

merely as so many instruments for future triumphs; they made soldiers of the several people they conquered; and the greater opposition those made, the more worthy they judged them of being incorporated into their republic. Thus we find the Samnites, who were not subdued till after four and twenty triumphs (*a*), become auxiliaries to the Romans; and some time before the second Punic war, they raised from among that nation and their allies (*b*), that is, from a country of little more extent than the territories of the pope and Naples, seven hundred thousand foot, and seventy thousand horse, to oppose the Gauls.

In the height of the second Punic war, Rome had always a standing army of twenty two or twenty four legions; and yet it appears by Livy, that at this time the census, or general survey, amounted to but about 137000 citizens.

The Carthaginians employed a greater number of troops in invading others, and the Romans in defending themselves; the latter armed, as we have just now seen, a prodigious multitude of men to oppose the Gauls and Hannibal who invaded them; and they sent out no more than two legions against the most powerful kings; by which means their forces were inexhaustible.

Carthage was not so strong from its situation, as Rome from the spot on which it stood: the latter had thirty colonies (*c*) round it, all which were as

(*a*) Flor. l. i.

(*b*) See Polybius. According to the epitome of Florus they raised three hundred thousand men out of the city and among the Latins.

(*c*) See Livy, lib. xxvii.