

p.22 " them at his Court. Cerealis, in Tacitus, thus addresses the Gauls;
 " You yourselves 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 equally. 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 Act acquired him Praise throughout Greece.

" Thus the Capadocians were permitted by the Romans, to use
 " what Form of Government they pleased, and many Nations after
 " the War, were left free. Carthage was left free, to be govern'd by
 " her own Laws, as the Rhodians pleaded to the Romans after the
 " 2d. Punick War; And Pompey (says Appian) of the Conquer'd
 " Nations, left some free to their own Laws. Thus the Govern-
 " ment 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 Bithynia, a Proconsular Province, the City
 " of Apamea was indulged to govern their State as they pleased
 " themselves. And in another Place the Bithynians had their own
 " Magistrates, their own Senate. So in Poictus 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
 " Caesar told Ariovistus * that Fabius Maximus fairly Conquered
 " the People of Auvergne and Rouerge, whom he might have re-
 " duced into a Province, and made Tributaries to the Empire. But
 " he forgave them

(* Caesar's Commentaries.

p.23 " and did not doubt, but it might be easily prov'd, upon further
 " Search into Antiquity, that the Romans had a very good Title to
 " that Country; But since it was the Pleasure of the Senate they
 " should remain a Free People, they were permitted the Use of their
 " own Laws, Government, and Customs." Critognatus, the Gaul,
 " thought he could not use a more favourable or prevailing Argu-
 " ment with his Countrymen, to encourage and unite them against the
 " Romans, than to tell them that the Romans design'd to possess