret shame, and that too, as I thonght, bofore the God of henven. I stood lauging down my head, and wishing that I might be a little child, that my father might learn me to speak withont this wicked sin of swearing: for, thought $1, I \mathrm{am}$ so necustomed to it that it is vain to think of a reformation.Froedes Bunyan, ch. 2.
5487. SWINDLER, A Royal. Henry ITI. The ingrained covetousness nad cunning of the man-for " of mature, assuredly, he coveted to accumulnte treasure," and "neither did he care how cumning they were that he did employ, for he thought himself to have the master-reach." These qualities made him, to use plain words, a royal swindler. He went far beyond his age as an exaggerated representative of the new-born spirit of monry-making, as opposed to the ancient
apirit of violence. He cmrriad it forward into that unscrupulous passion for wealth, which has rendered the grasping uecumulator so detestable at all times.-Kionter Eng., vol. : ch. 15, 1. 2:38.
S.ANs. - - Henry VIIT. [Parlinment in 154.4 prepared IIniry Vlli, for the axpense of wars with Scothand nul with France, by decharing that all lomas made to the klag iii the two previous yemrs of his relgn be entirely remitted and relensed, and secorithes for the same be utterly void.]-Kisitiut's Esa., vol. 2, ch. 27, p. 442.
5.1 Mg. $\qquad$ Richerel I. [To raise money, he ordered the great seal to be broken, and prorhamation to be made that ao grant under that seat would be valid, unless the fees che to the rrown were paid the second time fine uffling the new seal.]-KNigut's Lixa., vol. 1, ch. P2, 1. 3300.
5490. 8WORD va. Banner. Juth of Are. She wore at her side a small buttlense and the conserrated sworl, marked on the bhate with tive crosses, which hul at her hidiling been taken for her from the shrine of St. Chtherine at Fierbois. A page carried her hamer, which she luad cmased to be made mad embroidered as her Voices rnjoine". It was white satin, strewn with fleurg-de-lis, and on it were the words "Jesiss Ma. ria," and the representation of the Saviour in Ilis glory. Joan afterward genemally bore her hamer herself in battle ; slec said that thongh she loved her sword much, she loved her bunner forty times as much; and she loved to curry it, lecause it could not kill may onc.-Decisive Battles, \$378.
5491. SWORD in Religion. Mahomet. "The sword," says Mahomet, "is the key of heaven and of hell; a drop of blood shed in the canse of God, a night spent in arms, is of more nvail than two months of fasting or pruyer; whosoever falls in battle, his sins are forgiven; at the day of judgment his wounds shall be resplendent as vermilion and odoriferous as musk; and the loss of his limbs shall be supplied hy the wings of angels and cherubim."-Giman's Rose, ch. 50, p. 124.
5492. SWORD, Worship of the. Neythitens. It is eertain that the nommdie tribes of Northern Asia, whom Herodotus deseribed uniter the name of Scythians, from the earliest times worshipped as their god a bare sword. That sword-god was supposed, in Attila's time, to have disuppenred from earth; but the Hunnish king now elnimed to have received it by special revelation. It was waid that a herdsman, who was tracking in the desert a wounded heifer by the drops of blood, found the mysterious sword standing fixed in the ground, as if it had darted down from heaven. The herdsman bore it to Attila, who henceforth was believed by the Huns to wield the Spirit of Death in battle, and their seers prophesied that that sword was to destroy the world.-Decisive Batties, §235.
5493. SYMPATHY by Experience. Sctmucl Joh heson. Johnson, whose rohnst frame was not in the least uffeeted by the cold, scolded me, us if my shivering had been a paltry effeminacy, salying, "Why do you shiver?" Sir Willinm Siott, of the Commons, tokl me that when he
compluineal of a heudache in the post-chatise, as they were truvelling together to Srothud, Johnson trented him lin the same manner: "At your nge, sir, I had no hembache." It is not casy to make allowance for sensations in others which we ourselves have not at the time. We must all have experienced how very dilferently we are afferied by the eomplaints of our urighbors when we are well and when we ure ill. In full health we can sarcely believe that they suifer much, so faint is the image of pair upou our imugination; when softened by siekness, we readlly sympathize with the sulferings of others.-BusWELA's Jollnon, p. $12 \%$.
5.194. SYMPATHY, Freaks of. Nípoleon I. Nupoleon could look with perfect composure upon the carmage of the field of battle, mad order movements without the tremor of a nerve which he knew must consign thousnmis to a bloody death; lut when [some one fell overhourd) . .. his sympmothies were aroused to the highest do. grec.-Ahmott's Naboleon 13., vol. 1, ch. 10.
5495. SYMPATHY for the Friendless. Abraham Lincoln. Among the, , persons in waiting. . . was a smadl, pale, delicate-looking boy ubout thirteren years old. The l'resident saw him, . . . and saill, "Come here, my boy, and tell me whit you want.". . With lowed head and timid arcents, he said: " Mr. President, I have been a drummer-boy in a regiment for two years, and my colonel got augry with me und turned me offí ; I was taken sick, und lave been a long time in bospitul. This is the first time I lave been ont, und I rame to see if you cunnot do something for me." The President looked at him .i tenderly, mud asked him where he lived. "i I lave no home," answered the boy. "Where is your father !"" "He died in the army," was the reply. "Where is your mother?". . "My mother is dend also. 1 have no mother, no father, no brothers, no sirters," and, bursting into tears, " no friends-nobody cares for me." Mr. Lincoln's eyes were filled with tears, and he said to him, "Can't you sell newspapers?" " No," said the boy; "I am too weak, and the surgeon of the hospital told me I mast leave, nnd I have no money and no place to go to." The scene was wonderfully affecting. The President drew forth a card and . . . gave special directions " to care for this poor boy."-RAymond's Linconn, p. 740.
5496. SYMPATHY, Mutaal. Napoleon I. [At St. Ilelenat the captive emperor found] a poor negro slave working in Mr. Balcombe's garden, in whose history and welfare the emperor be(zume deeply interested. He wis a Malay Indian, of prepossessing appearance. He had been stolen from his native land by the crew of 16 British vessel. The emperor's sympathies were deeply moved by the old man's story. Poor Toby beeame very much attached to the emperor.
They were fellow-captives.-Abbott's Napoleon B., vol. 2, ch. 30.
5497. SYMPATHY for the Poor. Abralam Lincoln. As a distinguished citizen of Olio entered the vestibule of the White IIouse, his attention was attracted by a poorly clad young woman who was violently sobbing. . . . She had been orlered away by the servants, after rainly endeavoring for many hours to sce the President about her only brother, who had been
condemined to death [for desertion!. . . . She band pussed the long homers of two dhys trying in win to get unt matience. [He nited her admission to the obllee, andat his sugrestion she foreed hor way hetween himself and Mr. Idneoho, and finsisted on hif exmmbation of the papers she brought. 1 Mr. Lineoln wins it Arst simewhat sarprised at the apmerent forwardarss: . . commenced ma examination of the doemment; . . . his cye fell apon her sematy but nout dres.s. 'iastantly his face lighterl up. "My poor girl," sabl he, "you havecome here whit a grovernor. or senator, or member of ('ongress to phand your ranse. You serm honest and truthfal,
 but I will pardon your brother."-R.amonsis Lincolen, p. zim.

5ISN. SYMPATHY, Religious. Prrituns oft Sero Englume. The svimpathles of the colonists were wide; a regarit lor l'rotestant dermany is as old as emigration ; and during the Thirty Years' War the whole people of Nuw bughand held fasts mad offered prayers for the suceres of their Sinxom brethren-Bave more's U. S., vol. I, eh. 10.
5109. SYMPATHY, Unmanned by, Colwubus. [Moved by enve, mad sustained by vilest shanders, bohadiha sont him to shain in irons. Great indignation and relonse followed.] When the gueen beheld his vemrable man approach, and thought on all he had deserved and all he had suffered, she was moved to tears. Columbus had berme up firmly against the rude contlicts of the world he had endured with hofty seorn the injuries mod insults of ignoble men; but he possessed strong und quick sensibility. When he foumd himsedf thus kindly reecived by his sovereigns, and beheld tears in the benign eyes of Isabetha, his longsuppressed feelings burst forth; he threw himself on his knces, and for some time could not utter a word for the viokence of his temesmed sol-bings.-laving's Coblemats, Book 14 , ch. 1 .
s500. SYSTEM, Living by. Alfired the Girat. Alfred was himself, for that are, a most neromplished seloolar; and ronsidering the nevessary wils and constant netive employment, it is surprising how much be employed himself in the parsuifes of literature. Ile is said to have divided his time into three equal parts: one was alloted to the despateh of the business of goverument mother to diet, exercise, and sleep; and n third to stady and devotion. L3y this ndmirable regnlarity of life he fonnd means, notwiblistanding his constant wars, and the care of entirely new modelling and civilizing his kingdom, to compose a varicty of ingenions and learned works. -Tyther's Ilist., Book 6, eh. 5, p. 111.
5501. TACT, Lack of. President , foh 1 Idems. The sume qualities which made him a lad negotiator prevented his acyuiring eredit as the chief magistrate of the mation. He was a bad judge of men, and he was wedded to certain ancient and unpopular idens which prevented his retaining the contidence of the masses. He was a kind of republican tory, at a time when the feeling of the nation was setting powerfully in the opposite direction. At the same time, his vanity, his quickness of temper, his total want of management, his blind trust in some men and his blind distrust of others, continually estranged from him those who wonld naturally have been his
fricmatamisupporters. A fler sirving four yomes. bue was whirled from his phace ly a tormido of demorratic feding. - ('velorevins of Bhom., b. 1 is.
5502. TACT, Natural. Hewry sichucy, |lise was the age-nt of the Prince of Orange in nequthether for the revolation whth the peres of Eng. hand. | Nidney, whan wed temper mad whaning mamers, serinerl to be defledent in capacity maid knowlediare, and to be sank in voluptaminass and indolence. Ilis berand form were embenthy handsome. In his youth he had been the terror of husbunds; mal even now, nt neme dfity, he was the favertite of women and the envy of yomere men. It had formerly resided at the lague in " pablie charmeter, and had then sucereded in oblaining a large share of Williamis | Prince of Orangel (combidence. Many wonderedat this: for it seremed that betwern the most mastere of atater. menand the mast dissolute of idlers ihere could be nothing in common. . . There isa certain lact, resembling an instinct, which in often wanting to grome orators and philosophers, und which is ofter fomed in pressons who, if juderd hy thein conver. sation or by their writines, would be promonaced simpletoms. ladeced, when a man possesses this tact, it is in some sense madvantage to him that he is destitute of those more showy talents which would make him ma ohjeet of admiration, of envy, and of fear. Sidncy was a remarkable instance of this tribls. lacapable, ignormint. and dissipated as he seemed to he, he understond, or mather folt, with whom it was necessary to he reserved, and with whom lee might safely venture to be commminative. The ronseguence was, that he did what Mordame, with alt his vivarity and invention,or Burnet, with all his mullifarionis knowledge and thant clocution, nevar combl have done.-Macatay's Eng., ch. 9, p. B7is.
5503. TALENT withont Character. Firpherich the (ireat. By the public the King of Prussia was comsidered as a politician destitute alike of morality and decency, insatinhly rapacions, and shamelessly false; nor was the pulbic much in the wrong. He was at the same time allowed to be a man of parts-a rising genernl, a shrewd negotiator and administrator. - Macautay's Fubdenck the Gbent, p. 42.
550.1. TALENT, Discovery of. Napolen" I. ITe had ordered some very dillicult and important: works to be exerolted on a bridge of the canal of Languedoe. The engineer had admirably necomplished the arduonsachievement. [Nupheon inspected the work, and asked many questions of the engineer.] The engineer seenued embarrassed. and replied with hesitation and confusion. Soon the prefect appared. Napoleon promptly said to him: "I am not correctly informed. The bridge was not made by that man. Such a work is beyond his capacity." The prefect then confessed that the ehief engineer was neither the originator of the plan nor the anthor of the works, but they both belonged to a modest, sulordinate man unknown to fane. . . . Ite nppointed the young man . . . chief engineer, and took him to Paris.-Anmotris Napoleon B., vol. 2, ch.?.
5505. TALENT, Education of. Alexander. Alexander owed all these advantages to the excellent education which Aristotle gave him, He had also a taste for the whole circle of arts, but surl as becomes a prince-that is, he knew the
value and usefulness of them. \& side, pulating, seulpture, archite ture, flourished in his rign. hecuase they found in him both askilful judge and a generons protector, who was able to dis. tinguish and reward merit wherever displayod. But he desplsed certale trilling fentsol dexterity that were of no use. Mochadmiration was lat ished on than who employed himedf very marnestly in throwing smalf perns through the eye of a needle, which he would donta a considerable distance, and without once missinur. Alexumder seceing him thise conguged, ordered hom, us we are: told, a present suituble to his amployment-ciz., a haskit of pris.-Robin's Hist., Book it, $\div 1$.

5SOB. TALENT, Indications of. Methermetics. Carlyle says that the best indicution in a luy of a superior understmading is a turn for mathematics. When a boy, in addition to a decided muthematicol gift, possesses aldoo a matural dexterity in handing tools, mad un inclimition to observe muture, there is gromed for believing that. if poperly nided, ho will become $n$ man of seience. We ware led to these romurks hy olsserving that the four men of modern times who did most to incrense the snm of know !edgeCopernicus, Columbus, Gatileo, mud Newtonwere all maturn mathematiciuns, nad owed their discoveries direetly to mathematios. All of them, nlso, possessed that manmal dextority und that love of olserving mature of which we have spoken. They were nlike in other resperets: nll of them were endowed with mamazing patience. All of them were men of childike simplicity of -lunracter. All of them were good citizens, ins well as sublime geninses. All of them, hat Columbus perhaps, were even somod men of business -pradent and saccessful in the management of their private uthairs.-Cyclomema of Biod., 1. 204.
5507. TALENT, Lack of. Confelerate Congress. The Confederate eongress. . . of $1 \times 6: 3$. it is not to be disguised that this body fell below the spirit and virtue of the people, and was remarkable for its destitution of tulents and ability. Not a single speech that has yet been made in it will live.-Pohabd's Second Yealr of time Wan, ch. 9, p. 2eb.
5508. TALENT overestimatei. Vipolcon $I$. [Entering unmmomed, he discovered the Empress Marin Lonisa making an omelet.] "How," exclaimed the emperor, "ure you making nn omelet? You know nothing abont it. I will show you how it is done." Ite immediately took his place at the tuble, and went to work. . . . The omelet was at last made, and one side was fried. Now came the diffleulty of turning it ly tossing it over with artistic skill in the frying.pan. Nitpoleon in the nttempt awkwardly tossed it upon the floor. Smiling he suid, "I have given myself" credit for more exalted talents than I possess ;" and he left.-Ambotr's Napoleon B., vol. 2, eh. 11 .
5509. TALENT, Untanght. Zerah Colbura. Ile was nble, during the later years of his youth, to explain the processes by which he performed his calculations, some of which were so simple that they have since heen employed in the New England schools. We have seen a class of boys, not more than twelve years of age, multiply six figures by six figures, without slate and pencil, by
the methorl of Zerah ('ollmin. His mosle of exracting the sypure root ulas, can be acguired by hoys quiek at flyures. But thls doe's not lesmen our natonislament that a boy of seven years, wholly untanght, shonlal have diseoverad meth.
 of muthemutions, from the dugs of Euclit to our own time.- Cvelorbina or Buen., p. 8:3.
5510. TALENTS miajudged. (\%urlis X/I. No one, it niperars, expectad muth of this youthful monurch. Ito had mo vices, it is trite: ho neilloer drank nor gormandized nor gambed.
 more landy, wir more chaste than he. But he was langhty, reserverl, and obstimite, and seromed to cine for mothing but hantine nat the drilling of his troops. The mombsadors reatilng at his court wrote home to their masters that his new king was stupha, and was not likely cever to be formiduble to his neightors. Itis own sul)jects, sereligg that he did nothing but hant und attomi parmdes, considered him infirior to his murestors. [De becmane one of the grat rulers and cuptains of Europe.]-CY(tombona of Buct., 1. 434.
s511. Talismans, Behef in. Wiat Iudions. Besiles the Kemes, each curigue had hirce idols or thllsmans, which were merestones, imt which were held in gront reverence by themsolves and their sabjects. One they smpposed had the powire to produce abmadant harvests, another to remove all puin from women in travil, and the third to enll forth rain or sunshine. Three of these were sent home by Columbins to the sovereigns. Inving's Cohnmiles, Book 6, ch. 10.

55 12. TARIFE, Protectlon by. First Cingress. They did not even wait for the inamguration of President Washington, lint hegan nearly a month before that important event to preparea revenue bill, . . . derlaring thint "it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and for ther encouragement, "ul protection of manufacturex, that duties be laid on importid goods, whres. and merchandise."-Bhande's Twbery Yesha, ch. $9, \mathrm{p} .183$.
5513. TASTE conditioned. Climatc. It may be suid, therefore, in praise of Epmominondas, thit le falsitied the proverh which treated the Buwtians as boorish mud stupid. This was the notion commonly entertuined of them; and it was imputed to the gross nir of the country, as the Athenian delicney of taste was atribnted to the sub. thety of the nir the breathed.-Rollin's Hist., Book 12, ch. 1, § $\dot{8}$.

5514 TASTE for Literature. Alcrander. After the battle of Arbelia the Macedonians had fonnd mong the spoils of Darius a gold casket (enriched with precious stones), in which the exquisite perfumes used by that prince were put; Alexameler, who was quite covered with dust, and regardless of essences and perfumes, destined this rich casket to hold IIoner's poems, which he considered the most perfect and the most precious production of the human mind. He allmired particulurly the Iliad, which he called "the best provision for a warrior." IIe always had with him that edition of Homer which Aristotle had revised and corrected, and to which the title of the " Edition of the Casket" was given ;
mud he lald it, with his aword, every night muder his pillow. - Rolinn's llist., Book 15, 首 I.
sasts. TAX on Consumptloa, R'mglish Coloniea. After two yens' disenswlom, an art of Parliament. . . dmposed a daty of alnepromeo on every gnllon of ram, sixprince one every gallon of molasses, und tive shillingson every handred welght of nigar himported from forelga colomies hato any of the British phantations. . Duty on molanses thad all the affeet of a prohibithon, and led only to chandevtinu Importathons. - Banchort's U. N.
5516. TAX, Enormous. Henry I'IIT. |lu Lowi larlinamat voted a tax of two slitllage on H pound, esi the valumion of gooch or land. Goods vabued at lese than twenty poands to priy sixtern perace on 11 pomind. A ind if worth lows han forty shillinge, the lax wombld be elghtpence. In didis a subsidy was demanded by the king withont the Intervention of Parlhment.| Commissioners were apmointed to levy tho lli-gal elalm of the sixth pirt of every man's wato-
 was mot rollected.J-Kinuir's Exa., vol. 2, rin. $18, \mathrm{p}$. 296.
5517. TAX, Exclso. Riqut of Giorye IIT. A.b. 1763. [An excise on rider and perry was proposed by George (irenville in Parlinment. The clher connties were in an thame; the city of Lomion, proceeding theyoul wil precedent, pethtioned commons, Tords, mud klug ugalnst the mensure ; mad the cities of Exeter and Worrester instrueted their members to oppose it. The llouse of Lords divided upon it, and two protests against it uppeared on the jourmals.-Banchort's U. S., vol. 5, ch. 5 .
5518. TAXATION, Examption from. Clergy. [Reign of constantine.] The whole borly of the Catholle elergy, more numerous perlmps than the leglons, wisexempted by the emperors from all service, private or pablle, all mundespa oll. ces, and ull persomal taxes and contributions, which pressed on their fellow-citizens with intolarable weight; and the duties of their holy profession were accerted as a full discharge of thelr ohligations to the repulilic.-Gmmon's Rоме, сh. 20, p. 283.
5519. TAXATION inevitable. Reign of Galerius. A very minute survey appuirs to have been taken of their real estates; and wherever there was the slightest suspicion of eoncenhment. torture was very irwely employed to obtain a sincere declaration of their personal wealth. . . . The conguest of Masedonia, ins we lave nlrendy ohserved, hat delivered the Roman people from the weight of persomal taxes. Thongh they had experienced every form of despotsm, they had now enjoyed that exemption nea: flve hundred years; nor could they patiently brook the insolence of an Itlyrian pensant, who, from his distant residence in Asia, presumed to number Rome among the tributary citles of his empire. The rising fury of the people was encouraged by the authority, or at least the connlvanee, of the senate, and the feelhe remains of the Pretorian guards.-Ginbon's Rome, wh. 14, p. 460.
5520. TAXATION, Odisus. Stamp Act. [Its provisions were briefly these :] Every note, hond, leed, mortgage, lense, license, and logal doenment of whatever sort repuired in the colomies
shomid, nfter the tirat fiay of the following No.vember, the executed on paner beuring an Einglinis stamp. Thim stamped pajer whe to he firminhed hy the Britisl) govermanent, nad for eash klient the colonists were refuired to pay as anm vary. ligg, aeroriling to the mature of the doseument,

 rectuired to he printed one puper of the same sort, the value of the stamin lis this cone ranglug fronic a half-peuny to fourpouce: "vory mivartimement was taxeol two mbillinge. No tobatract should tw. of uny bindiag force undens written on juper bearluig the royal stamp. 'The news of the hateful ut swept over Ameriena like a thunderelond. - The matlicel bells of Pholhadelphita nad Boston rung a funeral pent ; and the perphe suld It was the douth-knell of literey. In New Jork "tony of the Ntamp Aet was curriod through the streets with a dratheneme mathed to It , mula pharard bearing this laseripoion: "The Folly of Englani mad the Ruha of Amerlea."-lin. I'ATH's U. S., Ch. :37, p. isko.
5521. TAXATION by Representativen. Aimericren levolntion, The more imburdiate, camse of the Revoluthon was the pmangely l'urlinment of a number of arts elcatructive of colomial liberty. These aets were renlsted by the colonies, and thio ittempt was made by Grent liritaln to inforee them whti the bayones. The sulijeret of thls untjust legisiatlon, which extemied over a period of twelve yeurs just precedlug the war, was the question of taxition. It is a well grounded princlibe of Englisin common law that the people, by the representats ves in the IIouse of Commons, linve the right of voting whatever taxes and customs are necessary for the support of the kIngilom. The American colonists claimed the full rights of Engllshmen. With grood reason it was urged that the generna assemblies of eolonies held the same relation to the American people as difl the Honse of Commons to the people of England. The English minlsters replied that Parlament and not the colonial assemblles was the projer body to vote taxes in any and all parts of the Britush emplre. "But we are not represented in Parlhment," was the answer of the Amerlems ; " the IIouse of Commons may therefore justly nssess taxes in Enginnd, but not in Amerlen." "Many of the towns, boroughs, and whires in these British inles lanve no representa:ives in Parliament, and yet the Parliament laxes them "replied the ministers, now driven to sophistry. "If any of your towns, lwoughs, and shires are not represented in the IIonse of Commons, they ought to be," was the American rejoinder; and there the argiment ended. Such were the essentin points of the controversy.Ridpatits U. S., ch. 37, p. 288.
5522. TAXATION resisted, Illegal. New Ifampshire Colony, 1684. [Churles II. uppointed EIward Cunfield, a notorious fortmeseeker, govcrnor, who expected a lurvest of tines ind forfeitures.] Illegai taxes conld not be gathered; associntions were formed for mutual support in resisting their collection. At Exeter the sheriff was driven off with eluhs, and the farmers' wives had prepared hot water to seald his offteer if he had attempted to attach property in the house At Inmpton he was lenten, robbed of his wword, seated upon a horse, whil a rope round
his nork, mind comveyedonit of lhe provine'r. .
 the millin were ardered ont, wot atmen olviad






 at leant foll thomathe brimging with thent cus-

 tuxgabloreres, left lillo. "to the prasimit latit
 in, 2.
5521. TAXATION by stampa, N(qmil-tice in tiolonitas. Unless stamis were nsed, marringen would be inill, motes of hand valaceless, shifis it sen prizes to the tiest cuptors, sultes at liw ingros. sible, trunsfers of real estate finvalid, inlur fitanerer: irrechimuble.-IBancuorine U. S., vol. 5, ch. [I).
5525. TAXE6, Destruotive, Cbnstantior. Po thess grievanees maty la mided the oppressive faxes. The word indirtion, which merves to nas. rertain the chromology of the mbidle nges, was diriven from the practice of the emperor's niguind with his own hand an rediet preseribing the ammal monsure of the tribute to le levied, und the term allowed for phymont of it. The mensure or quatitity was ascertained by a cenana, or survey, imale by parsons uppotited for that purpose, throtigh itl the provinces, who mentured the lamels, took teoomint of their minture, whether arable, pistare, word, or vin yard, ind mude inn

 and of rattle were likewise reposted, nod the properictors werre exnmiared on their oisth ins to the trate state of their affinirs. Part of the trib. nte specilled hy the indietion was puid in money, noml part in the produce of the land ; mal so ex. orbitant were these faxion, that the husbambimen found it their interest to let thoir talds lie umenttivated, tis the burdens incrensed in a grater proportion to the prodise than llwir protits. Ifence the ngrionlture of the Roman provineos wasalmost riturd, und poprolation, which kereps pace with plenty, Eralumlly diminished.-Ty'

$56213 .-$ - Th Agrirultire. Mnlmes. loury write thas of the year 1002: "On ucronnt of the lionvy tribute which the king [Willian II.], while in Normandy, had levied, ngrienlturn fuiled; of which failure the immedinte conseguence was a famine. This also gaining ground, a mortality ensued, so general that the dying wanted nttendance ind the deal burin]." ['lie king had taken all the stores for seeding the following year.]-Kiniant's Ena., vol. 1, ch. 16, 1. 225.
5527. TAXES, Disturbances from. France. When Anne of Austrib held the regency of France, she replenisherl her empty treasury by levying a] tux upon all artieles of merelandise brought for sale to the capital, whether hy land or water, levied Indiscrimiuntely upon nll classes: and it is curious that this impost, less open to objection than others on the score of equity, should have been the proximate canse of the vio-



 of Parthoment is mbmithed to lave beoti, from timu imbuemorial, " fombamental law of finp.

 1. venthiod to brank throngh tha rulo: bat

 exprodient to giolal. Ifo covermbited mecording.
 that they would never narala heveray aid will.
 the realm. Itis jew erful mad victorions germal. soll attemptad tus violate lhis sole'min '(omplute ;

 dempulr. - Macinti.iy's ENu., ch. 1, p, 4. 4 ,
65280. TAXES, Morolless. Agrir"lture. Jmi. wer relater that in the meredlese tinsution of that reign [of Ilenry ]. ] the very doors were taken ofl the honses when the people combl mo lomgor pity ; und another contemporary writer kays that it tronp of malappy cultivalors came, oin one on rasion, to the king's phater. mad lharw down their poughabures at his tion, for the rapital was ex. hunsted whith nlone rould set the phoughos at work. - KNultr's Eiva., vol. 1, ch. 17, p. 247.

55:30. TAXES multipiled, limaths in Brituil".
 the province lud his subsorlinuter in avery ajly to look aftor the "curiales" (allerinl provains of fancleal propurty, residing within dity wallsl, and to take xperial are that uolonity intorfored with the rigid collection ot the penllax, the fameral-
 the tithe of minimg produce, and the tribute of "orlo, lay, and cottle. Sometimes lhe levy was jusi ; oftorn it was frightinlly oppres:
The curin were bonnd to roller what was inipeserl, und wore responsible for unve defocioney.
 (h, 3, 1). 45.

65:B1. TAXES, Odious. Rify" of tharlis $1 /$. The tux on rhimucys, Ihough less produrtive, rained fiar louder murmurn. I'le diarontent oxcited by direct inmpests is, imeleed, almont always ont of jeronortion to t.se quantity of moncy which they bring into the Exe hequer ; and the finx on chimncys wins, even nmomir direct jmposis, prculiarly onlous, for it conld le levided only by menns of domicilinry visits, and of nuch visiis the Englishl have alwnys leren impatient to a dogree which the people of other conntries can but finintly conceive. 'lie poorer homseholders were fresuently umable to pay their lientlimoney io the day. When this happened, their furniturn was distrained without mercy; for the tax was furmed ; and a furmer of tuxes is, of all creditorm, proverbinlly the most rapncions. Thecollectors were loudly necused of performins their unpopular duty with harsliness and insolence. It was saial that, as soon as they appeared at the threshold of a cottage, the children begran to wail, and the old women ran to hide their enrthen ware. Nay, the single bed of a poor family liad some: times been carried awny and sold. The net annuml receipt from this tax was $£ 200,000$ - MA. CaUlay's Eng., ch. 9, p. 268 .

33:\$2. TAXES, Oppressive. Romun. The Roman tax, or capitation, on the peopriotors of land wored bave sulfered a rich and mumerous -hass of free citizens to escape. With the view of sharing that species of wealth whidela is derived from art or habor, and which exists in money or in merelandise, the eniperors infoned a distiact and persomai : ibnte on the trading purt of ulair subjects. Some exemptions, very atrielly confined both in time sad phaca, werentlowad to the proprictors whan disposed of the pronluce of their oiva estates. Some imbajgence was grantal to the profession of the libers! arts; but ev, ry other brameh of e mmercinl iadistry was affieted by the severity of the law. The honornble morehatat of Alexundria, who imported the frems and spices of lablin for the use of the westcra world ; the dstirer, who derived from the iaterest of money a sileat and isnonimions profit: the ingenions matabacturer, the diligent meehan$\mathrm{i}_{1}$, and even the most obscire retailer of a soquestered vilhage, were obliged to admat I har of tieers of the revenue into the partnershap of their trian ; and the sovereign of the Roman enpire, who tolerated the profession, consented to share tha infomous salary of publie prostitutes. As this general tax upon industry was collerted every fourth year, it was styled the Lastaral Contribution; and the historian Zosimus laments that the approach of the fatal period was amomonced hy the tears and terrors of the citizens, who were often compelled by the impending seourge to cmlirace the most bibhorrod and ummatural metliorls of procuring the som at which their proparty had been assesserl.-Gumbon's lRome, ch. 17 , J. 149 .
i5333. $\qquad$ Née Jork.

Whan the Swedes, naturally aquiet and sulnaissive people, resisted the actions of the government, they were visited with additional severity. If there is any more murmuring against the taxes, make them so heavy that the ceople can do noxhing but think how to pay them, said Lovelace [the second Governor of New York] in lis instruc. ioons to his deputy.-Ridratis L. S., eh. 20,〕. 173.
5.33.1. TAXES, Rebellion against. Duty on Ooth. [ $\ln 1: 381$ a] bloorly riot took place at Rouen, in consequence of the proposill of a new duty upon eloth; the burghers inshed to arms, and laving proclaimed a wealily clothier King of Ronen, insisted oa his issuing an edict repealing the tax, and holding up the officers of the revenue to publicexperation. The unfortumate colleetors were plundered, insulted, aud violently driven from the cily ; an attack was next made upon the eastle, in which the governor was kill--d ; the clergy were also assaulted and maltreatal. . . The ehief authors of the revolt were executed, and the duty upon cloth was levied by lireats and force. . . Emboldened by this success, the court attempted to enforco at Paris an excise-duty upon produce exposed for sale in the markets. The step was energetically resisted; the popular wrath exploded at once, and the capital was in full insurrection. . . . No sooner had the ferment subsided than arrests were made in every part of Furis, and the wretched prisoners, without any public condemuation, were dispatched by a seeret and odious mode of execu-tion-they were inclosed in sacks, and thrown
at dead of night into the Scime.-STUDENTs' Fusine e, ch. 11, \&1.
5535. TAXES, Ruinous. Frouce. A.1). ITi4. [lieig! of louis XV'].] The umanal expenses largely exreeded the revemas, and extortions to meet the detleit fell on the hamble and the weak. Yet the chief thancial ollicers grew enormonsly ricls.

The hand mx, the joll tax, the bex tithes of the produce for the pribsi, I wentiethe. military , ervice, taxes on comsumbetion, labor on the highways, crushed the pasmatry. The ladirect taxes were furmed oul to commissioners, who had power to enforee extortionate demands by sumanarily sending demmrars to the galleys or the suaflioh. - l3anenofr's L. S., vol. 7, ch. 7.
5538. TEACHER punished, The. 13y SHolats. A schoolnuster, dosigning to betray the Falerians ly means of their children, took them every day ont of the city to cxercise, kerping metty close to the walls at first, und when their excrdise was over led them in agran. By degrees he took then ont farther, uronstoming them to elivert themselves frecly, as if they land nothing io fear. At hast, having got them altogethes, lat brought them to the Roman advanced gimard, and delivered them up to be curried to Cmmillus. When lie cane into las presence, be said he was the schoolmaster of Fulerii, but preforring his favor to the ohligations of duty, be came to doliver up those eliblren to him, und in them the whole city This action uppeared very shocking to (" 'llus, and he suid to those thit were by, "It at best is a savage thing, and wades throngh asea of violence and injustice : yet even war itself has its laws, which men of honor will not depart from ; nor do they so pursue vietory as to avail themselves of acts of villainy aid baseness. For a great general should oaly rely on his own virtue, and not upon the treachery of others." Then he ordered the lirtors to tear off the wreteh's clothes, to tie his lands behind him, and furnish the boys with rods and seourges, to punish the iraitor, und whip him into the city.-Plutanch.

553\%. TEE:HER, Relation of. Aristotle. [King Philip secured him to be the teacher of youngr Alexander. See No. 3589.] Alexander likewise discovered no less esteem for his master, whom he believed himself bound to love as mich as if he had heen his father, declaring that he was indebted te the one for living, and to the other for living well. The progress of the pupil was equal to the care and abilities of the preceptor. He grew passionately fond of philosophy, and learned the several branches of it, but with the discrimination suituble to his birth. Aristotle endeavored to improve his judgment by layilıg down sure and certain rules, by which he might distinguish just and solid reasoning from what is merely specious, and by accustom yg him to separate in discourse all sucla parts as only dazzle from those which are truly solid, and should constitute its whole value.-Rollin's Hist., Book 15, § 1.
5538. TEACHER, Responsiblity of. Philip of Macedon. Ilis queen Olympias ... was deliv. ered . . . of a son, Alexander, justly denomiaried the Great. On this event, Philip wrote to the philosopher Aristotle in these emphatic words, truly worthy of a king: "K now that a son is born to us. We thank the gods, first, for
their excellent gift, and, secondly, that it is beshowed in the age of Aristotle, who, we trust, will render him a son worthy of his father, and a prince worthy of Mncedonia."-Trusen's Hist', Book 2, ch. 3, p. 1 \%
5539. D'EACHER, Value of. To Alexunter. I do not know whether any prince in the world had a nobler education than Alexander. He was very conversimt in eloquence, poetry, polite learning, the whole circle of arts, and the nost abstracted and most sublime seiences. How lappy was he in meeting with so great is precep. for! None but an Aristotle was fit for an Alexander. I am overjoyed to find the dise iple pay so illustrions a testimony of respect to his master, by deelaring he was more indebted to himin tone sense than to his father. A man who thinks :und speaks in this manner must be fully sensiwe of the great ad vantuges of a good education. -Rollin's liser., Book 15, § 19.
55.4.) TEACHERs, Pay of. Atheniun. The Athenian professors were paid by their disciples, according to their mutnal wants and abilities; the price appears to have varied from a mina to a talent ; and isocrates himself, who derides the avarice of the sophisis, required, in his school of rhetoric, about $£ 30$ from each of his hundred pupils. The wages of industry are just and honorable, yet the same Isocrates shed tears at the first receipt of a stipend; the Stovic might hiush when he was hired to preach the contempt of money; and I should lee sorry to discover that Aristotle or Plato so far degenerated from the example of Socrates as to exehange knowletge for gold. But some property of lands und houses was settled by the permission of the laws, and the legacies of deceased friends, on the jhilosophic chatirs of Athens. Epicurus be(queathed to his diseiples the gardens which he had purchased for eighty mine, or $\mathfrak{x}^{2} 50$, with a fund sufficient for their frugat subsistence and monthly festivals, and the patrimony of Plato afforded an ammal rent, which, in eight centhanes, was gradually increased from three to one thousand pieces of goll.-Gibros's Rome, cl. 40 , p. 106 .
5511. TECHNICALITIES, Strenuous for. Abrahain Lincoln. "Judge -,", said he, "held the strongest ideas of rigid government and close construction that I ever met. It was said of him on one occasion that he would hang a man for blowing his nose in the street, but he would " Hash the indictment if it failed to specify which firnd he blew with."-Raymond's Lincoln, 1. 254.
5342. TELEGRAPH, Value of. Treaty of Ghent. On the 18 th of Febrnary the treaty was ratitied by the Senate of the United States, and peace was publicly proclaimed. It was in the interim between the conclusion of the treaty and the reception of the news in the United States that the buttle of New Orleans was fought. A telegram would have saved all the bloodshed. Ridpatu's U. S., ch. 51, p. 414.
5543. TEMPER, Command of. Themistocles. Eurybiales said: ' Do not you know, Themistocles, that in the publie games such as rise up before their turn are chastised for it ?" "Yes," answered Themistocles; "yet such as are left behind never gain the crown." Eurybiades,
upon this, lifting up his stuff, as if he intended to strike him, Themistocles suid: "Strike if you plase, but hear me." The Lacedemonians, admiring his command of temper, bade limspeak what he had to say.-lhetaber's Tmemintochen.

55A4. TEMPERAMENT, Changeful. IFenry II. [llenry II.] is deserilued is a limis when in good hmor, but a sion or worse than a lion when serionsly angry.-Kniar's Exi., vol. 1. ch. 19, p. $2 \%$.
5545. TEMPERANCE, Allies of. Tia and Cuffere. While tea and coflee wore taxed in their liquid state, and families sent to the colfechouse for a quart of the precions infusions, it was observed execss in drinking, especinlly about london, was somewhat lessened throught their use.-Knigilt's Eng., vol. 5, 'h. 3, p. 38.
5546. TEMPERANCE of Athletes. (irecian. Those who were designed for this profession froquented, from their most tender uge, the Gymnasia or Palastra, which were a kind of mademids maintained for that purpose at the public: expense. In these places, such yoming people were under the direction of different masters, who employed the most effectual methods to imure their bodies for the fatigues of the public: games, and to train them for the combats. The regimen they wore under was very hard nomd severe. At first they had no other nourishment than dried tigs, nuts, soft checese, and a coarso heavy sort of bread, called $\mu \dot{a} \zeta a$. Thay were ab)solutely forbidden the use of wint, and enjoined continence.-Rombin's IInt., Book 10, ch. 3, 1. 424.
5547. TEMPERANCE, Beginning in. Jitst Organization. The earliest orgmization to stem the torrent of intemperance in this republie would seem to lave been that of "The Temper-; ate Society of Moreau and Northumberland" (Snratoga Co., N. Y.), which was instigated ly Dr. B. J. Clark, of Moreau, in March, 1808, and constituted ly the signature of forty-three members, mainly substantial farmers of the two towns named. Their constitution stipulated that "No member shall drink rum, gin, whiskey, wine, or any distilled spirits, or compositions of the same, or any of them, except by the advice of a physician, or in case of actual discase (also excepting wine at public dinners), under penalty of twenty-five cents. Provided, that this article shall not infringe on any religious ordinance." And further, that " No member shall be intoxicated under penalty of fifty cenis." And again: "No member shall offer any of said liquors to any other member, or urge any other person to drink thereof, under penalty of twenty-five cents for each offence."-Appleton's Cyclopedia, "Abstinence."

5j48. TEMPERANCE, German. Respected. It was not enough to have driven the Germans out of Gaul. Cesar respected their character. 1le admired their abstinence from wine, their courage, their frugal habits, and their pure morality. But their virtues made them only more dangerous; and he desired to show them that the Roman arm was long and could reach them even in their own homes.-Froude's Cesar, ch. 16, p. 39.
55.49. TEMPERANCE and Justice, King Philip. Philip, rising from an entertainment at
which he had sitten several hours, wasaldressed by a womm, who berged him to examine her canse, and to hear severnl remsons she had to alrege, which were not pleasing to him. Ite arcordingly heard it, and gave sentence ngainst har: uph which she replied very calmy: "I appeal." " llow !" suys Philip. "fromi your king " To whom, then?" "Tol'phitip when fasting," replied the weman. 'The manner in which her reeeived this answer would do homor to the most soler prince. He gave the cause a second hemring, acknowledged the injustice of his sentence, and condemned himself to make amend. for it.-Rolan's Mis'r., book 14, sit.
5350. TEMPERANCE by Legislation. simertathe. Partieular care was taken to educate the youth according to the laws and manners of the country, in order that, by being early engrafted into them, and contirmed by loug habitude, they might beeome, as it were, a second nature. The hard and sober manner in which they were brought up inspired them during the rest of their lives with is matura! taste for frugality and temperance that distinguished them from all other nations, and wotiderfully adapted them to support the fatigues of war. Plato observes that this salutary custom lad banished from sparta and all the territory dependent upon it drunkenness, debanchery, and all the disorders that ensue from them; insomuch that it was a crime punishable by law to drink wine to excess even in the bacehunalia, which everywhere else were days of license, and on which whole cities rave themselves up to the last excesses.- Rolins's litit., Book 10, ch. 1, st.
5551. TEMPERANCE, Legislation against. First tongress. The manufacture of ghass had been started in Maryland, and the members from that State secured a duty on the foreign article ufter considerable dise enssion, and with the signifiemint reservation, in deference to popular habits, that "black quart bottles" should be udmitted frec.-Blane's Twenty Yeams, chi. 9, p. 184.
5552. TEMPERANCE by Legislation. Eing. lend, 1736. A petition against the excessive use of spirituons licuors was presented to the llouse of Comnons from the justices of the peace for Middlesex. The drinking of Geneva [gin], it was alleged, had excessively increased among the people of inferior rank; the constant and excessive use of distilled spirituous liguors had already destroyed thonsimits, and rentered great numbers of others untit for labor, debauching their morals, and driving them into every vice. [A tax of Dos. a gallon was laid on gin, and every retailer was reguired to take out an annual license costing e:5. The measure was opposed by the government. because it would reduec the revenue by reducing the consumption. It was opposed becanse it was a sumptuary law.] Yet the magnitude of the evil certainly warranted some strong legislative measure. It was stated that within the bills of mortil ty there were twenty thousand houses for ret ing spirituous liquors. Sudden deaths fron excessive gindriuking were continually reported in the newspapers. The bill was passed, and to come into operation after the 29 th of Sept. On that day the signs of the liquor-shops were put in mourning. Hooting mols were assembled around the dens where they could no longer get "drunk
for a penny and dead-drunk for twopenee." The last rag was pawned to earry off a chap quart or gallon of the beloved ligior. The aret was evaded. Hawkers sold a colored mixture in the streets, and pretended chemists opened shops for the sale of " Cholick-water.", Pond, phatin! manes, such as "Tom kow," "Make-shift." "The Ladies Dedighte." " The Baulk," atracted customers to the old lames. Informers were rolled in the mut, or pmoped upon, or thrown into the Thames. It beemene necessary in 1743, when the consumption of gin had positively incrased, to reduce the excessive duty.Kinuitrs Eni., vol. 6, eh. 5, p. is.
$555: 3 .-$ - Aguinat the I'oor. [larliament passed an art in 16t16] for repressing the odions vice of drunkemess. which vice was deseribed as the overthrow of many good arts and manual trades, the disnbling of divers workmen, and the general impoverishing of many good subjerts. [The statute was directed against the sins of the humble. The fine of a convieted diunkard was tive shillings. The king and his court set the example by their intemperance, but their only tine was the odium of public opinion directed against them.]-KNigut's Eng., vol. 3. ch. 22, it. 33:3.
5554. TEMPERANCE, Mechanical. " Iegs in Cup." The interferenee of [St. Dunstan] the arch. bishop with the social customs of the people is one of the stories told to his honor. They were in the habit of quarrelling about the quaitity that each man should drink out of the common cup; and he emeted that pegs should be put in the vessels, that no thirsty soul shond take more than his just proportion. [He was prime-minister to King Edgar, a.D. 958-975.] -Knigiut's Eng., vol. 1 , ch 10, p. 146.
55555. TEMPERANCE and Politics, John Lorke. [Willian Ill. oflered him a mission to Brandenburg, which he declined.] "It' l have reasou to appreheme the eold air of the country, there is yet another thing in it as inconsistent with my constitution, and tbat is their warm drinking. . . I inngine, whatever I may do there myself, the knowing, what others are doing is at least one half of my business, and I know no such rack in the world to draw out men's thoughts as a wellmannged bottle. If, therefore, it were fit for me to advise in this case, I should think it more for the king's interest to send a man of equal parts that could drink his share than the soberest man in the kinglom."-Fowient's Locke, ch. 4.
5556. TEMPERANCE possible. Proibition. [I 16.5 the llouse of Commons voted that no wines should be imported into the commonwealth. The French minister told the council "they could not do withotat our wines." They answered him jocosely that men soon got accustomed to anything; and that as they had, without inconveuience, dispensed with a king, contrary to the greneral belief, so they could also dispense with French wines.]-Kinigur's Evg., vol. 4, ch. 10, p. 152.
5557. TEMPERANCE, Practical. Napolcon $I$. The emperor and empress usually dined alone. The dinner consisted of but one course, prolonged by the dessert. The only wine he drank was a light French wine mingled with water. Ardent spirits he never drank. The dinner usu-
ally lasted not more than 1 womty minutes. $-A$ bnoter's Napobdon B., vol. 1, ch. :?!).
555.5*. TEMPERANCE by Prohibition. Lomion.
 - onjoined that . . alter ciarfow bell tollad. nome keep $n$ tavern open for wine or ale."KNundrs ENi., vol. 1, eli. 25, p. 3sti.

5550 . TEMPERANCE by Reaction. $\quad$ Irridiomomiatis. Anachonis, the philosophur, beingr asked by what means in man might best gemard arainst the vice of drunkemmess, unswered," By bearing eonstantly in his view the lomthome, indecent behavior of such as are intoxieated." Epon this principle was fommaded the rustom of the lamedremoninms, of exposing t!eir drmaken slaves to their children, who by that means conarived an enrly aversion to a vice which makes nen appear so monstrous and irmational.
5360. $\qquad$ Foung C'yrus. [Young C'Y. ras visited his grandfather Astyares, the king of the Medes, and playfully served as a cup-bear(1.) Astyages endiraced him with sreat fondness, and said. "I am mighty well plensed, my dear child; nobody can serve me with a better grace; but you have forgotum one essential ceremony, which is that of tasting." And indeed the ('up-bearer was used to pour some of the liquor into his left hand, and to taste it, hefore he presented it to the king. "No," replied Cyrus, " it is not through forgetfulness that I omitted that cerenony " "Why, then,", said Asty:iges, " for what reason did you do it ?" "Because I apprelended there was poison in the liffors." "Poisom, child! How eould you think mo?" "Yes, poison, papa; for uot loug ago, at an entertainment you gave to the lords of your court, after the guests bad drunk a little of that liguor, I perreived all their hemels were turned-they sung, made a noise, and talked they did not know what; yon yourself seemed to have forgoten that you were king, and they that they were subjects; ind when you would have danced, you could not stund upon your legs." "Why," says Asty"ges," have you never seen the smme thing hapjen to your father ?" "No, never," says Cyius. "How is it with him when hedrinks?" "Why, when he has drunk, his thirst is puenched, and that's all."-Rolhin's Mist., Book 4, ch. 1, S. 2.
5.561. TEMPERANCE Reformation. Futher Matheir. Those nuexpected soemes at Limerick alceided Father Mathew's future (areer. ITe becanc the Apostle of Tempriance. In some of the densely peopled counties of Iroland he administered the pledge to fifty thousind persons a day for some days together. Thare millions of the prople of Ireland, it is computed, vowed themselves to total abstinence in his presence: and in America his suceass was not less astonishing. - CyClolemid of Bioti, p. 11~.
5.j62. TEMPERANCE, Religious. Wirhomet. The interdiction of wine, peculiar to some orders of priests or hermits, is converted by Malnomet alone into a posit: ve and geneml law; and a considerable portion of the globe has abjured, at his command, the use of that salutary thongh dangerous liquor. These painful restraints are, cloubtless, iniringed by the libertine nnd eluded by the hypocrite.-Gibibon's Rome, ch. 00 , 1). 116.
5.56:3. TEMPERANCE, Standard of. I'oshin!\%fan. Ilf dressued and dined at three. At this mand he ate heartily. . . . Jo partook sparingly of dessert, drank a home-mamle leverage, and from four to tive grlasses of Madeira wine. When the rloth was removid, with old fashioned conartesy lie dank to the henlth of every person prosemt, und then gave his loast-his only tonst -" Ill our fricods."-('resme’ Wasimiviron, rol. 1, 小. ?
\$56.1. TEMPERANCE, Strict. M, h, $m$ medame. [Under Abmbeker, the reformer.] The abome or even the use of wine was ehastised by fonrseore strokes on the solos of the fect, and, in the forvor of 1 hoir primitive acal, many serereth simners reveabed their fandt. and solicited their punish-ment.-GHmos's JRoNE, eh. 51, 1). 180.
5565. TEMPLE, Furniture of tho. .tarish. The boly instruments of the Jewish worship, the gold table nom the gold randlestiak with suven bimeles, originally framme acrording to the partioular inst ructions of God lIimsalf, mnd which were placed in the sanctuary oi llis temple, had been ostentationsly displayed to lhe Roman people in the trimmph of Tlitus. They were afterward deposited in the temple of Peace ; and nt the end of four hundred years the spoils of $J_{\text {o- }}$ rusalem were transferred from Rome to ('ulthage by a Barbarian who derived his origin from the shores of the IBaltic.-Gunmon's Jionle, ch. 36, p. 464.
5566. TEMPTATION dismissed. Martyr IIon. per. [After Hooper's condemnation, the rumor went forth that the fear of death lind prevailed over his constancy. IIe wrote a letter to rebut such rumors, and made this nfllmation therein:] "I have taught the truth with my tongue nind with my pen heretofore, and hereafter shall shortly confirm the same, by God's grace, with my blood."

When, nt the stake, he listened to the bitter laments of the common people, who greatly loved him ; a pardon was offered him if le would reeant; but lie exelaimed, " If you lovemy soul, take it away." When he was fastened by hoops of iron to the stnke, he said the trouble was needless, for God would give him strength to abide the extrenity of the tire without bands. IIs sufferings were of the most lingering mature; lut he remained calm and still to the last, and while flames were slowly consuming him, died us quietly.Kniotirt's Eng., voi. 3, ibh. 6.
5567. TEMPTATION, Intentional. Samurl Johnwon. There is a very good story told of Nir Godfrey Knoller, in his character of a justice of the peace. A gentleman brought his servant belore him. upon an aceusation of having stolen some money from him ; but it having come ont that he had laid it purposely in the servant's way, in order to try lis honesty, Sir Godfrey sent the master to prison. Jonsion : "To resist temptation once is not a sulheient proof of honesty. If a servant, indeed, were to resist the continued temptation of silver lying in a window, as some people let it lie, when he is sure his master cloes not know how much there is of it, he would give a strong proof of honesty. But this is a proof to which you have no right to put a man. Yon know, humanly speaking, there is a certain degree of temptation which will overcome any virtue. Now, in so far as
you appromeh temptation to a man, you do him an injury : and if he is overeome, you share his guilt."-Dosw killin Joningon, p. 303.
5568. TEMPTATION, Morbld. John Bun! $/ n$. lle had gained Christ, ns he called it. lie was now tempted "to sell mad part with this most bessed Christ, to exchnnge llim for the things of this life-lor anything. If there had been any real prospect of worldly mivantage before Bunyan, whieh he eonld have gained by ahmodoning his religions profession, the words would huse had a meaning.

And yet he says, "It lay upon me for a year, and did follow me so continually that I whs not rid of it one day in a month, sometimes not an hour in many days together, maless when I was asleepp. I rould neither eat my food, stoop for a pin, chop a stiek nor cast my eye to look on this or that, but still the temptation would conne, 'Sell Christ for this, lllim for that 1 sell Him! sill Ilim!' "-Fimotide'h Bunvan, ch. 3.
5569. TENDERNESS with Courage. (ialilatdi. As a boy he was chiefly remarkable lor an extreme tenderness of feeling. When he was a very little boy, he happened, in phying with a grasshopper, to brak one of its legs, which afflicted him to such a degree that he conld not go on with his play. He went to his room, where he remained for several hours mourning over the irreparnble injury he had done the poor insect. But this excessive tenderness did not proceed from weakness of character. Not long after, while playing on the banks of one of those wide and deep ditches which they have in ltaly for irrigating the fields, he saw a poor wasinerwoman, who had fallen into the ditch, struggling for her life, mad in imminent danger of drowning. Ife sprang to her assistance, mad, young as he was, he actually succeeded in getting the woman out. He has to this day a lively recollection of the eestasy which he experienced upou secing her safe on the bank. In affairs of this nature, calling for the sudden risk of one life for the preservation of another, he has never hesitated, nor even so much as thought of his own dan ger till the dianger was over.-C'yelopedia ol blog., p. 493.
5370. TENDERNESS with Resoluteness. Olirer Cromoell. [Cromwell exhibited great tenderness in every domestic relation, as son, husbund and father. In 1648 his eldest son was killed in battle, and ten years later he calls up bitter remembrances out of the sacred depths of his heart. He was fourteen days by the bedside of his dying daughter, Lady Claypole, "unable to attend to any public business whatever." Ife daily visited his mother in her old age.]Knigits, vol. 4, ch. 13, p. 214.
5571. TENANTS, Regard for. John Horara. As often as he had a cottage completed, he looked about for a sober and diligent tenant for it ; so that his cottage-building furnished a most powerful inducement to reform. Besides this, he let his cothages on certain conditions favorable to virtue and good order. One was, that the tenant should go to church once every Sunday ; another, that he should never go to the alehouse ; ancther, that he should never gamble; another, that he should let his children go to the sehool which he had established for them. It was so exceedingly desirable to a poor man to have
ond of his cottag's, witha garden atherbed, at a rent of about tol cholhas a year, that he had no dillealty in inducing the vilhugers to comply with his romditions.-Cycholedma of Bhen., p. $3 \pi$.
5572. TERROR vs, Happiness. Itemoclis. [1) moneles, a courtier of Dionysins the tyram, was] always repeating, that never man was han pier than I)ionysins. "Since you are of that opinion," said the tyrant, "will you taste nud make proof of my felicity in person ?' 'The oller was areepted with joy. bamocles was placed on a golden conch, rovered with carpets, richly embroidered. The sideboards were loaded with vessels of gold and silver. The most beantiful slaves in the most splendid habits stome around, ready to sirve him at the slightest signal. The most expuisite essences and perfumes had not beren spared. The table was sprend with proportionate magnificence. Damocles was all joy, and lowked upon himself as the happiest mam in the world ; when, unfortumately, custing up his ryos he beled over his hem the point of a sword, which hung from the roof only by it single horse-hair. IIe was immediately seizent with a eoldsweat ; prerything disappeared in an instunt; he could see nothing but the sword, nor think of anything but his danger. In the height of his fear he desired permission to retire. and dectared he wond be happy no longer.Rollin's Mist., Book 9, ch. 1, 4.
5578. TERROR, Reign of. Frituce. The Committee of Publie Safety . . . rommenced by proclaiming a new and hastity framed constitution, of an absurdly democratic and imprarticable character, which was inangurated at : mational lête with pagan and atheistical ceremonies on the 10th of August. Next followed :t decree for a levy en matese of all citizens capable of houring arms: another for a forced loan amounting to nearly one year's revenue : another extorting from all landowners and farmers in contribution of two-thirds of their produce in grain for the consumption of the army; another imposing in maximm-that is, a fixed arbitrary price above which no provisions could be soldupon bread, ment, wine, salt, wood, and other urticles. A farthr measure-the famous " loi des susprects"-placed the liberty and property of the whole population of France at the uncontrolled disposill of the government, and soon filled the prisons with upward of two homdred thousand miserable captives.-Stedents France, eli. 27, § 4.
5574. TEST for Office. Religiuns. [Of Pirliament enacted under Charles 11.] the 'lowt Aet provided that all persons holding any othicヶ, civil or military, should take the Oath of Supremacy, should subseribe a declaration against transubstantiation, and should publicly receive the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. The premmble expressed hostility only to the Papists, but the enacting clauses were scarcely more unfavorable to this Papists thmn to the most rigid elass of Puritais. -Macaulay's Evg., eli. 2, p. 208.
5575. TESTIMONY, Christian. For Johw Bunyan. "One day, in a street in Bedford, as he was at work in his calling, he fell in with three or four poor women sitting at a door in tho sun talking about the things of God." He was
himself at that time "a brisk talker " about the matters of relighon, and he joined these woman. 'Their expressions were wholly unintelligible to him. "They were speaking of the wreteled. ness of their owa hearts-of their unbelief, of their miserable state." Bunyan left the women, and went about his work, but their talk went with him. "Ite was greatly affected." " He salw that he wanted the true tokens of a goolly man." Ite sought then out and spoke with them arain and again. He conld not stay away, nuad the more he went the more he guestioned his comition.-Froude's Bunyan, cli. z.
5576. TESTIMONY, Imaginative. Columbur. He mentions in his journal that he sanv three mermaids [in the West Indies] which elevated themselves above the surface of the sen, and he observes that he had hefore seen such on the const of $\Lambda$ frien. ILe adds that they were by no menus the beantiful beings they had been represented, although they possessed some traces of the human countenance. It is suppossol that these must have been manati or sen-cealves seen indistinetly and at a distance ; and that the imagimation of Columbm, disposed to give a wonderful charneter to everything in this new world, laul identified these misslanpen animals with the sirens of ancient story--Irving's Colcmass, Book 5, cli. 1.
5577. TESTIMONY, Trial of. Hiddle Ages. The ignorance of the judges, as well as the weakness of their nuthority in those rude ages, laid a naturul foundation for moother singularity in their legal forms, which was the judgment of God. $\AA$ party aceused of a erime was allowed to produce a certain number of witnesses, more or fewer according to the measure of the offence ; and if these declared upon oathi their belief in the innocence of the accused, it was accounted a sufficient justification. Seven-ty-two compurgators were required to alsolve an incendiary or murderer; and Gregory of Tours relates, that when the clastity of a queen of France was suspected, three hundred nobles swore, withouthesitation, that the infant prince had been actually begotten by her deceased hasband. It is not improbable that the notorious perjuries occasioned by this absurd practice gave rise to another equally preposterous, and nuch more dangerous to the unhappy criminal. It was in the option of the judge to condemn the party accused to undergo the trial of cold water, of boiling water, or of red-hot iron. They began with the performance of the mass, and the accused person solemuly took the sacrament. If the trial was by cold water, the priest gave his bencdiction to the water, and pertormed exorcism, to expel evil spirits. The calprit, tied hand and foot, was then thrown into a pool of water; where, if he sank to the bottom, and probubly was drowned, it was a proof of his innoeence; but if he swan above, he was accounted certainly guilty and condemned to death accordingly. The trial by hot water was performed by making the accused person plunge his naked arm into a vesscl of boiling water, and fetch from the bottom a consecrated ring. The arm was immediately put into a bag, and sealed up by the judge, to be opened after three days; when, if there were no marks of burning, the culprit was declared innocent. It is well known that there are compo-
sitions which powerfully resist the hmmediate effects of ifre, and which, in wh probnhility, were not unkown in those days when there was so much oceasion for them. The third proor was by loodding in the lumb, for a certain spare of time, a red-hot iron, or ly walking barefooted over severn burning ploughshares or bars of tron. P'erhaps it might be possible to chade even the dangers of this experiment. though certunly more dithenlt that the last. Another ordeal was of a gentler sort; it was performed by conseerating a piace of harleyhome und checese, and giving it to the anecused in cat, who, if he was not choked by it, wan drelared innocent.-Tytlea's Jistr., Book 6, cha. 3, p. 79.
5578. THANKS expressed. S. Johnson. Mr. Sheridan told me that when he commmicaterd to Dr. Johason that a pension was to be graated him, he replied in a fervor of gratitude. "The: English languge does not afford me terms mieguate to my fecliugs on this oreasion. I must. have recourse to the Fromeh. I am penétre with his Majesty's goodncss."-Bosw shis Jounson, p. 103.
5579. THANKSGIVING, Duty of. Neqleeted. [Henry Dorsey Gough, a wealthy Maryland planter, ] was riding to one of his platations under a state of religious awakening. He heard the voice of prayer ame praise in a cabin, and, listening, diseovered that it megro from a neighhoring estate was leading the devotions of his own slaves, mad offering fervent thanksgivings for the blessiugs of their depressed lot. Ilis heart was tonclael, mal, with cmotion, he exclamed, "Alas, o Lord, I have my thomsamb, and tens of thousmods, and yet, ungrateful wretch that I am, I never thanked Thee, as this poor slave does, who has scarcely clothes to put on, or food to satisly his hunger !", [He never forgot the lesson.]-Stevens' M. E. Churen, vol. 1, p. $2: 36$.
5580. THANESGIVING, Threefold. Thales. [Ile was one of the seven wise men of Greece.] He used to thank the gods for three things: that le was born a reasomble ereanure, and not a beast ; a man, and not a woman; a Greek, and not a Barbarian. Upon his mother's pressing him to marry when he was young, he told her it was then too soon, and, after several years were elapsed, he told her it was then too late.-Rot. Lin's II ist., Book is, art. 9.
5581. THANRSGIVING for Victory. Spanish Armadu. [In 1589 , atter the dispersion of the famous Spanish Armada by the British fleet of one half its tomage, a mational thanksgiving celchrated the vietory.] On sumday the exth of November, Elizabeth rode in a chariot to Saint Panl's, in the most magnificent of dresses ; and the strects were hung with blue cloth; and the compranies of the city stood on both' sides in goodly order, and the trophies were earried in procession ; and the great captains of England's Salamis were about their queen; and she gracionsly saluted them by name ; and a solemn thanksgiving was offered up, and the glory given to God only. On that day there were also given in every church in the land "public and general thanks unto God, with all devotion and inward affection of heart and humbleness for His gracious favor extended toward us in our de.
liverance nad defonore, in the wond rfind over. throw and destruction shown by lias mighty hand on our malicions comenies. the Spaniards, who hat thonght to evado and make a cont mest of the realm."-linitions lixti., vol. is, (11. 15, 1). 2:3\%.
 tereth Century. In theatrical represontations of life there was scomeroly not athompte to exhibit a woman of sense and monloaly, - Kivan'res N:No. vol. 5, ch. 2\%.
 I Ie for a considerable time nsad to freforent the Grean-rown, and seemed to take delight m dissipating his gloom by mixing in the sprightiy chit-chat of the motley circele than to be fomme there. Mr. David Dimase related to me from Mr. Garriek, that Johnson nt last denied himself that amusement, from consideration of rigitel virtue, saying: " l'll come no more hehind your secnes, David; for the silk storkings and white hosoms of your aetresses excite my amorous propensities."-BonWELA's Joll Nson, b. J .
5.584. THEATRES, Licentionsness and. Eng. lirnel. Not the least of the opposing intluencers (against the promotion of Christian knowledige) was the licentiousness of the stage. In 16197, Sunderland as Lord ('hamberlain had issued an order to prevent the profaneness and innmorality of the acted dramal. The Master of the Revels probably made no attempt to remonstrate agrainst jerformances of which the whole structure of the action was to represent chastity as the thin disguise of scheming women, und the pursuit of adultery as the proper business of retined gentlemen ; to make the sobor citizen the butt of the profligates who invaded his domeatic hearth; to whibit the trinmphs of intellect in the schemes of venal lackeys to nid the intrigues of their masters, and of odious waiting. maids to surround their mist resses with opportibities of temiptation. Burnet was pretty righat in his antithesis-"The stage is the great eorrupter of the town, nud the bad people of the town have been the chiof corripters of the stage."-Knight's Eng., vol. 5, ch. 13, p. 206.
5585. THEATRES, Opposition to. Dr. Darson. [In one of the churches in London, about 1630, one Dr. Dawson read the " Book of Sports," and presently after read the Ten Commandments, then said]: "Iearly Beloved, you have heard now the commandinents of God and man, obey which you please." [The" J3ook of Sports" drtined certain amusements as lawful.]-Kinouros Pinc., vol. 3, ch. 2if, p. 415.
\$5*6. - Punished. [In 1633, William Prynne was find énoon, had his ears cut otf, and his book "Itistrio-Mastix, the Player's ficomere," bumed by the bangman under his nose ; he was also sentenced to perpetun impisomment. This was the punishment inflicted by the Star Chamber for writing against "Stage ['lays."]-Knigitr's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 26, p. 411.
5587. THEATRES restored. The Restoration. A.b. $1666^{2}$. The dramiz came back in the shameless warb, and with the brazen look, and the drunken voice of the lowest strumpet. The people were to be taught that Slakespeare was a barbarian, and not to be tolerated in his own simplicity. Ile was, if heard at all, to farnish

Hhe libretto of nu opera, to be rot up with drossex and decorations by sir Wiltinm I' $\mathbf{A}$ venant.

The thentre was at the height of fashion when it was most shameless. The netresses were remosed from "The Kingers llense." to beromme the mistresses of the king, by their erablual promotion from being the mistreases of the kinar's servants. - KiNuar's Exa., vol. 4, (l. 1\%, 1. 206.
5.5\$8. THEATBES and Sensuality. Roman. Ovil employs two humdred lines in the resenreli of places the most favoruble to love. Above all, he considers the theatre as the best adapted to collere the heamies of lRome, amel to melt them into tembermoss and sensuality. - Nome in Giln-

 II. The play-houses, slut by the moddling famatic in the day of his power, were agnin erowiid. [After the restorntion of Charles II.] The fascination of sex was called in to aid the fascimation of art ; nud the young spertator saw. with emotions unknown to the contemporaries of shakespeare num Jonson, lemder mal sprightly lieroines personitied lyy lovely women. Froin the day on which the thentres were reopened. they berame sominaries of vice, und the evil propagated itself. The profligncy of the representations soon drove nway sober people. The frivolons and dissolnte who remained required every year strongrer and stronger stimulnats. Thus, the artists cormpted the spectators, and the spectators the artists, till the turpitude of the drama berame such as must astonish all who are not aware that extreme relaxation is the natural effect of extreme restraint, and that an age of hypocrisy is, in the regular course of things, followed ly an nge of inmpudence. Nothing is more charactaristic of the times than the care with which the pocts contrived to put all their loosest verses into the mouths of wornen. The compositions in which the grentest license was tuken were the cpilognes. They were almost always recited by favorite netresses; and nothing charined the depraved audionce so much as to hear lines grossly indecent repeated by a beautiful girl, who wis supposed to have not yet lost her innocence."-Midcachay's Eng., ch. 3, 1). 37:3.
5590. ———. English. 17\%t. The stage at this periog was cither a sehool of immorality or a vehicle of slmeler.-Massir, in Evigut's ENG., vol. 7, ch. 5, p. 98.
5591. THEATRICALS in Churches, Seriptural Evemfo. [The phays in the sixteenth century were mostly representative of Seriptire events and chameters, even the most sacred; they wero originally perforined in the charches, and the priests were often the performers. It was comsmon to the pleasure-seckers of that day to wit. ness the Creation and the Fall; the Flood; the Israclites in Egypt ; the Salutation and Adoration of the Shepherds; Christ before Pilate; the Resurrection; the Ascension and Doomsilay. The great festival days were usually seleeted for their performance.]-Kinaile's ENG., vol. D, cl. 29, p. 494.
5592. THEATRICALS condemned. By Solon. [Solon wasone of the seven wise men of Greece.] Solon went among the rest for the sake of bear
ing Thespis, who acted himself, aceording to the rinstom of the maribin poets. When the play was raled, he called to 'Thespis, and asked him, "Whether her was not ashmmed to utter such lias hriore so many peoplo "" Thespis made answer, "That there was no larm in lies of that sort, and in poeticul thetions, which were made only lor di version." "No," replied solon, Giving agreat stroke with his stick upon the gronnd; "but if we sulfer and approve of lying For onr own diversion, it will quickly that its way into our serlous engragements, mid all our busimess amd affars."-Roman's Hist., Book 5, grt. 8.
5593. THEFT, Adrolt. Ciylipms. Lysmuler had sent dylippis, who hail rommaniled the army in siefly, before him, to carry the money and spoils, whirh were the fruit of his glorions comphigns, to Lacedemon. The money, without reckoning the inmmerable erowns of gold given him by the cities, momonted to 1500 talents, that is to say, $1,500,000$ (rowns. Gylippus, Who earried this considerable sum, could not resist the temptation of converting some purt of it to hils own ase. The bags wre sealed up carefully and did not xeem to leave any room for theft. He musewed them at the bottom; and, after having taken out of each of them what money he thourht fit, to the amount of 300 tnlents, he sewed them up, again very neatly, and thought himself perfectly sufe. But when he arrived at siparta, the aceonts which had been put up in earlh bug discovered him. Tonvoid punishment, he bunishat himself from hiseountry. [It occasioned a decree that pumishing with death my citizen having in his possession gold coin.]-Rohas's llist., Book 8, ch. 2, § 7.
559.4. THEFT, Cautious. Sipartans. An Iren was one that had been two years ont of the class of boys; a Melliren one of the oldest hads. This Iren, then, a youth twenty years old, gives orders to those under his command, in their litthe battles, and ha:, them to serve him at his house. He sends the oldest of them to fetch wood, and the younger to gather potherbs: these they stenl where they can find them, either slyly geting into gardens, or clse craftily mind warily creeping to the common tables. But if any one be caught, he is severely flogged for nerligence or want of dexterity. They steal too, whatever victuals they possibly can, ingeniously contriving to do it when persons are asleep or keep but indifferent wateh. If they are discovered, they are punished not only with whipping, but with hunger. Indeed, their supper is but slender at all times, that, to fence against want, they may be forced to exereise their courage and address. . . . The boys steal with so much caution, that one of them having conveyed a young fox under his garment, suffered the crenture to tear out his bowels with his tecth and claws, choosing rather to die than to be detected.Plutaichis " Lycurcus."
5595. THEFT, Educated for. Spartans. Theft was a part of the system of education at Lacedamon. Children were sent out to steal from the public markets and gardens, from the butchers' stalls, and even from private houses. If unsuccessful, they were punished with the loss of a meal; if detected in the theft, they
were ncourcerl with nevority. It is a lame apol. ory for an institution of this kind to say that it hathituated them eurly to strataretus of war. to danger, and to vigilance. 'Ther talents of a thice? are very different frem the virtues of a warrior.

5596. THEFT, Punlshment of. Princry Wherin a prinee of the royal bhod of Frame dispraced himsedf by committing roblery and murder in the strects of Puris, Lamis XV. Would not grant a pardon, thongh engerly solicited to do so by a depatation from the partiament of laris, who tried him and suspended their sentenere until the royal plemsure shonld be known. "My lords mid counsellors." said the king, "rethm to your chambers of justice, and promulgate your decree." "Comsider." said the tirst President, "that the unhappy jrince hats your Majesty's blood in his viins." "Y'es," salid the king, "but the blood bas berome inpure, and justiec demmads that it should be let ont; now wimhl I spare my own son, for "t erime for which I should be bound to combemn the memest of my subjucts." The prince was experited on the seatfold in the court of the Grand Clautelet, on the 12th of Angust, 1729.
5597. THEOCRACY, American, Jers--1'mritans. New England, like Cuman, had beron setthed by fugitives. like the Jews, they hand tled to a widerness; like the Jows, they lonked to Heaven for a light to lead them on : like the lews, they hite no supreme ruler but God; like the Jews, they had heathen for their foes; and they derived their legislation from the Jewish code.-Danchof's's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 19.
550®. THEOLOGY, Difficulties in, Iuftiuite Deity. Hiero. . . asked simonides his opji"ion with regard to the mature and atributes of the Deity: The latter desired one day's time to eonsider of it; the next day he asked two, and went on increasing in the same proportion. The prince pressing him to give his rensons for these delays, he confessed that the subject was above his comprelension and that the more he retlected, the more obscure it appeared to him.-RoLhas's IIs'r., Book 7, ch. 2,1 .
5599. THEOLOGY, Effects of, Cromurell. Was not merely his speech, but deep, far beneath his speech, lay his great thoughts of God. and unless you mulerstand his inner depth of vital conviction, you will have no comprehension of the man. $\qquad$ Manton, himself one of the greatest of these writers, says Cromwell had a large and well-selected library. Many of our most famous pieces were then unwritten; but there were some pieces of Sinith, Candray, Adams, Owen, Goolwin, and Mede, and the earlier fathers, mod Calvin, and Hooker, and Herbert's lyries. We think sach were the men with whon Cromwell walked and mused, and whose writings shed light into his soul. -IIOOD's Cromwelf, ch. 1, p. 21 .
5600. THEOLOGY, Pbilosopher's, Alwaragoras. Anaxagoras, . . . devinting most from the vulgar errors and superstition, . . . was accused of impiety. He taught that the first efficient principle of all things was an immaterial and intelligent Being, existing from all cternity ; that the substratum, or subject of His operations, was matter, which likewise existed from all eter-
alty in a chatic state, eomprehending the confused rudiments of all dilferent substraces, which the latelligent mind of the (remor thest sepmrated, and then comblaed for the formation of tho miniverse, mod of all bodies, mimate and lami. mate. It is trise that Tlailes propagated the doctrine of an etermal mind, the Creator and Inuler of the universe; but he, like most of the nuclent philosophers, seemod to consider this mind us united to matter, which was unimated by it, as the body is by the soul.-Tythen's Hist., Book 2, ch. 9, p. 202.
5601 . - - Phato. The most celehrated of the disciples of Socrates was I Plato, a philosopher whose doetrines have had a more extensive and a more lasting empire over the minds of mankind than those perhups of any other of the ancionts. Phato, a mative of Arima, and thas by his comatry ma Athenhan, was born uhout 430 n.c. . . . It wins Plato's fundumental doctrine thut from nothing, nothing can proceed. belleving, therefore, in the etermil existence of the Deity, he helieved likewlse in the eternity of mether, as the substratimi. . . of the Deity'sopcrations. This matter, howover, was in a chaotle stute, and endowed with no (qualities whatever, thil the etermal mind conferred these qualitles upon it, reduced it into order, und thas formed the banatiful fabric of the universe, of which the itha or arehetype had existed from all cternity in Himself. But in chatic matter Plato conceived that as there was an original deformity, so there was a naturnl resistance to that perfeet order and exeellence which the Deity sought to produce, but which IIe could not entirely overeome; and hence the origin of that evil which murtianly contumimutes IIis works. yet here the philosopher seems himself to perceive the objection from the bouadless power of the Divinity, as he expresses himself with great obseurity on the subject. IIis notions of God, however, are not only most sublime, but extremely reflned. He conceived that the divine mature eonsisted of thre distinet essences, stutes, or hypostases: the first a pure and self-existent Essence, whose sole attribute wis goomess, . the second he conceived to be Mind, the wistom or reason of the first, and the proper Crentor of the universe, . . . the third he conceived to be the Soul of the world ; as he conceived the activity of created matter to infer an inhabiting mind, simply . . . (the soul) or . . .soul of the world. The second hypostasis he supposed to be an emanation from the first, and the third from both. Such is the Platonic Trinity, bearing, in its general description, a strong resemblance to the Christian ; but differing in this materinl point, that in the former the second and third persons are subordinate and inferior to the first.-Tytleer's Hisr., Book 2, ch. 9, p. 271.
5602. -. Stoics. The Stoical doctrines have had a very extensive prevalence and duration; and though in some particulars palpably erroncous, may be accounted, on the whole, more consonant to right reason and more favorable to the practice of virtue than those of any other sect of the philosophy of the ancients. According to the Stoics, the whole universe, and God Himself, the Creator and sonl of that universe, are regulated by certain laws, which are immutable, and resulting from necessity.

The actions of (iod llimself are regulated liy those gencral laws ; yet in one sense they may be considered an free and voluntury, viz., that as there is mothing external of the universe whith God pervades, and which llix soal regulates there is nothing extermal of IImaself which ean impel or necessitate him. Man, according to the notions of the Stoles, is a part of the I) vinity. The humun soul is a portion of that great soul which pervades the universe. The will of man is subject, like the divine will, to unnlter able haws: yet it is virtually free, hecmuse man helieves himself a free agent, and his conduct is fufluenced by that helief. He oheys voluntarily and from inilimation that destiny while he must lave obeyed ab ante, though he had not inelined it. Man being a part of the universe which is regulated by God, cannot complain thot he is bound by the same laws which regulate and hind universal mature, and even God Himself. The wise man, therefore, never considers what is good or evil' with respect to himself. Whatever hapened to him must necessarily have happened aneording to the order of mature ; bermine had it not heen neccessury, it wonld not have happened. The prins and pleasures of an Individual ure, therefore, unworthy of the regard of IIIm who attends to the universal good; his pains und pleasures are determined by the same law which determined his existence. He cannot repine that he exists, for at whom shall he repine? Ile existed by the necessity of nature. Virtue, in the opinton of a stoic. was nothing more than a manly resolution to aceommodate the unalterable laws of nuture. Viee was a wenk und dastardly endeavor to oppose those laws. Viee, therefore, was folly, and virtue the only true wisdom.-Tytlen's Hist., Book 2, eh. $9, \mathrm{p} 2 \pi 8$.
5608. THEOLOGY ridiculous. Egyptian. In theology, too, while the superstitious worshijr of the common people was so grossly absurd as to draw on them the ridienle of all other nations, the secret doctrines of the priests we generally allowed to have been pure, refined, and rational. One Great Intelligence was supposed to preside over all muture. Subordinute spirits, portions of that Intelligence, presided over the actions of mankind, as the guardians of the litiman sonl, which was derived from the sume divine original, hat was destined to undergo a certuin number of transmigrations through different bodies, before it was reunited to the great parent-spirit. They believed in the immortality of the soni. Diodorus tells as that they esteemed the present state of existence to be of no value in comparison with that which was to come, and which was to be the reward of a life spent in this world in the practice of virtue.Tytler's Hist., Book 1, ch. 4, p. 43.
5604. THEORETICAL vs. Practical. Webster - Clay. While Mr. Webster is so honorably perpetuated by his elaborate and masterly discussion of great principles in the Senate, he did not connect himself with a single historic measure. While Mr. Clay's speeches remain unread, his memory is lastingly identified with issues that are still vital and powerful. He advaneed the doctrine of protection to the stately dignity of the American system. - Blaine's 'Twenty Years of Congress, p. 107.

5(30)5. THIEVES proteoted. B!/ l/if, N.1), 11114. ('hester falr, in the thme of Johin, wasit great resort of vagabouds; for by the charter of the pley mo one comble be there inprebended for any theft or miseleed, except It were committed lin the

5308. THOUGHT oonditioned. By Rispiration. Swedenlorg, with amazhig observitlom and sugnelty, has mude a regular study of this ratlo tretween the respiration and the thoughts and emothons ; he shows in detail that the two eorrespond exactly, und, moreover, that thelr correspondence is onc of the longesought links between the soul and tho body, wharelsy every thought is represented and carriod out momentaneously in the exphanse of tho haman frome. It is dilllentt to give a more platn or excellant renson of the the betwean the hody mal the soul, than that the latter thals the boily mh lately to its mind; while, on the other haind, the living body elings to the soml, becanise it wants it friendly superior life in infuse and direet its life. - Wifite's Aweinenioho, ch. 6, p. 53.
5807. THOUGHT, Flexibility of, Julian. [The Emprot Julime was] an uthor, a pontiff, a mugistrate, a genernl, and n princer. In one nad the sime day he grove andience to several anbussudors, and wrote, or dletated, a grent numbber of letters to his gencrals, his civll magistrates, his private friends, mad the diaferent elties of his dominoms. Je listened to the memorints which had been recelved, considered the sulbjeet of the petitions, mad signified his intentions more rasidly than they could be taken in shorthand by the diligence of the secretaries 1 fo possessed such flexibility of thought and such fimmess of attention that he conk mmploy his hand to write, his ear to listen, and his voice to dictate, and pursie at once three several trains of ideas without hesitation and withont error. -Gibison's Rome, ch. 22, p. 394.
5608. THOUGHT, Food for, Obserration. As the fall of apples lrom atree led Newton to the theory of gravitation, so the slow and uniform swinging of a lamp, suspended from the roof of the Pisat cathedral, suggested to Galileo the idea of the pendulam ns aneasurer of time and as a motive-power of clocks. It was thity years later, howevor, before he aetmally constructed a pendulum clock.-Cycsopedia of Biog., p. 262.
$\mathbf{5 6 0 9}$. THOUGHT suggested. Sir Robert Pecl. Farmers in those deys generally used pewter plates at table. It happened one day that Robert Peel drew a pattern for calico on the back of one of his dinner-plates, and while he was looking at it, the thought occurred to lim that perlaps if he should spread color upon it, and apply the requisite degree of pressure, he could get an impression on calico. In a cottuge close to his farm-lanse lived a woman who liad one of those machines for smoothing fabries which worked by rollers. Having applied color to his pattern, and placed enlico over it, he passed his plate between the rollers of this calendering machine. He was delighted to find that an excellent impression was made upon the calico, and thus was hegun the invention of the process by which to this day calico is printed.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 714.
5610. THOUGHTS, Serious, Samuel Johnson. "Alas ! sir," said Johnson, speaking, when
in nuothor mood, of grand houses, ther gitchors.
 sir, these ure only ntruggles for hapliness. When Ithrst antered lamelagh it gave an expanshon and gay semsation to my mitud suld ins 1 neves experionod mywhere cime. But as Xer xos when he viewed his immemse army, and iond shderod that not one of that pront maltitude.
 went to my henrt to consider that there was not one ln all that brilhant cirche that was mot afraid to go home and think."-Norri in lavina'f Gobinniltit, ch. 35, 1. 2th:
5811. THREATS, Government by. ('arlimed Wolsey. [When ('nrdimul Walsiy, in lids, reswit: ed to the old trick of vohintary "hemevolence." the ilehy yeded to tho frregular exuctions|in the form of gifts and lomes, under the teroror of such mpeeches ins one which Wolsey mule: to the mayor mad aldermen of 1.andon: "It wore better that mono shomkl sulfer inaligence than the king at this time shonld lack; mad therefore beware. and resist mot, nor rulle mot in this cake, for it may fortume to cost some their hemds."KNinit's Enti., vol. 2, ch. 10, 1. ; 3 :3.
6810. THREATS ridicaled. N'epoleg" $I$. (Niter defenthig 200,000) Austrinns, he marcherd ngrinst the pope's terrified army, under ('ardinal Busen. intrenched upon tho hanks of the S'(ui).] Senio sent allar of truer, who vary pompously declared, in the name of the cardinal in chlef, that if the French continued to udvance be should certuinty fire upon them. "l'he terrible. menace was reporied through the Fremelh limes. and was received with perfect pous of marriment. Napoleon replied that he should be exceedingly soriy to expose himself to the curdimal's fire, and that, therefore, as the army was very mach fatigned, with the cardimal's leinve it would take up its guarters for the night.- As motre's Naboheion 13., vol. 1, ch. 7.
5613. TIME, Changss by. Límind Johuxom. Mr. Wilkes has, however, finvorel me with onc repartec of Pojee. . . . Johnson, after justly censuring him for having " morsed in his mind : foolish disesterm of kings," tells us, "yet a lithle. regard shown him by the brince of Wales melted his oblurney and he had not muel to say when he was asked by his Royal Ilighoss fow hac could love a prince, while he disliked kinars. The answer which Pope mate was, "Ther youme lion is harmless, and even playfinl ; fut whou his claws are full grown he beromes cruel dreadfal, and mischicvous. "-Baswbis.'s Joms son, p. 444.

5\$14. TIME, Detention of, Nupwhon I. ||II. arivel with his hattle-worn army on the phitiof Waterloo too late in the evening to acomplish his desire.] As the light was fading nway ho. pointed toward the visible sum, and said," What would I not give to be this day possessed of the power of Joshma, and ambled to retard thy mareh for two homrs!"- Abmotrres Napola:od B., vol. 2, ch. 27.
5615. TIME, Estimate of. Fifpolion I. [11e. with 30,000 men, defeated 00,000 Anstrians at the battle of Rivoli.] "The Austrinns," suid he, "mancuvred udmirnbly, and failed only br. cause they are incapalle of calculating the value. of minutes."-Abbott's Naporeon 13., vol. 1, ch. 7.
5616. TIME, Inventment of. Nitpultorn I. |Na poleon, with others, was puartured at the bouse of a barber at duxome. Some spent their the copucting with the barber's pretty wife; he .. ith hils books in hard stuciy.] A fow years after, ins Nopoleon, then commander of the army of it. aly, was on his why to Marengo, . . . he stopped nt the door of the murber's shop, and asked his former hostess if she remembered a young oflerer by the name of bomanarte who wis once ghartered in her family. " Imdeed, I do," was hor peatish reply, "mad a very dlangreenble lmmate he was Ile was niwnys elther shat up in his room, or, if low walked sat, he never combescended (o) speak to miny ome." "Ah! my grood woman," Napowon rejoined, "had I missed my time ns you wished to have me, I should mit bow lave been in command of the army of

5817. TIME, Purohase of. V'almable. WWher the urny of sertorins came to the | mometains adjohning Spmin, the Barbarians insisted that be should pay toit, mad purchase his passuge over them. Those that ntended him were tred whith indigmation, and thought it an insufferable thing for a Roman proconsul to pay toll to such a reew of Barlarimas. But he made light of the seeming disgrace, and satid time was the thing he purelinsed, than whiteh nothing in the world could be more precions to a man enguged in great attempts. ILe therefore satistied the domomds of the momataineers, and passedover into
 Shatomus.
5018. TIME saved, Washington. (Ienemi IIenry Lee once observed to the chiel": "Wear" amazed, sir, at the vast momont of work that yon aceomplish." Washington replied : "Sir, I rise at four o'clock, nud in grent deni of my work is done while others are assleep." [He retired at nine o'clock.]-Custis' Washinuton, vol. 1, ch. 22.
5019. TIME, Systematized, Petronius Maximus. The private life of the semator Petronias Maximus was of ten aileged as a rare example of human felicity. Ifis birth was noble and illustrious, since he descended from the Anician frmily: his dignity was supported by un ndegunte patrimony in land and money; and these ndvantages of fortune were necomphanied with liberal arts and decent manners, which adorn or innitate the inestimuble gifts of genius mad virtue. The luxury of his pmbee nud table was hospitabie and elegant. Whenever Maximus nppenred in public he was surrounded by a train of grateful and obsequions clients; and it is possible that among these clients ho might deserve and possess some real friends. His merit was rewarded by the favor of the prince and semate; he thrice exercised the othec of Pretorian prefect of 1taly; he was twice invested with the consulship, and he obtained the rank of patrician. These civil honors were not incompatible with the enjoyment of leisure and tranquillity; his hours, according to the demunds of plensure or reason, were accurately distributed by $n$ witer-clock; and this avarice of time may be allowed to prove the sense which Maximusentertained of his own hıppiness.-Gibson's Rome, ch. 36, p. 460.
5620. TIMES, Unfavorable. Eighteenth Century. One of the grand difficulties in a history
of Fivelerinek is, all along, this anme, that he lived In a century which !as mo history, had rint have
 lated fulsitios-sumi opmience deseronding on it by inherftance, always in componad linteres, mal alwas largely incrensed ly firesh neconimement on such limmensty of stmading conpitul-opmlent in that bad way tis newer centiry before was! Which had wo fonger the comsedonsmess of beith false, so filse fad it grown; and was so sterped in filsity, and hapregmated with it to lhe very bone, that, in fact, the mensure of the thing was fill, mad a Fremel Revolution had to end It. To mahatah much veruclly la such min clemerot, especially for a king, was mo dombt doubly remarkmble. But now, Ilow extricute the man from his century? llow show the mum, who is a remity worthy of being seren, und yet keep his century, as at lyporrisy worthy of belog fildden mad forgoten, In the dur ubreynme? To resusedinte the chghterenth century, or cuil hato mon's viow, heyond what ls meressary, the joor and sordidi persomuges and trumartions of an (jpech sor related 10 1 s, call be no purpose of mine on this oceaslon. Therefhternth century, it is well known, dioes mot thgife to me ne a lovely one, merding to be kept in mind, or spoken of unnecessarily. To me the elghterenth century has nothing grand in it, except lhat grand miversal suidide, named Fremeh Revolution, by which it terminnted its otherwise most worthless existence with it lemst one worthy net-setting thre to its old home nud self, and going up in thanes mad volemite explosions in a truly manomble mad important mannor. A very fit terminuth, as I lhankfnlly ferl,
 the Gheat, Book 1, ch. 1, p. 7.
5621. TIMIDITY in Government. Constantime. The same timsid policy, of dividing whatever is united, of reducing whintever is eminent, of dreading every metive power, and of expecting that the most freble will prove the most ohedient, seems to pervade the institutions of several prinees, and purticularly those of Constan-tine.-(bumos's liome, ch. 17, p. 12.
56222. TITLE authorized. Tomuin the Tirtar. The mubition of 'Temugin condescernded to employ the ats of superstition; and it was from a maked prophet, who could aseend to heaven on " white horse, that he necepled the title of Kingis, the most great, mad a divine right to the conquest mad dominion of the eurth. In "genernl couroultai, or diet, he was sented ona felt, which was long afterward revered ins a relie, and solemnly prochimed great khan, or enperor, of the Mograls imd Tarturs.-Gmmon's Rone, ch. 64, 1. 205.

562:3. TITLE, Indifference to. Napoleon $I$. [On his why to St. IIclema.] The orders given by the [British] Govermment . . . were very explicit, that Nupoleon should not be recognized as emperor, but simply ns genernl. . . . When informed of the decree, he simply remurked, "They camot prevent me from being myself." - Abiotrt's Napoleon 13., vol. 2, eh. 20.
5624. TITLE, Nominal. France and Eingland. The first and grentest canse of the [French and Indian war] was the conflicting territorial claims of the two nations. England had colonized the sen-coast; France had colonized the interior of the continent. In making giants of territory,

The Eugrish kings lad always proededed igom the theory that the voynge of Nelmasthen ('abot had given to kighand a lawfol right to the conntry from one oremin to the other.-Rmeratin 1. S., eh. :31, p. : 17 .
soses. TITLE, A papal. Africh. The enthisinasn of Prhace Ilemry was redoubled by the surress of these experiments, mind her reselved to amploy the operation of a bew nud very powerful motive to the prosecentom of his selhemes of Ilseovery. Heapplied to the Pope, Bugene IV.. and representling that the chatef objeet of his phens wishes was to sprand the knowledge of the chris. than rollgion mong those barmarons and lemhe trons mitions which ocrepied the gremtest part of the eomiment of $A$ frim, le procured a bull, conferring on the Partupuese ma exelasive right to ull the commentis whath they had diseovered, or mhlat dlseover, betweed (npe Nom und the conthent of India. Kidhenlons as such a domathon appears to us, it was never donibed at that time lhat the poye hat a right to confer It, und, what is very shagular, all the Europenn powers, for a conslderable spareo of thene, puid the most lapile dit deferenes to tho grant, and neknowledged the exchaslve thte of the portuguese to ulacst the whole conthent of Afrlca.-Tyr. 1, in'm Hint., Book 0, ch. 18, p. 2d8.
5626. TITLE, Terrible. "Scourye of (ind." It was durfing the retrent from Orlemansthat a Christhan hermit is reported to have appronched tho ILumish king, med said to him, "Thou art the Scourge of God for the chastisement of the Christhans." Attiln instantly assimed this new title of terror, which thenceforth beeme the appellation by whileh lee was most widely and most

5627. TITLE by the sword. Srottiah Browoms. Edward l., having forfeited the estates of many of the Scotish, larons, grauted them to hils English subjects. These were expelled by the scots. whon setzed their lands. Amid such freguent changes, many heded their possessions ly titles extremely defective, and liobert formed on this gromel a seheme for chareking the growing powor and weath of his nobles. He summoned them to uppear, nad show hy what rights they held their lauds. " By this right," said each of them. laying lats hand upon hissword; " by the sword we gained them, and by that' we will defend them." Robert, apprehensive of the consequences of exasperating this resolute spirit of his nobles, wisely dropped the seheme.-TyTuen's IIast., lBook (i, ch. 14, p. 230.
6629. TITLEs, Pompous, Romans. [During the reign of Constantine] the principal otlleres of the empire were saluted, even by the sovereign limself, with the deceitful titles of your Simerity, your Gravity, your Exccrlency, your Eminence, your Sublime and vonderful Mignitude, your Illustrious tand magnificent Mighness. -Gibmon's Rome, ch. 16, p. 108.

562D. TITLEES, Sale of. Jumes II. [Sir Antony Shirley invented a wholesale mode of obtaining supplies for King James I., by the sale of honors. One hundred housand pounds were ohtained by the sale of baronets. A title intermediate between a knight and a biron was bestowed tht the price of $£ 1095$.]-Knigitr's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 22, p. 355 .

50:30. TITLES, signifioant. Stitic. |'The Arab rulares give to some of their acretenta the tithe of P'esha, whileh was derived fromi iwo bershan words, put und achich, wheh signify foot of the Nhati.) This Ashathe denomination goses Incek to Cyrus. Ho gave, by extelision of his muthorlty, to his prifidgal ollorers the mame of one of the members of his person. 'The membiatintors were his ryes; the tax-collertors bils hemedx; the pollee hife eates; the jordges hils tomgue; the governors, the vialiers, the visitors of ihe prov.
 кеу, p.
5631. TITLES, Strange. Army, [Thu Jum-
 between the cop and the tartan a wondersport bustemil of a buekle-thas glorlfylng thembelves, In presence of the volinteer anil manald troops, at their dlathoction of being pald and fed too by the Bmir. Thaty gave to atl the graden of their privileged vorps titles relative to tho submistrine of the troops In the campuign. The colonel recolved the mane of grimd distrlhiter of sump; the sipertor nat subittern oflle wers were called, the sone head cook, the ofleer tirst waterecartior, Next to the standard of this band, which bore, embroitered la wool, thes erescent and the don-hle-polated sabre, the rooking pot becme the sacred symbol of confraternity with the Janissuries, their sign for rallylug for combil, und more often for sedition.-Lasiantineis Tuhikey, 1. 212.
5632. TITLEs, superfluous. William Pitt. In ceasing to he the grent Commoner (to berome a member of the llonse of Lords ne Earl of Chathamp he veiled hils superiorlty. "My friend," said Frederick of Prussia on hearing of it, " has harmed himedf by acepting a pernge." " Jtargues," said the King of Poland, a senselessuess to glory to forfeit the mane of Pitt for any title."

Ifs popularity vanished, and with it the perror of his name.-Bancmorte U. S., vol. b, ch. 20.
5683. TITLES, Undeeerved. Degrees. Vicesimus Knox, . . a distinguishad fellow of st. John's College, Oxford, a Master of Arts, doseribes. . . the most absurd forms of ease ad aredit as the fluest genias, in ome stage of the process; and in another, when "the exmminers and the randidates of ton wonverse on the last drinking boat, or read the newspuper, of a novel, or divert inemselves as well as they can in my manner, till the clock strikes aleven, when all parties descend, nad the testimonium is signed by the masters." So much for the Bachelor's degree, whieh is aftained after four years' termkeeping. For the degree of Master of Arts three more years must be employed in trompery formalities; and then, "after ngain taking onths by wholesale, and paying the fees," the academic issues into the world with an "undeniable passport to earry 'im through it with credit."Knigut's Ena., vol. 7, ch. 6, p. 111.

533 I. TOBACCO opposed. James I. [King James 1. wrote a trentise entitled a "Counterbhast to Tolnceo." Jie hated tobacco-smokers, lom did not check the increase of the fashionable indulgence.]-Knigur's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 22, p. 340 .

5635 . TOIL, Contentment in, Abdolonymus. lle was so poor that he was obliged to get his
breal by day latur in a gatilen withont the dity. llis homesty inmi integrity homl rendmend bims, its will us miny lioore, fos strll rextrome poverty,
 "fashing of the urins whleh houl shakell all Xalu. flaing of royal blowi, Alexander mando hin klag
 tha newly clopeted prinee to lne went for, und ufter surveylty hims ntteratively a longe thome, spoke thas: "Thy air and mion donot contrmelee what Is related ot thye 'ximelhon: but I whoulit be ghal as knows with what frame of mbind thon dhast orar thy pureryy." $\because$ Would ta tha gote," roplied he, " that I may benr thly crown with equm!
 deviterl: ma! while I possusserel mothing. I want-
 high flom of Ablolonymans virtuo, so that be
 t.ine which lamb behmued tostrato. bit whli part ol' the Porblan phomilor, and likewise anmexal one of the melahoring provinees to his domblo.


SABBB. TOIL, Rewards of. ('!/r'ms. " Vivery. lhing charms simi tansports mo In this phace," said lasamiler, mblressing hlmasell' to ('yrus: "hut whut virikes mo most is the expulaito linste and rlegant imhastry of the brison whodrew the phan of the several purts of this gatelen, and gnve it Ha dine ardar, wombertal allsposition, mid hangpribesu of symmetry, which I combot sullledontly admire:" ('yrus, fulhitely phomed with thinsliseamrse, replied, $\therefore$ It was il that alrew the plan, and "ntirely marked it ont: and muny of the trees which youre were planted with my own hamels." "What!" replied Jasimiler, considering him from head to foot. "is it possible, with these porple robertand splemblid vishoments, those strimge of juwelsamd bracelotes of golel, those buskias su richly amhroidared, that you comblalay the sambener, and bmpley your royal hamdes in phating trese ?" "Does ihat smburise yon?" said (yrus. "i swour by the god Nithras, that whon iny henlih almite I mever sit down to table without having made myself swont with some tontinue or other, either in military exereise, rural labor, or some oflier toilsome employment, to which 1 apply with plensure amd withonit sparing mysult." lysamber was mmazed at this discontse, mad pressing hins hy the humd-"Cyras." waid lor. "you are truly happy, and leserve your high forliume."-lRohi,ix's líst., Book 9 , ch. 1.

Difis7. TOLERANCE, Impracticable, Religimes. Mr. Ilallam has truly mid, "Tolernnce in religion, it is well kaown, so mannimonsly admitted (at beast verbally), ceven by the thoologinns in the present century, was sediom eonsidered is practienble. much less as a matter of right during the periond of the Reformation."-KNitar's ENG., vol. :3, elı. 3, 1. 30.

SBB*. TOLERATION, Apostle of. Roger Williums. To this man belongs the shining bonor of being tirst in America or in Europe to prochan the full gospel of religious tolerntion. IIe dechared to his people that the conseience of man may in uo wise le bound by the authority of the maristrate; that civil government has only to do with civil matters, such as the collectlon of taxes, the restraint and punishment of crime, and the protection of all men in the enjoyment
of equal rights. fror theme moble ntterntices be was ohliged to quit the minisery of the chandels at Sulom nul rotire fa l'lymenth. finally, in Ital: he wrote" pmoer in which tho derenention wan mode lhat grants of land, thomgh given by the kling of linglami, werve lavalled untif the milives were jually recompernerd. 'Ihis wins retuly nlent to suyjug that the colonind charter ltandl' Was vold, ual the peopho were ronily living "pon"

 sonted llant, for the suke of publle: prace, the jut

 at rellighons worshif, ins well ins tolerinton for the support of the minivity, was contrary torlor temehhugs ol tho gospel. W'hell arralgmed for these hand dochelnes, ho erowned hils ottrinees hy tolling
 volaf or a pibblle ollocer was as ridirulous as the sularelon of adondor of physie or tan pilat of a whip on werount of his sk ill lin theolegy. 'These
 fimes was comilemmed lor heresy mind bminhed from the eolong. In the diond if whiner lie left
 For lourteren waks he wanderad on throngh the show, sherphore at hight on the ground or lat a hollow tren, living on purched cort, ncorns, amil roots. Ilo corrfoid with him ome prechoms trensure, " private beter frotn (Governor Winthrop, giving han worls of rheer and encourugement.

With the (oonpmalons who had joined him In Immishment. he cimbarked In it cinoe, pissed] down the river, ind erossided to the wast stale of the lay. Here hre wan sufe: his enemien could lumt him no farther. A tract of hand was homarnbly purchased from Comonlens ; and in Jume of 1 timis the ilfostrions fonthter of lehote Ishmat hilil ont the city of l'rovidence. - Rionestits U. S., ch. 13, 1. 128.

S(B:BA. TOLERATION commended. C'romirell. Cronwall's whole ldens of religions llberty rose mid ringed fur beyond those of most of the men of his nge. Jow impresslvely this comes ont in his eorrespondence with the deoteh commissionars and Presbyterian clergymen ufter the Inttle of Dumbur! "You sny," he writes. "that you Juve just cunse to regret that men of civil employments should usirp the calling and employment of the ministry to the seamelal of the Reformed kirks. Are yout troubled that Christ is promehed? Is proaching so exclusively your funetion ? I thonght ho Covennat and these professors of it could have been willing that any should speak good of the mame of Christ; if not, it is no covenant of God's npproving ; nor are these kirks you mention in so much the sponse of Chriat. Where do you tind in the seriptare a promme to warmat such in ussertion that prenching is exelusively your function ?"-Hood'n Cronwell, eh. 5, 1). 103.
54.10. TOLERATION condemned. By Pwritans. 'The treatise of 'Thomms Eiwnrds, in his "Cangrena" rublished in time of Cromwell, and disapproved by him, says:] " $\mathbf{A}$ toleration is the grand design of the devil-his masterpieec, and chief engine he has at this time, to uphold bis tottering kingdom. It is the most compendious, ready, sure way to destroy all religion, lay aid waste, and bring in nll evil. It is a most tran-
force him to take measures for preventing the refusal of the sacraments. After being cruelly tortured, the wretehed criminal was executed with all the frightful barbarities whieh the haw denonnced on purricides: his limbs were torn with red-hot pincers, and boiling melted lead was poured into the woundis; nfter which his body was dragged in pieces oy four horses, and the remans burnt and seattered to the winds.-Studente' France, ch. 24, § 2.
5849. TORTURE, Punishment by. Iron Boot. [It was a boot of iron put on the leg, and wedges were driven an, commonly agninst the calf, but sometimes on the shin-hone. Ofthears of the English, Goverament used it to punish disloyal or suspected Scotchmen in Edinburgh.]-Knigur's Ena., vol. 4, ch. 17, p. 204.
5650. TORTORE, Terrihle. Garibaldi. He beeame involved in one of those wars between Repulbicans and Absolutists which desolated the countries of South America for so many years. IIe fought on sen and ou land. He was wounded and shipwrecked. He commaided fleets and regiments. He was vietorious and defeated. Once, being taken a prisoner, he was cruelly beaten with a club), then huag by his hands to a beam for two hours, and when ent down fell hehpless to the earth.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 495.

565 1. TORTURE, Testimony by. John IHoward. In all the prisons of the Continent he found one horror which was unknown in Englanci-a torture chamber. It was a custom then, in all the conntries of Europe, except Prussia, to subjeet oniminals to the torture, in order to comipel them to confess their crimes and reveal their accomplices. Thi, chamber was usually under ground, that the eries of the sufferer might not be heard. Clad only in a long flannel gown, the trembling vietim was led to this apartment, where were assembled the magistrates, the executioners, 4 surgeon, and a secretary ; and there he was tortured till his agony had wrung from him a confession, real or fictitious. Sometimes it was the thumb-serew, sometimes the boot, sometimes a chair with blunt spikes in the seat; sometimes it was a machine for dislocating the arms; cometimes it was the lash or the showerbath, that tried the endurance of the acensed. These chambers of torture Howard visited, but he purposely for bore to lend a faise attraction to his book by deseribing them.-Cyclopedia of Bioct., p. 50.

565\%. TRACTS effective. Religious. [Dr. Coke, in 178.), gave a tract, being an extract of Mr. Law's "Treatise on the Nature and Design of Christianity," to a family named Cowles, in Williamsburgh, Va.] By means of it they were so stirred up to seek the Lord, that the father, the mother, and six ehildren, who were married, with their husbands and wives-fourteen in all-were converted. The man who received the tract became a picacher.-Stevens' M. E. Churdi, vol. 2, 1. 287.
5653. TRADE, Contempt for. Samuel Johnson. Being solicited to compose a funeral sermon for the daughter of a tradesman, he naturally inquired into the character of the deceased ; and being told she was remarkable for her humility and condesceusion to inferiors, he observed that
those were very laudable qualities, but it might not be so casy to discover who the lady's inferiors were-Boswilli's Joinson, p. 175.
5654. TRADE, Illicit. American Colonies. A.D. 1763 . It was thought that of a million und a lulf pounds of tea consumed annuadly in the colonies, not more than one-tenth part was sent from England. Grenville [prime-minister] held that the contruband was all stolen from the commerce and part of it from the manufactures of Great Britain, against . . . the law.-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, ch. 9.
5655. TRADE, Inhuman. Slave Trude. By the treaty of Ctrechat England gained the monopoly of the slave trade in Spanish and British America. Controlling the trade in slaves, who cost uothing but trinkets and toys und refuse arms, England gained, by the sale of the children of Africa into bondage in America, the eapital which built $u_{2}$, and confirmed a British empire in Hindostan.-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 21.
5656. TRADE, Laws for. England. [In 1509] the complaint of the Commons, that hantmakers and cap-mnkers "sell their hats and caps at an outrageous price," averring that what they buy for sixteen-penee the $y$ sell for three shillings, is simply evidence of lack of competition. [It was enacted that no hatter should sell the lest hat above the price of twenty-pence. But the purchaser really obtained no chenper commodity; he lost in quality what he gained in price. J-Knifit's Eng., vol. 2, eh. 15, p. 251.
5657. TRADE, Overreaching in. Egyptians. The general character of the Egyptians, with respeet to morals, contributed likewise to draw upon them the disesteem of other nations. They have been generally aecused by the ancicnts of grent cumning and insincerity in their dealings.
 proverbinlly used by the Greeks to signify cozening and orerreaching.-Tytler's Hıst., Book 1, ch. $4, \mathrm{p} .47$.
5658. TRADE regulated. Fixed Prices. An edict was issued in the name of the four CæsarsDiocletian, Maximiun, Constantius, and Galerius. It fixed a maximum of prices throughout the empire for all the necessaries and commodities of life. The preamble insists, with great vehemence, on the extortion and inhumanity of the venders and merchants. . . . The edict, as Colonel Leake clearly shows, was issued A.c. 303. Among the articles of which the maximum value is assessed are oil, salt, honey, butehers' ment, poultry, game, fish, vegetables, fruit, the wages of laborers and artisans, sehoolmasters and orators, and clothes.-Milman's Note in Gibibon's. Rome, ch. 13, 1. 410.
5659. - Roman Empero; Julian. When the luxurious citizens of Antioch complained of the high price of poultry and fish, Julian publicly declared that a frugal city ought to be satisfied with a regular supply of wine, oil, and bread. . . . The emperor ventured on a very dingerous and doubtful step, of fixing, by legal authority, the value of corn. He enacted that, in a time of seareity, it should be sold at a price which had seldom been known in the most plentiful years. . . . The consequences might have been foreseen, and were soon felt. The Imperial wheat was purchased by the rich merchants ; the
proprictors of land, or of corn, withheld from the city the necustomed supply, mad the small fuantities that appeared in the market were secretly sold at an momaced and illegal price. Julima still continued to uppland his own poling, and treated the complaints of the people as a vain and ungrateful murmur.-Grmbon's Rome, ch. 2t, p. 466.

5(i60. -- England. [In lio48 the] sellers of victuals were to be puaiched for conspiring und covenanting to sell their commodities at mareasomble prices. It recpaired three (quarters of a century to show that such legislation was a mistake.-Kviour's Eva., vol. 6, ch. 12, p. 18ī.
5661. TRADE, Tricks in. Englfoud in 1547. [The deaker puts] a strike of good malt in the bottom of the suek, two strikes of bad malt in the middle, and a grood strike in the sack's month ; the cloth-maker stretches his eightern yards of cloth to twenty-seven, and then thickens it with "tloek powler," the " devil's dust" of modern times.-Knigut's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 29, p. 486.
5662. TRADES UNION, Objection to. Caste. In the towns the orgmazation of trades, with their strict laws of appreaticeship and their guilds, exchuded from competition with the recognized artisan all those who had not the claim of enste-for caste it was, when a workman must have been brought up to a calling, and could follow that calling and no other.-Knignt's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 17, p. 267.
5663. TRADES UNION, Opposition of. Jc, acs Watt. Althrugh there were no mathematical-instrument-makers in Glasgow [where he first established himself in business], he was opposed by the corporation of the hammermen, on the ground that he was neither the son of a burgess nor had served an apprenticeship within the bor-ough.-Smles' Buef Biograpiles, p 13
566.1. TRADESUNION, Oppressive. Jumes Watt. [When James Watt went to Glasgow to establish a shop for the manufacture of mathematical instruments,] the worshipful company of hammermen, in that spirit of exclusiveness which the lapse of a century has searcely cradicated where guilds and corporations have any remnant of antiquated privileges, resolved to prevent James Watt excreising his art.-Kniait's Ena., vol. 7, ch. 3, p. 59.
©665. TRADESUNION prohibited, England. [lt was enacted in 1423,] Whereas by the yearly congregations and confederacies made by the masons in their general chapiters assembled, the rood course and effect of the statutes of laborers be openly violated and broken, in subversion of the low, and to the great damage of all the commons, our said lord, the king, willing in this case to provide remedy, hath ordained and established that such chapiters and congregations shall not be hereafter holden : and if any such be made, they that canse such chapiters to be assembled and holden, if they therefore be convict, shall be judged for felons. And all the other masons that come to such chapiters and congregations be punished by imprisonment of their bodies, and make fine and reason at the king's will.-Knight's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 8, p. 116.
5666. $\square$ England. [In 1548] combinations of workmen were prohibited under
severe pemaltics. - Kivicimt's Eva., vol. 6, ch. 12, p. 18 i.

5667: TRADITION, Worthless. Cromuctl. [Charlese I. thed at the battle of bambar.] Thaey still remember that day in Worester, and still point out many of the phaces romnected with the story of the battle ; and in Perry Wood, where Cromwell first took uphis position, there is a tree, which the pensant shows to those who desire to see it, where the devil, Cromwell's intimate friend, mpeared to him, med gave him the promise of victors.-Hoob's Chomwela, ch. 13, p. 170 .
5668. TRAINING fo: Greatness, Alexatuder. So ripe a judgment in this young priace was owing as much to the good education which had been given him as to the excellence of his matural ulititics. Several preceptors acre appointed to tench him whatsocver was worthy the heir to a great kingdem ; and the chief of these was Leonidas, a relation of the queen, and a person of the most severe morals. Alexander himself related nfterwarl, that this Leonidas, in their jonmeys together, used freguently to look into the tranks where his bed und clothes were hid, in order to see if Olympias, his mother, had not put something superfluous into them, which might ulminister to delicacy and luxury.-Rollin's Ilist., Book 15, § 1.
5669. TRAINING, Lack of. Military. It is the misfortune of men of superior military ability that their sabordinates are gencrally faihures when trusted with independent commands. Accustomed to obey inplicitly the instructions of their chicf, they have done what they have been told to do, and their virtue has been in never thinking for themselves. They succeed, and they forget why they succeed, and in part attribute their fortune to their own skill. With Alexamder's gencrals, with Crsar's, with Cromwell's, 'ven with some of Napoleon's, the story has betn the same. They have been self-confident, yet when thrown upon their own resources they have driven back upon a judgneat which has been inadequately trained. The mind which guided them is rbeent. The instrument is ealled on to lecome self-acting, and necessarily acts unwise-ly.-Froude's Casar, ch. 25.
5676. Training, Lasting. Scott's Mother. Sir Walter's mother, who was a Miss Rutherford, the danghter of a physician, had been better edncated than most Scotchwomen of her day, in spite of having been sent "to be finished oll" 'by "the honorable Mrs. Ogilvie," whose training was so effective, in one direction at least, that even in her eighticth year Mrs. Scott conld not enjoy a comfortable rest in her chair, but "took as much care to avoid touching her chair with her back as if she had still been under the stern eyes of Mrs. Ogilvie."-Hutton's Life of Sir Walter Scott, ch. 1.

## §671. TRAINING by Obedience. Spartans.

 They accustomed the children from their earliest infancy to an entire submission to the laws, mag. istrates, and all in authority ; and their education, properly speaking, was no more than an apprenticeship of obedience. It was for this reason that Agesilaus advised Xenophon to send his children to Sparta, as to an excellent sehool, where they might learn the greatest and mostmoble of all sciences, to obey and to command, for the one maturally leads on to the other.IRollin's Histr., Buok 10, ch. 1, § 1 .
5672. TRAINING, Physical. Romans. In trenting of the system of Roman education, we have taken notice of those exercises of the body to which all the youth of the republie were acenstomed from their earliest lnfmey. By the constant practice of wrestling, boxing, hunching the javelin, rumning, und swimming they were inured from their cralle to that species of life which a soldier leads in the most netive enmpaign in the tleld. They were accustomed to the military place-that is, to walk twenty miles, nud sometimes twenty-four, in four hours. During these marrhes they carried burdens of sixty pounds' weight; and the weupons with which they were armed were double the weight of those which were used in the actunl field of battle.Tytlen's Mist., Book 4, ch. 5, p. 452.

5673 , TRAINING, Success without. William Prince of Orange. The fuculties which are neeessury for the conduct of great affairs ripened in bim nt a time of life when they have seareely begun to blossom in ordinary men. Since Oetavius the world had seen no such instance of precocions statesmanship. Skilful diplomatists were surprised to hear the weighty ohservations which at seventeen the prince male on public uffairs, and still more surprisell to see the lad, in sitnations in which he might have been expected to hetray strong passion, preserve a composure as imperturbable as their own. At cighteen he sat among the fathers of the Commonwenlth, grave, disereet, und julicious as the oldest among them. At twenty-one, in a day of gloom and terror, he was pheed at the heal of the administration. At twenty three he was renowned thronghout Europe as a soldier and a politicim. He had put donestic factions unler his feet ; he was the soul of a mighty coalition ; and he had contended with honor in the fied against some of the grentest generals of the age.-Macadlay's Eng., ch. 7, p. 153.
5674. TRAITOR, Political. Mr. Huske in Parliament. A.d. 1763. A native of New Hampshire, educated at Boston, now member [of Purliament] from Mhlden, . . . boasted that taxes might be laid on the colonies to yield $£ 5,000,000$ [only $£ 200,100$ were proposed by the ministry], which would secure the promised relief to the country gentlemen. This sum, he insisted, the Americans were well able to pay; and he was heard by the House with great joy and attention, letraying his native hand for the mementary pleasure of being cheered by the aristocracy, which was so soon to laugh at him.-Bancnor't's U. S., vol. 5, ch. 9.
5675. TRAITOR punished. By Mother. The great Pansanias, who had beaten the Persians in the battle of Platea, and who on many oceasions had helaved with great generosity as well as moderation, at last degenerated and fell into a scandalous treaty with the Persinns, in bopes, through their interest, to make himself sovereign of Greece. As soon as he had conceived these strange notions, he fetl into the manners of the Persians, affected all their luxury, and derided the plain customs of his country, of which he had formerly been so fond. The Ephori waited some time for clear proof of his treacherous de-
sigus, and when they had obtained it, determined to imprison him. But he tled into the temple of Minerva Chakcioicos, and they besieged him there. They walled up nll the gates, and his own mother haid the tirst stome. When they hud almost starved him to dreth, they haid humds on him, and by the time they had got him ont of the temple he expired. - Note: in Protrancu's Lives.
5676. TRAIT0R, Shameless. Rign of James II. [Lord Sunderland, the prime-minister, was apprehensive of retribution when the revolution sloould take phace.] There was yre one way in which he might escmpe-a way more terrible to a noble spirit than a prison or a sratfold. He might still, by a well-timed and us enl trenson, earn his pardon from the foes of the government. It was in his power to render to them at this conjuncture services heyond all price ; for he had the royal car ; he had great inthence over the Jesuitical cabal ; and he was hlindly trusted by the French ambussudor. . . Whenever he wished to transmit a secret messuge to Holland, he spoke to his wife; she wrote to Siduey, and Sidney communicated her letter to William. One of her communications was intercepted amb carricd to James. she vehemently protested that it was a forgery. Her hushund, with characteristic ingenuity, defended himself by representing that it was quite impossible for any man to be so base as to do what he was in the halit of doing. "Even if this is Lady Sunderland's hand," hi said, " that is no affinir of mine. Your Majesty knows my domestic misfortunes. The footing on which my wife and Mr. Sidney are is but ton publie. Who ean believe that I would make a confidunt of the man who has injured my honor in the tenderest point-of the man whom, of all others, I ought most to hate?" This defence was thought satisfactory ; and secret intelligence was still transmitted from the wittol to the adulteress, from the adulteress to the gallant, and from the gallint to the enemies of James.-MAcaulay's Eng., ch. 9, p. 411.

567\%. TRAMPS, Philosophic. (ynics. The morality of sorrates. . . was pushed the length of extravagance by the Cynies. The founder of this sect wns Antisthenes, a pupil of Socrates. . . To evince his contempt of hixury, he chose to wear an old and tattered cloak. "Why so ostentntious?" said Socrates. "Through your ragged coat I see your vanity." Virtue, in the opinion of the Cynies, consisted in renouncing all the conveniences und comforts of life. They clothed themselves in rags, disdained to live in a house, slept in the strects, ate nothing but what was coarse and insipid, and wandered about the country with a stick and a knapsack. They decried nll the arts as either useless or dangerons. Science was altogether iruitless and unnecessary ; for a virtuous nam had attained to the perfection of his nature, and had no need to learn anything. From voluntury ignorance they advanced to impudence ; and luving nothing to lose, while they scorned all gain, they indulged themselves in satire and invective without restraint. . . . The vices with which Diogenes has been reproached are hardly to be believed, when we know that some of the most virtuous of the Greeks were his admirers and disciples. - Tytler's Hist., Book 2, ch. 9, p. 269.

567\%. TRANCE, Continuous. Siocdenborg. A short time before his teath he lay for some werks in a trance, withont any sustemace. Wifite's Siwhoenholu, ch. $28, \mathrm{p}$. 260 .
5679. TRANCES, Punished for. Elizabeth Burton. [Elizabeth Barton, the nun of Kent, clamed to have been miraculonsly restored to health. She had been long sick, and could not eat or trink by a long space, and in the violence of her inflrmity she secmed to be in trances,] and spoke and uttered many foolish and idle words. [She commenced, abont 1525, to have] trances and revelations. She had revelations mad special knowledge roncerning Cardinal Wolsey, and ulso the king's highness, concerning his harriage, so that she said if he did marry amother woman his grace should not reign king past one month afterward. $\qquad$ She saw the king, Anne Boleyn. und the Earl of Wiltshire walking in a garden; and a little de vil whispering in the lady's ear to send her father with a great bribe to the emperor. She saw evil spirits struggling for Wolsey's sonl ufter his decease. She saw persons whom the angel of God had appointed to be at her teath when she should receive the crown of martrydom. [She was executed for conspiracy of treason, and involved Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More in a similar fate.]-Kniant's Eno., vol. 2, ch. 22, p. 352.
5680. TRAVEL, Benefits of. Crusuters. The contenpt with which, in the last century, it was fashionable to speak of the pilgrinagres, the sanctuaties, the erusades, and the momastic institutions of the Middle Ages. In times when men were scarcely ever induced to travel by liberal curiosity, or the pursuit of gain, it was better that the rude inhmbitant of the north should visit ltaly and the cast as a pilgrim, than that he shonld never see anything but those stuatid cabins and uneleared woods among which he was born.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 1, p. 7.
5681. Travel, Dangers of. Sicetenbory. In the year 1710 I set out for Gottenburg, that I might be conveyed, by ship, thence to London. On the voyage my life was in danger four times: first on some shomls, toward which we were driven by a storm, until we were within a quarter of a mile from the raging breakers, and we thought we should all perish. Afterward we narrowly escaped some Danish pirates under French colors; and the next evening we were fired into from a British ship, which mistook us for the same pirites, but without much damage. Lastly, in London itself, I was exposed to a more serions danger. While we were entering the harbor, some of our commtrymen came to us in a boat, and persuaded me to go with them into the eity. Now, it was known in London that an epidemie was raging in Sweden, and therefore all who arrived from Sweden were forbidden to leave their ships for six weeks, or forty days; so I, having transgressed this law, was very near being hanged, and was only freed under the condition that, if any one attempted the same thing again, he should not escape the gallows.Wiites's Swedenborg, ch. 11, p. 26.
5632. TRAVEL, Diffioulties of. Reign of Charles II. The rich commonly travelled in their own carringes, with at least four horses. coach and six is in our time never seen, except
as part of some pageant. The frequent mention. therefore, of such equipnges in old books is likely to mishame us. We uttribute to mignitherene what was really the effect of a very disagrecable: necessity. People in the time of Charless 11 . travelled with six horse's, becanse with 11 shaller number therr was great danger of sticking finst in the mire. Noi were even six horses nlways

5688. TRAVEL, Effects of. Ein!ulation. 'Thu' Rassian traders land seen the mamaitiernee and tasted the luxury of the city of the ('asars. A marvellous tale and aseanty supply exaded the desires of their suvage eomintrymen; they euvied the gifts of nature which their climate denied ; they coveted the works of art which they were too lazy to imitate and too intigent to purdhase : the Varangian princes unfurled the haners of piratical adventure, and their bravest soledieris were triwn from the nations that dwelt in the borthern isles of tae ocean.-Gimason's laome: ch. 55, 1). 428.
5684. TRAVEL expedited. Rematus. ('itic's were commeeted with ench other and with tho eapital by the public highways, which, issuing from the formu of Rome, Iraversed Italy, pervaded the provinces, and were terminated only by the frontiers of the empire. If we carefully trace the distance from the wall of Antoninus to leme, and from thence to Jerusulen, it will be found that the great chain of commaniention from the north-west to the south-east point of the empire was drawn out to the length of four thousand and eighty lommmiles. The public. roads were acenratoly divided by mile-stones. and ran in a direct line from one dity to another. with very little respect for the obstacles either of nature or private projerty. Mominins werr. perforated, and bold arches thrown over the brondest and most rapitl streans. The michell. part of the rond was raised into a terrace which commanded the mljacent country, consisted of several strata of sand, gravel, and cement, and was paved with large stones, or, in some places near the cupital, with granite. Such was the solid construction of the Roman lighways. whose firmness has not entirely yielded to the effort of fifteen centuries.-Ginison's Rome. (h. 2, p. 63.
5685. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Stage-Corch. To the very beginning of the Sevolution the people lived uphrt, isolated and dependent on their own resources for life and enjoyment. When, in 176 an express wagon made the trip from New York to Philadelphia in two days, it was considered a marvel of rapidity. Six years later the first stage-coach began to run regularly between Boston and Providence. - Rimiatir's U. S., ch. 36. p. 283.
5686. TRAVEL, Indifference to. Roman Emperor Antoniuus Pius. The tranquil life of Antoninus Pins was spent in the bosom of Italy ; and during the twenty-three years that he direeted the public administration. the longest journeys of that amiable prince extended no farther than from his pulace in Rome to the retirement of his Lanuvian villa.-Gibbon's Roms, ch. 1, p. 9.
5637. TRAVEL, Objects in. To See Men. It will be observed that when giving me advice as to
my travels, Dr. [Sammel] Johnson did not dwel] upon citics, und palaces, and pletures, and shows, and Arcadian scenes. Ite was of Lord lissex's opinion, who melvises his kinsman, Roger bial of Ruthad, "rather to go n humdred milles to spak with one wise mun than flve miles to sce a dair town."-[Bonwelics Jounson, 1. 119.

Diss. TRAVEL, Slow. Statere-Cocech. On the 10th of duly [1754] Benjumin Frnnklin hid before the commiswoners the druft of a federal constitution. His vast and comprehensive mind licd realized the true condition and wants of the country : the eritical sithation of the colonies demanded a central government. Low else cond revennes be raised, nn army be organized, and the common welfare be provided for ? $\boldsymbol{\Lambda c}$ cording to the proposed plan of union, Philndelphia, i centrul city, was to be the capital. It was urged in behalf of this clanse that the delegates of New ILumpshire und Georgia-the colonies most remote-could reach the seat of government in fifteen or thoenty days. - Rndratu's U. S., ch. 31 , p. 257.
5888. TRAVEL, Suppression of. Reigm of Chwhes II. [S'uge-conches were introduced between Exeter and [ondon.] Many persons were, from mere stupidity und obstinacy, disposed to clamor against the innovation, simply becanse it was an innovation. It was vehemently argued that this mote of conveyance would be fatal to the breed of horses and to the noble art of horsemanship) : that the Thames, which had long been an important nursery of seamen, would cease to be the chief thoroughfare from London up to Windsor and down to Gravesend ; that saddlers and spurriers would be ruined by hundreds; that numerous inns, at which mounted travellers had been in the habit of stopping, would be de serted, and would no longer pay any rent; that the new carriages were too hot in summer and too cold in winter; that the passengers were grievously annoyed by invaliels and crying children; that the conch sometimes renched the inn so late that it was impossible to get supper, and sometimes started so early that it was impossible to gret breakfast. On these gronnds it was gravely recommended that no public carriage should be permitted to have more than four horses, to start oftener than once a week, or to go more than thirty miles a day.-MaciauLAY's ENG., eh. 11, p. 353.
5699. TBEACHERY, Base. Philip VI. Fifteen of the most powerfal baron of Brittany, whom the king had invited to a grand tournament, were suddenly arrested and thrown into the Chatelet, upon a vague charge of intriguing with the English; and after a brief detention they were brought ont and behended, without any form of trial, on the 29th of November, 1343. Early in the next year three barons of Normindy were in like manner seized and put to death, in utter violation of all rules of justice. -students' France, ch. 10, $\vdots 7$.

5691 . TREACHERY, Consummate. Charles II. Charles II. was, perliaps, in a deeper degree than any of his ancestors or descendants, false, treacherous, and licentious. He signed the Solemn League and Covenant of Scotland, supporting the Protestant religion, at the very moment lie was in attempted negotiation with Rome for befriending the Papacy. He was, however, pro-
elaimed king of the Seots, und the Seots limd a perfect right to elect him to be their monareh; but he aimed at the recovery of scotland in order to recover the crowns of the three kingrdoms. To win Seotland to help him in this, he would not only sign the Covennmt ; he nroffered to sign a declaration by which le renounced nll Dapacy and Episeopary. But pledged word or outh were of very little account with him.-Iloon's Chomwela, eh. 12, p. 149.

5(392. TREACHERY, Gold for. Bewedict $A r$ nold. About midnight of the 21st [of Sepiember André] went ashore from the Vulture, n sloop) of wnr, und met Arnold in a thicket, on the west bank of the river, two miles below Inaverstraw. Day-elnwn appronched, and the conspirators were obliged to hide themselves. In doing so, they entered the American lines. Arnold gave the password, and André, disgnising himself, assumed the character of a spy. During the next thy the traitor and hils vietim remaned concealed at the house of a Tory named Smith. Here the awful business was completed. Arnold was to surrender West Point, its garrisons and stores, und to receive for his treachery $£[0,000$ und a commission as brigadier in the British army: All prelimimaries being settled, papers containing a full deseription of West Point, its delenees, and the best method of attack, were made out and given to Andre, who seereted the dangrorous iloenment in his stockings.-1RidisuTu's U. S., ch. 43, p. 344.
5698. TREACHERY, Message of. Linperor Alexander $I$. [IIe professed ardent and lasting friendship for Napoleon, yet when neurly nil Europe was arrayed agninst him he proved to be an enemy.] Xin Austrian courier was taken prisoner. There was found in his possession a letter from the commander of the IRussian forces, addressed to the Arehduke Ferdinand, congratulating him wion his victory, and expressing the hope that very soon the Russian army rould be permitted to co-overate with the Austrians aguinst the French. Napoleon immediately sent the letter to Alexander, without note or comment. Abrotis's Napoleon B., vol. 2, ch. 7.

5694 . TREASON, Cry of. Patrick Ifenry. [He was a young man and new member of the legislature of Virginia when the Stamp Aet was proclaimed.] Lifted beyond himself, "Tarejuin," he eried, "and Ciesar had each' his Brutas; Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third-" " Treason !" shouted the speaker. "Treason, treason!" was eehoed round the house, while IIenry, fixing his eye on the first interrupter, continued, without faltering, " may profit by their example."-Banchoft's U. S., vol. 5, ch. 13.
5695. TREASON defined. Reign of James II. The Tories of the Lower House proceeded to introduce what they called a bill for the preservation of the king's person and government. They proposed that it should be high treason to say that Monmouth was legitimnte, to utter any words tending to bring the person or govermment of the sovereign into hatred or contempt, or to make any motion in Parliament for changing the orter of shecession. Some of these provisions excited general disgust and alarm. The Whigs, few and weak as they were, attempted to rally, and found themselves re-enforced by a
comsidermble mumber of moderate and sensible Cavaliers. Words, it was sadi, may easily be mismaderstood by un honest mun. 'They miny casity be misconstrined by a kimve. What wasspoken medaphorically may tee upprehended literally. What was spoken hodicrously may be apprehombed seriously. A particle, a tense, a mood, III (mphasis, may make the whole difference betwere ghilt mind innocence.-Macaulay's Exg., eh. 5, p, 5t0.
5696. TREASON, Inciplent. Wior of 1812. Cuder a rigorous blockade the foreign commeree of the Eistern States vas totally destr youl. The beacons in the lighthouses were allowed to bum ont, and a genemb gloom settled over the cometry. From the begiming many of the people of Now bingland had opposed the war. Their interests centred in ships and factories; the former were cmptured int sea, and the later came to a stundstill. Industry was paralyzed. The members of the Fe. emi party cried out against the continuance of the contest. The legislature of Massachasetts mivised the calling of a convention. The other Eastern Sintes responded to the call, und on the 14th of December [1814] the delegates assembled at Martford. The objeets of the comention were not very clemrly expressen, but opposition to the war nud the policy of the Administration was the leading principle. The landers of the Demorratic party, who supported the wur poliey of the government, did not hesitate to say that the purposes of the assembly were disloyal and treasomable. Be that as it may, the convention ruined the Federal party. Afier remaning in session with closed doors for nemrly three weeks, the delegates published an address more moderate and just than had been expected, and then adjourned. But little hope of political preferment remained for those who had participated in the Hartford eonvention.Ridiati's U. S., ch. 51, p. 412.
5697. TREASON, Punishment of. Romans. This measure of an agrarim law we shall observe, from this time forwarl, to be a source of domestic dissensions, down to the very end of the commonwealth. Cassius was the first proposer of it, and it eost him his life. His ofllee of consul was no sooner at an end than he was solemnly accused of aspiring at royalty ; and, by sentence of the popular assembly, he was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock, the usual punishment of treason.-Ty'tler's Hist., Book 3, ch. 4, p. 3:4.
5698. TREASON, Retribation of. Romans. [When Rome was besieged] Tarpeia, the governor's daughter, charmed with the golden bracelets of the sabines, betrayed the fort into their lands, and asked, in return for her treason, what they wore on their left arms. Tatius agreeing to the condition, she opened one of the gates by night, and let in the Salines.

Such were the sentiments of Tatius with regard to Tarpeia when he ordered the Sabines to remember their promise, and to grudge her nothing which they had on their left arms. He was the first to take off his bracelet and throw it to her, and with that his shield. As every one did the same, she was overpowered by the gold and shields thrown upon her, and sinking under the weight, ex-pired.-Plutarch's "Romulus."
5699. TREASURE, Hope a. Alexander. Before lee set ont on his expedition [against the

Perrans] he settled the uffairs of Macedon, over which he mpointed Antiputer us viceroy, with 12,000 foot, mad mearly the sume manber of horse. Healso inguired into the domestientrairs of his friends, giving to one un estate in hand, to noother a village, to a third the revenues of a town, to a fourth the toll of a hartor. And as all the revemaes of his demesmes were niremedy employed mud exhmasted by his domations, Perdiccas main to him, "My hord, what is it you rescrve for yourself?" Alexander replying, "Hope," "The same hope," says Perdicens, "ought therefore to satisfy ins." mad very generonsly refused to necept of what the king had assigned to him.-Rohin's llat., Book 15, \$3.
5700. TREATX, An observed. William Pen's. The treaty with the red men-the only treaty that was never sworn to aml never brokem, snys Voltaire-was one of fricudship and brotherhood and of mutmul defence. - Kntantr's Evo., vol. 4, ch. 23, p. 379 .
5701. TREE, Delivering. Secomel C'rusade. The vangumed, which bore the royal bamer and the oriflamme of St. Denys, had donbled their mareh with rash and inconsiderate speed ; and the rear, which the king commmaded in person, no longer found their compunious in the svening camp. In darkness and disorder they were encompassed, assanlted, and overwhemied by the innumernble host of Turks, who, in the art of war, were superior to the Ctiristians of the twelfth century. Louis [VII.], who climbed it tree in the general discomntiture, was savel by his own valor and the ignorance of his adversaries ; and with the dawn of day he escaped elive, but almost alone, to the camp of the vangiarl. -Ginnon's Rome, ch. 59, p. 10.
5702. TRIAL abandoned. Scipio Ifricture. He incited two of the tribunes, the Petilii, to bring a formal acensation aguinst Scipio Africanus, as guilty of peculation in converting large sums gained in his foreign conquests to his own insteal of the public use. The behavior of Scipio on this occasion was consomant to the magnanimity of his elaracter. On the first day of his citation before the assembly of the people, when his aceusation was read, appearing not to have listened to it, he entered into an ample detail of all the illustrious services he had rendered his comntry. His accusers mule no reply, not daring to controvert a single word which he had uttered, but contented themselves with adjourning the nssembly to the next day. On the morrow, while an immense multinide crowded the forum, Scipio pressed forward to the tribunal, and making a signal for silence, " My country: men," said he, "it was on this very day that I fought bravely for you against Hamibal and the Carthaginians in the field of Zama, and gained a glorious victory. Is it thus you celebrate that anniversary? Come, let us repair instantly to the capitol, and give our solemn thanke to all the gods for the republic preserved through my means." With one miversal acclamation, the whole multitude followed him while he led the way to the temple of Jupiter-and the tribunes were left alone in the formm.-Tyther's Hist., Book 3, ch. 9, p. 279.
5703. TRIAL by Combat. Assize of Jerusalem. The trial by battle was established in all criminal cases which affected the life or limb or honor
of any parsom, and in all civil tranations, of or above the value of one mark of silver, lan)pears that in criminal cases the combat was the privilege of theacenser, who, exeept $i$ a elarge of treason, arenged his persomal linjury, of the death of thase persoms whom he hat a right to represent ; but wherever, from the mature of the change, testimony conlil be ohtained. it was necessary for hin to produce withesses of the fact. In civil cases the combat was not allow ded as the means of estublishing the elam of the demandant, hat he was obliged to produce witnesses who had, or assimmid to luve, knowledge of the finet. The combat was then the privilege of the defendant, bermase he charged the witness with an attempt by perjury to take away his right. He came therefore to be in the sume situation as the appellant in criminal cases. It was not thom as a mode of proof that the combat was received, nor as making negative evidence (necording to the supposition of Montesguicu), but in every case the right to offer mittle was founded on the right to pursue by arms the redress of an injury; and the judicial combat was fought on the same principle, and with the sume spirit, as a privateducl.-Gumos's Rome, ch. is, 1. 602 .
570.4. TRIAL by Ordeal. Fire. Under the reigu of .Instice and Vataces a dispute arose belween two othcers, one of whom accused the other of mantaining the hereditary right of the Palarologi.

He was pursued by the whispers of imbevolence : and in subtle courtier, the Arehbishop of Philadelphia, urged him to accept the judxment of Goed in the fiery proof of the ordenl. Three days before the trial the patient's arm was enelosed in a bag, and secured by the royal signet: and it was incumbent on him to bear a red-hot ball of iron three times from the altar to the rails of the simetmary, withont artitiee and without injury. Paleologus eluded the dangerous experiment with sense and pleasantry. "I im a soldiar," said he, " and will boldly enter the lists with my aceusers; but a layman, a simner like myself, is not endowed with the gift of miracles. Four piety, most holy prelate, may deserve the interposition of Heaven, and from your hamls I will reccive the fiery globe, the pledge of my innocence." The archbishop started ; the emperor smiled: and the absolation or pardon of Nichael was approved by new rewards and hew services. -Gimbon's Rome, el. 62, p. 14i.
570.5. TRIAL, Right of. Disregardet. IIn 1603 James I. showed botli ignorance and despotism in his contempt of the ordinary conrse of justice.] "I hear our new king," writes Harrington, "hath hanged one man before he was tried; tis strangely done; now, if the wind bloweth thus, why may not a man be tried before he hath offended ?'-Kniait's Eng., vol. 3 ch. 20, p. 308.
5706. TRIAL, A bevere, John Bunyan. [He was arrested for preaching to Dissenters, and urged to promise to desist.] Remonstrances and entreaties were equally useless, and, with extreme unwillingness, they committed him to Bedford jail to wait for the sessions. . . . To himself, at any rate, his trial was at the moment most severe. He had been left a widower a year or two lefore, with four young children, one of
them blind. He had lately marriod a secomel tinne. Ilis wife was pregmat. The ngitation at hor hushand's arrest bronght on premmare hanor, and she was lying in his honse in gront dangere. Ife wis an uffertionate man, nat the sepmation It sum a time was perablarly distressing. Fuodori's bunyan, rh. $\overline{\text { bit. }}$

S\%ot. TRIALS, Fellowship in. Firy"leon 1. [lis ligypthan uruy, with funtense sulfering. erossed ihu desert from Alexandria to (niro.j If foiled along on foot at the hend of the colimen. sharing the fatigute of the most limmble soldie:s. Sike them, lie threw himself upon the sumblat night, with the sund for his pillow, nud secretingr no luxuries for himself, he ute the comrse hemas which eonstituted the only foud for the army. Ahmoris Nabobeon 13., vol. 1, ch. 11.
5704. TRIALS, Improvement under. Almw hatm Lincolu. ['To a fricud] he said eheerfully: "I am very sure that if I do not go awny from liere a wiser man, I shall go nway a better man, for laving learned here what a very poor sort of man Imm." Sfterward, referring to what he called a change of heart, he said he did not rememberany precise time when he passed through may special ehange of purpose or of heart; bat he vonuld say that his own clection to oftice und the erisis immediately following influentially detemined him in what he called " $a$ process of crystallization then going on in his mind.'"Raymond's Lancolen, p. T34.
5709. TRIBUTE of Friendship. Melanchthem. Luther is too great, too wonderfnl for me to depiet in words. If there be a man on cmith I love with my wl we heart, that man is Lather. One is an interpreter, one a logician, another an orator, nilluent and beantiful in speech, but Lather is all in all-whatever he writes, whatever he utters, pierces to the som, fixes itself like arrows in the heart-he is a miracle nomeng men. - Rein's Lutient, p. 210.
5710. TRIBUTE scorned. To France. [In $179 \%$ the French Directory grew insolent, nad brgan to demond nn allin'oce ngainst Grent Britain, and soon afterward issued instructions to Frenc] men-of-war to nssatil the commerce of the Uniten States, and ordered [Mr. Charles C. Pinekney, the Smerican minister, to lave the teritory of France]. These proccedings were equivalent to a declaration of war. The President convened Congress in extraordinary session, and mensures were devised for repelling the aggressions of the French. Elhridge Gerry and John Marshall were directed to join Mr. Pinckney in a ilmal effort fer a peaceable adjustment of the ditlculties. But the cifort was fruitless. The Directory of France refused to receive the ambnssadors except upon conlition that they would pledge the payment into the French treasury of a quarter of a million of dolars. Pinckney nuswered with the declaration that the United States had millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute. The envoys were then ordered to leave the country.-Ridpatir's U. S., ch. 47, p. 373.

5711 . TRIBUTE, Shameful. To Pirates. For a long time Algerine pirates had infested the Mediterranean, preying upon the commerce of civilized nations; and those nations, in order to purchase exemption from such ravages, had adopted the ruinous policy of paying the Dey of Algicrs
an mamal tribute. In considierntion of the trib). ute. the dey ugreed that his pirnte ships should contine themsilves to the Neditermanom, and shoulif not attack the vessels of suble motions as made the payment. Now, howiver, with the purpose of injuring Frnnea, Great Bribuin winkul at the ugreement with the dey by whibl the Algerine sea-mobbers were turned loose on the Athntic. By their depredathons An. riman commerce sutferad grenty, and the government of the United States was obliged to parchast safety by baying the shmmeful tribute. - Rid1.N'I's U. N., (h. 46, 1. 3\%0.
5714. TRIBUTE in Women. Tartars. A select bund of the farest matidens of Chlna was anmunlly devoted to the ride embrnces of the Iluns; and the alliance of tha hanghty 'Tanjous [the 'Tartar princes] was secured by their marringe with the gennine, or mopted, dinghters of the Imperial fanily, whiel vilnly attempted to escenpe the sacrilegions pollution. The situntion of these monappy vietims is described in the verses of a Chinese princess, who laments that she had been comlemmed by her parents to a distant exile, under a Barbirian huslmad ; who complains that sour malk was her only driak, raw flesh her only food, a tent her only paince ; and who expresses, in $n$ strain of puthetic simplicity, the natural wish, that she were transformed into a biri, to fly binck to her blear conntry, the object of her temler and perpetial regret.-Gibimon's Rome, ch. 26, p. 19.

571:3. TRICK miscarried, A. Persian. [The Persinn satrapl Surbar still maintained the finportant station of Chmealon; but the jenlousy of Chosroes or the artitice of IIernelius [both Persitu monarchs] soon alienated the mind of that powerfal satrap from the service of his king and conntry. A messonger was intercepted with a real or fictitions mandate to the cadarigan, or second in commmol, direeting him to send, withont delay, to the throne the head of a guilty or unfortumate genera'. The despatehes were transmitteal to Sarbar hiaself ; and as soon as he rend the sentence of his own death, he dexterously inserted the names of four hundred offlcers, assembled amititary eouncil, and asked the cadnrigran whether he was prepared to execute the commands of their tyrant. The Persians unanimonsly declared that Chosrces had forfeited the seeptre; $n$ separate treaty was concluded with the government of Constantinople.-GibHon's Jome, rh. 46, p. 478.
5714. TRIFLERS, Diplomatic. French. The American Government held an old claim against France for damages done to the commerce of the United States in the wars of Nnpoleon. In 1831 the French king had agreed to pay $\$ 5,000,000$ for the alleged injuries; but the dilatory government of France postponed and neglected the payment, until the President, becoming wrathful, recommended to Congress to make reprisals on French commerce, and at the same time directed the American minister at Paris to demand his passports and come home. These measures had the desired effect, and the indemnity was promptly paid. The government of Portugal was brought to terms in a similar manner. Ridpath's U. S., ch. 54 , p. 435.
5715. TRIFLEs, Effect of. Battle. [A great battle between the Macedonians and the Romans,
in which 25,000 of the former wore shan, was broupht on ly similias in this way :] 'loward evening he avisiled himself of an urtitior, to luake the enemy begln the thght. It surems he harmed in horse loose withont a briale, mud sent ont some Rommens to cateh him, who were nthe kod whilo they were pursiling him, and so the engngement began. - I'vivalro'li's A'mativs.
5718. TRIFLES, Power of. Nurial Life. Marens Fubins Ambuntus hal given ont of his danghters in murringe to Licinins Stolo, m plehrian, mud the other to Servins Suipitins, il patricinn, nul at that time one of the military tribunes. ( one day when the wife of the plobecian was at her sister's lomse, the lictor who walked hefore sulpitins, on his return from the srimite, knockod loutly $n$ the door with the stalf of the fascres, to give notiec that the magistrate was coming in. This noise, to which the wife of Licinius was not necustomed, threw her into a jmbic. Her sister htughed at her alarm, and threw ont amalicions jest on the inequality of their conditions. A very small matter, says İivy, is sufflecient to disturb the quict of $a$ womme's mind. The younger Fnbin took this affront most serionsly to henrt. She complained to her father, who, to comfort her, promised that he wonldi slo his ntmost endeavor that her hasband shonlal have his lictor as well as her elder sister's. This trifling circumstance is said to have been the cause of the admission of the plebeian order to the consular dignity.TyThlu's llist., l3ook 3, (h. 6, p. 348.
5717. TRIMMER, Political. Levd Ifalifar. IIalifax was known as the 'Trimmer-one who was seleeted to tencier the rrown to Willinm nnd Mary, but who had taken no part in tha tirst steps which deprived Jnmes of the crown.Kniuht's ÉNa., vol. i, ch. is, p. 68.
5718. TRIUMPH, Fleeting. Vifoleon I. [The great campaigns of Bonaparte were productive of trimmphs which emhared but three months. The allies under Suwaroif reconumered the Cisappinc territory.]-KNithit's ENo., vol. 7, ch. 22, p. 382.
5719. TRIUMPH, Honors of, Pompey. When Pompey lunded nt Brindisi his dremaled legions were disbanded, and he proceederl to the Capitol with a trnin of captive princes, as the symbols of his victories, and wagons louded with treasure as an offering to his country. He was received as he alvaneed with the shouts of applauding multitudes. He entered Rome jn a gal. axy of glory. A splendial colimn commemorated the cities which he had taken, the twelve million human beings whom he hnd slain or subjected. His triumph was the most magnificent which the Ronan eitizens han ever witnessed, and by special vote he was permitted to wear his triumphal robe in the Scinate as often and as long as might please him. The fireworks over, and with the aureole of glory about his brow, the great Pompey, like another Samson shorn of his locks, dropped into impotency and insignificance. -Frovide's Casar, ch. 12.
5720. TRUCE, The holy. Mahometrin. An annual festival of two, perhaps of four, months, was observed by the Arabs before the time of Mahomet, during which their swords were relig. iously sheathed both in foreign and domestic hostility ; and this partial truce is more strongly
expressive of the habits of anarelay amel warfare. - GIHION'N ROME: cli. 4!), p. 89.

5721 . TRUTH, Boldness for the. John Homeard. Diniug : . at the honse of the Einglish mulnasachor, sir Roblert Maray Kelth, where a large company of Austrian princes amd nohles were assembleal, the conversatio, thraed upon the absurd intinity of the terture, when one of the Austrinus olserved that the glory of nemolishiag the torture in the Austrian domintons leGougred to hls present limperind Majosty Josephls II. "J'ardon me," said Ilownrd; " lils Imperiai Majesty has only ubolished one npedes of torture to establish anothar in its place more eruel; for the tortare which he abolished lasted at the most only a few laours; but that which he has uppointed lasts many weeks-nny, sometimes yenes. The poor wretehes are planged into a nolsoma dimgeon as black as the Bhack Ilole of Calonta, from which they ure taken only if they eonafess what is latid to their charge." "I Insh! !" stid the anmassator: "your words will be reported to his Majeaty." "What !" eried Il owurd, "shall my tongue be tied from speaking frath by uny king or emperor in the world? I repeat what I nsserted, mal manatanin its veracity." The compatny appenred nwestruck at his bohnness, und ulmired it ; but no one ventured to nake any observation whatever, and adead silence cosued. They were not, perhaps, aware that he hud said the same thing to the emperor himself.--CyClopedia of l3og., p. 55.

572\&. TRUTH 78. Falsehooa. Samuel John. son. An animated debate took place whether Martinelli shonld continue his Ilistory of Englame to the present day. Gombsumpu: "To be sure he should." Jounson : "No, sir ; he would give great offence. He wond have to tell of almost all the living great what they do not wish told". . . Gombswitu: "There are people who tell a handred political lies every day, mad ure not hurt by it. Surely, then, one man tell truth with safety." Joirnson : "Why, sir, in the first place, he who tells a bundred lies has disurmed the force of his lies. But besides, a man had rather have a handred lies told of him than one truth which he does not wish to be told." Gold. smitu: "For my part, I'd tell the truth, and shame the devil." Jomnson: "Yes, sir ; but the. devil will be angry. I wish to shame the rlevil as much as you do, but I should choose to be out of the reach of his claws." Goldosmitia: " II is chaws cun do yon no harm when you have the shield of truth."-Boswell's Joinson, 1. 207 .
5723. ${ }^{5}$ RUTH vs, riction. James II. A dramatist would searcely venture to bring on the stage a grave prince, in the decline of life, ready to sacrifice his crown in order to serve the interests of his religion, indefatigable in making proselytes, and yet desertiag and insulting a wife who had youth and beanty, for the sake of a profligate paramour who had neither. Still less, if possible, would a dramatist venture to introduce a statesman stooping to the wicked and shameful part of a procurer, and calling in his wife to nid him in that dishonorable office, yet, in his moments of leisure, retiring to his closet, and there secretly pouring out his soul to his God in penitent tears and devoit ejaculations. - Macaulay's Evg., ch. 6, p. 68.
574.4. TRUTH honored. Hrederick II. Frederiek is ly no memes one of the perfert ilemi-gods, and lhere are various things to les subl ngahast
 nble hero, with mand lin ham which one ronkl lanve wishod not there, and much wanting which one could lave wisherd. But there is owe fratiore whichs strikes you at an comely perborl of the faguiry, that in his way ho is a reality ; that lae nlwhys areans what he sionks : gromods hisations, too, on what lie recogulas for the truth; nul, In short, has nothing whitever of the liyporerte or phantasin-which sonme realers will minit to be un extromely rare phenomenon, - Cata,ybe's

5725. TRUTH, Liberty by the, J/artin /uther. At his bidding truth leaped over the elodstir walls, amb challenged every man to make her lais. guest; aroused every intelligence to nets of private juilgment ; changed a dependent. reripient poople into a reilecting, Inquirlng people; lifted each humnn belng out of the castles of the Mhedle Age, to culow him with individuality, mul to summon man to stand forth as man. The world henvel with the fervent conlliet of opinion.—Banchort's U. S., vol. 4, ch. 6.
5798. TRUTH, Moral. From within. Thns did the mind of George Fox nrrlve at the conchasion that truth is to be songhit by listening to the voice of God in the sonl. Not the lenrning of the university, not the Roman see, not the English Chureh, not Dissenters, not the whole outward world, ean lead to a fixed rule of morulity. The law in the heart must be recoived without prejullice, cherished without mixturer. and obeyed without fear.-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 16.
6727. TRUTH outraged. Inquisition. Galileo was thas comperled to chaose between a solemn deninl of demonstrated fruth or the most ngonizing of deaths. What he ought to have done in these circumstnnees is a question in morals which lus been disenssed for two hundred years without result, since it is a (question which every one decides arcording to his own clarneter. Ile decided to recant. On his knees, with one hand upon the Gospel, he prononnced the form of words required: "I aljure, curse, and detest the error and heresy of the motion of the enrth, and promise that i will never more teach, verbally or in writing, that the sun is the centre of the universe, and immovable, and that the earth is not the centre of the universe and movable." Rising from his knecs, indignont at the outrage done to truth throngl him, ha muttered botween his teeth the words which will never be forgot-ten-"The earth moves, notwithstanding!"Cyclopedia of Bioo., p. 264.
5728. TRUTH, Perilous. A.D. 408. The senators loudly declared, in regular speeches or in tumultuary neelamations, that it was unworthy of the majesty of Rome to parchase a precarious and disgraceful truce from a Barbmrian king; and that, in the judgment of 11 magmanimous people, the chance of ruin was always preferable to the certainty of dishonor. . . . The tumnlt of virtue and freedom subsided; and the sum of four thousand pounds of gold was granted, under the name of a subsidy, to secure the pence of Italy and to conciliate the friendship of the king of the Goths. Lampadius alone, one of the most

Illustrious members of the nsmembly, still prorsisted in has dissent ; exclatimed, with a lond volere, "Thas ls not a treaty of pence, but of servitude ;" und eseaped the danger of such bold oppost. tion by fumethately retiring to the sumetnaty of
 p. 231.
5780. TRUTH, Perversion of, I/ebit. [Mr. Wallam saysol' Churles 11 . he] " had mahmplly long been in the luhit of perverthg his maturn nenteness to the mean subterfages of equivocal language." . . . [Knight snys:] " In no sltuntion or dillenty condil this unfortumbe king give up his systen of domble-denhing ami lanferontislence." [ When he was making trenties for the pucifleation of Irehand, ame promised that during the negotiations nll lostilities for his canse shonld emil, ut the very sime time he wrote to Ormond, the genernl in commmind " Obey my wife's orders, mul not mlue, matil l shall let you know I nin free from nll restraint ; nor tronble younself about my concesslons as to Ireland; they will lead to nothing."-KNiant's Ena., vol. 4, ch. 1.
57830. TRUTH, Power of speculative. Qurtiers. [Willhm] Penn exnites that the message [from the inner voice] cane withont suspicion of haman whstom. It was wanderful to withess the energy mind the mity of mind and charucter which the strong perception of speculative truth imparted to the most illiterate mechmies; they delivered the orachey of conscience with fearless freedom nud naturnl elopuluence ; and with luppy unconscious sangucily spontancously developed the system of moral trith which, as they believed, existed as an incorruptible seed in every soul.-Bancmert's U. s., vol, 2, ch. 16.
5731. TRUTH, Vitality of the Political. Truth once elicited neverdies. Is it descends through time it may be transmitted from Stute to State, from monnrch to commonwealth, but its light is never extinguished, nnd never permitted to fall to the ground. A great truth, if no existing nation would assume its guardiunship, has power-such is Gol's providence - to call a mation into being mad life by the life it impurts. - Banclaori's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 21.
5732. TRUTHS, Preparatory. Inventions. A century before the Chiristinn ern the mighty power of steam had been observed, and some attempts had been mate to turn it to account. But a great invention, as we have before remarked, is the growth of ages. Many ingenious men had labored to perfect this one, the greatest of nll, and they had brought it on so far, that a single improvement alone was wanting to make it available. It was just so with Sir Isaac Newton's sublime discovery of the attraction of gravitation. Previous philosophers had made discoveries that only needed combining to produce the final truth, which, in a lappy hour, flashed upon the mind of Newton.-Cyslopedia of Biog., p. 142.

5738 . TRUTHS, Uncertain. Sophists. Grecce was, in the dinys of Socrates, overrun with Sophists-pretended philosophers, whose whole science consisted in a certain futile logic ; an artificial apparatus of general arguments, which they could apply to every topic, and by which they could maintain, with an appearance of
phasibility, either siale of any propositlon, It Wam lisimit for these philosopheres to get inp ill the piblio assembiles of la the thentres and alfor to arguce or makr an orntion on any subject that. shonid be matued. 'The Atheninas, a superfichal people, foml of everything new mind extrumalimary, were quite mintivited whls this kime ol jugglery. 'the Sophists passed for the whent mind most cloquent of men, mul the youll Hockel in arowils to their sehools, where the rullments of this precions urt were exphatued and eommandented. 'The solver purt of the Athenhans judged this to be 11 vary useless disedpliue; tont the wher socrates saw the peruiclons tembency of this now art ol philosophizing, which made everything uncertaln and problomatlent; nud his penetruthg intelleet ansily percelved the method by whieli it was to be exposed
 p. 207.
5783. TYRANNY, Cruelty of. Verres. [1'ythius, a prinee of Dyelia (see No. |\$N1), 1 who lad made such obliging offers to Xorses, laviag destred ns a finvor of him, some time afterwari, that out of his the sons who served in his army he would be plensed to leave him the eldest, in order to ben support and comfort to him in his old nge, the king was so enruged nt the proporsal, thongh so rasomable in itself, that lie eansed the eldest son to be killed hefore the eves of his futher, giving him to understand that it was a favor that he spured the lives of him and the: rest of his children ; and then consing the demal body to be cut in two, and one purt to be placed on the right and the other on the left, he made the wholn army pass between them, us if he meant to purge mul purify it hy sucis in sucrifice. - Rolitin's IIts'T., Book 6, chi. $2, \ldots 2$.
5735. TYRANNY, Ecolesiastical. C'tholir. The childhood of the Europenn nations was passed under the tutelage of the clergy. The ascendency of the sucerdotal order was loug the ascondeney which maturnlly and projerly belongs to intellectual superiority. The priests, with all their faults, were by far the wisest portion of society. It was, therefore, on the whole, good that they should be respected and obeyed. The encroachments of the ecclesinstical power on the province of the civil power produced much more happiness than misery, while the ecclesinstical powar was in the hands of the only class that had stulied history, philosophy, and public law, and while the civil power was in the hands of savage chiefs, who conlal not read their own grants and edicts. But a change took place. Knowledge grmbually spread among laymen, At the commencement of the sixteenth century many of them were in every intellectual attainment fully equal to the most enlightened of their spiritual pastors. Thenceforward that dominion which, during the Dark Ages, hat been, in spite of many abuses, a legitimate and a salutary guardianship, became an unjust and noxious tymmy.-Macaubay's Eng., ch. 1, p. 44.
5786. TYRANNY, Emblem of. The Bastile. The destruction of the Bastile was the type of the fall of tyranny to Englishmen and Englishwomen. Hunnali More writes to Horace Walpole: " Poor Frunce! though I am sorry that the lawless rabble are so triumphant, I cannot
help boping that nome good will arise from the
 bly lesserned at one blow by the destruction of th. IGastle." Itamont mays ihat In Finglami. . . the destruction of the Bantlle had comsed in gencral joy.-KNubrres ENa., vol. \%, ch. 10, p. In:

67:87. TYRANNY, Insurrection againat. Irats. thts. 'The I'rightifil hasurrection called the Juegumere was a grameral rising of the enslaved peas. ants of the provineos agatnst the mobles, promptad not ao walle ly the love of lllerty as by the desperation of htter mal lopeless misery, und a ferocoms thirst of vengeance upon their tyrants. 'The revolt of the Jacepes, ins they were enlled (l'rom the fumbliar nleknome of , Jacques Bonbomme, appllal to the Frenels peasantry), commoneded in the molghborlaond of Clemmont und Buanvais, in May, libs, and quickly overspread the morthern amil western distriets. It was in war of Wholesale extermination ; the ferndal chattenas wore nssalled, sateked, burnt, und razol (1) the gromma, and thele famates, down to tho: yonngest infint, put to the sword whit every circmantance of almost inerallble barlmaty.studentre francer, (h. 10, 各 13.

5\%3*. TYRANNY, Legislative, Long Purliament. Like Lome untler its dereemvirl, England was enslaved by its legishators : English lib. erty had become the patrimony of the Commons; the forms of govarnment, the courts of justiere, pence and war-all executive, all legislative, pover rested with them. They were Irresponsible, absolute, and apparently never to be dissolved but at their own pleasime.-Bancrofe's U. S., vol. : eh. 11.
5783. TYRANNY of Liberty, Freneh Revolution. On Junc 10 [1794] resolutions were presented to the eonvention by Couthon for conferring incraseal and monstrous powers on the revolutionary tribumal. It was to be divided into four courts, for the more expeditious despateh of business: the "enemias of the repulilic," agninst whom it was to net, were defined in the most vague, arbitrary, und comprehensive terms; the juries were empowered to convict without examining witnesses or hearing connsel, and upon myy proof, material or moral, verlal or written, which they mirlit deem sufticient; and the sole penalty to be inflicted for all offences was death. This frightful proposition, whiel - placed the lives . . of the whole French nation at the ulsolute disposal of Robespierre,
was ultimately adopted. Its effects were appalling. Between the 10th of June ind the 27th of July, 1794, upward of fourteen hundred vietims perished by the lands of the exeentioner. The daily batches (fournées) frequently ineluded fifty, nud even sixty, seventy, and eighty individuals. Fouquier-Tinville, the public aceuser, at length proposed to ereet the guillotine in a hall adjoining the tribunal, and to despatch tive hunited prisoners in one day. -Students' Firance, ch. 27, § 6, p. 572.

57to. ———. "Revolutionary Tribunal." [On the 10th of March, 1793, forty-eight days after the execution of Louis XVI., this tribunal was formed. It was] composed of five judges, who were to be bound by no forms of precedure, and of a permanent jury. These jurymen were to satisfy themselves as to facts

In uny way that they conlel, nul to vote: anditily In the presemee of a l'ats moh. To direet thes procerelloges of this towfil tribumul, from whose
 why ajpointerl. lle lad only one remedy for the cure of lakewarmanes towaril the Ravo-lintion-denth. Ilo wasla so grant a harry to do bis work, that helontity ol person wis somotimos unnecensary when an nernsed ntood before him. Two women of the sume mane baving been arrested, ho settled the ucromite of both, for foar of n mlsuke. - KNiairis ENa., vol. 7, ch. 15, 1). 2\%
5741. TYRANNY, Parental. Hrederich: Will. iam 1 . [l'rincess Wilbehmina recelved hls speclal ilispleasure. IIer lorother Fritz (Froderliek the (ireat) had valnly endeavored to esenpe hits father's tyrumay by Hlght, und whs under arrest.] "We learniel from some nttendant that nt leant my brother was not dend. Tho king now cume buck. We nll run to klss his linnds; but me he mosomer notiord than rage and fury took pessession of him. lle bocune black in the fruce, his eyes spurkling fre, his mouth fonming. 'Infumous canaille, suid he ; 'darest thou show thyself before me? Go, keep thy scoumalrel of a brother company!' And, so saying, he weized me with one hund, slapplag me on the face with the other," clenched us a that (poing), "several blows, one of which struck me on the temple, so that I fijl buek, und sliould huve split my bend ngainst a corner of the wainscot hud not Malame de Sonsfelel caught me by the henddress and broken the fall. I lay on the ground without consoiousness. The king, in a frenzy, was for striking me with his feet, lind not the (pucen, my sisters, und the rest ran hetween, and those who were present prevented him. They all ranked thenselves round me, whieh gave Mesdames de Kamecke and Sonsfeld time toplek me up. They put me in a chair ln the embrasure of $n$ window ; threw water on my fuce to bring me to life, which eare I lumentably repronebed them with, death being a thonsand times bettor in the pass things had come to. The gucen kept shrieking ; her firmness had quite left her ; she wrung her hands, und ran in despair up and down the room. The king's face was so disflgured with rage it was frightful to look upon. The little ones were on their knees begging for me."-Carliyne's Fred. Ehick tile Glient, Book 7, ch. 7, p. 205.
5742. TYRANNY, Recompensed for, Hrance. It is to Lonis XI., who was a vieious, unprineipled tyrant, that France owed the extension of her commerce, the establishment of posts through the kingdom, and the regular ndministration of justice.-Tytıer's IIst., Book 6, ch. 13, p. 214.

5743 . TYRANNY, Self-destruotive Reign of
Conmodus. [The Roman emperor] Commodus Commodus. [The Roman emperor] Commodus had now attained the summit of vice and infamy. Amid the acelamations of a flnttering court, he was unable to disguise from himself that he had deserved the contempt and hatred of every man of sense and virtue in his empire. His ferocious spirit was irritated by the consciousness of that hatred, by the envy of every kind of merit, by the just apprehension of danger, and by tho habit of slaughter, which he contracted in his duity aunsements. History has preserved a long list of consular senators sucrifled to his wanton
susplcion, whik'h wnoght ont, with peroular max. bety, home untortunate persons conimeded, bow. ever remotely, with the fimilly of Antominas, withont sparing even the mindsters of his remomes or plemsures. flls crindity proved at last fatal to himself. In hai sheil with impunity the noblens blowl of Rome; he perishat as som us lae was dreaded by his own domestles. Marcha, hls finvorlte comeabime, Eirlectus, his chamberluin, mul Latus, his pretorian prefeet, alarmen by the fate of thole companions and prederensury, resoived to prevent the destrucllon which every hour hung over their homis, etther from the man eaprice of the tyrmet, or the sudilen fadignation of the prople. ['They poisoned him.]-(ithmen's Rove. (h. 4, p. 110 .
674.t. TYRANNY, ghameful, it sian Domin(IO. [Columbins had bren shandered nud sent fome in frons.] Las Cinsus gives an ladigmant pletare of the capridions ty ramy exerelsed over the Indians by worthless spuilards, many of whom had beron transported convicts from the dungeons of Castle: These wretches, who in their own countries had been the vildest anong the vile, here assmmeat the tome of grand enva liers. They Insisted upon being nttended by tralns of servants. They took the danghters and femule relatons of eaciques for their domesties, or rather for their concubines, nor diil they limit themselves in mumber. When they travelled, instead of ising horses and mules with whith they were provided, they ohliged the matives to irmaport them upon their shoulders. In litters, or hammocks, with others attending to hold umbrellas of palm-leaves over their heads to keep off the sum, ind fans of fenthers to eool them; and Las Casas aftlms that he has seen the backs mal shonltiers of the unfortumate Indhans who bore these litters raw and bleeding from the tank. When thege arrogint upstarts arrived at an Indian viluge they consumed and havished away the provisions of the habitants, scizing upon whatever pleased their caprice, and ohbiging the encique and his subjerts to dance before them for their nmusement.-Irvina's Cobumins, Book 14, ch. 3.

5745 . TYRANNY, Terrible, Glelo. Gildo, the brother of the tyrant Firmus, . . . was invested with the command of Mirica. Itis ambition soon usurpet the alministration of justice and of the finances, without account and without control. ... During those twelve years [of his reign] ihe provinces of Africa gronned under the doninion of $a$ tyrant. . . The forms of aw were often superseded by the use of poison: and if the tremiling guests who were invited to the table of Gildo presumed to express their fears, the insolent suspicion servel only to exeite his fury, and he loudly summoned the ministers of death. Gildo alternately indulged the passions of avarice and lust ; and if his days were terrible to the rich, his nights were not less dreadful to lusbunds and parents. The fairest of their wives and damghters were prostituted to the embraces of the tyrant, and afterwarl abandoned to a ferocions troop of Barbarinns and assassins, the black, or swarthy, matives of the desert, whom Giddo considerel as the only gomrdians of his throne.-Gimbon's Rome, ch. 29, p. 181.
5746. UMPIRE, A dangerous. Scotland. There appeared two illustrious competitors for
the crown-Rotnert Briwer, won of Imalolla, sece onil damghter of the liarl of Ifmithgion, amil Johat Balion, grantwon of Margaret, the emil's
 mon miderstosel, the right of Balloh, the grami. soll of the oblast daughter, was chemely prefern ble. But la those days the order of surcression Was not so curtalaly establishod, and moll wompetitor had his protensions supported by a formidable party in the kiagdom. To avoil a civil war, whikh must otherwhe have taken phare, the comdideates agrevil to a mensure whide hat very near proverl fatal to the Independence of the kingrlom. They chose Edwaril I, of Einghad to be ampire of the contest: athd this ambitions mind artfal prine odetermine to avall himself' of the powers thas bestower on him, anif to arrogate to himself the soverng gnty of scollami. Ile summoned all the Ncottsh throns to attend him at the castle of Norham, in Northumberland ; tand having galmed some and Intimhlated others, he prevailed on the whole assembly to arknowherige Seothand a thef of the English crown, and to swear allogiance to him as their soverelgn or liage lori. Lle next demanded possersslon of the klugrom, that he might be nble to deliver it to him whose right should be fomm preferable: and such was the dastardly pusillanimity of all present, whom Eilward had intimilated by hringing with him a very formblable army, that thls exorhitant demand was likewise eompliad whth, hoth by the harons and the romperitors for the crown. One man alone, worthy of in etermal memorial, Qubert de U'mphraville, Earl of Angus, sustained the honor of his country, and peremptorlly refusel to theliver ap, thase castles which he hedd from the Scottish kings. Edward, who believed Baliol the lemst formidable of the competitors, anljudged the puestion in his favor, and put him in possesston of the kingrdom, after making him solemuly take the outh of thelelity to himself as lord paramount, and subsuribe to every condition which he thought proper to repuire. But the seots were not long patient under their state of subjection.-TyThen's Histr, Book 6, ch. 12, p. 190.
5747. UNANIMITY in Wrong-doing. Trixing Colonies. On the 9th of March, 1764, George Grenvilie made his tirst appearance in the Ilonso of Commons as Chancellor of the Exchequer, to unfold the bulget. . . . Te gave notice. . that it was his intention, in the next session, to bring in a bill imposing stamp-duties in Amerien.

The opposition were publicly culled upon to deny, if they thought it itting, the right of the legislature to impose any tax, internal or external, on the colonics; not a single person ventured to controvert that right. - Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5. ch. 9.
5748. UNBELIEF, Vicious, Semuel Johnson. I deseribed to him an impudent fellow from Scotland, who atfeeted to be a savage, and . . . maintained that there was no distinction between virtue and vice. Jollnson: "Why, sir, if the fellow does not think as he speaks, he is lying ; and I see not what honor he can propose to himself from having the character of a liar. But if he does really think that there is no distinction between virtue and vice, why, sir, when be leaves our houses let us count our spoons."Boswell's Jounson, p. 119.



 his promelifies mind rarelod to lamion, mun-

 puilintily listiond to him lereture, purtad with him, sayiug, " ('omsenguln to me hoose. If thou amil

 In the'e llan I ilolo my own moul." - Kinuratin lisc., vol. 4, (lh. 1: p. loil.
5750. UNION by Peril. Rilifn of Jamen $I I$. The umity of the Whige num 'Torís huil mot survived ino peril whileh had prondered it. On
 from tha womt, rissemaion had nppenret manong his followirs, Whallatiouvent of his cntirperlse was chonbiful, that dissension hud, by his skiifal manariou'ht, beon easily phicted. But from the day on whalin he anteren Snlat Jomose In trimmph, sich managemeat conlif no fonger be practivei. flis victory, by relieving the the. tion from the strong dermi bif poplah tyramy, had dicprived him of hall his inflaence. oli antipathins, which hat sicpt when hishops were fu the 'lower, whan desults were at the rouncil boari, when loyat clergymen were deprived of their bremi by scores, when loyul gentlemen Wire pent out of the fommission of the pence by
 CAvtiay'к Vivia, ch. 10, p. 56is.
5751. UNTON, rrimitive, Christian. Thr contempt of the worldexereised lamm in the lumbits of lmmility, mockness, ind patience. 'The more they wire persiented, tho more closely they mithered to and other. 'Thelr mutuml chmety mui tmsuspecting conthdence has been remnrked by infliels, und was too often abused by perfldions fricmes.-Gillon's Romis, ch. 15, p. 616.
$575 \%$ UNRULINESS, Childish. Freelerich $I T$. Ifis fovipuess, the Dame Montbil, having ordere him to do something which was intolern- $_{\text {din }}$ ble to the princely mind, the prinedy mind resisted in a very strange way : the prineely body, mamely, thmer itself sudidenly ont of $n$ thidestory Window, mothing but the hemeds loft within : and hanging on there hy the sill, and fixediy rosolate to obey gravitation ruther than Montbi: voon brought the poor lady to terms; upon whe eh, inderd, he had beon taken from her, shil irom the women altogether, as evidently now 1 eding rongher government.-CABLYLE's FuEdenack THE GMEAT, Jook 1, ch. E, p. 8.
5758. UNWORTHINESS, Depressed by, Bunyat. IIts judgment wis in the main sr*isfled that the Bible was, as he had been tanght, the Word of God. This, however, helped him little ; for in the Bible he read his own condemmation. The weight which pressed him town was the sense of his unworthiness. Whit was he that God should eare for him? He fancied that he heard God saying to the angels, "This poor simple wreteli doth hanker after me, as if I had nothing to do with my merey but to bestow it on such as he. Poor fool, how art thon deceived! it is not for such as thee to have favor with the Ilighest. "-Froude's Bunyan, ch. 3.

57a.4. UsAGE not Law. Firfleminsticul. (Whom the Commony wror risiathig the exhethons of the ringey in lises, therpremplatives of the ('lareh definimed the severe extortions on the groumi of nango. | 'The latiy morted in the wordis of a lur-
 of theres in roh on simotrors hill-riko, it is

\$755. USE or Abuse. I/oney. JThe futher of

 Immense trasume barlal matior min of house, the hast remalns af his putrimony. Areording tothe risar of the law, the rompror might imverssert.
 by a frank ronfexsion, the otllolonstars of in-
 thlind the throne, $r$ fasiof tonerepot nuy purt of it, mad commumbed him to usi, willont seruple, the present of forlams. 'The rintions Athentinn stili Insistedi that the irensure was too consldicmble for a suhjert, Husi that he knew bot low to wes it. "Abisse it, then," replled the monnerh, with " goonl-naturei previshaness, "for ic is your


5756 , USEFULNESS, Burvival of, J/owhs. [IReign of IIenry VIII.] Master of convorntion. absolute master of the bishons, llenry land bucome master of the monastio orilers lherourh the right of visitathon over them which hud bron transferreal by the net of supremmey from the papacy to the crown. I'he monks were aonn to know whit this right of visitution inglied in the hamde of the viear-genoral. As imontiot for religions enthusiomm, momasticism was practically dead. The friar, now that his fervor of devotion nnd his intellectund energy had pmssed nway, land sumk lato a mere beggar. The monks hai become mere land on mers. Most of the religions homses wome maxions minly to enlarge their revemues and to diminisli the number of those wio shared them. In the general entelessumess which prevailed us to the spiritual ohjects of their trist, in the wastafnl munngement of their estntes, in the imblome ind self-indalgence which for the most part rharucterized them, the monastic esfablishments simply exhibited the funlts of all eorporate boolies that have outlived the work which they were crented to perform.-HinT, of ENG. Pbopte, S 573.
5757. USURYInevitable. A.D. 408. At Rome commeree was nlwaysheld in contempt: lnit the semutors, from the first nge of the repabile, incrinsal their patrimony and multiplied their clients by the lucintive pructice of nsury : and the obsolete laws were elinded, or violated, by the mutual inclinations and interest of both pmities. -Gininon's Rome, ch. 31, p. 251.
5758. USURY, Law of. Roman. Usury, the inveterate gricvnnee of the city, had been discouraged by the Twelve Tabies and abolished by the clamors of the people. It was revived by their wants und idleness, tolerated loy the diseretion of the prators, and finally determined by the code of Justinian. Persons of illustrions rank were confined to the moderate profit of four per cent; six was pronounced to be the ordinary and legal standard of interest; cight wasnliowed for the convenience of manufacturers and merchants; twelve was granted to nautical insurance, which the wiser ancients had not attempted



57510. $\qquad$ I."enllus. HIe fomul the
 trese. I In the tiret phace, he ordered the arem. fores not to tahe showe ome in the lumatred for a
 all taterest thent weredend the principal; the third mond mest buportant regalation was, that the arelitor momili not lakr abowe a fourth part of the debtor's horome. Aad if my one twok later. est upoa laterest, bie was to lase nll. Iby these momas, in less than fond yemes, all the deble were paid, and the enation rentored free to the propirie.


57b0. USERY, Lawn agalnut. Hiftcenth Cen-
 suns lending money to mad forit thare blak for the same lom mathing more bexdides or ainove the monsy leat, by why of contrab or covemant at the thace of the said loma, whould forfelt hatf the money so lent."-KNutat a Exa., vol. : ch. 15, p. 2.10.
sfis1. Utility va, Boauty, sir Wralter scott. [Palitienal sperech.] "We in this distriet," he suld, " ure proud, and with remsen, that the flrat chain-hifigge was the work of a Sicotcham. It will hangs where he crected it a protty long thae "go. The Freach heard of ome lare anton, nad deturnhard to atrodnce it, but with great improvemonts mud ombellishments. $\qquad$ It wis on the Sidur at Marly. The French chain-bridge looked dighted and airler than the prototype. Every Englishman present was disposed to confess that we had been beaten at our own trale. But by and by the gates were opened, and the multitude were to pass over. It begm to swing rather formidably benenth the pressure of the good company; and by the time the arelifert, who deal the processson in great pomp and glory, reached the middere, the whole gave way, and he-worthy, patriotic artist-wis the flrst that got a dincking. They had forgot the middle bolt-or ruther this ingenious person had concelved that to be a chansy-lookling feature, which might safely be dispensed with, while he put some invisible gimernck of his own to supply its place." - Hutron's Scott, ch. 12.

万762. VACCINATION opposed. Bilicard,Jeumer. For thinty yemes nfter this antidote for the small-pox was first practised in 1800), the wholly ignownt and imperfectly educuted still stood in the way of this great blessing. [Edward Jemer was the discoverer.]-Kniant's Ena., vol. 8, cl. 7, p, 130.
57683. Vagrants, Imposition of. Figlencl. [A committee of the Honse of Commons, in 1816, obtuined evidence respecting mendieity and vagrancy in London and its vieinity.] The chief temdeney of the evidence was to show how the sturdy beggar was a capitalist and an epicure; ate fowls and beefsteaks for supper ..nd despised broken meat ; land money in the funds, and left handsome legacies to hls relathons. The witnesses had famous stories of a lame impostor who tied up his leg in a wooden frume, and a blind one who wrote letters in the evening for his unlettered brethren; of a widow who sat for
ten years with twins who nower grew bigereKíniat'a Ench, vol, N, いh, I, p. lifl.
5764. Valor, Milltary, therer the surumen.
 Ihiry I Lomans, who were delacheod by Weridan: mad, ifter kliling or mblorsing weventeen of thelr manler, Derner returned for sifety to hisupplamilag bretiren. When his ranthues wind midilly censured by the genomi, he exconed hhaself with the simplletty of a solilior. "Nay," suld Derar,
 me, mad I wha nifuld thut (iond shomble see me
 nest, and without doulit (dool nsalaterl mengainat then; mal had I not been appreherasive of dis. obeying your orilers, I should not have come nway as I didi ; and I percelve nirmily that they will full intu our hands."-Gumen's lowne: (l). 51, p. 105.
©785. VALOR, Mutual. Al"ricnt licrmen' ." the heore of danger it wasshameful for ther ief to be surpussed fa vator lig his compmalomeshamefal for the companions not to ripal the valor of theide chilef. Tosiarvive hisa full in bitile: wis fadelible infung. T'o protert his person mad to mborn his giory with the trophiewof thoir own exploits were the most sucred of thedr duties.-Ghame'h Romes, ch. 8, p. 2ifi.

57 B6B. VALOR, Proof of. Thitemeleremer tatien. A.b. 1775. Dihan Ahem, his Greerl Monatain boys, and others to the number of cighty-therer, urilved at daybreak withont diseovery. 1 Allen wdressed them: "Friends and fellowe sodicres. we mast this morning guit one pretemisons for valor, or possess ourselves of this fortress ; and inusmach as it is a desperatentemp, I do not urge it on, contrary to will. You that will uadertuke voluntarily, polse your frelocks." . . "Every Hreloek was poised. "Fuce to the right," eried Allen.. . . TThey] marched to the gate, . . . rashed into the fort, . . . rnising the Indinn warwhoop, and . . formed. . in hollow sumare. [Befiggsummoned, ('uptain] Diluphre, the eontmander, cume out, undressed, with his breeches in his hand. "Deliver to me the fort instuntly," said Allen. "By whint muthority ""..." In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Cougress." What cost the British mution eight millions sterling . . and man; lives was won in tea minutes by few undisciblined men, without loss. [Nearly 50 prisoners, 100 camnon, one thirteen-hach mortar, a number of swlvels, stores, and namall arms ware captured.]-banchort's U. S., vol. T, eh. 32.
5767. VALOR, Spur to. Reputution. And it seems to me that the ancients did not think that valor comsists in the exemption from fear, but, on the contrary, in the feme of repronch and the dread of infany ; for those who stand most in fene of the haw act with the grentest intrepidity against the enemy; und they who are most tender of their reputation look with the least concern upon other dangers.-Plutaheios Cleomenes.
5768. VALOR, Wonderful, Constantine. [We might] relate a wonderful exploit of Constantiue, which, though it can scarcely be paralleled either in poetry or romance, is celebrated, not by a vemal orntor devoted to his fortune, but by an historian, the partial enemy of his fame. We
are assured that the valiant emperor threw himself into the river Ifebrus, accompanied only loy toelve horsemen, and that by the effort or terror of his invincible arm he lroke, slanghtered, and put to tlight a host of 150,000 men.-G1B hon's Rome, cli. 14, p. 499.
5769. Value, Change in. Manhattan Island. In Jumary of 1626 Peter Minuit, of Wesel, was regularly appointed by the Duteh West India Company as governor of New Netherland. Until this time the natives had retained theownership of Manhattan Island ; but on Minuit's arrival, in May, an offer of purchase was made and accepted. The whole island, containing more than twenty thousind acres, was sold to the Duteh for twenty-four ilollars.-Ridpatis's U. S., ch. 18, p. 162 .
$5770 .-$ Thrian Purple. The Tyrian purple is celebrated by all the ancient anthors. The color was the pure juice of a particular kind of shell-fish, and being produced in very small quantities, eame thence to be of great valie. The moderns are not unacquainted with the fish, but make no use of it, as a richer eolor is produced at much less expense from the cochineal inseet.-Tytlen's Hist., Book 1, ch. 6, 1. 51.
5771. Valuss, Conventional. West Indians. [Columbus' first voyage.] The avarice of the discoverers was quiekly excited by the sight of small ormaments of gold, worn by some of the natives in their noses. These the latter gladly exchanged for glass beads and hawks' bells; and both parties exulted in the bargain, no doubt ndmiring each other's simplicity.-Irving's Columbus, Book, 4, els. 1.

57\%2. VANITY, Exoessive. Roman Emperor Diocletian. The Asiatic pomp which had been adopted by the pride of Diocletian assumed an air of softness and effeminacy in the person of Constantine. He is represented with false hair of various colors, laboriously arranged by the skilful artists of the times; a diadem of a new and more expensive fashion; a profusion of gems and pearls, of collars and bracelets, and a varicgated flowing robe of silk, mout curiously embroidered with flowers of gold. In such apparel, scarcely to be excused by the youth and folly of Elagabalus, we are at a loss to discover the wisdon of an aged monarch and the simplicity of a Roman veteran.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 18, p. 156.
5773. VANITY, Folly of. Madman. One day, as Artaxerxes was hunting, Tiribazus showed him a rent in his robe, upon which the king said, " What slanll I do with it ?" "Put on another, and give that to me," said Tiribazus. "It slatl be so," snid the king; "I give it thee, but I charge thee not to wear it." Tiribazus, who, though not a bad man, was giddy and vain, disregarding the restriction, soon put on the robe, and at the same time tricked himself ont with some golden ornaments, fit only for queens. The court expressed great indignation, because it was a thing contrary to their laws and customs; but the king only laughed, and said to him, "I allow thee to wear the trinkets as a woman, and the robe as a madman."- Plutarch's Artaxeries.
5774. VANITY, Foolish, Ferguron. [Rebellion of the Duke of Monmonth against James II. 1 Oue of the insurgent chiefs was named Ferguson.] . . . With this man's knavery was strangely mingled an eccentrie vanity which resembled madness. The thouglat that he had raised a rebellion num bestowed a erown had turned his head. IIe swaggered abont, brandishing his maked sword, ana crying to the crowd of spectators who had assembled to see the army march out of Tambon, "Look at me! You have heard of me. I am Ferguson the famous Ferguson, the Ferguson for whose hand so many humdred pounds have been offered." And this man, at once umprincipled and brain-sick, had in his kerping the understandiug and the conscience of the imhaply Monmouth.-Macauhay's Eng., ch. 5, p. 548 .
5775. VANITY with Greatness. Qucen Elizabeth. A happy retort or a finished compliment never failed to win her favor. She hoarded jewels. Her dresses were innumerable. Her vanity remained, even to old age, the vanity of a eoquette in her teens. No ululation was too fulsome for her, no flattery of hel beauty too gross. She would play with hei rists that her courticrs might note the delieacy of her hands, or dame a cormento that an ambassador, hidden dexterously behind a curtain, might report her sprightiness to his master.-Ilist. of Eng. Peorle, § 710.
5776. VANITY rebuked. " Fine Coat." A foppish physician once reminded [Samuel] Johnson of his having been in company with him on a former occasion. "I do not remember it, sir." The physician still insisted, adding that he that clay wore so fine a coat that it must have attracted Inis notice. "Sir," said Johnson, " had you been dipped in Pactolus, I should not have noticed you."-boswell's Jounson, p. 530.
5777. $\qquad$ Oliver Goldsmith's. Goldsmiih, to divert the tedious minutes, strutted about, bragging of his dress, and I believe was seriously vain of it, for his mind was wonderfully prone to such impressions. "Come, come," said Garrick, " talk no more of that. You are, perhaps, the worst-eh, el !" Goldsmith was eagerly atteml ing to interrupt him, when Garrick went on, laughing ironically, "Nuy, you will always look like a gentleman ; but I am talking of being well or ill dressed." ""Well, let me tell you," suid Goldsmith, "when my tailor brought home my bloom-colored coat, he said, 'Sir, I have a favor to leg of you. When anybody asks you who made your clotbes, be pleased to mention John Filby, at the Hurrow, in Water Lanc."" Joinson : "Why, sir, that was because he knew the strange color would attract crowds to gaze at it, and thus they might hear of him, and see how well he could make a coat, even of so absurd a color."-Boswell's Johnson, p. 168.
5778. $\qquad$ Plato. Archytas, who had engaged for Plato's safety, when he understood his danger [from Dionysius the tyrant], sent a galley to demand him; and the tyrant, to palliate his enmity, previous to his departure made pume's entertainments. At one of them, hown.er, he could not belp saying, "I suppose, Pla. when you return to your companions in the ar lemy, my faults will often be the subject
of your conversation." "1 hope," answered Plato, "we shall never be so much at a loss for subjects in the academy as to talk of you."Plutalicie's Dionysius.
5779. - - Menecrates. [He assumed the title Menecrates Jupiter. Ite was a playsician.] King Philip hit upon a remedy for his visionary correspondent. Philip invited him to a grand entertainment. Menecrutes had a separate table, where nothing was served up to him but incense and perfume, white all the other guests fed upon the most exquisite dainties. The first trunsports of joy with which he was seized, when lie found his divintty neknowledged, made him forget that he was a man; but hunger afterward forcing him to recollect his being so, . . . he took leave of the compuny abruptly.-Rollin's Mist., Book 14, § 8.
5780. VANITY, Ridiculous. Monumental. The triumphal ureh of Constantine still remains a meincholy proof of the decline of the arts, and in siugular testimony of the meanest vanity. As it was not possible to find in the capital of the empire a sculptor who was capable of adorning that public monument, the areh of Trajan, without uny respect either for his nemory or for the rules of propriety, was stripped of its most elegant figures. The difference of times and persons, of actions and characters, was totally disregarded. The Parthian captives uppear prostrate at the feet of a prince who never carried his arms beyond the Euphrates; and curious antiquarians can still discover the head of Trajan on the trophies of Constantinc. The new ormments which it was necessary to introduce between the vacmeies of ancient sculpture are executed in the rudest and most unskilful manner.-Gibion's Rone, ch. 14, p. 483.
5781. VANITY, Victim of. Alexander. His only fault [in conversation] was his retaining so much of the soldier as to indulge a troublesome vanity. He would not only boast of his own actions, but sulfered himself to be cajoled by flatterers to un amazing degree. These wretches were an intolerable burden to the rest of the cumpany, who did not choose to contend with them in adulation, nor yet to appear behind them in their opinion of their king's achicve-ments.-Plutarici's Alexander.

5\%82. Vassalage, Humiliating. Charles II. to Louis XIV. Since the king was bent on emancipaing himself from the control of Parliament, and since, in such an enterprise, he could not hope for effectual aid at home, it followed that he must look for it abroad. The power and wealth of the King of France might be equal to the arduous task of establishing absolute monarchy in England. Such en ally would undoubtedly expect substantial proofs of gratitude for such a service. Charles must descend to the rank of a great vassal, and must make peace and war according to the directions of the government which protected him. His relation to Louis would closely resemble that in which the Rajah of Nagpore and the King of Oude now stnnd to the British Government. Those princes are bound to aid the East India Company in all hostilities, defensive and offensive, and to have no diplomatic relations lut such as the East India Company shall sanction. The Company, in return, guarantees them
ngainst insurrection.-Macaulay's Eng., elf. 2, p. 191.
5783. VEGETARIAN, Trials of the. Joseph Ritson. Jolan Leyden's great antipathy was Ritson, an ill-conditioned antiquarian, of vegetnrian principles, whom Scott alone of nh the antiquarians of that duy could manage to tame and tolerate. In Scott's absence one day, during his carly married life at Lasswade, Mrs. Scott inadvertently offered Ritson a slice of beef, when that strange man burst out in such outrageous tones at what he choose to suppose an insult, that Leyden threatened to "thraw his neek" if he were not silent-a threat which frightened Ritson out of the cottage. On another occusion, simply $\ln$ order to tease Ritson, Leyden complained that the meat was overdone, ind sent to the kitchen for a plate of literall; raw beef, and ate it up solely for the purpose of shocking his crazy rival in antiquarian research.-Ilutron's Life of Sir Walter Scott, ch. 6.
5784. VENGEANCE, Cry for. Mary Queen of Scots. The lords conducted the queen as a prisoner to Edinburgh Castle. In passing through the arny she was assailed with the imprecations of the unilitury and the populace. The soldiers waved before her horse a banner, on which was represented the dead body of Darnley [her murdered husland, whose death she had caused] lying beside liis page in the orchard of Kirk $0^{\prime}$ Field, and the little King James on his knees invoking the vengeance of Henven against his mother and the murderer of his unhuppy father, in these words of the royal poet of Israel, "Judge and avenge my cause, O Lord!" " By this royal hand," she said to Lord Lindsay, who had aided in the unpardonable murder of her first favorite, Rizzio, "I'll have your hends for this!"-Lamaitine's Mary Queen of Scots, p. 32.
5785. - Against Murderers. It was a law of the State, that any man invested with a military command might frustrate any charge brought against him by going on service. Sylla therefore defeated the purpose of his enemies by repairing immediately to his army, and commencing the campaign against Mithridates. His partisans at Rome, in the mean time, took advantage of a scries of violent and illegal proceedings of Cinna, to procure his deposition from office, and his expulsion from the city. Marius, returning to Italy at this juncture, found means to levy a considerable army, and joining his forces to those of Cinna, they laid siege to Romo, at that time reduced to great distress by famine. In this situation, the Senate capitulated with these traitors in arms, repealed the attainder of Marius, and restored Cinna to his consular function. They entered the city triumphantly at the head of the army, and immediately gave orders for a general massacre of all those eitizens whom they regarded as their enemies. The scene was horrible beyond all description. The heads of the senators, streaming with blood, were stuck up before the rostra; "a dumb senate," says an ancient writer, " but which yet cried aloud to Heaven for vengeance." -Tytler's Hist., Book 4, ch. 1, p. 394.
5786. VENGEANCE demanded. Virtue dishonored. [Tarquinius'] son Sextus, lawless and flagitious, had committed a rape on Lucietia, the wife of Collatinus, and the injured matron, un-
able to survive her dishonor, stabbed herself in the presence of her husbund and kindred. Brutus, a witness to this shocking scene, drew the dagger from her brenst, and swore by the etermal gods to be the avenger of her death-an oath immedintely tuken by mil who were present. The dead body of the violated Lueretia was bronght into the formm, and Brutus, throwing off his assumed disguise of Insanity, appeared the passionate advocate of a just revenge, and the animated orator in the cause of liberty against tyromical oppression. The people were roused in a moment, and were prompt and unanimous in their procedure. Tarquinius was at this time absent from the eity, engaged in a war with the Rutulians. The Senate was assembled, and pronounced $n$ decree which banished forever the tyrant, and at the same time utterly abolished the nume and oflice of king.-TyTLER's Mist., Book 3, ch. 2, p. 302.
5787. VENGEANCE, Diabolical. John Wilkes Booth. He had been from the ontbreak of the rebellion one of the most funatical devotees; and ats its strength and prospeets of success began to grow less and less, his mind was absorbed in desperate schemes for reviving its fortunes and securing its trimmph.

What was [at first] . . . a desire to aid the rebellion became, after this was hopeless, a desperate determination to avenge its downfall. He plotted the murder of Mr. Lincoln and of the leading members of the govern-ment.-Raymond's Lincoln, ch. 21, p. 713.
5788 . VENGEANCE, Foolish. James II. [1le was flecing from his English subjects, whom he had exasperated by his oppressions.] At three in the morning of Tuesday, the 11th of December, Jumes rose, took the great seal in his hand, laid his commands on Northumberland not to open the door of the bed-chamber till the usual hour, and disuppeared through a secret passage.

Sir Edward Hnles was in attendance with a hackney coach. James was conveyed to Milbank, where he crossed the Thames in a small wherry. As he passed Lambeth he flung the great seal into the midst of the stream, whence, after many months, it was accidentally caught by a fishing-net and dragged up.-Macaulay's Evi., ch. 9, p. 509.
5789. VENGEANCE of God. Appeal to. [A Protestant] nobleman named Villemongis, when brought to the seaffold [at Amboise], dipped his hands in the blood of his slaughtered comrades, and, raising them to Heaven, exclaimed, " Lord, behold the blood of thy children; Thou wilt take vengeance for them "' - Students' France, ch. 16, \& 2.
5790. VENGEANCE, Maternal, Hannah Dustin. The town of Haverhill, on the Merrimac, was captured under circumstances of special atrocity. Nearly forty persons were butchered in cold blood; only a few were spared for captivity. Among the latter was Mrs. Hannah Dustin. Her child, only a week old, was snatched out of her arms and dashed against a tree. The heartbroken mother, with her nurse and a lad named Leonardson from Worcester, was taken by the savages to an islaud in the Merrimac, a short distance above Concord. Here, while their captors, twelve in number, were asleep at night, the three prisoners arose, silently armed themselves with tomahawks and with one deadly
blow after another crushed in the temples of the slecping savages until ten of them liny still in death; then embarking in a canoe the captives dropped down the river, and reached the English settlement in safety. Mrs. Dustin carried home with her the gun and tomahawk of the savage who had destroyed her fmomily, and a hag containing the scalps of her neighbors. It is not often that the mother of a murdered bube has found such ample vengeance.-Ridpatu's U. S., ch. 16, p. 150.
5791. DENGEANCE, Yerolless. Jemes $I I$. [After subduing the rebellion in Scotland, led by the Duke of Argyle.] The vengeance of the conquerors was mercilessly wreaked on the people of Argyleshire. Many of the Camphells were hanged without a trial by Athol. . . . More than three hundred rebels and malcontents were transported to the colonies. Many of them were also sentenced to mutilai.on. On a single day the hangiman of Edinburgh cut off the ears of thir-ty-five prisoners. Several women were sent across the Atlantic after being first branded in the cheek with a hot iron.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 5, p. 527.
5792. VENGEANCE, Monament for, Athenians. [After the battle at Marathon.] With presumptuous confidence, the Persinos had brought marble from Asia to erect a triumphal monument on the subjugation of their en mies. The Athenians caused a statue of Now, c Goddess of Vengeance, to be forme cat ut this marble, by the celebrated Phidias; and tablets to be erected, on which were recorded the names of the heroes who had fallen in the fight. -Tytler's Hist., Book 2, ch. 1, p. 130.

## 5793. VENGEANCE, Passionate. Governor

 William Berkeley. [In the early history of Virginia the tyranny of Governor Berkeley was resisted, and he hung twenty-two patriots; nor is it certain when the vengeful tyrant would have stayed his hand, had not the assembly met and passed an edict that no more blood should be spilt for past offences. One of the burgesses from the county of Northampton said in the debate that if the governor were let alone he would lang half the country. When Cliarles II. heard of Berkeley's ferocity, he exclaimed, "The old fool has taken away more lives in that naked country than I for the murder of my father ;" and the saying was truc.-Ridpatii's U. S., ch. 12, p. 121.5794. ,VENGEANCE for Vengeance, "War of the Roses." The head of Duke Richard, crowned in mockery with a diadem of paper, is said to have been impaled on the walls of York. His second son, Lord Rutland, fell crying for mercy on his knees before Clifford. But Clifford's father [Lord Clifford] had been the first to fall in the leattle of St. Alban's, which opened the struggle. "As your father killed mine," cried the savage baron, while he plunged his dagger in the young noble's breast, "I will kill you!" The brutal deed was soon to be avenged.-Hist. of Eng. People, Ş 449.
5795. VENTURE, An instructive. Captiva Party of Franks. [A colony of ceptive Franks] had been established by Probus [the emperor] on the sea-coast of Pontus, with a view of strengthening the frontier against the inroads of
the Aluni. A fleetstationed in one of the harbors of the Euxine fell into the hands of the Frunks; and they resolved, through unknown seas, to explore their way from the mouh of the lhasis to that of [their mative country] the Rhine. Tlaty ensily escaped through the Bosphorus and the Hellespont, and cruising along the Mediterranean, indulged their appetite for revenge and plunder by frequent descents o tie unsuspecting shores of Asin, Grecee, and Africa. Tho opulent city of Syracuse, in whose port the navies of Athens and Carthage had formerly been stimk, was sacked by a handiful of barbarians, who massacred the greutest part of the trembling inhmbitants. From the Island of Sicily the Frunks proceeded to the columns of Ilercules, trusted themselves to the ocean, coasted round Spain and Gaul, and stcering their triumphant course through the British Channel, at length finished their surprising voyage by landing in safety on the Batavian or Frisian shores. The example of their success, instructing their countrymen to conceive the advantages and to despise the dangers of the sea, pointed out to their enterprising spirits a new road to wealth und glory.-Gibron's Rome, ch. 12, p. 384.
5796. VERDICT, A welcome. Reign of James II. [Jeffreys tried Lord Delamere for treason.] All the triers, from Churchill, who, as junior buron, spoke first, up to the treasurer, pronounced, on their honor, that Delamere wns not guilty. . . . The publie joy at the acquittal of Delamere was great. The reign of terror was over. The innocent began to breathe freely, and false accusers to tremble. One letter written on this occasion is scurcely to be read without tears. The widow of Russell, in her retirement, learned the good news with mingled feelings. "I do bless God," she wrote, "that He has caused some stop to be put to the shedding of blood in this poor land. Yet when I should rejoice with them that do rejoice, I seek a corner to weep in."-- Macaulay's Eng., ch. 6, p. 37.
5797. VETO, Power of. Romans. The first tribunes of the people were created two hundred and sixty years after the foundation of Rome, and seventeen years after the abolition of the regal government. These magistrates were habited like simple citizens; they had no exterior ensigns of power; they had neither tribunal nor jurisdiction as judges; they had no guards nor attendants, unless a single domestic termed Viator or Apparitor. They stood without the senate-house, nor durst they enter it unless they were called in by the consuls; but possessing . . the power of suspending or annulling, by a single veto, the most solemn decrees of that body, their influence and authority were very grent.-'Tytler's Hist., Book 3, ch. 4, p. 319.
5798. VICE concealed. Bacchanalians. [This society of young people of both sexes met for purposes professedly pious, and at their frequent meetings indulged in every species of promiscuous debauchery,] and even in the commission of the most atrocions crimes; for the youth of either sex whom they trepanned to their abominable purposes, if unwilling victims, usually paid the forfeit of life. A freed woman, anxious for the safety of her lover, disclosed the mysteries to the consul, Postumius, and to him and to his colleague the Senate committed full power to
take every necessary measure for the detection and punishment of all concerned in this horrid association, both in Rome and in the other cities of Italy. The number was found to exceed seven thousand. Of these the most guilty were enpitally punished; others betook themselves to voluntary banishment; and not a few, from consclous gullt and the terror of punishment, luid violent hands on themselves. The Semate pussed a solemn decree that henceforward no individinal should presume to offer a sacriflee to Bacclus, it which more than five persons assisted, without a previous permission granted by their body in full assembly.-Tytlen's Hist., Book 3, ch. 0, p. 381.
5799. VICE, Disqualified for Englishman. The Englishman is held to be "the most unsuccessful rake in the world. He is at variance with himself. IIe is neither brute enough to enjoy his appetites nor man enough to govern them."-Knioht's Ena., vol. 5, ch. 4, p. 54.
5800. VICE, Patron of. Henry III. Henry abandoned himself without restruint to those disgracefal vices and outrageous buffooneries which were the bane of his character and his reign, and which inflicted a deep und lasting injury on the social condition of France. The coart became alternately the secne of unbridled sensuality and of fierce brawls, hloody duels, and licensed assassination. On one occasion three of the king's minions, who were not deficient in personal valor, fought publicly with three ereatures of the Duke of Guise. Four of the combatants were killed on the spot, among whom were two of Henry's favorites. Over their dend bodies the monarch made a most preposterous aud degrading exhibition of effeminate sorrow und fondness, and erected for them a sumptuons mausoleum in the church of St. Pnul at Paris.Students' France, ch. 18, § 4.
5801. VICE, Pleasure i. Epicureans. It might have been the chief plensure of Epicurus to be honest and just in his dealings, but others find pleasure in fraud and chicane. In short, there is no vice or crime that might not find min apology, or rather a recommendation. Had it not afforded pleasure it would not have been practised or committed. "If it is allowable for me," we shall suppose the disciple of Epicurus to say to his master--" if it is allowable for me to pursue pleasure as my chief object, it is, of consequence, allowable for me to be vicious, if I find pleasure in it." "But you are punished," says Epicurns, "in the consequence; and you will find vice prod "tive of pain instead of pleasure." "Of t: " says the disciple, "I take my risk; I look to the consequence, and I find it overbalanced by my present gratification; I find pleasure in this action, not withstanding the hazard of its consequence; it is therefore allowable for me to commit it." Epicurus must grant that the conclusion is fair and legitimate.Tytler's Mist., Book 2, ch. 9, p. 280.
5802. VICE by Reaction. From Puritanism. Because he had covered his failings with the mask of devotion, men were encouraged to obtrude with cynic impudence all their most scandalons vices on the public eye. Because he had pumished illicit love with barbarous severity, virgin purity and conjugal fidelity were to be made a jest. To that sanctimonious jargon,
which was his Shibboleth, was opposed another jargon not less absurd and much more odions. As he never opened his mouth except in scriptural phrase, the new breeds of wits und fine gentlemen never opened their mouths withont uttering ribaldry of which a porter would now be ashnmed, and without calling on their Maker to curse them, sink them, confound them, blast them, and dumn them.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 3, p. 372.

5808 . VICE, Sohools of, Drinking Places. [After the assassination of Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Mr. Sewnrd nt the same hour,] orders were instantly given to close all drinking-shops and all places of public resort in the eity.-Raymond's Lincoln, ch. 21, p. 701.
5804. $\qquad$ Prisons. In this apariment all the inmates of the prison, men nad women, debtors and felons, possed the day. As the jailer had the privilege of selling beer and liquors to the prisoners, they were supplied with just as much drink us they could pay for ; and, consequently, this day-room often presentel is scene of riotous lebanchery. Every new-comer had to treat the whole company; and all fines, bets, and penalties were discharged by pots of ale and bowls of punch. As no employment was provided for the prisoners, nor any books, most of them spent the day, and every day, in playing cards and in drinking the beer and brandy which were the invariable stakes. The presence of women was frequently the occasion of excesses still more abominable. In this school of depravity, mantained at the expense of the virtuous portion of the community, youthful offenders, whom judicious treatment could easily have rescued, were rendered in a few weeks adepts in all the arts by which erime preys upon virtue. There murderers recounted tales of butchery, highway robbers vaunted their exploits on the road, housebreakers unfolded their secrets and magnified their gains. There young women, imprisoned on suspicion of a tritling theft, were thrown among the most abandoned of their own sex and the most brutal of ours.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 43.
5805. VICES, Dishonored for. Roman Emperor Elagabalus. [See No. 1829.] Elagabalus was massacred by the indignant Pretorians, his mutilated corpse dragged through the streets of the city, and thrown into the Tiber. His memory was branded with eternal infany by the Senate, the justice of whose decree has been ratitied by posterity.-Ginbon's Rome, ch. 6, 1. 174.
5806. VICES, Victim of. Charles James For. [He opposed the subjugation of the colonies by masterly speeches in Parliament.] With talents, good-nature, and truthfulness he had no restraining principles, and looked down with contempt on those who had. Priding himself on ignorance of every self-denying virtue, an adept in debauch, and vain in his excesses, he feared nothing. Unlucky at the gaming-table, . draining the cup of pleasure to the dregs, fond of loose women and beloved by them, the delight of profligates, the sport of usurers, impoverished by his vices, he braved scandal, and gloried in a lordly recklessness of his inability to pay his debts. . .. He had a strong will, but never used it to bridle his
passions, aven though their indulgence wronged his own father or corrmpted his young admirers. -Banchorp's U. S., vol. 9, ch. 8.
5807. VICTORIES endangered, Sherman's Army. Wheth, on the 19 th of March [1805], General Sherman was facautiously approaching lentonsville, he was suddenly attacked by the evervigilant Johnston, and for a white the Union urmy, after all its marches and victorics, was in danger of destruction. But the tremendous fighting of General Jefferson C. Davis' division saved the day, and on the 21st Sherman entered Goldshorough unoppossed.-RidPatio's U. S., ch. 66, l'. 530.
5808. VICTORIES oi Genius. Frederick the Great. The king's fame flled all the world. He had, during the last year, maintained a contest, on terms of ndvantage, agninst three powers, the wenkest of which had more than three times his resources. He had fonght four grent pitehed battles against superior forces. Three of these battles he had gained; and the defeat of Kolin, repuired as it had been, rather raised than lowered his military renown. The victory of Lenthen is to this day the prondest on the roll of Prussian fame. [Battles of Kolin, Rosbach, and Leuthen ; the first and last against the Austrians, the second against the French.]-Macaulay's Frederick the Great, p. 98.
5809. VICT0RIES, Sucoession of. Napoleon $I$. The Austrians were now driven out of Italy. [A.D. 1797.] Napoleon commenced the campaign with $30,000 \mathrm{men}$. He received during the progress of these destructive battles 25,000 recruits. Thus in ten months Napoleon, with $55,000 \mathrm{men}$, had conquered five armies under veteran generals and composed of more than 200,000 highly disciplined Austrian troops. He had taken 100,000 prisoners, and killed and wounded 35,000 men. These were grent victories, and "a great, victory," said the Duke of Wellington, nobly, "is the most awful thing in the world except a great defeat."-Abbott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 7.
5810. VICTORY, Bloodless. Pizarro in Peru. The Peruvian inca said: "I desire to be a vassal of the godsalone. I know nothing about the pope, nor his pretended right to dispose of my king. dom ; and as to renouncing the religion of my ancestors, it will be time to do that when you have proved to me the truth of yours." As soon as the [Spanish] priest returned with this reply [from the inca], Pizarro ordered his artillery to open. A short but desperate and bloody anttle ensued. Rushing himself upon the litter of the inca, Pizarro overturned it and took the monareh prisoner. Then the Peruvians fled, leaving behind them their king, 2000 killed, 3000 prisoners, and an immense booty. Pizarro was wounded in the hand, but he lost not a man of his little army. This single buttle made Pizarro master of Perı, which lie ruled for the next eight years with sovereign sway.-Cyclopedia of Brog., p. 327.
5811. VICTORY, Costless. Roman. Belisarius, the Roman general, met the Vandals, who had conquered Carthage, above twenty miles from that city, in a decisive battle. Yet no more than fifty Romans and 800 Vandals were found on the field of battle; so inconsiderable was the carnage of a day which extinguished a nation
and transferred the empite of Africa.-Gmmos's Rome, ch. 41, p. 133 .
5812. VICTORY, Costly. Tis C'onstantius. [He fought the nsurper Magentius at Mursain Hungary.] The number of the slain was gompated at $54,000 \mathrm{men}$, und the slanghter of the conquerors was more considerable than that of the vanquished; a cirenmstance which proves the obstinacy of the contest, and justifies the observation of an uncient writer, that the forees of the empire were consumed in the fatal battle of Mursa, by the loss of a veteranarmy, sullecient to defend the frontiers, or to add new trinmphs to the glory of Rome.-Gibaon's Rome:, ch. 18, p. 196.

5\$13. VICTORY, Decisive. Sarmetogi. On the 9th of Octoler [1777] Burgoyne reached Saratoga, and uttempted to escape to Fort Edward. But Gates und Lincoln now communded the river, and the proud Briton was hopelessly hemmed in. He hedd out to the last extremity, und finully, when there were only three days between his sohdiers and starvation, was driven to surrender. On the 17th of October terms of capituhation were ugreed on, and the whole army, numbering 5791 , became prisoners of war. Among the captives were six members of the British Parliument. A splendid train of brass artillery, consisting of 42 pieces, together with nearly 5000 muskets and an immense cuantity of nmmunition and stores, was the further fruit of the vietory. The valor of the patriots lad fairly eclipsed the warlike renown of Great Britain.-Ridpatits U. S., rh. 40, p. 304.
5814. VICTORY by Enthusiasm. Surrender of Burgoyne, October 1777 . [At the buttle of Saratoga.] The cumse of the great result was the courage and the determined love of freedom. .-. So many of the rank and file were freeholders, or freeholders' sons, that they gave a character to the whole army. . . . When the genernls who should have directed them [Generals Gates and Lincoln] remained in camp, their common zeal created a harmonious correspondence of movement, and buffled the ligh otficers and veterans opposed to them.-Bancrofr's U. S., vol. 9, ch. 24.
5815. VICTORY, Expensive. Pyrrhus. [Pyrrhus withstood the Romans at Asenhum, where he was] wounded in the urm with n javelin, and the Samnites plundered lis baggage; and the number of the slain, counting the loss on both sides, amounted to above 15,000 men. When they had all quitted the fieh, and Pyrrhus was congratulated on the victory, he said: "Such another victory and we are undone." For he had lost great part of the forees which he brought with him and all his friends and officers, except a very small number. Ie had no others to send for to supply their place, and he found his confederates here very cold and spiritless; whereas the Romans tilled up their legions with ease and despatch from an inexhnustible fountain which they had at home; and their defents were so far from discouraging them, that indignation gave them fresh strength and ardor for the war.Plutarcit's Pyririus.
5816. VICT0RY by Fortane, Pompey. The great Pompey might inseribe on his trophies that he had defeated in buttle two millions of ene-
mies nurd redued tifteen hundred citles from Lake Mreotis to the Red Sea; but the fortune of Rome tlew before his engles; the mations were oppressed by their own femrs, and the invincible legions which he commanded lud been formed by the habits of conguest und the discipline of nges.-Gumon's Rome, ch. 42, p. 190.
5817. VICTORY by Generalship. Bettle of Princeton. Wushington's position was crittend In the extreme. To nttempt to recrosss the Delaware was hazardons. Toretreat in any direction was to lose all that he had gained by his recent vletory. To be benten in battle was atter ruin. In the great emergency he called a council of war, and annomeed his determimation to leave the camp by night, make a circuit to the east, pass the British left thank, and strike the detuchment at Princeton hefore his antagonist conld discover or imperde his movement. Orders ware immediately issued for the removal of the laggage to Burlington. In order to dereive the enemy, the camp-fires along the Assanpink were brightly kindled and a guard ledt to keep them lorning through the night. Then the army was put in motion by the circuitous route to Princeton. Everything was done in silence, and the British sentries walked their beats until the morning light showed them a deserted camp. Just then the rour of the American camon, thirteen miles away, gave Cornwallis notiee of how he had been outgeneralled. At sumrise Wushington was entering Princeton. At the same moment the British regiments stationed there were marching out by the Trenton rond to reenforee Cornwallis. The Americans met them in the edge of the village, and the battle at once began.

The valor of Washington never shone with brighter lustre. He spurred among his flying men, who rallied at his call. He rode betwecn the hostile lines, and reined his horse within thirty yards of the enemy's column. . . i [The British were defeatel.]-Ridpatit's i. S., ch. 40, p. 317.
5818. VICT0RY, Genias for. Cromacell. 'Two thirds of the field were gained for Rupert und for Charles. Lord Fairfax was defented. IIe fled through the field, through the hosts of the Cavaliers, who supposed him to be some Royalist general ; he posted on to Cawood Castle, arrived there, and in the almost or entipely desertad house he unbooted and unsaddled himself, and went like a wise old soldier to bed. But amid all that rout, carnage, and flying confusion, one man held back his troops. Cromwell, there to thre left, when he saw how the whole Royalist force attaeked the centre, restrained the fiery impatience of his Ironsides; he drew them off still farther to the left ; his eye blazed all on fire, till the moment he uttered his short, sharp, passionate word to the troops, "Charge, in the name of the Most High I" Beneath the clouds, beneath the storm, beneath the night heavens tlying along, he scattered the whole mass. We know it was wondrous to see him in those moods of highly-wrought enthusiasm ; and his watehword always struck along the ranks. "Truth und Peace!" he thundered along the lines; "Truth and Peace P " in answer to the Royalist cries of "God and the King I". "Upon themupon them!" That hitherto almost unknown man und his immortal hosts of Puritans poured
upon the Cavaliers. The air was alive with artillery. Cromwell seized the very guns of the Royalists, and turned them upou themselves. Thus, when the lRoyalists returned from the seattering the one wing of their foes, they found the ground oeeapled by vietors. The fight was fought agrain, but fought in vain; in vain was lupert's rallying ery, "For God and for the King !"-Hood's Crom well, eli. 8, p. 115.
5819. $\qquad$ Cepsar. [At the siege of Alesia immense armies gathered against him.] Out of the 60,000 that had sallied forth in the moruing, all but a draggled remuant lay deal on the hill-sides. Seventy-four standards were brought to Cassar. The besieged retired into Alesia again in despair. The vast hosts that were to have set then free melted away. In the morning they were streaming over the country, making back for their homes, with Cosar's cavalry behind them, eutting them down and capturing them in thousands. The work was done. The most daring feat in the military annals of maukind had been successfully necomplished. A Roman army which could not at the utmost have amonnted to 50,000 men had held blockaded an army of $80,000-$ not weak Asiatics, but European soldiers, as strong and as brave individually us tae Italims were; and they had defeated, beaten, aud annililated another army which had come expecting to overwhelm then, five times as large as their own.-Froude's Cebar, ch. 19.
5820. VICTORY, Honorable. Alexander. In the month of September there happened an eclipse of the moon, about the beginuing of the festival of the great mysteries at Athens. The eleventh night after that eclipse the two armies being in view of each other, Darius kept his men under arms, and took a general review of his troops by torchlight. Meantime $\Lambda$ lexander suffered his Macedonians to repose themselves, and with his soothsayer Aristander performed some private ceremonies before his tent, and offered sacrifices to Fear. The oldest of his friends, and Parmenio in particular, when they beheld the plain between Niphates and the Gordman Mountains all illumined with the torches of the Barbarians, and heard the tumultuary and appalling noise from their camp, like the bellowings of an immense sea, were astonished at their numbers, and observed among themselves how arduous an enterprise it would be to meet such a torrent of war in open day. They waited upon the king, therefore, when he had finished the sacrifice, and advised him to attack the cnemy in the night, when darkness would hide what was most dreadful in the combat. Upon which he gave them that, celebrated answer, "I will not steal a victory."-Plutarcir's Alexander.
5821. VICTORY, Inexpensive. Battle of Dunbar. Terrible was the awakening of the Scottish soldiers; and their matches all out ; the battleery rushed along the lines-" The Covenant 1 The Covenaint!" but it soon became more and more feeble, while yet high and strong, amid the war of the trumpets and the musketry, arose the watchword of Cromwell : "The Lord of Hosts ! The Lord of Hosts !" The battle-ery of Luther was in that hour the charging word of the English Puritans. Terrible ! but short as terrible! Cromwell had selzed the moment and the place.

The hour and the man met there; in overthrow. ing the one flank of the enemy's line, he madethem the authors of their own defent. $A$ thick fog, too, hal embarrassed their movements; their very numbers becume a source of confu sion. But now over St. Abb's Ilend the sun suddenly appeared, crimsoning the sea, seattering the fogs away. The Scottish army were seen llying in all directions-flying, and so brief a fight ! "They run !" said Cromwell; "I protest they run !', and catching inspiration, doultless, from the lright shining of the daybeam, "Inspired," says Mr. Forster, " by the thought of a triumph so mighty and resistless, his voice was again hearl, 'Now let God arise, and let Ilis enemies be scattered!'" It was a wonlerful victory-wonderful even among wonderful triumphis! To hear the shout sent ip ly the united English army; to see the generial make a lailt, and sing the one hundred and seventeenth psalm upon the field. Wonderful that that iminense army should thus be scattered10,000 prisoners taken, about 3000 slain, 200 colors, 15,000 stand of arms, and all the artillery !-and that Cromwell shonld not have lost of liis army twenty men!-Hood's Cromweld, ch. 12, p. 154.
5822.
arkable fenture in Casar's. The most rethat which indicates Cæsar's campaigns, and that which indicates most clearly his greatness us a commander, was the smallness of the number of men that he ever lost, either by the sword or by wear and tear. No general was ever so careful of his soldiers' lives.-Froude's Cassall, ch. 14.
5823. VICTORY, Inglorious. Commodus. We read that Commodus descended, sword in hand, into the arena against a wretched gladiator, armed only with a foil of lead, and, after shedding the blood of the helpless victim, struck meduls to commemorate the inglorious victory. -Macaulay's Frederick the Great, p. 56.
5824. VICTORY, Miracnlous. Apparently. [Clovis, the] victorious king of the Franks, proceeded without delay to the siege of Angonlême. At the sound of his trunpets the walls of the city imitated the example of Jericho, and instantly fell to the ground; a splendid miracle, which may be reduced to the supposition that some clerical engineers had secretly undermined the foundations of the rampart. - Gibbon's Rome, ch. 38, p. 585.
5825. VICTORY, Moderation in. General Grant. Grant, with true delicacy of feeling, refused to be present at the terrible humiliation of his foe [surrender of General Lec]. . . . Governed by the same feelings, he made no victorious entrance into the Confederate capital. Headley's Grant, p. 233.
5826. VICTORY, Opportunity for. Alfred the Great. The Saxons were reduced to such despair that many left their country, fled into the mountains of Wales, or escaped beyond sea. Alfred himself was obliged to relinquish his crown. He concealed himself in the habit of a peasant, and lived for some time in the house of a neatherd. $\qquad$ A chief of Devonshire, a man of great spirit and valor, had, with a handful of his followers, routed a large party of Danes, and taken a consecrated or cnchanted standard, is
which they reposed the utmost conflence. Alfred, observing thls symptom of reviving splrit In his suthjeets, left his retreat ; but before hanving recourse to arms, he resolved to inspect himself the situation of the enemy. Assuming the disguise of a hurper, he passed without suspicion Into the Danish cmmp, where his musie and drollery obtained him so favoruble a reeception that lo was kept there for severnl days, and even lodged in the tent of their prlace. Here, having remarked their careless security, their contempt of the English, and their own real weakness, Le immediately, by private emissuries, summoned a rendezvons of the bravest of the Saxon nobles. Tytlen's Hist., Book 6, ch. 5, p. 108.

5*27. VICTORY a Preparation. Napoleon $I$. "Such a rapid succeession of brilliant vfetories," suid Las Casas to Napoleon at St. Helena, "filling the world with your fame, nust lave been a source of grent rlelight to you." "By no means," Napoleon replied; "they who think so know nothing of the peril of our situation. The vietory of to-day was instantly forgotten in preparation for the battle which was to be fought on the morrow. The nspect of danger was before me. I enjoyed not one moment of peace."-Ashott's Nabol, EON 13., vol. 1, ch. $\overline{6}$.
5828. VICTORY presumed. Pompey. After one doubtful engagement, in which the advantage was rather on the side of Pompey, [Julius] Ciesar led him on to Macedonin, where he had twondditional legions under his lieutenant Calvinus. Pompey, who was easily elated with every appearance of success, fiattered himself that this was a retreat upon the part of his enemy. Ile was, therefore, anxious to come up with him, and eager to terminate the war by a general engarement. This was exactly what Casar wished. This important battle was fought in the field of Pharsalia. The army of Pompey amounted to 45,000 foot and 7000 horse, which was more than double that of his rival; and so confident of vletory were the former, that they had adorned their tents with festoons of laurel and myrtle, and prepared a splendid banquet against their return from the battle. Vain and presumptuous preparations! Of this immense army, 15,000 were left. rlead on the field and 24,000 surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and cheerfully incorpornted themselves into the army of the yictor, whose loss, in all, did not exceed 200 men. Cresar found in the camp of Pompey all his papers, containing the correspondence he carried on with the chief of his partisans at Rome. The sagacious and magnanimous chief committed them unopened to the flames, declaring that he wished rather to be ignorant who were his enemies than be obliged to panish them. Tytlen's Hist., Book 6, ch. 2, p. 409.

582D. VICTORY, An nnfortnnate. Battle of Muncessers. The justice of history compels us to state that two causes-the overweening contidence of the South in the superior valor of its people, induced by the unfortunate victory at Manassas, and the vain delusion... that European interference was certain, and that peace was near at hand-conspired about this time [close of 1861 ] to reduce the Southern cause to a critical condition of apathy. - Poliand's Finst Year of the War, ch. 8, p. 210.
5830. VICTORY, Viotims of. Iudians. [John Donclson, the futher of Genernl Jackson's wife, and other ploneer emigrmits were lloating down the 'lennessee liver, seeking homes hn the whlderness.] On board one boat, containing twentyelght persons, the small-pox rigged. As this boat nlways sailed nt a certain distance behind tho rest, it was attacked by Indinns, who roptured it, killed all the men, and earried off the women and children. The Indinns eanght the small-pox, of which some handrads died in the course of the

5831. VILLAINY, Reward of. Titus Oftes. On the day in which he was brought to the bur, Westminster IInll was er woded with spectators, among whom were many leman Cintholics, eager to see the misery and lumiliation of their persecutor. A few years enrlier his short neek, his legs uneven as those of a badger, his forchead low us that of a baboon, his purple checeks, and his monstrous length of ehin, lad been familiar to all who frequented the courts of haw. He had then been the itlol of the nation. Wherever he liad appeared men had uncovered their liends to him. The lives and estates of the magnates of the realm had been at his merey. Times had now changed ; and many who had formerly regarded him as the deliverer of ais country shuddered at the sight of those hideous funtares on which villainy seemed to be written by the land of God.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 4, 1). 448.
5832. VINDICATION, Audacious. Bothirell. [IIe directed tae ussassins of Durnley, Queen Mary's despised husband. They nssassinated him that Bothwell might take his place.] Bothwell was aceused of regicide before the judges of Edinburgh, at the instance of the Earl of Lennox, the king's father. 'The favorite, with undaunted audacity, supported by the rucen und by the troops devoted, as usunl, to the reigning power, appeared in arms before the judges, and insolently exacted from them an nequittal. The same day he rode forth, monnted on one of Darnley's favorite horses, which the peoplo recognized with horror bearing his murderer. The queen salited him from her buleony with a gesture of encouragement and tenderness. Lamartine's Mairy Queen of Scots, p. 30.
5833. VINDICTIVENESS, Prelatical. Archbishop Sharpe. [Archbishop Sharpe was shot at in Scotland, and nfterward recognized his wouldbe assassin. His name was Mitchel. After being tortured by the "iron boot,"] he was brought. before the council, and after a solemn promise that his life should be spared, confessed his guilt. The council doomed him to perpetun] imprisonment on the Bass Rock. [Three or four years later] it was determined to bring him to trial. He was brought to Edinburgh, and his own confession was urged against him. The promise on which that confession was extorted was suppressed. The archbishop denied it. The council books were not allowed to be produced. The man was convicted. A distinet record of the promise was found in the council books immediately after conviction, yet he was executed Burnet says: "It was such a combination of treachery, perjury, and cruelty as the like had perhaps not been known." - KNight's ENG., vol. 4, ch. 21, p. 348.

5m3. VIOLENCE, Error of. Chriatians. The sucressfful exmmple of Lather gave rise to reformors of different kinds, and mangen the rest two funatics of Saxony, whoze names were Stork and Muncer, pretended to reform both the Catholies mad the Jatherans. It was their notion that the gospel gave them a warrunt for propagating their tencts by foree of urms, whied they grounded on these words of heripture: "I un come not to send pence, but a sworl." They condemned the buptism of infants, and rebreptized their disclpless when they were come to the age of manhood, whence they got the mane of Amabaptists. They pramehed up an miversal equality mang mankind, and strenuonsly contended both for rellg. ionsand civil liberty ; but it was their error to be too violent. They had bot strength to support their sampuinary notion of converting men by the sword; and ufter commititing some horrible ontrages, they were defented by the regular troops of the empire, and Muncer and several of his associntes had their fieads cut off upona senffold at Mulhuisen.-T'ytien's Mist., Book 6, ch. 20, p. 297.
5835. Virainity dedicatod. Pulcheria. Pulcherin, the sister of Theodosius, . . . recelved, it the age of sixteen, the title Augusta. . . She continned to govern the Eastern empire near forty yenrs: during the long minority of her broth. er, und after his dienth in her own name, and in the name of Mareinu, her nominal husband. From a motive either of prudnce or religion, she embraced a life of celibacy ; and not with. stunding some aspersions on the chastity of Pulcherin, this resolution, which she communicated to her sisters Areadia and Marina, was celebrated ley the Christian world as the sublime effort of heroic piety. In the presence of the clergy and people the three dimghters of Arcadins dedieated their virginity to God ; and the obligation of their solemn vow was inscriber on a tublet of frold and gems, which they publicly offered in the great church of Constantinople. Their pal. ace was converted into a monastery ; and all males, except the guides of their conscience, the saints who had forgotten the distinction of sexes, were serupulously excluded from the holy threshold. Pulcheria, her two sisters, and a chosen train of favorite damsels formed areligious community; they renounced the vanity of dress ; interrupted, by frepuent fasts, their simple und frugal diet ; allotted a portion of their time to works of embroidery, and devoted several hours of the ray and night to the exercises of prayer and psalmody. The piety of a Christian virgin was adorned by the zeal and liberality of an empress. Eeclesiastical history describes the splendid churches which were huilt at the expense of Pulcheria in ull the provinces of the East; her charitable foundations for the benefit of strangers and the poor ; the anple donations which she assigned for the perpetual maintenance of momastic societies, and the active severity with which she labored to suppress the opposite heresies of Nestorius and Eutyches.-Gibhon's Rome, ch. 32, p. 367.
5836. VIRGINITY, Faith in. Joan of Arc. [After her capture by the British she was tried by the University of Paris as a sorceress. They were under restraint because of her professed virginity.] They pronounced as their opinion
that it was haw ful to have recourse to tho young muiden. The Arehbishop of Embran, whollud been consulted, pronomeded slmilarly, supporting his opinion hy showing how God land frequently revenled to virghis-for instance, to the silyys-what he concouled from men ; how the demon conld not muke a covernant with a virgin; and recommending it to be aseertmined whether Jehmane were at virgin. Thus, $x$ ing pushed toextremity, and either not helng nhber or being unwilling to ('xphala the delicate disthetion betwlat good nud evil revelations, knowledge lumbly referred a ghostly mater to a cor porend test, and made this grave question of the $\mathrm{sp}_{\mathrm{p}}$ int depemil on woman'smystery. As the doetors conlid not decide, the ladles did; and the honor of the Pucelle was vindicated by a jury, with the grood Qucen of Sldily, the king's moth-er-in-hw, at their head.-Michelet's Joan of Аис, p. 10.

Smis\%. VIRGINITY, Baored. Joth of Aic. She was said to be a virgin, und it was a notorious and well-iseertaned fact that the devil could not make a compact with a virgin. The coolest liead among the English, Bedford, the regent, resolved to have the point clonred up; and his wife, the duchess, intrusted the matter to some matrons, who dechared Jelanne to be a mida favorable declaration, which turned ugninst hex, by giving rise to mother superstitions notion- 10 wit, thit her virginity constituted her strength, her power, und thant to deprive her of it was to disarm her, was to break the charm, mad lower her to the level of other women.-Micheletts Joan of Are, p. 5i.
5838. VIrtue, False. Wife of Constantiut. They useribe the mistortunes of Crispus to the arts of hisstepmother, Fuusta, whose implacable: hatred, or whose disappointed love, renewed in the palace of Constantine the ancient tragedy of Itippolitus nud of Phedra. Like the danghter of Minos, the daughter of Maximinn accused her son-in-law of mincestuous attempt on the chastity of his father's wife, and ensily obtained, from the jealonsy of the emperor, a sentence of death ugainst a young prince whom she considered with renson as the most formidable rival of her own children. But Helem, the aged mother of Constantine, lumented and revenged the untimely fate of her grandson Crispus; nor was it long before a real or pretended discovery was made, that Fansta herself entertained a criminal connection with a slave helonging to the imperial sta-bles.-Gmum's Rome, ch. 18, p. 162.

58:58. VIRTUE, Political. Reign of James $I I$. Rochester was lord lieutenant of Hertfordshire. All his little stock of virtue had beenexpended in his struggle against the strong temptation to sell his religion for lucre. He was still bound to the court by a pension of $£ 4000$ a year, and in return for this pension he was willing to perform any service, however illegal or degrading, provided only that he were not required to go throngh the forms of a reconciliation with Rome. He had readily undertaken to manage his country; and he exerted himself, as usual, with indiscrect hent and violence. But his anger was thrown away on the sturdy squires to whom he addressed himself. They told him with one votce that they would send up no man to Parlament who would vote for taking away
the saffeguards of the Protestant religion.Macaulay'a Enct, chi. 8, p. 30).

58AO. VIRTUE, Proteotion of. Copture of Rome. A Roman lady, of singular beanty and orthodox fulth, had rxched the impatient desiress of a young Goth, who, according to the sugrelous remark of sozomen, was attuched to the Arhan heresy. Exisperated by her olssthmte resistance, he drew his sword, nud, with the nuger of a lover, sllghtly wounded her neek. The bieding heroine still continued to brave his resentment mul to repel his love, thil the ruvisher desisted from his umavillug eflorts, respectfully conducted her to the sunctuary of the Vaticun, and gave six pieces of gold to the guards of the church, on condition that they shonld restore her inviohate to the arms of her hustrind.-Ghaon's Rome, ch. $3, \mathrm{p} .285$.
5841. VIRTUE, Publio. Pertincr. [When Pertime was rulsed to the throne of the Romme Empire] he found $n$ nobler why of condemning his predecessor's memory, by the contrust of his own virtues whth the vicess of Commodus. On the duy of his necession he resigned over to his wife und son his whole prlvato fortune, that they might have no pretence to solicit favors at the expense of the State. ILe refused to thater the vanty of the former with the title of Augusta, or to corrupt the inexperienced youth of the latter by the rank of Cessur. Accurately distinguishing between the duties of 14 parent and those of a soverelgn, he elucuted his son with a severe simplicity, which, while it gave him no assured prospect of the throne, might in time lave rendered him worthy of it. In public the hehavior of Pertinax was grave and affable. He lived with the virtuous part of the Senate (and, in a private station, he had been acquainted with the true character of ench individual), without either pride or jealousy; considered them as friends and companions, with whom he had slared the dangers of the tryanny, and with whom ho wislied to enjoy the security of the present time. He very frequently invited them to familiar entertainments, the frugality of which was ridiculed by those who remembered und regretted the luxurious prodigality of Commodus.-Ginbon's Rome, ch. 4, p. 119.
5842. VIRTUE, Severity in. Stoics. The virtue of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was of a severe and laborious kind. It was the well-carned harvest of many a learned conference, of many it patient lecture, and many a midnight lueubration. At the age of twelve years he embraced the rigid system of the Stoies, which taught him to sulmit his hody to his mincl, his passions to his reason ; to consider virtue us the only good, vice as the only evil, all things external as things indifferent. Ilis meditutions, composed in the tumult of a camp, are still extant ; and he even condescended to give lessons of philosophy, in a more public manner than was perhaps consistent with the modesty of a sage or the dignity of an emperor. But his life was the noblest commentary on the precepts of Zeno. He was severe to himself, indulgent to the imperfection of others, jirst and beneficent to all mankind.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 3, p. 95.
5843. VIRTUE, Superior. Phocion. He was one of the greatest men that Greece ever producei, in whose person every kind of merit was
united. He hand theon educated in the selhool of Plato and Xenosrates, umil formed his mmmers upon the most perfect plan of pugan virtue, to which his condurt was always conformables. It would be diflecult for any person to carry disinteresteduess higher than this extraordimary man, which appenred from the extreme povirty in which he $a i$ "ul, ufter the many grant oflleres he hum tilled. Itiow many opportunites ol' nequirlug riches lus a genernl nlways at the had of urmies, whonets ngilnst rich and opulent enemies; somethes in countrics abomoling with all things, mid which seem to lavite the phumberer ! But Phocion would lave thonght it infamots luad he returned from his compaifus laden with uny acquisition lut the glory of hise exalted netions and the grateful benedictions of the people lie lad simared.-IRohin's IIsw., Book 16, 85.
5844. VIRTUE, Uncertain. Simuch Johnson. I asked whether a man naturally virtuons. or one who luss overcome wirked inclimations, is the best. Jounson : "Sir, to you, the man who has overcome wicked inclinations is mot the best. He has more merit to himself;'; I would ruther trust my moncy to $a$ man who has mo hands, and so a plysical impossibility to stom, than to amm of the most honest principies. There is u witty satirical story of Foote. He had a smuli bust of Garrick placed upon his burenu. ' You may be surprised,' said he, ' that 1 nllow him to le so nenr my, gold ; but you will ohserve he has no lunds." "-DBoswliais.Jominson, p. 499.
5845. VISION, Fanciful. Pherntom" Citi\%. [Solyman, an Ottomnn emir, wis mule ruler of the uncient Mysin, where also were the ruins of the once opulent city of Cyzicus.] Oue night that Solyman, seated on the briak of the sea, was contemplating in a solemm mood, these ruins of temples and of jalaces, illuminuted like fantostic monuments by the glimmering light of a nwon in its first quarter, a transpurent mist, rolled nlong by the north wind, came to diffuse itself upon these ruins, and to impress upon them, by its undulations, the appearmece of life and moveneent. He fancied that the phanton city was shaking off its shroud nul lifting itself out of its sepulehre. The murmuring of the waves at his feet, augmenting the illusion, seemarl like the hum of a grent city when awaking in the morning. He colled to mind that prophetic noon which, issuing formerly in a droam from the side of Edehali, and representing the beautiful and prolific Malkutoun, had appeured to hiss grundsire Othmm in the gorges of Plirygia. This second apparition of the moon, illuminating at the same time Asia and Europe in a seene of such solemnity, appeared to him a confimation of the promise made his forefnther, and a reproaeh of the temporization of his father Orkhan. Thus the credulons simplicity of the shepherd is always blended in the Turk with the heroisun of a warrior. The Enst has dreams in all its historics. It is a moon that conducts the Ottomans first to Phrygia, then to Europe.-Ladahtine's TurkEy, p. 229.
5846. VISION, Horrible. Marcus Brutus. A little before he left Asia he was sitting alone in his tent, by a dim light, and at a late hour. The whole army lay in sleep and silence, white the
general, wrapered ta meditaton, thenghat he per-
 the dour, he saw a harrible amid monstrons spere tre stamiling sillontly by hils side. "What utt thoo ?" smid hee, boidiy ; "art thon gral or num? Amd what is thy busfurss with me?" The sper:tre maswered, "I am thy evil genins, Bromes: Thom wift see me at Plithppi." 'To which he calmaly rephied, "I'tl meet thee theres." Whe"n the appurition was grome, he catled his servints, who told hitu they had neither homd may mise nor had seen my vision.- Prodranen's Mabeus Buytus.
5s.47. VIsion, Spiritual. Siectenborg. There Is a natural loxhy, umi there is a spiritume hody; and ats a consequence, there is a maturnl sight, and there is a spiritual sight. . . . Now, it in passllble for the spirituml body to be rulsed purthally aluve the matural body, without chuslag deathi, or the eatire withulrawal of its life from the maturat boaty. This purtial withatrawal of the spiritual bely, and the enjoyment of sight in the spiritual worth, is what is memb by the opening of the spirituil sight.-White's Swedenbomi, cli, 8, p. 71.
56.18. vision of War. Ihannibet. Mis strong sense of being the devoted linstrument of his comm'y's gods to destroy the fr enembes haunted him ly uiflat nes hey pensessed him by day. In his steep, so he toft silemus, he funeted hiat the supreme gool of his fithers had called him into the presence of ull the gods of Carthage, who were sitting on their thrones in conneil. There he received a solemu charge to invade $\mathbf{l t}$ nly ; and one of the heavenly comeil weat with him und with his army, to guide him on his way. He went on, and his divine guile commamalid hime, "See that thou look not behlad thee !" Bat atter a while, impntient of the restruint, lue turnat to look hack; and there he behelhn huge and monstrous form, thick set nll over with seppents: wherever it moved orehurds and woods and honses fell crashing before it. He asked his griile in wonder what that monster form wis. The god answered, "Thous seest the desolation of Italy; go on thy way, struight forward, and enst mo look behind."-Amnold's hinnmal, p. 7.
5849. visions, Effective. Jouth of Arc. One summer's day, a fast-day, Jeanne being nt noontite in her father's guriten, close to the church, saw a dazaling light on that side, and hearit a voice say, "Jeunne, be a good and obedient child ; go often to chureh." The poor girt wats exceedingly alurmed. Another time she ngain heard the voice and saw the radiunce ; and in the midst of the effulgence noble figures, one of which had wings, and seemed a wise prud'homme. "Jeanne," said this figure to her, " go to the succor of the King of France, and thou shalt restore his kingdom to him." She replied, all trembling, "Messire, I am only a poor girl ; I know not how to ride or lead men-int-urms." The voice replied, "Go to M. de Bundricourt, captain of Vaucouleurs, and he will conduet thee to the king. St. Catharine and St. Marguerite will be thy aids." She remained stupetied and in tears, as if her whole destiny had been revealed to her. The prud'homme was no less than St. Michael, the severe archangel of judgments and of buttles. He renppeared to her, inspired her with courage, and told her "the pity for the
kingitom of Framere." Then anparared mainted women, all in whitte; with comntess lights mrommil, ride crownes on tharir heads, mad thetid volees solt nend moving nuto terars; but Anmane shent them much morer copponsly when sulats and angels left her. "I louged," slee said, " for the ungels to take me awhy, tow."-Michelet's Joan, 15. 5.

5NSO. VISIONS, FiotItious, Neye of Conatal. tinople. [By Amurath 11.] The strength of the wulls resistual an urmy of 200,000 ' J'urks.
The enthuslasin of the dervle, who was smatehed to hemven in visionary converse with Mahomet, was answered by the credulity of the Christinns, who beheld the Virgia Mary, In a violet gumen, walking on the rmanart und mimating their cournge.-Gmmon'н llome, (li. 65, 1). 285.

5w5 1. VIsITOR, Weloome. Lafayette. Grent was the joy of the Amerienn people in the summer of 180.4 . The venernted Lafinyette, now nged nud gray, returned onee more to visit the land for whose freedom he land shed his bloot. The honored patriots who land fought by his side cmme forth to greet him. The younger heroes cume furth to greet him. In every efty mid on every battle-tieli which he visited he was surromaled by a throng of shouting freemen. His journey through the eonntry was a trimmph. It was 11 solemn and sacred monent when he stood ulone by the grave of Washington. Over the dust of the great dead the patriot of France puid the homage of his tears. In september of 1825 he bade a himal adice to the people who had made hin their guest, mad then suiled for his native land. At his departure the frignte Brandy-whe- 1 mane significmat for fim-was prepured to bear him awhy.-Ridpata's U. S., eli. 52, 1. 422.
5852. VOICE, A powerful. Colonel Henry Knor. He hud one excellent quality of an artillery oflleer-n volee of stentorinn power. When General Washington crossed the Dehtware, Colonel Knox, it is said, was of the grentest inssistance, from the fuct that his orders could be heard from one side of the rlver to the other. -Cyelopedia of Biog., p. 460.
5853. VOICE, Training of. Demosthenes. The hesitation and stammerding of his tongue he correeted by practising to speak with pebbles in his month; and he strengthened his voice by rinning or walking up-hill, and pronouncing some passage in an oration or poem during the difthculty of breath which that caused. He had, moreover, in looking-glass in his house, before which he ased to aleclaim and adjust all his mo-tions.-Plutahci's Demosthenes.
5854. VOICE, Well-preserved. Old Age. [When Rev. John Wesley was seventy years oid he preached in a magnificent natural amphitheatre at Gwennap to more than 30,000 people, by whom he was easily heard in the still even-ing.]-Stevens' Methodism, vol. 2, p. 119.
5855. VOTE, Only one. Olirer Cromwell. [He was returned to Parliament from the borough of Huntingdon.] He took his seat in the fourth Parliament of Charles I. for Cumbridge. His election was most obstinately contested, and he was returned at last by the majority of a single vote; his antagonist was Cleaveland, the poet. "That
vote," explamed chaveland, " hath ruined tooth Chureh and kingiom!"-IIoor's Cıomwerı, ch. $4, \mathrm{p} .82$.
5MS6. VOTE, Power of one. Spartif. Sparta enjoyed a longer pertiod of prosperous duration than any other State of antiquity. No long as her orfginal constitution remalned inviolate, which was for the period of severn centuries, the Lacedamomians were a virtmous, a happy, mad a respectable people. Frugality, we know, was the somb of Dycurgus' establishanent. The laxurions disposition of a single cltizen lutroduced the poison of corruption. Lysander, whose milli'ary talents ralsed his country to a superiority over nill the Grecian sintes, sent home, alter the congurst of Athens, the wealth of that luxurions republle to laredaemon. It was debated in the Senate whether it should be recelved; the best and wisest of that order considered it as a most dimgeroms brench of the lantitutions of their leg. ishator: but others were dazaled with the hastre of that gold, with whieh they were, till now, amoguniated, and the intheme of Lasander prevailed for its reepption. It was decreed to rereive the moncy for the use of the State, while it was at the same time declared a capital crlme for any of it to be found in the possession of a private cithen-a weak resolation, which in effeet was consecrating and making respectable fin the gyes of the eitizons that very thing of whileh it was necessary to forbld them to aspire at the possession.

A single voice in the Senate, perlups, deedided the fate of that llastrions commonwealth. Hind there been one other virtuons man, whose negative wonld have cansed the rejection of that pernicions mensure, Sparta might have conthned to exist for ages frugal, warlike, virtuous, and uncorrupted.-Tytlem's IIIst., Book 4, ch. 6, p. 471.

5\$57. - - Battle of Marathon. One otlleer in the council of war had not yet voted. This was Callimachus, the war-ruler. The votes of the generuls were five and five, so that the voice of Callimnehus would be decisive. On that vote, in all humnn probability, the destiny of all the mations of the world depended. Miltiades turned to him, and in simple soldierly eloquence... the great Athenian thos adjured his countrymen to vote for giving battle: "It now rests with you, Callimachus, either to enslave Athens, or, by assuring her freedom, to win yourself un immortality of fame, such as not even Harmodius and Aristogeiton have acquired ; for never, since the Athenians were a people, were they in such danger as they are in at this moment. If they bow the knce to these Medes, they are to be given up to Hippias, and yon know what they then will have to suffer. But if Athens comes victorious out of this contest, she has it in her to become the first eity of Greece. Your vote is to decide whether we are to join battle or not. If we do not bring on a battle presently, some factious intrigue will disunite the Athenians, and the eity will be betrayed to the Medes. But if we fight before there is anything rotten in the State of Athens, I believe that, provided the gods will give fair play and no favor, we are able to get the best of it in an engagement." The vote of the brave warruler was gained ; the council determined to give battle.-Declsive Battles, \$10.

5M5M. VOTES, solictting. William W. Grenville. [Camdlate for llonse of Commons.] We were sititing. . . the two hefles and myself. . . . in our smus parlor, ome lady knittlug, the othar met. theg, mud the gentlemen whiling worsted, when to our unspeakuble surprise a mob "ןpented lufore the wialow: a smart rap wish heard at the door, the boys bellowed, and the mald amonaned Mr. Grenville. Puss was unfortmately let ont of her bex, so that the cmodidate, withall his groel friemds at has heres, wis relinsed admittance at the grand entry, and referred to the back deor, as the only possible w y of nppronch. . . I I told him I had no vote, for which he readliy gave me credit. I assured him I had no Inthenere. whidh he was not repmily fuclined to bedieve, and the less, no donat, becmase Mr. A diminer, the draper, iddressing himself to me nt this moment, informed me that $\mathbf{i}$ had a great dend.
Thans ended the conference. Mr. Grenville squered me by the hand ngain, kissed the :adies, ind whthdrew. He kissed, likewise, the mald in the kitchen, and sermed, unon the whole, a most loving, kissing, kind-henrted gentheman. [Whlinm Cowpre's letter to Rev. Dohm Newton.]-smitu's Cownen, ch. 7.
6n5t. votina for Chriat. Roman s'mult. In a full meeting of the [Rommi] Somute, the emperor proposed, aceording to the forms of the republic, the impertant question, Whether the worship of Jupiter or that of Christ should be the rellgion of the Romans. The liberty of suffrages, which he atherted to allow, was destroyed by the hopes and fears that his presence inspired; and the arbitury exile of Symmachas was a recent admonition that it might be dangerons to oppose the wishos of the mobarch. On an regular division of the Semate, Jupiter was rondemned and degraded by the seluse of a very large majurity. [A.1. 388.]-Ghmon's lRome, ch. 28, p. 187 I.

5W60. VOW of Gratitude. Abraham Lincoln. Immedlately after the battle of Antietam. . . [the President said to his ('abinet:] "The time for the anmmeiation of the Emancipation policy coubd no longer be delayed." Prablic sentiment, he thought, would sustain it : many of his wirmest friends and supporters demanded it, and he hat promised his Giod that he rould to it. . . . "I made a solemn vow before God that if General Lee were driven back from Pennsylvania I would erown the result by the dechiration of freedom to the slaves."-liaymond's Lincoln, p. 765.
5861. VOW, A sudden. Martin Luther. Another circumstance happened which hastened his decision to seek his soul's salvation in the momastic holiness recommended by the ehureh. He had been on a visit to his parents. On his return to the university he had reached the village of Stotternheim, near Erfurt, when a furious thunderstorm burst over him, and he fell frightened to the eurth, erying out, "Deliver me, St. Ann, and I will become a monk." Though he regretted having made this vow, he felt himself bound to keep it. And this impelled lim to monkhood, for, as he said himself, he never could find comfort in his Christian baptism, and was always much concerned to obtain the favor of God through his own piety.-Rein's Luther, ch. 3, p. 29 .
 bermue the wifu of llenry I. of Vinghand. Matilda mpenered lafore his court be leid har bale for worts of passlomate romestares. She ham men veiled in her chilhhomi, sha asmerted, only to suve har from the insules of the ructe moldiary whe interterl the land; had tharg the veil irom hor sugim and ugnla, und hat y foldod at lase to the unwomanly tanints, the actimal hows of here
 the girl pleaded, "I wore How veil, tremblimg as I wore of with lindigmaton anal grial. But ins socon as 1 coold get out of bur might I used to someld it from my hemi, ding it on the gromad, and trangle it millor foot. That was the way, and mone other, in which I was velled." Anselin

 set the crown on Matilla's brow drowned the



5mati. Vows, Roliglous. In Sichinems, In 124.t 1،mis $1 \times$. way remberd to the lardere of the grave. Whila lying in this dasperate comalltion at the chattan of Pontoise, and expereting cach moment to be his last, he demmaded of his nttemdants a crueitle, whidi he placed upen his hremst, mul smak immedintely lato a state of domithlikelethargy. This was the crisis of the disease. To the astomishament and joy of all, the danger passed, nand from that home lamis fugmo to reo cover. It soon transpired that in his cextremity he had solemoly vowed that, shomid his life he, spmed, he wonld procered on a crusude to the ilob:" Lamd.-stuments Fuance, m. 9, 岂 4.
503.4. $\qquad$ Columbus. [Sore No. 5885.] Tho tempent still raging with umabated violenere, the admirad mad all the mariners made a vow that, if sjured, wherever they tirst handed they would go in procession barefooted and in their shirts to offer up prayers and thankspivings in some charch dedieated to the lioly Virgin. Besides these general arder of propitiation, cach one made his private vow, binding himself to some pilgrimage or vigil or other rite of penitence and thanksiving at his favorite shrine. The havens, lowevar, sermed dent to their vows ; the storm grew still more wild and frightful, mid enclo man gave himself up for lost.Invina's Columines, Book 5, ch. 2.
5865.


Columburs. [On his return voynge n territhe storm threntened the destruction of nil.] Seelng nll hamma skild butlled and eonfounded, Colambus endeavored to propitiate heaven loy solemn vows and ncts of pemance. By his orders a mumber of beans, equal to the number of persons on board, were put into a cap, on one of which was chit the sign of the cross. Ench of the crew male a vow that should he draw forth the marked bem he wonld make a pilgrimage 10 the shrine of Snnta Marin de Guadulupe, bearing a wax taper of tlve pounds weight. The ndmiral was the first to put in his hund, and the lot fell upon him. From that moment he considered himself a pilgrim, bound to perform the vow. [The storm continued. See No. 5864.]-Invina's Columhus, Book 5, ch. 2.
5866. VOWs, Onjust. Are null. [A Bedouin woman, mounted on a dromedary, ran toward Mahomet.] "The enemy," said" she, "hav:
wifed upon my thoek, that i was pasturing in He devert: I momited this dromedary, and made a verw to hamodate it in your presence to doal
 I "ome to fultil the venw." "Hat," mald the prophet, smilling, " wowh to not lne ingratitiude(o) the generous anhand to whom thon owest thy sufety y Thy vow is mall, beconuse it is majust; the andmal which thon lans comarerated to me is thine mo burer, it is mine; 1 gaver it intrust to


smaty. voyage, a colebrated. (icicing 'illi' Argombits, umare the command of dason, ket wail from the rmant of Thessaly. 'Their experition was lengilemed by unfavoruhle wembler, maskil.
 Ing ans uear as pussibho to the romets. . . 'Ther onthines of thedr expedthom may be sery shoretly detallod. From the isk of Gemans, where they mude some stay, they proereded to sumothrace.
 tered hie Ifillixpont; kerping nloug the comst of
 the ronst of Bithyina; thene they contered the Thraedan Ibosphorons, mad procerdhig onwned through the Enxdne, it lenght diseowered (immcasis it its matron extremity. This momentain was their lamimark, which directed them to the port of Plansly neme to Oen, then the chief city of Colehis, whid was the ultimate ohjeet of their voynge. Following the Argomuts through this truct of sea, mad comsting it us they must buve done, it appenrs evident that they performed in vognge of at lenst four 1 tredi and forty lengues. Those who conslide thetimes anid the edreumstances in whidel freks necomplishad this mivigation, have aot pereelved the boldness of the cuterprise. These during ( O (reks land beron but recently tanght the art of aniling, hy the exnmple of fereigners; it was their trst atempt to put it in practice. They were utterly ignormat of mavigation as a seience, and they went to explore an extent of sea that was altogether unknown to them. Let ns do those heroes justice, and freely ncknowledge that the voyage of the Argomalis was a noble enterprise for the times in which it was exceuted. [n.e. 1280, Ushar's Chronology.]-T'yTiser's Hist., Book 1, (h. 8. p. 71.
5568. VOYAGE, Proparation for a. Church. [Jacques Carter ascended the St. Lawrence on a voynge of diserovery.] In the following spring three ships lay in the larbor of St. Malo, rendy for a vogage of diseovery. In those slmple old days no man was nadacions enough to venture out upon the broad ocean without first going to charch und commending his soul und his enterprise to God; and the mun who, on his return home, neglected to repair instuntly to chureh to offer thanks, was regarded as a graceless wreteh. This custom prevailed as late as a humdred years ugo in almost all countries, and still prevails in some Catholic nations. So, brave Captain Cartier and his compunions went in solemn procession to the Cathedral of St. Malo, where the bishop said mass, and gave them his parting benediction.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 371.
5869. WAGES advanced. Reign of Charles II. In the course of a handred and twenty years the daily earnings of the bricklayer have risen from
half a crown to four nat tenpences, thome of the manen from half a crown to tive ithi thre equence, those of the carpenter from hate a crown to tive and tivepence, and those of tho phomber from thres shillings to the and bixpellece. It werins clear, therefors, that the wages of bleor, enti. mated In money, wro, in 16mi, not mores thm buif of what thicy now ure: ; nad thore ware few articles hompertant to the workingann of which the price swas not, fin lamis, more than bulf of what it uow is. Garer wis undoubisedly much chenper in that age than it present. - Ancasd.ar'н linco. ell. 3\}, p. 3(10).

5*70). WAOEs, Exorbitant. So ratled. Kayghtom, 1 chromberer of the thens, . . mations as exorbitunt wages a shillitug a day with his Poond, to il mower, mill elghtinence is diny to it renper. . . 'The shillthe a day wat "ymil is ilf. texin shillinga of our present monry. ... Flve-


ang 1. Wages, legal. hitig of charles II . Abent the beginatug of the year lises the jus. theen of Warwickshitr, la the "xerecter of a power intrusted to them by an act of Elizabeth, tixerl, at their guarter sessimin, a seate of wiges for their county, und notithed that every employer who gave more thun the nuthorized sum, and every workingman who reedvel more, would be linble to punishoment. The wages of the common ugricultural hathorer, from Shreh to september, they thend at the preesise sum mentloned by [Sir Wilihm ] Petty-namil four shillingsa week withont food. From simember to Mareh the wages were to be omly three and sixplente " week.-Macaulay' Eina., cha. 3, p. :886.
5878. WAGEs by Popularity. Charioter's. [Early in the sixth eentury] ganes were exhibbitcd at the expense of the republic, the maglstrites, or the emperors: bit the reins were nbmalened to servile lunds ; und if the profits of a favorite churiotecr sometimes exceeded those of madvocate, they must be considered us the effects of popular extravngunce nud the high wuges of in dlsgraceful protession.-Gnanos's Rome, ch. 40, p. 50.

6s78. WAGEs, small. Fifteenth Ceutury. The summer wages of the free-mason and master carpenter, of tive and one gumrter pence without food, were reduced to fourpence in the winter. The lower artiferes and lnborers, who received three and one quarter pience in the summer without meat und drink, were to serve for threepence in the winter. [A. D. 1450-1485. Multiplying these nmounts by fifteen-the supposed refation of present to ancient money-value-we have the amount in money of to-day.]Knioit's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 7, p, 114.
5874. - - Reign of Chartes I1. Sir William Petty, whose mere assertion carries great weight, informs us that a laborer was by no means in the lowest state who received for a day's work fourpence with food, or eightpence without food. Four shillings in week, therefore, were, according to Petty's calculation, fair agricultural wages.- Macaulay's Ena., ch. 3, p. 386.
5875.

Thirteenth Centurי. The domestic servants of the [Bishop] Swindield establishments were fel, clothed, and lodged.

Thiy recelved in whititon bate yenrly wases. The combldentint members of fle houswhold, who were of gente blawl, with manes heniverif from pheres, reerived ten shiflinges. . . . There were wo clerke, probully lay, "t baif a crown. The highest-paid mervinit was dohn lia farrier, in half
 dharbin the falconer, unul Willinm the purter luad mela three nuid fourpe.ace. Ywon (Evan)
 crlard the butber buid rued bult a crown ; and so hat dohn the messenger.-Kiniaur's Eina., vel. 1 , cle wh, p. inge.

5NgII. WALKING, Beneft of. Altictulter.
 she hand of the lavers recelved from $\lambda^{\prime}$ 'asmiler, semi hlon every day ments dressed in the mont ax. guisite manare ; dellefons pansty of all sorts: bud the mont excellent cooke of every kind. AI. exmider miswered the gileren om his oremsions, "that all this trifn was of mes servier to him, for that he was possersed of muels better com ks, whom Lrondias his governor lami given him: one of whom prepured him a good dinnce, nuid that wis, walking agrent denf in the morning very moly; and the of her propured himanexere. lent supper, aus that was, dinlog vory monder-


бng7. WANTS, Fewness of. Dingries. Alexmuder, uttented liy all his conertiors, made him a visti. The philosepher was at that ther lyligg down in the sun! but seceing se great a crowal of people advancing toward him, he nut up, and theed his ryes on Alexmoler. This prine'e, surprised to see mo famons aphilosopher redural to such extreme poverty, after sulating him in the kindest, manner, naked whether he wanted uny. thlug. Dlegenes replied: "Yes, that you would stand a little out of my sunshine." 'This muswer raised the contempt and indignation of ull the comrtiers; bat the momarch, struck with the philosepher's grentuess of soul: "Were I not Alexander," snys he, "I would be liogenes." A very prolound sense lles hid in this expression, which shows perfectly the bent mid dispesition of the henrt of man. Alexamier is sensible that he is formed to possess ull things : such is his destiny, in which he makes his hupp inesw consist; but then, In cuse he should not be able to compass his ends, he is also sensihle that (o) be happy, he must endenvor to bring his mind to surfi a frome as to want nothing. In a word, all or nothing presents us with the true inage of Alexander und Diogenes. How grent and powerful soever that prince might think himself, he could not on this occosion deny himself to be inferior to $n$ man to whom he conld give, and from whom be could tuke, nothing.-Rominn's Hist., Book 15, 今, 2.

## 5878. WAR, Ancestors' Love of. Karly Wing-

 lishmen. They were at heart lighters, and their world was a world of war. Tribe warred with tribe, and village with village; even within the township itself feuds parted household from houschold, and passions of hatred and vengeance were hunded on from futher to son. Their mood was, ubove all, a mood of fighting men, venturesome, self-relinnt, proud, with a dash of hardness and cruelty in it, but ennobled by the virtues which spring from war, by personml courage and loyulty to plighted word, by a highnud stern sense of manhood und the worth of man. A grim joy in havil fighting was already a characteristic of the race. War was the Englishman's "shield-play" and "sword-game ;" the gleeman's verse took fresh fire as he sang of the rush of the host and the crash of the shifeldline. Their arms and weapons, helmet and maishint, tall spear und javelin, sword and seax, the short, broad dagger that hung at each wherior's girdle, githered to them much of the legen! and the art which gave color and poetry to the itic of Englishmen.- IIst. of Eng. People, $\$ 22$.
5879. WAR by Avarice. East Indian. It was one of the charges of " high crimes and misdemeanors" ngaiast Warren Ifastings [Governor of Bengal] that he entered iato a private engagement with the nubols of Oude, "to furnish him, for a stipulated sum of money, to be paid to the East India Company, with a body of troops for the declared purpose of thoroughly extirpating the mation of the Rohillas-a nution from whom. the company had never received, or pretended to ${ }^{\circ}$ receive or apprehend, any injury whatever."Knioirt's Eng., vol. 7, ch. 7, p. 125.
5880. WAR, Aversion toward. General Grant. [When he visited Germany, Bismarck regretted the emperor's illness did not permit his majesty to review his soldiers in person.] General Grant aceepted the crown prince's invitation to a review for next morning, but with a smile continued: "The truth is, I am more a farmer than a soldier. I take little or no intereat in military affairs; and although I entered the army thirty-five years ago, and have been in two wars-in Mexico as a young lieutenant, and lat-er-I never went into the army without regret, and never retired without pleasure."-General, Grant's Travels, p. 225.
5881. WAR, Beginning of. American Revountion. About midnight the [Britisla,] under command of Colonel Smith and Major Pitcnirn, set out for Concord. The people of Boston, Charlestown, and Cambridge were roused by the ringiag of bells and the firing of cannons. Two hours before the vigilant Joseph Warren had despatched William Dawes and Paul Revere to ride with all speed to Lexington and to spread the alarm through the country. Against two o'clock in the morning the minutermen were under arms, and a company of a hundred and thirty had assembled on the common at Lexington. The patriots loaded their guns, and stood ready; but no enemy appeared, and it was agreed to separate until the drum-beat should announce the hour of danger. At five o'clock the British van, under command of Pitcairn, came in siglat. The provincials, to the number of seventy, reassembled; Captain Parker was their leader. Pitcairn rode up, and exclaimed: "Disperse, ye villiaus! Throw down your arms, ve rebels, and disperse !" The minutemen stood still ; Pitcairn discharged his pistol at them, and with a loud i.ice cried, "Fire!" The first volley of the Revolution whistled through the aii, and sixteen of the patriots-nearly a fourth of the whole number-fell dead or wounded. The rest fired a few randoin shots, and dispersed. -Ridpatio's U. S., ch. 38, p. 297.
5882. WAR, Beneficial. To National Character. [William Pitt, in Parliament, ou contin-
aing the Seven Years' War.] "This war, though it las cut deep into our pecuniary means, has nugmenied our military fucultles. Set that against the debt-that spirit which has made us what we are." ['The debt had been increased sixty millions. Knight says a compensatlon for the burden of a grent debt is made] whea a mation is awakened by war out of a derraded eondition ; when the principle of an exalted patriotism and a generous loyalty takes the place of a venal self-seeking and a miserable abnegation of public duty.-Kniait's Eng., vol. 6, ch. 16, p. 255.
5688. WAR, Blessings of. National Progress. For three years after the fall of Montreal the war between France and England lingered on the ocean. The Eaglish fleets were everywhere victorious. On the 10th of February, 1763, a treaty of peace was made at Parls. Al! the French possessions in North America castward of the Mississippi, from its source to the river Iberville, and thence through Lakes Maurepas and Pontelartrain to the Gulf of Mexico, were surrendered to Great Britain. At the same time Spain, with whom England had been at war, ceded East and West Florida to the English Crown. As reciprocal with this provision, France was obliged 10 make a cession to Spain of all that vast territory west of the Mississippi known as the province of Louisiana. By the sweping provisions of the treaty, the French king lust his entire possessions in the new vorld. Thus closed the French and Indian war, one of the most important in tho histor $J$ of mankind. By this conflict it was de cided that the decaying institutions of the Middle Ages should not prevail in the West, and that the powerful language, laws, and liberties of the English race should be planted forever in the vast domains of the New World.-Ridpatit's U. S., ch. 35, p. 279.
5884. WAR, Brutality in. Pillage of Magdeburg. [By the army of Wallenstein.] Here commeneed a seene of horrors for which history has no language, poetry no pencil. Neither innocent childhood nor lielpless old age-neither youth, sex, rank, nor beauty could disarm the fury of the conquerors. Wives were abused in the arms of their husbands, daughters at the feet of their parents; and the defenceless sex exposed to the double sacrifice of virtue and life. No situation, however obscure or however sacred, escaped the rapacity of the enemy. In a single church fiftythree women were found beheaded. The Croats amused themselves with throwing children into the flames: Pappenheim's Walloons with stabbing infants at the mother's breast. Some offcers of the League, horror-struck at this dreadful seene, ventured to remind [General] Tilly that he had it in his power to stop the carnage. "Return in an hour," was his answer ; "I will see what I can do ; the soldier must have some reward for his danger and toils." .... In less than twelve hours this strong, populous, and flourishing city, one of the finest in Germany, was reduced to asles, with the exception of two churches and a few houses, . the living crawling from under the dead, children wandering about with heartrending cries, calling for their parents, and infants still sucking the breasts of their lifeless mothers. More than six thousand bodies were thrown into the Elbe to clear
the streets; a much greater number had been consumed by the flames. The whole number of the slain was reckoned at noi less than thirty thousand.-Tumty Years' War, \& 282.
5485. -- - Indiseriminate. A dreadful massucre followed in the streets of Parrs on the night of the $12 t h$ of June [1418] ; the Constuble d'Armagnac, several pielates, ind numbers of the nobility were eruelly murdered ; and the mob. breeking open the prisons, butehered indiscriminately ull that they contuined. The cut-thront Cabochiens reappeared, and for three dhays Paris was given up to atrocities too revoltmig to bear recitul. The ruffans cut strips of thesh from the bleeding bodies of the Armagnaes, in brutal derision of the searf or band which symbolized their party. The numbers of the slain were estimated at near three thousand.Students' Fiance, ch. 10, § 12.
5886. WAR, Burden of. Coutinuous. [A hundred years after the Seven Years' War two shillings a head was paid amnually by every one of the twenty-five millions of the British population] toward the perpetual burden of taxation created by that war. [The same burden continues to this day.] - Knigut's Ena., vol. 6, ch. 16, p. 258.
5887. WAR, Small Cause of. An Ear. [In 1731 Captain Robert Jenkins testified that he was bourded by a Spanish guarda costa not far from Havana.] No contraband goods were found. He was threntened with death if he did not confess where his gold and unlawful merchandise was hidden. The Spaniards slashed him with their cutlasses; they hung him up to the yarl-am. Before he was quite exhuusted they let him down, and again bade him confess. He spoke of his Britannic Majesty's thag, of the high seas, in a mild assertion of the injustice he was receiving. His ear had been half cut off when the ship was boarded ; and now the miscreants tore the ear out of his head, exclaiming, " Carry that to your king." The ear of Jenkins drove England to war.-Knigit's Eng., vol. 6, ch. 6, p. 93.
5888. WAR, Canses of the. Rebellion. First, the different construction put upon the national constitution by the people of the North and the South. . . . Second, the different system of labor in the North and in the South. . . . The invention of the cotton-gin, . . . which added a thousand millions of dollars to the revenue of the Sonth. $\qquad$ Slave labor beame important and slaves valuable. . . . The Missouri agitation, . . because of the proposed rejection of Missouri as a slave-holding State. . . . The nullification acts of South Carolina. . . . The annexation of Texas, with the cousequent enlurgement of the domain of slavery. . . . The Kan-sas-Nebraska bill was passerl. Thereby the Missouri Compromise was repealed. Third, the want of intercourse between the people of the North and the South. The great railroads and thoroughfares ran east and west. . . . Fourth, the publication of sectional books. Fifth, the evil influence of demagogues, . . . the leadership of had men.-Ridpa'ti's U. S., ch. 62.
5889. WAR, Civil. John Cantacuzeni. [The Greek regent.] Near six years the flare of discord burnt with various success and unabated
rage : the citles were distructed ly the faction of the nobles and the plebelans-the Cantacuzeni and Palacologl ; and the Bulgurians, the Servinns, and the Turks were invoked on both sides as the instruments of private umbition and the common ruin. The re, ent dephored the calamitles of which he was tl.e author and vietim; and his own experience might dictate a just and lively remark on the different mature of foreirn and civil war. "The former," said he, "is the external warmth of summer, always tolerable, ind often beneficinl ; the latter is the deadly heat of a fever, which consumes withont a remedy the vitals of the constitution."-Ghasos's Rome, ch. 63, p. 188.
5890. WAR, Civilization by, Britain. That the first rend eivilizer of Britain was the militury arm, is evident from every incideltal relation of the Romin conquest.-Knigit's Eng., vol. 1, ch. 3, p. 30.

SED1. WAR, Compensations of. Thirty Years'. Fearful indeed and destructive was the first movement in which this general political sympathy announced itself ; a desolating war of thirty years, wheh, from the interior of Bohemia to the mouth of the Schelit, and from the banks of the Po to the coasts of the Batie, 1 rastuted whole countries, destroyed hurvests, ma reduced towns and villages to ashes; which opened a grave for many thousand combatants, and for half a century smothered the glimmering sparks of civilization in Germany, and threw lack the improving manners of the country into their pristine barbarity and wildness. Fet out of this fearfal war Europe came forth free and independent. In it she first learned to recognize herself as a community of mations ; and this intercommunion of States, which orisimated in the Thirty Years' War, would alone be sufficient to reconcile the philosopher to its Lorrors. All this was effected by religion. Religion alone could have rendered possible all that was accomplished, but it was far from being the sole motive of the war. Had not private advantages and State interests been closely conneeted with it, vain and powerless would lave been the arguments of theologians; and the ery of the people would never have met with princes so willing to espouse their cunse, nor the new doctrines have found such mumerous, brave, and persevering chumpions.-Tumty Years' War, Ş3.
5892. WAR, Contem.pt of, IIangman-in-Chief. [Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, the successful commander of the allied expedition against Spain, afterward looked with contempt upon his military rocution.] He said: "A general is only a hangman-in-chief."-KNigutr's Eno., vol. 5, ch. 19, p. 298.
5893. WAR, Cruelties of. Scotland. The . . exploits of Surrey in Scotland are thas recorded in a letter of Wolsey : "The Earl of Surrey so derastated and destroyed all Tweedale and March, that there is left neither house, fortress, village, tree, cattle, corn, nor other suecor for man ; insomuch that some of the people that fled from the same, afterward returning and finding no sustenance, were compelled to come into England begging bread, which oftentimes when they do eat they die incontinently for the lunger passed. And with no imprisonment, entting off their ears, burning them in the faces,
or otherwise, can be kepl, away."-Kniont's Ena., vol. 2, ch. 18, p. 299.
5894. WAR, Cruelty in. Timour the Tartar. [Timour did not] forget that dream of all conquerors, India. He overran it this time from the Indus to Delhi, from the ocean to Thibet. II is army marched with a people of slaves in its train, the prize of his first victories and who might compromise him in other bat s. An atrocious order delivered one hundred thousund of them to tenth in a single night. Each Tartar soldler was constmined to immolate his portion with his own hand. Remorse, pity, Indignation, seized the army. The imans presaged the wrath of ILeaven. Timour responded to this revolt of conscience of his warriors only by the conquest and massacre of Delhi.-Lamartine's T'uleky, p. 315.
5895. $\qquad$ Antioch. Mameluko Emir Bibars rapidly reduced the principal Latin fortresses, and on the 29 th of May, 1268, planted his standards on the wnlls of Antloch. The fall of this capital was fatal to the Christian power ; 17,000 of the inhahitants were massacred, and upward of 100,000 sold into slavery. -Students' France, ch. 9, § 6, p. 172.
5896. WAR, Declaration of. Ambassador. [The Roman ambassudor went to Carthage.] Their orders were simply to denand that Hannibal and his principal offleers should be given up for their attack upon the allies of Rome, in breach of the trenty, and, if this were refused, to declare war. The Carthaginians tried to discuss the previous question, whether the attack on Saguntum was n breach of the treaty; lut to this the Romans would not listen. Xt length M. Fabius gathered up his toga, as if he were wrapping up something in it, and holding it out thus together, he said: "Behold, here are peace and war ; take which you choose l" The Carthaginian suffete, or judge, answered: "Give whichever thou wilt." Ilereupon Fabius shook out the folds of his toga, suying: "Then here we give you war;" to which several members of the council shouted in answer, "With all our hearts we welcome it." Thus the Roman numbassador left Carthage, and returned straight to Rome.-Arnold's IIannibal, p. 6.
5897. WAR degraded. A Trade. In the purer ages of the commonwealth the use of
arms was reserved for those ranks of citizens arms was reserved for those ranks of citizens who had a country to love, a property to defend, and some share in enacting those laws whieh it was their interest as well is duty to maintain. But in proportion as the public frectom was lost in extent of conquest, war was gradually improved into an art, and degraded into a trade. -Ginion's Rome, ch. 1, p. 10.
5E98. WAR, Destructive. Casar's. Plutarch tells us that in the course of this extraordinary contest, which lasted eight years, Cæsar took by force more than 800 towns, subdued 300 distinet tribes or states, and conquered $3,000,000$ of fighting men, of whom $1,000,000$ perished on the field of battle, and another million were sold into slavery.-Students' Fhance, ch. 1, §8, p. 10.
5899. - -. Of Life. [At the battle of Châlons, by Attila against Theodoric, the] number of the slain amounted to 162,000 , or, according to another account, 300,000 persons; and
these incredible exaggerations suppose a real and effective loss suthicient to justify the historian's remark, that whole generations may be swept away, by the madness of kings. in the space of a single hour.-Ghuon's Rome, ch. 35, p. 446.
5900. $\qquad$ Bonaparte's. From September, 1805, to the 15 th of November (1814), the Senate had given Bonaparte anthority to devote to what was called the glory of France no less n number than $2,103,000$ of her sons.Knicutr's Ena., vol. 7, ch. 31, p. 568.

5901 WAR, Emblem of. Indian. Other chiefs followed the example of the great sachem, and entered into friendly relations with the [llymouth] colony. Nine of the leading tribes acknowledged the sovereignty of the English king. One chieftain threatened hostilities, but Standish's army obliged him to heg for mercy. Canonicus, king of the Narragansetts, sent to William Bradford, who had been chosen governor after the denth of Carver, a bundle of arrows wrapped in the skin of a rattlesnake; but the undmunted governor stuffed the skin with powder and balls, and sent it back to the chief, who did not dare to aecept the dangerous challenge. The hostile emblem was borne about from tribe to tribe, until finally it was returned to Plym-outh.-Ridpatif's U. S., ch. 13, p. 124.
5902. WAR absurdly ended. Treaty of Ghent. There never was a more absurd treaty than that of Ghent. Its only significance was that Great Britain and the United States, having been at war, ngreed to be at peace. Not one of the distinctive issues to decide which the war had been undertaken was settled, or eyen mentioned. Of the impressment of American scamen not a word was said. The wrongs done to the commerce of the United States were not referred to. The rights of neutral nations were left as undetermined as before. Of " frec-trade and sailors' rights," which had been the battle-cry of the American navy, no mention was made. The principal articles of the compact were devoted to the settlement of unimportant boundaries and the possession of some petty islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy. There is little doubt, however, that at the time of the trenty Great Britain gave the United States a private assurance that impressment and the other wrongs complained of by the Americans should be practised no more. For the space of sixty years vessels bearing the flag of the United States have been secure from such insults as caused the war of 1812. Another advantage gained by Ameriea was the recognition of her naval power. It was no longer doubtful that American sailors were the peers in valor and patriotism of any seamen in the world.-Ridpatio's U. S., ch. 5i, p. 415.
5003. WAR, Enemios in, Ifunger. Barbarossa's army of Crusaders did not come home again, any more than Barbarossa. They were stronger than Turk and Saracen, but not than hunger and disense. Lcaders did not know then, as our little friend at Berlin came to know, that "an army, like a serpent, goes upon its belly." After fine fighting and considerable vic"ories, the end of this Crusade was, it took to " besieging Acre," and, in reality, lay perishing, as of murrain, on the beach at Acre, without shelter, without medicine, without food. Not even Richard Cœur de Lion and his best prow-

Other sachem, with the 1 g tribes English ities, but r mercy. , sent to governf arrows but the ith pow. ief, who rallenge. om tribe to Plym.

## $f$ Ghent.

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ess and help eould avert such issue from it. Chblyle's Fredehick the Gibeat, book 2, ch. 6, p. 83.
5904. WAR, Famine by. The Innocent. In 1418, during the slege of Rouen, the population were shut up for twenty weeks. Fanine came. An English chronicler writes:] And ever they of the town hoped to have been resened, but it would not le ; und many lundreds died for hunger, for they had cuten all the cats, horses, hounds, rats, mice, and ull that might be eaten; und of times the men-at-arms driving out the poor people at the gates of the city, for spending of victual, anon our men drove them in again; and young children hay dead in the streets, langing on the dead mothers' paps, that pity was to see. -Kniant's Esia., vol. 2, cli. 5, p. 70.
5905. WAR, Famous in. William of Normandy. " No knight under hemven," his enemies owned, "was William's peer." Boy as he was at Val-essdunes, horse and man went down before his lunee. All the fierce gayety of his mature broke sut in the warfure of his youth, in his ront of tilteen Angevins with but five men at his back, in his defiant ride over the ground which Geoffry Martel clamed from him-a ride with hawk on fist, as if war and the ehase were one. No man rould bend Willian's bow. His mace crashed its way through a ring of English warriors to the foot of the standard. He rose to his greatest height at moments when other men despaired. His voice rang out as a trumpet when his soldiers fled before the English charge at Senlac, and his ratly turned the flight into a means of victory.Histr. of Eng. Peorle, S 107.
5906. WAR futile. England and Spain. The bells were ringing in October, 1739, upon the declaration of hostilities against Spain. They were ringing in April, 1748, up^n the conclusion of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, by which not a single point was gained for which England had been fighting with Spain and Frmee for eight years. [England declared the war.]-Knigit's Eng., vol. 6, ch. 12, p. 181.
5907. - - "Secen lears'." [On the 15th of February, 1763, pence was concluded between the Empress Maria Theresa, the Elector of Saxony, and the King of Prussia. The Seven Years' War ended by reptacing the parties to this great quarrel in the exact position in regard to territory in which they stood before its com-mencement.-Knigit's Eng., vol. 6, ch. 16, p. 257.
5908. WAR, Glory in. American Indians. Wur alone was the avenue to glory. All other employment seemed unworthy of human dignity; in warfare against the brute creation, but still more against man, they sought liberty, happiness, and renown ; thus was gained an honorable appelhation, while the mean and obscure among them had not even a name.-Bancrory's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 22.
5909. WAR vs. Gospel. Massachusetts. [In the summer of 1622 a company of immigrants began a new settlement culled Weymouth.] Instead of working with their might to provide against starvation, they wasted the fall in idleness, and attempted to keep up their stock of provisions by defrauding the Indians. Thus prowoked to hostility, the natives formed a plan to
destroy the colony ; but Massasoit, faithful to his pledges, went to Plymouth and revealed the plot. Sundish marched to Weymouth at the head of his regiment, now herensed to elght men, attacked the hostile tribe, killed several warriors, and carried home the chicf's head on a pole. The tender-hearted John. Izobinson wrote from Leyden: "I would that you had converted some of them before you killed any."-lRididatits L. S., ch. 13, p. 125.
5910. WAR for Honor, Trojan War. The immediate cause of the war is generally allowed to have been the rape of IIclen, the wife of Menelams, by Paris, the son of Priam, King of Troy althongh prior to that motive an animosity had sulnsisted between the Greeks and Trujans for many generations. It is not otherwise prolmble that in quarrel which interested only Menehus and his brother Agamemnon should have been rendiiy espoused by all the princes of Grrece. The preparntions for this war are suid to have ocenpied no less than ten yrars, a length of time which ought not to surprise us, when we consider that this was the first war in which the whole nation had engaged.-Tytleer's Ilist., Book 1, ch. 8, p. 76.
5911. WAR, Incapacity for. Lord Loudoun. Ever since the trenty of Utrecht the French had retained Cupe Breton ; and the fortress at Louisburg had been made one of the strongest on the continent. On the 20 th of June Lord Loudoun sailed from New York, with an army of 6000 regulars. By the 1st of July he was at Halifax, where he was joined by Aimirna Iolburn, with a powerful fleet of sixteen men-of-war. There were on board 5000 additional troops fresh from the armies of England. Never was sueli a use made of a splendid armament. Loudoum landed before Inalifax, cleared off a mustering plain, and set his oflicers to drilling regiments alre :dy skilled in every mancuivre of war. To heighten the absurdity, the fields about the eity were planted with onions, for it was said that the men might take a seurvy. By and liy the news came that the Freneh vessels in the harbor of Louisburg outnumbered by one the ships of the English squadron. To attack a force that seemed superior to his own was not a part of Loudoun's tactics. Ordering the fleet to go ernising uround Cape Breton, he immediately embarkel with his army, and suiled for New York. Arriving at this place, he proposed to his officers to fortify Long Island, in order to defend the continent ugainst an enemy whom he outnumbered four to one.Ridpatit's U. S., ch. 34 , p. 269.
5912. WAR, Inhmanity in. -Romans. [The Goths had been driven by the Romans to the defences of Ravenna.] These fortifications were, indeed, impregnable to the assault of art or violence; and when Belisarius invested the capital he was soon convinced that famine only could tame the stubborn spirit of the Barbarians. The sea, the land, and the channels of the Po were guarded by the vigilance of the Roman general ; and his morality extended the rights of war to the practice of poisoning the waters and secretly firing the granaries of a besieged city.-Gibnon's Rome, ch. 63, p. 179.
5913. WAR, Injury by. Civil. The effect of the constunt progress of wealth has been to make insurrection far more terrible to thinking men
than maladministration : . . wealth would be exposed to imminent risk of spoliatlon aud destruction. Still greater would be the risk to public credit, on which thousunds of families directly depend for subsistence, nud with which the credit of the whole commereial world is inseparably connected. It is no exaggeration to say that a civil war of a week on English ground would now produce disasters which would be felt from the Hoang-Ho to the Missouri, and of which the traces would be discernible at the distance of a century.-Macaulay's Ilist., ell. 1, p. 33.
5914. WAR, Instinot for. Napoleon $I$. There is still preserved upon the island of Corsica, as an interesting relic, a small brass camnon, weighing ahout thirty pounds, which was the early and favorite plaything of Napoleon. Its loud report was music to his childishe ears. In Imag. inary battle he saw whole squadrons mowed down by the discharges of his formidable piece of artillery.-Abbott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 1.

5915 WAR, Love of. Lord Nelson. [During the hattle of Copenhagan, Nelson's most terribic contict, he] was waiking the quarter-deek, which was slippery with blood and covered with the dead, who could not be removed as fast as they fell. . . . He looked upon the devastation around him, nud sternly smiling, said, " This is warm work, and this day may be the last to any of ns in a moment. But mark me, I would not be elsewhere for thousands." This was heroic, but it was not noble.-Abbott's Napoleon B., vol. 1, ch. 22.
5916. -- - Franks. Althoagh they were strongly actuated by the allurements of rapine, they professell a disinterested love of war, whieh they considered as the supreme honor and felicity of human nature; and their minds and bodies were so completely hardened by perpetual uetion, that, according to the lively expression of an orator, the snows of winter were as pleasant to them as the fiowers of spring.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 20, p. 239.
5917. -—. The Alani. [A people who inhabited the deserts of Scythia.] The mixture of Samatic and German blood had contributed to improve the features of the Alani. . . . They considered war and rapine as the pleasure and the glory of mankind. A naked cimeter fixed in the ground was the only objeet of their religious worship; the sealps of their enemies formed the costly trappings of their horses; and they viewed with pity and contempt the pusilhanimous warriors who patiently expected the infirmities of age.-Gibbon's Rome, ch. 26, p. $2 \overline{5}$.
5918. WAR, Miseries of. Battle of Fredericksburg. Little children with blue feet trod painfully over the frozen ground, and those whom they followed knew as little as themselves where to seek food and shelter. Hundreds of ladies wandered homeless over the frozen lighway with bare feet and thin clothing, knowing not where to find a place of refuge. Delicately nurtured girls, with slender forms, upon which no rain had beat, which no wind had ever visited too roughly, walked hurriedly, with unsteady feet, upon the road, seeking only some place where they could shelter themselves. Whole
families sought sheds by the wayside, or made roofs of fence-rails and straw, not knowing whither to tly.-Polland's Second Year of the War, ch. 6, p. 100.
5919. - -. Desolation. There is a letter wid dated from Bologna, December 12,
1580 , which presents as striking a pieture ns was ever drawn of the widespread misery produced by the contests of ambition. In travelling fifty miles they saw no creature stirring in rural industry, except three women gathering grapes rotting upon the vines. In Pavia the ehildren were crying about the streets for bread. There was neither horse meat nor man's meat to be found. "There is no hope [for] many years that Italia shall be restored, for want of people." -Kniait's Eno., vol. 2, ch. 20, p. 330.
5920. WAR, Monnment of. "Heads." Timour the Tartar erected on the ruins of Bagdad a pyranid of ninety thousand heads; again visited Georgin, and encamped on the banks of the Araxes.-Ghion's Rome, ch. 65, p. 263.
5921. WAR, Murderous. Battle of Tonton. [In 1461,] on the eve of Palm Sunday, began the cruei batile of Towton, at four o'clock, when the armies [of the Yorkists and Lancastrians] joined. Through all the night, amid a fall of snow, these fierce men madly fought till the afternoon of the next day. Then 33,000 men lay dead on the field of liattle. It is affirmed that there was no quarter given in the battle.

The triumph of the Yorkists was com-plete.-Knigir's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 9, p. 148.
5922. WAR, Partisan. Casar and Pompry. [See No. 4230.] They were now declared enemies, and each prepared to assert, by arms, his title to an unrestrained dominion over his country. It is not a little surprising that the citizens of Rome should deliberately prepare to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the decision of such a contest, with all the zeal of men who fight for their most valuable rights and posses-sions.-Tytlee's Hist., Book 4, ch. 2, p. 406.
5923. WAR, Patriotism in. Defensive. [The threatened invasion of England by the Spanish Armada, and the conflicts which followed the dispersion of that immense and powerful flect, proved to be beneficial to the nation.] There was a higher result of such a warfare than the taking of slips and the burning of towns. $\Lambda$ grand spirit of devotion to their country was engendered in the people. The energies called forth in that stirring time produced a corresponding elevation of the national character. Knight's Eng., vol. 3, ch. 15, p. 239.
5924. - - Anerican Revolution. Where eminent statesmen hesitated, the instinctive action of the multitude revealed the counsels of magnanimity. . . . A nation without union, without magazines and arsenals, without a treasury, without credit, without government, fought successfully against the whole strength and wealth of Great Brituin. An army of veteran soldiers capitulated to insurgent husband-men.-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 4, ch. 1.
5925. WAR, Plety in. Joan of Arc. At the sight of the Holy Maid and her banner they rallied and renewed the assault. Joan rode forward at their head, waving her banner and cheering them on. The English quailed at
what they believed to be the charge of he!l ; Salnt Loup whs stormed, and its defenders put to the sword, except some few whom Jom succeedel in saving. All her woman's gentleness returned when the combat was over. It was the first time that she had ever seen a buttle-fled. She wept ut the sight of so many bleeding corpses; and her tenis flowed doubly when slie reflected thut they were the bodies of Christian men who had died without confession.-Decrsive Battles, \&̀ 383 .
5926. WAR, Politioians in. Romans. To druw him into more open ground, Cesar had shifted his comp contimually. lompey had followed cuntiously, still rematning on his guard. IIis political urlvisers were impatient of these dilatory movements. They taunted him with cowardice. They insisted that he should set his foot on this insigniticant adversary promptly and at once ; and Pompey, gathering courage from their conffdence, ind trusting to hissplendid cavalry, agreed at last to use the first occasion that presented itself. [Pompey's] benten army, which a few hours before were slaring in imagimation the lands and olfices of their conquerors, fled out through the opposite gates, throwing away their arms, flinging down their standurds, aud racing, otticers and men, for the rocky hills which at a mile's distance promised them shelter.Froude's Cessah, ch. 22.
5927. WAR prayed for. Its Miscrics. In 1514 Lord Daere, deseribing the "robbing, spoiling, and vengennce in Scothand." [udds,], "whieh I pray our Lord God to continue." [Thus men appealed to the Author of ull good in support of their perpetration of all evil.]Kniout's Eng., vol. 2, ch. 17, p. 274.
5928. WAR, Propensity for. American Indians. Next among the propensities of the red men was the passion for wour. Their wars, however, were always undertaken for the redress of grievances, real and imaginary, and not for conquest. But with the Indinu a redress of grievances meant a personal, vindictive, and bloody vengeance on the defender. The Indian's principles of war were ensily understood, but irreconcilable with justice and humunity. The forgiveness of an injury was reckoned a weakness and a shame. Revence was considered among the nobler virtues. The open honorable battle of the field was an event unknown in Indian warfare. Fighting was limited to the surprise, the ambuscade, the massaere ; and military strategy consisted of cunning and treachery. Quarter was rarely asked und never granted; those who were spared from the fight were only reserved for a burbarous captivity, ransom or the stake. In the torture of his vietims all the diabolical ferocity of the savage warriors nature burst forth without restraint.-Ridpatit's U. S., ch. 1, p. 44.
5929. WAR, Romance in. Thirty Iears' War. Duke Christian, passionately enamored of the Electress Palatine, with whom he had become acquainted in Holland, and more disposed for war than ever, led back his army into Lower Saxony, bearing that princess' glove in his hat, and on his standards the motto, "All for God and Her."-Thirty Years' War, § 174.
5930. WAR of the Rosen. E'ngland. [The Duke of York chalmed the succession to the English throne, which the lIouse of Lords promised at the death of King IIenry.] Jut theopen display of York's pretensions at once united the partisans of the roybl house in ulgorous resistunce; and the dearlly strugrle which received the name of the Wurs of the loses from the white rose which formed the badge of the house of York, und the red rose which was the eognizance of the house of Lameaster, begun la a gathering of the north round Lord Clifford and of the west round lienry, Duke of somerset. Hest, of Eng. Pworlet, sis 449.
5931. WAR for Spoils. Atheuians. One day Agesilaus ordered his commissurios to sell the prisoners, but to strip thrm tirst. Their clothes found muny purehusers: but as to the prisoners themselves, their skins being soft and white by reason of their laving lived so mneh within doors, the spectators only laugherl at then, thinking they wouk be of no serviee as slaves. Whereupon Agesilaus, who stood by at the anction, suid to his treops: "These are the persons whom you fight with;" and then pointing to the rich spoils, "Those are the things ye fight for."-Plutaben's Aubsilaus.
5932. WAR, study of. Ifonmable. Antigonus being asked who was the graitest general, answered, " Pyrrhus would be, if he liverd to be old." Antigonus, indeed, spoke only of the gencrals of his time ; but Inamilal said that, of all the world had ever beheld, the first in Eenius and skill was Pyrrhus, Sripio the seconci. nud himself the third. . . This was the only seience he applied himself to ; this was the subject of his thoughts and conversation; for he considerel it as a roynd study, and lookedupon other arts as mere trifling amisements. And it is reported that when he was usked whether he thought Python or Caphisias the best musician, "Polysperchon," said he, "is the general;" intimnting that this was the only point which it hecume a king to inquire into or know.-Pletahen's Prikiles.
5933. WAR, Sufferers by. The Innocent. [In 1070 William the Conqueror destroyed the rountry for a hundred miles about York.] Mamesbury, writing half a century afterward, says: "Thus the resourens of a province, once tlourishing, were eut off, by fire, slaughter, and devastation. The ground for more than sisty miles, totally uncultivated and unproductive, remains bare to the present day." Ordericus winds up the hmentable story with these worls: "There followed consequently so great a seareity in England in the ensuing years, that severe famine involved the innocent and unarmed popu lation in so much misery, that . . . more than a hundred thousand sonls of both sexes perished of wint."-Knight's Eng., vol. 1, ch. 14, p. 193.
5934. WAR, Supplies in. Second Crusade. The army was reviewed near to Nican, where it was found to consist of 600,000 foot, including women, and 100,000 horse. We have no accounts transmitted to us how sueh multitudes procure subsistence when once they had come into a hostile country. It is difficult to conceive that they could have procured it by plunder without such a total dispersion as must have rendered all their enterprises ineffectual against such a formidable
enemy us the Mohamr. celans. probuble that the ercutest part of . It is highly the culamitics unst line must have arisen from a searcity of provisions. -Tytlele's Histr, Book 6, eli, 9, p. 176.
5935. WAR, Solitary Survivor of. Afghan. [In 1841 a Britlsh army was sent into Afglan, where, after a complete success, it was placed in grent peril by the trenchery of the nutives. A retreat whes finally begme, and of 4500 soldiers only one was brought in to Jelalabad, and he wounded and exhansted. It was Dr. Brydon.]-Knion'r's Ena., vol. 8, ch. 25, p. 458.
5936. WAR, Terrors of Civil. To Wellington. [The Dake of Wellington said in Parliament on the 4th of April, 18:20:] My Loris, I am one of those who have passed a longer period of my life engaged in war than most nen, uad principally, I may say, in eivil war ; and I must say this, that if I could avoid by any sacriflee whatever even one month of civil war in the country to which I am attached, I would sacrifice my life in order to do it. I suy that there is nothing that destroys property and prosperity and demoralizes charocter to the degree that civil war does; by it the hand of man is raised against his neighbor, against his brother, and against his father; the servant betrays his master, nod the whole seene ends in confusion and devastation. -Kniam's Eng., vol. 8, el. 13, j. 239.
5937. WAR, Toleration in. Mahometan. [When Alpo-Bekr, the successor of Mahomet, was abont o mareh his Arabian warriors into Syria, he gathered then round him in a circle.]
"Warriors of Islam," said he, "attend a moment, and listen well to the precepts which I am about to promulge to yon for observation in times of war. Fight with bravery und loynlty. Never use artifice or perfidy townrd your enemies ; do not mutilate the fallen ; do not slay the arged, nor the children, nor the women; tho not destroy the palm trees; do not burn the erops; do not cat the fruit trees; do not slanghter the animals, except what will he necessary for your nourishment. You will find upon your route men living in solitude, in meditation, in the adoration of God ; lo them no injury, give them no offence."-Lamaibine's Tubkey, p. 158.
5938. WAR, Trained for, Hranks. The lofty stature of the Franks, and their blue cyes, denoted a Germanic origin ; their close apparel accurately expressed the figure of their limbs; a weighty sword was suspended from a brond belt; their bodies were protected by a lage shield; and these warlike Barbarians were trained, from their earliest youth, to run, to leap, to swim ; to dart the javelin, or battle-exe, with unerring aim; to alvance, without hesitation, against a superior enemy; and to maintain, either in life or death, the invincible reputation of their ancestors.-Ginnon's Rome, ch. 35, p. 429.
5939. WAR, Trophies of. Ghastly. From the permanent conquest of lussia the Tartars made a deadly though transient inroad into the heart of Poland, and as far as the borders of Germany. The cities of Lublin and Cracow were obliterated ; they approached the shores of the Baltic ; and in the battle of Lignitz they defented the
dukes of Silesia, the Polish palatines, and the great master of the Tentonic order, and tilled nine sacks with the right ears of the shatin. Gimon's IRome, ch. 64, p. 218.
59.10. WAR, Uncertainties of. Rebellion. Jef. ferson lavis luad himself dechared, . . . whenever the war sloould open, the North and not the Soutlo should be the field of hattle. . . . I. I'. Walker, the rebel secretary of war, had said . . . be would prophesy that the flag which now llaunts the breeze here would thoat over the dome of the old Capitol at Washington before the first of May, and that it might flont eventbally over Funenil Mall itself. - Raymond's Lancome ch. 6, p. 178.
50.1. -- American Revolution. Three dhys after his victory [at Trenton] Washington ugain crossed the Delaware, and took post at Trenton. . . . The British fell hack fron their outposts on the Delaware, and eoneentrated in great force at Princeton. Cornwallis took command in person, and resolved to attuek and overwhelm Washington at Trenton. So closed the year. Ten days previously llowe only waitera for the freczing up of the Delaware before taking up his quarters in Plailadelphia. Now it was a question whether he wonld be able to hold a single town in New Jersey.-Ridpatio's U. S. . el. 39, p. 316.
5942. WAR unhindered. Kïg Philip's Wirr. The Indians were not idle. "We will fight," said they, "these twenty years; you have honses, barns, and corn ; we have now nothing to lose."-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 2, ch. 12.
5048. WAR, Waste of. Devastation. The Emperor Charles [V.], whose recent triumplis had inspired him with unbounded self-coutilence, expressed the utmost disclain for the military resources and tactics of his adversary, and, vowing that he would bring the [Francis I.] King of France as low as the poorest gentleman in lis dominions, he erossed the Var und invaded Provence, at the head of 50,000 men, on the 25 th of July. The French army, led by the Constable Montmorency, took post at Avir. non, which commands both the Rhone and the Inrance. The population was ordered to retire into the fortified towns; property and provisions of all kinds were hastily withdrawn, and the entire district in the ronte of the advancing enemy was then nuercilessly laid waste by the French themselves, so that Provence presented in the course of a few days the most deplorable spectacle of desolation. Flourishing townsGrasse, Digne, Draguignan, Antihes, Toulonwere set on fire and reduced to ashes; the inhabitants fled to the mountaius, where thousumds perished from exposure, privation, and hunger. The march of the invaders was unopposed ; but it became every day more and more difficult to subsist the troops, and on reaching Aix, the capital, where he had intended to take tidumphant possession of the kinglom of Provence, Charles found it, to hisgreat dismay, totally depopulated and abandoned; everything had been removed or destroyed that could be of the slightest use or value to a conqueror. Famine, and its neverfailing consequence, contagions disease, soon made fearful havoc in the imperial ranks. It was attempted to besiege Arles and Marseilles; but in each case the assailants were beaten off
with severe loss: and the emperor, hearing at this moment of tha arrival of Francis on hits intrenched camp before Avignon, and apprehending an attuck with overwhelming numbers, reluctantly give orders to commence a retrat.Studenté Fiance.
5914. WAR, Wealth by. Ieter Cooper. The war, however, was the legimning of his fortune. The supply of forelgn merehandise being cut off, a great impulse was given to manufactures. Cloth, for example, rose to such an extravagant price that cloth finctories sprang upeverywhere, and there was a sudden demand for every description of cloth-making machinery. Peter Cooper, who possessed a fine genius for invention, inv nted a machine for shearing the map from the surface of cloth. It answered its purpose well, and he sold it withont delay to good advantuge. Then he made another; and as often as he had one done, he would go to some cloth mill, explain its merits, and sell it. He soon had a thriving shop, where he employed several meti, and he sold his machines faster than he conld make them.-Cychopedia of Broo., p. 5 \%.
59.15. WAR, Wounds in. Philip of Macedon. No warrior was ever bolder or more intrepid in fight. Demosthenes, who cannot be suspected of flattering him, gives a glorious textimony of him on this head ; for which reason I will cite his own words. "I saw," says this orator, " this very Plilip, with whom we disputed for sovereignty and empire-I saw him, though covered with wounds, his eyes struck out. his collarbone broken, maimed both in his hands and feet, still resolutely rushl into the midst of dangers, and ready to deliver up to fortune any other part of his body she might desire, provided he might live honorably and glorionsly with the rest of it." --Rollin's Mrst., Book 14, § 8.
5946. WARFARE, Unequal. Americon Revolution. Duriag the stmmer [1776] Washington's forces were nugmented to about 27,000 men ; but the terms of enlistment were constantly expiring ; sickness prevailed in the camp ; and the effective force was but little more than half as great as the aggregate. On the other hand, Great Britain was making the vastest preparations. By a treaty with some of the petty German States, 17,000 Hessian mercenaries were hired to fight against America. George III. was going to quell his revolted provinces by turning loose upon them a brutal foreign soldiery ; 25,000 additional English troops were levied; an immense squadron was fitted out to aid in the reduction of the colonies, and $\$ 1,000,000$ were voted for the extraordinary expenses of the war department. By these measures the Americans were greatly exasperated.-Ridpatio's U. S., ch. 39, p. 308.
5947. WARNING of Danger. Richard $I$. [Richard the Lion.] The firmmess of Hubert Walter had secured order in England, but over sca Richard found himself face to face with dangers which he was too elear-sighted to undervalue. Destitute of his father's administrative genius, less ingenious in his political conceptions than John, Richard was far from being a mere soldier. A love of adventure, a pride in sheer physieal strength, here and there a romantic generosity jostled roughly with the craft, the
unserupulousness, the violence of bis race ; but he was at heart a statesman, cool and patient in the execution of his plans as he was bold in their conception. "The devil is loose ; take care of yourvelf," Philip had written to Joha at the news of Richard's relense.- Llant. of Ena. Pboblat, $\therefore 151$.

59IW. WARNINGS, Effective. Cimar's. lt was now eleven in the forenoon. Cussar shook off his unensiness, aud rose to go. As lee erossed the hall, his statue fell, and shivered on the stones. Some servants, perhaps, had heard whispers, and wished to warn him. As he still passeet on, a strunger thrust a seroll into his land, and begged him to rend it on the spot. It contained a list of the conspinators, with a clear account of the plot. He supposed it to be a petition, and phaced it carclessly among his other pupers. The fate of the empire hung uponathread, bith the thrend was not broken. As Cusar had lived to reconstruct the Roman world, so lis death was necessary to tinish the work. [He was assassi-mated.]-Fioovee's Ceman, ch. 27.
5949. WARs, Occasion of. Retigion and Commerce. A.D. 1713. The treaty of peace at Utrecht scattered the seeds of war broadeast throughout the globe. . . . Instead of establishing equal justice, England sought conmercial advant:ges; . . for about two centuries the wars of religion had prevailed. The wars for commercinl advantages were now prepared. The interests of comsmeree, under the narrow point of view of privilege and of protit, regulated diplomacy, swayed legislation, and marshalled revolatious. [See No. 4097.]-Banchofr's U. S., vol. 3, ch. 21.
5950. WATCHFULNESS, safety by. Tennessec Wilderness. Never has a settlencut been so infested with hostile Indians as this. When Rachel Donelson [afterward the beloved wife of General Jackson], with her sisters and young friends, went blackberrying, a gatarl of young men, with their rithes loaded and rocked, stood guard over the surrounding thickets while the girls pieked the fruit. It was not sufe for a man to stoop over a spring to drink unless some one else was on the watel with his ritle in his ams; and when half a dozen men stood together, in conversation, they turned their backs to each other, all facing different ways, to watch for a lurking savage. So the Douelsons lived for eight years, and gathered about them more negroes, more cattle, and more horses than any other household in the settlement.-Cycloredia of Biog., p. 534.
5951. WATCHMEN, Mistaken. American Rewolution. Marching by way of Charlestown Neek, the provincials came, about eleven o'clock, to the eminence which they were instructed to fortify. Prescott and his engineer, Gridley, not liking the position of Bunker Hill, procected down the peninsular seven hundrel yards to another height, afterward called Breed's Hill. The latter was within easy camnon range of Boston. On this summit a redoubt eight rods square was planned by the engincer, and there, from midnight to day-dawn, the men worked in silence. The British ships in the harbor were so near that the Americans could hear the sentinels on deck repeating the night call, "All is well." The works were not yet completed when morning revealed
the new-mmbe redoubt to the astonished British of Boston.-RIDPATirs U. S., ch. 38,1 . 300.
5052. WATER, Need of. Kingrlom. The most distinguislued of his [lycurgus'] mincestors was Sous, inder whom tine lacediemoninns mude the Melotes their slaves, mad gained men extensive tract of hand from the Areatinns. Of this Sous it is related that, heing bosieged by the (litorimes fa u difleult post where there whs no whter, he ugreed to give up nul his eonguests, provided thut himself mud nill his mrmy should drink of the neighboring spring. When these conditions were sworn to, he nssembled his foreas, and offered his kingedom to the mmin the wonld forhar drinking ; not one of them, however, would deny himseli.-Plevtancin's Lycuraus.
50518. WATER, Overflow of, Alban Lake. Of the muny springs, brooks, mud hakes whieh Itnly abommeds with, sonse were dried up, and others but feebly resisteri the drought ; the riversnlways low in the summer, then run with $n$ very slonder streim. But the Alban Iake, which has its source within itself, nnd diselnarges no part of its wnter, being quite surrounded with monntains, withont my eanse, maless it Was a supermatural one, began to rise and swell in a most remarknble manno $r$, incrensing until it remehed the sides, und at hast the very tops of the hills, all which happened without any ugitation of its wnters. For it while it was the wonder of the shepherds and herdsmen ; but when the eurth, which, like a mole, kept it from overllowing the eountry below, was broken down with the quantity und weight of water then descending like $n$ torrent through the plonghed fieds and other cultivated grommels to the sen, it not only nstonished the Romans, but was thought by ull Italy to portend some extraordinary event. [The oracles dechared] that the eity could mever be taken until the waters of the Alban Iake, which had now forsaken their bed, and foumd new passuges, were turned back, or so diverted as to prevent their mixing with the sem. Plutancits CAMishevs.
595. WATERING-PLACES, Rustic. Reign of Charles II. When the court, soon ufter the Restoration, visited Tunbridge Wells, there was no town there; but withinamile of the spring rustic cottages, somewhat cleaner and neater than the ordinary cothiges of that time, were scattered over the heath. Some of these cabins were movable, and were carried on sledges from one part of the common to mother. To these huts men of fishion, wearied with the din and smoke of London, sometimes came in the summer to brenthe fresh nir, and to cuteh a glimpse of rural life. During the season a kiad of fair was anily held near the fountain. The wives and dunghters of the Kentish farmers came from the neighboring vilhares with eream, cherries, wheat ears, and quatils. To chaffer with them, to flirt with them, to pruise their straw hats and tight heels, was a refreshing pastime to voluptuaries sick of the airs of aetresses and maids of honor. Milliners, toymen, $\quad$ ad jewellers came down from London, and opened a bazaar under the trees. In one booth the politician might find his coffee and the London Gazette; in another were gamblers playing deep at basset; and on fine evenings the fiddlers were in attendance, and there were morris-dances on the elastic turf
of the bowling green.-Macatiay's lina., ch. 3, 1. 322.
5955. WATERING-PLACES, Uninviting. Reign of C'harles 1. 【At IBnth Surings the rooms were small und were nucarpeted, ned wero colored hrown with in wash made of soot and sminll beer, in order to hide the ilit. Not a whinscot was painted. Not a hemrtl or chimney-pleee was of marble. A slab of common freastone, and tle irons which had cost from three to four shilinge, were thonght sulltient for my threplace. Tho best upartments were hing with conrse woollen stuff, mul were furmshed with rush-bottomed chairs. - Macaviay's Eni., eh. 3, p. 323.
5056. WEAK destroyed. Ancient Cermans. [The Ilerull, who nnciently jnlinbited the dinrk forests of Germiny und Polnnd,] wore a flerce people who disdnined the use of nrmor, and who eondemned their widows and nged parents not to survive the loss of their hustmands or the decay of their strength.-Ginhon's IRome, ch. 39 , 1. 16 .
5957. WEAKNESS, Criminality of, Ihichard Cromirell. [When Richurd Cromwell suceceded his father in the Protectorate of England, he did not bring his fnther's endowments with him. When the army began to evince a hostility toward lurlinment the oflcers who were devoted to him urged him to atopt some strong mensure, and stand thrm. IBut be shrank from the responsilility, stying, " " I have never done anybody any harm, nnd I never will; I will not have a drop of blood spilt for the preservation of my greatuess, which is a burden to me."Kinion's Ena., vol. 4, ch. 14, p. 220.
595 ${ }^{6}$. WEAKNESS by Enlargement. Empire of the Mohtommedaths. The third and most ohvious cause of the deeline and fall of the cnliplis wiss the weight and ranguitude of the empire itself. The enliph Almamon might proudly assert that it was ensier for him to rule the Enst and the West than to mannge a chess-board of t wo feet square ; yet I suspeet that in both those games he was guilty of many fatal mistakes. Ginbon's Rome, (h. 5i2, p. 325.
5959. WEAKNESS of great Men. Demosthenes. [At the battle of Cheromen] Demosthenes, who was a greater statesman ihan n warrior, and more capable of giving wholesome connsel in his haringues than of supporting them by an intrepid conrage, threw down his arms, and fled with the rest. It is even said that in his flight his robe being anight by a brumble, he imagined that some of the enemy had laded hold of him, und cried ont, "Spare my life ?" More than 1000 Atheninns were left upon the field of luttle, und above 2000 taken prisoners, among whom was Demades, the orator. The loss was us great on the Theban side. - IRollin's Hist., Book $14, \pm 6$.

S\&6O. WEAKNESS, Moral, Milo the Athlete. [He was the champion wrestler of Grecee.] An nuthor has judiciously olucrved that this surprisingly robust clampion, who prided himself so much on his bodily strength, was the weakest of men with regard to a passion which often subdues and captivates the strongest ; a courtesan laving gained so great an ascendancy over Milo that she tyramized over him in the most imperious manner, und made him obey what-
ever commands she lild upon him.- Rohlin's Ilis'r., Book 7, ch. 3, si 2 24.
5961. WEALTH, Conservation of. Reign of Jimes II. [1le desired to secure the relligions revolution of Enghand by securlug a Romm Catholle successlon to the throne.] To all mer not utterly blinded by passion, these diflloultes uppenred insuperable. The most unserupulous alaves of power showed signs of unemsiness. Dryden muttered that the king would only make mitters worse by trylug to mend them, and slghed for the golden days of the carchess and good-matured Charles. Even Itelfreys wivered. As long as he wis poor, he was perfeetly ready to face oblogpy and publie hatred for luere. But lie lud now, by corruption and extortion, neemmatated great riches; and he was more mxious to secure them than to merense them. His sluckness drew on him in sharp reprimand from the royal lipis, In drend of helng deprived of the great seal, he promised whatever whs required of him; lat Barillon, in reporting this circumstance to Jouis, remarked that the King of England could place little reliance on any man who had myything to lose.-Macauhiy'h Eng., cli. 8, p. 201.
5082. WEALTH, Corrupting, Religion. The story of Panl of Simosatu, who filled the metropolitan see of Antioch, white the East was in the hands of de Omathes and Zenobin, may serve to illastrate the comdition and chameter of the times. The wealth of that prelate was a suilicient evidence of his guilt, since it was neither derived from the inheritance of his fathers nor acequired by the arts of honest industry. But Pant considered the serviee of the Chureh ns a very lacrative prolession. II is ecelesinstical jurisdiction was yemal and mpacions; he extorted frequent contributions from the most opulent of the faithful, and converted to his own use a considerable part of the public revemue. liy his pride and laxury the Christime religion was rendered odious in the eyes of the Gentiles. His eonncil chamber and lis throne, the splendor with which he nppeared in publie, the suppliant crowd who solicited his nttention, the multitude of letters and petitions to which he dictated his answers, and the perpetual hurry of business in which he was involved, were circumstances much better suited to the state of a civil mngistrate than to the humility of a primitive bishop. -Gimbon's Rome, ch. 16, p. 53.
5963. WEALTH by Corruption. Lord Clarenton. LLord Clarendon, chancellor for the corrupt Charles II.,] returned from exile in the deepest poverty. In seven years he had nequired a sufficient fortune to build a mansion superior to ducal palaces, and to furnish it with the most costly objects of taste and hixury. It wis called "Dunkirk House" by the people, because they suw what they believed to be evidence of foreign bribery.-Kniont's Eng., vol. 4, ch. 17, p. 301.
5964. WEALTH, Cost of. Samuel Johnson. Mrs. Thrale mentioned a gentleman who had acquired a fortune of $£ 4000$ a year in trade, but was absolutely miserable, because, he conld not talk in company; so miserable, that he was impelled to lament his situation in the street to - whom he hates, and who he knows despises him. "I am a most unhappy man," satid he. "I am invited to conversations. I go to conversations;
but, nhas ! I have no romversation." Jomanon :
 ent whys. This gembeman lus spent, lin getting E 4000 a year, the thme in which he might have lenrned to tuik; nud now he cammot talk." Mr. Perklus made in shewd nud droll remark: " If
 might linve learned to talk at the sume lime that he was getting his fortune."-Borwela's Johiajo hon, p. 455.
5065, - Simenel Jehuson. The eonversation having turned on the prevailing proctice of golng to the Enst Inclices in quest of weath, Jonsson: " 1 man hail hether have $\mathfrak{x} 10,000$ nt the end of ten yenurs passed in Engrland than $\mathrm{x}^{2} 0,000$ at the end of ten yenrs passed in Judin, becnuse you must comprite what you give for money; nud a man who has lived ten yours in ladia lus given up ten vears of social comfort, and all those alvantuges which urise from living in England."-Boswean's Jonis. son, p. 415.
5966. WEALTH, Dangerous. Tir Pity, Iohin Wesley remarked in carly lif" that he lonil kuown but four men who had inot derined in religion by becoming wealthy; at a later period in life he corrected the remark, and malre mo (x.ep)-tion.-Stevens' Methomish, vol. 1, p. 2tio.
5067. WEALTH, Despoiled of. $B!/ j$ r'romirill. The ohd Irish gentry were sentlered war the whote world. Descendants of Mitusian chieftalins swarmed in all the courls fand camplis of the Continent. The despoiled proprietors who still remaned in their mative land hrooded gloonily over their losses, pined for the opmlene nud dignity of which they had beren deprived, and cherished wild hopes of another revolation. A person of this class was alescribed by his commtryman ins a gentleman who would be rich if justice were done, as a gentleman who had in the estate if lie could only get it.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 6, 1. 121).
5968. WEALTH destroyed. fier riafrty. After the retreat [from $\Lambda$ friea] of the Saracens, the victorious prophetess [Cahim] assembled the Moorish chiefs, and recommended a measume of strange and savage policy. "Our (ities," said she, "and the gold and silver which they contain, perpetmally netract the arms of hes Xrabs. These vile metals are not the objects of our ambition ; we content oursclves with the simple productions of the curth. Let us destroy these cities ; let us bury in their ruins those pernicious treasures; and when the avarice of our foesslant be destinate of temptation, perhups they will cease to disturb the tranquillity of a warlike people." The proposal was aecepted with umanimons applause. From Thngicr to Tripoli the buildings, or at least the fortifications, were demolished, the fruit-trees were cut down, the means of subsistence were extirpated, a fertile and populous garden was changed into a desert, and the historians of a more recent period could discern the frequent traces of the prosperity and devastation of their ancestors.-Gmmon's Rome, ch. 51, p. 246.
5969. WEALTH, Enormons. Centachzene. [This grand chamberlain and adroit intriguer of the Turkish empire liecme the possessor of enormous wealth.] The register of his private
wenlth rembids us of the opulence of lacullus und of Crmasias ut lRome, The eontlacinton of his treasires in nllver, ufter his tirst exilo, sullead to equip a theet of sixty vessels. Jlis gramaries contained the provisions of it inplail, in burley and whent. T'wo thomsand yoke of oxta tilled hifs lands in Thruce ; two thousimel tlve handred mares supplied with horsise his stableas threo limadred camels, ilve humdred mules, the lumdred asses, tltty thomstid hoges, seventy thomand sherep, thlled his farmyards or covered his gas. hures. - Iamahtinli's Tullegy, p. 2d4.
sdyo. WEALTH, Fallure of. Stimuel Johtn. won. Johnsen and I set out In Dr. 'luyfor's chaise to go to Derby. Thee day was thee, nud we resolvel to go hy Kerdellestone, the satat of Lord scorsdale, that I might mere his Lordshipis the hense. I was struck with the nugnificernce of the building; and the oxtensive park, with the lhnest verdure, coveral with deer nud contle and sheep, delighted me: The momber of old oaks, of an immense size, illed me with a sort of respectful abindraton ; for one of them extio was offered. The excellent smooth gravel romels ; the harge plece of water, formed by his Lordship; from some small brooks, with a lundsome large upon it; the veneruble Gothice church, now the family chupel, just by the house-in short, the grand gromp of objects aghtated mad disteraded my mind in a most agreenble manner. "One should think," sald I, "' that the proprietor of atl this must be happy." "Nay, sir," sald Johnson ; "ull this excludes but one cvil-poverty."deswela's Jounson, p. 8339.
5971. WEALTH by Flattery. Rome. A rich childish old mon was a domestic: tyrmat, und his power increased with his yemrs and intirmities. A servile crowi, in which he frequently reckoned pretors and consuls, courted hifs smiles, pampered his avarice, upphuded his follies, served hits passions, and waited with impatience for his death. The arts of attendance and thatery were formed into a most haerative: science ; those who professed it nequired a peculiar appellation; and the whole city, according to the lively descriptions of sative, was divided between two parties-the hunters and their game. [The thaterers hoped for legacies.] Gibmon's Rome, ch. 6, p. 192.

597\&. WEALTH, Genius for. Marcus Crassus. He made himself useful to the Dietator by his genius for fimance, and in return he was emabled to amass an enormous fortune for himself out of the proscriptions. ILis eye for business retehed over the whole Roman Empire. He was manker, speculator, contractor, merchant. He lent money to the spendthrift young lords, but with sound security und at usurions interest. He laul an army of slaves, but these slaves were not ignornnt field-hands: they were skilled workmen in atl arts and trales, whose labors he lurned to profit in building streets nuil pulaces. Thus all that he touched turned to gold. Ine was the wealthiest single individual in the whole empire, the acknowiedged head of the lusiness world of Rome.-Froude's Cesar, ch. 9, p. 10.
5973. WEALTH, Hopes or. Abrahum Lincoln. A.D. 1860. [Mr. Lincoln visited New York, where he met a former resident of Illinois.] "Well, B., how have you fared since you left Illinois ?" To which B. replied : "I
have made *I(\%),000, and loat it all; how in it with you, Mr. Whaoln $9^{\prime \prime}$ " Oh, very well," mala Mr. Limeoln: "I lave the cottuge at Springtheld, mul alwut $\boldsymbol{W}_{3000}$ in money. If they make wo Vice-P'restident with Seward, as some saly they will, I hope I slaill be able to facrease: It to $\boldsymbol{q}^{2} 0,000$, and that is an much na any man ought to wamt."-Raymonios Lincolen, eli, 3, p. 100.
697.4. WEALTH, Immoderate, Romeths. The historlan Olymphomorns, who rephements the state of IRone when it was beskeged by tho Gothes, . . . observes that nevorul of the richent semators recelved from their estates an annmal lacome of fonr thousimd pounds of gold above one lundrell and sixty thomsand pounds aterling, withont computing the stated provision of corn und wine, which, hat they leen sold, might have equalend la value one third of the money. Compured to this immoderite wealth, an ordinury ravenue of a thonsmad or tifteen hundred pounds of gold might be considered as no more than mlequate to the dignity of the senatorim rank, which required many expenses of a publice and ostentutious klitl. [ $A$ bout A.b. 400].-Gmuon's Ronas, ch. 31, p. 24.
5975. WEALTH by Labor, Peter Cooper. Now followed thity years of steady hard work. He learned how to make the lest glue that ever was made in the world, mad it brought the highest price. For twenty years he hal no bookkeeper, no elerk, no salesman, no agent. Ho was up at che dawn of day. He lighted the factory tires, so as to loe rendy for the men at seven o'elock. Ite boiled his own ghe. At midduy he drove into town in his wagon, called upon his customers, und sold them glue nnd isinglass. At home in the eveniag, posting his books and reuding to his family. Such was his life for thirty years, his business producing lim thirty thonsand dollars a year, a large portion of which he saved, always thinking and often talking of the finstitution which he hoped to found. Ghe is made from bullocks' feet, and for many years he consmmed in his glue faetory all the feet which the eity yielded, und saw the price gradually rise from one cent to twelve eents per foot.-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 574.
5976. WEALTH, Perils of, Roman Einperor Diocletian. One very remarkable edict which he published, instead of being condemnod as the effect of jealous tyrany, deserves to be npplauded as mu not of prudence and humanity. Ife caused a diligent inquiry to be made " for all the macient books which treated of the admirable art of making gold and silver, and without pity committed them to the flames, upprehensive, as we are assured, lest the opulence of the Egyptinns should inspire them with confidence to rebel against the empire.". . . It may be remarked that these ancients look, so liberally ascribed to Pythagoras, to Solomon, or to Hermes, were the pious fruads of more recent adepts. . . . The persecution of Diocletian is the first mithentic event in the history of alchemy. The conupuest of Egypt by the Arabs diffused that vain science over the globe. Ungenial to the avarice of the human heart, it was studied in Chinn, as in Europe, with equal eagerness and with equal success. The darkness of the Middle Ages insured a favorable reception to every tale
of wonder, and the replval of laring gave new vigor to hope, nud suggested more spections arts of deception. Philaswphy, with the nid of axperienee, lans at lengeth hanished the study of atehemy.-Gbmon'н lame, cli. lia, p. 418.

507\%. WEALTH, Helative. Nion Jorkiow. A.1). 167s. The phor were rethered, and heggars nuknown. A homsand pornds was opulemer: the ponsensor of half that nim wan rich.- Lhanенин"'н U. S., ch. 17.
 his "Appeal to Men of Renson," ha nald: "ilear yo thin, all who have diseovered the treanneres which I nm to lenve behlad me: if I loave behind me elo (abowe my delets mid my lowks, or what may lajpen to bedue on aceomit of them). you and all mankind bear witness against mo that I bived mul died a thele and a robber." The state of his atiairs at his donth, nearly haif a century ufter, fully verithed this pledge.-s'tiovens' ilemodsm, vol. 1, p. 2tis.

597D. WEALTH, Reputation for. Romen Limperor , Justinian. The rlehes of Justhinin were speedily exhanasted by alms and bulldings. hy mmbitions wars and lgaominhous trentises. Ilis revemues were found imadepunte to his expenses. Every art wist ried to extort from the people the gold mal silver which he senttered will a lavish hand from Persia to Frane ; his reign was marked by the vieissitudes, or rather by the combat, of mpmeiousness and avarice, of splember and poverty; he lived with the reputation of lidden treasures, and hequenthed to his succeresor the payment of his debis. ( A hion's Rome, ch. 60, p. \%5.
5980. WEALTH, Rural. John l'intteuzene. [The Greek politician.] Under the rejgn of AnGronieus the Younger the great domestic ruled the emperor and the empire. He does not measure the size and minmer of his estates; hut lis gramaries were heaped with an thercidihle store of whent and larley ; mal the labor of a thousand yokes of oxen might cultivate, necording to the pratice of antiguity, abont sixty-two thousand tive humdred acres of arable hand. Itis pastures were stoeked will 2500 brood mares, 200 camels, 300 mules, 500 asses, 5000 horned cattle, 50,000 heogs, and 70,000 sheep- -10 pre. - ions record of rural opulence.-Gimben'н Romes, eh. 63, p. 183.

59w1. WEALTH, Schome of. Iope Bonifice VIII. [In 1300] prochamed a plenary absolution to all Catholis's who, in the course of that year, and at every similar period, shombld respecitully visit the upostotic churches of St. Peter and St. Paul. The welconse sound was propagated through Christendom ; and at flrst from the nearest provinces of Italy, and at length from the remote kingdoms of Hungary and Britain, the highways were thronged with a swarm of pilgrims who sought to expiate their sins in a journey, however costly or laborious, which was exempt from the perils of military service. All exceptions of rank or sex, of age or intirmity, were forgotten in the common transport ; and in the streets and churches many persons were trampled to death by the cagerness of devotion. The calculation of their numbers could not be easy or accurate; and they have probnbly been magnified by a dexterous clergy, well apprised
of the contagion of examplo: yot we are assured by a judicions himtorian who ansisted at the ceremony that Romie wis mevor rephenished with less than two handreil thonsand strngere ; innd anoblher spertator lins tixed it two millious the total concourse of the yeur. A tritling oblation
 treasure: and lwo prinesta stomel might and day, with rakes In their lunds, to collere, withont combing, the hemps of gold mal silver that were poured on the hlar of Nt. Pmal, - (imusn's Roмми, ch. 00, p. 457.

SOAL2. WEALTH well secured. Stilpon. The city of Megara bedag taken, the soldiets demanded leave to phander the hahabitants; hat the Athenimes intercerled for themsociflectinally that the elty was saved. Demedrias drove out the giorlsom of Cimsumber, mad rehastaterl Magara in fis libertles. Stilpon, a edebratel philusemplere, lived ha that city, ind was sent for by Demetrius, who asked him If he land not losi sonerthing. " Nothing at all," replicel Ntil",", " for I carry all my efferefabout me:" menting lay that expression his justice, probily, tomperincr, and whelom; with the advantage of not ranking anything in the class of bossings that could ho taken from him. What could atl the kings of the eath do in conjunctlon ngainst such a man ans this, who neither desires mor dremds my-Thlug.-Roban'm Ilint., Beok 1t, 莒 7.
508:3. WEALTH, Slavery to Syuniards. Spain, ly a very singular fablaty, was the Peru and Mexieo of the old world. 'The diseovery of the rich western continent by the Phonitians, and the oppression of the simple matives, who wrere compelled to fabor in their own mines for the benetlt of strangers, form an exact type of the more recont history of Spmish America.-Gimon's Rosme, ch. 6. p. 183.
5944. WEALTH, Wise Use of. I'ter Coper. We cite the nuthority of the Eilectridal hevien, which, in paying its tribute to Mr. Cooper, says: "It Is not for us to dwell upon the spirit of philamhropy nud catholicity of the mun. to whom itgives the tirst honors among the Fathers of the Athantic coble. That great work was planned and accouplished ly Peter Cooper. To liim, more than to any of his nssocintes, is due the suecessful laying of the Athantie enble.Lester'n life of P'eter Coobele, p. 34.
5985. WEALTH, Visionary. If Soto in Floride. In Culat, . . . two Indians brought as captives to Lavama invented such falschoots as they perceived would be aceeptable. They conversed by signs, nud their signs were interpreted as athrming that Florida abounded in gold. The wews spread great contentment; De Soto and his troops were restless with longing for the hour to arrive of their departure to the conquest of "the richest country which had yet been discoverel."-Banchof't's Hist. of U. S., vol. 1, ch. 2.

50y6. WEAPONS, Needless. The Rebellion. When. . . the Confelerate troops first turned out, they were in the labit of wearing numerous revolvers and bowic-knives. General Lee is said to have mildly remarked: "Gentlemen, I think you will liml an Entield ritte, a bayonet, and sixty rounds of ammunition as much as you can
conventently carry in the way of armes." They lunghed, mid thanght they kiew hedter: lmit the nix-shooters and bowle-knivere gradmally disanp. perred, - Poblablín akcond tesa of the Wall, pi,
Sidxt. WEDDING, A brillant. Oriontal. Timonr wishorit to dazalo ms much ns to congure. Ho knew that the sworil, to sobjogate the men of the lant, shomid glitterand strike at the sume theme. 'The marrige of one of his soms, silli a child, to the datulter of one of the soverelgns of the frombler of fersha permbleded him to dipplay In the marringe leseivities all the reches that the spoils of Illowlostan hand momumbaterd In his tents. A throne of gold, erowne of dhamonds, horon fall of promions stomes mpilled like witer untare the fert of the young coupho, avemum of ceusers that perffomed with mask mind moberegis: the curth rarperded for miles around, the done of the nuptind tent, formed by atrmanent of lapiselazall, wherela inerusted diamones represelut ded the stare and constellathons: the curtalas of the tent of woven gold, the phenpple whileh surmonmten it at here rentre, onside, was chis. plled in a bloek of the amber,-lasamenes 'Tuhkey, p. : ithe.
60ww. Weddina, Present for a, Slutres. Among the (bodis. Burgundhus, and liranksabmolate power of life and death was exereised by the lords; mal when they murrled thedr damghtres a train of usefal servants, chatned on the wagens to prevent their excape, was sent as a mintin prosent into a distant rountry.-Gormon' liome, M. :3N, p. miti.

50w . WEDLOCK, Golden. Spurtaus. Lysimder's poverty having lamin diseovered nfter his death did grent homor to his memory: when it was knowa that of all the gold mal riches while bul passed though his hands, of a power socextensive as his had been, of no many eities under his government, mad wheh mate their comet to him-In" worl, of that khad of domilolonand soverrignty ulways exerelsed hy him, he hat made no maner of alvanage for the advaneemont and curleling of his house. Somm 'tys before his death two of the prinelpal citiza s, of sparta had contracted themselves to his two danghters ; but when they knew in whint condition he hud left hisufairs, they refused to marry them. The republic did not suff er so sordid a baseness to go umpunished, nor permit bysander's poverty, which was the strongest proof of his justice and virtue, to be treated as un obstacle to an alliance into hits family. They were tined in a great sum, publiely ilisgracen, und exposeal to the contempt of all jersons of honor. For at Spmeta there were permilties established, not only for such as refused to marry, or married too late, but also for those who married amiss; and those especially were reckoned of this number who, instead of forming allinnees with virtuons families ant with their own relations, hat no motive biut wealth and luere in marriage.-Rollin's IInt., Book 9, ch. 3, § 4.
5990. WELCOME, A gratefnl. Wife of Juines Ir. ['The king and queen of England were fugitives and self-exiled.] Mary whs on the roati toward the French conrt when news came that her husband had, after a rough voynge, landed safe at the little village of Ambleteuse. Persons of high rank were instantly despatched from Ver-
saillow to greet and ercort him. Nomawhilo Lomis. atconded hy his fanily and his molality, wout furth in atute to recelvo the exllod fine en. Pbefore hils gorgerous conch went the Swism halherdhers. On cach sithe of it mul helitad It rombe the bodygharis, with cymbinds chashing and trumpeta
 drawn hy six lorses, come the most aplemillit arintocracy of Einrope, all frathers, ribhons, jew cl4, and embroidery. Ibefore the proceshion hand gome far It was minomered that Mary wax appromelifig. Lanisalighted mad advanerel on foot (o) meret har. She broke fortlo luto pasklotate: "xpresabone of grathude. "Madam," mali! har hoost, "It Is hat a melancholy servioe that I am rendaring yout to day. I lome that I may be able
 phaslag." Ito embraced the litho Prlace of Wales, and made the gueen sent herself in the
 akade then harmed toward Nalat (Germalb's. -


SON1. WELCOME, Publio. Ti, ('rommerll. [After the wiljugation of Irriand he returned to Landom. Di Ilomandew Ilenth he was met by (iencral Falrfax, many memher of phrllameni. nod otherers of the army, now millituder of the common prople. Combing to Ilyde Park, le wins rereived by the Lard Mayor mul corporation of the city of Lambon; the great guns were therl oif, and coloned Burkstend's regiment, which was drawn up for that purpo. gave limane seve -ral volleys with thelr smull arms. 'Thus in a trlamplant mumer he entered Loondon, mald a arowil of nlemdants, mad was rereived wloh the highest nechamatosus. And after resumbig his
 speech, returned him the thanks of the llomse for his great und fulthful servlees in Irelamel; after which the lord-lientemme gave them a part fenlar account of the slate and comelition of that kinglom. It was whife he roble thas in state through London that Oliver replicel to kome нyeophantie person who land ohserved. "What $n$ erowd comes mit to see your loordshipis triumph!" "Yes ; but if te were to sere me hangr. ed, how many more would there be!", IEere is a clear-headed, practienl man.-Lloos's Chomwelis, ch. 11, 1. 145.
5002. WIDOWHOOD, Consolation of. Istac Nerton. [He was an unsuccessfal lover in early life.] II appeared to have thought no more of love or marringe till he was sixty. lich and famons then, he nspired to the hamd of Lady Norris, the widow of a baronet, and he wrote her a guaint and curions lovedetter. He begmon ly remonstrating with her upon her excessive grief for the lesss of her hushand, telling her that "to be always thinking on the dead is to live a melnucholy life umong sepulchres." He asks her if she can resolve to spend the rest of her daysin grief and sickness, and wear forever a widow's weeds, a costume " less aceeptable to company," and keeping her always in mind of her loss. "The proper remedy for all these griefs and mischiefs," he adds, "is "new limshand," whose estate, alded to her own, would enable her to live more at case. Me says in conclusion: "I doubt not but in a little time to have notice of your ladyship's inelinations to marry ; at least that you will give me leave to discourse with you
l, min. went itwfore riliers. bodyinferts , वHII lemilid 4, jew ith hand nx 11 fort
lomite il her I 1 ml whbly more © of th the rinvo
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m of thred hlelt | nev. |  |
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[^0]ubecut it." 'The hoiy'm answer has net lxero prenerved; but os the marringe never took ghace, we may presmae that the grent Sir Jame Now. ton had to figure in the ehmenter of a rejected


SODAB, WIFE abandoned, furt shelley. 'That Shelley, early in 18 l , had wo intention of lenving his wife is probalide; fer he was re-married to her ont the Edth of March.
llarrjet was
 rhage wix mo doube intemded to place the legitimacy of a possiblo heir heyomb all guestion. Tirt

In the very month nfter this new ceremony Shelley fond the dillsenties of his wedded lifo insuperable.

About the midile of hame
 consent. . . but by Whelley's sudiden abmano. ment of his wife med child. For a short while: Ilarriet was beft in lignorance of his ateate, nad with a very hasullichent simm of money ut her dlaposal.-Sivanion Sitetatey, ch. 4.

59D.A. WIFE, Authority of. Latily Piairfiar. On the 2bth of June, withha angle month of his
 he aot forth on his great military expelithom to Scothand. The Parliament had whomed lard Falrfas to take command und ret things right there ; but althongh Fulifax was mindependent, his wife was an Preshlyterbun, and shee would mot allow her hasmand to po. Wir belleve that It was very well that it was so. - Iloom's Chems Wela, ch. 11, p. 1.55.
5005. WIFE by bequeat. Athens. It was a very slagular law of the Athenims, whiolh permitted n mam to bequenth his wife, like nny other part of his estute, to my one whom he chose for his shaceressor. 'Ther mothar af bemosthenes wass left by will to Aphelnas, willa fortune of eighly mime. The form of such 4 berpest lows been presorved, und rums thas: "This is the hast will of Pasio the Acharmens. I berpuath my wife, Archippe, to Phormio, with a fortme of ome taiant in Peparrhens, one talent in Altien, a house worth a lamdred mine, together with the female slaves, the ormamonts of gold, mad whatever clse may be in it."-Tythen's IIser., Bork 1, ch. 10, p. 104.
5996. WIFE, Counsels of a. Theotorn, The prudence of [his wite] Theodorn is celebrated by [the Roman cmperor] Justinimn himself ; mnd hifs laws are attribnted to the sage counsels of his most reverend wife, whom he had received ans the: gift of the Deity. Her cournge was disphayed muld the tumalt of the people and the terrors of the court. Iler chastity, from the moment of her union with Justinian, is foumded on the silence of her implacable cnemies; and although the dhaghter of Acacins might be satinted with love, yet some npplause is ilue to the flrmness of a mind which could sucritice pleasure und habit to the stronger sense either of cluty or interest. -Ginion's Rome, ch. 40, p. 55.
5997. WIFE, An onergetic. Margaret of $A n$. jou. Ilenry [VI.] was dragged to the buttle of St. Albnn's, where the party of lork gained a complete victory. The king was wounded and taken prisoner, but treated by the victor with great respect and tenderness. He was soon after led in triumpla to London; und the Duke of York, permitting him still to enjoy the title of
kinge, usmmed to himacir that of protector, under whith he exerecharel nill the real jnoweres of the woverelgis. Margaret of Alojon, whome courme rone from 'ar minformbes, prepmed to averge the couse of her hushumb, mud las sup. port the regal anthority. With the assistanee of thome mohles wha were devoted to the homes of Lanconter, whe rinsed a consideralile army, mad met the troupm of lonk on the horders of Staifordalifre. A desertion Prom that jurty in. crensed no mach the atrongth of the roynarmy, thint their opjuments finsmaty disporsed, and the duke fled finte Irelund, whild her ranse was sereretly malntained in Bughond hy (iny, barl of Wirwlek, a mats of grent nthilities mid of the mast madanted forltade. By degrees the netivity of this mohlemon colle ted an may sulledont to lake the held. Margaret of Anjou had rumed her armiy it Norlhnmpton, determined to hight hersedf at the head of har trowge, while
 lag in grent purtarlation the lasuse of the ringhgement. The roynl army was averthrown, und Ilemry once more male a prisemer, mad bromght hack to Lomdon. Margaret flod whit precdpitathon to Wales, nod hare manly spirth never desedthg her, employed herself in lowying anew army for the revene of her hastumd and the reesestablishoment of his amithority:-TYr-


5OON. WIFE, A genorous. of W'illil", Priuce of Oratife A! the beendarithes of his charmetor fitted him [Bishop lBurnet (10 be the pence-maker betwern Willimm mad Mary. Where persons who ought to esterom mad lave ruch other are kep nsinular, us often happores. by some comse whid three words of frank explamition woild remove, they are fortumte if they possess an hadisererof frimed who burts ont the whole trath. Bumet plating tok the princess what the ferling was which preyed ujen her hashand's mind. She learmed for the first time, whith no small astonishment, thet when whe thecauce Queen of Lughand W'illimus would nat share her horome. She warmly dechared that there was mo proof of conjugal submission and utfection whinh she was not rendy to give. Burnot, with many noworirs, and with soldmm protestatlons that mo human beiner had put words Into his month, informed her that the remedy was in her own hands. Shempht ensily, when the crown devolved on her, induce her Parlinment not only to give the regal title to her has. band, but even to transfar to him hy a legishative net the ndministration of the government. " But," he maded, "your Royal lighoness ought to consider well before you annomane any such resolution ; for it is a resolution which, having once been innomued, commot sufely or ensily be retracted." "I want no time for considerntion," answered Nary. "It is enough that I have an opportunity of showing my regurd for the prince. Tell him whit I say, and bring him to me, that he may henr it from my own lips." Burnet went in quest of William, luat William was many miles off after a stag. It was not till the next day that the decisive interview took phace. "I did not know till yesterlay," said Mary, " that there was such in difference between the laws of England and the laws of Gor. But I now promise you that you shall al-
ways bear rule ; und, in return, I ask only this, that, as 1 shati observe the precept which enjoins wives to obey their husbands, you will observe that wheh enjoins husbunds to love their wives." Her generous affection completely gianed the hart of Willism. From that time till the sad day when he was carrien awny in flts from lier dying-bed there was entire friendship und confldence hetween them. - Macalday's Ena., ch. 7, p. 166.
6989. WIFE honored. M/rs. Juckson. A few weeks after the batte of New Orleans, when her husband was in the first flush of lis triumph, this phain phanter's wife thonted down the Mississippi to New Orleans to visit her hasband amd to accompany him home. She had never seden a city before, for Nashville at that day was litthe more than a vilhage. Thr elegrant ladies of New Orlenns wore exreedingly plensed to cbserve that General Jackson, thongh he was limiself one of the most gruceful and polite of gentlemen, seemed totaily moneons ions of the homely lumeng, the comatry mamors, and awkward dress of his wife. In all companios and on all oceasions he showed her every possible mark of respect. The ladies gathered ubout her ama presented her with nil sorts of showy knickknacks and jowelry, and one of them undertook the task of selecting suitabir clothe 3 for her. She framkly confessed that she knew nothing about surh things, and was willing to wear nuything that the ladies thought proper. Much as sho enjoyed her visit, I an, sure she was ghad enough to reemen to her old home on the banks of tlee Cumberland and resime her wversight of the dairy and lie phantation.- ('ychonemia of B10G., p. 537.
6000. WIFE, A rebellious. John Milton's. The girl herself conceived $u n$ equal repugnance to the husband she had thoughtessly accepted, probaity on the strength of his good looks, w'ich was all of Milton that she was mabale of appreciating. [Milton permitted her to visit lier mother one month after marringe.] Mriry Milton went to Forest IIill in July, but on the understanding that sho was to come lanck at Michaelmas. When the appointed time came she did not appear. Milton wrote for her to conce. No answer. Several other letters met the sume fate. At last he despatched a foot-messenger to Forest IIill, desiring her return. The messenger came back only to report that he had been " rlismissed with some sort of contempt." It was evident that Mary Milton's family had espoused her cause as against her lasband.-Milton, is M. Pattison, ch. 5.
6001. WIFE remembered. Washington. Forty years a husband, . . . from the time of his murriage until he ceased to live... he wore suspended from his nock by a gold chain the mininture portrait of lis wife.-Custis' WasinegTos, vol. 1, ch. 2.
6002. $\qquad$ Mre. Simuel Johnson. [He was a man of impetnous temper.] After her death [he was] tenderly disposed to charge himself with slight omissions and offences, the sense of which wonid give him much uneasiness. Accordingly we find, ubout a year after her decease, that he thus uddressed the Supreme Being: "O Lord, who givest the grace of repentance, and hearest the prayer of the penitent, grant that by
true contrition I muy obtnin forgiveness of all the sias committed, nud of all dities nepected, in my inion with the wife whom thou hast taken from me ; for the nerglert of joint devotion, patient exhortution, und mild instruction."-BosWELL'S JOINsoN, p. 62.
6008. WIFE, A true. Mary. [The two houses of Parlimment were assembled in ronvention to determine thr best methorl of filling the vicant throne of Jumes II. Mary, wife of tho Prince of Orange, was his danghter. Ler private chaplain, Bishopl Burnet, thought that the importance of the crisis justifled him in publishing the great secret which the princess land confided to him. Ile knew, he said, from lee own lips that it had lone been her full determination, even if she came to the throne in the reqular course of clescent, to surrender her power, with the sanction of P'arliament, into the hunds of her husband. Danby received from her an earnest und almost ungry reprimand. She was, she wrote, the prince's wife ; she had no other wish than to be subject to him; the most cruel injury that could be done to her wonld be to set her up as his competitor ; and she never conld regard any person who took such a rourse as her true friond.-Macaulay's Eng., ch. 10, p. 595.
6004. WIFE, An unbappy. Jane Seymour. The Parliament, with the mennest submission to the will of the tyrant [llenry VIII.], passed sentence of deatl, and Anne Bullen was removed from the throne to the saffold. She left by ILenry a danghter, Elizabeth, afterward queen of England. Itenry was nert day publicly married to Jane Seymour, who, happily for herself, died abont a year nfterward.-'TrTher's Hist., Book 6, ch. 20, p. 302.
6005. WIFE and Vixen. Mis. John Fitch. The incurred the greatest calamity known to human hature. Ite married a vixen. The woman, who was much older than himse? $i$, made his life one horrid broil. IIe was ove of the mildest, kindest, most patient of men; lut nfter enduring some months of this degrading anguish, afier freguently warning his wife that if she did not restrain lier temper he would lave her, he at last ahandoned his home, his projerty, his wife, his infant son, and his unborn chughter. It was a terrible hour to him. Ilis wife, who had aways langhed at his threats, followed him a mile, crying and humbly begging him to try her once more. "But," he says. " my judgment inforned we that it was my duty to go, notwithstanding the struggles of nature I land to contend with."-CyClol'EDIA of IBıos., p. 149.
6006. WIFE, A Warrior's. Gaita. Gaita, the wife of Robert [Guiscurd], is painted by the Greeks as a warlike Amazon, a second Pallas; less skilfnl in arts, but not less terrible in arms than the Athenian goddess ; though wounded by an arrow, she stood her ground, and strove, by her exliortation and example. to rally the flying troon'. Her female voice was seconded by the more powerful voice and urm of [her husband] the Norman duke, us calm in action as he was magnanimous in counsel. "Wbither," he cried aloud-"whither do ye fly? Your enemy is implacable ; and death is less grievous than servitude." The moment was decisive; as the Varangiansadvanced before the line they discovered.
the makedness of their thaks ; the main battle of the duke, of 800 kuights, stood flrm and entire ; they couelsed their lances, and the Greeks deplore the firious and irresis ihle shock of the Freneh cavalry. ['They won the battle of Dur-ruzzo.]-Ghamos's Ronie, elh. 56, p. 473.
6007. WIFE, A winning. Of William, Prince of Orange. For a time Willian was a negligent hasband. Ite was, indeed, dawa away from his wife by oiher women, particularly lyy one of her ladies, Elizabeth Villiers, who, thongh destitute of persomal attractions, and distigured by at hideons sfuint, possessed talents which well fitied ber to partake his rares. He was, indeed, ashamed of his errors, and spared no pains to concenl them ; but in spite of all hisprecantions, Mary well knew that he was not strietly faithfin to her. Spies and hate-bearers, encomraged by her father, did their best to inthame her resentmeat. . . . She, however, hore her iujuries with a meekness and patience which deserved, and gradually obtaincel, William's esteem and gratihude. [See No. 5998.]-Macaulay's Eng., ch. $\tilde{i}$, p. 160 .
6003. WIFE, Worthy. ('ilphurnia. [Pliny writes to his wifes annt:] "As I remember the great affection which was between you and your excellent brother, and know you bove his daugh. ter as your own, so as not only to express the tenderness of the best of amots, but even to supply that of the best of fathers, $I$ ant sure it will give you pleasure to hear that she proves worthy of her fither, worthy of you, and of your and her ancestors. Her jugenaty is admarable ; her frugality is extraorlinary. She loves me, the surest pledge of her virtue; and adds to this a wonderful disposition to learning, which she has acpuired from her nffeetion to me. She remds my writings, studies them, and even gets them by heart. Fou would smile to see the concern she is in when I have a cause to plead, and the joy she shows when it is over. She finds mems to have the first news loronght her of the suceess 1 met with in court, how I am heard, and what decree is made. If' I recite anything in public, she camot refraia from placing herself privately in some corner to hear, where, with the utmost delight, she feasts upon my applauses; sometimes she sings my versps, and aceompanies them with the lute, withont any master, except the best of instructors.
6009. WIFE, A wronged. Catherine $I I$. Seventeen years after her marriage with Peter [III.] the Empress Elizabeth died, leaving her husband the heir to the throne. It now appeared that the unfortumate Peter, who was then wholly governed by one of his mistresses, had resolved to repudiate his wife as an adulteress, and to place upon the throne the companion of his debaucheries. Many authors assert that Caherine had been indeed false to her husband; but upon considering all the facts in the cuse, I find the probabilities tend strongly toward her exculpation, and the best authorities agree in belicving that Peter was the veritable father of Catherine's children. Aware of the intention of her husband, Catherine and her adherents resolved to prevent its exceution by setting aside Peter himsc.t. [Next to Frederick the Great, Catherine II. became the most renowned monarel of her time.]-Cyclopedia of Biog., p. 404.
6010. WINE, Charm of Gauls. Thic Gauls happening to taste of wine, which was then for the first time brought out of Italy, they 80 much admired the liguor, and were so enchanted with this new plensure, that they sathehed up their arms, und taking their parents aboug with them, marched to the Alps, to seek that country which produced such excellent fruit, and in comparison of which they considered all others as barrea and magenal.-P'itancits Cama1.t's.
6011. WINE, Danger in. Aucients. The aneients, who so well knew the excelleney of wine, were not ignorant of the dangers attemiding too free an use of it. I ned not mention the law of Zaleucus, by which the Epizephymun lorrians were universally forbid the use of wine upon pain of death, except in case of sickuess. The inhabitants of Marseilles and Drolitus showed more moderation and indulgerns 'ontruted themself with prohibiting it w, en. At Rome, in the carly ages, youn of of liberal condition were not permitu' to drink wine fill the age of thirty ; but as for ('ar womem, the use of it was absolitely forbid to them ; and the reason of that prohibition was, becanse intcomperance of that kiad might ind re them to commit the most excessive crimes. so , weca complains bittcrly that this custom was almost miversally violated in his limes. The wonk and delicate complexion of the women, says he, is not changed; but their manners are rhanged, and no longer the same. They value themselves upon earrying excess of wine to as great an height as the most robust men. Like them, they pass whole nights at taible, and with a full glass of unmixed wise in their hands, they glory in vying with them, and, if they (an, in overoming them. The Emperor Domitian passed an ediet in relation to wine, which semed to have a just foundation. One year having produced abundance of wine and very little corn, he believed they had more occasion for the one than the other, and hierefore decteed that no more vines should be planted in Italy ; and that in the provinces at least one half of the vines should be rooted up. Philostratus expresses himself as if the decree ordaned that they slould all he pulled u], at deast in Asi،.-Rothin's Mist., Book 24, art. 3, 冬 1.
6012. WINE, Deception in. Samucl Johnson. We talked of drinking wine. Jonsson : "I require wine only when I am alone. I have then often wished for it, and often taken it." Spottiswoone: " What, hy way of a companion, sir ?" Jounson : "To get rill of myself, to send myself away. Wine gives great pleasure; and every plasure is of itself a good. It is a good, muless counterbalaneed by evil. A man may have a strong reason not todrink wine ; and that may be greater than the plrasure. Wine makes a man better pleased with himself. I do not say that it makes him more plensing to others. Sometimes it does. But the dunger is, that whide a man grows better pleased with himself, he may be growing less pleasing to others. Wine gives a man nothing. It neither gives him knowled, 2 nor wit ; it only animates a man, and enables him to bring out what a dread of the company has repressed."-Boswell's Jomnson, p. 391 .
6013. WINE defended. Samuel Johnson. resolutely ventured to undertake the defence of convivial indulgence in wine, though he was not to-night in the most genial humor. After urging the common plausible topies, I ut last lud recourse to the maxim, in vino veritas, a man who is well whrmed with wine will speak truth. Jounson: "Why, sir, that may be an argument for drinking, if you suppose men in general to be liars. But, sir, I would not keep company with a fellow who lies as long as he is sober, and whom you must makedrunk before you can get a word of truth out of him."-Boswemis Jounson, p. 196.
6014. WINE forbidden, Women. Romulus made the drinking of wine, as well as adultery, a capital crime in women. For he said adultery opens the door to all sorts of crimes, and wine opens the door to adultery. The severity of this law was softened in succeeding ages; the women who were overtaken in liguor were but condemned to die, but to lose their dowers.Langholene's Note in Plutabch's Numa and Lycukges.
6015. WISDOM, False in. Aristotle. [He :anght that the hemt of the body cooked the food eaten.] The hiquefied food steams up into the heart, where it is converted into blood. Nature, loe says, being a good economist, gives the best part of the food to the noblest parts of the body ; as masters cat the best portions of an amimal, the shaves the inferior parts, and the dogs the refuse. Since the interior of the body is so loot that food is cooked merely by the natural heat, he felt it necessary to explain why the body did not get too hot, and consume itself. This would certanly be the ease, he says, if we did not continually inhale cool air! Breathing is the cooling process; and air alone, he adds, would answer the purpose, because its lightness enables it to penetrate into many parts of the body which water could not enter.-Cyclopedia of Brote, p, 562.
6016. WISDOM with Ignorance. Aristotle. He took things too much for granted. He believer too easily. Although a writer on amatomy, for example, it is ahmost certain that he never examined the inside of the human body, much less dissected one. Imagine a doctor of the present day giving such an aceount of the liver as the following: "The liver is compact and smooth, shining and sweet, though somewhat hitter; and the reason is, that the thoughts falling on it from the intellect, as on a mirror, might terrify it hy employing a bitterness akin to its uature ; and threateningly mingle this bitterness with the whole liver, so as to give it the hark eolor of bile; or, when images of a different kind are refleeted sweetening its bitterness and giving phace to that part of the soul which lies near the liver, making it rest at night, with the power of divination, in dreams. Although the liver was constructed for divination, it is only during life that its predictions are clear ; after death its oracles becone obseure, for it becomes blind."- C i copedia of Brog., p. 560.
6017. WISDOM, Occasioni!. Srmuel Johnson. Of Dr. Goldsmith he said: "No man was more foolish when he had not a pen in his hand, or more wise when he had."-Boswell's Jonnsos. p. 438.
6018. WISDOM, Practical, Socrates. After having found, by his own experience, how dillcult, abstruse, and intricate, and, at the same time, of how little use that kind of learning was to the generality of makind, he was the first, as Cicero remarks, who conceived the thought of liringing down philosophy from benven, to place it in (ities, and infroduce it into private louses; humanizing it, if I may use that expression, and rendering it more familiar, more useful in common life, more within the rench of man's capacity, und applying it solely to what might make them more ritional, just, and virtuous. He thonght it was a sort of folly to devote the whole vivacity of his mind und employ all his time in inguivics merely curious mad involved in impenctrable darkness, fad absolutely incapable of contributing to the happiness of mankind, while he neglected to inform himself in the ordinary duties of life, and to learn what is conformable or opposite to pidy, justice, und prolity ; in what fortitude, tamperance, und wisdom' consist ; what is the end of all government, what the rules of it, and what fualities are nceessary for commanding and raling well. - Rolan's'list., Book 9, ch. 4, $\$ 1$.
6019. WISDOM ridiculed. Eigytion Erpedition of Napoloon. The scientifie men, or sartus, as they were called, bad been supplied with asses to transport their persons and philosophical npparatus. As soon as the body of Mamelukes was seen in the distanee the order was givan, with military precision, "F'orm square, suctens curl rasses in tiee contre." . . . The soldiers amused themselves in calling the asses demi-satems. [On the mared, to Cairo.]-Anbott's Napobeon 13., vol. 1, ch. 11.
6020. WISDOM, Source of. Folly. [lt was a saying of Cato] that wise men learn more from fools than fools from the wise; for the wise aroid the error of fools, while fools do not profit by the exmmples of the wise.-Phetaneris Cato tie Censon.
6021. WISHES, Kina. "Better Luck." [When the fallen Emperor Napoleon arrived at Elha, the place of his exile.] . . . the boatswain, in behalf of his shijmates, (ap in hand, returned thanks, wishing "his honor long hife and letter luek wext time."-Ambort's Fapoleon B., vol. 2, ch. 23 .
6022. WISHES, Ruinous. Coretousncss. In some Oriental tale I have read the fable of a shepherd who was ruined by the accomplishment of his own wishes : he lad prayed for water; the Ganges was turned into his grounds, and his llock and cottage were swept away by the inumdation.-Ginbon's Rome, ch. 58, p. 567.

602B. WITCH, A suspected. At Labrator. In May, 1577, Captain Frobisher and lis men, having first gone in solemn procession to churel and partaken of the communion, set sail, and soon reached the scene of their first explorations. Icebergs rovered the sea, and continually threatened the vessel with destruction, and they were saved only by the light of the endless northern day. Inhabitants were discovered on the shore. One of these, " a man of large corporature and good proportion," they seized and carried off. Another, an ill-favored old woman, they took for a devil or a witeh, and actually
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pulled off the skins that covered her feet, to see if they were not cloven. - CYesoredia of Bion., p. 308.

602A. WITCHCRAFT, Alleged. Salem. The durkest page in the history of New Fangland is that which bears the record of the Salem witcheraft. The same town which, fifty-seven years previously, cast out Roger Williams, was now to become the seene of the most fatal delusion of modern times. In February of 1692, in the same part of Salem, afterward called Danvers, a danghter auda niece of Sumuel Parris, the minister, were nttacked with a nervons disorder, which rendered them partially insane. Parris believed, or affected to believe, that the two girls were bewitched, and that Titubn, an Indian maid-servant of the household, was the author of the uffection. Ife had seen her performing some of the rude ceremonies of her own religion, and this gave color to his suspicions. He tied 'litulan, und whipped the ignornnt ereature, until, at his own dictation, she confessed herself it witch. Here, no donbt, the matter would have ended had not other causes existed for the continume and spread of the miserable delusion.-Riopratio's U. S., eh. 16, p. 150.
6025. WITCHCRAFT, Tpldemic, Sielem. In the hope of saving their lives, some of the terrified prisoners now began to confess themselves witches or bewitched. It was soon found that a confession was almost certain to procure liberation. It became evident that the arensed were to be put to death, not for being witches or wizards, but for denying the reality of witedcraft. The special coint was alrealy in session ; convictions followed fast; the gallows stood waiting for its vietims. The truth of Mather's preaching was to be established by hanging whoever denied it : and Parris was to save his pastorate by mutdering his rival. When the noble Borroughs monnted the scaffold he stood composedly, and repented correctly the test-praycr, which it was said no wizard could utter. The people broke into sobs and moans, and would have resened their friend from death, but the tyrant Mather dashed among them on horseback, muttering imprecations, and drove the hangman to his horrid work. Old Giles Cory, seeing that conviction us isertain, refused to plead, and wors prexsed to dewih. Five women were hanged in one day. Between the 10th of June and $20 d$ of September twenty vietims were hurried to their doom. Fifty-five others :ad ben tortured into the confussion of abominable falsehoods. A hundred and fifty lay in prison awaiting their the. Two hundred were aceused or suspected, and ruin seemed to impend over New England. But a reaction at hast set in among the people. -Rideratu's U. S., ch. 16, p. 152.
6026. WITCHCRAFT, Malice in. Salem. Parris had had a guarrel in his church. A part of the congregation desired that George Burroughs, a former minister, should be reinstated, to the exelusion of Parris. Burroughs still lived at Salem, aud there was great animosity between the partisams of the former and the present pastor. Burroughs disbelieved in witcheraft, and openly expressed his contempt for the system. Ifere, then, Parris found an opportunity to turn the eonfession of the foolish ludian servant against his enemies, to overwhelm his rival with
the superstitions of the community, and perhaps to have him put to denth. There is no doubt whatever that the whole murderous scheme originated in the persomal maliee of Parris. There were others rendy to aid him, especially the celebrated Cotton Mather, minister of Boston.

To these men. mist be charged the full infamy of what followed.-Ridpatios U. S., ch. 16, p. 151.
6027. WITCHCRAFT punlshed. E'ngland, 1716. Mrs. IIicks and hor datughter, agred nine years, were hunged at Iluntingilon "for selling their souls to the devil ; tormenting and restroying their neighbors, by making them vomit pins; raising a storm, so that a ship was momost lost, ly palling of her stockings, nud making a lather soap."-KNigitl's EN(i., vol. 5, ch. 27, p. 430 .
3028. - Stem. By the haws of England witcheraft was punishable with death. The code of Massachusetts was the same as that of the mother-country. . . On the 2lst of March [1692] the horrible procedings beram. Mary Cory was arrested, not indeed for being a witeh, lont for denying the reality of witcherall. When brought before the chureh and rourt, she denied all gailt, but was convicted and harried to prison. Sarah Cloyce and Reherca Narse two sisters, of the most exemplary lives, were next apprehended as witches. The only witncesses against them were Tituba, hor half-witted Indian hushand, and the simple girl Abigail Williams, the niece of Parris. The victims were sent to prison protest.ig their iunorence. Giles Cory, a patriarch of dighty yours, was next seized; he thso was one of those who hat opposed Parris. The Indian necuser fell down before Edward Bishop, pretending to be in a fit under Sitanic influence; the sturdy farmer cured him instantly with a sound flogrging, and said that he could restore the rest of the aftlicted in the same manner. Ite and his wife were immediately arrested and condemucd. George Burroughs, the rival of Parris, was aecused ind hurried to prison. And so the work went on until seventy-five innocent people ware locked up in dungeons. Not a solitary partisam of Parris or Mather had been arrested.-Rampath's U. S., ch. 16, p. 151.
6029. WIT, Dangerous. Clumdian the Poct. Claudian was exposed to the cumity of a powerful and unforgiving courtier, whom he had provoked by the insolence of wit. He had comparel. in a lively epigram, the opposite characters of two Pretorian praferts of Italy; he cointrasts the innorent repose of a philosopher, who sometimes resigned the hours of business to slumber, perhaps to study, with the interesting diligence of a rapacious minister, indefatigable in the pursuit of unjust or satrilegious gain. "How happy," continues Chudian-"how happy might it be for the people if Italy, if Mallius could be constantly awake, and if Hadrian would always sleep!". . . Consulting the dictates of prudence rather than of honor, he addressed, in the form of an epistle, a suppliant and humble recantation to the offended prefeet. -Glibison's Rome, ch. 31, p. 237 .
6030. WIT, Quick. Woman's. The king [Chas I.] was hard pressed by soldiers in pursuit of him, and they sought for him sill over the house,
and in the kltehen, ton; but here the girl in the kitehen knew him, for indeed he was there; and as they entered he looked with treplation round him, perhaps giving upall for lost now ; but the cook hit hin asmart rap with the busting ladle, exclaiming, "Now, then, go on with thy work; what art thou looking ahont for ?" And the manomvre was effectund, and the soldiers started on another track.-IIood's Cuomweli, ch. 13, p. 172 .
6031. WITNESSES, Abuse of. Chiif'Justice Jeffreys. One witness mamed Innme, partly from concern for Lady Alice, and partly from fright at the threats and maledictions of the chief-justice, entirely lost his head, and at last stood silent. "Oh, how hard the truth is," said Jelfreys, " to come out of a lying Presbyterian knave !" The witness, after a panse of some minntes, stammered a few unmeaning words. "Was there ever," (xclaimed the judge, with an oath-"was there ever such a villain on the face of the earth ? Dost thou believe that there is a God? Dost thou believe in hell fire? Of all the withesses that I ever met with, I never saw thy fellow." Still the poor man, scared ont of his senses, romained mute, and again Jeffreys burst forth: "I hope, gentlemen of the jury, that you take notice of the horrible carriage of this fellow. How can one help abhorring both these men and their religion? A Turk is a saint to such a fellow as this. $A$ paran would be ashamed of such villainy. Oh, blessed Jesus! What a generation of vipers do we live among!" "I cannot thll what to say, my lord," faltered Dimne. The judge ngain broke forth into a volley of oaths. "Was there ever," he cried, "suchan impudent raseal? Holal the cancie to bim, that we may sue his brazen face. Yon, geathemen, that are of counsel for the Crown, see that an information for perjury be preferred against this fellow."Macaulay's Eng., ch. 5, !. 594.
6032. WITNESS, A false. "Diek" Tialbot. A plea was wanted which might justify the [James II.] Duke of York in breaking that promise of marriage by which he had obtained from Anne Iyde the last proof of female affeetion. Such a plea Talbot, in concert with some of his dissolute companions, umbertook to finnish. Ite atlirmed that he had trinmphed over the young lady's virtue, made up a long romance about the interviews with which she hat indulyed him, and related how, in one of his secret visits to her, he had mulnekily overturned the chancellor's inkstand upon a pile of papers, and how cleverly she had averted a diseovery by laying the bhame of the aecident on her monkey. These stories, which, if they had been true, would never have passed the lips of any but the basest of mankind, were pure inventions. Tabbot was soon forced to own that they were so, and he owned it withont a blush. - MiCaUlay's ENG., ch. 6, p. $4 \overline{5}$.
6033. WITNESSES, False. Reign of Chavles II. [After Titus Oates, the honored impostor, came many imitators.] A wreteh nmmed Carstairs, who had earned a living in Scotland by going disgrised to conventicles and then informing against the preachers, led the way. Bedloe, a noted swindler, followed ; and soon, from all the brothels, gambling-houses, and sponginghouses of London, false witnesses poured forth
to swear awny the lives of laoman Catholies. One eame with astory about an army of 30 , (000 men who were to muster in the disgrinse of pitgrims at Cormana, and tosail thenee to Wales. Another hat been promised canonization and 5500 to murder the king. A third lind stepped into an cating-house in C'ovent Garden, and had thero hearil a great Roman Catholic banker vow, in the hearing of all the guests and drawers, to kill the heretical tyrant. Oates, that he might not be eclipsed by his imitators, soon added a large supplement to his original narrative. He had the portentous impondence to allim, among other things, that he had once stood behind a door which was ajar, and had there overhenrd tho queen declare that she had resolved to give her consent to the assussination of her hasbund. 'The vilgar believed, and the bighest magistrutes pretended to believe, even such fictions as these.-


60B4. WITNESS of the Spirit. Susannah Wesley. John Wester's mother had rarely heard of the present conscions forgiveness of sins, or the witness of the ipirit, muel less that it was the common privilare of the lelievers. "Therefore," she said, "I never durs ask it for myself. But two or thre werls aso, while my son latl, in delivering the elog io me, was prononncing these words. "The plood of our Lord Tesus Christ, which was giveln for there, they struck through my heart, :und I knew that God, for Cbrist's stike, had forqiven me all my sins." Wesley asked her whether her father (D)r. Annesley) had not the same faith, and if she had not heard him prench it to others. She answered he had it himself, and dechared, a little lefore his death, that for more than forty years he had no darkness, no fear, no doubt ut all of his being "accepted in the Beloved."-STRVENs' METITonism, vol. 1, p. 135.

60B5. WITNESSING for Christ. Primitive Christians. [Among the carty Christians it] beeame the most sacred duty of a new convert to diffuse among his friends and relations the inestimable blessing which he had received, and to warn then against a refusal that would be severely punished as a criminal disobedience to the will of a benevolent but all-powerful $)^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$, -Gibison's lome, ch. 65, p. 514.
6036. WIVES, Market for. Jomestonon Colony. Sixty were actaally despatched, maids of virtuous education, young, handsome, and well reccommended. The price rose from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, and even more; . . . the debt for a wife took precedence of any other. - Bancinoft's IIst. of U. S., vol. 1 , ch. 4.
6037. WIVES, Survival of. Widener. Jerom. siow at Rome a trimmphant husband hury his twenty-first wile, who had interred twenty-two of lis less sturdy prederessors. - Note: is GibHon's Rome, ch. 44, 1). 349.
6038. WOMAN, Adventurous. Enquafement. When Philip Itenry was settled at Worthen. bury he songht the hand of the only daughter and heiress of Mr. Mathews, of Broad Oak. The father demurred, saying that though Mr. Henry was an excellent preacher and a gentle man, yethe did not know from whenee ha came. "True," said the danghter; "but I
know where he is going, and I should like to go with him."
6089. WOMAN, Adventurous. Impe Jotn. Between the pontitiente of Leo IV., who died in the year 855, and that of Benedict III., who was elected in 858, in certain woman, who had the address to disgnise hersex for a considerable time, is said, by learning, genias, and great address, to have made her way to the papal chair, and to have governed the chareh for two years, till her holiness was unfortumately detected by bearing a child in the midst of a religions procession. This real or fabulons personage is known by the title of Pope Joun. During five centuries this event was generally believed, and a vast number of writers bore testimony to its truth; nor until the period of the reformation of lather was it considered by my ns either incredible in itself or Ignominious to the Church. But in the seventeenth century the existence of this female pontiff became the subject of a keen and learned controversy between the Protestants and the Catholies, the former supporting the truth of the fact, and the latter endeavoring to invalidate the evidence on which it rests. Mosheim, a very learned and acute writer, steers a middle course; and though he is disposed to donbt the muny absurd and ridiculous circumstances with which the story has been embellished, for the purpose of throwing ridicule on the head of the Romish chureh, yet is inclined to think that it is not wholly without fom dation. Gibhon treats the story as a mere fable.-Tytuen's Insst., Book 6, eh. 4, p. 94.
6040. WOMAN, Ambitions, Princess Sophia, The czar Alexis Michaclowita, who first introduced a regular system of laws among the Rassians, paved the way for that eivilization which his son Peter afterward accomplished. Alexis left three sons, Phador, Ivan, and leter [the Great], and a daughter Sophia. Phedor succeeded his father, lut died young in the year 1682, leaving the crown to his youngest brother, Peter, then only two years of age, in exclusion of the elder Ivan, a man of no capacity; bat the Princess Sophia had that capacity which her brother wanted. She committed some dreadful excesses to obtain the government of the empire, and carried the point so as to cause herself to be associated with her brothers in the regency; but this did not satisfy her. She aimed at an exclusive possession of the sovercignty. and for that purpose formed a conspiricy against the life of Peter, which terminated in her own ruin. The young Peter assembled some troops, severely punished the conspirators, confined Sophia in a monastery, and leaving only an empty title 10 his brother Ivan, made himself master of the empire in the year 1689. - Tytier's Hist., Book 6, ch. 35, p. 474.
6011. W0MAN, Avaricious. Wife of James II. [The rebellion of the Duke of Mommouth filled Jeffreys' courts with victims.] It could [not] be shown that, in the season of her [Mary's] greatness, she saved, or even tried to save, one single victim from the most frightful proscription that England has ever seen. Unhappily, the only request that she is known to have preferred touching the rebels was that a hundred of those who were sentenced to transportation might be given to her. The profit which she cleared on the car-
go, nfter making large allowance for those who, died of hunger and fever during the passage, cannot be estimated at less than a housand guinems. We cannot wonder that her attendants should have imitated her imprincely greediness and her unwomanly eruelty.-Macaulay's Eno., ch. $\overline{0}$. p. 606.
6042. WOMAN, Bravery of. Jane de Montfort. The defence of the custle of Ilemebon ly Jumde Montfort, during the captivity of her hushand, is one of the most interesting episodes of thi wars in which England was engaged. The historlan und the artist huve delighted to exhibit the heroic duchess, . . . with "the courage of a man and the heart of a lion," showing to the people of Rennes her infant boy, and saying, "Sce here my little son, who shall be the restorer of his father;". . . nt the last extremity looking down along the sen, ont of a window in the custle, and erying aloud, smiling for great joy, "I see the" succors of England coming !"一Kiniltre Ext., vol. 1, ch, 29, p. 4nt.
6048. $\square$ Wife of Witliam Purefoy. [In 1642, at the beriming of the evivil war, the wife of William lurefoy, a member of the Itonse of Commons, defended her honse arainst Prince Rupert and four humbed Cavaliers.] The little garrison consisted of the brave lady and her two daughters, her son-in-law, eight mule servants, and a fow females. 'They had twelve muskets, wheh the women loaded as the men diseharged them from the windows. The outbuildings were set on fire, and the house would have been burnt, had no the lady gone forth and chamed the protection of the Cavaliers. [Prince] Rupert respected her ronrage and would not suffer her property to be phandered. [Her home was in the north of Warwickshire. Her hashand was absent.]-Knigat's Eng. vol. 4 , ch. 1, p. 1.
60.4. WOMAN, Charity of. Lette. [During the invasion of the Barbarians Rome] gradually experienced the distress of sarcity, indat length the horrid calamities of famine. The daily atlowance of three pounds of bread was reduced to one half, to one third, to nothing ; and the price of com still contimued to rise in a rapid and extravagant proportion. The poorer citizens, who were unable to purchase the necessaries of life, solicited the precarious charity of the rich; and for a while the public misery was al leviated by the humanity of Lata, the widow of the Emperor Gratiam, who had fixed her residence. at Rome, and consecrated to the use of the indigent the princely revenue which she annually rereived from the erateful suceessors of her hus-band.-Gibnow's lome, ch. 31, p. 269.
6045. W0man, Compassion of. Nero's Nurses. As Robespierre was lamented by his landlady. so even Nero was tenderly buried by two nursin who had known him in the exquisite beants: of his engaging childhood, and by Acte, whis had inspired his youtls with a genuine love.Farrar's Eably Days, ch. 4, p. 44.
6046. WOMAN, Converts by. Clotilda. Clovis. the Merovingian prince, had contracted a fortunate alliance with the fair Clotilda, the niece of the King of Burgundy, who . . . was educated in the profession of the Catholic faith. It was her interest, as well as her duty, to achieve the conver-
sion of a pagan husthand ; and Clovis insensibly listened to the voice of love and religion. He ronsented. . . to the haptisin of his eldest son ; and thonght the sudden death of the lifant exeited some superstitions femes, he was persumded, in second the to repent the dangerons experiment. In the distress of the battle of Tolblue Clovis londly invoked the Gor of Clotilda and the Christians; and victory disposed him to hemr, with resperetfil gratitude, the eloquent Remigins, Bishop of Rheims, who forcibly disphayed the temporal and spiritual advantages of his conversion. The king deelured himself satisfied of the truth of the Catholic fuith ; and the politiend reasons which might have suspended his public profession were removed by the devont or loyal nechanations of the Frunks, who showed themselves alike prepared to lollow their heroie leader to the field of batle or to the buptismal font. Gmmon's Rome, ch. 38, p. 5it.
60.17. WOMAN at Court. Ladty ILamilton. [When Nelsom songht water and provisions for his tleet in Sieily, ] the Neapolitum ministry, dreading to offend the French Directory, rolused the supplies which he required before he again started in pursuit of the fleet [of Bonaparte]. Sir William Hamilton was [English] minister at Naples; his wife was the favorite with the Queen of Naples, and one of the most ateractive of the ladies of that luxurious court. Nelson hud slight aequaintamee with Lady llamilton, and upon his representations of the urgent necessity for victualling his theet, secret instructions were given that he should be supplied with all that he reguired. [Nelsonafterward urged her chams upon the mational gratitude, beeanse the sucerss of his brilliant action of the Nile was owing to her, as he must otherwise have gone to Gibraltar to refit, and the enemy wonld have escapeed.]Kxigist's Exq., vol. 6, ch. 20, p. 3;5.
6018. WOMAN, Cruelty of, Perysatis. [She was the mother of the murdered Cyrus. A Carimu soldier bonsted that he had killed Cyrus.] Animated by a harbarouss spirit of vengeance, she commanded the executioners to take that unforthante wretch, and to make him suffer the most exquisite tortures during ten days; then after they had torn out his eyes, to pour melted hras: into his ears, till he expired in that eruel agony ; which was accordingly executed. [Messibates, the eunnch, had, by the king's order, cut off the hand and head of Cyrus.] Assoon as she got him into her hands, before the king could have the least suspicion of the revenge she meditated, she delivered him to the executioners, and commanded them to flay him alive, to lay him afterward upon three cross-hars, and to stretch his skin. hefore his eyes upon stakes prepared for that purpose; which was performed accordingly.-Rouhin's IIIst., Book 9, ch. 2, $\mathrm{S}_{5} 7$.
6049. WOMAN a Custodian. Of Man. [When Fabins Maximus commanded the Roman army agrainst lIamnibal.] One day his ofticers informed him that one of his courtiers. . . often quitted his post, and rambled out of the camp. Upon this report, he asked what kind of a man he was in other respects; and they all dechared it was not easy to find so good a soldier, cloing him the justice to mentionseveral extraordinary instances of his valor. On inguiring into the cause of this irregularity, he found that the man
was passionutely in tove, and that, for the sake of sering a yoing woman, he ventured out of the camp, mid took a long nud hangerons journey every uight. Hereupon Fiblius gave orders to some of his men to find ont the woman, and convey her into his own tent, but took care that the Lucanha should not know it. Then he sent for him, and taking him aside, spoke to him as follows: "I very well know that you lave hin many nigits ont of the camp, in breach of the Roman disciphine and laws; at the same time, I am not ignormat of your past services. In consideration of them, If forgive your present erime; but for the future 1 will give you in charge to a person who slall be inswernble for you." While the soldier stood mneh momzed, Fubins prodnced the womm, and putting her in his hands, thus expressed himself: "This is the person who engages for you thint you will remain in camp; and now we shall see whether there was not some traitorons desten which drew you out, and which you made the love of this wommn a cloak for." -- Plutanch's Famus Maximus.
6050. WOMAN, Dangerous. Cleopatra. He etted Cleopatra hefore him, to answer for the conduct of her governors, and sent one of his lieutenants to oblige her to eome to him in Cilicia, whither he walsoing to assemble the States of that province. That step wis, from its consequences, very fatal to Antony, mul completed his ruin. His love for Cleopatra having awakened passions in him till then concented or asleep, infhamed them even to madness, mad fimally deadcued und extinguished the few sparks of honor and virtue which he might perhaps still retain. Cheopatra, insured of her charms by the proof she had already so surecessfully made of them upon Julius Cesar, was in hopes that she could also very ensily (aptivate Antony. . . . Never was agiipage more splendid and magnificent than hers. The stern of her ship flamed with gold, the sails were purple, and the oars inlaid with silver. A pavilion of cloth of gold was raised upon the deck, under which appented the queen, roled like Venus, and surrounded with the most beantiful virgins of her court, of whom some represented the Nereides, and others the Grices. Instead of trumpets were heard thutes, hauthoys, harps, and other such instruments of music, warbling the softest nirs, to which the oars kept time, and rendered the hurmony more agreenble. Perfumes were burning on the deek, which spread their odors to a great distance upon the river. - Rohlin's Hist., Buok 24, $\stackrel{1}{3} 3$.

60S1. WOMAN, Device of: Ariadne. Androgeus being treacherously shain in Attica, a very fatal war was carried on against that country by Minos, and divine vengeance laid it waste ; for it was visited by famine and pestilence, and what of water increased their misery. The remedy that Apollo proposed was, that they should appease Minos, and be reconciled to him, wherenpon the wrath of Ieaven would cease, and their calamities come to a period. In consegrence of this, they sent ambussadors with their submission, and. engaged themselves by treaty to send every ninth year a tribute of seven young men and as many virgins. When these were brought into Crete, the fabulous account
s the
informs us that they were destroyed by the Minotaner in the Labyrinth, or that. lost in its mazes, fud mable to tind the way out, they perished there. The Minotaur was, as Euripides tells us,

## A mingled form, prodiglons to behold, lialf ball, half mun!

When the time of the third tribute came, . . Theseus, who, to express his regard for justice, and take hiss share in the common fortune, voluntarily offered himseif as one of the seven, without lot. [The conditions on which the tribute would be remitted were these :] That the Athenians should furuish a vessel, and the young men embark and sail along with him, bat carry no arms; and that if they could kill the Mincthur, there slond be an end of the tribute. There appearing no hopes of safety for the youths in the two former tributes, they sent out a ship with a bhek sail, as carrying them to certain ruin. But when Thesens encouraged his futher by his contidence of suceress anginst the Minotaur he gave another sail, a white one, to the pllot, ordering him, if he brought Thesens safe baek, to hoist the white; but if not to sail with the black one in token of his minfortune.

When he arrived in Crete, aceording to most historians and poets, Ariadne, falling in love with him, gave him a clew of thread, and instructed him how to pass with it through the intricacies of the labyrinth. Thus assisted, he killed the Minotaur, and then set sail, earrying off Ariadne, together with the young men.Phutaren's Cabus Mamedes.

605r2. WOMAN, Dominion of. Jemes IT. [His favorite mistress was sarah Jennings.] Among the gallants who sued for her favor, Churehill [afterward Duke of Martborough], young, handsome, graceful, insimating, elofuent, and brave, obtained the preference. Ite must have been enamored indeed; for he hat little property, except the annuity which he had hought with the infanous wares bestowed on him by the Duchess of Cleveland; he was insatiable of riches; Sarah was poor ; and a plain girl with a large fortune was proposed to him. IIis love, after a struggle, prevailed over his avarice ; marriage only strengthened his passion ; and to the last hour of his life Sama enjoyed the pleasure and distinetion of being the one laman being who was able to mislead that far-sighted and surefooted judgment, who was fervently loved by that cold heart, and who was servilely feared by that intrepid spirit. [Sce No. 607\%.]-MacadLay's Eng., ch. 7, p. 237.
605:5. WOMAN, Energetic. Washington's Mother. He was brought up in a very hardy, sensible manner, on an enormons farm, not a fourth part of which was cultivated. II is father dying when he was eleven yours old, he came direetly under the influenec of his mother, who was one of the women of whom, people say, "There is no nonsense about her." She was a plain, illiterate, energetic, strong-willed lady, perfectly capable of conducting the affairs of a farm, and scorning the help of others.-Cyclopelia of Brog., p. 11.
6054. Woman, Execntive. Mother of Washington. To the pressing entreaties of her son that she would make Monnt Vernon the home
of her old age, the matron replied: "I thank you for your affectiomite, dutiful offers, but my wants are few in this world, and I feel perfectly competent to take care of myself." Upon lier son-in-law, Colonel Fielding lewis, proposing that he should relleve her in the direction of her [farm] affurs, she observed: "10 you, Fielding, keep my books in order, for your eyesight is better than mine, hut leave the execolive management to me."-Ca'stis' Wasilington, vol. li, ch. I.
6055. WOMAN, Extraordinary. Zemoliat. [Zonohia was the colebruted (Quero of lamyra ana the Last.] Modern Enrope Das produced several illastrious women who have sustaned with glory the weight of empire : nor is our own uge destitute of such distinguished characters. But if we except the doubffil nchiovements of Semirumis, Zenobia is perlaps the only female whose superior genius hroke throngh the servile indolenee imposed on her sex by the climate and manners of dsia. She chamed her descent from the Macedonim kings of Egypt, equalled in benty her ancestor (leopatia, and far surpasied that princess in chastity and valor. Zenobia was estermed the most lowely as well as the most heroie of her sex. She was of a dark complexion. Her teeth were of a pearly whiteness. and her harge bhack eyes sparkled with uncommon fire, tempered by the most allative sweetness. Ller voice was strong and harmonions. ller manly understambing was strenghened and adorned ly stady. She was not ignormat of the Latin tongue, bit possessid in equal prefertion the Greek, the Syriac, mad the Eiryptim langnages. She had drawn up for herown ase an cpitome of Oricutal history, and familiarly compared the beanties of llomer and Plato ander the thition of the sublime Longimes.-Gimson, ch. 11, 1. 350.
6056. WOMAN, A ferocious. Ifind. [After one of Mahomet's hathles. I The ferocions heroine, Hind, sought the body of llamza, the murderer of her fither, who waskian int turn by the arrow of the negro slave Widhehi. She diseovers it, rushes upon the careass, hays open the side with a sabre blow, plueks ont the harart, and tears it with her teeth. Then, taking from her own neek and arms the batedets and neckhees that adoracd them, she gives them to the blatk slave, and substitutes then with a neeklace and bracelets made of the cars of the dead enemy.Lamamtine's Tubkey, p. 116.
6057. WOMAN, Firmness of. Theodora. [A rebellion broke out in Constantinople, and the Emperor] Justinian was lost if [his wife] the prostitute whom he mised from the theatre had not renounced the timidity as well as the virtues of her sex. In the midst of a council, where Belisarias was present, Theodora alone displayed the spirit of a hero $; \therefore$ and she alone, withont apprehending his future hatred, could save the emperor from the iaminent danger and his unworthy fears. "If tlight," said the consort of Justinian, "were the only means of safety, yet I should disdain to fly. Death is the condition of our birth; but they who have reigned should never survive the loss of dignity and dominion. I implore Heaven that I may never be seen, not a day, without my diadem and purples; that I may no longer behold the light when I cease to
be waluted with the name of guren. If your rewilve, O Casar! to lly, you have trasures; behold the sen, you have ships; lint tremble hest the desire of life should expese you to wretched avile and ignominious denth. For my own part. I adhere to the maxim of mitiquity, that the throbe is a glorious sepulchese" The thmoms of a womm restored the courage to deliberate and act, and eourage soon diseovers the reourers of the most desperate sitantion.-Ginmes's Rome, ch. 40, p. 683.
G0.5. WOMAN forgotten. Mes. Siemuel Idmme. Simmel Ahms married young, and while he devoted hhmself to politios, it was chiofly the industry and economy of his wife that supported the family. And yet this groed and true wife, to whom uot merely her hushand, but the eommanity, suod greantly indehted, has attracted so litale the notice of biographers, that we ure umalle to give even her mame.-"Sis. reh Adams," Amelicin Cyplopeda.
6059. WOMAN, The greatest. Nitolemn $I$. Madamede Stael challenged me, in the mitist of a mumerous circte, to tell her who was the greatest womm in the world. I looked ut her and coldly replied, "she, mudame, who has berne the grentest mumber of chiditen."-Anhotre's Napolvon 13., vol. 1, ch. 3 .
6060. Woman, Helpful. Isabella. The iden of' reaching the Indies ly crossing the Athantie: had already possessed him [Colnmbus]. For more than ten years the poor enthusiast was a beggar, going from eourt to court, explaining to dull monarehs and bigoted monks the figure of the earth and the ense with which the rieh island of the East might be renched by sailing westward. He found one appreciative lisiener, afterward his constant and fuithful friond, the noble and sympathetic Isabelln, Queen of Castile. Be it never forgotten that to the fuith and insight and decision of a woman the final success of Columbus must be nttributed.-Riopatu's U. S., ch. 3, p. 55.
6061. WOMAN honored. Tomb. The Tuj
[in India], suid to be the most bemutiful iniading in the world, . . . was built as a tomb by the emperor Shath Jehar . . for his wife, whom he loved with an idolatrous affection. Ife had promised her on her death-bed to erect to her memory such $a$ mansolenm as the world had never before seen. Ile kept his word. It cost, it is stated, exclusive of labor, $\$ 15$, , 000,000 . To-day, with paid labor, it would cost $\$ 50,000,000$. In this conntry [America] it could not have been built for probably twice this sum. -General Grant's Travelas, p. 300.
6062. WOMAN, An Indiscreet. Frances Jennings. Frances had been distinguished by beanty and levity even among the crowd of benutiful faces and light charncters which adorned and disgraced Whitehall during the wild carnival of the Restoration. On one occasion Frances dressed herself like an orange girl, and cried fruit abont the streets. Sober people predicted that a girl of so little diseretion and delicacy would not easily find a husband. [She was, however, twice married, and was now the wife of Tyrconnel. She was the sister of Sarah, the favorite mistress of James II.]-Macau1.Ar's Eng., ch. 3, p. 23f.

606:3. WOMAN, Infamous. Laty C'axtlemaine. Lord Custlemahne was, indeed, well acguninted with Rome, mat was, for a layman, deceply read in theological controversy. I lut ho haul none of the uldress which hils post required [as Enghali mhister], and even had he heen a diphomatist of the greatest ability, there was a circumstame which would have disifualtited him for the partienhar misslon on which he had been sent. Dle was kuown all over Europe as the husinnd of the most shmurless of women, and he was known in no other way.-Macaulay's Ena., (h. 7, 1. 2.25.
603.1. - Messalina. Messalina, ulso, the vicious and ahmadoned wife of Clatifus, urged him on to varions nets of lajustloo underaclty. Thily womm was Infamous for all munner of vices. Her dehnucherdes, which were fuite notorlons in liome, exceed all helief; lat, what is the most surprising jurt of her character, she hat the uddress to puss with Clandius as a paragon of virtue. She it length, however, proceeded to that helght of affrontery, that during a short ulseme of chadius she publicly married Calus Silius, und upen the emperor's return made him, loy way of jest, to sign the marriage contract. Nurcissus, his freelman, soon male him sensihle that the matter was tooserions, by informing him that the people no longer look: ed upon him us emperor. Ctherly umalile do act for himself, he now entreated that Nar ${ }^{-}$isus would take any steps he judged best for hi. Interest, and his. favorite, thas invested with authority, immediately secured the l'rutorian guards, and coused Messalima mad Silius, her gallant, to be put to death.--TYTieEn's IIsT., Book 5 , cin. I, 1. 480.
6065. $\qquad$ Cleoputra. What a monster was this princess! 'The most odions of vices were mited in her person: an nyowed disregard of modesty, brench of faith, injustice, cruclty, and, whit crowns all the rest, the fiase exterior of a deeeitful friondship, w!ich covers a tixed design of delivering up to his enemy the person she loads with the most tender caresses and with marks of the warmest and most sincere attaehment. Sucla wre the efferts of ambition, which was her predomiame viec.-IRollan's Mist., Book 24, s3.
6066. - Cuthurine de' Medici. Gatharine, finding herself indirect collision with the admiral [coligny], whose paramount eredit with the king threntened her withat total loss of power, finally resolved on his destruction. No doubt the idea of this crime had often been suggested to her mind before : it had now become a necessity ; and she exeruted it with a cool determination, combined with Machavelian subtlety, whieh will transmit her name to posterity bronded with peculiar and indelible infamy. In er chief confidants were lier son, the Duke of Anjou (ufterward Lenry III.), the Duke of Guise, the Marshal de Tavannes, the Count de letz, and the Inke of Nevers. It was nrranged that the admiral should be assassinated by some known retainer of the Guises; this would almost certainly produce an insurrection of the IIuguenots to avenge the death of their loader; the populnce of Paris was then to be inst ed to rise in defence of the Guises; and the wazer purty was to be crushed und exterminated by a whelesale massacre.

Such wis the selbeme of these diabolieni conspirmors. - S'ruinen're' Fitance, rh. 16, \$ 10.
60G7. WOMAN, Infatuated by. Roman Mfurk Antomy. Antony, . . . Latoxicuted with Einstcra finxury and debuachery, was daily slakiug In the esteem of his nrmy. In the madness of his passion for Cleoputra, he had prochatmed her queen of Eigypt, Cypros, A frim, mad CedoSyrin, and favislied klugdoms mad provinces on the chidren that were the froit of her varions amoners.

The impradent measure he now took in divoreling his wife Oetavin, the sister of his collengue, was a justilluble canso for their coming to an open rupture, and nppenling to the sword to deedde their chatm to undivided soverelgaty of the empire. Oetavius had ioreseen this issue, and made formidable preparations, which Antony had supinely neglected. We trusted chietly to his theet, und was persuaded by Cleopatra io rest the fortune of the war on a maval engagement, which was fought near Aetinm in Epirus. In the hent of the battle, which was maintained for some time with equal spirit, Cleoparra, with her Eyyptian armament of sixty grileys, took to tight, uad, what is seareely eonceivable, such was the infatuation of Antony, that he followed her, leavfing his fleet to thght for themselves.-TyTheith Mistr., Book 4, eh. 3, 1. 420).
6088. WOMAN, An injured, Wife of James II. [Mary was jealons of the infamous Cutharine Sedley, the king's mistress.] She did not even attempt to conecal from the cyes of the world the violence of her emotions. Day after day the conrtiers who cane to see her dine observed that the dishes were removed untasted from the tuble. She suffered the tears to strenm down her cheeks unconeculed in the presence of the whole circle of courtiers nud envoys. To the king she spoke with wild vehemence. " Let me go," she eried. "You have made your womnn a conntess; make ber a queen 1 Put my crown on her head I Only let me hide myself in some convent, where I may never see her more."-Macaulay's Ena., eh. 6, p, 66.
6069. WOMAN, Injustice to. Henry VIIT. [Of the pope's legates he sought a divoree.] King and queen were cited to appear before them when the court again met on the 18 th of June. IIenry briefly announced his resolve to live nolonger in mortad sin. The queen offered an appeal to Clement, and on the refusal of the legates to udmit it, thung horself at Henry's feet. "Sire," said Catharine [of Aragon], "I besecel you to pity me, a womnn and a stranger, withont an assured friend, and withont an indifferent counsellor. I take God to witness that I have always been to you a true and loyal wife; that I lave mude it my constant duty to seek your pleasure ; that I have loved all whom you loved, whether 1 have renson or not, whether they are friends to me or foes. 1 have been your wife for years ; I have brought you many children. God knows that when I came to your bed I was a virgin, and 1 put it to your own conseience to say whether it was not so. If there be any offence which cm be alleged against me, I consent to depart with infamy ; if not, then I pray you to do me justice." The pitiful appeal was wasted on a king who was already enter-
taluing Aune Boleyn with royalstate in his own pulace.-lliat. of Ena. Jeople, 守 Git.
6074. WOMAN, Inveation of. Silh-urcuring. Tiil the refign of Justinima the silk-worms who feed on the laves of the white madberry tree were condace to China; those of the phine, the onk, and the ush were common in the forests both of Asia and Euroge; hot he their ciberation is more dillicult, and their groduce more whertain, they wereg gerernlly meglected, except In the little lyand of c'eos, men the comst of attion. A thin ganze was procured from their welbs, and this Cenn manheture, the invention of a woman, for frmate use, was bobg almireal both in the East mud at Rome.-Ginmon's lRome, ch. 41, 1. 136 .
6071. WOMAN, A miserable. Sarah ifennings. [Ace No. B0.ite.] Sarah was lively and voluble, domineered over those whom she regarded with most kindiness, and when she was offended vented hor rage intears and tempestions repronches. To sametily she made no pretence, and, inderd, marrowly esenped the imputation of irreligion. She was not yet what she beremme when one elass of vices had heen fully developed in her by prosperity, and unother ly adversity ; when her brain had been turned hy suceress and hattery ; when her heart had heen ule rented loy disas: ters and mortifications. She lived to be that most odions and miscrathe of homan beings, an ancient crone at war with her whole kind, at war with her own chididreo and grandehideren, great inderd, and rich, bat valning greatness and riches chictly heranse they conabled her to brave publie ophinion, athed to indulge withont restruint her hanred to ble living and the dead. -Macavlay'a Eno., ch. T, p. 2imf.
6072. WOMAN in Misfortune. Cornelia. There is no female chancter on whom the ancient writers lave lavished more praise than on Cornelia, the mother of the Gruechi, of whose grentness of mind under the severest misfortunes they speak in terms of the lighest enlogy. She had seen the fumrals of twelve of her children, the last of whom were 'Timerius and Caius Gracchas. White her frioms were lamenting her misfortunes, " (all mot me mofortmate," said she;" I shatl never cense to think myself a happy woman, who linve been the mother of the Erncehi." Impradent and dangerous for themselves as she must have thought the eonduet of her sons, she most nuturally deemed it the result of ral virtue and patriotism. Plu. tarch informs us that she spert the remaining years of her life in a vilh, near Misenum, visitcal, respeeted, and beloved ly the most eminent men, both Greeks und lommens, and honored by interchanging presents even with foreign princes. Her conversation was delightful when she recounted unecdotes of her father $\Lambda$ fricanus; but all were astonished when she spoke freely of her sons, of their great deeds and their untimely fate, and this without ever shedding it tear. "It was thought by some," continues Plutareh, "that the pressure of age and misfortune had deadened her maternal feelings; but they" (he adds) " who were of that weak opinion were ignormat that in superior mind, enlightened by a liberal education, ean rise above all the calamities of life ; and that though fortune may sometimes oppress virtue, she camnot deprive her of
that merenity and resolition which never forsake her in the day of nolversity. "- 'Tritinits Hine., Book 4, ch. 1, p, Bisw.
(BO7BS. WOMAN, A monatroun. Mary ' 'the IBonify." Mary, whos inherited the crucl mal iyr. annieal depusition of her father, began her roign by putting to denth her comsin Jane, together whilh her futher farlaw and busbund. This onte Net was in progrosate of the temprer of her refign, Whidels was one eonthmed sereme of bloodmbed and priseedion. 'The Protestames, who had multlpllad exoredingly during the slourt relgn of Falward, were perseduted whth the most namgnimary rigoi. It was $n$ doctrine of Nary's, gas IBishop Bumet informe us, that as the nomls of harethem are ultorward to be ctermally luming th hell, there: could be nothing more proper than to faltate the divine venganare, by burning them on earth. In the conses of thls relgin it is computed that alout dght handrod persens wore liment alive in Engrand. lét this monster of a woman died in pemee, with the comsideration, no dombt, of lase ing merited etormal happlaess as a reward of that arelshe hat whown insupport of the true religion. -'Trtisn's JIme., Book (3, ch. 20, j). 303.
807. WOMAN opposed. Qucen Mary (Atu(ert). With the actmal ontbreak of persecution and the denth of (rammer all restrabt was thrown asifle. In his "First Blast of the 'Jrumpel aghinst the Monstrobs Regiment of Women," [Jolm] Kinox domomierd Mary as a Jozelol, a traitress, mal a basturd. De dechared the ruld of women to be against the law of matmernal of Gonl. 'I'he duty, whelher of the extutes or peo ple of the realm, was " first to remove from henor mal mathority that monster in mature ; se. ondarily, if any presume to defend that impiet: they bught not to fenr. first to promomace, then after to rexente aganst them the sembenee of eleath." 'Tos kerp the oath of nlloghanere was "nothing but plain rebrllion ugnlast God."-

6075. WOMAN, Patriotism of. Meria 7'heresk. [When the Fruncor Dhaninns invaderl Austrin, and won their way within n few lagues of the gates of Viemm, the proud bonse of Austria seemed doomed to inevitable| and total rinin. At this erisis the goung Queen of I mongry disphayed an intrepidity and heroism worthy of her illustrious rice. She repaired to the llumgrian Dict at Preshmer, harangued the assembly in pathetie and stirring language, and commented herself, fer children, mat the cause of the empire to their well-known ghtriotism, thdelity, and eourage. The gallant Magyars responded with tumaltuons enthasiasm, waving their sabres, and shontiner. " We will die for our king Maria 'lheresn!' 'l'le population rose en mosse, and, the movement spreading into Crontia and Diamatia, a powerful army was soon marshalled for the defence of the

(BOZ 6. WOMAN, A perfect. C'edḯth. [Wife of Duhomet.] During the twenty-lour years of their marringe her youthfal husband abstainod from the right of polygamy, and the pride or tenderness of the vencrable matron was never insulted by the society of a rival. Afler her death lie placed her in the rank of the four perfect romen, with the sister of Moses, the mother of Jesus, and Fatima. the best beloved of his danghters. "Was she not old ?" said Ayenlia, with
 deet given you a levter ha hor phace $\mathbf{y}^{\prime \prime}$ "No, by ( Bai," mald Mnhomot, with an difusion of hon-
 believed in mo when men despiserl mo' ; she reIleved my whats when I wins juor mal fersereital hy the world."- (inmon's Mabomer, p). bot.
 Quecn Mary was fatally steck of the small gox, bur hashani, W'Hliun Ill., "rilled mo," sug* Burnet, " lato his closert, und save sent to a most temder passion. He satid daring the whole coneses of thelr martage he lum never known

 rol. 5. (h. 11, p. 17.1.
(107\%. WOMAN, A phllosophio, Ifypretio. Hypatin, the dmughter of 'Tluen the matl "matichin, was faithted in har linther's stullom: lorer
 of Apollondas and Dinplanters, and slac publicly thaght, both at Atheris and Alexamerin, the pho. lamoplay ol' Phomad Aristotle. In the bloom of beanty and in the maturlty of whadon the modest mald reftased har lovirs mad hastrueded ber disa iplese; the perame most illantriones for their rank ur marit were impatient to visit lle frambe philosophar ; and ('yril helield, with a jomlous eyo, the worerous tribin of horses and slaves who crowded tha door of her nemblomy.-Gimmon's Romí, (f. 47, 1. 502.
 13 the . . . inthence which really predontuled in the sinte was tiat of the king's misures. the Duchess of Chatemons, the youngest of forme sistars of the fmosily of Nesle, who had miloose sively yichled to his licontions $\mathrm{p}^{\text {s }}$ dunt-Site


60円O.
Lomis N'J. In 1749 the royal afforions wore transfored . . . to It hew mistress, Malame Lenormmat d'Etioles, 11 1"rson of low hirth, but ol cladided taldint and great acecomplishaments, who was soon afterward ereated Marchioness of Pompadener. Lomis abarslomed himself slavishly to her inthence, and for twermty fars she wis the most jowerful prosomage in France. Ni] the grent allairs of sitate were disconsed and suranged monder leer grodance. Gencrals, mimators, mblassaders, 1 masactod business in her hondoir; she dispensed the whole patronage of the erovermment ; the rieh prizes of the ('hures, of the army, of the magistrature were to be obtained selely thromgh laer favor. -

 don. Llisoverthrow " was eratainly designcel in Lady Castlemaine's chamber;" and as he retired at noomlay from the undirnce of dismission, she ran undressed from ther led into ber nviary, fo enjoy the spectacle of the fallen ministor, and "bless herself ut the old man's going uway." The gallants of Whatehall erowded to" talk to her in her bire-rage." "You," sid they to her, as they glanced at the retiring chancellor-" "on ne the bird of passage."-BAncmort's $U$. S. vol. 2 , ch. 17.
(0082. WOMAN, Power of. Aspasia. The celebrated Aspasia, thrst the mistress and nfterward the wife of Pericies, had from hor extrmordinary talents a great ascendency over his mind, and
was suppored fremandly in have dietated his conlasels in the most impertant coneerns of the State. She was belleved to hava formed as sempe. ty of courtesans, whose his nco over thedr gallants, yomg men of considerablon the the rembs He, she thus rendered subservint to the polithcal viows of Perleles. . . And wore the poss ers of her midal and the faselmating charme of ber conversation that even before her marrigge. and while andreiving the trade of a cometesma, her honse was the frefinent resort of the gravest nad most respectuhte of the Atheninu ritizens: mang the rest, of the virtuous socrates.-T'ry


60W:B. - - Clerputree. The passion whith (iessar had comedved for that prinews Was protathly the sole cmase of his embarkhes In so dangerous a war |with the birypthass]. Ife hand by her oue son, called Ciesarion, whom Augustus crused to be put to clenth when he become master of Alexnmitrin. Dis alfertlon for Cleopatra kept him much louger la Egypt than hats affaite required. $\qquad$ Caesar passed whole nhghts In fensting with Cleopatro. Having cmbarked with her upon the Nile, he curried her through the country with in humerous theet, und would have penctrated into bihhopia if his arms had not refused to follow him. Dle had resolved to bring ber to Romus, and to marry her; and Intended to have consed a law to poss la the nssembly of the preple, by whitel the ritizens of Rome should be permitted to murry such and as many wivesusthey thought flt.- Reman's Bist., Brook 24, S:

60wd. $\qquad$ Jemes If. At the moment of the king's weression, in sense of the new responsilility which lay on him mate his mind for a the perenliarly open to religions fimpere shons. Ite formed bind anomoncel many good resolutions, spoke in publle with great siverity of the impionsand licentions manners of the age, and in private assmed his gueen and and hin confessor that he would see Catharine Sedley no more. He wrote to his mistress entreating her to quit the apirtments which she ocenpied at Whitehall. and to go to a house in Saint James Square, which had been splendidly farnished for her at his expense. He at the same time promised to allow her a large pension from his privy parse. Catharine, clever, strong-minded, intrepha, and conseious of her power, refused to stit.-Macavlay's Eng., ch. 6, p. 64.
6085. WOMAN, Power of a wicked. King's Mistress. [Mademoiselle Queromaile was one of the favorite mistresses of Charlas II. $]$ Ineredible as it may mpear, there is a record of particular payments to her out of the secret service moncy, in the one year of 1681 , of $£ 136,668$ 10s.-ḰKiout's Eno., vol. 4, ch. 20, p. $325^{\circ}$.
6086. Woman, Praise of. Mrs. President Jackson. The remains were interred in the gar. den of the Hermitage, in a tomb which the gemeral had recently completed. The tablet which covers her dust contains the following inseription: "He e lie the remins of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died the $20 d$ of December, 1828, aged 61. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable, her heart kind; she delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow-creatures, and cultivated that divine pleasiare by the most liberal and un-
promulage methols; to the porer she was a lone
 ad acomfo.ter, to the prosmeromanermment: her piely went hame in hand whth her benewo. lener, mad she thanked har (fontar for lwhig permited to do ganal a being en pewle mal se virtuons mander might womad bat mot dishonor. Even death, when he were her from the arme of har hushond, comld bat transpurt her to the besimin of her (ioxl." Andrew Jhekson was nover the samuanangath buring his presiden'y be bever used the phrame, " Ify lon Etermat," nor any other hangunge which remald he consid. ared profane. Tle mourned his wife until he dumelf rejoined her in the tomb he hami prepared for them both.-('venorvan or broa., 1. 510.

60W\%. WOMAN, Protected by. Pocchoulters. It was neressary that the sancton of the ladian emperorshonlile given to the sentence, nul ['ap. tuin Johng smith wisnow taken (wony ther mitoss down the civer to a towa where fowhatan lived In winter. The situge momareh was now sixty
 lowede every lach a klige. He rereived the prismer with all the nude formalitios peraline to fift race Going to the boing Hense of the wils hage, the emprom, clat lin a lar of rnecoon wkins, towk his sent on a kind of throne, prepared for the ocrosion. His iwo dabghters sat right and left, white tiles of warriorsand women of ramk were ranged romal the laill. The king solemmy reviewed the canse, and contirmed the sentenere of dentlo. Two largy stones were brought Into the hall : smith wasdrugred forth, hound, and his had put into position to be crushed by a wareluh. A stalwart paluted savage was ordered ont of the ramk, and stored ready for the boolly tragedy. The signal wis given, the grim exerutioner rulsed his hhareom, and another moment land decided the fite of both the ilhstrions captive und his colony. But the peril went by harmbess. Matomka [Porahontas], the coldest daughter of Powhatan, spmang from her seat and rushed letween the warrior's uphiftel clab and the prostrute prisomer. She dasped his hemd in her man and held on with the resoluthon of despair until her father, yidd. ing to her frantic appeals, ordered Smith to be mohomad and liftellup. Again he was rescued from a terclble death.-Rmpatio's U. S., ch. 9. 1. 100.

60§. WOMAN, A remarkable, Thcji,lh. [After the death of Mahomet an Arab womm of Mesopotamia, named The jinh, dechared herself seized with the propletie pirit, and submitting the Arabs of Syria to her insidirations, was marching at the hetid of an army, fanaticised by her eloquence and her beanty, against Yemen. -Lamartine's T'ukey, p. 159.

## 6089.

$\qquad$ V.rry stmatt

If another Homer were to arise, and if the poet were to seek another Ifelen for the subjeet of a modern epic of war, religion, and love, he would heyond all time her in lary Stuart, the most bemutiful, the weakest, the most attractive ani most attraeted of women, raising nround her, by her irresistible fascinations, a whirlwind of love, ambition, and jealousy, in which her lovers lerame, cach in his turn, the motive, the instrument, and the victim of a crime; leaving, like the Greek

 Wrinedoes, religions, mid fordign war ite every

 p. 1 .

OOD. WOMAN, Rencued by. ('har reat I . Where the defent of "hates 11. at the bate of Worerster he dod to Marseloy indisguise. Here lue was ingreat danger the atise of the prosence

 was to consey his mistress, the dhuglater of (bol.
 rodeon "pillion ladiand him. By her nasistane lue reseap ed to Framer, and subvei his heme -

6OO1. WOMAN, Reatraints for, Sicmulle J,hll.
 men had turla more litrety allowed them than women. Jomseon: "WYy, madam, women luve ull the liberty they shomid wish to laver We have alt the labor mat the danger, and the women nil the advantuge. We go to sem, we build homses, we do everything, lis shomt, to
 "The bertor remsons very witity, but mot convinciagly. Now, take the instance ol midifag: the mason's wiff, if she is ever seren in lighor, is rumed: the mason may pet himself druak as oftern as he pleases, with little loss of chatater: may, may let his wite mud chidiren starve." Jomisons :"Madam, you must comshder if the masom does get himseif drmak, mad let his wife and children ntarve, the parish wili oblige him to thad serurity for the mataremance. We lavedifferent modes of restratining cuil. Stocks for the men, a ducking-stool for women, and a poumi for heasts. It we requitre more perfection from women than from onrsolves, it is doing them honor. And women have not the same temptations that we lave: they may always live in virtuons company; men mast mix in the world indiseriminately. If a woman las mo inditation to do what is wrong, being seenred from it is bu restrant to her."-[Boswlelain Jomison, p. 3i9.
6092. WOMAN, A revengeful. Axsimssiurtiou. The Ducherss of Montpensiar, at woman of masculine rnergy and resolntion, spured no pains to inflane to the btmost the narry passions of the multitude ngainst llemry III., who hat shed her brobleres bloal; and monog other experlients, strong mpeals were made to the fin matidism of the priesthood and religions orders. [She obtained his death by the hamd of at bominicun monk.]-S'rionents' Fuance, eh. 17, $\stackrel{5}{5} 14$.
6098. WOMAN, Rights of. Eirly Romutus. [During the reign of Nimat connjiaints wore mate agranst the women.] Their behavior is said to have been too boid and too masealine, In partienhar to thoir husbands. For they considered themselves as absolate mistresses in their honses; nay, they wated a share in affars of State, and delivered their sentiments with great freedom concerning the most weighty matters. -Phutabei's Numa and Lycubieg.
609.1. WOMAN, Rule of. King of Navarre. [In France the] acknowledged chicf [of the Ref-
 prine of che biserd, Intolnede iburhon. . . Who had theome King of Navirre. . His wife form
 Ruformed dowshare by lur mbiluer. Margurrite:


 and prombinions of his wifie, dechared himside "tealons momber of the party.-stubentm


 the "fuern." any wordy might lave the name

 frimils, and our gewl litedligence womlid do mand for tho procer and lampiness of the king-
 "words are bore harrell than the rowk when they uro only worlily; bint whon inspired by Gind, thence proseot the thower, the grain. nuid ull virhes! I have travelled over (ictomay; I know the siaxam law, which is just, for it reservers the werpote for man alome, mud only ariver to
 thos phinty derearing tho he saw in her only a nsurper, and tha ho was himsilf a republizan of the theorentie ordar. . . . The queen, nharmed at the impotence of her charms, her worls, mat luer ramk on the maited herat of limatidsm, went. likenchild brome thosedney; lur temes maved but did not diseourage hin; he combinmed to preard with wild freedom ugninst the gowernment of women and the promper of the palace- Lamantinein Qiven of scotep, 12.

60A6. WOMAN, Sagaclous. Thracian. A party of Thrablats delmolishod the house of Timocien, wwoman of quality and honor. The soldiers carried off the booty ; and the cuptain. atter having viohated the haty, insked her whether sho hat not some gold nind silver concended. She suid she had; and taking him alone into the garden, showed him a well, hito whith, slo told him, she had thrown everything of value when the rity was taken. The oflicer stooped down to examine the well; unon which she pushed him in, and then despatelied him with stones. The 'iluracians, coming up, neized and bomad her hamits, and carried her before Alexander, who immedintely perceived hy her look and gait, and the fearless manner in which she followed that savage crew. haut she was a woman of guality nud superior sentiments. The king demanded who she was. Sle answered: "I an the sistur of Theurenes, who, in capacity of gencral, fought Philip for the liberty of Grecee, und fell in the battle of Cheronem" Nexamber, admiring her naswer mad the hold action she had performed, commanded her to be set at litherty and her children with her.Phutancu's Ilexanden.
6097. Woman, saved by, Fulvia. The conspirator Catiline land bronght his plot to maturity. Troops were levied, arms provided, a distinct department and function was assigned to euth of the principal conspirators, and in day was fixed for the commencement of operations in the heart of Rome. The city was to be set fire to in a lundred different quarters at once; the consuls were to be assassinated; and an im
comforted him, and smonthed his way to demth. -Mirlielet's Jo.in, p. 18.
6105. $\qquad$ Lucy IIutchinson. [During the eival war the tenchers of religion were erued and revengeful, but female tenderness and courare were not winting, ins seen in the conduct of Lucy, wife of Colonel Hutehinson, ufter the attack ipon Nottingham Castle.] There was a large room, which was the chapel, in the castle ; this they had tilled full of prisoners, besides a very bud priss, whiell was no better than a dungeon, called the " Lion's ben, the new ('aptain balmer and another minister, having mothing else to (". walked up and down the castle yard, insulting ind beating the poor prisoners as they were hrought up

After our hurt men were dressed, ats she stood at her chamber-door, secing thare of the prisoners sorely cut, and carried down blembing into the Lion's Den, she desired the marshal to bring them in to her, and bonad up and dressed their wounds; whieh white she was doing Ciptain Palmer came in and tok her his sonl abborred to see this favor to the enemies of God; she replied she had done nothing but what s!e thought was her duty, in humanity to them, as follow-creatures, and not as enemies.Knibit's Exg., vol. 4, ch. 2, p. 19.
6106. WOMAN, Transformation of. Comstentinople. Constantinople is said to have been originated from the effect of a v ., ion which apprared to the Emperor Constantine while he slept. A cencrable matron, sinking under the weight of many years and intirnities, was suddenly transformed into a blooming maid. The monarel awoke, interpreted the auspicions omen, and obeyed withont hesitation the $v$ ill of Ilenven, and there established a city.-Gubon's Rome, vol. 2, ch. 17, p. 9.).
6107. WOMAN, Value of. Erchanged. [Plncidia, the] daughter of the great Theodosins, had been the captive and the queen of the Goths : she lost an affectionate husbind ; she was dragged in chains by his insulting assnssin; she tasted the pleasure of revenge, and was exchanged, in the treaty of pace, for six hundred thousind measures of wheat.-Gibbor's Rome, ch. 33. p. 363.
6108. WOMAN, Wearness of, Wife of James II. [Tyreonnel wished to be lord-lientemant of Irelmd.] Mary of Modem hereelf was mot free from suspicion of corruption. There wats in: London a renowned chain of pearls which was valued at ten thonsand pounds. It had belonged to Prince Rupert, and by him it had heen left to Margarat Inghes, a courtesan, who, toward the close of his life, had exercised a boundless empire over Lim. [Lord] Tyrconnel loudly boasted that with this chain he had purchased the sup. port of the queen. - Macaulay's Eng., ch. 6, p. 146.
6109. WOMAN, Wickeảness of. Fredegonda. Chilperic of Nenstria, who had already a concubine named Fredegonda, a womson of remarkable beanty mad talent, became a suitor for the hand of Gateswintha, sister to Brunchant. The marriage took place; but such was the influcuce of the abandoned Frederouda, that she persuaded Chilperic to acknowiedge her publicly as his mistress, and assign her a residence in the palatere. Galeswintha refused to submit to this indignity. and demanded as separation. Chilperic contrived
to soothe her by protestations of amendment ; but within a few weeks the momply gueen was found strangled in her berl, and the crime was universally attributed to the instigation ot Fredegonda. In detiance of all decency, the king, immediately after his wife's death, murried his guilty favorite. $\qquad$ ln Neustria Fredegonda pursued her eareer of eruelty, tremehery, and bloodshed. She cmused Clovis, a son of Chitperic by his tirst marringe, to be condemmed and executed on a charge of sorcery ; his young wife was consigned to torture and the stake. Soon afterward Chipprice himself slosed his ugitated reign by a violent denth. He was assassinated at Chelles, nemr Paris, in 584. . . . The greneral weight of testimony liys the guilt apon Fredegonda. The kinge, it is said, Mad lately discovered her criminal intercourse with one of the ollicers of the pahace ; faring the consequences of his anger, she resolved to secure her own life by sacrificing her thashand.

This extraordinary woman died in 597 , having lad reason to congratulate herself on the complete suceess of her political mmbition, if not on the full gratitiration of her private vengente. History records few similar examples of atrocious and, at the same time, trimphant wickedness. Writers of all ages concur in holding up the memory of Fredegonda to the execrition of posterity.S'tedents' Fiance, ch. 4, 冬 4.
6110. WOMAN, A wise. Artemisia. A woman of a singulariy heroic character, Artemisin, quecn of Malicarnassus, fromapure spirit. of enterprise had joined the fleet of Xerxes with a small sefuadron, which she commanded in person. The prodence of this woman's counsels, had they been followed, might have saved the Persian momarch the disaster and disgrace that awaited him. She recommended Xerxes to confine his operations to the attack of the enemy by land, to employ his fleet only in the supply of the mrmy, and to avoid all engagement with the Grecian galleys, which now contained the chief force of the enemy. But Xerxes and his ollcers disdaned to follow an advice which they judged the result of femate timidity; and the compresed position of the Grecian theet seemed to offer a fiavorable opportunity for a decisive blow to their armament. The fleet of the Greeks consisted of 380 ship, that of the Persians amounted to 1200 sail. The latter, with disorderly impetnosity, hastened to the attack; the former wated their assault in perfect order, and witl calm and deliberate resolation. A wind sprang up which blew contrary to the fleet of the Persians; and as it thas became necessury to ply their oars with the greater part of their men, their active force was diminished, their motions impeded, and a confusion ensned which gave their enemy a manifest advantage. It was then that the Greeks berame the assalants; they raised the prean, or song of victory, and. aided by the wind, dashed forward upon the Persian sfuadron, the brazen beaks of the triremes overwhelming and sinking every ship which they touched. The Persimes suffered a complete and dreadful defeat. Artemisia, with her galleys, kept the sen, and fonght to the last with manly courage ; while Xerxes, who had belaeld the engagement from an eminence on the shore, no sooner salw its issue, than he precipi-
fately thed, "poan the rirculation of a false report that the (areeks designed to brak down his brider of hoats upon the Hellempont. The Greeks, landing Irom their ships, attacked the rear of the Persian amy, and made a dreadlal carmage, so that the const was thickly strewn with the dead bodics.--'Tytheres Misp., Book 2, , dh. I, 13. 135.
6111. WOM at worshipped, Jout of Are. ('hivalry was in every one's month as the proteetion of athicted dames and clamsels. Marsuad Bonciant had just founded an order which had no wher object. Besides the worship of the Virgin, constantly extending in the Middle Age, having haome the dominant religion, it secmed as if virginity most be an inviohable safeguard.

Ther religion of this roorlo was less the anoration of the Virgin than of woman; its chivalry was that portrayed in the Petit Jehan de Stintre-but with the alvantate of chastity, in fawor of the romance over the truth.-Mane1.ET's Jons, p. © 6 .
©ill2. WOMAN wronger'. In Irepperty. [In 14.4 Parliament divited the great fortune of the Earl of Warwick-the king-maker. His two throthers receivel marly all, leaving his widow hut a wretelhed provision.]-Knight's Ena., vol. ${ }^{2}$, cli. 11, p. 172.

611:3. WOMEN, Zeal of. Rebellion of Monmonth, That at attack was to be made under cover of the night was no secret in Briderewater. The town was full of women, who had repaired thither by hundreds from the shitounding region, to see their hashames, sons, lowers, and hrothers once nore. There were many sad partings that day, and many parted never to meet again. The report ol the intended attack came to the ears of a young girl who was zenlous for the king. Thongh of modest character, she had the eonrare to resolve that she would herself bear the intelligenere to Feversham [the commander for James II.]. She stole ont of Bridgewater, and made her way to the royal camp; but tiat camp was not a phace wher female innocenee could be safe. Even the olliders, despising alike the irregular foree to which they were opposed and the negrigent general who commanded them, han ininlged largely in wine, and were rady for any excess of licentionsuess and crucity. One of them seized the unhapy maden, refused to listen to her errar $i$, and brutally ontraged her. She thed in aronies of rage and shame, leaving the wieked army to its doom.-Macac' h.ay's Eva., ch. 5, p. 561.
6114. $\qquad$ In Deconshire. [William of Orange invarded England by invitation.] The arclamations redoubled when, attended by forty ruming foomen, the prince himself appeared, armed on back and breast, wearing a white plame and momed on a white eharger. With low martial an air he curbed his horse, how thoughtfal and commanding was the expression of his ample forehead and falcon eye, may still be seen on the eanvas of Kneller. Onee his grave features relaxed into a smile. It was when an ancient woman, perhaps one of those zealons Puritans who through twenty-cight years of persecution had waited with tirm faith for the consolation of Israel, perhaps the mother of some rebel who had perished in the carnage of Sedgemoor, or in the more fearful carnage of the
horody circuit, broke from the crowd, rushed throngh the drawn swords med chrveting horses, touched the hand of the deliverer, and cried out that now whe was hapley.-Macaloay's Ena., ch. 9, 1. 451.
6115. WOMEN, Co operation of, lerolution, September, 1726 [Washington evacuated New York in great haste. A few hours was of utmost value.] The respite [in the pursuit] which saved [Isram] Puthan's division was due to Mary Lindley, the wife of Robert Marmy. When the british army drew near her heonse on Inckeberg. as Marray' Ilill was then ralled, Lord Howe and his oflcers, ordering a halt, awopted her invitation to a lanch; and by the excellene of her viands and old Madeira wince and ly the good-humor with which sle parried Tryon's jests at her symputhy with the reluels, slee whiled awny two hours or more of theirtime, till every American regiment had escaped.-Bavenore's U. S., vol. !, ch. 6 .
6116. WOMEN, Courtesy to. Alicients. [When the Romans and Sabines were reconcileal to each other, many] homorable privilcues were conferred upen the women, some of which were these: That the men should give them the way, wherever they met them; that they should not mention an obsecme word or a!perar maked hofore them: that, in case of their killing any person, they should not be tried hefore the ordinary judges; and that their chiddren should wear an ornmment about their neeks, alled Bulle, from its likeness to a bubble, and a garment borderel with purple.-Pbetaicis RomUhes.
6117. WOMEN, Culture of. Unapprecinted. [swift wrote a paper on] "The Education of Laties" [early in the cighternth century], in which he says: "There is a subjeet of controversy whin: thar frequently met with in mixed and select companies of boith soxes, and sometimes only of men-whether is he prudent to choose a wife who has grom matural sense, some taste of wit and homor, able to real and relish history, books of traveis, moral or entertaining diseonirses. and be a :olerable judge of the benaties in poetry? This question is gencrally determined in ibe megative by women themsedves, and ahmost universally by we men."-KNumt's Enc., vol. 5, (i. $2 \pi$, j. 431.
 en were condemmed on the perpothal tutchare of parents, husbands, or ghardime; a sex reated to please and obey was mever supposed to have atained the age of reason and experience. Surh, at least, was the strmand hanghty spirit of the ancient law, which hat been insensibly mollitied before the time of Justinian.Ghibox:s Rome, chi 44, p. 355.
6119. WOMEN, Devotion cs. Piuty. [That Camilhs, the Roman general, might perlorm his vow to A pollo, the Senate and citizens were called upon to assist him. They] all produced their proportion, and it was resolved that a vase of massy gold shouid be made and sent to belphi. But as thure was a seareity of gold in the rity; while the magistrates were consilering how to procure it, the Roman matrons met, aul having consulted among themselves, gave up their golden ornaments, which weighed eight talents, as an
offering to the god. Ant the Senate, in honor of their piety, decreed that ther should have fumeral orations is well as the men, which had not been the custom before- -lewrancie's ('immates.
61820. WOMEN, Ferocious. Batherriens. [When the Romans deleated the Ambrones, they iled through their comp, where] the women mes:ing them with swords and axes, and setting upa horrid and hideons ary, fell upon the lugitives as well as the pursucts, the former as trators, and the latter as enemies. Mingling with the combatante, they laid hold on the Romanshichls. (atconed at theirswords with their maked hames", and obstinatrly suffered themselves to be hacked


G121. WOMEN in Government. Romolutions. It is some what extmordinary that most of the revolutions of the Roman State should haveowed their origin to women. To a woman Rome owed the abolition of the regal dignity and the extablishment of the republic. To: woman she owed her delisery from the trgany of the deeemviri, amd the remoration of the consulat gov. ermment ;and to at womben she owed that change of the constitution by whi h the phebe ians became (apable of holding the highes oflees of the ram-
 Brook 3, ch. 6, p. 318.
6122. WOMEN and Government. Injuris. Arbitrary power spoils the shape of the foot in (hima; fimries the Indian woman to ber has. Pands fimeral pile; makes the dagghters of Eve in Persia mere chattels; erives a woman the twelfh share of a hasmad in the dominions of the cramd Turk; and rebeders them slawes of dummas and grovernantes in spain and Italy, Kintint's Evit., vol. it, ch. 27, p. 418.
(i12:8. WOMEN, Hard hearted. seifn of Jtmms In. ['The property of the defoated rebols, umbe.." the Duke of Mommonth, was eontise $)^{+}$( $t$, and $\ldots .{ }^{-}$ tortwn applier to all who could be suspected of sympathy; their familios were left desthate, while the mifortumate men were sold into slavery. ] The ladies of the querens homsehold distinguished themselves pre-minently by rapacty and hard-heartedness, Part of the disgrace which they incurred fallsom [Mary] theirmintese for it wis solety on accoumt of the relation in whicl? they stoon to har that they were able to arich inemselves by so olions a trate : and there can be no question that she might, with at word or a look, have restrained them; but, in truth, ste , neouraged them by her evil example, it mot by her express approbation.-Maciolas's Exa., ch. it, p. 605.
612. WOMEN, Heroic. For Iafirm. [In 16te, when the despotism of ( hatres I. was be ming broken, ] women took part in this great question of the time with an ardor in which there is noth. ing really ridiculons. The cavaliers haghed at "the zealous sisterhood ;" but in a juster point of view there is something as heroie as the royalist Comerss of Derlys defence of Latham I Iouse in the dememor of the Puritan Ann Stuger, a hrewer's wife, when she went to the door of the ILouse of Commons, at the head of a great number of women of the middle class, and presenter a petition, which said: "It may be thonght strange and unbecoming our sex to show ourselves here, bearing a petition to this honorable assembly; but Christ purchased us at as dear
a rate as 1 Ledid men, and therefore requireth the same obedience, for the same mery, ats of men; we are sharers in the public calanities." Pym, the spaker. replied: "Repair to your houses, we entrat, and tam yom pectitions into prayers at home for ns."-Kivany's Exa, vol. 3, dh. 30, 1. 189.
6185. $\qquad$ Forare Muc Dowaled. [ [After The batte of culloden in 1 ith, Charles Edward, the grambom of James II, who there lost alt
hope of gating the British crown, wandered among the llightands, serking an iscape to France. Thirty thomsand pounds had been oftered for his appremenion, and the country was full of those who were ageer to lind him.] lle wandered abone among the hills, till he was (mabled to escape to skye. This he elfeeted through the companionate courage and sagaty of liora Mactomald. Charles was dressed this female, when, winh Flora and a faithful Itighlander, he went to sat in an open boat. Thery landed at late in the country of Sit Alexamder MacDonald, who was opromed to the Jacobite (aluse. Flora bohlly appealod to the sympathy of the Jacobite chicf, Lady Margaret MacDonald, and tho - sh her aid Charles was emahed to ce. (ape trem the demere which he might have encoumtered in this hestile district. - Kingents Exi., vol. 6. (h. ! , p. 1\% .
(it26. WOMEN honored. Inrient Germans. [The (iemon Barlarians] treated their women with esteem and contidence, consulted them on -very whasion of importance, and fondly behieved a a in their meases resided a sametity and wisdom more than human. some of the interpeders of fate such as Velleda, in the Batavian wat, governal, in the name of the beity, the fiereest mation of (iermany: The rest of the sex, withont heing indored as goddesses, were respereted as the free amd ergall companions of soldiers, associated "x+n "y the marriage ceremony to a life of toil. of danger, and of glory. In their great invasons the camps of the Barbarians were filied with a multitude of women, whe remained firm and undanted amid the sombl of arms, the various fome of destruction, and the homorable wounde of ham roms aud husbands.-Giz: mon's Romen, th. 9. p. 26s.

Gild. WOMEN, Injustice to. By Mobility. The statute of thity-first henry Vl. shows how cunsaliable coretousn ss "hal moved " livers people of great power against all right, gerntleness, truth, atid good conscience." Their offence was the "great abusing of ladics, gentlewomen, and other women sole, having any substance of lands, temements, or movalile goods." To such they come "promising faithtul friendship ;"and perveising their great innocency and simplicity, "enried them off ly force, or inveieled them to phaces where they were of power, and compelled them to sign obligations for mones for their libcrty. Also . . . they will many times compel them to be married to them, contrary to their likings."-Knitht's Ext., vol. 2, ch. 8, p. 113.
6128. WOMEN, Insults from. Covaris. [When the Goths surrendered Ravenna to the Romans, after a protracted siege, ] multitudes of tall and rohust barbarians were confounded by the masculine females, spitting in the faces of their sons and husbands, most bitterly reproached them for betraying their dominion and freedom

Fo these pigmies of the south, eontemptible in duedrmbre, diminntive in their stature.-Gormos's Rome, ch. H1, p. ENI.

G129. WOMEN, Patriotic. Boston, 17\%0. The Netrmination to keepdear of puying the barlamont's taxes sperad into every social circle. One week three handred wives of I Boston, the next a hambed and tem more, with one homdred and wenty-uix of the gomig and manaried of their sex, remomed the bes of tea till the revenme neds should be refeaded. How cond the troens interfere:-Baveromrs U. S., vol. B, (ゥ. 43.
tifis). WOMEN in Politics. ("iretois Wife Therentiat was ley no mesans of a moek ant timiad
 himself says) took in greater share with him in a liates than she permited him to have in domes.

s1:81. WOMEN, Power of. "s"mpl." [In Lomdon ereat ado was made alout soap when ( 'harles 1 . wod the monopoly of its manafactare Women (omplained that the new soip) harnend the linen, scaded the liundresses fingers. amd wated in keeping. Thae king commonds the Lord Mayor of Lambon to 1 ar Peprimaded for his pusillanimity in this businces, beiner afraid of a troop of women that chanorensly pethimend
 wi. 3, ch. 26, p. 110

61:32. WOMEN, Preaching by. We thomism. ; Mr. Westey permitted Miss Mary Busampuet. Miss (rosby, mind Mise Tripp to exhort in rustie assemblics. His mother had heda similar med. inges at the Elpworth Rectory, and had therely filled the parish church.] Also in later years Mary Fleteher hated a seat elevated a step or two above the level of the fleor, whence she addressed the people in the several (hapeles which she and har hasband werted in the vicinity of Madeley.


61:33. WOMEN, Reform by. Church. [In 1637, when Charles I. attompted by his ministers to force the liturgy upon the seots, they experienced Ereat trouble from the women. In Glasgow, When the Bishop of Argyle began to ofliciate in the use of the rifual, the servant-maids began sinch a dumult as was never heard since the Refformation in our nation [alys a witness of the sceme]. Jane or Janet Gedides flung a littlo folding-stool whereon she sat at the dean's head, saying, "Ont, thou false thief ! dost thon say the mass at my lug ?" At Edinhurgh preachers who defend the liturgy are maltreatcd, and mostly" by enraged women of all qualities.". . From the date of this violent defiance of the principles and hatits of the Scottish beople, the reign of Charles becomes the turningrpoint in English history.-Kentur's Eva., vol. 3 , eh. 17, p. 430.
6134. WOMEN, Rights of, Mahometen. Mahomet said: . . "O ment you have rightsover your wives, and they have equally rights over yon. .. Remember that they are in your abuses like captives sulmitted to a master, and who have nothing reserved to themselves. They have delivered you their body and their sonl on the faith of God. They are a sacred deposit that God has intrusted to you."-Lamabitine's TuRkey, p. 145.

61:35. - - Mrs. Alue Intehinsth. Most prominent among those who were said to be "as bad as Rogrer Williamso or worse," was Mrs. Anne Itatchinson, a woman of genins Who had come over in the ship, with Sir llenry Vime. She desired the privilege of speaking at the weekly delntes, mal was refused. Women hand no basiness at thece ussomblies, said the delers. Indignant at this, she berame the ehampion of her sex, and deelared that the ministars who were defrming women of the govel were no better than Pharisees. She ealled meetings of her friands, spoke murla in putiar and plemalal with great ferver for the li.ll fredomot comscience. The libroal doctrines of the exiled Witlams were reathroned with more power and dogurnce than ever. Many of the magistrates were converted to the new ibeliaf ; the governor himself esponsed the calle of Mrs. Intichinson, and a majority ol the people at Boston inelined to lew eppioions. For a while there was at rign of discord; but as sem as sir Denry's tem of whlee "xpired at call was isumed for a meeting of the syond of New Enymand. The hody convened in Ligunt of $18: 33^{\text {; a deree was propiosed ; Mrs. }}$ Ithtehinsen and her friends were dedared untit for the eocity of christims, and banishod from the territory of Massachasedts. With a large namber of frimels the exiles wonded their way to the homse of Roger Williams. Niantomomoli, a Nampansett chieftain, mate the 1 an gift of the Leatiful island of Rhode Island. There in the mombth Mareh, 16:11, a lither republic Wats ros. dablished, in whose constitution trexdom of comwiche was guaranted and proweution lor opin-
 1. 131.

6il36. WOMEN, Rivalry of, 'looputru. [A11tony's wifol Octavia . . had quitted Rome to join him, and was alrealy arrived at Jhens. Cleopatrat rishly p, perived that she came only to dispute An omy beat whhom. She was afraid that with ur" sirtur, wishom, and mavity of mimners, if she lat time to make noe of her modest, Imb livels and insimating attractions, to win her havalud, that she womld gain am ab. solute power over him Thasoid which danger, she affected 10 the dyine for lowe of Antony, and with that viow made buvell lean and wain, by taking very litate montiament. Whenera hir entered her ipmanemt she looksd upon him with ant air of surnix amb antarment, and when he left her sermed to lagruish with sorrow amd dejectiom. She often contrived to appeat bathed in fears, and at the same moment ens dravored to dry and conceal them, as if to hide from him her wetkiess and disoricr. Antony, who fared nothing so much asocrasioning the
 tavia torder her to stay for him at Mhens, amd to comes bof farther, beetuse he was upon the print of madraking some new expedition. . . . That virtuoms koman bady, dissembling the wrong he did her. sent to him to know where it would be agreable to him to have the presents ratried which she had designed for him, since hedid not hink fit to let her deliver them in person. Intony reecived this second compliment no better than the first ; and C'leopatra, who had prevented his secing Octavia, would not permit bim to receive and thing from her.

O-Hodia was obliged therefore to return to Romes without having produced may of her ellecet by her voynge than that of making $A n$ bony more incxemsible - Romasis IIstr., brok $\because 1.8$
(ilis\%. WOMEN, Ruined by. Spurtu "s. Amial all that rigrid anstertity of mamors which the laws of Lyeurgas seem ealeabated to enforere how astonishing is it that public decency and dorormm should have been totally overlooked! I'he Spartan wemen were the reproneh of Greece for their immurdesty ; mad Aristotle imputes rhicelly to their licentionsness mad intemperaner those disomers whien wore ultimately the ruin ot thestate. The men and women frequented promiscuonsly the publie bathe ; the youth of both sexes ram, wrostlod, and fought maked in the par lastra. . . 'The liwsot' Lycureras permitted one citizen to bormow another's wife, lor the purpose of a good breed, and held it no dishonor for an nged man who had in humdsome wife to offer her to a young man, and to elucate as his own the issue of that commection. The chief cond of marriage, areoreling to the lawgiver's notions, was to fumish the state with a vigorons amd healthy race of eitizens. - 'Tvomen's IIst., Book 1, ch. 9, 1). 94.

6lise. WOMEN rule Men. C'itu. Ciltothr Cinsor, sperking of the power of women, said: " Ill men natarally grovern the women, we govern all men, and oin wives govern us. "- Pherancis's (:A'TO.
(il89). WOMEN, Testimony of. First in Court. Whan Tarauinia, a vestal, gaveanother adjacent fibld to the public, sha was honored with great privileges. particularly that of giving her testimony in court, which was refused to all other wonien: the likewise voted her liberty to marre, but slic did not aceept it.-Pıerarcis.
©is. WOMEN, Warriors of. Dithomey. In Whomey, the capital of the kingotom of Dahomey, there are within the palace barracks tive thousand Amazons of the king's army which live in celibues under the car ; of eumuchs.-An'pisToN's CYClombida, " Abomey."
(inil. $\qquad$ Ambian .

In the bleody
Mahometans battle between the Chistians and Mabometans near the Lake Tiberias, in the mrmy of the Mussulmans, the last] line was ocenpied by the sister of Dirar, with the Arabian women who lad enlisted in this holy war, who were accastomed to wiedd the bow and the lance, and who in a mosment of mativity land defended, inginst, the mencircumarised ravishels, their chastity and religion. The exhortation of the generals was brief and forcible: "Paraitice is betore you, the devil and hell-ibe in your rear:" Yet such was ti.a weright of the Ronitan eaviny, that the right ving of the Arabs was brokea zand separated from the mait: body. Thrice did t!ey retreat indiserder, and thrice were they driven back to the charge by the reproatches and blows of the women (ímbon's Rome, chi. it, p. 20s.
(in42. WOMEN, Warriors of. Second Crusucte. ['The second cruside was led by the sovereigns Gonras 111. and Lonis V[l.] Under the bimners of Conmide w troop of females rode in the attitude and armor of men; and the chief of these Amazoms, from ber gilt spurs and bus-
kins, ohtained the epithet of the Golden-footed

61.13. WONDER, Superstitious. S'en Nalrador. [The matives.] when they had still funther reorovered from their fears, appronched the spaninrds, tome hed their beatols, and exmmined their hands and fires, udniring their whiteness. ('o. lambus was pleased with their gentleness und contidiegs simplicity, and sufforel their sorutiny with perfect aceuieseenee, wemnieng them by lis benignity. 'They now supposed that the ships had sailed out of the crystal firmanent which bonnded their horizon, or had descended from above on their monge wings, mad that these natrvellous beings were inhabitants of the skies. Invinis C'oli'mutr, book 4 , cli. 1 .
614.4. WORDS, Backing for. Lysre uler. When a citizen of Megrata tremted Iysumder with great freedom, in a certain conversation, he snid, " My friend, those words of thine slould not come bit from st rongr walls and bulwarks."--.JIUTAncing LFHANDER.
61.15. WORDS, Hasty. Henry JI. [Archbishop 'Thomas] Beeket gloried in his heart at his trimomph w!e:ch served only to incrense his ambition, insolence, and presumption. The concleseconsion of IIenry convinced him of his own sutperiority and of his sovereign's weakness. He began to make triamphat processions throngh the kincrdom, and to exercise his spiritund and jublicial powers with the most arbinury incrense of muthority. The Arehbishop of York, who, in his absence. 'rowned the king's eldest son, Was suspemed from his function, as were sev"ral other prelatess who had ofliciated at the solemmity. Deposition and excommumication were daily ocromences, and Ilemry, who was then in Normandy, hemrd with surprise and indignation that his whole kingdom was in a flame from the turbulent and tyrimaical combluct of the primate. A few hasty words which he nttored upon the first inteligrence of these disorders were interpreted by some of ins servints into at mandata. Four of them immediately embarked for barland, where they arrived next aby, and finding Isecket in the act of celebrating vespers in the cathedral charel of ('menterbury, they beat out his hmins before the altar. Thins the man who ought to inve fallen by public jus. tice as a trator was, from the mode of his death, comsidered as a suint and mirtyr. The murder of Becket gave the king unfoigned concern; he saw that his deatll would produce those vary effeets with regard to the chureh which he most wishe: to prevent ; and that the bulk of his subjects, blinded by the influence of their priests and confessors, would consider him us his murderer. IIe made the most ample submissions to the pope, who pardoned him on assurnace of sincere repentince. - Macaulay's Eng., Book 6, ch. 8, 1). 141 .
6146. W0RDS, Grigin of. "Stndrirl." The reputintion of Lord sandwich has survived as one of the mos! profligate in his mrivate life, and one of the mennest in his ; . .tit . $\cdots, \quad$ Ilis chbgambling has givar • Nat in al at beef be-
 took for four-and-twont: how billos: ever
 ch. $6,11.10$ ?
6147. WORDS, Thrilling. At ther Stalif. No monumant is neressumy to commemorate ma event which will be remembered, therogh the power of a few thrilling words, as long as the English language shall endure. Stripped of his prisom dress, the aged Latimer-the hent old man"stood bolt apright, as comely a father as one might lightly beholi." Ile stauds bolt upright in his shroud. Ridley mud he "stand coupled for a common flight," and he says, "IBe of good comsiont, Master Ridloy, and play the man I We shall this day light sueh a candle, by God's grace, on Enghand, as shall never be put out."Kinaur's ENu., vol. 3, ch. 6, p. 91.
(i14*. WORK, Change in. Southr!. It was part of Southey's regimen to carry on several works at one ; this he found to be ceonomy of tine, and he believed it necessary for the preservation of his health. Whenever one ohject entirely ocempied his attention, it hamoted him, oppressed him, troubled his dreams. 'The remedy was simple-to do one thing in the morning. mother in the evening. To lay down poetry and presently to attack history seems feasible, and no ill policy lor one who is lorced to take all loe ean out of himself.--Downes's Souturey, ch. 5.
6119. WORK, Dignity in. Rayally. We read in Homer of princesses themselves drawing water from springs, and washing, with their own hands, the linen of their respective families. Here the sisters of Alexamder--that is, the danghters of a powerful prince, are employed in making elothes for their brother. The celcbrated Lucretia used to spin in the midst of her female attendants. Angustus, who was sovereign of the world, wore, for several years together, no other clothes but what his wife and sister made him. It was a enstom in the northern parts of the world, not many years since, for the princes who then sat upon the throne to prepare several of the dishes at every meal. In a word, needlework, the care of domestic allairs, a serious and retired life, is the proper function of women, and for this they were designed by Providence. -

6150. W0RK, End of. Bedat the Euglish Monk. The noblest proof of his love of England lies in the work whieh immortalizes his name. In his "Ecelesiastical History of the English Nation," Baeda was at onee the founder of mediteval history and the first English historian. . . Baeda longed to bring to an end his version of St. Joln's Gospel into the Engrlisl tongue and his extricts from bishop Isidore. "I don't want my boy" to read a lie," he answered those who would have had him rest. "or to work to no purpose aliter I am gone." A few days before Ascension-tide his siekness grew upon him, but he spent the whole day in tanching, only saying cheerfally to his seholars, "Learn with what speed you may ; I know not how long I may last." The daw'in broke on another sleepless night, and agrain the old man ealled his seholars round him and bate then write. "There is still a chapter vanting," suid the seribe, as the morming drew on, "and it is liard for thee to question thyself any longer." " It is casily done," said Beeda; "take thy pen amel write quickly." Amid tears and farewells the day wore on to eventide. "There is yet one sentence unwritten, dear master," said the boy. "Write
it quickly," bade the dying man. "It is floishad now, "sidid the little scribe at last. ". You speak trumb," satid the master, "all is timisherd now." Placed upon the mavement, his head sup)ported in his scholar's arms, his face tarned to the spot where he was wont to pray, Berdit chanted the solemn "Glory to God." As his voice renched the close of his song he passed quictly nway.-IIst. of ENa. I'molite, 561.
6151. WORK, Life. ('ulumbins. It is al eurions and chanacteristice fact . . . that the recosory of the holy sepule hare was one of the ereat objo jots of his anbition, meditated thromghont the remander of his life, and solemnly provided for in his will. In fact, he subsequently considererl it the main work for which he was chosen by Iteaven as an agent, and that his great discovery Was but a preparatory dispensation at providence to furnisli means for jts acomblishament. -Inving's Colvames, Book ${ }^{2}$, (lli. 6 .
61.52. WORK, Silent, stephe $\begin{gathered}\text { A. D. Dugtas. Il }\end{gathered}$ any man could get a bill through ('ongress. he conlal. Ile did not care much to shine as a speaker, and, indeed, he did not excel as a spanker in Congress. What he prided himself upon was his skill and suceess in getting a troublesome me:sure passed, and in cifecting this, he was guite willing that others should have all the glory of openly advocating it. Ite has bern known to spend two years in enginedriner a bili, devoting most of his time to it, aml yet never onee speaking upon it. 'This was the ease with the long series of measures which resulted in the Illinois Central Railroad.-('yciondema uf Buat., 1. 200 .
6153. WORKERS wanted. ('ulomists. [The London Company, which colonized Virginia, thought that the unskilled and idle, who would starve at home, might prosper in another hemispliere. [Jolin] Smith wrote to the corporation that when they sent again, they would rather send but thirty earpenters, hashamdmen, gardoners, fishermen, bhatksmitlos, masons, and even diggers up of the roots of trees, than a thousand such as had last come out.-Kinairts Eve., vol. 3 , ch. 22,1 . 345.
6154. WORK, Worth by, Orew. They share with man in the labors of hashamily amil spare him the groatest part of the toil. Hencer it wins that the ox, the laborious companion of man in tilling the fromad, was so highly regarded by the ancionts, that whoever had killed one of them was panished wihl death, as if la luad killed a citizen ; no dombt, beernse he was esteenmel a kind of murderer of the homan race. whose nourishment of life stom in absolute need of the aid of this a momal.-Roman's IIs'r., Book 24, art. 4.
4155. WORKS, food. Zoroester. [By the traching of Zoronster the satint, in the Migian religion, is olniged to beget childretn. (o) plant useful treces, to destroy noxious aminals, to convey water to the driv latide of Persia, allid to work ont his salvation by pursuing all the laboms of agriculture. We may quote from the Zendavesta a wise and belv rolent maxim, which compensates for many an absurdity. " Ile who sows the ground with rare and diligence acquires a greater stock of religions merit than he could
gata by the repertion of ten homsand prayers. -Ghimon's Rome:, rli, 8, p, 235;
6156. W0RK8, Justlfication by. Luther. No matter how musel he studted and prayed, no mather how severely ho cinstlgated himself with fasting and watehing, he fonme no peare to his soul. Fven when he imagined that he had watisthed the law, he often despaired of getting rid of his sins and of seremring the grace of Gool. Rein's Luther, di. 3, p. 33.
6157. WORLD, Origln of the. Thutes. The metaphysieal opinions of Thates are but imperfeetly known. He supposed the world to be framed ly the Deity out ol the original element of water, and amimated by llis essenere as the body is by the soul; that the Deity therefore resided in every portion of spaen; and that this world was oily a great trmple, where the sight of cererthing inomad him reminded man of that Great Being which inhablited and pervaded it.'Tytuen's Ilisi., Book こ, ch. 9, j. 261 .
6158. WORLDLINESS rebuked. Norrates. [It his triat he mate a moble deferne. | Shond yon resolve to arguit me, on rondition that I keep silence for the fature, I should mot hesitate to make answer, "Athemians, I honor and love you, but I shall choose mather to olvey God than yon, amd tomy latest breath shall never remomare philosoply, nor case to exhort and reprove you acrording to my costom, be welling ach of yon whin gou come in my war, My goad foind, an "itizen of the most fitmenis city in the world for wistom and valor, are you not ashamed of has ing no wher thonghts than that of amassing wealfh and of aedinimg glory, credit, and dignities, white you neglact the ireasures of prou dence, math, and wistom, ad take no pains in rendering your soul as good and perfect as it
 ch. 4, $5: 6$
6159. WORSHIP, Apostates from. Símeritans: [Neaty two humbed years before Christ Antiorhos Epiphanses bitterly perserented the Jrw at Jerusalem. (See No. 61t66.) The Simaritimes presented a petition to the king, in which they deelared themselves mot to be Jews, and lesired that heir temple, built on Mount Gerizim. Which till then had not bern dedicated to tuny deiny in particular, might henceforward be dedicateit to the Grecian Jupiter, and be called after his manc. Antiondus recrived their petition very gramionsly, and ondered Niemor, luputy yoverno of the province of Samarin, to derlisite horir temple to the Grecian Jupiter as they had desired, and not to molest them in any

6160. WORSHIP, Cheerful. In Admersity. [When Hambibal hant slanghtered the komain army and endangered the capital, the gride was miversal.] Fiblius Maximus tixed both the phace and time for mourning, allowed thirty days for that purpose in a man's own house, anil no morn for the city in general. And as the feast of ceres fell within that time, it was thought better entirely 10 omit the solemnity, them by the small mambers and the medmeholy looks of those that should attend it, to diserver the greatuess of their loss; for the worshipmost accepable to the grods is that which comes from cheerfilhearts.-P'lutaren'sFabius Maximis.
6161. WORSHIP, Constrained. Herthen. It appears that Numats religions instlations in general we very, ", and that this in particohar is highlaly eondu efo the parposes of piety namely, that when is magistrates or priests are "mployed in any samal ceremony, "herald goes before, and prochaims alond, " lloc "ge"-i.e, " br athontive to thas;" thrrelly commanding everyboly to regard the soleman arets of religion, and mot to sulfer any business or avoration to baerveneand disturl them; as well knowing that men's attention, esperchally in what concerns the worship of the gols, is seldom theed, but by a sort of violence and constrant.-l'sitabents C:ats Mant's.
6162. WORSHIP, Dreadful. Drwids. "There is," says he [1arialn], "withont the watls of Marseiltes a sacred growe, which had never bern tourbed by axe since the crention. The trees of it arew so thick, and were so interwowen, that they suffered mot the mitys of the sum to pierce through their brameles; but adreary dampand perfert darkness reigned through the phece. Neither nymphs nor sylvan gods conhl inhabit this reocess, it being destined for the most inhnman mysterios. There was nothing to be seen there but a maltitude of altars, upon whieh they steriticed human virtims, whose bloord dyed the treses with homial crimson. If ancient tradition may heremited, ho bided aver pereded upon their bougha, monast ever trod antar them, no wint iser blew harongh them, nor hamdertont did ever fond thenin. These all oaks :a well as the black water that winds in wharer chanmels through the place, fill the mind with dreald and horror. The figures of He god of the grove we a kind of rude and shapeless trumks, woverd ower with at dismat vellow mose. It is the genins of the Games," continues he" "thus to reveronee gots of whom they kows mot the tigure ; and their ignorance of the ofject of the ir cership increases their venration. There is areport that this grove is often shaken and strmgely agitated, and that wreadlul sommeds ate heard from its derp recesses; that the trees, if testroyed or thrown down, arise agrin of themselves: that the forest is sometimes sern to be on fin thont being comsumed, and that the oaks are iwinel about with monstrous serpents. The Gatuls dare not live in it, from the awe of the divinity that inhathits it, and to whom they entirely abandon it. Only at noon :and at midnight a priest goes trembling into it, to celchrate its dremdfal mysteries ; mind is in combinall fear lest the deity to whom it is consertated should appear to him."--TyTuen'н Hast., Bowk 5, ch. 6, p. 34.
6163. WORSHIP enforced. Ven Englened Pruritens. The magistrates insisted on the prescore of wery man at publie worship ; [Roger] Williams reprobated the law ; the worst statute in the English code was that which did but anfore attendance upon the parish church.
"An unbelieving sonl is dead in sin," such was his argument ; and to force the indifferent from: one worship to another, " was like shifting a dead man into several changes of apparel."Banclort's U. S., vol. 1, ch. 9.

616:. WORSHIP, Idolatrous. Incient Germuns. They adored the great visible objects and agents of nature, the sun and the moon, the fire
and the carth, together with those tmagimary deities who were supposed to preside over the mest inportant oechpations of human life. Thery were persmaded that, hy some ridiculows arts of divination, they could diseover the will of the superion beings, and that human sacrifiess were the most precions and acerplathe offering to their mithers.-(inhem's Romes, ch. 9, p. 269.
61655. WORSHIP of Images. Ancient Christian. One great artiche of dissenslom was the worship of images, which had been gradually gaining gronud for some centuries. It arose first from the custom of having ernacilixes in private honses, aud portruits of our saviour and His aposiles, which sometimes behng of considerable value, were, among other religions donations, becpueathed by dying persons to the church, where they were displayed on solemn festivals. The clergy at 1 rst took pains to repress that superstition. In the yenr 383 we hind st. Epiphanitus pulled down an tamge in a charch of Syrin, before which he fount an ignorint person saying prayers. Others, howerer, of his brethreil were not so circumspert or scrupulons, and in time the priests even fonnd their interest in encouraging the practice ; for particular imares in particutar churches, acrumitug a higher degree of celdbrity than others, mad getting the reputation of performing miraculous cures, the gratelind donations that were mate to the chureh were a very considerable emohment to the ee-clesiasics.-Tvituen's Hist., Book 6, ch. 3, p. 8 .
6166. WORSHIP, Perilous. Jernsalem. Antiochus, at his returu from Regyt. exanjerated to see forcibly torn from him by the Rommsa rrown whicli he looked npon atrendy as his own. mate the Jews, though they had not offended him in any manner, feed the whote weight of his wrath.. . . Apollonius [his ollicer] arrived there [at Jerusalem] just two years after this city had been laken by Antiochins. At his tirst coming he did not behave in any mamer as if he had reevived such crucl orders, and waited lin the tirst Sabbath-day before he excented them. But then, seeing all the people nssemHed peace:ably in the synagogues, and engaged In paying their religiont worship, to the Creator, he pat in execution the harbarous eommis. sion he bad received, and setting all his troons upon them he commanded them to cut to piecessall the men, and to seize atl the women and children, in order that they might be exposed to sate. These commands were oleyed with the utmost cruelty and rigor. Not a single man was spared, all they could find being eruelly butehered, insomuch that the streets streamed with blood. The eity was afterward phumered, and tire set to eeverral parts of it, after all the riches that conld be folmed hatd been carried off. [See No. 6159.]-Robdis's Mist., Book 19, ch. $2, ~ \leq 3$.
©167. WORSHIP, Retreat from. Jefferson Danis. The church betls [of Richmond] called, as usual, the inhabitants to the house of worship, and Davis, among the rest, and all was paceful and quiet.

In the midst of the service a messenger appronehed the pew in which the Confellerate President sat and handed him a slip of paper. It was Irom the War Department, containing a despatch from Lee, to have every-
tring ready for the craccuation of Richmond by eight odelock at night. Mat a thumderbolt fullen from a cloudless sky he coubld not luve been more upmilled. ('rushing lank die emotions of his heart, he rose and left the clumel.- Ilead. Lax's Gbavt, p. wes.
610*. WORSHIP of Science. Timonr. |Timour the Turtar, went to may indilferently on the tombs of the Christinu sinints and on those of the noted dervishes. Mis worship of science and virtue was impurtial; was it philosophly, was it policy? Nonthing in history expluins hiis mystery in the life of the compuror:-Lamantinés Themev, p. 314.
6169. WORSHIP, Substitute for. To Sitmmel Jolhnom. Dr. John Cumplecll, the welebrated political and biographicul writer. haing mentioned, Johnson suid : . . " Crmphell is a grood man, a pions man. I am af raill be hat not been in the inside of achurd, for many yemers ; but he never passes a church without puilline ont his lat. This shows that he lats grod principles. "Boswelli's Joussun, p. 115.
6170. W0RTH, Moral. Lomis $I S$. Lounis IX. stands forth in history an "sur-memerable instance of the i:nhercut power of high moral and religious primiphe, when failhfully and eonsistently carried out through a whold dife. ... Voltaire, no purtial pumeyrit in such a case, has snid of him that "it is wel given to man to carry virtue to a higher prim." Louis was canonized on the 111h of Lurust, 129\%, by Pope Boniface VIII.-Stromest Fiaste, ch. 9, sib.
6171. WOUNDS, Honorable. Timmir. [Timour hae Tharar bere thed name of Timonr Lenk, or Timonr the Lame. This surmane, which alluded both to his infirmity and precochons glory, was given him in consequence of a womd on the lege receival in lighting for his comary. Ite paraded it as a tithe of homor. and addel it himself to his name-Lamsmrine:s Trbekey, p. 30 .
6172. alder of hollter: Sertorius was a soldier from his yonth.] Nor did his martial intrepidity abate whan ha arrived at the degred of generat. Dis promal exploils were ath great, and ha faced danger in the mowt liarless mamere: in censequence of which he had one of his eyess struck out. This, hewever, healways gloried in. Ite saidi oflere thid mot always carry about with them the hamemble batlere of the ir salor, but sumetimes haid asiduc thacir chains, their truncheons, and corments, while he had perpertually the cuideneess of his bravery alomit him, and those whan saw his misforlune at the same time beheld hie couralye. The people, too, treaterl him with the highest reweet.-I'Lutabcits sertomats.
6173. --. In the Front. "Young Siward" perishert in the battherieth where Machetb fell. "Where were his womels ?" suit the stont old rarl [his father]. "In fromt." "Then 1 could wish no bether hate,"-Kxient's Exa, vol. 1, ch. 12. p. 163,
617. WRITING, Substitute for, Cird.s. An invention
approatching still meatrer to writ. ing was the Peruvian quipos, or cords of various colors, with certuin knotsupon them of different size, and differently combined. With these they
rontrived to accomplish most of the pmrposes of writhig: they formaed registers which contained the mamals of thein empire, the state of the jmblie revenues, the aceount of their thxes for the suptport of goverument, and by means of them they ferorded their asiromomical olsaervation,-'I'Y'-

6175. WRONGS redressed, Imaginary, Wir. Alexamiler arrived at a little city fahabited by the Branchidir. These were the deseemhants of a fanily who had dwelt In Miletus, whom Xerxes, at his retmen from Greece, had formerly sent into Cpper Asin, where he land setthed facm in a very llowrishing condition, in rasurn for their having delivered up to him the treasure of the temple of Apollo Didymens, hae keepers of which they were. Thay received the king with the highest demonstration of joy, and surreadered both themsetves and their ity to him. Alexamber sent for such Milesians as were in his army who preserved an hereditory hatred against the Brambide, beeanse of the trane hery of their ancestors. He then left them the choice rither ol revenging the injury they hand formerly done them, or of pardoning them in consideration of their common extraction. 'The Miarsinas being so much divided in opinion that they conlit aot agree mong themselves, Alexataler makerteok the decision himself. Д(cordingly, the next day, he commanded his phatins to surromblthe city; and a sigmal being given, they were ordered to phander that nbode of trators, and put every one of them to the sword, which inhman order was exerented with the same brbarity as it had been given. All the ritizens, at the very time that they wore going to pity homage to Alexander, were mordered in thestrents and in their lomses, no manner of requred being paid to their cries and tears, nor the least distinction made of age or sex. But of what erimes wore those ill-fated citians guilty? Were thry reaponsible for those their fathers had commbled upward of one hundred and difty years before? I do not know whether history hirnishes mothor example of as brutal
 15, 怘 12.
6176. YEAR lengthened, The, Julius (fixal". The Alexandrian ohsorvers hat discovered that the ammal course of the sun was eompleted in three hamded and sixty dive days and six hours. The lomar twolve was allowed to remain to in the number of the months. The mamber of days in each month were adjusted to absort three lumped and sixty-five days. The superflams homes were allowed lo acommate, and every fourth yar an additional day was to be intercalated. An arbitrary step was repuived to repair the negligence of the past. Sixty-five hays had still to be made good. The now system, de. prading wholly on the sun, would maturally have comanenced with the winter solstice. But (iessar so far deferred to usage as to choose to hegin, not with the solstice itself, but with the first new mon whied followed. It so happened? in that yar that the new mom was cighty days after the solstice; and thus the next year started, as it contimes to start, from the 1 st of January. The eight days were added to the sixty-five, and the current year was lengthened by nearly three monthe-Frolde's C.esthe, ch. 25, p. 62.
6177. YEAR, The now. Sitmull fohinsion. How serionsly dohnson whe inpressed whth a sense of rellgion, rem in the vigor of has youth, appars from the lollowlag passare la his mho utes, kept ly way of diary: "Stpember $\mathfrak{y}, 17: 16$. -I have this day materedmon my twenty-rishath yar. Mayest hona, o (qod, cmable me, for fesua Christ's sake, to sprod this las surla manamer that I may receive comfort from it at the hour of denth, and in the day of judgment! Amen."-

617*. YOUNG MAN, Unpromising. "Ireli'" [One of the sayings of cate was,] that he liked a yomg nam that hlushed mare than one that tarmed pale: and bant loe dhe mot like a soldier who moved his hands in marehing, mat his feet in thghting, and who sumed lomder in bed than he shouted in batte.- P'ternators Cato the ('bssobs.
6178. YOUNG MEN, Conquest by, litlouicis. Dionysins of Ihaldermassus intorms as of the mamer in whicha state, when it bequme overstoeked, transplanted its colonines. They consecrated to a particular god all the youth of a certain ure, furnished them with arms, and aftor the preformance of a solemn sacritice, dismissed them to compure for themselves anew eomatry. These unturprises were, no dobht, often ansul:resshlil; hat when they sucereded, and an establishament was obtained, it does not appear that the mother state protemed to have may rights wer them, or chams mon the country where they setted.-Tretwa's Hostr, Book 3, (h. 1, p. p8

GinO. YOUNG MEN, Deeds of, Bomepuerte. Napoleon Bonapate, whe had not yet completed his twouty-seventh yeur, was mpointed gen-"ral-in-edici of the army of laty.-Stromens Functe, ch, $27, .13$.

61W1. YOUNG MEN, Energetic, Brulus. Bratus had so much inllumee with ('asar that harereaciled him to his friend Cassius: and when lue spoke in behalf of the Kiag of Ifrea, though thare were many impachaments aganst him, he ohtained for him a areat part of his king. dom. Whan he first began to speak on this orfasion, (iesar said: "I know mot what hais fonmer man intends, bet whatever it is, he intends


61W2. YOUNG MEN, Patrlotimm of. Rhbllion. [When Geveral Grant visited Itamburg be atFemded a hat fuet in his homer, and was spoken of as having saved his country,] (itame replied: 1 mast dissemt upon one remark,
that I sived the comatry during the recont war. If our country could be saved or ruined by any one man, we should not have a comotry, and we should not now be celdbrating our Fourth of Thly. . . . If I had never hedd command-if I had fallen- if all our generals had fallen, there wre ten thomsand behind us who would have dome our work just as well.

What saved the Union wats the coming forward of the young men.

Solong as our yound mell are animated by this spirit the we will be no fear for the
 $618: 3$. - Resixting the Ntamp Act [Patrick Lenry ]roconted resolutions to the Virginia legishature sustaming the independence of colonies, which were carried by small majorities
－the theth by one vote．］But 1tenry＂carried all the young members with him，＂［And su］］ Virghan anve the sigmal for the continent． Bancumer＇н U．H．，vol．it．（li． 13 ．
（14A．YOUNG MEN，suocens of．Timour the Tirrtar．From the twelth your of his age ＇Itamer had entered the bede of ation；in the twenty－tifil be stoul forth as the deliverer of his conntry ：mad the eves and wishes of the prople were turacd toward a hero who suffered in hade camse．．．At the age of thirty four，mad in a general dici，or comronllai，he was lavested wila imperial command ；bat he affereted to revere the house of Zlagis；rad while the emir Timoner reigned over Zagratal and the Bast，in nominal khan served as a private oflleer in the armies of his servant．A fertile kiagilom，tlve landred miles in lenget amb in bremith，might have satis－ fled the ambition of a subjeet；but Timour ass． pired to the dominion of the world ；and before his death the crown of Zagatai was one of the twenty－seven（rowns which he had phed on his head．－（Gmbus＇s Rows，ch．65，p． 249.

618．5．YOUNG MEN，Triumphant．Isater Neir ton．Young men，it has been often remarked， do the greatest hiags．Newton was but twen－ ty－fliree when he male his grentest diseovery． Ia the antamo of 1065 ，the college having bera dismissed on account of the prevalance of the pharue，he spent several weeks at home．Sented In his mother＇s orchard one day，while the ripe fruit was falling from the trees，be fell into one of his profomin meditations ujon the mature of the foree that ratued the apples to fall．－pab－ rox＇s Newron，p． 81.

6is6．YOUNG MEN，Visions of．John Athems． At Worrester［Mass．］．．．he was the master of the town subool where the highent wages were sixty dollars lor the season．A young man of hamdly twenty，just from larvard college， and at that time meditating to hoeome a preacher， would sit and tame｜the general politioal eon－ versationa，and eschping from 11 maze of ab－ servations，would sometimes retire，and by ＂hying thinge together，form some reflections pleasing＂to hinsself．

If we can reanove the turbulent Gallies，our people，accorthag to the exaterest calenations，will in another century become more numerons than England itself． All Earope：will mot be able to subilue us．The only way to kerp us fromselting up for ourselves is to disunite us．＂

Within twenty－one years he shall assist indeclaring his country＇s in－ dependence；in less than thirly ．．．shath stand before the Kiag of Great Britain the ackaowl－ edged envoy of the free and United states of America．－Bancrorets U．S．，vol．4，ch． 9

6187．YOUNG MEN，Work of．Chinese Gor－ abo．Gorton had just turned thirty－a yomms man，truly，for a task so ardinous［the rom－ mand of the Chinese army］．But men of his stamp are not to be judged by their years．The art of war，perhaps more than any other att， demands experience in its suceessful patition： ers．But sometimes，although rarely，soldiers move to the front in whom an innate genins for war dispenses with the thition of experience． Sheridan，when he sent Eally＂whirling up the Shemandoal Valley，＂had not Gordon＇s years when the latter took the command of the
＂Ever Vietortons Army．＂Ramald Mackenale at twonty one was promonneed by demeral（brant the flacest covalry division comamader of the Unhon armies．Skobeleff had conquered Ḱho－ katal brfore ho romed eight－nal－twenty．To eite a more lllustrions exmmple，Napolecon was but twenty－seven when he carried the Bridgo of lasti．Gordon was in the prime of mental and physical vigor．Ite hat becon a constant sta－ dent of the art military ；his mature was at once enterprising and rations；he sermed to control his fellow－men by an intaitive intheroce：mad the boynaney of his tempremant sustataed him in every sithation．－（＇menese（hombon，1）．35．
618N．YOUTH，Ardor of．Latinytle．It was senredy ninetern yenes of nge when he sought a secret interview with silas benne．the Ameriem envog，and offered his survious 1 ， the Congress．Nir．Demane，it appeats．whjecter： to his youth．＂Whan，＂says he，＂I presiented to the envoy my hoyish face， 1 spoke more of my ardor in the cause than of my ex－
 cleparture would excite in Framere，ant he sigacid our matual hgrecoment．＂Itis intention was concealed from his family and from all his friends，except two or three conthdants．While he was making preparations for his depmat－ are，most distressing mal alarming mows came from America－the petreat from Lomg Islinal， the loss of New York，tha batle of White Plains，and the rereat thromeh New Inery． The Americian forees，it was said，reluced to a dishacartemed band of there thonsam？militia， were pursmed by a trimaphat army of thity－ Horee Lhonsand English and Hessimas．The credit of the colonios at Paris smak to the low－ est ebb，and some of the Anricmas themselves confessed to Lafayethe that they were diseome－ aged．and persmaded him to abanton his proj－ ect．Ile saidl to Mr．Deame：＂Lutil now，sir， you have only sern my ardor in your camse，and That may ant proveat present wholly useloss．I shall parehase a ship to cary ond gour allicers． We mast ferl comatemere in the fubiare；and it is esperially in the hour of danger that I wish to
 1． $12 t^{\circ}$ ．
（ilms．Youth，Attractive，Ifahomet．He scems to have caltivated ．．．his moral pabli－ lies with equal assichaty as the intellectual． His heanty，his modrety，his sequestration from the prolane pheasurcs of the lithoreishite youth， his assiduity to prayer in the temple，his respect for the aged，his attention to treasuang up the sayings of the wise，his tilial alfection for his adophed father．Whoutaleb，his deforeace tow－ ard the som of his tatele，of whom he was the graest，without allecting to be the equal，his taste for solitude，his reverie＇s－a sort of choud under which he veiber the splemtor of his intelleet－ in tine，his sober cloquence．which never spoke until interrorated，but which tlowed from the soul mother than the lips，and which had the gift of persuading obhers，becamse it was per－ smasion in himself－all these pualities of birth，of boly，of mind，of maracter，estemed every－ where，even among barbarians，drew the esteem， the affection，the eyes of Mecea upon the orphan of Amina．They attracted，above all，the heart of an opulent and intluential woman of Mecea，
mumed Kindidjo, or Kıdidjuh.-Lamantine: Tultery.

BIBO). YOUTH, Backwardness in. Wiexhinyton Irving. Master Irving was not a prohligy ; for at the thret sehool, kept by womm, to which he was sent in his fourth yemr, and where he ve. mained upward of two yemrs, he learned litto beyond his ulphatert; mad at the stomond, where boys muld girls were tmght, nad where loe remained until he was foriteron, he was more noted for his truth telling thun for him schohrship. Stomanamin lavina, p. I?.
6191. Youth, Capaolty In. Wrashinyton. At the age of wistern he wis selut by his mucle to survey it trict of land on the South Potomme, tund for three ymars his life was in the widderness,--


318\%. YOUTH zorrected. Aristotle. Arlstotle was bom at Stagy a Thanciancity, then under the dominion of Macedonia. Dlis futher was physician to Philip, the futher of Alexunder the Great. After a youth of dissipation he hetook hinuself with indefilizable urdor to the study of philosophy, und was for twenty yars n favorite iliseiple of Plato.-Tverieits list., Book : ch. 9, p. 2\%:3.

619:3. YOUTH corrupted, By Cutiliur. The party of revolution wasas varions as it was wide. Powerful, wealthy men betonged to it, who were politically dissatistled; nmbitions men of ronk, whose mon'y rmbarrassments weighted them in the racengainst their competitors; ; . . Ind, thal. ly, Cutiline's own chusen rom rades, the smoethfaced patrichan youths with courled hair and redolent with perfumes, as yet beardless or with the Arst down upon their chins, wearing searves and wils mad sleeved tunies renching to their ankles, industrious but only with the dice-box, night. watehers hat in the supprerroome, in the shatl hours before dawn, immodest, dissolute boys, whose education had been in learning to love and to lo fored, to sing and to dance naked at the midnight rajes, and along with it to hamdle poniards and mix poisoned bowls. Well might Cicero be alarmed at sucla a combination; well might he say that if a gencration of such youths lived to minhood there would be $n$ commonwealth of Catilines.-Fuounés Cesan, ch. 11.
619.1. YOUTH, Enemies in. Williom, Iriure of Orange. The able and experienced ministers of the [Dutch] Republic, mortal enemies of his name, came every day to pay their feigned civilities to him und to observe the progress of his mind. The first movements of his mbition were carelially watched; every unguarded word nttered by him was noted down; nor had he nemer him any adviser on whose judgment reliance could be placed. Ite was searerly fifteen ymurs old when all the romesties who were attached to his interest, or who enjoyed myy share of his confidence, were removed from under his roof by the jealous govermment. Ife remonstrated with energy bryoud his years, but in van. Vigilant observers saw the lears more than once rise in the eyes of the young shate prisoner. llis henlth, naturally delidate, sank for a time under the emotions which his desolate situation had produced. Such situations bewilder and unnerve the weak, but call forth all the strength of the strong. Surrounded by snares in which an or-
dimary youth would have protshed. Willmon Conraed to trend at onee warily mind firmly. Lang belore he wend mamhond la knew how to kerp, secrets, haw to buthe curioulty by dry and gund-
ed nowers, how to concoblall poswons moder the ambe show of erave tramquillity. - Macab. taven Eing, (h, T, 1, 150.
(319.5. YOUTH, Folly of, Eilyer Allan Pre, The arepuisition of kuowledge was casy to him, mud ha combld without arribuse aftort hive rurried off the highest homors of tils chases. But he dramk tosexerss; mad as drink is the ally of nll the other viees, he gambled recklassly, ind led modedsorderIy a life that he was expellod from the collenge. ITis adopted fullure refushig to pry his gmbling debts, the young man wrote hin if foollinh, hasuliing letter, took passuge for Europe, mud set ott, us he said, to assist the Gredks in their strug. ale for independence. - ('vehopedia of browi, p, 239 .
3196. YOUTH, Fountain of. Floridf. Juan Ponce de laeon, who had becen in companion of ('olmmbus on his secomd voynge, flted out n pio vate expeditio of diseovery and ndsenture. 1b. Lam had grown rich ns governor of porto Rleo. and whate growing rich had also grown ohd. Bun Here was in fomotain of perpetual youth somewhere in the Bahamas-so suid all the lemoning and intelligence of spmin-and in that fombain the wrinkled ofd cavilier would hathe and be young again. . . $\Lambda$ landing was effected a short distance north of where, in hati rentury later. were lated the foundations of St. Augustine. The cometry was chamed for the King of spmin, und the seirch for the youth-restoring-fountain was engerly prosembed. The romantic ulventure turned sonthward, explored the const for muny leagues, diseovered and mamed the 'Tortugas. doubled ("up Florida, and then suited lnock wo Porto Rico not pereptibly younger than when he started.-Rimprin's C. S., clo. B, p. 57.
6197. YOUTH, Genus in. Ixteler Mercton. Sice No. 6185.

619x. YOUTH, Hardships in. Gicoryf IItashingten, son of " willow, . 10 remd, To write. werpher-these hat beren his decreces in knowledge. And now at sixtecn yen's of are, in fuest of an lomest mantemuse, encountering intolerable twil:
" himself his own cool, huviner no spit but a forked stick, no phate but a haree chip" [while "ogaged as a survery]. . . . rardy slepping in a bed, . This stripling surveror of the woods . . . God had selocted . . to give an impulse to homan allairs, amd, ns far as events ran depend on an individual, had pladed the rights mud destinies of countless millions in the keepring of the widew 's son.-B. Benory's $\mathbf{C}$. S., vol. 3, ch. :4.
6199. $\qquad$ C'hermaey, Je rome ['The inventor of hrass clocks.] At tifteen he was bound apperntice to a carpenter, and waw moon nble to do a man's work at the husiness. Apprenticesat that day were not much indulged. Channrey Jerome, when he visited his mother, had to walk all night, so ns not to use him master's time, and he had sometimes to trudge a whole summer's day on foot, with his tools one his back, in order to get to the work he had to do. Several times during his apprenticeship he curried his tools thirty miles in one day. There were few

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6220）．YOUTH，Hepe in，Jifliomet．Nitionmet hatureal to attarly to hion nil that portonn of has fanaily shach allel wot yot profoces hik meliglon．


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 willing losall mu in this wonk：lo beconime my secomil，my brother，my shlestilute mon thir
 ineredulity，kope all of them to sllame ambl their
 ment．Mabomet was goins $\mathbf{t o b}$ be left alome．When the youmqest of tharmosts，Ali，as yot ahmost a chilil，coming to the atil of his secound fallere rose with the native gramerosity of his fears，ant exdaimed，＂l，prophet of hod！I will，in de． fanlt of others．＂Mahomet，allemed lo learss，thal so ing in thes horst of a mere semth，the letast
 tinger al Geal，whomarks where bern are men ob－ serving，clasped the bey tor his hearl．I Iry woll，＂satid ha，no moro ashanded of thin dim for than the diviple lemd bern of him．＂hels Ali，my son，my soromd，my loroher my mblioy





 and sons of herdshen ；and rat betore they at－ tanaed to liberty themselves，they bestowed it on

 Tivorors al klulted，kinisu af mations．und lommi－
 Romubus Axis＇Tmesti：－



 worst of it．For what fivel the attention of dhe lovers of prosmostieation in thet amblamerodine

 and，as the formor war han as wably as the lat－ ter was strong，it was wonder that the remat visitant was wormod，mad Oliver，＂vorn at thi
 royal blood flow in copions streane from the prince＇s nose．＂This，＂adlsthe muhor．＂was looked upon as a band presigge for the kiby


 Ilw formal，ufler long mentrilimge，there la the

 Lrems marble seructuro was afterwaril ruferal by




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（6）OE．YOUTH，Mental Blak in．（ilhmm．＇Tou＇

 the chromologry al＇lhe age al Sesocirim，and sjam
 his $n$＇untion．＂In my chilalish mblama，＂lie says，i propermed lis welgh the sybolin of



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 and over lín alia thromah lim．Notwithatandime


 fond of looking on while work was doiner，mad
 Buni．，13．4きは
（i20）7．YOUTH，Perfecting．virete whor！xaflax （hildron in heaven wron upintos smang minn｜n！ Wontern，and the aged rethen lofle frestomes of catly mandoos］．＇They who are in heaven are conimually adsam ing in the sprims－lime of lift




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 1．10，11．115．
（520）w．YOUTH，Preparation in．Witaington．






IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)


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always wanagood hoy. "-rentis' Wanilnaton, vol. i, ch. l.
(6209. YOUTH, Presumption of. Louis X/F. |The famena French miaisure $\mid$ Mazrin had dieal in the year 16i6l, with the honor of having monght abnut the pace of Westplatia and the treaty of the Pyrences; and Lonis, whom he had hithertol led about as a child, assumed himsell the reins of goverameat. He had borne the yoke of Mazarin with great impatience, and in some instances had shown that impetnosity of bemper which strongly characterized his dismosition. Gpon occasion of a meeting of the parliament of laris, where some of the royal ediets were called in question. Lonis, then a boy of sixfeen years of age, entered the hall of puilimment in hoots, with it whip in his hamd; and, contident of the powers of an ahsolute prince, told them, with at air of high anthority, that he was acquatued with the audacity of their procedure, aud would take care to resitain them within the boumds of their just prerogatives. Upon the death of Mazarin the first acts of the administration of Lobis were rather violent than politic.

6210. YOUTH, Regard for. "Rising Sun." When Pompey arrived at kome [from his victories in Afrian] he demanded a trimmph, in which he was opposed hysylla. The latter alleged that the laws dial not allow that honor to any person who was not either consul or pretor. Hence it was that the first soipio, when he retumed vietorious from greater wars mod contlicts with the C'urtharinians in Spain, did not demam a trimph; for he was neither eonsul nor prator. lle adiled that if Pompey, who was yet little better than a beardless youth. and who was not of age to be admitted into the Srmate, should enter the city in trimmph, it would bring an olinm both upon the dictator's power and those honors of his frienul. These arguments Sylla insisted on, to show him he would not allow of his triumple, and that, in case lie persisted, le would chastise his ohstinacy. Pompey, not in the least intimidated, bade him consider that more worshipped the rising than the setting sun; intimating that his power was inereasing, and Sylla's upon the decline. Sylla did not well hear what lie said, but perceiving by the looks and gestures of the eompany that they were struck with the expression, he asked what it was. When he was told it he almired the spirit of Pompey, and evied, " Let hin trimmph! Let him triumph !" - Pleutabcif's Pomidey.
6211. YOUTH, Studious. John Milton. If Milton's genius did not announce itself in his paraphrases of Psalms, it did in his impetuosity in learning, " which I seized with such cagerness that from the twelfth year of my age I searee ever went to bed before midnight." Such is his own account. . . . Aubrey's words are: "When he was very young he studicd very hard, and sate up very late, commonly till twelve or one o'rlock at night; and his father ordered the maid to sit up for him."-Pattison's Minton, ch. 1.
6212. YOUTH, Training of. Persiens. The elucation of children was looked upon as the most important duty and the most essential part of goverument ; it was not left to the care of fathers and mothers, whose blind affection and fondness often rendered them incapable of that
ofllere: but the state took it upon themselves. Bo's were all brought up in common, after one aniform manaer. Where everything was regu. lated, the plare and length of their oxereises, the times of eating the quality of their meat and drink, and their different kinds of punislament. The only food allowed either the children or the young buce was bread, cresses, and water; for Cheir design was to areusiom them early to temperance and sobriety; besi.kes. they considered that a phain, frugal diet, without any mixture of simuers or manow, would strengthen the body, anul lay such a fomdation of heath ns would enatice them to madergo the hardships and fatigues of war to a geobl old age. Here boys went to sehool to learn justice and virtue, as they do in other phaces to learn arts and seiences : and the crime mast severely panished among them was ingratitude. The design of the Persimen in all these wise regulations was to prevent evil, heing eonvineed that it is much better to prevent fands than to punish them ; and whereas in other States the logishators are satistied with enacting pumishments for criminals, the Persians endeavored so to order it as to have no criminals among then.-Ronds's list., Book 4, art. 1, 念 1.

6i113. YOUTH, Unpromising. Abraham Lincoln. One of his teachers, . . . Mr. Dorsey, . . tells how his pupil emme to the log-cabin sehonlhonse arrayed in buckskin clothes, a raccoon-skin (alp, and provided with an old arithmetic, which had somewhere been found for him, to begin his investigations into the higher branches.-RAymondis Lincoln, el. 2, p. 21.
6214. YOUTH, Wildness in. George Muller. After oltaining from his thtor leave of absence under false pretences, he set off on a pleasure excursion to Magdeburg, went afterward to Bronswick, and lived at both phees in an expensive manner at hotels, until all the money he had managed to serape together for thr joursey was expended. On his way haek to Heimerslehen, he stopped at Wolienbuttel, went to an hotel there, and again began to live as though he had plenty of money at his command; but having been suspected, he was followed, and when hie walked quictly ont of the yard, without laving settled his account, and afterward attempted to run away, be was arrested and sent to prison where, when only sixteen years of age, he foume himseli shat up with the most depraved characters, sinch as thieves, murderers, cte. From Inecember 18,1821 , to January 12, 1822, he was detained in prison, when his father, having sent money to, diseharge his debt at the hotel, to defray the cost of his maintenance in jail, nud to pay his travelling expenses, he was set at liberty.Mühaer's Life of George Múiliere, p. 10.
6215. ZEAL for Art. Protogenes. Rhodes was. . the residence of a celebrated painter. named Protogenes, who was a native of Chunus, a city of Caria, which was then suljject to the Rhodians. The apartment where he painted was in the suburls, without the eity, when Demetrius first besieged it; but neither the presence of the enemies who then surrounded him nor the noise of arms that perpetually rung in his cars could induce lim to quit his habitation or discontinue his work. The king was surprised at his conduct, and he one day asked him his rensons for such a proceeding. "It is," replied he
msclves. after one His regril cises, the neat minl islument. (-11) or the Her ; for $y$ to lemminsidered ixtare of re body es woulal $s$ and $f a-$ oys went ; they do ; and the hem was mins in all il, being Int faults er States ing punleavored Ş 1. am Linrsey, 12 school-oon-skin c, which egegin his s.-RAy.

Mäller. absence pleasure ward to n expeny he land 'rey was rsleben, in hotel d he hatl laving when he t laving upted to prison le folmel charnerom 10 was deing sent l, to le. d to pay berty.10.

Rliodes phinter. of C'mubject to painted hen De oresencu nor the his cars or dis rised at his realied he
" beeanse I nnt sensible you have dectared war agranst the Rhoilinns, and not ngutust the stiences." Nor was hedeceived in that opinion, for Demetrias actunlly showed himself their protertor. Le planted a gimrd romed his house.- Row,LiN's Ilist., Book 16, 首 8 .
6216. ZEAL, Christian. George White ficld. [During the thirty fontr yenrs of his ministerial life Rev. George W'hitefielil preached eighteen thousamd sermons, travelled through England, Scotland, Jreland, and Wales, and traversed the American colonies from Mnine te Georgin. Ilis last sermon was two hours long. The same evening, ] while at supper, the pavement in front of the house, and even its hall, were crowded with people, impatient to lear a few words from his eloguent lips; but he was exhmusted, and rising from the table, said to one of the clergymen who were with him, "Brother, youmust talk to this dear people ; I camot say a word." Taking a eandle, he hastened toward his bedroom; but before rearhing it he wasarrested by the suggestion of his own generous heart that he onght not thus to desert an anxions crowd, hungering for the bread of life from his lands. Ite, pmused on the stairs to uddress them. IIe had preached his last sermoni, and this was to be his last exhortation, IIe lingered on the stairway, while the crowd gazed at him with tearful eyes, as Elisha at the ascending prophet. His voice, never, perhaps, surpassed in its music: and pathos, flowed on until the candle which lie held in his hand burned away and went out in its socket! The next morning he was not, for God had taken him! Ile died of asthma, Septernber 30, 1770.Stevens' Métiodism, vol. 1, p. 466.
6417. ZEAL encouraged. Abraham Lincoln. SIC was not jenlous of 1 member of his cabinet who was also a candidate for the presidency, and showed vigor and energy in his department.] "My brother and I ... were once ploughing corr. on a Kentacky furm, 1 driving the horse and he holding the plough. The horse was lazy, but on one oceasion rushed across the field, so that I, with my hong legs, could searcely kecp pace with him. . . I found an enormotes chin-fly fastened on him, and knocked it off.
My brother asked me what I did that for. I told him I didn't want the ohd horse bitten in that way. 'Why,' said my brother', 'that's all that made him go.' Now," said Mr. Lincoln, "if Mr. - has a presidential chin-fly biting lim, I'm not going to knoek it off ; it will only make lis dopartment go."-Raymond's LiN. COLN, 1. 720 .
©218. ZEAL, Imprudent, Excution of Charles r. In no long time it becane manifest that those political and religious zenlots, to whom this deed is to be aseribed, hod committed, not only a crime, but an error. They had given to a prince, hitherto knowit to his peonle hhietly by his fanlts, an opportunity of displaying, on a great theatre, before the eyes of all nations and all ages, some qualitios which irresistil)ly call forth the admiration and love of mankind, the high spirit of a gallant gentleman, the patience and meekness of a penitent Christian; nay, they had so contrived their revenge, that the very man whose whole life had been a series of attacks on the liberties of England now seemed
to die a martyr in the cathe of those very bibere

6219. ZEAL, Ineffective. John Milton. |'Th. restoration of momarely was loreshadowed.| A fury of ulterance was ipon him, and he poured out, during the death-ilaroes of the republic. pamphlet upon pamphlet, as fost as he could get them writton to his dictation, 'Ihase extemporized effusions heetray in their syle, hurry, and confusion the restlessness of a ioming do. spair. The passionate conlansiasm ol the early tracts is gone, and all the ohl fands, the obocobrity, the inconsecutiveness, the want of armangement, are exaggerated. In the " Ready Wiay" there is a monster sentence of thirty-nine lines, containing three hundred and hintyesix words. -Milton, ny M. Patisison, eh. 11.
6220. ZEAL misdirected. I.ttli,x. [Jchiisom. in the Freeholder. says the laty politicians al his ime] are so taken up with zeal for the charoln thint they canmot find time to teach their childrem the catechism. - KNitin's Exis., vol. 5, di. it, p. $41 \%$.
6221. ZEAL punished, Rer. ('hathes Wisky. He had charge of the curaty of lalimeton, hit ". was ejected from it, not so mitell beranse of his doetrine, as for the armestmess with which he uttered it."-STEVEAs METHODISM, vol. I, 1). 110 .
6222. ZEAL, Sectarian. James $/ l$. H1: scems... to have bern seized with an momsually violent fit of zeal for his religion : and this is the more remarkable beeanse lu: hal just rolapsed, after a short interval of self-matain*, into debnuchery. . . . Lady Dorehester hand retumed from Inublin, and was atan the kingremisumes. ller return was politically of no importance. She had lenrned by experiemere the folly of attempting to save lier lover from the desiruction to which be was mmaing heallong. She tharefore sulfered the Jesuits to guide his prolitioal conduct, and they, in return, suthered lav to wheedle him ont of money. She was, however, only one of several abandoned women who at this time shared, with his beloved Chureh, the dominion over his mind. I le seems to have determined to make some amends for neglecting the welfare of his own soml hy haking cabe of the somls of others.-D.wactatis ENa., eln. $i$, 1. 139.
6223. ZEAL, Unrewarded. "The Preteruler." In the evening [Mary, wife of James Il., sat. playing cards at Whitelall till near midniglat. Then she was carriod in a sedan to Snint James' Palnce, where apartments had been very hastily fitted up for her reedetion. Soon messeager sis were running abont in all directions to smmmon physicians amb priests, lords of the conncil, and ladies of the hedelamber. In a fe: looms many public functionaries and women of tank were assembled in the yuecn's room. Thore, on the morning of sumday, the loth of Jume, it day long kepl sacred by the too faithful ad. herents of a bad cause, was born the most mas. fortunate of princes [James Francis Edward Stuart, the I'retender, ], destined to seventy-seven years of exile and wamlering, of vain projects, of honors more galling thin insults, and ol hopes such as make the heart sick.-Micine. lay's Eng., ch. 8, p. 334.

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Massacre by t ． 3 3：20 National t．－England to France． 986 Offlee by t．－Etcocles． 3484 Officinit．to columbus．$\quad 3900$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Proof agninst t．－Beltsarius．} & 3128 \\ \text {＂} & \text {＂．Put riot．} & 4068\end{array}$ Proposal of $t$ ．rebuked． $40 ; 5$
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Multiplied Meluncholy by m．
Natonal m．－Armada falis．
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## IDINOHEHINABIAN．



## DINTIEHIERE．

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Sovorlty In Sehool d．－Luther． Severlty of millenry d． Success by d．－（troek navy－P． see＇IIANTISEMENT． of Chillifen scourge．
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Christinne．－d．Wenley－Mob． of Inscipitne－Nupoleon． Exasperathig \％－Soorates．

Conquered by c．－Mob． In Death－Mummouth． ＂ 11 －strafford． Falth produces e．－Storm． of Gentus－Admiral Drake． Misterly o．－Napoleon 1. Power In e．－Cromweil． Rellyton secures c．Eurthquake． 104 ren Itellglous e．－Flogiting．
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Remarkable s．－c．－Duke Fred．${ }^{0} 083$

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## Qualifed Cirlstian f．of Shelley． $84 \%$

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＂Perslan Mapl

Exeoss of c．－Mohammeduns．B6；
of lanaties－C＇rusaders．
（fold－scekers＇e．－slgas．
of llarred－lluns．
＂Superstition－Mystery．
＊＂Am，Indians \＄15
＂＂－pirst（＇risade．sisI
－－N．V．Colondes． 5 Lisis
＂Tlmidlty－Negro plat．
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Vietlm of e．－Cotton Mather．
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Valued aceording to effects．$\quad$ fin sce Doctune．
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lixample of g．m．－conversation． 1 i\％ owerpraised－Pompey．tho
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475 （\％） 165
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" " " " 0 "0 \%
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