

occasion: for a new Prince being necessarily obliged to harrass his Subjects by quartering Soldiers upon them, and many other grievances that are always the attendants of recent acquisitions, cannot help disgusting them [n]. So that he is sure to make all those his enemies whom he has injured in seizing upon that Principality; and cannot preserve the friendship of others who assisted him in his undertaking; because he can neither reward them in the manner they expect, nor proceed against them with rigour, as they have laid him under such obligations. For how numerous and powerful soever the troops of any one may be who embarks in such an enterprize, he will find it absolutely necessary to engage the favour and interest of some of the natives of that State which he designs to invade, in order to get footing there at the first. From these concurrent circumstances, it came to pass that Lewis XII of France so soon made himself master of Milan; and from the causes above mentioned Ludovico Sforza with no other assistance but that of his own troops, as soon wrested it out of his hands again: for the people who had thrown open the gates of that City to the French, finding themselves disappointed in the hopes they had conceived of future favours and rewards, could not bear the insolent and fastidious behaviour of their new Lords [o]. It is an easier matter indeed to maintain a State that has been once reduced, and then rebelled, and afterwards been conquered again; because the Usurper may make a handle of that revolt, and proceed with less reserve in securing himself, by punishing the delinquents, by keep-

Neronem extremum Dominorum putatis? Idem crediderant qui Tiberio, qui Caligulae superstites fuerunt: cum interim instabilior & saevior exortus est." *Hist.* iv. Claudius told the Parthian Ambassadors, who desired he would give them a better King, they would be never the better for changing their sovereigns so often, and therefore it would be the best way to accommodate themselves to their humours. "Ferenda Regum ingenia, neque usui crebras mutationes." *Annal.* xii. A Roman Senator said, he admired the past times, and conformed to the present; and though he could not help wishing for good Princes, he would bear with those that were bad. "Se meminisse temporum quibus natus sit; ulteriora mirari, praesentia sequi; bonos Imperatores voto expetere, qualescunque tolerare." *Hist.* iv. See Machiavel's *Political Discourses*, Book iii. cap. vi. towards the beginning, where he says, this is a *golden maxim*. But it is a doctrine that would not go down in these times; and indeed it is not fit it should.

[n] Res dura, & regni novitas me talia cogunt  
Moliri, & late fines custode tueri,

Said the Queen of Carthage to Aeneas. *Aeneid* I. "Arma, says Tacitus, quae neque parari possint neque haberi per bonas artes." *Annal.* I. A force that cannot be supported without giving offence.

[o] Tacitus says, the Parthians received Tiridates with open arms, in hopes of being better treated by him than they had been by Artabanus; and that soon after, they not only hated Tiridates as much as they had caressed him at first, but recalled Artabanus, who had been so disagreeable to them before. "Qui Artabanum ob saevitiam execrati, come Tiridatis ingenium sperabant . . . ad Artabanum vertere, &c." *Annal.* vi.

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