

" tain'd them at his Court. *Cerealis*, in *Tacitus*, thus address'es
 " the *Gauls* ; You your selves generally command our Legions,
 " you govern these, and the other Provinces ; you are denied
 " or debarr'd of nothing : Wherefore love and value that Peace
 " and Life, which the Conquerors, and Conquered enjoy e-
 " qually. *Polibius* admires the Moderation of *Antigonus*, that
 " when he had *Sparta* in his Power, he left to the Citizens their
 " antient Government and Liberty ; which A& acquired him
 " Praïse throughout *Greece*.

" THUS the *Capadocians* were permitted by the Romans,
 " to use what Form of Government they pleas'd, and many Na-
 " tions after the War, were left free. *Carthage* was left free,
 " to be govern'd by her own Laws, as the *Rhodians* pleas'd to
 " the Romans after the 2^d. Punick War ; And *Pompey* (lays Ap-
 " pian) of the Conquer'd Nations, left some free to their own
 " Laws. Thus the Government continued among the *Jews*
 " in the Sanhedrin, even after the Confiscation of *Archelaus*.

" WHEN all Empire is taken away from the Conquer'd,
 " there may be left them their ordinary Laws about their private
 " and publick Affairs, and their own Customs and Magistrates,
 " Thus *Pliny's* Epistles tell us, that in *Bitbynia*, a Proconsular Pro-
 " vince, the City of *Apamea* was indulg'd to govern their State
 " as they pleas'd themselves. And in another Place the *Bitby-*
 " *nians* had their own Magistrates, their own Senate. So in
 " *Poitias* the City of the *Amisni*, by the Favour of *Lucullus*,
 " was allowed its own Laws. The *Goths* left their own Laws
 " to the Conquered Romans. We read in *Salust*, the Romans
 " chose rather to gain Friends than Slaves, and thought it safer
 " to govern by Love than Fear. *Julius Cæsar* told *Ariovistus* *
 " that *Fabius Maximus* fairly Conquered the People of *Auvergne*
 " & *Rouerge*, whom he might have reduced into a Province,
 " and made Tributaries to the Empire. But he forgave them

(*) *Cæsar's Commentaries.*