DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY
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ROMAN HISTORY
WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
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ON THE BASIS OF THE VERSION OF
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IN NINE VOLUMES
V

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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK XLVI

The following is contained in the Forty-sixth of Dio's Rome:—

How Calenus replied to Cicero in defence of Antony (chaps. 1-20).
How Antony was defeated at Mutina by Caesar and the consuls (chaps. 20-29).
How Caesar came to Rome and was elected consul (chs. 29-30).
How Caesar, Antony, and Lepidus formed an alliance (chs. 50-56).

DURATION OF TIME. One year, in which there were the magistrates (consuls) here enumerated:—

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When Cicero had finished speaking in this vein, a. n. 43 Quintus Fufius Calenus arose and said:—"Ordinarily I should not care either to say anything in defence of Antony or to assail Cicero; for I do not think it at all necessary in such discussions as the present to do either of these things, but simply to make known one’s own opinion; the former method belongs to the court-room, whereas this is a matter for deliberation. Since, however, this man has undertaken to speak ill of Antony on account of the enmity that exists between them, instead of lodging information against him, as he ought, in case Antony were guilty
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of any wrong-doing, and since, furthermore, he has made insulting reference to me, as if he could not have exhibited his own cleverness without indulging in unrestricted abuse of people, it behooves me also both to refute his accusations and to bring counter-charges against him. For, in the first place, I would not have him profit either from his own impudence, if allowed to go unchallenged, or from my silence, which might be suspected of coming from a guilty conscience; nor, again, would I have you be deceived by what he has said and come to an unworthy decision by letting his private grudge against Antony take the place of the public interest. For the purpose he wishes to accomplish is nothing else than that we should give up providing for the greatest safety of the commonwealth and fall into discord once more. Indeed, it is not the first time he has done this, but from the outset, ever since he entered politics, he has been continually turning things topsy-turvy. Is he not the one who embodied Caesar with Pompey and prevented Pompey from becoming reconciled with Caesar? Or the one, again, who persuaded you to pass that vote against Antony by which he angered Caesar, and persuaded Pompey to leave Italy and transfer his quarters to Macedonia,—a course which proved the chief cause of all the evils that subsequently befell us? Is he not the one who killed Clodius by the hand of Milo and slew Caesar by the hand of Brutus? The one who made Catiline hostile to us and put Lentulus to death without a trial? I should be very much surprised at you if, after changing your mind then about his conduct and making him pay the penalty for it, you should now heed him again, when his
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words and actions are similar. Or do you not see observe how also after Caesar's death, when order had been restored in our state chiefly by Antony, as not even Cicero himself can deny, Cicero went abroad, because he considered our life of harmony alien and dangerous to him? And how, when he perceived that turmoil had again arisen, he bore a long farewell to his son and to Athens, and returned? Or, again, how he insults and abuses Antony, whom he was wont to say he loved, and cooperates with Caesar, whose father he killed? And if chance so favour, he will ere long attack Caesar also. For the fellow is naturally faithless and turbulent, and has no ballast in his soul, but is always stirring up and overturning things, shifting his course oftener than the waters of the strait 1 to which he fled,—whence his nickname of "turn-coat,"—yet demanding of you all that you consider a man as friend or foe according to his bidding.

3 For these reasons you must guard against the fellow; for he is a cheat and an imposter and grows rich and powerful from the ill of others, slandering, manifesting, and rending the innocent after the manner of dogs, whereas in the midst of public harmony he is embarrassed and withers away, since love and good-will on our part towards one another cannot support this kind of orator. How else, indeed, do you imagine, has he become rich, and how else has he become great? Certainly neither family nor wealth was bequeathed him by his father, the fuller, who

1 The reference is to the Euripus, the narrow channel between Euboea and the mainland of Greece.

2 Cf. xxvi. 44, 2; xxxix. 65, 5.

1 En. XLII., in LM.
2 Lechou Bl., Stobaeus I., Stobaeus (corrected from Stobaeus) M., 4 stasid by Bl.
6
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