

trade, Solomon assigned to the Tyrians, under the name of Hiram their king or chief magistrate, twenty townships, as an additional territory. But ancient Tyre, which was ruined by Nebuchadnezzar, and stood on the continent, must not be confounded with the more modern, taken by Alexander, which was raised upon a little isle. The ancient commerce of Tyre has been illustrated by the Prophet Ezekiel. Among the most curious articles, were ivory from the isles of Chittim; fine linen and embroidered work from Egypt; blue and purple from the isles of Eliphah; silver, iron, tin, and lead from Tarshish (all which metals are still found in Spain); slaves and vessels of brass from Javan, Tubal, and Meshech; horses and mules from Togarmah; ivory and ebony from Dedan; bright or polished iron, cassia, and calamus, from Dan and Javan; spices, precious stones, and gold, from Sheba and Raamah. Many of these countries might be illustrated from their products, but this would require a learned commentary; and the reader is meanwhile referred to the commentators. But it must not be forgotten that, both in ancient and modern times, the intermediate mart has often been confounded with the original country, especially if very distant; thus Mocoa stones have been understood to be a product of Mocoa in Arabia, while they passed thither from western India; and that fine fabric called muslin, derives its name *mujolino*, from the town of Mosul on the Tigris, where it was brought by caravans from India.

Carthage was the daughter of Tyre, and succeeded to the splendours of the Phenician name in commerce and discovery. Situated at a great distance to the West, her discoveries became more interesting to the inhabitants of Europe. Her conquests in Africa and Sicily impress us with less attention, than those in Spain, and her visits to other portions of western Europe. The tin, which Tyre had brought from Spain, Carthage, by a more remote progress, discovered in the south of England; and the ancient empires of the seas unknowingly visited the modern. The manufactures of Carthage seem to have been few, consisting chiefly of cabinet work, and of that prepared and ornamented leather of which they left the art in Africa, whence we still derive our morocco. At the beginning of the third Punic war, which caused her ruin, Carthage counted seven hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Africa alone not less than three hundred towns and villages obeyed her sway. The Carthaginian territory not only included all the coast which extends from the greater Syrtis to the columns of Hercules,—a space of more than three thousand miles,—but an extent from the same columns towards the south, where Hanno built so many towns, and established so many colonies. In Spain, almost entirely conquered, Asdrubal founded the celebrated city of Carthagera, described in such glowing colours by Polybius.

Such was the Carthaginian empire, founded by trade, and matured by arms; the first empire which irradiated Europe, and infused some civilization in the West. But the