

times: nothing is sufficient to satisfy his longings; the gall of ambition gives a tinge to his whole life, and embitters every pleasure.

An ambitious Prince is still more unhappy than a private man: for his folly being proportionable to his greatness, is more vague, more ungovernable, and harder to be soothed. The passions of private men are enflamed only with a desire of particular honours or grandeur; but the ambition of Princes aspires to whole Provinces and Kingdoms: and as it is an easier matter to obtain civil honours and employments, than to conquer nations, the thirst of private men is not so difficult to be allayed as that of Princes. Machiavel proposes the examples of Moses, of Cyrus, Romulus, Theseus, and Hiero, for their imitation: and one might easily eke out this catalogue to a much greater length, by adding the founders of several Sects, as Mahomet in Asia, Mango Copac in America [v], Odin

[v] The Kingdom of Peru, (says Sir W. Temple) deduced its original from Mango Copac, and his wife and Sister Coya Mama, who are said to have appeared first in that Country, near a vast Lake, which is still sacred with them, upon that occasion.

Before that time, the people of these countries are reported to have lived like beasts, without any traces of order, laws, or religion; without other food than from trees or herbs, or what game they could catch; without further provision than for present hunger; without any cloathing or houses; they dwelt in rocks, or caves, or trees, to be secure from wild beasts; or on the tops of hills, if they were in fear of fierce neighbours. When Mango Copac and his sister came first into these naked lands, as they were persons of excellent shape and beauty, so they were adorned with such cloths as afterwards continued the usual habit of the Inca's, by which name they called themselves. They told the people who came first about them, that they were the children of the Sun; and that their father taking pity upon the miserable condition of mankind, had sent them down to reclaim them from their bestial way of life, and to instruct them how to live happily and safely, by observing such laws, as their father the Sun had commanded them to teach them. The first great rule they taught was, that every man should live according to Reason, and consequently neither say nor do any thing to others, which they were not willing others should say or do to them: because it was against all common reason to make one law for themselves, and another for other people. And this was the great Principle of all their morality. In the next place, that they should worship the Sun, who took care of the whole world, gave life to all creatures, made the plants grow, and the herbs fit food to maintain them; and was so careful and good as to spare no pains of his own, but to go round the world every day to inspect and provide for all that were upon it, and had sent them, his two children, down on purpose, for the good and happiness of mankind, and to rule them with the same care and goodness that he did the world.

After this, they taught them the arts most necessary for Life. Copac instructed them how to sow Corn at certain seasons, to preserve it against others, and to build houses against the inclemency of the seasons, and danger of wild beasts, to distinguish themselves by wedlock into different families, to cloath themselves so as to cover at least the shame of nakedness, to tame and nourish such creatures as might be of common use and sustenance. Coya Mama taught the women to spin and weave cotton, and certain other coarse wools of some beasts that were amongst them.

in