

that he was obliged to begin the war of Macedonia, from his inability to maintain any longer the six thousand foot, and five hundred horse in his service. This prince, sovereign of a small country which has never made the least figure since his time, was a military rambler, who was continually forming new enterprizes, because he could not subsist but by enterprising.

Tarentum, his ally, had much degenerated from the institution of the Lacedaemonians, her ancestors (*b*). He might have done great things with the assistance of the Samnites; but they were almost quite destroyed by the Romans.

As the Carthaginians grew wealthy sooner than the Romans, so they were sooner corrupted: thus whilst at Rome, public employments were made the reward of virtue only, and no other emolument accrued from them than honour, and a preference in toils; at Carthage, the several advantages which the public can bestow on particular persons were venal, and every service done by such persons was there paid by the public.

A monarchy is not dragged nearer to the brink of ruin by the tyranny of a prince, than a commonwealth by a lukewarmness and indifference for the general good. The advantage of a free state is, that the revenues are employed in it to the best purposes; but where does not the reverse of this happen! the advantage of a free state is, that it admits of no favourites; but when the contrary is seen, and instead of the friends and relations of a prince, great fortunes are amassed for the friends and relations of all persons who have any share in the government; in

(*b*) Justin, lib. xx.