

ans were forced to recal from Italy Hannibal, who wept for grief at his surrendering to the Romans those very plains, in which he had so often triumphed over them.

Whatever is in the power of a great general and a great foldier to perform, all this Hannibal did to save his country: having fruitlessly endeavoured to bring Scipio to pacific terms, he fought a battle, in which fortune seemed to delight in confounding his ability, his experience, and good sense.

Carthage received the conditions of peace, not from an enemy, but from a sovereign; the citizens of it obliged themselves to pay ten thousand talents in fifty years, to give hostages, to deliver up their ships and elephants, and not to engage in any war without the consent of the Romans; and in order that this republic might always continue in a dejected state, the victors heightened the power of Masinissa, its irreconcilable enemy.

After the depression of Carthage, the Romans were scarce engaged but in petty wars, and obtained mighty victories; whereas before, they had obtained but petty victories, and been engaged in mighty wars.

There were in those times two worlds, as it were, separate from each other. In one, the Carthaginians and Romans fought; and the other was shaken by the feuds and divisions which had subsisted ever since the death of Alexander: in the latter, no regard was had (a) to the transactions of the western world: for though Philip king of Macedon had concluded

(a) It is surprizing, as Josephus observes in his treatise against Appion, that neither Herodotus nor Thucydides make the least