

NONSENSE.

Some of those profound philosophers in 'politics, morals, religion, finance, fashion, and all that sort of thing,' who are continually manufacturing 'tremendous excitements' upon 'authentic information' from 'the highest sources,' tell us that Europe opposes annexation, 'not only to interpose a check to the further progress of republican institutions on this continent, but also to counteract the growing influence of this republic on the masses of Europe!'

The government of the 'nation of shopkeepers' care nothing about the growth of republicanism on this continent, or any political influence which it may exercise over the masses of Europe. They have no fears about the influence of republicanism at home. They well know that the present political institutions of England afford as much liberty, theoretically and practically, as much security to person and property, as much scope to private enterprise, as any republican modifications that might be introduced there.

The opposition of the British Government to annexation rests upon totally different grounds, and ground much more congenial to a nation of shopkeepers. They are very desirous of dividing this continent among independent nations, without the slightest concern about their forms of government. Indeed they know that with all the increasing immigration from Europe, its present wilderness must be principally settled by Americans, and that American republicanism will be the government of every nation established upon it.

But they greatly dread its union under one confederacy, knowing that such confederacy would eventually, and at no distant period, reduce Britain to a secondary commercial and naval power, while the division of the continent among several nations would render them harmless through their discords.

The President, on the reception of this letter, issued an order suspending business in the Executive Departments, for at least one day, as a tribute of respect for the illustrious dead. He directed that the Department of State, the Treasury, the Navy, the Post Office Departments and the office of the Attorney General and the Executive Mansion be instantly put in mourning.

Gov. Shunk also issued an order suspending the business in the Executive Departments of this state. The offices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General, Attorney General and Adjutant General were put in mourning on the 19th inst., and closed during the whole of that day.

There is no man in the nation whose death will cause such general regret among the people. They remember with gratitude his deep devotion to his country's interest, and his eminent services in its behalf. Even in the bitterness of partisan rancor, the merit was conceded him by all parties of being a true patriot, as sincere and honest in his purposes as he was rigid and unyielding in his will.

So eventful has been his life and so public his actions that every one is familiarly acquainted with and has already formed a judgment upon them. Posterity will render justice to his character, and its decision is already foreshadowed in the almost universal sentiment of the nation.

Gen. Jackson bequeathed his papers to Mr. Blair for the defence of his reputation, as he said in his letter to Mr. B. apprising him of the fact that defence is written upon every page of the history of his country for the last thirty years.

His memory will be cherished with affection by his countrymen, and his name be placed among the great and good. In his dying moments he requested that he should be buried in an unostentatious manner, and without any military parade. The following biography of the General, taken from the U. S. Gazette, will be read, at this time, with deep interest:



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, June 21, 1845.

V. B. F. J. MEH, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, and S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

General Andrew Jackson is Dead.

The death of this venerable patriot has been frequently announced before in the newspapers, says the Ledger, but this intelligence comes through a channel which establishes the fact beyond a doubt. The news of his death has been expected for some months past, his case having assumed a character which forbade the hopes of a favorable issue.

Gen. Houston, of Texas, the personal friend of Jackson, who came to the United States expressly to see the General before his death, arrived at Nashville just in time to find that his friend had expired. The following letter, from Gen. Houston, confirming the report of the death of Gen. JACKSON, was published in an extra of the Washington Union, of the 16th inst. —

HERMITAGE, June 8, 1845—12 o'clock, M. "MY DEAR SIR:—In deep sorrow I address you this hasty note. At six o'clock this (Sunday) evening, Gen. Jackson departed this life. He retained his faculties to the last hour. I lament that I was denied the satisfaction of seeing him in his last moments. I was unfortunately detained in ascending the Mississippi, so that I did not reach Nashville until half past six o'clock this evening.

I immediately procured a conveyance, and came out with my family, having understood that the General's health was exceedingly precarious, and being anxious to administer, if I could some comfort, in the closing scene of his eventful life.

On my way, a few miles from the city, I met the family physician, who informed me that the General was no more.

About three hours before his departure, he conversed for some time with his family and took an affectionate leave of them, as also of his domestics. His physician represents the scene as most affecting and remarkably touching; that he departed with perfect serenity of mind, and with a full faith in the promises of salvation through a Redeemer.

I have seen the corpse since my arrival. The visage is much as it was in life.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, A. M. A nation will feel this loss as a nation has received the fruits of his toils during the best years of his life. Very truly, your friend, SAM. HOUSTON.

Jas. K. POLK, on the reception of this letter, issued an order suspending business in the Executive Departments, for at least one day, as a tribute of respect for the illustrious dead. He directed that the Department of State, the Treasury, the Navy, the Post Office Departments and the office of the Attorney General and the Executive Mansion be instantly put in mourning.

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Biographical Sketch of ANDREW JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson was born on the 16th of March 1767, in the "Waxhaw" settlement, S. C. His parents were emigrants from Ireland, who had

settled in the place two years before, were they followed the industrial occupation of farming. They belonged to that class of Irish people called the yeomanry, distinguished for the quiet virtues of honesty, sobriety and hospitality. Shortly after the birth of Andrew Jackson, his father died, leaving him along with two elder brothers to be provided for by their mother, a woman who seems to have possessed many of the most excellent virtues of her sex. The patrimony left by Jackson's father was small—not enough to educate liberally the three sons; it was, therefore, determined that the youngest should be brought up for the ministry, while the brothers, Hugh and Robert, should follow the calling of their father. Andrew, accordingly, was sent to a flourishing school in the settlement, where he remained occupied with the dead languages until the revolutionary war brought an enemy into the neighborhood. It now became necessary for even boys to shoulder the musket or rifle, and at the tender age of fourteen, encouraged by his patriotic mother, the young Jackson, accompanied by his brothers, sought the ranks of the American army, and ranged himself under its banners.

The Waxhaw settlers, among whom were the Jacksons, were obliged to retire before the British into North Carolina. They, however, soon returned to the Waxhaws. Shortly after their return, a band of forty patriots, with whom were Andrew Jackson and one of his brothers, (the other having already perished in the battle of Stone) were surprised and routed by a superior British force, many of their number being taken prisoners. Jackson and his brother escaped, but on the following day, having entered the house of a friend to procure food, they were captured by a marauding party of the enemy. An anecdote is told of Jackson's conduct on this occasion. Being ordered by a British officer to wipe the mud off his boots, Jackson peremptorily refused, demanding the treatment due to a prisoner of war. On his continuing to refuse obedience to the commands of the officer, the latter became enraged, and, drawing his sabre, struck at the head of the young Jackson, which blow Jackson caught with his left hand, receiving a wound, the mark of which he carried with him to his grave. His brother, for a similar offence, had his head laid open by a sword-wound, which afterwards caused his death.

The two brothers were carried to Camden, where they were imprisoned until after the battle of Camden, when they were released by the exertions of an affectionate mother. This heroic woman shortly after expired near the city of Charleston, to which place she had gone on an errand of mercy—the relief of the suffering American prisoners. Jackson's remaining brother also died about the same time, leaving him friendless in the world.

The war was brought to a close, and Jackson having contracted an intimacy with some wealthy and rather dissolute young men belonging to Charleston, and who had been staying at the Waxhaws, now accompanied them on their return to their home. In such company his small patrimony soon dwindled away, and he was hourly contracting pernicious habits. Before it was too late, however, by an energetic step, he broke off from his evil associates, and in the winter of 1784, at the age of 18, he retired to Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered a lawyer's office, and commenced the study of the law. In two years he was admitted to practice, and not liking Salisbury as a theatre for his talents, he emigrated to Tennessee, (East) and afterwards to Nashville, where, in 1788, he located himself permanently. Here he soon obtained a lucrative practice, and was also distinguished among the citizen soldiers and bold spirits of the place as one of the boldest.

In 1795, he was elected one of the members of a Convention, assembled to frame a constitution for the State. In the following year he was sent to Congress, to the House of Representatives, and in the next he became a member of the United States Senate. He resigned, however, in the same year, not being satisfied with his political duties at Washington. While he was still at Washington, in the capacity of Senator, the Tennessee militia, without consultation with him, had elected him their Major General, which rank he continued to hold until 1814, when he received the same grade in the regular army. Immediately on his return from Congress he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He entered upon the duties of his office with reluctance, and laid them down as soon as he conveniently could, retiring to his farm on the Cumberland river about 12 miles above Nashville. Here he remained occupied with rural pursuits and pleasures, until the news of a war with Great Britain, in 1812, called him once more into the service of his country. When the United States Government authorized the calling out of volunteers, Jackson, as Major General, published a spirited proclamation to his division, to which 2500 brave fellows readily responded and assembled in Nashville. Jackson received instructions to carry them down the Mississippi, for the defence of the lower country, which was thought to be in danger. In the month of January, 1813, he conducted his troops to Natchez, where he had been instructed to await further orders. Here he continued for several weeks in bivouac, drilling his army. The danger of invasion on this quarter passed over, and Jackson received orders from the Secretary of War to disband his troops, and deliver up the wagons, public stores, &c., to General Wilkinson of the United States Army, then commanding in this District. This order General Jackson thought proper to disobey, alleging as his excuse that the volunteers when disbanded could not reach home in safety, and that many of them would be obliged to enlist in the regular army. He therefore retained the military stores, and marching his volunteers into Tennessee there disbanded them formally.

He was not permitted to remain long inactive. The Creek Indians, south of the Tennessee river, excited by British emissaries, and infuriated

by the representations of the celebrated Chief Tecumseh, had become hostile to the United States government, and were murdering the defenceless inhabitant on the frontiers. Fort Mims, in the Tensaw settlement, had been captured by a band of braves, and 300 persons savagely butchered. Only seventeen escaped. The people of Tennessee were exasperated by the news, and all eyes were turned towards Jackson. The legislature ordered out 3500 men at the head of whom, in the middle of October, Jackson crossed the Tennessee river and entered the hostile territory. He shortly afterwards fought the battle of Talladega, in which nearly 500 warriors were killed and captured, but was obliged for want of provisions, to return to Fort Strother his headquarters. From the repeated failures of contractors to supply his army, the troops suffered the extreme of hunger, and at last became mutinous. Jackson used every effort to prevent their return, and succeeded in quelling revolt after revolt. Having waited in vain for supplies, he was at last compelled to yield his reluctant consent to their return, and was thus deserted by all but about 100 brave men. In January, a fresh force of about 800 volunteers having reached him, he penetrated to Emucklaw Creek, on the Tallaposa river, where he fought the Indians, leaving nearly 200 of their warriors on the field. From the weakness of his force, however, he was obliged to retreat to Fort Strothers.

Toward the end of February, his army was increased by a fresh draught of militia to the number of 2500, and he commenced his march for the "Horse Shoe" Bend (Tolopeka) on the Tallaposa river. Here the hostile tribes had concentrated their strength, and having fortified the bend, were determined to make a desperate and final stand. Jackson arrived in the neighborhood of Tolopeka on the 23rd of March, and on the morning of the 27th commenced the attack. Both the attack and defence were managed with exceeding skill, and the contest was severe and bloody. The Tennesseans, however, at last drove the savages from their strong hold with immense loss. Hardly 200 escaped out of 1000 warriors, who would neither give nor receive quarter. These only stole away in the darkness of the night.

The defeat of Tolopeka broke the war spirit of the Indians, and the hostile chiefs soon after submitting, the campaign was brought to a close, and the Tennessee army returned to their homes, and were discharged.

General Jackson was now appointed a Commissioner to enter into a treaty with the conquered tribes, during the ratification of which he received information that a British force had been landed at Pensacola, under the very eye of the Spanish Governor and were proceeding to arm and equip hordes of savages, who had taken shelter in the neutral territory. He accordingly sent advices to the government, and urged the necessity of dismantling this fortress in the mean time this British force, with Col. Nichols at its head, attacked the American post at Fort Bowyer, but were repulsed with severe loss. General Coffee now arrived on the spot with 2,000 well armed Tennesseans, and Jackson placing himself at the head of this force, entered Pensacola, drove out the British and Indians, and reduced the Spanish Governor to terms. He did not hold the place long, as he had become convinced that New Orleans was the chief object of attack, and thither he marched on the 1st December. Making the city of New Orleans his headquarters, he prepared for its defence. On the 16th, the British force entered the lakes lying to the east of New Orleans, and on the 23d, General Jackson received certain information that they were making a landing through the Bayou Bienvenue, about eight miles below the city, on a narrow strip of land lying between the river and the swamp, and running all the way up the city. Jackson immediately marched to the spot, and reached it at dark—made an attack on the enemy. This spirited attack was kept up for several hours in the darkness, when the troops, getting into some confusion, were withdrawn to await the morning light. The battle of the 23d was the means of saving New Orleans, as it had the effect of restraining the British troops, until the American commander completed his celebrated breastwork, which afterwards opposed their advances upon the city.

On the morning of the 24th learning the superior strength of the enemy, Jackson saw the necessity of acting on the defensive, and immediately commenced throwing a breastwork across the narrow neck of land which offered the only approach to the city. This the enemy allowed him sufficient time to complete. They attacked it upon the 27th, but were repulsed with severe loss.—They again assailed it on the 1st of January with similar fortune. But their final attack was planned for the 8th. On the morning of this day, the British column, 10,000 strong, with their Commander-in-Chief, Sir E. Pakenham at their head, moved on to the attack. The fire of the American lines opened upon them and they fell beneath the deadly hail of three thousand rifles.—They wavered and retreated and were again rallied by brave officers. It was in vain—their Commander-in-Chief had fallen—and nearly three thousand of their comrades lay dead before their faces, and after several unsuccessful attempts to reach the invulnerable breast-work they gave way and retired beyond the reach of artillery. On the 15th of January, the remnant of this fine army was glad to embark in their ships, leaving thousands of their companions buried in a stranger land. Jackson remained in New Orleans until the news of the treaty of peace arrived, when he retired to his home at Nashville. He was soon

recalled to serve his country in the field. In 1818 he received orders from Government, to march an army into Florida and punish the Seminoles, who had been perpetrating barbarous outrages on the settlers. This he accordingly did.

In 1812 he was appointed Governor of the Florida Territory which had been ceded by Spain to this country. In the middle of the year he proceeded to the scene of action (Pensacola) and after some vigorous action on his part he placed the administration of the territorial government on a firm basis. His health obliged him to return to his farm at Nashville at the close of the year. Here he remained occupied with rural affairs until 1824. He was then proposed as one of the candidates for the Presidency, but in the election he was defeated by Adams. He again stood in 1828 and was elected President of the United States. He held this office until 1832, having been re-elected in 1832.

On leaving this high office of the Presidency he returned to his beautiful home (the "Hermitage") where he continued to reside until his death.

THE WEIGHT OF A LETTER.—Everybody in this republic, after the 1st of July, will feel an interest in knowing exactly how much they can put in a letter, without making it exceed half an ounce in weight. The editor of the Olive Branch, of Doylestown, having made some careful experiments, says that an avoirdupois half ounce is 281.34 grains. We may therefore send as a single letter,

- 1. One and a half sheets of letter paper, sealed with wax or wafer.
2. One sheet of do., with large or small envelope, wax or wafer.
3. One sheet of foolscap, with small envelope sealed with wafer.
4. One sheet of letter paper, with a quarter eagle (\$2.50) enclosed, and secured with wax and the letter sealed with wax.
5. Half a sheet of letter paper or light foolscap, with a half eagle enclosed, secured and sealed with wafers.
6. A sheet of letter paper may contain a dime and a half, or a half sheet may contain a quarter dollar.
7. A sheet of letter paper may enclose seven bank notes, and be sealed with wax; or three bank notes and the whole in an envelope.

MAGNETIC PRINTING TELEGRAM.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Thursday, says:—"We have seen a specimen of words printed by a machine of the above title, but have not yet been made acquainted with the mode of working it. All we can say is, that if such letters can be produced by telegraphic wires, and produced rapidly and accurately, as we are assured they can be, this invention, for practical usefulness, far surpasses any other of the kind which has yet been brought before the public."

MOST UNFORTUNATE.—The Pittsburg Post says:—"One of our most worthy citizens has been burnt out no less than four times within the last two months. He was one of the many hundreds who suffered on the 10th of April; on the 27th of May, he was again caught in the fire on Seventh street; from there he moved to Brighton, Beaver county, where his ill luck appeared to follow him, and he was again burnt out by the fire that occurred in that place. Since then he has been purchasing things to make another start, and we understand they were all consumed in one of the buildings that was burnt on Penn street on Thursday morning."

ISOLATED ANSWER.—The Mayor of Baltimore has received a letter from Babe, the pirate, now under sentence of death in New York, for murder, making some inquiry in reference to Abraham Johnson, the cook of the brig Orleans, who has just been convicted of manslaughter for killing John Johnson, a cook; he denies being guilty, and wants to know whether Abraham Johnson is not John Johnson, alleged to have been killed by him. Abraham Johnson has been questioned, and says he knows no such man as Babe, and to his knowledge never sailed in the Lavinia; nor did he ever sail in any vessel with him.

LARGEST CYLINDER IN THE WORLD.—There was cast at the works of the West Point Foundry, on the 12th, a Blast Cylinder of 126 in diameter and 11 feet in length, weighing ten tons. It is intended for the Mount Savage Iron Company, near Cumberland, Md., and is to blow four Blast Furnaces of the largest class, making 400 tons per week. The time occupied in running the iron from the furnaces to the mould was 63 seconds.

WHAT THE NORTH DOES FOR THE SOUTH.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, makes the following amusing summary of the means which the North furnishes to the South:—"They build our houses, they adorn them with every comfort and convenience of which we have ever conjured. They educate our children, and cover our nakedness from head to foot, with hats and shoes, coats and shirts; we eat their flour, cheese, butter, apples, codfish, potatoes, pickles, pork and onions; we feed our cattle with their hay, drive their horses in their harness to their hay, drive their horses in their carriages with their whips; we walk with their sticks, ride on their saddles, write on their paper, wash with their soap, scrub with their brushes, sweep with their brooms, milk in their pails, cook in their pots, strike with their hammers, blow with their bellows, cut with their axes, sow with their seed, reap with their hooks, pull with their leathers, whitewash with their lime, paint with their paint, march by their tunes, read by their lights, drink their Congress water and rum, smoke their cigars—and last and best of all these blessings, we marry their pretty girls, who make the best wives."

WAR.—In the Crusades or Holy Wars, continuing 200 years, 2,000,000 men were butchered, besides women and children. At the battle of Waterloo, more than 500,000 perished. The Persian expedition to Greece lost 27,000 men. At the battle of Cannae 40,000 Romans were slain. After the battle, three bushels of grain were found, showing the number of men knights who were slain. By the will of three military despots, Cæsar, Alexander and Napoleon—six millions of human beings were butchered. The Inquisition of Spain cost that country least 2,000,000 lives. St. Bartholomew's massacre cost France hundred thousand of her best citizens.

From Mexico. BANISHMENT OF SANTA ANNA.—By an arrival at Charleston, S. C., files of papers from Havana have been received to the 8th inst.

The British Mail Steamship Meday arrived at Havana on the 7th inst., from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 1st inst., having on board Gen. Santa Ana, lady and family, who were banished from Mexico. They were going to Venezuela. General Santa Anna was received with every mark of respect on his arrival at Havana, being escorted to his lodgings by bands of music, while little attention was paid to General Bustamante; thus showing that popular opinion was quite unfavorable to the newly constituted authorities in Mexico. No particulars are given as to the course pursued by the Mexican Government in banishing Santa Anna, but Captain P. understood that the decree prescribed an absence of ten years—that his private property was respected—that he had with him a large amount of money, and was in good personal health and spirits.

The British Mail Steamship Dee also arrived at Havana on the 7th inst., with General Bustamante on board on his way to Mexico.

It is stated that all anticipations of war between the United States and Mexico had subsided; and a strong practical evidence that such was the case, says the Charleston Courier, is the fact that the Neptune, the property of Mexicans had been ordered to New York to refit, which would, of course, not have been done if the owners were apprehensive of such an event.

The Havana papers say that in their Mexican files they find nothing touching the difficulties about Texas—which certainly indicates a great moderating of the current of Mexican wrath.

A difficulty had occurred with the French Secretary of Legation and some Mexican Soldiers, in which the former considered himself and his nation grossly insulted. The Secretary had required of the Government of Mexico prompt redress for the insult, in the punishment of the soldiers, or he would immediately demand his passports.

OREGON.—The editor of the Independence Expositor writes from the camping ground, May 15th, as follows:—"A ride of one hundred miles from Independence has brought us into the midst of a scene the most grateful and animating my eyes ever beheld. In the centre of a beautiful prairie, which the wild taste of the Kaw Indians has selected for their permanent village, is the rendezvous of the Oregon emigrants, assembled here to complete their final organization. One hundred and four wagons, arranged in an oval ring, and linked together with ox chains, form at once an immense car to enclose the stock, and an impregnable fortress to protect them. One hundred more wagons, encamped in groups, at small distances, complete the troop here assembled, which, dating the plain with their snow-white covers, resounding with a busy multitude plying to and fro in business of preparation, or herding the cloud of stock engaged in devouring the luxuriant grass, serve to heighten in interest a scene full of animation, sunshine and excitement. Simultaneously with the departure of this body of emigrants, of whom we are now taking leave other bodies have already commenced their journey from St. Joseph's Savannah and Council Bluffs. These, of whose number we have no positive information, by report equal the emigration by the route of Independence."

TWO TONS OF STRAWBERRIES.—Cincinnati is the city for strawberries. Upwards of 400 quarts are sold there daily. There are about twenty-five days of full sale of strawberries at that market. At 3000 quarts per day this gives one hundred thousand quarts of strawberries sold in one season. They average 8 cents per quart, which makes eight thousand dollars paid in a little more than eight weeks for strawberries.

OREGON ARMY.—A lady in Concord, N. J. was delivered of three fine healthy boys on Monday last. They are all doing well. We often hear of two girls and a boy at one birth, or sometimes of two boys and a girl, but three boys carry off the palm. It is good for married people to live in Concord—if they would only try so.

AARON BURR.—Richmond Theatre N. York was once Aaron Burr's country seat. A correspondent of the Post relates the following incident as connected with it. "The mansion itself is a lofty two-story frame house, very large on the ground, with many architectural embellishments on its front. The frame was brought from England, and the house has altogether an imposing appearance. Many years since, when Aaron Burr was about to leave for England, he sold his mansion and about twenty acres of the pasture and woodland to Mr. Astor, for \$50,000, subject to his redemption on his return, by paying the interest. He was Mr. Astor's lawyer. Years elapsed and he came back. In the meanwhile, it had been graded, streets laid out, many improvements made, and consequently, it was greatly enhanced in value. Burr told Mr. Astor he proposed to take the property and refund the money, with interest, to which Mr. Astor of course objected. The writings were examined, and the stipulation struck Mr. A. with surprise. The matter was compromised, by paying Burr an additional \$5,000. The same property now is worth millions of dollars."

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