In perusing the Annals of Antient History, we find the Inhabitants of some Countrys so attach'd to Virtue, so fond of glory, that the greatest adversity has not been able to alter the one, or check the latter; while others seem through a long succession of ages to have been form'd to bear the heavy Yoke of Slavery without a spark of honour appearing in any of their actions; whence can this surprizing difference come in creatures made of the same materials, indeed with the same faculty's; let us examine this curious subject, try if we can assign a cause for that noble thirst of glory & this once discover'd it will not be difficult to account for the opposite qualitys.

The long list of great & Virtuous Men produc'd by the Historys of Greece & Rome, seem to be owing to one single cause, the ability with which the Legislatures of those Nations united the Public & Private interest; the great action of Regulus will

furnish us a proof of this assertion, not that we mean to lessen his glory, he was sway'd no doubt by an enthusiastic love for Virtue, but such an enthusiasm could spring upon only in Rome; in the age that Regulus liv'd, the Legislation had arriv'd to that degree of perfection, that had he consulted only his personal interest, he could not have avoided acting as he did; by the Romane discipline running away, or even the loss of a Shield in a combat was punish'd with a Whipping that generaly ended in death, & could a Roman Consul vanquish'd, a Prisoner, & deputed by the Carthagenians for the exchange of Prisoners, show himself at Rome without trembling for that contempt which is worse than death to a noble mind, no certainly, he had no method left to deface the memory of his shame than by some

bold, heroic Action, he took that part & opposed the exchange of Prisoners the Senate was ready to make, nor was the danger he exposed himself to certain by this conduct, the Carthagenians might for fear of reprisals have been deterred from wreeking their vengeance on him; this action therefore abstracted from all sentiments of heroism, & from all the ideas that a Roman Education naturaly

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sentiments of heroism, & from all the ideas that a Roman Education naturally inculcates appears to be that of a prudent sensible man, but such Men are only to be found in Governments where every Citizen shares the Sovereignty, we shall search in vain for them in Arbitrary Countrys, for there the private interest is hardly ever join'd to the public, there men of brilliant parts & Virtuous Minds are humbl'd & kept down least their superior talents should trouble the repose of the State, while the mean despicable man from whom there is nothing to apprehend enjoys the first Offices & the highest honours.

We have observed that Virtue & glory exist only in those Countrys where every Man has a share in the Government, but we would not be understood to mean

that the thirst of glory & love of Virtue are inseperable, from such a State, no these perfections of human Nature have been always confined to poor & Warlike Nations, the Soil proper to produce great men in Commercial Republics is soon worn out, the very spirit of Commerce as we elsewhere observed necessarily enfeebles the mind & banishes noble ideas, Carthage fell with Hanibal & Holland once full of bold & daring men is now inhabited by artizans & Merchants, indigence is the real source of Virtue & nothing is more true tho it may appear extraordinary than that Virtue & great talents are no where rewarded in so flattering a manner than by poor & warlike Republics, nor shall we find this seeming paradox difficult to prove.

The two most general Objects of Man's desire are Honour & Riches, the first is most greedily sought after when it is bestowed in a manner flattering to our self love, in that case the Desire of obtaining them renders men capable of the greatest efforts; but this noble reward is never given with so much justice as amongst those people who have no other method of paying great services done to the Country; whereas in opulent Countrys, those even where freedom reigns, riches & the various luxurys of life become the recompence of the most heroic Actions; besides in a Commercial Oeconomical State, low avaricious Views absorb every faculty in so much that he who has by art & little cunning procured some essential advantage in trade to his Nation will be a million of times more respected

than a Cortius, a Regulus or a Scipio if such Men could exist among them.

In Despotic Countrys honour must be at the lowest ebb, it is the love said its price raises in proportion to the manner it is distributed, here it must sink extremly by the ~~Wanton~~ silly choice of those the Sovereign bestows it on, honours therefore in these Countrys properly speaking are empty titles totally seperate from the idea of glory.

Having this proven that great rewards produce great Virtues, that the prudent distribution of honours is the most effectual link to unite the private & public interest, we may safely affirm that the love or indifference of certain people for Virtue, proceeds greatly from their different forms of Government.

What has been said here of Virtue is equally applicable to most other passions, the great inequality therefore of passions amongst different Nations ought not to be attributed to nature, the force of them being constantly proportioned to the force of the means employed to excite them, in other words to the greatness of the reward.

To this art of exciting the passions into be exerted the amazing actions of Alexander, no man ever excelled more in it than he; all Men are not to have the same objects placed before them, the great difficulty lies in knowing how to adapt the reward to the governing passion of the people we mean to enflame.

The united passions of love of liberty & detestation of slavery produced the famous sieges of Saguntum, Carthage &

& Rhodes, had all the ablest Generals the world ever saw been assembled in this City, they without this stronger motive would never have made so shining a figure in History.

What love of freedom did for these, sordid avarice performd among the Spaniards, who animated by the desire of Mexican Gold left their Estates, their Families, their Country to combat Climates, hunger, want, numbers, Valour; show'd the most daring resolution & the most astonishing Courage to attain their end.

What wonder, what heroic actions did not the followers of Mahomet perform through their enthusiastic zeal for their Religion that gave them hopes of possessing a Sensual Paradise, & what History can equal the daring resolution with which the first

martyrs of the Christian Religion met death in every cruel Shape; this example indeed does not properly come in here, as it was the Work of a divine legislature, but we could not omit mentioning it.

Thus much is sufficient to prove that the force of our passions is proportionable to the means of exciting them, we shall now go a little further & affirm that in general all men are susceptible of a degree of passion sufficient to conquer natural idleness.

The great inequality of parts that appear in different men, in different Nations, is very much owing, (according to some entirely) to the different educations they receive, & to a chain of different Circumstances

in which they find themselves, it is owing as some affirm to the different temperatures of Climates, that some Countrys have provided so many great & eminent Men, how comes it to pass that the Romans once so bold & generous are now so little & effeminate, how comes the Greeks & Egyptians possess'd of such excellent parts & Vertues to be now the scorn of the World, how comes the Asiaties brave & galant under the name of the Elamites, to be unworthy the sword of Alexander, & under the Persians, how came they afterwards under the name of Parthians to become the terror of Rome before the Romans courage was sunk, lastly why ~~were~~ the Lacedemonians from the bravest & most Vertuous of the Greeks while zealous followers of Licurgus, lose all their reputation after the

Peloponesian War by sharing the gold & luxury of their neighbours; what we have said of Courage holds equally with regard to arts & sciences that has successively gone from one Nation to another, run over all climates from the banks of the Indus to the Island of Britain.

To education therefore & the fortuitous circumstances of situation these Countrys whose annals are full of great Characters owe their superiority.

The amazing Conquests of the Northern Nations have however other manner of solution, we are told that they are owing to the great superiority of courage & force with which Nature has endow'd the Northern Nations; this is a flattering opinion for the Europeans tho perhaps ill founded, let us examine

this receiv'd opinion, & endeavour to shig some light on one of the most important questions in morals or politics, to do this we must trace things from their sources, & begin with asking what courage realy is.

If we turn our eyes to animals we shall find their courage proceeds only from their wants, the hungry Lion attacks a Man & flys from him when his appetite is satisfy'd; if domestic creatures like sheep & Oxen are timid, 'tis because they are not oblig'd to fight for their nourishment, except in that one case self preservation is the principle object of all creatures, & that teaches them not to seek, but to fly from danger.

Let us apply this to Men, we find death ever preceded by pain, & life

always attended with some sort of pleasure or other, our attachment therefore to life proceeds from the fear of pain & love of pleasure, the poor unhappy Man dies with less regret, the prosperous & opulent tremble for the last minute, from hence it follows that the desire of being happy exceeds even the desire of existing, & to obtain the object in which we have fix'd our happiness, we are capable of exposing ourselves to all dangers, dangers that are greater or less according to the intensity of our desires for the object coveted; therefore to be divested of all courage is to be absolutely free from all desires, & from hence it follows that the most courageous Nation will ever exist under a Government where valour is the

most rewarded, & where cowardice meets with the severest punishment.

As the objects of Men's desires are various, we shall find great inequality with regard to their different passions, thus Cæsar who courted peril in the field trembled in his Chariot for fear of being overturn'd & is said to have constantly repeated three times certain Verses as a charm to prevent it; thus the D. of Marlborough cool & brave in action was alarm'd at the least unusual step of his Horse when he was taking the Rein, we ever see that the Man affraid of every danger will to defend his Wife or Children be sometimes roused to the greatest intrepidity.

Thus much in general but if we would be more particular it will be

necessary to divide courage into two kinds, the first that we may call real courage consists in braving the greatest peril even when thoroughly known; the other sort enables men to face dangers because they are ignorant of them, for their passions fixing all their attention on the object of their desires, conceals from them part of the peril to which they are exposed, to have an exact idea of the true courage of those who enjoy only this last we must subtract from the account all that part of the danger they are ignorant about; a soldier trembles at a assaulting a breach, but propose to him the pillage of the town, the danger will disappear, avarice will shut it out & he will become intrepid in proportion

to his avidity.

Many other examples may be brought of this sort of courage, the Veteran is bold, because a long habitude of peril wherein he has continually escaped removes the idea of danger; a Victorious Soldier marches up to an Enemy with intrepidity, hoping, from past experience to meet with small resistance, & little danger; we have seen Men very brave with the sword, & quite the reverse with the pistol; let a Soldier who has long defyed death in the field, be aboard a Ship in a Storm, he trembles for his life, because he sees death, for the first time before his eyes.

From all this we may affirm that courage is rarely founded on a real contempt for death, but proceeds for

the most part from an imperfect view or
an entire ignorance of the danger we
run; few men are able to support themselves
in the actual view of peril, how many
are frightened with Thunder & Lightning
on a journey that are insensible to the
danger of being overturned, robbed, or
murthered, yet such accidents happen
much oftner than any occasion by the
Elements; the reason of this is plain,
the continual Lightning & roaring
of the Thunder keeps the mind perpetually
open to the danger, while the others
not being before us do not employ
our thoughts, how often do we hear
of men who have attempted in Vain
to reason themselves into
a courageous conduct, & have
afterwards kill'd themselves unable

to live under a load of infamy, how
valiantly did Egoea & Biron meet
their fate afraid to ~~dishonor the~~ ~~the~~ scaffold,
which they had often braved in the
field in the most heroic manner.
A man to stand firmly the stroke
of death must either be thoroughly tired
of life, or devoured with passions that
make him despise life but on
certain conditions, passions that
don't like those we have been
talking of vale the danger but on
the contrary ~~[illegible]~~ enspire with resolution to
meet it pho ~~[illegible]~~ in the most
terrible light. thus Cato & Portia
triumph'd over death, thus Brutus struck
a poignard in Cesar, & killed himself
on being defeated by Octavius, despising
life without liberty, in short the

Man possessing these strong passions is capable of the most astonishing actions, but it is not so with those who destroy themselves from a distaste of life, these are not able to bear pain, nor is their contempt of life the effect of strong passions, but on the contrary to a privation of them, they find upon a calculation that it is better not to exist at all than to exist unhappily, this disposition renders him unfit for great things, for whoever is tired of life troubles himself little with the affairs of the World.

From these Principles then establish'd it will follow that courage is the effect of passions & wants common to all Men & not of the temperature of different climates, let us now examine the conquests of the Northern Nations, if they were indeed owing to the cold air they breathed, to a hardy

education, we shall seek in vain for a parallel case among the Inhabitants of Warmer Climates, & yet does not History inform us that the Huns quitted the Palus Meotis to seek more Nations much farther North than themselves, did not the Saracens goe from the burning sands of Arabia into the very Center of France & Spain, don't we read that Tamerlaine carry'd his Victorious army from the Banks of the Indus, to the frozen climate of Siberia, & lastly we find the Romans Victorious even in Dalmatia & Britain; now if Victory has thus flown alternately from South to North, & from North to South, if all Nations have been in their turn Conquerors or Conquer'd, if as Tacitus tells us the Northern People are as impatient of heat & thirst as the Southern of cold & hunger, if every Nation makes war with

equal disadvantage in climates very different from their own it is Evident that the Northern Conquerors are not to be accounted for by the particular temperature their Country enjoy; we must therefore have recourse to moral causes to explain this phenomenon, from them we shall learn that if the North has produced the last race of Conquerors it proceeded from their situation, fierce & savage as the Southern people once were, they possess'd more courage & a more daring Warlike Spirit than people now sold in Luxury & effeminacy, enervated by Despotism, as the Romans were under the last Emperors, who fell by the same manly Virtues that enabled them to triumph over the World, it was owing to this same Luxury & sloth of the Asiatics that gave the Romans

than that it bends with a slow or rapid pace according to the different circumstances it happens to be in, to slavery, & as the people in the Eastern Countrys were the first that formed Societys they ought consequently to be the first to fall under Despotism, whereas the Northern Nations who some few excepted, may be call'd free compard with the Southern are but ~~[illegible]~~ recently polish'd, Tacitus describes the Britons & Germans, Cæsar the Britons as so many Savages, in this case unless such a Nation can be by superior force & dint of Arms actualy subdu'd, it will take many ages, many insensible & continual attempts to stifle in their hearts the natural love of liberty, & debase their soul sufficiently to fit them for the station of slavery

but that fatal period once arrived, a
Nation becomes incapable of a single
generous Act, we shall search in vain for
the least elevated sentiment

A.M. 3256.
A.C. 748.

Rome was found ed by Romulus an illegitimate son of Rhea Silvia daughter of Numitor King of Alba.

His ambition caused his slaying Remus his twin Brother, that he might not have a Rival.

He admitted all sort of persons as inhabitants of his Town.

He established the Religion

He divided his Colony into three ~~distinctions~~ he called them Tribes, each of which he subdivided into ten Curia.

He formed a Council of a hundred persons which he called Senate, at his he had only a single voice though he presided a King.

The Children of the Senators were called Patricians,

The rest of the People Plebeians,

The King and Senate formed the Laws, the Treaties of Peace and Declarations of War, but they were not of effect till ratified by the Plebeians.

All ~~Ecclesiastical~~ Civil and Military dignities could only be held by the Patricians.

Every Plebeian might choose a Patrician as his protector who must assist him and protect him from oppression, these protectors were stled Patrons, the protected Clients.

Adultery and Drunkenness in Women were generally punished with death.

A Father had the right of life and death over his Children, no age or dignity dissolved this

~~The Military profession~~ War and Agriculture were the only occupations the Romans were permitted to exercise.

Arts and professions were esteemed too encroaching and therefore alone practised by Strangers and Slaves.

Romulus to obtain the respect of the people wore a particular long Robe, was always attended by a guard of three hundred young noblemen and by twelve lictors bearing a battle-axe in a bundle of rods called fasces.

His authority consisted in being the head of the senate and general of the armies.

His establishment daily encreased and wanted alone a number of Women to secure its duration.

He sent messages to the neighbouring nations asking their daughters in marriage for his subjects; which was refused by all but with much scorn by the Sabines

A. M. 3259. A. C. 745. He stifles his resentment and publishes a solemn feast in honour of Neptune to which he invited the neighbouring towns the Sabins in great numbers came with their wives and children after much hospitality for a fortnight, the young Romans on a signal given by Romulus entered the Assembly armed, carried off the young girls, and drove the parents out of the town

A. M. 3260 A. C. 744. Acron King of Caenina ~~by the~~ waged war against the Romans for the carrying off the young Girls, in the first battle he was defeated and slain by Romulus, who razed the Town of Caenine, and conducted its inhabitants to Rome, where they obtained the same privileges as the antient citizens

Romulus to raise the ardour of his people entered Rome in Triumph and consecrated the Arms and spoils of Acron to Jupiter Feretrius.

Others attempted to take up arms against him but with as little success, ~~[illegible]~~ he transplanted ~~[illegible]~~ inhabitants to Rome and sent Colonies from thence to those towns.

Tatius King of the Sabines then attacked the Romans and by the treachery of Tarpeia daughter of the Governor surpriz'd the Citadel built on the hill of Capitolinus from where he penetrated into the center of the Town, the engagement was bloody but doubtful; the Sabin Women according to Livy threw themselves between the two Armies, which occasioned a suspension of Arms which ended in a Treaty by which Romulus and Tatius were jointly to Reign in Rome, The Sabines were at liberty to incorporate themselves in the Tribes and Curiæ, the Town to keep its name but the collective to be called Quirites.

a hundred Sabines were added to the Senate.

Egyptian History

A Short Sketch of the Antient History

That we may understand how ye different States & Kingdoms that divided the World arrived to the height of Grandure they are painted in History, & the remarkable transactions that may be useful to us by comparison in the various ocurrences of this life; we will begin our researches from the most early periods of this World.

Then every father was Sovereign of his own family the arbitrator of all disputes in his little Region; he was very moderate in his Command, & as such solely occupyd with the prosperity of his family; he call'd his Eldest Children frequently to his assistance in forming the Laws he thought adapted to preserve the Peace & harmony of his little Society, which were by all with pleasure obeyd; the preference to an Eldest Son as the first Joy, to a Wife, or Daughter, occasioned different divisions of effects in familys, which gave rise to the various usages of Nations.

In the proportion familys encreased by births & alliances their dominions did also, & by degrees formed Villages

&

& Towns, when there were many of these Societys it became necessary to ~~Elevate~~ the Authority of each Chief in one Man; that this new establishment might as much as possible resemble the Parental Government the Person was chosen without Cabal from amongst them whose probity, & disinterestedness was the most conspicuous, they named him King, gave him tribute, power to administer Justice, & to punish Crimes.

Each Town had its King, who was more attentive to preserve his little territory than to encrease it, but by degrees disputes amongst Neighbours, jealousy, turbulent Spirits, martial inclinations gave rise to Wars that often terminated in the total destruction of the Vanquished, whose Towns were added to the Dominion of the Conqueror, the frequency of these events formed the great Monarchys we see, it is also the true cause of the inequality of them in respect to each other.

Some Conquerors did not look on the Vanquished as Subjects, but as Slaves, Others gave them & their families barren Lands to cultivate, others again restored them their freedom, Laws & Lands, on consideration of an annual tribute, but the most wise put them on the same foot as their old Subjects.

The Egyptian History

Egypt tho' of a small extent, contain'd many Towns & was incredibly populous; it is bounded on the East by the Red Sea & the Isthmus of Suez; on the South by Ethyopia; on the West by Libya; & on the North by the Mediterranean.

Ancient Egypt may be divided into

1°. the Southern Division or Theboid.

2°. the Middle or Heptanome, containing seven Nomes or departments.

3°. the Northern ~~part~~ or Delta.

Thebes was the Capital of the first division, which ow'd its name to it; the Hundred Gates are recorded by Homer; which also gave it the surname of Hecatompyle to distinguish it from Thebes in Beotia; it was so ~~much~~ populous ~~as be lieved~~ that some Authors pretend it possess'd 20.000. ~~thousand~~ Chariots, ~~& two thousand~~ one Million of Warriors ~~thousand thousand~~ but this seems incredible ~~thousand~~; the ruins of the Temples & Palaces are to this day most elegant & Magnificent.

Memphis the Capital of Heptanome contained many fine buildings, & is near the famous Pyramids whose size & Construction are deemed among the Wonders of the World; Grand Cairo built on the other side of the Nyle became at length the Capital.

Delta was the most fertile part of Egypt as it was surrounded with Rivers; its principal Towns were Heliopolis & Paris; in the latter ages Alexandria built by Alexander the Great & Neopolis; the Israelites dwelt at Paris.

Egypt was look'd on by the Antients as the School of Politics & Wisdom, & the Mother of most Arts & Sciences; Homer, Pythagorus, Lycurgus, & Solon besides other Great Men were sent there for Education.

The Egyptians were well acquainted with the most excellent rules of Government, & knew that its true end is the rendring life convenient & happy.

The Kingdom was Hereditary, but the Soverign more obliged to obey the Laws than any private Man; neither Strangers nor Slaves were permitted to approach him, his attendants were the best born & educated of his subjects; thus flattery the ruin of most Princes was effectualy banish'd his Court.

His Diet nay hours were regulated by Law; he was obliged to rise at day break, then read his letters, when dressed go to the Temple, where the Pontif after having prayed for his health, expatiated on his Virtues, then pointed out the faults he might commit, which he constantly attributed to ignorance or surprize; then

made the strongest Anathemas against Ministers who should give him evil advice; after this the Records of those Sovereigns were read whose conduct deserved praise; thus the Sovereign was stimulated to act right, & his abhorrence encreased against Evil; as to his Diet it was of the simplest kind, & very moderate in quantity; it may not be amiss to mention here that the aversion to Luxury & expence was so great in Egypt that in a Temple at Thebes there is engraven on a Collumn imprecations against the King that first introduced them.

The King's Chief attention was to the administration of Justice; He therefore appointed thirty Persons out of the principal Towns as Judges, & named as head of them the Man most able & expert in the Law; Stipends were allotted them that their private affairs might not draw off their attention from their Duty; besides they explained the laws without emolument, that Justice might equaly be administered to the Poor as Rich; that their determinations might not be rash, their proceedings were wrote down at length, eloquence was discouraged in those affairs least it should state things in false colours & the truth could not be put down too Dryly; the President wore a Golden Chain adorn'd with precious stones, to which

hung a figure without eyes representing Truth.

The Egyptians were much attach'd to their Customs, & would not permit the least deviation in the most trifling ones, well knowing that little customs often help to preserve essential ones, as to ~~[illegible]~~ crimes. Murder was ever punish'd with death, also perjury; the Callumniator suffer'd the punishment the accus'd would if he had proved guilty; the not attempting when possible the saving a man's life was deem'd equal to assassination & was punish'd with death; but if the man's life could not be saved it was incumbent on those present to declare who was the ~~Author~~ of his death.

No man was permitted to lead a sluggish life; for all were ~~[illegible]~~ oblig'd to write down in a public register the place of their abode, & the profession by which they liv'd; if it was not agreable to truth, the person so offending suffer'd death.

In the Reign of King Asychis a very judicious Law was made to ~~prevent~~ discourage the borrowing of money, ~~[illegible]~~ yet not subject the Debtor to personal confinement or the ruining his family; the not paying justly ~~was~~ made a Man infamous;

The body of his Father was pawned to the Creditor, & the notary had power to sue it speedily if he was reckon'd ~~[illegible]~~ impious, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~, whoever dy'd ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to acquittance his debt was deprived of the honours usualy shewn the Dead.

Poligamy was permitted except to the Priests, & the Children whether born of free or bond Women were deemed free & legitimate; what seems very extraordinary for so wise a Nation the Marriage of Brother & Sister was not only permitted ~~[illegible]~~ by the Laws, but founded on their Religion.

Old Men were treated with the greatest respect by the Young ones.

Gratitude was perhaps more implanted in the Egyptians than in any other Nation; they honoured their Kings during their lives as living Images of the Divinity, & they mourned them at their deaths as their Common Father

The Priests were next in rank to the Kings they had great revenues & privileges, & their Lands were free from any impositions; their Education placed them more than other Men in the confidence of the Kings, as they were the most expert not only in Religion but in Sciences.

The Religion of the Ægyptians not properly coming into the plan we have proposed to go into, we will omit any mention of it.

Next in rank to the Sacerdotal profession stood the Military; the Soldiers were exempted from all taxes, & received 12. Arures about half an acre of land, for cultivation, besides six pounds of bread, two pounds of meat & one pint of Wine daily, & number of Soldiers amounted to 400.000. they were practised in running riding, driving Chariots; tho every wise means were followed to make their troops excellent, yet the natural bias of the Nation was to peace, to policy, & wisdom, more than war.

The Ægyptians were fond of arts & sciences, they were the first collectors of Books, & call'd them the remedys for the Soul; they gave themselves much to astronomy, Geometry, also to Physick; Painting Architecture, & Sculpture seem also not to have been neglected by them; but as to Musick they thought it enervated the Mind, ~~they~~ therefore discouraged it.

Those who profess'd Tillage, ~~Pasturage~~ Pasture, or Artizans were esteemed, ~~they~~ Ægyptians wisely considering that the necessitys of life owe their excellence to their

labour & industry; indeed no profession was thought ignominious to this chiefly owing the perfection they arrived at in all Arts.

As to the Egyptian History its beginnings are unfathomable chaos, they pequed themselves on their Antiquity & consequently let fancy not facts direct their Accounts. most Historians agree that Menes was the first King, some think this was Mesraim the second Son of Cham, who was Noah's second son, Menes is supposed to have been the first introducer of the Heathen Worship; as there are but few facts in the Early periods of this History either curious or useful, we shall not spend much time on them.

Egypt was many ages governed by its own native Princes, when Strangers, either Arabs or Phenicians commonly called Pastoral Kings in the Egyptian language Hicsos, took possession of Lower Egypt, Memphis which they kept about 260. Years Upper Egypt & Thebes fell not under their yoke Pharaoh mentioned in the Old Testament, who wanted to possess Sarah, thinking she was Abraham's sister not his wife, is supposed to have been

a descendant of them.

A fact worthy of notice is that Sesostris was not only the most powerful Egyptian Monarch, but one of the greatest Conquerors of Antiquity; his father either from fancy or the authority of the Oracles resolved to make him a conqueror; he therefore had all the Children born on the same day as his son throughout his dominions brought to him & educated with the same care as Sesostris, they were accustomed to fatigue that when occasion arrived, the fatigues & hardships of War they might ~~[illegible]~~ easily bear, the ~~[illegible]~~ they were never ~~[illegible]~~ till they had either taken much exercise on foot or Horseback; Sesostris first appearance in War was ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Other~~ against the Arabs, where he learnt to withstand hunger & thirst, his Young companions attended him; he then conquered all Libya; on the death of his father by his liberality, justice & mildness he gained the hearts of his subjects, as also those of his Officers & Soldiers; he divided his Kingdom into 35. Nomes, or provinces; he then formed his army of which 1700. were his Young Companions the whole of it amounted to 600.000. foot 24.000 horse besides 27.000. Chariots.

His first expedition was the conquest of Ethiopia from whence he afterwards received an annual tribute

of Ebony, Ivory, & Gold;
He equipp'd a fleet of 400. Ships with which he mastered all the Islands in the Red Sea, & the Towns on the Coast of it; He himself conquer'd Asia, & advanced farther in India than ever Alexander did, in short his dominions extended from the Danube to the Ganges but what is very remarkable after having during the space of nine Years made all these Conquests, He retired to Egypt, & we have no traces that He kept any kind of dominion over his Conquests, except the Neighbouring provinces to Egypt; He then gave his whole attention to the improving his dominions by building towns, making Canals for the encouragement of Commerce, & when grown blind from age, destroy'd himself;

There is so little either of information or amusement among the list of His successors that I shall only remark that Pharaoh was the last Ethiopian King that Reign'd in Egypt; for as they could not agree on a Successor, Anarchy prevail'd above two Years after twelve of the principal Nobility divided the Kingdom into twelve lesser ones, each was sole Director in his part, but they were ever to remain allyed together, & after having liv'd fifteen Years in the greatest Harmony they built the famous Labyrinth as a memorial of their uncommon concord; what destroyd

their Amity was an annual Sacrifice they made together to Vulcan, when by Mistake there were but eleven Gold Cups instead of twelve. Psamiticus on this made his libations in his brazen Helmet, the others remembring the Oracle that he among them who should ever make a libation in a brass Vessel should overcome the Eleven others, banished him to the Moorsin Egypt, where he lived till some Greeks were cast on the Shore there, the carefull raised Soldiers & put them at the head of them, then attacked the Eleven Kings & remained sole Master of Egypt, as a recompence to the Carians & Ionians who had thus assisted him, He gave them possessions in Egypt, with which till then all foreigners had been debarred & gave them the Educating many of the Egyptian Children from which time the Nation & the Greeks were much concerned together, but the Egyptians grew soon so disgusted at the Greeks on Psamiticus's placing the latter on the right Wing of his Army when he attacked Palestine, that they left him to the number of 200.000. & retired into Ethiopia, where they were well Settled. Psamiticus first conquest in Palestine was the Town of Azot, the Siege of which took him up. 29. Years.

On his death Nechaos his Son Succeeded Him, who undertook to join the Nile with the Red Sea, the

distance between which is about fifty leagues, after having lost 120.000. Men in this undertaking he was oblig'd to relinquish it. He sent able Phynician Mariners to discover the Coasts of Africa who return'd happily through the Streights of Gibraltar after a Voyage of three Years, which is very remarkable as they had no Compass to direct them.

Nechaos then assembled an Army to attack ~~marcha against~~ the Babylonians, & began his march into Judea, ~~but~~ Josias ~~thinking~~ thought it more advisable to prevent him from passing, than perhaps to wage War against Him when he should have succeeded at Babylon; but Josias was killd in the first Battle, Nechoas then proceeded ~~in his~~ first plan for he defeated the Babylonians & took Charcamis, & then returned to Egypt.

Nabopolaspar King of Babylon sent his son Nabucodonosor to reconquer what the Egyptians had taken from him in this he entirely succeeded.

<u>Psamitius</u> succeeded His Father Nechaos, but as nothing very remarkable passd during his reign we will mention that of his son & successor

<u>Apries</u> who from His great successes in the first Years of His Reign thought that even He was safe from any harm the Gods could do him; at length

felt the contrary most severely; for, He having sent troops to assist the Lybians against the Cyrenians & they being beaten, ~~the Egyptians~~ thought He had sent them solely for destruction or this many of them revolted; on his hearing this He sent Amasis one of his officers to appease them, but the Egyptians instantly appointed that Man their King; Apries enraged order'd Patarbemis another Officer to go & seize Amasis who not succeeding; He cruely cut off his Nose & Ears this inhuman step drove the rest of his Subjects against him, which obliged him to retire into Upper Egypt.

Nabucodonosor King of Babylon took ~~the~~ advantage of the confusion that subsisted in Egypt to overrun it; He ~~com~~ committed such great outrages that the damage was not recovered in forty Years; on his return to Babylon He appointed Amasis his Viceroy in Egypt, then Apries assembled an Army of Carians & Ionians, & march'd against Amasis, but was defeated & taken Prisoner at Memphis, was conducted to Sais, & there strangled.

Amasis now remain'd peaceable possessor of the Throne; as He was but of a mean birth his subjects at first despis'd him, as very extraordinary ~~method~~ strategem of his said He used to obtain respect; He had a Gold Statue cast out of a Gold Vase & He his Guests to wash their feet in; his subjects worship'd it; He then explain'd them the mean use it had originaly been of; He drew the

application of it to his own situation; this answered entirely the effect he wished; He seems on the whole to have been an intelligent Man & to have made many regulations greatly to the advantage of his subjects; on his death he was succeded by his son Psammenit; who after a reign of but six Months was defeated in a Battle at Memphis by Cambyses King of Persia, who treated him with the greatest lenity; but on his attempting to remount the throne Cambyses took away his life; thus ended the Egyptian Monarchy & it became a Province of Persia.

L'Egypte est un Royaume d'Afrique; elle est bornée au levant par la Mer Rouge et l'Isthme de Suez; au couchant par la Libie; au Nord par la Mer Mediterranée; et au Midi par l'Ethiopie.

On peut diviser l'Ancienne Egypte en trois principales parties; la haute Egypte ou Thebaïde, ~~qui~~ étoit la partie la plus Meridionale; l'Egypte du Milieu ou Heptanome; la basse Egypte, ou Delta.

L'Egypte a été regardée parmi les Anciens comme l'ecole la plus renommée en matière de politique et de sagesse et comme l'origine de la plûpart des Arts et des sciences, Homere, Pythagore, Platon, Lycurgue et beaucoup d'autres y vinrent pour se perfectionner.

Le Royaume étoit heredi taire, mais selon Diodore, presque toutes les actions des Rois ~~furent obligées~~ furent reglées par la Loi; une noblesse indivisible ~~et heureuse~~ regnoit partout.

Le principal devoir des Rois étoit de rendre la justice aux peuples; tout Juge étoit choisi par le Prince doué de la plus grande lumiere et probité a qui il assignoit des revenus honnêtes; ~~le president du tribunal portoit une robe d'or d'où pendoit une pierre~~

Chaque particulier étoit obligé d'inscrire son nom et sa demeure sur un régitre public, qui demeureroit entre les mains du Magistrat, et de declarer d'ou il tiroit de quoi vivre; si l'on énonçoit faux, la peine de mort s'ensuivoit.

Il n'étoit permis d'emprunter qu'à condition d'engager au créancier le corps de son Pere, que chaque Egyptien faisoit embaumer

avec

avec soin, et conservoit avec honneur dans sa maison; or c'étoit une impiété et une infamie de ne pas retirer assez promptement un gage si précieux, et celui qui mouroit sans s'être aquité de ce devoir, etoit privé des honneurs qu'on avoit coutume de rendre aux morts.

Les Vieillards etoient fort respecté en Egypte.

Ils honoroient leurs Rois pendant leur vie et les pleuroient après leur mort, comme les peres communs des peuples.

Les Prêtres en Egypte tenoient le premier rang, Ils jouissoient de grands privilèges, et d'amples revenus, leurs terres etoient exemptes de tout imposition.

Les Egyptiens etoient très superstitieux, et attribuoient la divinité aux animaux les plus immondes, et aux légumes des jardins.

Après les familles sacerdotales celles destinées aux armes etoient les plus illustres.

Les Soldats avoient douze Arures, exemptes de tout tribut et de toute imposition, on ~~fournissoit tous les~~ d'eux par jour, cinq livres de pain, deux livres de viande, et une pinte de vin.

+ un Arure est un demi arpens

L'Egypte entretenoit continuellement quatre cent mille Soldats, on les préparoit aux fatigues de la guerre, par la course à pié, celle à cheval et celle des chariots.

L'Egypte n'aimoit pas la guerre, et cherissoit beaucoup plus la justice et la paix.

Les laboureurs, les pasteurs et les artisans

qui

qui formoient les trois conditions du bas étage en Egypte ne laissoit pas d'y être fort estimés.

En Egypte nulle profession étoit regardée comme basse et sordide, chacun étoit obligée par la loi de suivre celle de son Pere.

Il n'y a point d'Histoire plus obscure ni plus incertaine que celle des premiers Rois d'Egypte; elle contient 2158. ans et se divise en trois parties.

La premiere commence à l'établissement de la monarchie Egyptienne fondée par Ménes, l'année du monde 1816. et finit à la destruction de cette monarchie par Cambyse Roi de Perse 3479.

La seconde est mêlée avec celle des Perses et des Grecs et s'étend jusqu'à la mort d'Alexandre le grand 3681.

La troisieme ou une nouvelle Monarchie s'est élevée sous les Lagides, jusqu'à la mort de Cleopatre 3974.

Tous les Historiens conviennent que Ménès ou Misraim fils de Cham, est le premier Roi d'Egypte.

A. M. 1816.

Busiris assez longtems après bâtit la fameuse Ville de Thebes, et y établit le Siege de l'Empire.

Cuchoreus bâtit la Ville de Memphis à la pointe du Delta où le Nil se partage en plusieurs branches, elle devint le centre du Commerce et la demeure ordinaire des Rois.

Moeris construit le fameux Lac qui porta son nom.

l'Egypte

L'Egypte avoit été longtems gouvernée par des Princes nés dans le pays même, lorsque des Etrangers qu'on nomma Rois Pasteurs, Arabes ou Phéniciens s'emparerent d'une grande partie de la basse Egypte et de Memphis, cette domination dura environ 260. ans.

A.M. 2179. Themosis ou Amosis chassa les Rois Pasteurs de la basse Egypte et remonta le trône de ces Ancêtres

Sesostris non seulement un des plus puissans Rois d'Egypte, mais des plus grands Conquérans de l'Antiquité, il subjugua la

A.M. 2513 plus grande partie de la Libie, [illegible] jusqu'à l'Océan, l'Asie mineure et la Scythie [illegible] jusqu'au Tanais et rendit l'Ethiopie tributaire, [illegible] ensorte que son Empire s'étendoit depuis le [illegible] Ganges jusqu'au Danube; devenu aveugle dans sa vieillesse il se donna la mort

A.M. 2400. Du tems de Protée, Paris le Troyen retournant chez lui avec Hélene qu'il avoit ravie, fut poussé par une tempête à une des embouchures du Nil appellée Canopique; ce Roi obligea Paris de quitter ses Etats en trois jours, et retint Helene avec ses richesses pour les restituer à leur legitime possesseur.

Après la mort de Pharaca les Egyptiens ne pouvant s'accorder sur sa succession, l'anarchie accompagné de grands desordres dura deux ans, alors

A.M. 3319. douze des principaux seigneurs s'étant ligué ensemble se saisirent du Royaume, et le partagerent en douze parties; ils regnerent quinze ans dans une grande union et batirent à frais communs le fameux labirinthe.

A.M. 3334. Onze de ces Rois ce saisirent de Psamitique le douzieme et le réléguèrent dans les pays marécageux de l'Egypte; après quelques années d'exil, soutenu par des troupes Grecques et de quelques autres du Pays, il attaqua les onze Rois les défit et demeura seul maitre d'Egypte, par réconnoissance il etablit les ~~Grecques~~ Grecs en son Royaume.

A.M. 3410. Après pendant les premieres années de son regne fut aussi heureux qu'aucun de ses predecesseurs, il se rendit maitre de toute la Phénicie et de toute la Palestine, mais dans la suite il perdit presque toute la Lybie, par un soulevement general, par le couronnement d'Amasis, et par les ~~ravages alors~~ ravages que fit Nebuchodonosor Roi de Babylone de presque toutes les Provinces de son Royaume. Apriés fut battu et fait prisonnier par Amasis près de Memphis et fut étranglé.

A.M. 3435. Amasis devint alors paisible possesseur de toute l'Egypte, il conquit l'île de Chypre, Pythagore vivoit sous son regne en Egypte.

Son fils Psammenit lui succeda, que pour six mois, ~~[illegible]~~ quelques ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Cambyse Roi de Perse l'ayant vaincu et fait prisonnier le ~~[illegible]~~ fit mourir.

Histoire des Carthaginois.

Les Carthaginois tiroient leur origine de la ville de Tyr, capitale de la Phenicie, d'ont ils conserverent les moeurs, la Religion, les loix et l'industrie.

Le Gouvernement de Carthage étoit mixte, l'autorité étant partagée entre les grands et le peuple, elle reunissoit trois autorités differentes qui se balançoient l'une l'autre, celle des deux Suffetes ou Magistrats suprêmes, celle du Senat et celle du peuple, dans la suite on y ajouta le tribunal des cent.

Le pouvoir des Suffetes duroit quatre ans, ils assembloient le Senat et y presidoient ils commandoient les Armées, sortir de cette dignité on les nommoit Preteurs, qui outre le droit de presider dans certains Jugemens, leur donnoit celui de proposer de nouvelles Loix, et de faire rendre compte aux Receveurs des deniers publics.

Le Senat composé des personnes de naissance et de richesses formoit le conseil d'Etat, quand les sentimens étoient uniformes, le Senat decidoit souverainement et en dernier ressort, lorsqu'il y avoit partage et qu'on ne convenoit pas, les affaires étoient portées avant le peuple.

Aussi longtems que le peuple se reposa volontiers du soins des affaires publiques sur le Senat, la Republique devint puissante, le peuple dans la suite devenu insolent par ses richesses et par ses conquêtes, s'arrogea presque tout le pouvoir tout se conduisoit alors par cabales ce qui fut la cause principale de la ruine de l'Etat.

Le tribunal des cent étoit une compagnie composée de cent quatre personnes, ~~qui~~ établie pour balancer le pouvoir de la famille de Magon; les generaux ~~[illegible]~~ quand ils commandoient les troupes avoient une autorité sans bornes, et on les rendoit soumis aux loix en leur obligeant au retour de leurs Campagnes de rendre compte de leur administration à ces Juges.

Il y avoit cinq entre ces cent quatre Juges qui avoient une Jurisdiction particuliere et superieure à celle des autres; ils remplissoient les emplois vaquant, ~~et~~ choisissoient ceux qui devoient remplir le conseil des cent ~~quatre~~

Ces Juges avec le tems devinrent de petits tyrans, Annibal pendant sa préture de perpetuelle rendit leur autorité annuelle.

~~[illegible]~~

On pretend que Pygmalion Roi de Tyr ayant fait mourir Sichée mari de sa Soeur Didon pour s'emparer de ses richesses, elle trompa sa cruelle avarice, par se retirant secrettement avec tous les tresors de son defunt mari, elle s'établit avec sa petite troupe sur les côtes d'Afrique, ayant acheté un terrein des habitans du pays elle bâtit la ville de Carthage ~~nom~~ qui signifie en langue Phenicien la ville neuve.

Iarbas Roi de Gétulie voulut l'epouser, mais Didon ne voulant violer la foi

qu'elle avoit jurée à Sichée, fit dresser un bucher sur lequel elle se poignarda.

L'Histoire ne dit rien de précis de la maniere ni du tems où les Carthaginois entrerent en Sardaigne, ni de la maniere d'ont ils en rendirent maitres; de cette Isle ils eurent toujours des vivres en abondance pendant toutes leurs guerres.

Ils s'emparerent aussi des Isles Baléares, appellées maintenant Majorque et Minorque, de ces Isles ils tiroient les plus habiles frondeurs, qui leur rendoient de grands services dans les batailles et les sieges.

Les secours que l'Espagne envoya aux Carthaginois ~~les gens de mer~~ donna occasion ~~entreprirent~~ aux Carthaginois de passer dans ce Royaume abondant en mines d'or et d'argent, l'heureux succès de cette premiere expédition contre les Espagnols, leur fit naitre l'envie d'y establir des colonies, peu a peu ils se rendirent maitre de ce Royaume, par la mes~~intelligence~~ intelligence qui y regnoit.

On ne ~~sait~~ sait quand les Carthaginois commencerent à porter ~~leurs~~ leurs armes ~~contre~~ en Sicile, il est certain qu'ils en possedoient quelque chose lors qu'ils firent un traité avec les Romains l'année que les Rois furent chassés de Rome.

Les Carthaginois pour remplir leurs engagements avec Xerxès passerent en Sicile avec une Armée de trois cent mille hommes, la flotte étoit composée de deux mille voiles, et de plus de trois mille petits bâtimens de charge; Amilcar qui commandoit l'armée

l'armée, ouvrit la campagne par le siege d'Himere qui reussit fort mal, Gelon leur accorda la paix à condition qu'ils payeroient deux mille talens pour les frais de la guerre, et qu'ils bâtiroient deux temples où l'on garderoit les conditions du traité.

An. 3592. Après la célebre défaite des Athéniens devant Syracuse, les Ségestains, qui s'étoient declarés pour eux contre les Syracusains implorerent le secour des Carthaginois

Annibal, petit fils d'Amilcar qui étoit alors Suffète eut le commandement cette Guerre il passa en Sicile, esprit sublime et Libere dans lequelles il exerca les plus grandes vertuës et retourna à Carthage.

Trois ans après il repassa en Sicile et eut Imilcon de la même famille pour Lieutenant selon Timée l'armée montoit à plus de six vingt mille hommes et selon Ephore à trois cent mille hommes.

Annibal mourut de la peste pendant le siege d'Agrigente, après huit mois Imilcon s'en rendit maitre, où il fit égorger tous les Vieillards et malades qui ils retoient les autres habitans s'étant enfuis, il prit aussi Géla, et termina la guerre par un traité avec Denys tyran de Syracuse, par lequel les Carthaginois demeurerent maîtres du pays de Sicanien, et d'autres Villes ~~de Sicanie~~, //

Denys ayant affermi son autorité persuada les Syracusains de piller les maisons des Carthaginois qui y exerçoient le commerce; Imilcon fut envoyé de nouveau en Sicile avec une Armée, où il devint ~~entier~~ ~~maître~~ de presque toute cette Isle, mais une maladie contagieuse

fit des ravages incroyable dans ses troupes, Denys profita de ce desastre pour prendre la flotte commandée par Magon, et voulut attaquer Amilcon, qui obtint du Tyran la permission de se retirer avec les Carthaginois à Carthage, ou ne pouvants survivre à la honte se donna la mort.

Les Africains irités qu'on avoit laissé leurs compatriotes à Syracuse marcherent contre Carthage, sans Chefs, sans provisions, ~~mais manquant~~ avant discipline, la division et la famine les obligea de se retirer.

~~Magon~~ le jeune fils de l'autre battit Denys quand la trêve fut expirée et fit une paix par laquelle les Carthaginois garderent leurs possessions en Sicile en ajoutant même quelques places, et mille talens pour les frais de la guerre.

Quand Denys le jeune fut chassé de Syracuse les Carthaginois envoyerent une grosse flotte pour s'emparer de Sicile sous la conduite de Magon.

Les Syracusains appellerent les Corinthiens qui eurent Timoleon pour general à leur assistance, il persuada aux soldats étrangers qui étoient la plupart Grecs que les Carthaginois étoient ~~comme~~ les ~~Grecs~~, ce qui effraya Magon, qui fit sa flotte sortir du port de Syracuse sous prétexte que les troupes vouloient le trahir et cingla vers Carthage, ou il prévint le supplice par une mort volontaire, mais son corps fut attaché à une potence. Une flotte plus nombreuse composée de deux cent vaisseaux, sans compter mille barques de

de transport, et l'armée montant à plus de soixante et dix mille hommes, s'ordonna à Lylibée sous la conduite d'Amilcar et d'Annibal pour attaquer les Corinthiens. Timoleon ~~les rencontra~~ mena quatre mille hommes d'Infanterie et mille chevaux à leur rencontre et les mis en deroute, ce qui obligea les Carthaginois à demander la paix, les conditions furent humiliantes, on leur laissa que les terres au de là du fleuve Halycus.

Annon vers ce tems forma le dessein de se rendre maitre de la Republique en faisant perir tout le Senat aux noces de sa fille, on le prevint par un decret qui defendoit la trop grande magnificence des noces, mais on n'osa pas le punir a cause de son grand credit, il armas tous les Esclaves pour employer la force ouverte, mais ayant été decouvert il se retira avec vingt mille esclaves armés, il fut pris, et mis a mort à la vue de la populace et ~~tous~~ ces enfans et parens eurent par à son supplice, qu'aucun de sa famille put imiter son crime.

Il faut asteur toucher sur les guerres que les Carthaginois eurent avec Agathocle en Sicile et en Afrique.

A. M. 3645. Agathocle sicilien d'une naissance très basse devin Tyran de Syracuse par l'assistance des Carthaginois, alors il se declara contre ses bienfaiteurs qui sous la conduite d'Amilcar remporterent une victoire complete et l'assiegerent à Syracuse. Agathocle concut et executa le dessein hardi de passer en Afrique

il laissa son Frere Antandro avec assez de troupes et de vivres pour faire une bonne defense; ~~et après en avoir fait~~ dès qu'il fut abordé en Afrique il brula la flotte qui l'avoit transportée, il batit Hannon et Bomilcar.

~~Amilcar est obligé de leur donner ses~~ ~~grands~~ Amilcar en envoya cinq mille hommes aux secours de la patrie, et tomba dans les mains des Ennemis qui lui firent les derniers supplices.

Agathocle retourna en Sicile et laissa le commandement en Afrique à son fils Archagathe, mais il fut obligé de retourner tout ayant changé par son absence, ne pouvant remedier aux affaires il se derobe par la fuite aux ~~mains~~ qui le menaçoient, ses soldats egorgerent ses enfans et se rendirent aux Carthaginois. Il obtint la paix, et fit rentrer les villes qui étoient revoltées dans l'obeissance, il passa alors en Italie et attaqua les Bruttiens, ou il fut frappé d'une maladie violente, et retourna en Sicile ou il termina une vie remplie de crimes.

A.M. 3727.

Les Syracusains assiégés depuis quelque tems par les Carthaginois presser Pyrrhus de les secourir, qui y avoit un interet particulier à cause de son Gendre Lanassa fille d'Agathocle, d'ont il avoit un fils nommé Alexandre, ses conquetes furent si rapides que la seule ville de Lylibée resta aux Carthaginois mais il ne peut la prendre et fut obligé de repasser en Italie, et l'Isle retourna à ses anciens Maîtres.

A. M.
3738.

Des soldats Campaniens à la solde d'Agathocle etait entrés dans Messine comme Amis, egorgerent bientôt aprés une partie des Citoyens, chasserent les autres, demeurent seuls maitres de cette place importante, et prirent le nom de Mamertins, la discorde se mit entre eux dix ans aprés les uns livrerent la Citadelle aux Carthaginois, les autres appellerent les Romains a leur secours; ils envoyerent le Consul Appius, moitié par ruse moitié par force il chassa les Carthaginois de la Citadelle, et la Ville fut aussitôt remise au Consul. Les Carthaginois assistée des troupes d'Hieron Roi de Syracuse vinrent il mettre le siege, mais le Consul les battis séparément, et ravagea impunement tout le pays Voisin, poursuivit les Carthaginois à Agrigente, et aprés un siege de sept mois, et le gain d'une bataille se rendit maitre de la Ville.

Les Romains resolurent de disputer avec les Carthaginois l'Empire de la mer en deux mois ils mirent en mer une flotte de deux cent galéres à cinq rangs de rames et vingt à trois rangs. Sous la conduite du Consul Duillius elle attaqua et defit cent trente Vaisseaux Carthaginois commandés par Annibal.

Les Romains ~~accorderent le triomphe~~ à Duillius, et on lui érigea une Colonne Rostrale.

Les Carthaginois mirent une nouvelle flotte en Mer sous la Conduite de Hannon et Amilcar, les Romains donnerent le commandement de la leur aux Consuls Attilius Regulus et Lucius Manlius, le combat fut opiniatre, proi d'Ecrome en Sicile, mais enfin les Carthaginois plierent

+ ~~accordé~~ à ces Colonnes à cause des becs des Eperons des Vaisseaux.

plierent, et les Romains allerent débarqué en Afrique; Régulus fut continué dans le commandement en qualité de Proconsul et en peu de temps fut maître de plus de deux cent places.

Les Carthaginois reçurent de Grece un renfort de troupes Auxiliaires menés par Xantippe Lacédémonien; il attaqua les Romains qui après s'être battus courageusement furent entierement défaits, il ~~[illegible]~~ tous demeurerent sur la place excepté ~~[illegible]~~ que deux Vieilles Hommes, qui se retirerent à Clypéa et cinq cens faits prisonniers avec Regulus, il fut envoyé quelques années après à Rome pour y proposer l'échange des Prisonniers, on il donna librement son avis contre l'échange, et retourna à Carthage, quoy qu'il fit souffrir tous les supplices ~~[illegible]~~ inimaginable, et le fit a expirer attaché à une croix.

Les Romains armerent en mer une flotte de trois cent soixante voiles, batirent les Carthaginois, et leur prirent cent quatorze vaisseaux, et en Sicile remporterent une Victoire sur Adrubal; la Guerre dura encore dix ans avec beaucoup d'ardeur de part et d'autre pendant lesquelles evenemens furent variées; mais enfin un dernier combat naval livrés par le Consul Lutatius força les Carthaginois de demander la paix.

Elle fut accordée aux conditions suivantes, que les Carthaginois sortirent de Sicile et de toutes les Isles d'Italie, et qu'ils ne feront point de Guerre à Hieron, ni contre les Syracusains nos Alliés, qu'ils rendirent les Prisonniers Romains sans rançon qu'ils payassent en dix ans deux ~~mille~~ cent talens Eboïques d'argent, et mille talens qui seroient payés sur le champ.

La Meme Anneé ~~des~~ les troupes mercenaires Carthaginois prirent les armes parceque les Carthaginois ~~eurent une guerre~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] contre leurs soldats mercenaires~~ ne vouloient pas donner qu'une partie de la ~~qu'on appella la Guerre d'Afrique~~ ou de paye qui leur etoit dû, cette guerre fut ~~[illegible]~~ appellée celle d'Affrique ou de Lybie elle ~~[illegible] fut que les Carthaginois en~~ dura trois ans et demi, quand les mutins ~~ne [illegible] voulurent que [illegible]~~ furent pris ~~contre la [illegible] d'une partie de la paye qui leur etoit dûe~~ ~~ils prirent~~ ~~qui leur [illegible]~~ ~~pour être domté~~ qu'après

Les habitans de l'Isle de Sardaigne prirent cette occasion pour chasser les Carthaginois, et les Romains se rendirent Maitre de l'Isle, les Carthaginois se mirent en état de tirer vengeance de ceux qui avoient soulevé la Sardaigne contre eux, mais les Romains prirent ce pretexte de leurs declarer la Guerre, Les Carthaginois epuisés de toutes manieres furent obligés de faire un nouveau traité avec les Romains, et de payer douze cent talens de nouveau pour se rédimer de la guerre.

Amilcar pere du grand Annibal prit de loin de justes mesures pour pouvoir rompre ce traité, et mena une Armée en Espagne ou après avoir commandé pendant neuf ans il mourut dans une bataille; Asdrubal son gendre le succeda dans le Commandement avec succès pendant huit ans quand il fut tué en trahison par un Gaulois; on plaça le jeune Annibal agé seulement de vingt cinq à vingt six ans à la Tête de cette

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Armée il prit plusieurs place en Espagne et ~~assiegea~~ prit Sagonte une ville alliée des Romains, qui prirent cette occasion de declarer la Guerre; le jeune General traversa les Pyrenées et ~~passa~~ porta sur le Rhône avec une Armée de cinquante mille hommes de pied et de neuf mille Chevaux, quand il eut passé les Alpes et planté ses Etendarts son Armée étoit diminué par les fatigues de cette marche de cinq mois et demi à vingt mille hommes de pied et six mille Chevaux. Le General Publius Scipion passa le Pô et joignit Annibal sur le Tésin, la battaille fut longtems egale, mais quand le Consul fut par une blessure mis hors de combat l'armée Romaine plyât.

Le Consul Sempronius revint de Sicile à Rimini, d'où il joignit ses troupes avec celles de Scipion à Trebie une petite Riviere de la Lombardie qui se jette dans le Pô un peu au dessous de Plaisance; Annibal s'approcha du Camp des Romains, il y eut des fréquentes escarmouches, Sepronius dans ~~lesquelles~~ emporta un avantage pea considerable, ceci fit de terminer ~~contenant~~ de tenter une inspection de ~~Scipion~~ avec de Scipion qui à cause de sa blessure ne peut y goûter. La Victoire ~~de tenter une action decisive~~ fut complette du coté de Carthaginois et leur perte peu considerable; mais des Romains seulement dix mille hommes échaperent au carnage hors de quarante Mille hommes.

Les Romains furent plus heureux en Espagne ou Cneus Scipion et son frere et le subjugua jusqu'à l'Ebre.

A peine l'hyver etoit fini qu'Annibal donna un combat a Sempronius proche de Plaisance, ou la perte fut egale de part et d'autre.

La Temerité du nouveau Consul C. Flaminius le fit tomber dans une embuscade tenduë par Annibal dans un défilé formée des Montagnes de Cortone et du lac de Trasymene, ou il fut tué et quinze mille hommes, le Carthaginois ne perdit que quinze cens hommes.

Le Senat après cette bataille de Trasymene nomma Quintus Fabius Dictateur et Marcus Minucius General de Cavalerie.

Cneus Scipion defit la flotte Carthaginoise commandée par Amilcar et prit vingt cinq Vaisseaux; les Romains envoyerent Publius Scipion en Espagne joindre son frere.

Dans le Printems l'Armée Romaine en Italie composée de quatre vingt mille hommes de pied et de six mille Chevaux, commandée par les nouveaux Consuls C. Terentius Varro et L. Emilius Paulus fut defit à Cannes petite Ville dans la Pouille sur le fleuve Offante par Annibal, son Armée etoit de quarante mille hommes de pied et dix Mille Chevaux, Emilius, deux Preteurs, Vingt et un Tribuns Militaires, et quatre vingt Senateurs avec plus de soixante et dix Mille hommes furent tués, dix mille hommes se rendirent prisonniers après la bataille; les vainqueurs ne perdirent que cinq mille hommes.

Annibal commit une grande faute en ne marchant droit à Rome, et la faction d'Hannon fit en sorte qu'il n'eut de secours.

Les deux Scipions faisoient de grands progrès en Espagne et vanquirent Asdrubal frere d'Annibal.

Les Romains assiegerent Capoue ou les Carthaginois ~~avoient~~ enquarterent d'hyver,