



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

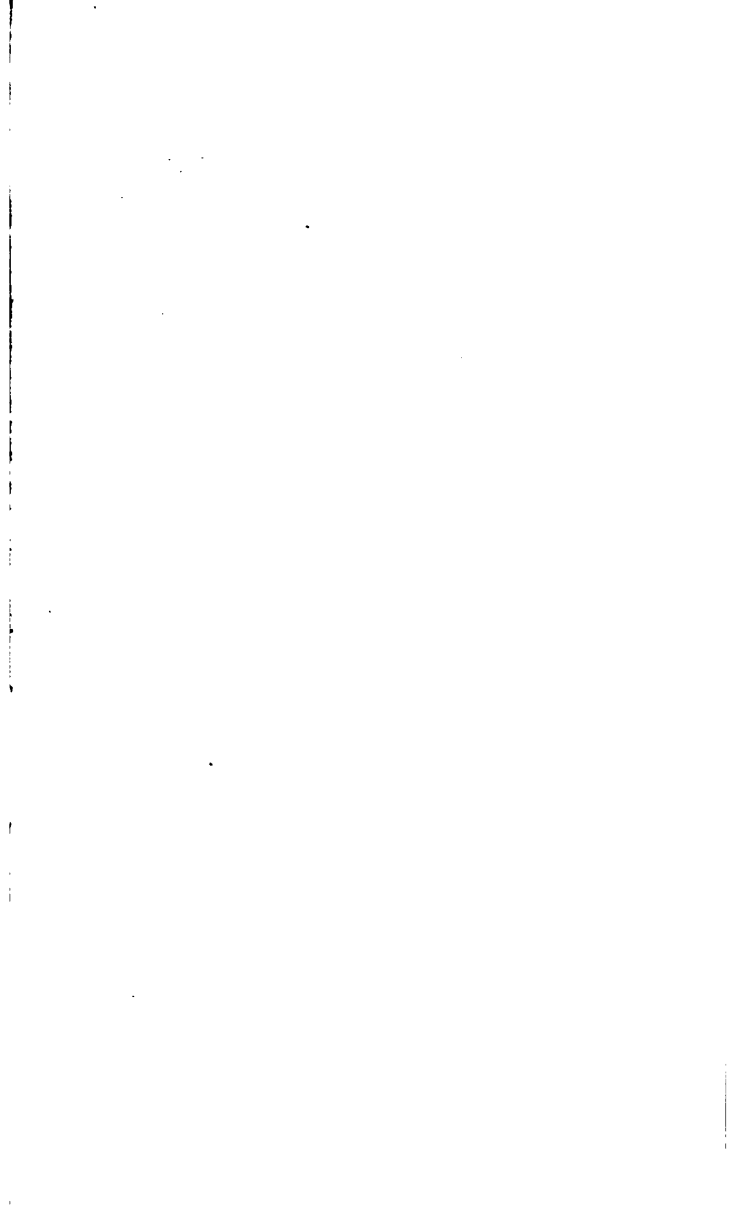
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

617.33.7

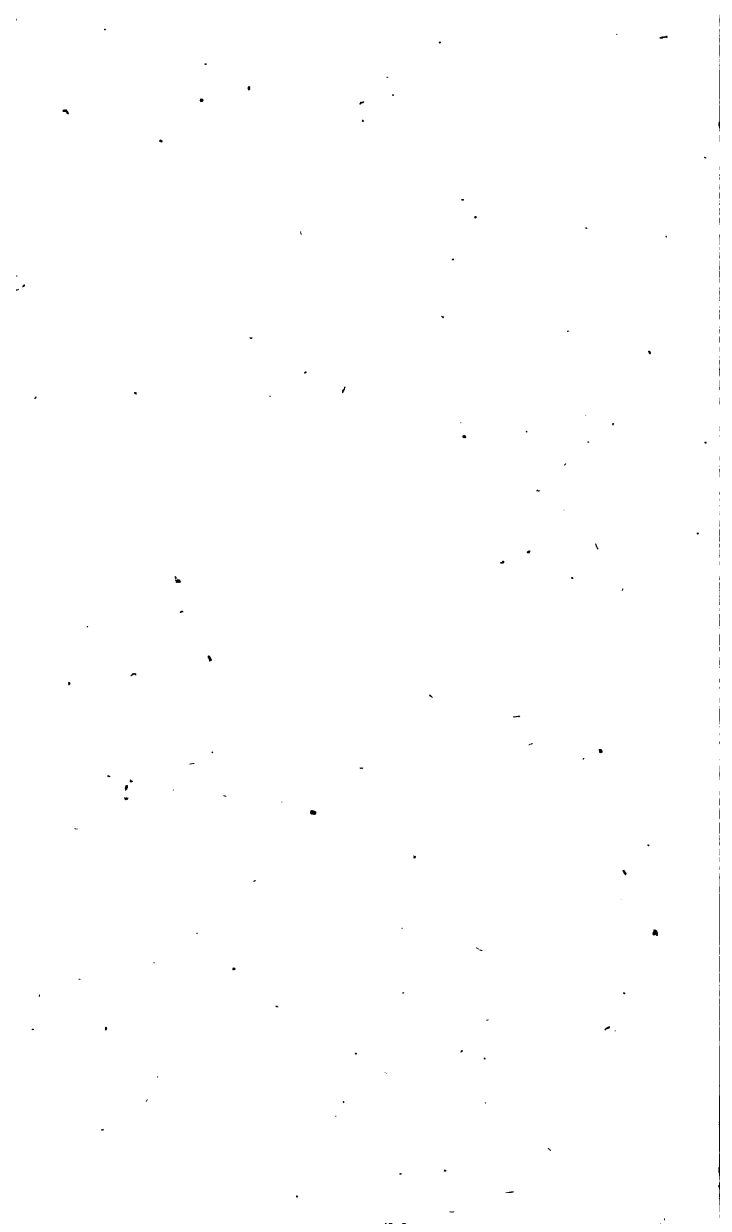


HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY









LETTERS

Concerning the

ENGLISH NATION.

BY

MR. DE VOLTAIRE.

A NEW EDITION.



LONDON:

Printed for L. DAVIS and C. REYMERS, against
Grays-Inn, Holborn; R. BALDWIN, in Pater-
noster Row, and S. CROWDER and Co. at Lon-
don-Bridge.

M DCC LX.

Ba. 3617.33.7

✓

H. P.
... ..
JTS. GEN. E. P.
NOV. 15, 1958



THE
P R E F A C E.

THE present work appears with confidence in the kingdom that gave birth to it : and will be well satisfied with its fortune, if it meets with as favourable a reception as has been indulged to all the other compositions of its author. The high esteem which *Mr. de Voltaire* has always discovered for the *English*, is a Proof how ambitious he is of their approbation. It is now grown familiar to him, but then he is not tired with it ; and indeed one would be apt to think that this circum-

stance is pleasing to the nation, from the strong desire they have to peruse whatever is published under his name.

WITHOUT pretending therefore to any great penetration, we may venture to assure him that his letters will meet with all the success that could be wished. Mr. *de Voltaire* is the author of them, they were written in *London*, and relate particularly to the *English* nation; three circumstances which must necessarily recommend them. The great freedom with which Mr. *de Voltaire* delivers himself in his various observations, cannot give him any Apprehensions of their being less favourably received upon that account, by a judicious people who abhor flattery. The *English* are pleased to have their faults pointed out to them, because this shews at the same time, that
the

the writer is able to distinguish their merit.

We must however confess, that these letters were not designed for the public. They are the result of the author's complacency and Friendship for Mr. *Tbiriot*, who had desired him, during his stay in *England*, to favour him, with such remarks as he might make on the manners and customs of the *British* nation. 'Tis well known that in a correspondence of this kind, the most just and regular writer does not propose to observe any method. Mr. *de Voltaire* in all probability followed no other rule in the choice of his subjects than his particular taste, or perhaps the queries of his friend. Be this as it will, 'twas thought that the most natural order in which they could be placed, would be that of their re-

A 3

spective

pective dates. Several particulars which are mentioned in them make it necessary for us to observe, that they were written between the latter end of 1728, and about 1731. The only thing that can be regretted on this occasion is, that so agreeable a correspondence should have continued no longer.

THE reader will no doubt observe, that the circumstances in every letter which had not an immediate relation to the title of it, have been omitted. This was done on purpose; for letters written with the confidence and simplicity of personal friendship, generally include certain things which are not proper for the press. The public indeed thereby often lose a great many agreeable particulars; but why should they complain, if the want of
them

them is compensated by a thousand beauties of another kind? The variety of the subjects, the graces of the diction, the solidity of the reflections, the delicate turn of the criticism; in fine, the noble fire, which enlivens all the compositions of Mr. *de Voltaire*, delight the reader perpetually. Even the most serious letters, such as those which relate to Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy, will be found entertaining. The author has infused into his subject all the delicate touches it was susceptible of; deep and abstruse enough to shew that he was master of it, and always perspicuous enough to be understood.

SOME of his *English* readers may perhaps be dissatisfied at his not expatiating farther on their constitution
and

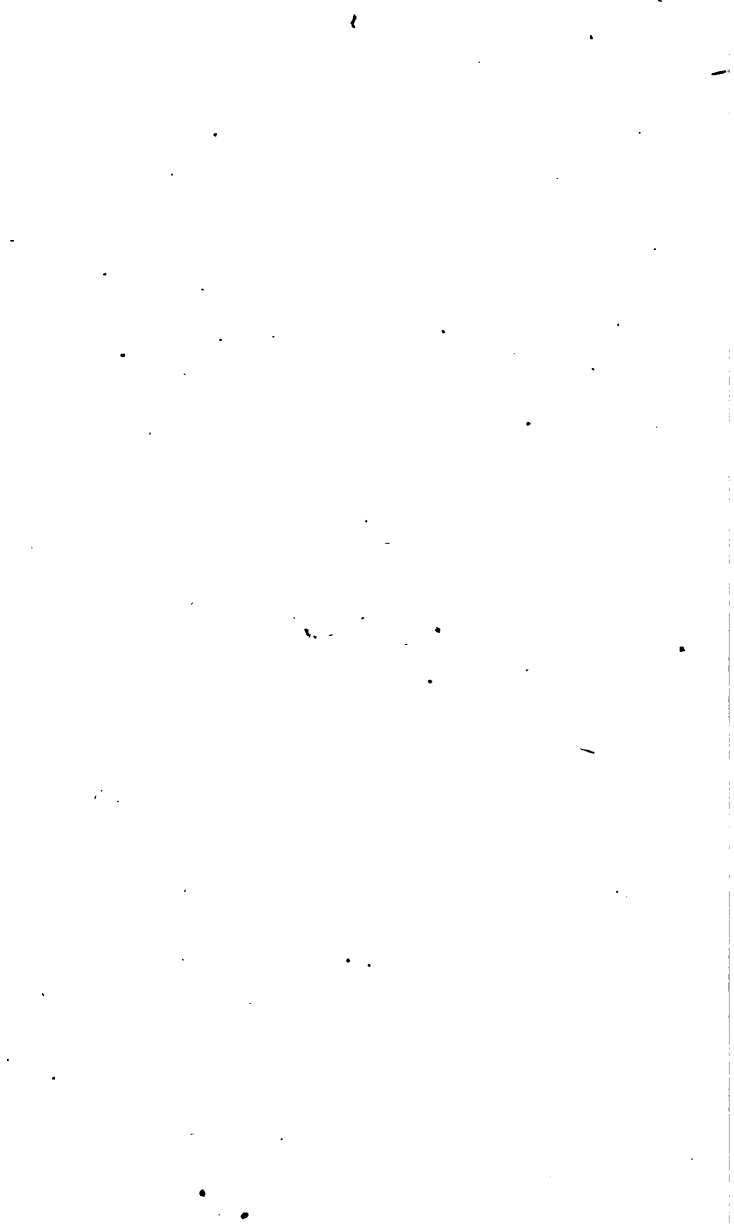
and their laws, which most of them revere almost to idolatry; but this reservedness is an effect of Mr. *de Voltaire's* judgment. He contented himself with giving his opinion of them in general reflections, the cast of which is entirely new, and which prove that he had made this part of the *British* polity his particular study. Besides, how was it possible for a foreigner to pierce through their politicks, that gloomy labyrinth, in which such of the *English* themselves as are best acquainted with it, confess daily that they are bewildered and lost?

WHILE this work was in the press, there came to *London* a manuscript letter of Mr. *de Voltaire*, in answer to the complaints made by the citizens of *Hamburg*, against a passage in the
History

History of *Charles* the Twelfth, relating to the burning of *Altena*. We thought proper to insert that letter here, for the use of those who have read the History of *Charles* the Twelfth in *English* only.



THE





THE

CONTENTS.

LET. I. <i>On the Quakers</i>	P. 1
II. <i>On the Quakers</i>	9
III. <i>On the Quakers</i>	19
IV. <i>On the Quakers</i>	20
V. <i>On the Church of England</i>	28
VI. <i>On the Presbyterians</i>	34
VII. <i>On the Socinians, or Arians, or Antitrinitarians</i>	38
VIII. <i>On the Parliament</i>	42
IX. <i>On the Government</i>	48
X. <i>On Trade</i>	56
XI. <i>On Inoculation</i>	60
XII. <i>On the Lord Bacon</i>	68
XIII. <i>On Mr. Locke</i>	77
XIV. <i>On Des Cartes and Sir Isaac Newton</i>	89
XV. <i>On Attraction.</i>	99
XVI.	

XVI. <i>On Sir Isaac Newton's Opticks</i>	114
XVII. <i>On Infinites in Geometry, and Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology</i>	121
XVIII. <i>On Tragedy</i>	132
XIX. <i>On Comedy</i>	143
XX. <i>On such of the Nobility as culti- vate the Belles Lettres</i>	152
XXI. <i>On the Earl of Rochester and Mr. Waller</i>	165
XXII. <i>On Mr. Pope, and some other famous Poets</i>	166
XXIII. <i>On the Regard that ought to be shewn to Men of Letters</i>	176
XXIV. <i>On the Royal Society and other Academies</i>	183
<i>A Letter concerning the Burning of Al- tena, as related in the History of Charles XII.</i>	192
XXV. <i>On Paschal's Thoughts concern- ing Religion, &c.</i>	197

LETTERS

Concerning the

ENGLISH NATION.

LETTER I.

ON THE

QUAKERS.

I WAS of opinion, that the doctrine and history of so extraordinary a People, were worthy the attention of the curious. To acquaint myself with them, I made a visit to one of the most eminent Quakers in *England*, who after having traded thirty years had the wisdom to prescribe limits to his fortune and to his desires, and was settled in a little solitude not far from *London*. Being come into it, I perceiv'd a small, but regularly built house, vastly neat, but without the least pomp of

B

far-

furniture. The Quaker who own'd it was a hale ruddy complexion'd old man, who had never been afflicted with sickness, because he had always been insensible to passions, and a perfect stranger to intemperance. I never in my life saw a more noble or a more engaging aspect than his. He was dress'd like those of his persuasion, in a plain coat, without plaits in the sides, or buttons on the pockets and sleeves; and had on a beaver, the brims of which were horizontal, like those of our clergy. He did not uncover himself when I appear'd, and advanc'd towards me without once stooping his body; but there appear'd more politeness in the open, humane air of his countenance, than in the custom of drawing one leg behind the other, and taking that from the head, which is made to cover it. Friend, says he to me, I perceive thou art a stranger, but if I can do any thing for thee, only tell me. Sir, says I to him, bending forwards, and advancing as is usual with us, one leg towards him, I flatter myself that my just curiosity will not give you the least offence, and that you'll do me the honour to inform me of the particulars of your religion. The people of thy country, replied the Quaker, are too full of their bows and compliments, but I never yet met with one of them who had so much curiosity as thyself. Come in,

in, and let us first dine together. I still continued to make some very unseasonable ceremonies, it not being easy to disengage one's self at once from habits we have been long us'd to; and after taking part of a frugal meal, which began and ended with a prayer to God, I began to question my courteous host. I open'd with that which good Catholicks have more than once made to Huguenots. My dear sir, says I, were you ever baptiz'd? I never was, replied the Quaker, nor any of my brethren. Zouns, says I to him, you are not Christians then. Friend, replies the old man in a soft tone of voice, swear not; we are Christians, and endeavour to be good Christians, but we are not of opinion, that the sprinkling water on a child's head makes him a Christian. Heavens! says I, shock'd at his impiety, you have then forgot that *Christ* was baptiz'd by St. *John*. Friend, replies the mild Quaker once again, swear not. *Christ* indeed was baptiz'd by *John*, but he himself never baptiz'd any one. We are the disciples of *Christ*, not of *John*. I pitied very much the sincerity of my worthy Quaker, and was absolutely for forcing him to get himself christened. Were that all, replied he very gravely, we would submit chearfully to baptism, purely in compliance with thy weakness, for we do not condemn any person who uses it; but

then we think, that those who profess a religion of so holy, so spiritual a nature as that of *Christ*, ought to abstain to the utmost of their power from the *Jewish* ceremonies. O unaccountable! says I, what! baptism a *Jewish* ceremony? Yes, my friend, says he, so truly *Jewish*, that a great many *Jews* use the baptism of *John* to this day. Look into ancient authors, and thou wilt find that *John* only reviv'd this practice; and that it had been us'd by the *Hebrews*, long before his time, in like manner as the Mahometans imitated the *Ismaelites* in their pilgrimages to *Mecca*. *Jesus* indeed submitted to the baptism of *John*, as he had suffered himself to be circumcis'd; but circumcision and the washing with water ought to be abolish'd by the baptism of *Christ*, that baptism of the spirit, that ablution of the soul, which is the salvation of mankind, thus the fore-runner said, *I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance; but he that cometh after me, is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear: he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire**. Likewise *Paul*, the great apostle of the Gentiles, writes as follows to the *Corinthians*; *Christ sent me to baptize, but to preach the Gospel †*; indeed *Paul* never baptiz'd but two

* Matth. iii. 11. † 1 Cor. i. 17.

persons with water, and that very much against his inclinations. He circumcis'd his disciple *Timothy*, and the other disciples likewise circumcis'd all who were willing to submit to that carnal ordinance. But art thou circumcis'd, added he? I have not the honour to be so, says I. Well, friend, continues the Quaker, thou art a Christian without being circumcis'd, and I am one without being baptiz'd. Thus did this pious man make a wrong, but very specious application, of four or five texts of scripture which seem'd to favour the tenets of his sect; but at the same time forgot very sincerely an hundred texts which made directly against them. I had more sense than to contest with him, since there is no possibility of convincing an enthusiast. A man shou'd never pretend to inform a lover of his mistress's faults, no more than one who is at law, of the badness of his cause; nor attempt to win over a fanatic by strength of reasoning. Accordingly I wav'd the subject.

WELL, says I to him, what sort of a communion have you? We have none like that thou hintest at among us, replied he. How! no communion, says I? Only that spiritual one, replied he, of hearts. He then began again to throw out his texts of scripture; and preach'd a most eloquent sermon against that ordinance. He ha-

ranged in a tone as tho' he had been inspir'd, to prove that the sacraments were merely of human invention, and that the word *sacrament* was not once mention'd in the gospel. Excuse, says he, my ignorance, for I have not employ'd an hundredth part of the arguments which might be brought, to prove the truth of our religion, but these thou thyself mayest peruse in the Exposition of our Faith written by *Robert Barclay*. 'Tis one of the best pieces that ever was penn'd by man; and as our adversaries confess it to be of dangerous tendency, the arguments in it must necessarily be very convincing. I promis'd to peruse this piece, and my Quaker imagin'd he had already made a convert of me. He afterwards gave me an account in few words, of some singularities which make this sect the contempt of others. Confess, says he, that it was very difficult for thee to refrain from laughter, when I answer'd all thy civilities without uncovering my head, and at the same time said *Thee* and *Thou* to thee. However, thou appearest to me too well read, not to know that in *Christ's* time no nation was so ridiculous as to put the plural number for the singular. *Augustus Cæsar* himself was spoke to in such phrases as these, *I love thee, I beseech thee, I thank thee*; but he did not allow any person to call him *Domine*, Sir. 'Twas not till

till many ages after, that men wou'd have the word *You*, as tho' they were double, instead of *Thou* employed in speaking to them; and usurped the flattering titles of lordship, of eminence, and of holiness, which mere worms bestow on other worms, by assuring them that they are with the most profound respect, and an infamous falsehood, their most obedient, humble servants. 'Tis to secure our selves more strongly from such a shameless traffick of lies and flattery, that we *thee* and *thou* a king with the same freedom as we do a beggar, and salute no person; we owing nothing to mankind but charity, and to the laws respect and obedience.

OUR apparel is also somewhat different from that of others, and this purely, that it may be a perpetual warning to us not to imitate them. Others wear the badges and marks of their several dignities, and we those of christian humility. We fly from all assemblies of pleasure, from diversions of every kind, and from places where gaming is practis'd; and indeed our case wou'd be very deplorable, should we fill with such levities, as those I have mention'd, the heart which ought to be the habitation of God. We never swear, not even in a court of justice, being of opinion that the most holy name of God ought not to be prostituted in the miserable contests

betwixt man and man. When we are obliged to appear before a magistrate upon other peoples account, (for law-suits are unknown among the Friends) we give evidence to the truth by sealing it with our *yea* or *nay*; and the judges believe us on our bare affirmation, whilst so many other Christians forswear themselves on the holy Gospels. We never war or fight in any case; but it is not that we are afraid, for so far from shuddering at the thoughts of death, we, on the contrary, bless the moment which unites us with the Being of beings; but the reason of our not using the outward sword is, that we are neither wolves, tygers, nor mastiffs, but men and Christians. Our God, who has commanded us to love our enemies, and to suffer without repining, would certainly not permit us to cross the seas, merely because murderers cloathed in scarlet, and wearing caps two foot high enlist citizens by a noise made with two little sticks on an ass's skin extended. And when, after a victory is gain'd, the whole city of *London* is illuminated; when the sky is in a blaze with fire-works, and a noise is heard in the air of thanksgivings, of bells, of organs, and of the cannon, we groan in silence, and are deeply affected with sadness of spirit and brokenness of heart, for the sad havock which is the occasion of those public rejoicings.

L E T-

L E T T E R II.

O N T H E

Q U A K E R S.

SUCH was the substance of the conversation I had with this very singular person ; but I was greatly surpriz'd to see him come the *Sunday* following, and take me with him to the Quakers meeting. There are several of these in *London*, but that which he carried me to stands near the famous pillar call'd the Monument. The brethren were already assembled at my entering it with my guide. There might be about four hundred men and three hundred women in the meeting. The women hid their faces behind their fans, and the men were cover'd with their broad-brim'd hats ; all were seated, and the silence was universal. I pass'd through them, but did not perceive so much as one lift up his eyes to look at me. This silence lasted a quarter of an hour, when at last one of them rose up, took off his Hat, and after making a variety of wry faces, and groaning in a most lamentable manner, he partly from

his nose, and partly from his mouth, threw out a strange, confus'd jumble of words, (borrow'd as he imagin'd from the Gospel) which neither himself nor any of his hearers understood. When this distorter had ended his beautiful soliloquy, and that the stupid, but greatly edified, congregation were separated, I ask'd my friend how it was possible for the judicious part of their assembly to suffer such a babbling. We are oblig'd, says he, to suffer it, because no one knows when a man rises up to hold forth, whether he will be mov'd by the spirit or by folly. In this doubt and uncertainty we listen patiently to every one, we even allow our women to hold forth; two or three of these are often inspired at one and the same time, and 'tis then that a most charming noise is heard in the Lord's house. You have then no priests, says I to him. No, no, friend, replies the Quaker, to our great happiness. Then opening one of the friends books, as he call'd it, he read the following words in an emphatic tone: God forbid we should presume to ordain any one to receive the Holy Spirit on the Lord's day, to the prejudice of the rest of the brethren. Thanks to the Almighty, we are the only people upon earth that have no priests. Wouldest thou deprive us of so happy a distinction? Why shou'd we abandon our babe to mercenary nurses,

nurses, when we ourselves have milk enough for it? These mercenary creatures wou'd soon domineer in our houses, and destroy both the mother and the babe. God has said, freely you have receiv'd, freely give. Shall we after these words cheapen, as it were, the gospel; sell the Holy Ghost, and make of an assembly of Christians a mere shop of traders? We do not pay a set of men clothed in black, to assist our poor, to bury our dead, or to preach to the brethren; these offices are all of too tender a nature, for us ever to entrust them to others. But how is it possible for you, says I, with some warmth, to know whether your discourse is really inspir'd by the Almighty? Whosoever, says he, shall implore *Christ* to enlighten him, and shall publish the Gospel truths, he may feel inwardly, such an one may be assur'd that he is inspir'd by the Lord. He then pour'd forth a numberless multitude of Scripture-texts, which prov'd, as he imagin'd, that there is no such thing as Christianity without an immediate revelation, and added these remarkable words: When thou move stone of thy limbs, is it mov'd by thy own power? Certainly not, for this limb is often sensible to involuntary motions; consequently he, who created thy body, gives motion to this earthly tabernacle. And are the several ideas of

which thy soul receives the impression form'd by thy self? Much less are they, since these pour in upon thy mind whether thou wilt or no; consequently thou receivest thy ideas from him who created thy soul: But as he leaves thy affections at full liberty, he gives thy mind such ideas as thy affections may deserve; if thou livest in God, thou actest, thou thinkest in God. After this thou needest only but open thine eyes to that light which enlightens all mankind, and 'tis then thou wilt perceive the truth, and make others perceive it. Why this, says I, is *Malebranche's* doctrine to a tittle. I am acquainted with thy *Malebranche*, says he; he had something of the *friend* in him, but was not enough so. These are the most considerable particulars I learnt concerning the doctrine of the Quakers; in my next letter I shall acquaint you with their history, which you will find more singular than their opinions.

LETTER III.

ON THE

QUAKERS.

YOU have already heard that the Quakers date from *Christ*, who according to them was the first Quaker. Religion, say these, was corrupted, a little after his death, and remain'd in that state of corruption about 1600 Years. But there were always a few Quakers conceal'd in the world, who carefully preserv'd the sacred fire, which was extinguish'd in all but themselves, 'till at last this light spread itself in *England* in 1642.

'TWAS at the time when *Great Britain* was torn to pieces by the intestine wars, which three or four sects had rais'd in the name of God, that one *George Fox*, born in *Leicestershire*, and son to a silk-weaver, took it into his head to preach; and, as he pretended, with all the requisites of a true apostle, that is, without being able either to read or write. He was about twenty five * years of age, irreproachable

* *Fox* could read at that age.

in his life and conduct, and a holy madman. He was equip'd in leather from head to foot, and travell'd from one village to another, exclaiming against war and the clergy. Had his invectives been level'd against the soldiery only, he wou'd have been safe enough, but he inveigh'd against ecclesiasticks. *Fox* was seiz'd at *Derby*, and being carried before a justice of peace, he did not once offer to pull off his leathern hat; upon which an officer gave him a great box o'th' ear, and cried to him, Don't you know you are to appear uncover'd before his worship? *Fox* presented his other cheek to the officer, and beg'd him to give him another box for God's sake. The justice wou'd have had him sworn before he ask'd him any questions: Know, friend, says *Fox* to him, that I never swear. The justice observing he *Thee'd* and *Thou'd* him, sent him to the house of correction in *Derby*, with orders that he should be whip'd there. *Fox* prais'd the Lord all the way he went to the house of correction, where the justice's order was executed with the utmost severity. The men who whip'd this enthusiast, were greatly surpriz'd to hear him beseech them to give him a few more lashes for the good of his soul. There was no need of intreating these people; the lashes were repeated, for which *Fox* thank'd

thank'd them very cordially, and began to preach. At first, the Spectators fell a laughing, but they afterwards listned to him; and as enthusiasm is an epidemical distemper, many were persuaded, and those who scourged him became his first disciples. Being set at liberty, he ran up and down the country with a dozen profelytes at his heels, still declaiming against the clergy, and was whip'd from time to time. Being one day set in the pillory, he harangued the crowd in so strong and moving a manner, that fifty of the auditors became his converts; and he won the rest so much in his favour, that his head being freed tumultuously from the hole where it was fastned, the populace went and searh'd for the church of *England* clergyman, who had been chiefly instrumental in bringing him to this punishment, and set him on the same pillory where *Fox* had stood.

Fox was bold enough to convert some of *Oliver Cromwell's* soldiers, who thereupon quitted the service, and refus'd to take the oaths. *Oliver* having as great a contempt for a sect which would not allow its members to fight, as *Sixtus Quintus* had for another sect, *Dove non si chiavava*, began to persecute these new converts. The prisons were crowded with them; but persecution seldom has any other effect than

to increase the number of profelytes.

They came therefore from their confinement more strongly confirmed in the principles they had imbib'd, and follow'd by their goalers, whom they had brought over to their belief. But the circumstances, which contributed chiefly to the spreading of this sect, were as follow. Fox thought himself inspired, and consequently was of opinion, that he must speak in a manner different from the rest of mankind.

He thereupon began to wreath his body, to screw up his face, to hold in his breath, and to exhale it in a forcible manner, inso-much that the priestess of the *Pythian* God at *Delphos* could not have acted her part to better advantage. Inspiration soon became so habitual to him, that he cou'd scarce deliver himself in any other manner. This was the first gift he communicated to his disciples. These ap'd very sincerely their master's several grimaces, and shook in every limb the instant the fit of inspiration came upon them, whence they were call'd Quakers. The vulgar attempted to mimick them, they trembled, they spake thro' the nose; they quak'd, and fancied themselves inspir'd by the Holy Ghost. The only thing now wanting was a few miracles; and accordingly they wrought some.

Fox,

Fox, this modern patriarch, spoke thus to a justice of peace, before a large assembly of people. Friend, take care what thou dost: God will soon punish thee for persecuting his saints. This magistrate being one who besotted himself every day with bad beer and brandy, died of an apoplexy two days after, the moment he had sign'd a *mittimus* for imprisoning some Quakers. The sudden death with which this justice was seiz'd, was not ascrib'd to his intemperance, but was universally look'd upon as the effect of the holy man's predictions; so that this accident made more converts to Quakerism, than a thousand sermons, and as many shaking fits cou'd have done. *Oliver*, finding them increase daily, was desirous of bringing them over to his party; and for that purpose attempted to bribe them by money. However, they were incorruptible, which made him one day declare, that this religion was the only one he had ever met with that had resisted the charms of gold.

THE Quakers were several times persecuted under *Charles* the second, not upon a religious account, but for refusing to pay the tythes, for *Thee-ing* and *Tbou-ing* the magistrates, and for refusing to take the oaths enacted by the laws.

AT last *Robert Barclay*, a native of *Scotland*, presented to the king, in 1675, his *Apology for the Quakers*, a work as well drawn up as the subject could possibly admit. The dedication to *Charles* the second is not fill'd with mean, flattering encomiums, but abounds with bold touches in favour of truth, and with the wisest counsels. "Thou hast tasted," says he to the king at the close of his epistle dedicatory, "of prosperity and adversity; thou knowest what it is to be banish'd thy native country; to be over-rul'd as well as to rule, and sit upon the throne; and being oppress'd, thou hast reason to know how hateful the oppressor is both to God and man: If, after all these warnings and advertisements, thou dost not turn unto the Lord with all thy heart but forget him who remembered thee in thy distress, and give up thy self to follow lust and vanity, surely great will be thy condemnation.

"AGAINST which snare, as well as the temptation of those, that may or do feed thee, and prompt thee to evil, the most excellent and prevalent remedy will be, to apply thy self to that light of *Christ*, which shineth in thy conscience, which neither can nor will flatter thee, nor suffer thee to be at ease in thy sins; but doth and will deal plainly
" and

“ and faithfully with thee, as those that
“ are followers thereof have plainly done.
“ —*Tby faithful friend and subject*, RO-
“ BERT BARCLAY.”

A more surprizing circumstance is, that this epistle, written by a private man of no figure, was so happy in its effects as to put a stop to the persecution.



LETTER IV.

ON THE

QUAKERS.

ABOUT this* time arose the illustrious *William Pen*, who establish'd the power of the Quakers in *America*, and would have made them appear venerable in the eyes of the *Europeans*, were it possible for mankind to respect virtue, when reveal'd in a ridiculous light. He was the only son of vice-admiral *Pen*, favourite to the duke of *York*, afterwards king *James* the second.

WILLIAM PEN, at twenty years of age, happening to meet with a † Quaker in *Cork*, whom he had known at *Oxford*, this man made a profelyte of him; and *William* being a sprightly youth, and naturally eloquent, having a winning aspect, and a very engaging carriage, he soon gain'd over some of his intimates. He carried matters so far, that he formed, by insensible degrees, a society of young Quakers, who met at his house; so that he was at the head of a sect when a little above twenty.

* 1666.

† *Thomas Loe*.

BEING return'd, after his leaving *Cork*, to the vice-admiral his father, instead of falling upon his knees to ask him blessing, he went up to him with his hat on, and said, Friend, I'm very glad to see thee in good health. The vice-admiral imagin'd his son to be crazy; but soon finding he was turn'd Quaker, he employ'd all the methods that prudence could suggest, to engage him to behave and act like other people. The youth made no other answer to his father, than by exhorting him to turn Quaker also. At last his father confin'd himself to this single request, *viz.* that he shou'd wait upon the king and the duke of *York* with his hat under his arm, and shou'd not *Thee* and *Tbou* them. *William* answer'd, that he could not do these things for conscience sake; which exasperated his father to such a degree, that he turned him out of doors. Young *Pen* gave God thanks, for permitting him to suffer so early in his cause; after which he went into the city, where he held forth*, and made a great number of converts.

THE church of *England* clergy found their congregations dwindle away daily; and *Pen* being young, handsome, and of a graceful stature, the court, as well as the city ladies, flock'd very devoutly to his

* About 1668, and the 24th year of his age.
meeting.

meeting. The patriarch *George Fox* hearing of his great reputation, came to *London* (tho' the journey was very long) purely to see and converse with him. Both resolv'd to go upon missions into foreign countries, and accordingly they embark'd for *Holland*, after having left labourers sufficient to take care of the *London* vineyard.

THEIR labours were crown'd with success in *Amsterdam*; but a circumstance, which reflected the greatest honour on them, and at the same time put their humility to the greatest trial, was the reception they met with from *Elizabeth* the princess *Palatine*, aunt to *George* the first of *Great Britain*, a lady conspicuous for her genius and knowledge, and to whom *Des Cartes* had dedicated his *Philosophical Romance*.

SHE was then retir'd to the *Hague*, where she receiv'd these friends, for so the Quakers were at that time call'd in *Holland*. This princess had several conferences with them in her palace, and she at last entertain'd so favourable an opinion of Quakerism, that they confess'd she was not far from the kingdom of heaven. The friends sow'd likewise the good seed in *Germany*, but reap'd very little fruit; for the mode of *Thee-ing* and *Thou-ing* was not approv'd of in a country, where a man is perpetually oblig'd to employ the titles of highness and
ex-

excellency. *William Pen* return'd soon to *England*, upon hearing of his father's sickness, in order to see him before he died. The vice-admiral was reconcil'd to his son, and tho' of a different persuasion, embrac'd him tenderly. *William* made a fruitless exhortation to his father not to receive the sacrament, but to die a Quaker; and the good old man intreated his son *William* to wear buttons on his sleeves, and a crape hatband in his beaver; but all to no purpose.

WILLIAM PEN inherited very large possessions, part of which consisted in crown debts, due to the vice-admiral for sums he had advanc'd for the sea-service. No monies were at that time more secure than those owing from the king. *Pen* was oblig'd to go more than once, and *Thee* and *Thou* king *Charles* and his ministers, in order to recover the debt; and at last, instead of specie, the government invested him with the right and sovereignty of a province of *America*, to the south of *Maryland*. Thus was a Quaker rais'd to sovereign power. *Pen* set sail for his new dominions with two ships freighted with Quakers, who follow'd his fortune. The country was then call'd *Pensilvania*, from *William Pen*, who there founded *Philadelphia*, now the most flourishing city in that country. The first step he took was to enter

ter into an alliance with his *American* neighbours; and this is the only treaty between those people and the Christians that was not ratified by an oath, and was never infrig'd. The new sovereign was at the same time the legislator of *Pensilvania*, and enacted very wise and prudent laws, none of which have ever been chang'd since his time. The first is, to injure no person upon a religious account, and to consider as brethren all those who believe in one God.

HE had no sooner settled his government, but several *American* merchants came and peopled this colony. The natives of the country, instead of flying into the woods, cultivated, by insensible degrees, a friendship with the peaceable Quakers. They lov'd these foreigners as much as they detested the other Christians who had conquer'd and laid waste *America*. In a little time, a great number of these savages (falsely so call'd) charm'd with the mild and gentle disposition of their neighbours, came in crowds to *William Pen*, and besought him to admit them into the number of his vassals. 'Twas very rare and uncommon for a sovereign to be *Thee'd* and *Thou'd* by the meanest of his subjects, who never took their hats off when they came into his presence; and as singular for a government to be without one priest in it, and for a people to be without arms, either of-
fensive

ensive or defensive ; for a body of citizens to be absolutely undistinguish'd but by the publick employments, and for neighbours not to entertain the least jealousy one against another.

WILLIAM PEN might glory in having brought down upon earth the so much boasted golden age, which in all probability never existed but in *Pensilvania*. He returned to *England* to settle some affairs relating to his new dominions. After the death of king *Charles* the second, king *James*, who had lov'd the father, indulg'd the same affection to the son, and no longer consider'd him as an obscure Sectary, but as a very great man. The king's politicks on this occasion agreed with his inclinations. He was desirous of pleasing the Quakers, by annulling the laws made against Non-conformists, in order to have an opportunity, by this universal toleration, of establishing the *Romish* religion. All the sectarists in *England* saw the snare that was laid for them, but did not give into it ; they never failing to unite when the *Romish* religion, their common enemy, is to be oppos'd. But *Pen* did not think himself bound in any manner to renounce his principles, merely to favour Protestants, to whom he was odious, in opposition to a king who lov'd him. He had establish'd an universal toleration with regard to con-

C

science,

science, in *America*, and wou'd not have it thought that he intended to destroy it in *Europe*; for which reason he adhered so inviolably to king *James*, that a report prevail'd univerſally of his being a Jeſuit. This calumny affected him very ſtrongly, and he was obliged to juſtify himſelf in print. However, the unfortunate king *James* the ſecond, in whom, as in moſt princes of the *Stuart* family, grandeur and weakneſs were equally blended; and who, like them, as much overdid ſome things as he was ſhort in others, loſt his kingdom in a manner that is hardly to be accounted for.

ALL the *English* ſectariſts accepted from *William* the third and his parliament, the toleration and indulgence which they had refus'd when offer'd by King *James*. 'Twas then the Quakers began to enjoy, by virtue of the laws, the ſeveral privileges they poſſeſs at this time. *Pen* having at laſt ſeen Quakeriſm firmly eſtabliſh'd in his native country, went back to *Penſilvania*. His own people and the *Americans* receiv'd him with tears of joy, as tho' he had been a father who was return'd to viſit his children. All the laws had been religiously obſerv'd in his abſence, a circumſtance in which no legiſlator had ever been happy but himſelf. After having reſided ſome years in *Penſilvania*, he left it, but with
great

great reluctance, in order to return to *England*, there to solicit some matters in favour of the commerce of *Pensilvania*. But he never saw it again, he dying in *Rufcomb* in *Berkshire*, anno 1718.

I AM not able to guess what fate Quakerism may have in *America*, but I perceive it dwindles away daily in *England*. In all countries where liberty of conscience is allow'd, the establish'd religion will at last swallow up all the rest. Quakers are disqualified from being members of parliament; nor can they enjoy any post or preferment, because an oath must always be taken on these occasions, and they never swear. They are therefore reduc'd to the necessity of subsisting upon traffick. Their children, whom the industry of their parents has enrich'd, are desirous of enjoying honours; of wearing buttons and ruffles; and quite asham'd of being call'd Quakers, they become converts to the church of *England*, merely to be in the fashion.

LETTERS concerning

ence, in *America*, and wou'd not have it thought that he intended to destroy it in *Europe*; for which reason he adhered so unviolably to king *James*, that a report prevail'd universally of his being a Jesuit. This calumny affected him very strongly, and he was obliged to justify himself in print. However, the unfortunate king *James* the second, in whom, as in most princes of the *Stuart* family, grandeur and weakness were equally blended; and who, like them, as much overdid some things as he was short in others, lost his kingdom in a manner that is hardly to be accounted for.

All the *English* sectarists accepted from *William* the third and his parliament, the toleration and indulgence which they had refus'd when offer'd by King *James*. 'Twas then the *Quakers* began to enjoy, by virtue of the laws, the several privileges they possess at this time. *Pen* having at last seen *Quakerism* firmly establish'd in his native country, went back to *Pennsylvania*. His own people and the *Indians* receiv'd him with tears of joy, as a father who was returning to his children. All the laws receiv'd in his country, no longer apply'd to his children.

great temptations, in the
English, there is not
favour of the common
But he never lawfully
comes in possession, he

I AM BELIEVED TO BE
KNOWING THE HISTORY OF
IN SWISSLAND, WHICH
COMPARISON OF THE
ROYALTY, THE
REASON OF THE
QUALITY, FROM THE
PRACTICE, WHICH IS
TERRIBLE, WHICH IS
LACK OF THE
THESE, WHICH IS
REASONING, WHICH IS
CHANGING, WHICH IS
FROM THE
CONDUCT, WHICH IS

and quite the same
they become common
English, more

no further
they
light in the
the spirit
some imagination
ever, after their
they continued
holding in power.

LETTER V.
ON THE
C. H U R C H
O F
E N G L A N D.

ENGLAND is properly the country of sectarists. *Multæ sunt mansiones in domo patris mei,* (in my father's house are many mansions.) An *Englishman*, as one to whom liberty is natural, may go to heaven his own way.

NEVERTHELESS, tho' every one is permitted to serve God in whatever mode or fashion he thinks proper, yet their true religion, that in which a man makes his fortune, is the sect of Episcoparians or Churchmen, call'd the Church of *England*, or simply the Church, by way of eminence. No person can possess an employment, either in *England* or *Ireland*, unless he be rank'd among the faithful, that is, professes himself a member of the Church of *England*. This reason (which carries mathematical

matical evidence with it) has converted such numbers of dissenters of all persuasions, that ~~not a twentieth part of the nation is out of the pale of the establish'd Church.~~ The *English* clergy have retain'd a great number of the *Romish* ceremonies, and especially that of receiving, with a most scrupulous attention, their tithes. ~~They also have the pious ambition to aim at superiority.~~

MOREOVER, they inspire very religiously their flock with a holy zeal against Dissenters of all denominations. This zeal was pretty violent under the Tories, in the four last years of queen *Anne*; but was productive of no greater mischief than the breaking the windows of some meeting-houses, and the demolishing of a few of them. For religious rage ceas'd in *England* with the civil wars; and was no more under queen *Anne*, than the hollow noise of a sea whose billows still heav'd, tho' so long after the storm, when the Whigs and Tories laid waste their native country, in the same manner as the *Guelpbs* and *Gibelines* formerly did theirs. 'Twas absolutely necessary for both parties to call in religion on this occasion; the Tories declar'd for episcopacy, and the Whigs, as some imagin'd, were for abolishing it; however, after these had got the upper hand, they contented themselves with only abridging its power.

AT the time when the earl of *Oxford* and the lord *Bolingbroke* us'd to drink healths to the Tories, the Church of *England* consider'd those noblemen as the defenders of its holy privileges. The lower house of Convocation (a kind of house of Commons) compos'd wholly of the clergy, was in some credit at that time; at least the members of it had the liberty to meet, to dispute on ecclesiastical matters, to sentence impious books from time to time to the flames, that is, books written against themselves. The ministry, which is now compos'd of Whigs, does not so much as allow those gentlemen to assemble, so that they are at this time reduc'd (in the obscurity of their respective parishes) to the melancholy occupation of praying for the prosperity of the government, whose tranquillity they would willingly disturb. With regard to the bishops, who are twenty-six in all, they still have seats in the house of lords in spite of the Whigs, because the ancient abuse of considering them as Barons subsists to this day. There is a clause however in the oath which the government requires from these gentlemen, that puts their christian patience to a very great trial, *viz.* that they shall be of the Church of *England* as by law establish'd. There are few bishops, deans, or other dignitaries, but imagine they are so *jure divino*; 'tis consequently
great

great mortification to them to be oblig'd to confess, that they owe their dignity to a pitiful law enacted by a set of profane laymen. A learned monk (father *Courayer*) writ a book lately to prove the validity and succession of *English* ordinations. This Book was forbid in *France*; but do you believe that the *English* ministry were pleas'd with it? Far from it. Those damn'd Whigs don't value a straw, whether the episcopal succession among them hath been interrupted or not, or whether bishop *Parker* was consecrated (as 'tis pretended) in a tavern, or a church; for these Whigs are much better pleas'd that the bishops should derive their authority from the parliament, than from the apostles. The lord *B——* observ'd, that this notion of divine right would only make so many tyrants in lawn-sleeves, but that the laws made so many citizens.

WITH regard to the morals of the *English* clergy, they are more regular than those of *France*, and for this reason: All the clergy (a very few excepted) are educated in the universities of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, far from the depravity and corruption which reign in the capital. They are not call'd to dignities till very late, in an age when men are sensible of no other passion but avarice, that is, when their ambition craves a supply. Employ-

ments are here bestow'd both in the church and the army, as a reward for long services; and we never see youngsters made bishops or colonels immediately upon their laying aside the academical gown; and besides, most of the clergy are married. The stiff and aukward air contracted by them at the university, and the little familiarity the men of this country have with the ladies, commonly oblige a bishop to confine himself to, and rest contented with his own. Clergymen sometimes take a glass at the tavern, custom giving them a sanction on this occasion; and if they fuddle themselves 'tis in a very serious manner, and without giving the least scandal.

THAT mild being (not to be defin'd) who is neither of the clergy nor of the laity; in a word, the thing call'd *Abbé* in *France*, is a species quite unknown in *England*. All the clergy here are very much upon the reserve, and most of them pedants. When these are told, that in *France*, young fellows famous for their dissoluteness, and rais'd to the highest dignities of the church by female intrigues, address the fair publickly in an amorous way, amuse themselves in writing tender love songs, entertain their friends very splendidly every night at their own houses, and after the banquet is ended, withdraw to invoke the assistance of the Holy Ghost,

and

and call themselves boldly the successors of the apostles, they bless God for their being Protestants. But these are shameless Hereticks, who deserve to be blown hence thro' the flames to old Nick, as *Rabelais* says; and for this reason I don't trouble myself about them.



L E T T E R VI.
O N T H E
P R E S B Y T E R I A N S.

THE Church of *England* is confin'd almost to the kingdom whence it receiv'd its name, and to *Ireland*; for Presbyterianism is the establish'd religion in *Scotland*. This Presbyterianism is directly the same with *Calvinism*, as it was establish'd in *France*, and is now profess'd at *Geneva*. As the priests of this sect receive but very inconsiderable stipends from their churches, and consequently cannot emulate the splendid luxury of bishops, they exclaim very naturally against honour which they can never attain to. Figure to yourself the haughty *Diogenes* trampling under foot the pride of *Plato*. The *Scotch* Presbyterians are not very unlike that proud, tho' tatter'd reasoner. *Diogenes* did not use *Alexander* half so impertinently as these treated king *Charles* the second; for when they took up arms in his cause, in opposition to *Oliver*, who had deceiv'd them, they forc'd that poor monarch to undergo the hearing of three or four sermons every day;

day; wou'd not suffer him to play, reduc'd him to a state of penitence and mortification; so that *Charles* soon grew sick of these pedants, and accordingly elop'd from them with as much joy as a youth does from school.

A CHURCH of *England* minister appears as another *Cato*, in presence of a juvenile, sprightly *French* graduate, who bawls for a whole morning together in the divinity schools, and hums a song in chorus with ladies in the evening: But this *Cato* is a very spark, when before a *Scotch* Presbyterian. The latter affects a serious gait, puts on a sour look, wears a vastly broad-brimm'd hat, and a long cloak over a very short coat; preaches thro' the nose, and gives the name of the whore of *Babylon* to all churches, where the ministers are so fortunate as to enjoy an annual revenue of five or six thousand pounds; and where the people are weak enough to suffer this, and to give them the titles of my lord, your lordship, or your eminence.

THESE gentlemen, who have also some churches in *England*, introduc'd there the mode of grave and severe exhortations. To them is owing the sanctification of *Sunday* in the three kingdoms. People are there forbid to work or take any recreation on that day, in which the severity is twice as great as that of the *Romish* church. No

opera's, plays or concerts are allow'd in *London* on *Sundays*; and even cards are so expressly forbid, that none but persons of quality, and those we call the genteel, play on that day; the rest of the nation go either to church, to the tavern, or to see their mistresses.

THO' the Episcopal and Presbyterian sects are the two prevailing ones in *Great Britain*, yet all others are very welcome to come and settle in it, and live very sociably together, tho' most of their preachers hate one another almost as cordially as a *Jansenist* damns a *Jesuit*.

TAKE a view of the *Royal-Exchange* in *London*, a place more venerable than many courts of justice, where the representatives of all nations meet for the benefit of mankind. There the *Jew*, the *Mabometan* and the *Christian* transact together, as tho' they all profess'd the same religion, and give the name of Infidel to none but bankrupts. There the Presbyterian confides in the Anabaptist, and the Churchman depends on the Quaker's word. At the breaking up of this pacific and free assembly, some withdraw to the synagogue, and others to take a glass. This man goes and is baptiz'd in a great tub, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost: That man has his son's foreskin cut off, whilst a set of *Hebrew* words (quite unintelligible to him)

him) are mumbled over his child. Others retire to their churches, and there wait for the inspiration of heaven with their hats on, and all are satisfied.

If one religion only were allowed in *England*, the government would very possibly become arbitrary; if there were but two, the people wou'd cut one another's throats; but as there are such a multitude, they all live happy, and in peace.



LETTER VII.
 ON THE
 SOGINIANS,
 OR
 ARIANS,
 OR
 ANTITRINITARIANS.

THERE is a little sect here compos'd of clergymen, and of a few very learned persons among the laity, who, tho' they do not call themselves *Arians* or *Socinians*, do yet dissent entirely from *St. Albanasius*, with regard to their notions of the Trinity, and declare very frankly, that the Father is greater than the Son.

Do you remember what is related of a certain orthodox bishop, who, in order to convince an emperor of the reality of consubstantiation, put his hand under the chin of the monarch's son, and took him by the nose in presence of his sacred majesty?

The

The emperor was going to order his attendants to throw the bishop out of the window, when the good old man gave him this convincing reason: Since your majesty, says he, is angry when your son has not due respect shown him, what punishment do you think will God the father inflict on those who refuse his son *Jesus* the titles due to him? The persons I just now mentioned, declare that the holy bishop took a very wrong step; that his argument was inconclusive, and that the emperor should have answer'd him thus: Know that there are two ways by which men may be wanting in respect to me; first, in not doing honour sufficient to my son; and secondly, in paying him the same honour as to me.

BE this as it will, the principles of *Arius* begin to revive. not only in *England*, but in *Holland* and *Poland*. The celebrated *Sir Isaac Newton* honoured this opinion so far as to countenance it. This philosopher thought that the Unitarians argued more mathematically than we do. But the most sanguine stickler for Arianism is the illustrious *Dr. Clark*. This man is rigidly virtuous, and of a mild disposition; is more fond of his tenets, than desirous of propagating them; and absorbed so entirely in problems and calculations, that he is a mere reasoning machine.

'Tis

'Tis he who wrote a book which is much esteem'd, and little understood, on the existence of God; and another more intelligible, but pretty much contemned, on the truth of the Christian religion.

He never engaged in scholastic disputes, which our friend calls venerable trifles. He only published a work containing all the testimonies of the primitive ages, for and against the Unitarians, and leaves to the reader the counting of the voices, and the liberty of forming a judgment. This book won the doctor a great number of partizans, and lost him the See of *Canterbury*: But in my humble opinion, he was out in his calculation, and had better have been Primate of all *England*, than merely an *Arian* parson.

You see that opinions are subject to revolutions as well as empires. *Arianism*, after having triumph'd during three centuries, and been forgot twelve, rises at last out of its own ashes; but it has chose a very improper season to make its appearance in, the present age being quite cloy'd with disputes and sects. The members of this Sect are, besides too few to be indulg'd the liberty of holding public assemblies, which however they will doubtless be permitted to do, in case they spread considerably. But people are now so very cold with respect to all things of this kind,
that

that there is little probability any new religion, or old one that may be reviv'd, will meet with favour. Is it not whimsical enough that *Lutber*, *Calvin*, and *Zuinglius*, whose writings no body in this age reads, should have founded Sects which are now spread over a great part of *Europe*; that *Mabomet*, tho' so ignorant, should have given a religion to *Asia* and *Africa*; and that *Sir Isaac Newton*, *Dr. Clark*, *Mr. Locke*, *Mr. Le Clerc*, &c. the greatest philosophers, as well as the ablest writers of their ages, should scarce have been able to raise a little flock, which even decreases daily?

THIS it is to be born at a proper period of time. Were Cardinal *de Retz* to return again into the world, neither his eloquence nor his intrigues would draw together ten women in *Paris*.

WERE *Oliver Cromwell*, he who beheaded his Sovereign, and seiz'd upon the kingly dignity, to rise from the dead, he wou'd be a wealthy city trader, and no more.

LETTER VIII.

ON THE

PARLIAMENT.

THE Members of the *English* Parliament are fond of comparing themselves to the old *Romans*.

Not long since, Mr. *Shippen* open'd a speech in the house of commons with these words, *The Majesty of the people of England would be wounded*. The singularity of the expression occasion'd a loud laugh; but this Gentleman, so far from being disconcerted, repeated the same words with a resolute tone of voice, and the laugh ceas'd. In my opinion, the Majesty of the people of *England*, has nothing in common with that of the people of *Rome*; much less is there any affinity between their governments. There is in *London* a Senate, some of the members whereof are accus'd, (doubtless very unjustly) of selling their voices on certain occasions, as was done in *Rome*; this is the only resemblance. Besides, the two nations appear to me quite opposite in character, with regard both to good and evil. The *Romans*
never

never knew the dreadful folly of religious Wars, an abomination reserv'd for devout preachers of patience and humility. *Marius* and *Sylla*, *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, *Anthony* and *Augustus*, did not draw their swords and set the world in a blaze, merely to determine whether the *Flamen* should wear his shirt over his robe, or his robe over his shirt; or whether the sacred Chickens should eat and drink, or eat only, in order to take the augury. The *English* have hang'd one another by law, and cut one another to pieces in pitch'd battles, for quarrels of as trifling a nature. The Sects of the *Episcoparians* and *Presbyterians* quite distracted these very serious Heads for a time. But I fancy they'll hardly ever be so silly again, they seeming to be grown wiser at their own expence; and I don't perceive the least inclination in them to murder one another merely about syllogisms, as some *Zealots* among them once did.

BUT here follows a more essential difference between *Rome* and *England*, which gives the advantage entirely to the latter, *viz.* that the civil wars of *Rome* ended in slavery, and those of the *English* in liberty. The *English* are the only people upon earth who have been able to prescribe limits to the power of Kings by resisting them; and who, by a series of struggles,
have

have at last established that wise government, where the Prince is all-powerful to do good, and at the same time is restrain'd from committing evil; where the Nobles are great without insolence, tho' there are no Vassals; and where the People share in the government without confusion.

THE house of Lords and that of the Commons divide the legislative power under the King; but the *Romans* had no such balance. The Patricians and Plebeians in *Rome* were perpetually at variance, and there was no intermediate Power to reconcile them. The *Roman* Senate, who were so unjustly, so criminally proud, as not to suffer the Plebeians to share with them in any thing, cou'd find no other artifice to keep the latter out of the Administration, than by employing them in foreign wars. They consider'd the Plebeians as a wild beast, whom it behov'd them to let loose upon their neighbours, for fear they should devour their masters. Thus the greatest defect in the Government of the *Romans* rais'd them to be Conquerors. By being unhappy at home, they triumph'd over, and possess'd themselves of the world, till at last their divisions sunk them to slavery.

THE government of *England* will never rise to so exalted a pitch of glory, nor will its end be so fatal. The *English* are not fir'd with the splendid folly of making conquests,

quests, but would only prevent their neighbours from conquering. They are not only jealous of their own Liberty, but even of that of other nations. The *English* were exasperated against *Louis* the Fourteenth, for no other reason but because he was ambitious; and declar'd war against him merely out of levity, not from any interested motives.

THE *English* have doubtless purchas'd their Liberties at a very high price, and waded thro' seas of blood to drown the Idol of arbitrary power. Other nations have been involv'd in as great calamities, and have shed as much blood; but then the blood they spilt in defence of their Liberties, only enslav'd them the more.

THAT which rises to a Revolution in *England*, is no more than a Sedition in other countries. A city in *Spain*, in *Barbary*, or in *Turkey*, takes up arms in defence of its Privileges, when immediately it is storm'd by mercenary Troops, it is punish'd by Executioners, and the rest of the Nation kiss the chains they are loaded with. The *French* are of opinion, that the government of this Island is more tempestuous than the sea which surrounds it; which indeed is true; but then it is never so but when the King raises the storm; when he attempts to seize the Ship of which he is only the chief pilot. The civil

vil wars of *France* lasted longer; were more cruel, and productive of greater evils than those of *England*: But none of these civil wars had a wise and prudent Liberty for their object.

IN the detestable Reigns of *Charles* the ninth, and *Henry* the third, the whole affair was only whether the people should be slaves to the *Guises*. With regard to the last war of *Paris*, it deserves only to be hooted at. Methinks I see a croud of School-boys rising up in arms against their Master, and afterwards whip'd for it. Cardinal *de Retz*, who was witty and brave, but to no purpose; rebellious without a cause; factious without design, and head of a defenceless party, cabal'd for caballing sake, and seem'd to foment the civil War merely out of diversion. The Parliament did not know what he intended, nor what he did not intend. He levied troops by act of Parliament, and the next moment cashier'd them. He threatned, he beg'd pardon; he set a price upon Cardinal *Mazarine's* head, and afterwards congratulated him in a public manner. Our civil wars under *Charles* the sixth were bloody and cruel, those of the *League* execrable, and that of the † *Frondeurs* ridiculous.

THAT

† *Frondeurs*, in its proper sense *Slingers*, and figuratively *Cavillers*, or lovers of contradiction; was a name

THAT for which the *French* chiefly reproach the *English* Nation, is, the murder of King Charles the First, whom his subjects treated exactly as he wou'd have treated them, had his Reign been prosperous. After all, consider on one side, *Charles* the First defeated in a pitch'd battle, imprison'd, try'd, sentenc'd to die in *Westminster-hall*, and then beheaded: And on the other, the Emperor *Henry* the seventh, poisón'd by his chaplain at his receiving the sacrament; *Henry* the third stab'd by a Monk; thirty assassinations projected against *Henry* the fourth; several of them put in-execution, and the last bereaving that great Monarch of his life. Weigh, I say, all these wicked attempts, and then judge.

name given to a league or party that oppos'd the *French* ministry, i. e. Cardinal *Mazarine* in 1648. See *Rochefoucault's* Memoirs.



LETTER IX.

ON THE

GOVERNMENT.

THAT mixture in the *English* government, that harmony between King, Lords and Commons, did not always subsist. *England* was enslav'd for a long series of years by the *Romans*, the *Saxons*, the *Danes*, and the *French*, successively. *William* the conqueror particularly ruled them with a rod of iron. He dispos'd as absolutely of the lives and fortunes of his conquer'd subjects as an eastern Monarch; and forbid, upon pain of death, the *English* both fire or candle in their houses after eight o'clock. Whether he did this to prevent their nocturnal meetings, or only to try, by this odd and whimsical prohibition, how far it was possible for one Man to extend his power over his fellow Creatures. 'Tis true indeed that the *English* had Parliaments before and after *William* the Conqueror; and they boast of them, as tho' these assemblies then call'd Parliaments, compos'd of ecclesiastical Tyrants, and of plunderers entitl'd
Barons

Barons, had been the guardians of the public liberty and happiness.

THE Barbarians, who came from the shores of the *Baltick*, and settled in the rest of *Europe*, brought with them the form of government called States or Parliaments, about which so much noise is made, and which are so little understood. Kings indeed were not absolute in those days, but then the people were more wretched upon that very account, and more completely-enlav'd. The Chiefs of these savages, who had laid waste *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and *England*, made themselves Monarchs. Their generals divided among themselves the several countries they had conquer'd, whence sprung those Margraves, those Peers, those Barons, those petty Tyrants, who often contested with their Sovereigns for the spoils of whole nations. These were birds of prey, fighting with an Eagle for Doves, whose blood the Victorious was to suck. Every nation, instead of being govern'd by one Master, was trampled upon by an hundred Tyrants. The priests soon play'd a part among them. Before this, it had been the fate of the *Gauls*, the *Germans*, and the *Britons*, to be always govern'd by their Druids, and the Chiefs of their villages, an ancient kind of Barons, not so tyrannical as their successors. These

Druids pretended to be mediators between God and man. They enacted laws, they fulminated their excommunications, and sentenc'd to death. The Bishops succeeded, by insensible degrees, to their temporal authority in the *Goth* and *Vandal* government. The Popes set themselves at their head, and arm'd with their Briefs, their Bulls, and reinforc'd by Monks, they made even Kings tremble; depos'd and assassinated them at pleasure, and employ'd every artifice to draw into their own purses monies from all parts of *Europe*. The weak *Ina*, one of the tyrants of the *Saxon* Hierarchy in *England*, was the first Monarch that submitted, in his pilgrimage to *Rome*, to pay *St. Peter's* penny (equivalent very near to a *French* crown) for every house in his dominions. The whole island soon followed his example; *England* became insensibly one of the Pope's provinces, and the holy Father us'd to send from time to time his Legates thither to levy exorbitant taxes. At last King *John* deliver'd up, by a public instrument, the Kingdom of *England* to the Pope, who had excommunicated him; but the Barons, not finding their account in this resignation, dethroned the wretched King *John*, and seated *Lewis*, father to *St. Lewis* King of *France* in his place. However they were soon weary of their

new Monarch, and accordingly obliged him to return back to *French*.

WHILST that the Barons, the Bishops and the Popes, all laid waste *England*, where all were for ruling; the most numerous, the most useful, even the most virtuous, and consequently the most venerable part of mankind, consisting of those who study the laws and the sciences; of traders, of artificers; in a word, of all who were not tyrants; that is, those who are called the people; these, I say, were by them look'd upon as so many animals beneath the dignity of the human species. The Commons in those ages were far from sharing in the government, they being *Villains* or Peasants, whose labour, whose blood were the property of their Masters, who entitl'd themselves the Nobility. The major part of men in *Europe* were at that time what they are to this day in several parts of the world; they were *Villains* or Bondsmen of Lords, that is, a kind of cattle bought and sold with the land. Many ages past away before justice cou'd be done to human nature; before mankind were conscous, that it was abominable numbers should sow, and but few reap. and was not *France* very happy, when the power and authority of those petty Robbers was abolish'd by the lawful authority of Kings and of the people?

HAPPILY in the violent shocks which the divisions between Kings and the Nobles gave to empires, the chains of Nations were more or less heavy. Liberty, in England, sprung from the quarrels of Tyrants. The Barons forced King *John* and King *Henry* the third, to grant the famous *Magna Charta*, the chief design of which was indeed to make Kings dependent on the Lords; but then the rest of the nation were a little favour'd in it, in order that they might join, on proper occasions, with their pretended Masters. This great Charter, which is consider'd as the sacred origin of the *English* Liberties, shews in it-self how little Liberty was known.

THE Title alone proves, that the King thought he had a just right to be absolute; and that the Barons, and even the Clergy forc'd him to give up the pretended right, for no other reason but because they were the most powerful.

MAGNA CHARTA begins in this stile, *We grant, of our own free will, the following Privileges to the Archbishops, Bishops, Priors and Barons of our Kingdom, &c.*

THE House of Commons is not once mention'd in the Articles of this Charter, a proof that it did not yet exist, or that it existed without Power. Mention is therein made, by name, of the freemen of *England*; a melancholy proof that some were
not

not so. It appears by the thirty-second Article, that these pretended Freemen ow'd service to their Lords. Such a Liberty as this was not many removes from Slavery.

By article XXI, the King ordains that his Officers shall not henceforward seize upon, unless they pay for them, the Horses and Carts of Freemen. The people consider'd this ordinance as a real liberty, tho' it was a greater tyranny. *Henry* the seventh, that happy usurper and great politician, who pretended to love the Barons, tho' he in reality hated and feared them, got their lands alienated. By this means the *Villains*, afterwards acquiring riches by their industry, purchas'd the estates and country-seats of the illustrious Peers, who had ruin'd themselves by their folly and extravagance, and all the lands got by insensible degrees into other hands.

THE Power of the House of Commons increas'd every day. The families of the ancient Peers were at last extinct; and as Peers only are properly noble in *England*, there would be no such thing in strictness of law, as nobility in that Island, had not the Kings created new Barons from time to time, and preserv'd the body of Peers, once a terror to them, to oppose them to the Commons since become so formidable.

ALL these new Peers who compose the higher house, receive nothing but their Titles from the King, and very few of them have estates in those places whence they take their titles. One shall be Duke of D——, tho' he has not a foot of land in *Dorsetshire*; and another is Earl of a village, tho' he scarce knows where it is situated. The Peers have power, but it is only in the Parliament House.

THERE is no such thing here, as * *haute, moyenne, & basse justice*, that is, a power to judge in' all matters civil and criminal; nor a right or privilege of hunting in the grounds of a citizen, who at the same time is not permitted to fire a gun in his own field.

No one is exempted in this country from paying certain taxes, because he is a nobleman or a priest. All duties and taxes are settled by the House of Commons, whose power is greater than that of the Peers, tho' inferior to it in dignity. The spiritual as well as temporal Lords have the

* *La haute justice*, is that of a lord, who has power to sentence capitally, and to judge of all causes civil and criminal, those of the crown excepted. *La moyenne justice*, is empower'd to judge of actions relating to guardianships and offences. *La basse justice* takes cognizance of the fees due to the lord, of the havock of beasts, and of offences. The *moyenne justice* is imaginary, and there is perhaps no instance of its ever being put in execution.

liberty

liberty to reject a money bill brought in by the Commons, but they are not allow'd to alter any thing in it, and must either pass or throw it out without restriction. When the bill has pass'd the Lords, and is signed by the King, then the whole nation pays, every one in proportion to his revenue or estate, not according to his title, which would be absurd. There is no such thing as an arbitrary subsidy or poll-tax, but a real tax on the lands, of all which an estimate was made in the reign of the famous King *William* the third.

THE Land-tax continues still upon the same foot, tho' the revenue of the lands is increas'd. Thus no one is tyranniz'd over, and every one is easy. The feet of the peasants are not bruised with wooden shoes; they eat white bread, are well clothed, and are not afraid of increasing their stock of cattle, nor of tiling their houses, from any apprehensions that their taxes will be raised the year following. The annual income of the estates of a great many Commoners in *England*, amounts to two hundred thousand livres; and yet these do not think it beneath them to plough the lands which enrich them, and on which they enjoy their liberty.

L E T T E R X.

O N

T R A D E.

AS Trade enrich'd the citizens in *Eng-*
land, so it contributed to their free-
 dom, and this freedom on the other side
 extended their commerce, whence arose
 the grandeur of the state. Trade rais'd
 by insensible degrees the naval power
 which gives the *English* a superiority over
 the seas, and they now are Masters of
 very near two hundred ships of war.
 Posterity will very possibly be surprized to
 hear that an Island, whose only produce
 is a little lead, tin, fuller's earth, and
 coarse wool, should become so powerful
 by its Commerce, as to be able to send
 in 1723, three Fleets at the same time
 to three different and far distanced parts of
 the Globe. One before *Gibraltar*, con-
 quer'd and still possessed by the *English*;

a second to *Porto Bello*, to dispossess the King of *Spain* of the treasures of the *West-Indies*; and a third into the *Baltick*, to prevent the northern powers from coming to an engagement.

AT the time when *Lewis* the fourteenth made all *Italy* tremble, and that his armies, which had already possessed themselves of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, were upon the point of taking *Turin*; Prince *Eugene* was obliged to march from the middle of *Germany* in order to succour *Savoy*. Having no money, without which cities cannot be either taken or defended, he addressed himself to some *English* Merchants. These, at an hour and half's warning, lent him five millions, whereby he was enabled to deliver *Turin*, and to beat the *French*; after which he wrote the following short letter to the persons who had disbursed him the abovementioned Sums: "Gentlemen, I have received your money, and flatter myself that I have laid it out to your satisfaction." Such a circumstance as this raises a just pride in an *English* Merchant, and makes him presume (not without some reason) to compare himself to a *Roman* Citizen; and indeed a Peer's brother does not think traffic beneath him. When the Lord *Townshend* was minister of state, a brother of his

was content to be a city merchant; and at the time that the Earl of Oxford governed *Great Britain*, his younger brother was no more than a factor in *Aleppo*, where he chose to live, and where he died. This custom, which begins however to be laid aside, appears monstrous to *Germans*, vainly puffed up with their Extraction. These think it morally impossible that the son of an *English* Peer should be no more than a rich and powerful citizen, for all are princes in *Germany*. There have been thirty highnesses of the same name, all whose patrimony consisted only in their escutcheons and their pride.

In *France* the title of marquis is given gratis to any one who will accept of it; and whosoever arrives at *Paris* from the midst of the most remote provinces with money in his purse, and a name terminating in *ac* or *ille*, may strut about, and cry, Such a man as I! A man of my rank and figure! And may look down upon a trader with sovereign contempt; whilst the trader on the other side, by thus often hearing his profession treated so disdainfully, is fool enough to blush at it. However, I cannot say which is most useful to a nation, a lord powder'd in the tip of the mode, who knows exactly at what a clock the
king

king rises and goes to bed ; and who gives himself airs of grandeur and state, at the same time that he is acting the slave in the anti-chamber of a prime minister ; or a merchant, who enriches his country, dispatches orders from his compting-house to Surat and Grand Cairo, and contributes to the felicity of the World.

Uol keup - arh pur l r pro n d e a r



LETTER XI.

ON

INOCULATION.

IT is inadvertently affirm'd in the Christian Countries of *Europe*, that the *English* are Fools and Madmen. Fools, because they give their Children the Small-pox to prevent their catching it; and Madmen, because they wantonly communicate a certain and dreadful Distemper to their Children, merely to prevent an uncertain evil. The *English*, on the other side, call the rest of the *Europeans* cowardly and unnatural. Cowardly, because they are afraid of putting their Children to a little Pain; unnatural, because they expose them to die one time or other of the Small-pox. But that the reader may be able to judge, whether the *English*, or those who differ from them in opinion, are in the right, here follows the History of the fam'd Inoculation, which is mention'd with so much dread in *France*.

THE

THE *Circassian* women have, from time immemorial, communicated the Small-pox to their children, when not above six months old, by making an incision in the arm; and by putting into this incision a pustle, taken carefully from the body of another child, this pustle produces the same effect in the arm it is laid in, as yeast in a piece of dough: It ferments, and diffuses through the whole mass of blood, the qualities with which it is impregnated. The pustles of the child, in whom the artificial Small-pox has been thus inoculated, are employed to communicate the same distemper to others. There is an almost perpetual circulation of it in *Circassia*; and when unhappily the Small-pox has quite left the country, the inhabitants of it are in as great trouble and perplexity, as other nations when their harvest has fallen short.

THE circumstance that introduc'd a custom in *Circassia*, which appears so singular to others, is nevertheless a cause common to all nations, I mean maternal tenderness and interest.

THE *Circassians* are poor, and their daughters are beautiful; and indeed 'tis in them they chiefly trade. They furnish with beauties the Seraglios of the *Turkish* Sultan, of the *Persian* Sophy, and of all those who are wealthy enough to purchase and maintain such precious merchandize. These maidens

maidens are very honourably and virtuously instructed to fondle and caress men; are taught dances of a very polite and effeminate kind; and how to heighten, by the most voluptuous artifices, the pleasures of their disdainful masters for whom they are design'd. These unhappy creatures repeat their lesson to their mothers, in the same manner as little girls among us repeat their catechism, without understanding one word they say.

Now it often happened, that after a father and mother had taken the utmost care of the education of their children, they were frustrated of all their hopes in an instant. The Small-pox getting into the family, one daughter died of it, another lost an eye, a third had a great nose at her recovery, and the unhappy parents were completely ruin'd. Even frequently, when the Small-pox became epidemical, trade was suspended for several years, which thin'd very considerably the Seraglios of *Persia* and *Turkey*.

A TRADING nation is always watchful over its own interests, and grasps at every discovery that may be of advantage to its commerce. The *Circassians* observ'd, that scarce one person in a thousand was ever attack'd by a Small-pox of a violent kind. That some indeed had this distemper very favourably three or four times, but never twice.

twice so as to prove fatal ; in a word, that no one ever had it in a violent degree twice in his life. They observ'd farther, that when the Small-pox is of the milder sort, and the pustles have only a tender, delicate skin to break thro', they never leave the least scar in the face. From these natural observations they concluded, that in case an infant of six months, or a year old, should have a milder Sort of Small-pox, he wou'd not die of it, wou'd not be mark'd, nor be ever afflicted with it again.

IN order therefore to preserve the life and beauty of their children, the only thing remaining was, to give them the Small-pox in their infant years. This they did, by inoculating, in the body of a child, a pustle taken from the most regular, and at the same time the most favourable sort of Small-pox that could be procur'd.

THE experiment cou'd not possibly fail. The *Turks*, who are people of good sense, soon adapted this custom, insomuch, that at this time there is not a *Bassa* in *Constantinople*, but communicates the Small-pox to his children of both sexes, immediately upon their being wean'd.

SOME pretend, that the *Circassians* borrow'd this custom anciently from the *Arabians*; but we shall leave the clearing up of this point of history to some learned *Benedictine*, who will not fail to compile a great many

many folio's on this subject, with the several proofs or authorities. All I have to say upon it is, that in the beginning of the reign of king *George*, the first, the lady *Wortley Mountague*, a woman of as fine a genius, and endu'd with as great a strength of mind as any of her sex in the *British* kingdoms, being with her husband, who was ambassador at the *Porte*, made no scruple to communicate the Small-pox to an infant of which she was deliver'd in *Constantinople*. The chaplain represented to his lady, but to no purpose, that this was an unchristian operation, and therefore that it could succeed with none but infidels. However, it had the most happy effect upon the son of the lady *Wortley Mountague*, who, at her return to *England*, communicated the experiment to the princess of *Wales*, now queen of *England*. It must be confess'd that this princess, abstracted from her crown and titles, was born to encourage the whole circle of arts, and to do good to mankind. She appears as an amiable philosopher on the throne, having never let slip one opportunity of improving the great talents she receiv'd from nature, nor of exerting her beneficence. 'Tis she; who being inform'd that a daughter of *Milton* was living, but in miserable circumstances, immediately sent her a considerable present. 'Tis she who protects the learned father

father *Courayer*. 'Tis she who condescended to attempt a reconciliation between Dr. *Clark* and Mr. *Leibnitz*. The moment this princess heard of inoculation, she caus'd an experiment of it to be made on four criminals sentenc'd to die, and by that means preserv'd their lives doubly; for she not only sav'd them from the gallows, but, by means of this artificial Small-pox, prevented their ever having that distemper in a natural way, with which they would very probably have been attack'd one time or other, and might have died of in a more advanced age.

THE princess being assured of the usefulness of this operation, caus'd her own children to be inoculated. A great part of the kingdom follow'd her example, and since that time ten thousand children, at least, of persons of condition, owe in this manner their lives to her majesty, and to the lady *Wortley Mountague*; and as many of the fair sex are oblig'd to them for their beauty.

UPON a general calculation, threescore persons in every hundred have the Small-pox. Of these threescore, twenty die of it in the most favourable season of life, and as many more wear the disagreeable remains of it in their faces so long as they live. Thus, a fifth part of mankind either die, or are disfigur'd by this distemper.

But

But it does not prove fatal to so much as one, among those who are inoculated in *Turkey* or in *England*, unless the patient be infirm, or would have died, had not the experiment been made upon him. Besides, no one is disfigur'd, no one has the Small-pox a second time, if the Inoculation was perfect. 'Tis therefore certain, that had the lady of some *French* ambassador brought this secret from *Constantinople* to *Paris*, the nation would have been for ever oblig'd to her. Then the duke *de Villequier*, father to the duke *d'Aumont*, who enjoys the most vigorous constitution, and is the healthiest man in *France*, would not have been cut off in the flower of his age.

THE prince of *Soubise*, happy in the finest flush of health, would not have been snatch'd away at five and twenty; nor the dauphin, grandfather to *Lewis* the fifteenth have been laid in his grave in his fiftieth year. Twenty thousand persons, whom the Small-pox swept away at *Paris* in 1723, would have been alive at this time. But are not the *French* fond of life, and is beauty so inconsiderable an advantage as to be disregarded by the ladies? It must be confess'd that we are an odd kind of people. Perhaps our nation will imitate, ten years hence, this practice of the *English*, if the clergy and the physicians will but give them leave to do it: Or possibly our countrymen
may

may introduce Inoculation three months hence in *France*, out of mere whim, in case the *English* should discontinue it thro' fickleness.

I AM inform'd that the *Cbinese* have practis'd Inoculation these hundred years, a circumstance that argues very much in its favour, since they are thought to be the wisest and best govern'd people in the world. The *Cbinese* indeed don't communicate this distemper by inoculation, but at the nose, in the same manner as we take snuff. This is a more agreeable way, but then it produces the like effects, and proves, at the same time, that had Inoculation been practis'd in *France*, 'twould have sav'd the lives of thousands.



LETTER XII.

ON THE

LORD BACON.

NOT long since, the trite and frivolous question following was debated in a very polite and learned company, *viz.* who was the greatest man, *Cæsar, Alexander, Tamerlane, Cromwell, &c.*

SOME body answer'd, that Sir *Isaac Newton* excell'd them all. The gentleman's assertion was very just; for if true greatness consists in having receiv'd from heaven a mighty genius, and having employ'd it to enlighten our own minds and that of others; a man like Sir *Isaac Newton*, whose equal is hardly found in a thousand years, is the truly great man. And those politicians and conquerors (and all ages produce some) were generally so many illustrious wicked men. That man claims our respect, who commands over the minds of the rest of the world by the force of truth, not those who enslave their fellow-creatures; he who is acquainted with the universe, not they who deface it.

SINCE

SINCE therefore you desire me to give you an account of the famous personages which *England* has given birth to, I shall begin with Lord *Bacon*, Mr. *Locke*, Sir *Isaac Newton*, &c. afterwards the warriors and ministers of state shall come in their order.

I MUST begin with the celebrated viscount *Verulam*, known in *Europe* by the name of *Bacon*, which was that of his family. His father had been lord keeper, and himself was a great many years lord chancellor under king *James* the first. Nevertheless, amidst the intrigues of a court, and the affairs of his exalted employment, which alone were enough to engross his whole time, he yet found so much leisure for study, as to make himself a great philosopher, a good historian, and an elegant writer; and a still more surprising circumstance is, that he liv'd in an age in which the art of writing justly and elegantly was little known, much less true philosophy. Lord *Bacon*, as is the fate of man, was more esteem'd after his death than in his life-time. His enemies were in the *British* court, and his admirers were foreigners.

WHEN the marquis *d'Effat* attended in *England* upon the princess *Henrietta Maria*, daughter to *Henry* the fourth, whom king *Charles* the first had married, that minister went and visited the lord *Bacon*, who
 being

being at that time sick in his bed, receiv'd him with the curtains shut close. You resemble the angels, says the marquis to him; we hear those beings spoken of perpetually, and we believe them superior to men, but are never allow'd the consolation to see them.

You know that this great man was accus'd of a crime very unbecoming a philosopher, I mean bribery and extortion. You know that he was sentenc'd by the house of lords, to pay a fine of about four hundred thousand *French* livres; to lose his peerage and his dignity of chancellor. But in the present age, the *English* revere his memory to such a degree, that they will scarce allow him to have been guilty. In case you should ask what are my thoughts on this head, I shall answer you in the words which I heard the lord *Bolingbroke* use on another occasion. Several gentlemen were speaking in his company, of the avarice with which the late duke of *Marlborough* had been charged, some examples whereof being given, the lord *Bolingbroke* was appeal'd to, (who having been in the opposite party, might perhaps, without the imputation of indecency, have been allow'd to clear up that matter :) "He was so great a man, replied his lordship, that "I have forgot his Vices."

I SHALL therefore confine myself to those things which so justly gain'd lord *Bacon* the esteem of all *Europe*.

THE most singular, and the least of all his pieces, is that which, at this time, is the most usefess, and the least read, I mean his *Novum Scientiarum Organum*. This is the scaffold with which the new philosophy was rais'd; and when the edifice was built, part of it at least, the scaffold was no longer of service.

THE lord *Bacon* was not yet acquainted with nature, but then he knew, and pointed out, the several paths that lead to it. He had despis'd in his younger years the thing call'd philosophy in the universities; and did all that lay in his power to prevent those societies of men, instituted to improve human reason, from depraving it by their quiddities, their horrors of the *Vacuum*, their substantial forms, and all those impertinent terms which not only ignorance had rendred venerable, but which had been made sacred, by their being ridiculously blended with religion.

HE is the father of experimental philosophy. It must indeed be confess'd, that very surprising secrets had been found out before his time. The sea-compass, printing, engraving on copper-plates, oil-painting, looking-glasses; the art of restoring, in some measure, old men to their sight,
by

LITTE R S CONCERNING
by fireworks, Gun-powder, &c. had been
invented. A new world had been fought
for, found, and conquer'd. Would not
we suppose that these sublime discoveries
were made by the greatest philoſophers,
and that they were more enlighten'd than
the poeple? But 'twas far otherwiſe; all
theſe things happen'd in the moſt
obſcure and ſimple times. Chance only
contributed to the diſcovery of
them. That which is call'd chance,
is not a blind force, but a way thought,
which ſometimes takes a cap-
ſure of the mind, and ſometimes
drove as a ſtroke of lightning. Be-
fore the diſcovery of the
art of printing, by an arti-
ſt, who was acquainted
with the nature of letters, the weight
and ſize of the letters, light, the
mechanical inſtruments, &c. And a man
who was acquainted with the univerſals a parte rei, or
the nature of things, was look'd upon as a
man of great genius, the moſt uſeful
to mankind, are not thoſe which reflect the
honour on the human mind. 'Tis
the mechanical inſtinct, which is found in
many

many men, and not to true philosophy, that most arts owe their origin.

THE discovery of fire, the art of making bread, of melting and preparing metals, of building houses, and the invention of the shuttle, are infinitely more beneficial to mankind than printing, or the sea-compass: And yet these arts were invented by uncultivated, savage men.

WHAT a prodigious use the *Greeks* and *Romans* made afterwards of mechanicks! Nevertheless, they believ'd that there were crystal heavens; that the stars were small lamps which sometimes fell into the sea; and one of their greatest philosophers, after long researches, found that the stars were so many flints which had been detach'd from the earth.

IN a word, no one, before the lord *Bacon*, was acquainted with experimental philosophy, nor with the several physical experiments which have been made since his time. Scarce one of them but is hinted at in his work, and he himself had made several. He made a kind of pneumatic engine, by which he guess'd the elasticity of the air. He approach'd, on all sides as it were, to the discovery of its weight, and had very near attain'd it; but some time after, *Toricelli* seized upon this truth. In a little time experimental philosophy began to be cultivated on a sudden in most parts

of *Europe*. 'Twas a hidden treasure which the lord *Bacon* had some notion of, and which all the philosophers, encourag'd by his promises, endeavour'd to dig up.

BUT that which surpriz'd me most was, to read in his work, in express terms, the new attraction, the invention of which is ascrib'd to Sir *Isaac Newton*.

WE must search, says lord *Bacon*, whether there may not be a kind of magnetic power, which operates between the earth and heavy bodies, between the moon and the ocean, between the planets, &c. In another place he says, either heavy bodies must be carried towards the center of the earth, or must be reciprocally attracted by it; and in the latter case 'tis evident, that the nearer bodies, in their falling, draw towards the earth, the stronger they will attract one another. We must, says he, make an experiment, to see whether the same clock will go faster on the top of a mountain, or at the bottom of a mine. Whether the strength of the weights decreases on the mountain, and increases in the mine. 'Tis probable, that the earth has a true attractive power.

THIS fore-runner in philosophy was also an elegant writer, an historian, and a wit.

HIS moral essays are greatly esteem'd, but they were drawn up in the view of instructing

structing rather than of pleasing: And as they are not a satire upon mankind, like *Roche foucault's* maxims, nor written upon a sceptical plan, like *Montagne's* essays, they are not so much read as these two ingenious authors.

His history of *Henry* the seventh was look'd upon as a master-piece, but how is it possible that some persons can presume to compare so little a work with the history of our illustrious *Tbuanus*?

SPEAKING about the famous impostor *Perkin*, son to a converted * *Jew*, who assum'd boldly the name and title of *Richard* the fourth, king of *England*, at the instigation of the duchess of *Burgundy*; and who disputed the crown with *Henry* the seventh, the lord *Bacon* writes as follows:

“ At this time the king began again to
 “ be haunted with sprites, by the magick
 “ and curious arts of the lady *Margaret*;
 “ who raised up the ghost of *Richard* duke
 “ of *York*, second son to king *Edward* the
 “ fourth, to walk and vex the king.” †

“ After such time as she (*Margaret* of
 “ *Burgundy*) thought he (*Perkin War-*
beck) was perfect in his lesson, she began
 “ to cast with herself from what coast this
 “ *Blazing-Star* should first appear, and

* *John Osbeck.*

† The history of the reign of king *Henry* the seventh,
 page 112. London, printed in 1641. Folio.

“ at what time it must be upon the horizon of *Ireland*; for there had the like meteor strong influence before”*.

METHINKS our sagacious *Tbuanus* does not give into such fustian, which formerly was look'd upon as sublime, but in this age is justly call'd nonsense.

* *Idem*, p. 116.



L E T T E R XIII.

O N

Mr. L O C K E.

PERHAPS no man ever had a more judicious, or more methodical genius, or was a more acute logician, than Mr. *Locke*; and yet he was not deeply skill'd in the mathematicks. This great man could never subject himself to the tedious fatigue of calculations, nor to the dry pursuit of mathematical truths, which do not at first present any sensible objects to the mind; and no one has given better proofs than he, that 'tis possible for a man to have a geometrical head, without the assistance of geometry. Before his time, several great philosophers had declar'd, in the most positive terms, what the soul of man is; but as these absolutely knew nothing about it, they might very well be allow'd to differ entirely in opinion from one another.

In *Greece*, the infant seat of arts, and of errors, and where the grandeur as well as folly of the human mind went such prodigious lengths, the people us'd to reason

about the soul in the very same manner as we do.

THE divine *Anaxagoras*, in whose honour an altar was erected, for his having taught mankind that the Sun was greater than *Peloponnesus*, that snow was black, and that the Heavens were of stone; affirm'd that the soul was an aerial spirit, but at the same time immortal. *Diogenes*, (not he who was a cynical philosopher after having coin'd base money) declar'd that the soul was a portion of the substance of God; an idea which we must confess was very sublime. *Epicurus* maintain'd that it was compos'd of parts in the same manner as the body.

ARISTOTLE, who has been explain'd a thousand ways, because he is unintelligible, was of opinion, according to some of his disciples, that the understanding in all men is one and the same substance.

THE divine *Plato*, master of the divine *Aristotle*, and the divine *Socrates*, master of the divine *Plato*, us'd to say, that the soul was corporeal and eternal. No doubt but the Demon of *Socrates* had instructed him in the nature of it. Some people, indeed, pretend, that a man, who boasted his being attended by a familiar genius, must infallibly be either a knave or a madman, but this kind of people are seldom satisfied with any thing but reason.

WITH

WITH regard to the fathers of the church, several in the primitive ages believ'd that the soul was human, and the angels and God corporeal. Men naturally improve upon every system. *St. Bernard*, as father *Mabillon* confesses, taught that the soul after death does not see God in the celestial regions, but converses with *Christ's* human nature only. However, he was not believ'd this time on his bare word; the adventure of the crusade having a little funk the credit of his oracles. Afterwards a thousand schoolmen arose, such as the irrefragable * doctor, the subtil doctor †, the angelic doctor ‡, the seraphic doctor §, and the cherubic doctor, who were all sure that they had a very clear and distinct idea of the soul, and yet wrote in such a manner, that one would conclude they were resolv'd no one should understand a word in their writings. *Des Cartes*, born not to discover the errors of antiquity, but to substitute his own in the room of them; and hurried away by that systematic spirit which throws a cloud over the minds of the greatest men, thought he had demonstrated that the soul is the same thing as thought, in the same manner as matter, in his opinion, is the same as extension. He asserted, that

* *Alexander de Hales.* † *Duns Scotus.* ‡ *St. Thomas.* § *St. Bonaventure.*

man thinks eternally, and that the soul, at its coming into the body, is inform'd with the whole series of metaphysical notions; knowing God, infinite space, possessing all abstract ideas; in a word, completely endued with the most sublime lights, which it unhappily forgets at its issuing from the womb.

FATHER *Malebranche*, in his sublime illusions, not only admitted innate ideas, but did not doubt of our living wholly in God, and that God is, as it were, our soul.

SUCH a multitude of reasoners having written the romance of the soul, a sage at last arose, who gave, with an air of the greatest modesty, the history of it. Mr. *Locke* has display'd the human soul, in the same manner as an excellent anatomist explains the springs of the human body. He every where takes the light of physicks for his guide. He sometimes presumes to speak affirmatively, but then he presumes also to doubt. Instead of concluding at once what we know not, he examines gradually what we wou'd know. He takes an infant at the instant of his birth; he traces, step by step, the progress of his understanding; examines what things he has in common with beasts, and what he possesses above them. Above all he consults himself; the being conscious that he himself thinks.

I SHALL leave, says he, to those who know more of this matter than myself, the examining whether the soul exists before or after the organization of our bodies. But I confess, that 'tis my lot to be animated with one of those heavy souls which do not think always; and I am even so unhappy as not to conceive, that 'tis more necessary the Soul should think perpetually, than that bodies should be for ever in motion.

WITH regard to myself, I shall boast, that I have the honour to be as stupid in this particular as Mr. *Locke*. No one shall ever make me believe, that I think always; and I am as little inclin'd as he could be, to fancy that some weeks after I was conceiv'd, I was a very learned Soul; knowing at that time a thousand things which I forgot at my birth; and possessing when in the womb, (tho' to no manner of purpose) Knowledge which I lost the instant I had occasion for it; and which I have never since been able to recover perfectly.

MR. LOCKE after having destroy'd innate ideas; after having fully renounc'd the vanity of believing that we think always; after having laid down, from the most solid principles, that ideas enter the mind through the senses; having examined our simple and complex ideas; having trac'd the human mind through its several

operations; having shew'd that all the languages in the world are imperfect, and the great abuse that is made of words every moment; he at last comes to consider the extent, or rather the narrow limits of human knowledge. 'Twas in this chapter he presum'd to advance, but very modestly, the following words, " We shall, perhaps, never be capable of knowing, whether a being, purely material, thinks or not." This sage assertion was, by more divines than one, looked upon as a scandalous declaration that the Soul is material and mortal. Some *Englishmen*, devout after their way, founded an alarm. The superstitious are the same in society as cowards in an army; they themselves are seiz'd with a panic fear, and communicate it to others. 'Twas loudly exclaim'd, that Mr. *Locke* intended to destroy religion; nevertheless religion had nothing to do in the affair; it being a question purely philosophical, altogether independent of faith and revelation. Mr. *Locke's* opponents needed but to examine, calmly and impartially, whether the declaring that matter can think, implies a contradiction; and whether God is able to communicate thought to matter. But divines are too apt to begin their declarations with saying, that God is offended when people differ from them in opinion;

opinion; in which they too much resemble the bad poets, who us'd to declare publickly that *Boileau* spake irreverently of *Lewis* the fourteenth, because he ridicul'd their stupid productions. Bishop *Stillingfleet* got the reputation of a calm and unprejudic'd divine, because he did not expressly make use of injurious terms in his dispute with Mr. *Locke*. That divine entered the lists against him, but was defeated; for he argued as a schoolman, and *Locke* as a philosopher, who was perfectly acquainted with the strong as well as the weak side of the human mind, and who fought with weapons whose temper he knew. If I might presume to give my opinion on so delicate a subject after Mr. *Locke*, I would say, that men have long disputed on the nature and the immortality of the Soul. With regard to its immortality, it is impossible to give a demonstration of it, since its nature is still the subject of controversy; which however must be thoroughly understood, before a person can be able to determine whether it be immortal or not. Human reason is so little able, merely by its own strength, to demonstrate the immortality of the soul, that it was absolutely necessary religion should reveal it to us. It is of advantage to society in general, that mankind should believe the Soul to be immortal;

Faith commands us to this; nothing more is requir'd, and the matter is clear'd up at once. But it is otherwise with respect to its nature; it is of little importance to religion, which only requires the Soul to be virtuous, what substance it may be made of. It is a clock which is given us to regulate, but the artist has not told us of what materials the spring of this clock is compos'd.

I am a body, and, I think, that is all I know of the matter. Shall I ascribe to an unknown cause, what I can so easily impute to the only second cause I am acquainted with? Here all the school philosophers interrupt me with their arguments, and declare that there is only extension and solidity in bodies, and that there they can have nothing but motion and figure. Now motion, figure, extension and solidity cannot form a thought, and consequently the Soul cannot be matter. All this, so often repeated, mighty series of reasoning amounts to no more than this; I am absolutely ignorant what matter is; I guess, but imperfectly, some properties of it; now I absolutely cannot tell whether these properties may be joined to thought. As I therefore know nothing, I maintain positively that matter cannot think. In this manner do the schools reason.

MR. *Locke* address'd these gentlemen in the candid, sincere manner following. At least

least confess yourselves to be as ignorant as I. Neither your imaginations nor mine are able to comprehend in what manner a body is susceptible of ideas; and do you conceive better in what manner a substance, of what kind soever, is susceptible of them? As you cannot comprehend either matter or spirit, why will you presume to assert any thing?

THE superstitious man comes afterwards, and declares, that all those must be burnt for the good of their Souls, who so much as suspect that it is possible for the body to think without any foreign assistance. But what would these people say should they themselves be prov'd irreligious? And indeed, what man can presume to assert, without being guilty at the same time of the greatest impiety, that it is impossible for the Creator to form matter with thought and sensation? Consider only, I beg you, what a Dilemma you bring yourselves into; you who confine in this manner the power of the Creator. Beasts have the same organs, the same sensations, the same perceptions as we; they have memory, and combine certain ideas. In case it was not in the power of God to animate matter, and inform it with sensation, the consequence would be, either that beasts are mere machines, or that they have a spiritual Soul.

METHINKS it is clearly evident that beasts cannot be mere machines, which I prove thus. God has given them the very same organs of sensation as to us: If therefore they have no sensation, God has created an useless thing; now, according to your own confession, God does nothing in vain; he therefore did not create so many organs of sensation, merely for them to be uninform'd with this faculty; consequently beasts are not mere machines. Beasts, according to your assertion, cannot be animated with a spiritual Soul; you will therefore, in spite of your self, be reduced to this only assertion, *viz.* that God has endued the organs of beasts, who are mere matter, with the faculties of sensation and perception, which you call instinct in them. But why may not God, if he pleases, communicate to our more delicate organs that faculty of feeling, perceiving, and thinking, which we call human reason? To whatever side you turn, you are forced to acknowledge your own ignorance, and the boundless power of the Creator. Exclaim therefore no more against the sage, the modest philosophy of Mr. Locke, which, so far from interfering with religion, would be of use to demonstrate the truth of it, in case religion wanted any such support. For what philosophy can be of a more religious nature than that,

that, which affirming nothing but what it conceives clearly, and conscious of its own weakness, declares that we must always have recourse to God in our examining of the first principles.

BESIDES, we must not be apprehensive, that any philosophical opinion will ever prejudice the religion of a country. Tho' our demonstrations clash directly with our mysteries, that is nothing to the purpose, for the latter are not less revered upon that account by our christian philosophers, who know very well that the objects of reason and those of faith are of a very different nature. Philosophers will never form a religious sect, the reason of which is, their writings are not calculated for the vulgar, and they themselves are free from enthusiasm. If we divide mankind into twenty parts, it will be found that nineteen of these consist of persons employed in manual labour, who will never know that such a man as Mr. *Locke* existed. In the remaining twentieth part how few are readers? And among such as are so, twenty amuse themselves with romances to one who studies philosophy. The thinking part of mankind are confin'd to a very small number, and these will never disturb the peace and tranquility of the world.

NEITHER *Montagne*, *Locke*, *Bayle*, *Spinoza*, *Hobbes*, the Lord *Shaftsbury*, *Collins* nor *Toland* lighted up the firebrand of discord in their countries; this has generally been the work of divines, who, being at first puffed up with the ambition of becoming chiefs of a sect, soon grew very desirous of being at the head of a party. But what do I say? All the works of the modern philosophers put together will never make so much noise as even the dispute which arose among the *Franciscans*, merely about the fashion of their sleeves and of their cowls.



LETTER XIV.

O N

DESCARTES

A N D

Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

A FRENCHMAN, who arrives in *London*, will find philosophy, like every thing else, very much changed there. He had left the world a *plenum*, and he now finds it a *vacuum*. At *Paris* the universe is seen composed of vortices of subtile matter; but nothing like it is seen in *London*. In *France* it is the pressure of the moon that causes the tides; but in *England* it is the sea that gravitates towards the moon; so that when you think that the moon should make it flood with us, those Gentlemen fancy it should be ebb, which, very unluckily, cannot be proved. For to be able to do this, it is necessary the moon and the tides should have been

been enquired into, at the very instant of the creation.

YOU'LL observe farther, that the sun, which in *France* is said to have nothing to do in the affair, comes in here for very near a quarter of its assistance. According to your *Cartesians*, every thing is performed by an impulsion, of which we have very little notion; and according to Sir *Isaac Newton*, it is by an attraction, the cause of which is as much unknown to us. At *Paris* you imagine that the earth is shap'd like a melon, or of an oblique figure; at *London* it has an oblate one. A *Cartesian* declares that light exists in the air; but a *Newtonian* asserts that it comes from the sun in six minutes and a half. The several operations of your chymistry are perform'd by Acids, Alkalies, and subtile matter; but attraction prevails even in chymistry among the *English*.

THE very essence of things is totally changed. You neither are agreed upon the definition of the Soul, nor on that of matter. *Des Cartes*, as I observed in my last, maintains that the Soul is the same thing with thought; and Mr. *Locke* has given a pretty good proof of the contrary.

DES CARTES asserts farther, that extension alone constitutes matter, but Sir *Isaac* adds solidity to it.

How

How furiously contradictory are these opinions!

Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.
 VIRGIL, Eclog. III.

'Tis not for us to end such great Disputes.

This famous *Newton*, this destroyer of the *Cartesian* system, died in *March Anno 1727*. His countrymen honoured him in his life-time, and interred him as tho' he had been a king who had made his people happy.

THE *English* read with the highest satisfaction, and translated into their tongue, the elogium of *Sir Isaac Newton*, which *Mr. de Fontenelle* spoke in the academy of sciences. *Mr. de Fontenelle* presides as judge over Philosophers; and the *English* expected his decision, as a solemn declaration of the superiority of the *English* Philosophy over that of the *French*. But when it was found that this gentleman had compar'd *Des Cartes* to *Sir Isaac*, the whole Royal Society in *London* rose up in arms. So far from acquiescing with *Mr. Fontenelle's* judgment, they criticis'd his discourse. And even several (who however were not the ablest philosophers in that body) were offended at the comparison;

rison; and for no other reason but because *Des Cartes* was a *Frenchman*.

IT must be confess'd that these two great men differ'd very much in conduct, in fortune, and in philosophy.

NATURE had indulg'd *Des Cartes* a shining and strong imagination, whence he became a very singular person both in private life, and in his manner of reasoning. This imagination could not conceal it self even in his philosophical works, which are every where adorned with very shining, ingenious metaphors and figures. Nature had almost made him a poet; and indeed he wrote a piece of poetry for the entertainment of *Christina* Queen of *Sweden*, which however was suppress'd in honour to his memory.

HE embrac'd a military life for some time, and afterwards becoming a complete philosopher, he did not think the passion of love derogatory to his character. He had by his mistress a daughter called *Francine*, who died young, and was very much regretted by him. Thus he experienc'd every passion incident to mankind.

HE was a long time of opinion, that it would be necessary for him to fly from the society of his fellow-creatures, and especially from his native country, in order to enjoy the happiness of cultivating his philosophical studies in full liberty.

DES

DES CARTES was very right, for his contemporaries were not knowing enough to improve and enlighten his understanding, and were capable of little else than of giving him uneasiness.

HE left *France* purely to go in search of truth, which was then persecuted by the wretched philosophy of the schools. However, he found that reason was as much disguis'd and depriv'd in the universities of *Holland*, into which he withdrew, as in his own country. For at the time that the *French* condemned the only propositions of his philosophy which were true, he was persecuted by the pretended philosophers of *Holland*, who understood him no better; and who, having a nearer view of his glory, hated his person the more, so that he was obliged to leave *Utrecht*. *Des Cartes* was injuriously accus'd of being an atheist, the last refuge of religious scandal: And he who had employ'd all the sagacity and penetration of his genius, in searching for new proofs of the existence of a God, was suspected to believe there was no such being.

SUCH a persecution from all sides, must necessarily suppose a most exalted merit, as well as a very distinguish'd reputation: and indeed he possess'd both. Reason at that time darted a ray upon the world thro' the gloom of the schools, and the prejudices of

of popular superstition. At last his name spread so universally, that the *French* were desirous of bringing him back into his native country by rewards, and accordingly offered him an annual pension of a thousand crowns. Upon these hopes *Des Cartes* return'd to *France*; paid the fees of his patent, which was sold at that time, but no pension was settled upon him. Thus disappointed, he returned to his solitude in *North-Holland*, where he again pursued the study of philosophy, whilst the great *Galileo*, at fourscore years of age, was groaning in the prisons of the inquisition, only for having demonstrated the earth's motion.

AT last *Des Cartes* was snatch'd from the world in the flower of his age at *Stockholm*. His death was owing to a bad Regiment, and he expir'd in the midst of some *Literati* who were his enemies, and under the hands of a physician to whom he was odious.

THE progress of Sir *Isaac Newton's* life was quite different. He liv'd happy, and very much honour'd in his native country, to the age of fourscore and five years.

'T WAS his peculiar felicity, not only to be born in a country of liberty, but in an age when all scholastic impertinencies were banish'd from the world. Reason alone

alone was cultivated, and mankind cou'd only be his pupil, not his enemy.

ONE very singular difference in the lives of these two great men is, that Sir *Isaac*, during the long course of years he enjoy'd, was never sensible to any passion, was not subject to the common frailties of mankind, nor ever had any commerce with women; a circumstance which was assur'd me by the physician and surgeon who attended him in his last moments.

WE may admire Sir *Isaac Newton* on this occasion, but then we must not censure *Des Cartes*.

THE opinion that generally prevails in *England* with regard to these two philosophers is, that the latter was a dreamer, and the former a sage.

VERY few people in *England* read *Des Cartes*, whose works indeed are now useless. On the other side, but a small number peruse those of Sir *Isaac*, because to do this the student must be deeply skill'd in the mathematicks, otherwise those works will be unintelligible to him. But notwithstanding this, these great men are the subject of every one's discourse. Sir *Isaac Newton* is allowed every advantage, whilst *Des Cartes* is not indulg'd a single one. According to some, it is to the former that we owe the discovery of a *Vacuum*, that the air is a heavy body, and the invention

vention of telescopes. In a word, Sir *Isaac Newton* is here as the *Hercules* of fabulous story, to whom the ignorant ascrib'd all the feats of ancient heroes.

In a critique that was made in *London* on Mr. *de Fontenelle's* discourse, the writer presum'd to assert that *Des Cartes* was not a great geometrician. Those who make such a declaration may justly be reproach'd with flying in their master's face. *Des Cartes* extended the limits of geometry as far beyond the place where he found them, as Sir *Isaac* did after him. The former first taught the method of expressing curves by equations. This geometry, which, thanks to him for it, is now grown common, was so abstruse in his time, that not so much as one professor would undertake to explain it; and *Schotten* in *Holland*, and *Format* in *France*, were the only men who understood it.

HE applied this geometrical and inventive genius to dioptricks, which, when treated of by him, became a new art. And if he was mistaken in some things, the reason of that is, a man who discovers a new tract of land cannot at once know all the properties of the soil. Those who come after him, and make these lands fruitful, are at least oblig'd to him for the discovery. I will not deny but there are
in-

innumerable errors in the rest of *Des Cartes* works.

GEOMETRY was a guide he himself had in some measure fashion'd, which would have conducted him safely thro' the several paths of natural philosophy. Nevertheless he at last abandoned this guide, and gave entirely into the humour of forming hypotheses; and then philosophy was no more than an ingenious romance, fit only to amuse the ignorant. He was mistakent in the nature of the Soul, in the proofs of the existence of a God, in matter, in the laws of motion, and in the nature of light. He admitted innate ideas, he invented new elements, he created a world; he made man according to his own fancy; and it is justly said, that the man of *Des Cartes* is in fact that of *Des Cartes* only, very different from the real one.

He push'd his metaphysical errors so far, as to declare that two and two make four, for no other reason but because God would have it so. However, it will not be making him too great a compliment if we affirm that he was valuable even in his mistakes. He deceiv'd himself, but then it was at least in a methodical way. He destroy'd all the absurd chimæra's with which youth had been infatuated for two thousand years. He taught his contemporaries how to reason, and enabled them to

F

employ

employ his own weapons against himself. If *Des Cartes* did not pay in good money, he however did great service in crying down that of a base alloy.

I INDEED believe, that very few will presume to compare his philosophy in any respect with that of Sir *Isaac Newton*. The former is an essay, the latter a masterpiece: But then the man who first brought us to the path of truth, was perhaps as great a genius as he who afterwards conducted us through it.

DES CARTES gave sight to the blind. These saw the errors of antiquity and of the sciences. The path he struck out is since become boundless. *Robault's* little work was, during some years, a complete system of physicks; but now all the transactions of the several academies in *Europe* put together do not form so much as the beginning of a system. In fathoming this abyss no bottom has been found. We are now to examine what discoveries Sir *Isaac Newton* has made in it.

LETTER XV.

ON

ATTRACTION.

THE discoveries, which gain'd Sir *Isaac Newton* so universal a reputation, relate to the system of the world, to light, to geometrical infinites, and lastly to chronology; with which he used to amuse himself after the fatigue of his severer studies.

I WILL now acquaint you (without prolixity if possible) with the few things I have been able to comprehend of all these sublime ideas. With regard to the system of our world, disputes were a long time maintain'd, on the cause that turns the planets, and keeps them in their orbits; and on those causes which make all Bodies here below descend towards the surface of the earth.

THE system of *Des Cartes*, explain'd and improv'd since his time, seem'd to give a plausible reason for all those phenomena; and this reason seem'd more just, as it is simple, and intelligible to all capacities. But in philosophy a student ought to doubt of the things he fancies he understands

stands too easily, as much as of those he does not understand.

GRAVITY, the falling of accelerated bodies on the earth, the revolution of the planets in their orbits, their rotations round their axes, all this is mere motion. Now motion cannot perhaps be conceiv'd any otherwise than by impulsion; therefore all those bodies must be impelled. But by what are they impelled? All space is full, it therefore is filled with a very subtile matter, since this is imperceptible to us; this matter goes from west to east, since all the planets are carried from west to east. Thus from hypothesis to hypothesis, from one appearance to another, philosophers have imagin'd a vast whirlpool of subtile matter, in which the planets are carried round the sun: They also have created another particular vortex which floats in the great one, and which turns daily round the planets. When all this is done, it is pretended that gravity depends on this diurnal motion; for, say these, the velocity of the subtile matter that turns round our little vortex must be seventeen times more rapid than that of the earth; or, in case its velocity is seventeen times greater than that of the earth, its centrifugal force must be vastly greater, and consequently impel all bodies towards the earth. This is the cause of gravity,
accord-

according to the *Cartesian* system. But the theorist, before he calculated the centrifugal force and velocity of the subtile matter, should first have been certain that it existed.

SIR *Isaac Newton* seems to have destroyed all these great and little vortices, both that which carries the planets round the sun, as well as the other which supposes every planet to turn on its own axis.

FIRST, with regard to the pretended little vortex of the earth, it is demonstrated that it must lose its motion by insensible degrees; it is demonstrated, that if the earth swims in a fluid, its density must be equal to that of the earth; and in case its density be the same, all the bodies we endeavour to move must meet with an insuperable resistance.

WITH regard to the great vortices, they are still more chimerical, and it is impossible to make them agree with *Kepler's* law, the truth of which has been demonstrated. Sir *Isaac* shews, that the revolution of the fluid, in which *Jupiter* is suppos'd to be carried, is not the same with regard to the revolution of the fluid of the earth, as the revolution of *Jupiter* with respect to that of the earth. He proves, that as the planets make their revolutions in ellipses, and consequently being at a much greater distance one from

the other in their *Apbelia*, and a little nearer in their *Peribelia*; the earth's velocity, for instance, ought to be greater, when it is nearer *Venus* and *Mars*, because the fluid that carries it along, being then more press'd, ought to have a greater motion; and yet it is even then that the earth's motion is slower.

HE proves that there is no such thing as a celestial matter which goes from west to east, since the comets traverse those spaces, sometimes from east to west, and at other times from north to south.

IN fine, the better to resolve, if possible, every difficulty, he proves, and even by experiments, that it is impossible there should be a *Plenum*; and brings back the *Vacuum*, which *Aristotle* and *Des Cartes* had banished from the world.

HAVING by these and several other arguments destroyed the *Cartesian* vortices, he despaired of ever being able to discover, whether there is a secret principle in nature, which, at the same time, is the cause of the motion of all celestial bodies, and that of gravity on the earth. But being retired in 1666, upon account of the plague, to a solitude near *Cambridge*; as he was walking one day in his garden, and saw some fruits fall from a tree, he fell into a profound meditation on that gravity, the cause of which had so long been

been fought, but in vain, by all the philosophers, whilst the vulgar think there is nothing mysterious in it. He said to himself, that from what height soever, in our hemisphere, those bodies might descend, their fall would certainly be in the progression discovered by *Galileo*; and the spaces they run thro' would be as the square of the times. Why may not this power which causes heavy bodies to descend, and is the same without any sensible diminution at the remotest distance from the center of the earth, or on the summits of the highest mountains; Why, said *Sir Isaac*, may not this power extend as high as the moon? And in case its influence reaches so far, is it not very probable that this power retains it in its orbit, and determines its motion? But in case the moon obeys this principle (whatever it be) may we not conclude very naturally, that the rest of the planets are equally subject to it? In case this power exists (which besides is proved) it must increase in an inverse *Ratio* of the squares of the distances. All therefore that remains is, to examine how far a heavy body, which should fall upon the earth from a moderate height, would go; and how far in the same time, a body which should fall from the orbit of the moon, would descend. To find this no-

thing is wanted but the measure of the earth, and the distance of the moon from it.

THUS Sir *Isaac Newton* reason'd. But at that time the *English* had but a very imperfect measure of our globe, and depended on the uncertain supposition of mariners, who computed a degree to contain but sixty *English* miles, whereas it consists in reality of near seventy. As this false computation did not agree with the conclusions which Sir *Isaac* intended to draw from them, he laid aside this pursuit. A half-learn'd philosopher, remarkable only for his vanity, would have made the measure of the earth agree, any how, with his system: Sir *Isaac*, however, chose rather to quit the researches he was then engag'd in. But after Mr. *Picart* had measur'd the earth exactly, by tracing that meridian, which redounds so much to the honour of the *French*, Sir *Isaac Newton* resum'd his former reflexions, and found his account in Mr. *Picart's* calculation.

A circumstance which has always appear'd wonderful to me is, that such sublime discoveries should have been made by the sole assistance of a quadrant, and a little arithmetic.

THE circumference of the earth is one hundred twenty three millions, two hundred forty nine thousand six hundred feet.

feet. This, among other things, is necessary to prove the system of Attraction.

THE instant we know the earth's circumference, and the distance of the moon, we know that of the moon's orbit, and the diameter of this orbit. The moon performs its revolution in that orbit in twenty seven days, seven hours, forty three minutes. It is demonstrated, that the moon in its mean motion makes an hundred and fourscore and seven thousand, nine hundred and sixty feet (of *Paris*) in a minute. It is likewise demonstrated, by a known theorem, that the central force which should make a body fall from the height of the moon, would make its velocity no more than fifteen *Paris* feet in a minute of time. Now, if the law by which bodies gravitate, and attract one another in an inverse ratio of the squares of the distances be true; if the same power acts, according to that law, throughout all nature; it is evident, that as the earth is sixty semi-diameters distant from the moon, a heavy body must necessarily fall (on the earth) fifteen feet in the first second, and fifty four thousand feet in the first minute.

Now a heavy body falls, in reality, fifteen feet in the first second, and goes in the first minute fifty four thousand foot, which number is the square of sixty multiplied by fifteen. Bodies therefore gravi-

tate in an inverse ratio of the squares of the distances; consequently what causes gravity on earth, and keeps the moon in its orbit, is one and the same power; it being demonstrated that the moon gravitates on the earth, which is the center of its particular motion, it is demonstrated that the earth and the moon gravitate on the sun, which is the center of their annual motion.

THE rest of the planets must be subject to this general law; and if this law exists, these planets must follow the laws which *Kepler* discover'd. All these laws, all these relations are indeed observ'd by the planets with the utmost exactness; therefore the power of Attraction causes all the planets to gravitate towards the sun, in like manner as the moon gravitates towards our globe.

FINALLY, as in all bodies, re-action is equal to action, it is certain that the earth gravitates also towards the moon; and that the sun gravitates towards both: That every one of the satellites of *Saturn* gravitates towards the other four, and the other four towards it: All five towards *Saturn*, and *Saturn* towards all. That it is the same with regard to *Jupiter*; and that all these globes are attracted by the sun, which is reciprocally attracted by them.

THIS

THIS power of gravitation acts proportionably to the quantity of matter in bodies, a truth which Sir *Isaac* has demonstrated by experiments. This new discovery has been of use to shew, that the sun (the center of the planetary system) attracts them all in a direct ratio of their quantity of matter combined with their nearness. From hence Sir *Isaac*, rising by degrees to discoveries which seem'd not to be form'd for the human mind, is bold enough to compute the quantity of matter contained in the sun and in every planet; and in this manner shews, from the simple law of mechanicks, that every celestial globe ought necessarily to be where it is placed.

HIS bare principle of the laws of gravitation accounts for all the apparent inequalities in the course of the celestial globes. The variations of the moon are a necessary consequence of those laws. Moreover the reason is evidently seen why the nodes of the moon perform their revolutions in nineteen years, and those of the earth in about twenty six thousand. The several appearances observ'd in the tides, are also a very simple effect of this Attraction. The proximity of the moon when at the full, and when it is new, and its distance in the quadratures or quarters, combin'd with the action of the sun, exhibit a sen-

sible reason why the ocean swells and sinks.

AFTER having shewn, by his sublime theory, the course and inequalities of the planets, he subjects comets to the same law. The orbit of these fires (unknown for so great a series of years) which was the terror of mankind, and the rock against which philosophy split; plac'd by *Aristotle* below the moon, and sent back by *Des Cartes* above the sphere of *Saturn*, is at last placed in its proper seat by *Sir Isaac Newton*.

HE proves that comets are solid bodies which move in the sphere of the sun's activity; and that they describe an ellipsis so very eccentric, and so near to parabola's, that certain comets must take up above five hundred years in the revolution.

THE learned *Dr. Halley* is of opinion, that the comet seen in 1680, is the same which appear'd in *Julius Caesar's* time. This shews more than any other, that comets are hard, opake bodies; for it descended so near to the sun, as to come within a sixth part of the diameter of this planet from it; and consequently might have contracted a degree of heat two thousand times stronger than that of red hot iron; and would have been soon dispers'd in vapour, had it not been a firm, dense body. The guessing the course of comets

mets began then to be very much in vogue: The celebrated *Bernoulli* concluded by his system, that the famous comet of 1680, would appear again the 17th of *May* 1719. Not a single astronomer in *Europe* went to bed that night; however they needed not to have broke their rest, for the famous comet never appear'd. There is at least more cunning, if not more certainty, in fixing its return to so remote a distance as five hundred and seventy five years. As to Mr. *Whiston*, he affirm'd very seriously, that in the time of a deluge a comet overflow'd the terrestrial globe; and he was so unreasonable as to wonder that people laugh'd at him for making such an assertion. The ancients were almost in the same way of thinking with Mr. *Whiston*, and fancied that comets were always the fore-runners of some great calamity which was to befall mankind. Sir *Isaac Newton*, on the contrary, suspected that they are very beneficent; and that vapours exhale from them merely to nourish and vivify the planets, which imbibe in their course the several particles the sun has detach'd from the comets; an opinion which at least is more probable than the former. But this is not all. If this power of Gravitation or Attraction acts on all the celestial globes, it acts undoubtedly on the several parts of these globes. For in case

bodies

bodies attract one another in proportion to the quantity of matter contain'd in them, it can only be in proportion to the quantity of their parts; and if this power is found in the whole, it is undoubtedly in the half, in the quarter, in the eighth part, and so on in *infinitum*.

THIS is Attraction, the great spring by which all nature is mov'd. Sir *Isaac Newton*, after having demonstrated the existence of this principle, plainly foresaw that its very name wou'd offend; and therefore this philosopher in more places than one of his books, gives the reader some caution about it. He bids him beware of confounding this name with what the Ancients called occult qualities; but to be satisfied with knowing that there is in all bodies a central force which acts to the utmost limits of the universe, according to the invariable laws of mechanicks.

IT is surprizing, after the solemn protestations Sir *Isaac* made, that such eminent men as Mr. *Sorin* and Mr. *de Fontenelle*, should have imputed to this great philosopher the verbal and chimerical way of reasoning of the *Aristotelians*; Mr. *Sorin* in the memoirs of the academy of 1709, and Mr. *de Fontenelle* in the very eulogium of Sir *Isaac Newton*.

MOST of the *French*, the learned and others, have repeated this reproach. These
are

are for ever crying out, why did he not employ the word *Impulsion*, which is so well understood, rather than that of *Attraction*, which is unintelligible?

SIR *Isaac* might have answer'd these criticks thus: First, you have as imperfect an idea of the word *Impulsion* as of that of *Attraction*; and in case you cannot conceive how one body tends towards the center of another body, neither can you conceive by what power one body can impel another.

SECONDLY, I could not admit of *Impulsion*, for to do this, I must have known that a celestial matter was the agent; but so far from knowing that there is any such matter, I have prov'd it to be merely imaginary.

THIRDLY, I use the word *Attraction* for no other reason, but to express a defect which I discover'd in nature; a certain and indisputable effect of an unknown principle; a quality inherent in matter, the cause of which persons of greater abilities than I can pretend to, may, if they can, find out.

WHAT have you then taught us? Will these people say further: And to what purpose are so many calculations to tell us what you your self do not comprehend?

I HAVE

I HAVE taught you, may Sir *Isaac* re-join, that all bodies gravitate towards one another in proportion to their quantity of matter; that these central forces alone keep the planets and comets in their orbits, and cause them to move in the proportion before set down. I demonstrate to you, that it is impossible there should be any other cause which keeps the planets in their orbits, than that general phenomenon of gravity. For heavy bodies fall on the earth according to the proportion demonstrated of central forces; and the planets finishing their course according to these same proportions, in case there were another power that acted upon all those bodies, it would either increase their velocity, or change their direction. Now not one of those bodies ever has a single degree of motion or velocity, or has any direction but what is demonstrated to be the effect of the central forces; consequently it is impossible there should be any other principle.

GIVE me leave once more to introduce Sir *Isaac* speaking: Shall he not be allow'd to say, My case and that of the Ancients is very different? These saw, for instance, water ascend in pumps, and said, the water rises because it abhors a *vacuum*. But with regard to my self, I am in the case of a man who should have first observ'd that

that water ascends in pumps, but should leave others to explain the cause of this effect. The anatomist who first declar'd, that the motion of the arm is owing to the contraction of the muscles, taught mankind an indisputable truth; but are they less obliged to him because he did not know the reason why the muscles contract? The cause of the elasticity of the air is unknown, but he who first discover'd this spring perform'd a very signal service to natural philosophy. The spring that I discover'd was more hidden and more universal, and for that very reason mankind ought to thank me the more. I have discover'd a new property of matter, one of the secrets of the Creator; and have calculated and discover'd the effects of it. After this shall people quarrel with me about the name I give it?

VORTICES may be call'd an occult quality because their existence was never prov'd: Attraction on the contrary is a real thing, because its effects are demonstrated, and the proportions of it are calculated. The cause of this cause is among the *Arcana* of the Almighty.

Procedes hic, & non amplius.

Hither thou shalt go, and no farther.

L E T T E R XVI.

O N

Sir *Isaac Newton's*

O P T I C K S.

THE Philosophers of the last age found out a new universe; and a circumstance which made its discovery more difficult was, that no one had so much as suspected its existence. The most sage and judicious were of opinion, that 'twas a frantick rashness to dare so much as to imagine, that it was possible to guess the laws by which the celestial bodies move, and the manner how light acts. *Galileo*, by his astronomical discoveries, *Kepler* by his calculation, *DesCartes* (at least in his diopticks) and *Sir Isaac Newton* (in all his works) severally saw the mechanism of the springs of the world. The geometricians have subjected infinity to the laws of calculation. The circulation of the blood in animals, and of the sap in vegetables, have changed the face of nature with regard to us. A new kind of existence has been given

en

en to bodies in the air-pump. By the assistance of telescopes bodies have been brought nearer to one another. Finally, the several discoveries which Sir *Isaac Newton* has made on light, are equal to the boldest things which the curiosity of man could expect, after so many philosophica novelties.

TILL *Antonio de Dominis*, the rainbow was consider'd as an inexplicable miracle. This philosopher guess'd, that it was a necessary effect of the sun and rain. *De Cartes* gain'd immortal fame by his mathematical explication of this so natural phænomenon. He calculated the reflection and refractions of light in drops of rain and his sagacity on this occasion was at that time look'd upon as next to divine.

BUT what would he have said had it been prov'd to him, that he was mistaken in the nature of light; that he had not the least reason to maintain that 'tis a globular body; that 'tis false to assert, that this matter spreading itself through the whole waits only to be projected forward by the sun, in order to be put in action, in like manner as a long staff acts at one end when push'd forward by the other; that light is certainly darted by the sun; in fine, that light is transmitted from the sun to the earth in about seven minutes, tho' a cannon ball, which were not to lose any of its velocity

velocity, cou'd not go that distance in less than twenty-five years? How great wou'd have been his astonishment, had he been told, that light does not reflect directly by impinging against the solid parts of bodies; that bodies are not transparent when they have large pores; and that a man should arise, who would demonstrate all these paradoxes, and anatomize a single ray of light with more dexterity than the ablest artist dissects a human body? This man is come. Sir *Isaac Newton* has demonstrated to the eye, by the bare assistance of the prism, that light is a composition of colour'd rays, which, being united, form the white colour. A single ray is by him divided into seven, which all fall upon a piece of linnen, or a sheet of white paper, in their order one above the other, and at unequal distances. The first is red, the second orange, the third yellow, the fourth green, the fifth blue, the sixth indigo, the seventh a violet purple. Each of these rays transmitted afterwards by an hundred other prisms, will never change the colour it bears; in like manner as gold, when completely purg'd from its dross, will never change afterwards in the crucible. As a superabundant proof that each of these elementary rays has inherently in itself that which forms its colour to the eye, take a small piece of yellow wood for instance, and set it

it in the ray of a red colour, this wood will instantly be ting'd red; but set it in the ray of a green colour, it assumes a green colour, and so of all the rest.

FROM what cause therefore do colours arise in nature? 'Tis nothing but the disposition of bodies to reflect the rays of a certain order, and to absorb all the rest.

WHAT then is this secret disposition? Sir *Isaac Newton* demonstrates, that 'tis nothing more than the density of the small constituent particles of which a body is compos'd. And how is this reflexion perform'd? 'Twas suppos'd to arise from the rebounding of the rays, in the same manner as a ball on the surface of a solid body; but this is a mistake, for Sir *Isaac* taught the astonish'd philosophers, that bodies are opaque for no other reason, but because their pores are large; that light reflects on our eyes from the very bottom of those pores; that the smaller the pores of a body are, the more such a body is transparent. Thus paper, which reflects the light when dry, transmits it when oil'd, because the oil, by filling its pores, makes them much smaller.

'Tis there that examining the vast porosity of bodies, every particle having its pores, and every particle of those particles having its own; he shews we are not certain that there is a cubic inch of solid matter

matter in the universe, so far are we from conceiving what matter is. Having thus divided, as it were, light into its elements, and carried the sagacity of his discoveries so far, as to prove the method of distinguishing compound colours from such as are primitive; he shews, that these elementary rays, separated by the prism, are rang'd in their order for no other reason but because they are refracted in that very order; and 'tis this property (unknown till he discover'd it) of breaking or splitting in this proportion; 'tis this unequal refraction of rays, this power of refracting the red less than the orange colour, &c. which he calls the different refrangibility. The most reflexible rays are the most refrangible, and from hence he evinces that the same power is the cause both of the reflexion and refraction of light.

BUT all these wonders are merely but the opening of his discoveries. He found out the secret to see the vibrations or fits of light, which come and go incessantly, and which either transmit light, or reflect it according to the density of the parts they meet with. He has presum'd to calculate the density of the particles of air necessary between two glasses, the one flat, the other convex on one side, set one upon the other; in order to operate such a transmission or reflexion, or to form such and such a colour.

FROM

FROM all these combinations he discovers the proportion in which light acts on bodies, and bodies act on light.

HE saw light so perfectly, that he has determin'd to what degree of perfection the art of increasing it, and of assisting our eyes by telescopes, can be carried.

DES CARTES, from a noble confidence, that was very excusable considering how strongly he was fir'd at the first discoveries he made in an art which he almost first found out; *Des Cartes*, I say, hoped to discover in the stars, by the assistance of telescopes, objects as small as those we discern upon the earth.

BUT Sir *Isaac* has shewn, that dioptric telescopes cannot be brought to a greater perfection; because of that refraction, and of that very refrangibility, which at the same time that they bring objects nearer to us, scatter too much the elementary rays; he has calculated in these glasses the proportion of the scattering of the red and of the blue rays; and proceeding so far as to demonstrate things which were not suppos'd even to exist, he examines the inequalities which arise from the shape or figure of the glass, and that which arises from the refrangibility. He finds, that the object glass of the telescope being convex on one side, and flat on the other, in case the flat side be turn'd towards the object,
the

the error which arises from the construction and position of the glass is above five thousand times less than the error which arises from the refrangibility: And therefore, that the shape or figure of the glasses is not the cause why telescopes cannot be carried to a greater perfection, but arises wholly from the nature of light.

For this reason he invented a telescope, which discovers objects by reflexion and not by refraction. Telescopes of this new kind are very hard to make, and their use is not easy. But according to the *English*, a reflective telescope of but five feet has the same effect as another of an hundred feet in length.



LETTER XVII.

ON

INFINITES *in* GEOMETRY,

AND

Sir Isaac Newton's

CHRONOLOGY.

THE labyrinth and abyfs of infinity is alfo a new courfe *Sir Isaac Newton* has gone through, and we are oblig'd to him for the clue, by whose affiftance we are enabled to trace its various windings.

DES CARTES got the ftart of him alfo in this aftonifhing invention. He advanc'd with mighty fteps in his geometry, and was arriv'd at the very borders of infinity, but went no farther. *Dr. Wallis*, about the middle of the laft century, was the firft who reduc'd a fraction, by a perpetual divifion, to an infinite feries.

G

THE

THE lord *Brounker* employ'd this series to square the hyperbola.

MERCATOR publish'd a demonstration of this quadrature, much about which time Sir *Isaac Newton*, being then twenty-three years of age, had invented a general method to perform, on all geometrical curves, what had just before been try'd on the hyperbola.

'TIS to this method of subjecting every where infinity to algebraical calculations, that the name is given of differential calculations or of fluxions, and integral calculation. 'Tis the art of numbering and measuring exactly a thing whose existence cannot be conceiv'd.

AND, indeed, would you not imagine that a man laugh'd at you, who should declare that there are lines infinitely great which form an angle infinitely little?

THAT a right line, which is a right line so long as it is finite, by changing infinitely little its direction, becomes an infinite curve, and that a curve may become infinitely less than another curve?

THAT there are infinite squares, infinite cubes, and infinites of infinites, all greater than one another, and the last but one of which, is nothing in comparison of the last?

ALL these things which at first appear to be the utmost excess of frenzy, are in reality an effort of the subtilty and extent of
the

the human mind; and the art of finding truths which till then had been unknown.

THIS so bold edifice is even founded on simple ideas. The business is to measure the diagonal of a square, to give the area of a curve, to find the square root of a number, which has none in common arithmetic. After all, the imagination ought not to be startled any more at so many orders of infinites, than at the so well known proposition, *viz.* that curve lines may always be made to pass between a circle and a tangent; or at that other, namely that matter is divisible in *infinitum*. These two truths have been demonstrated many years, and are no less incomprehensible than the things we have been speaking of.

FOR many years the invention of this famous calculation was denied Sir *Isaac Newton*. In *Germany* Mr. *Leibnitz* was consider'd as the inventor of the differences or moments, call'd * *Fluxions*, and Mr. *Bernouilli* claim'd the integral calculation. However, Sir *Isaac* is now thought to have first made the discovery, and the other two have the glory of having once made the world doubt whether 'twas to be ascrib'd to him or them. Thus some contested with Dr. *Harvey* the invention of the circulation of the blood, as others disputed with

* By Sir *Isaac Newton*.

Mr. *Perrault* that of the circulation of the sap.

HARTSOCHER and *Lewenboeck* disputed with each other the honour of having first seen the *Vermiculi* of which mankind are form'd. This *Hartsocher* also contested with *Huygens* the invention of a new method of calculating the distance of a fix'd star. 'Tis not yet known to what philosopher we owe the invention of the cycloid.

BE this as it will, 'tis by the help of this geometry of infinites that Sir *Isaac Newton* attain'd to the most sublime discoveries. I am now to speak of another work, which tho' more adapted to the capacity of the human mind, does nevertheless display some marks of that creative genius with which Sir *Isaac Newton* was inform'd in all his researches. The work I mean is a chronology of a new kind; for what province soever he undertook, he was sure to change the ideas and opinions receiv'd by the rest of men.

ACCUSTOM'D to unravel and disentangle chaos's, he was resolv'd to convey at least some light into that of the fables of antiquity, which are blended and confounded with history, and fix an uncertain chronology. 'Tis true, that there is no family, city or nation, but endeavours to remove its original as far backward as possible. Besides, the first historians were the most negligent

ligent in setting down the æras; books were infinitely less common than they are at this time, and consequently authors being not so obnoxious to censure, they therefore impos'd upon the world with greater impunity; and as 'tis evident that these have related a great number of fictitious particulars, 'tis probable enough that they also gave us several false æras.

It appear'd in general to Sir *Isaac*, that the world was five hundred years younger than chronologers declare it to be. He grounds his opinion on the ordinary course of nature, and on the observations which astronomers have made.

By the course of nature we here understand the time that every generation of men lives upon the earth. The *Egyptians* first employ'd this vague and uncertain method of calculating, when they began to write the beginning of their history. These computed three hundred and forty one generations from *Menes* to *Setbon*; and having no fix'd æra, they suppos'd three generations to consist of an hundred years. In this manner they computed eleven thousand three hundred and forty years from *Menes's* reign to that of *Setbon*.

THE *Greeks*, before they counted by olympiads, follow'd the method of the *Egyptians*, and even gave a little more extent

tent to generations, making each to consist of forty years.

Now here both the *Egyptians* and the *Greeks* made an erroneous computation. 'Tis true indeed, that according to the usual course of nature three generations last about an hundred and twenty years : but three reigns are far from taking up so many. 'Tis very evident, that mankind in general live longer than kings are found to reign : So that an author who should write a history, in which there were no dates fix'd, and should know that nine kings had reign'd over a nation ; such an historian would commit a great error should he allow three hundred years to these nine monarchs. Every generation takes about thirty-six years ; every reign is, one with the other, about twenty. Thirty kings of *England* have sway'd the sceptre from *William* the conqueror to *George* the first, the years of whose reigns added together, amount to six hundred and forty-eight years ; which being divided equally among the thirty kings, give to every one a reign of twenty-one years and a half very near. Sixty-three kings of *France* have sat upon the throne ; these have, one with another, reign'd about twenty years each. This is the usual course of nature : The ancients therefore were mistaken, when they suppos'd the durations in general, of reigns,

to

to equal that of generations. They therefore allow'd too great a number of years, and consequently some years must be subtracted from their computation.

ASTRONOMICAL observations seem to have lent a still greater assistance to our philosopher. He appears to us stronger when he fights upon his own ground.

You know that the earth, besides its annual motion which carries it round the sun, from west to east, in the space of a year, has also a singular revolution, which was quite unknown till within these late years. Its poles have a very slow retrograde motion from east to west, whence it happens that their position every day does not correspond exactly with the same point of the heavens. This difference, which is so sensible in a year, becomes pretty considerable in time; and in three score and twelve years the difference is found to be of one degree; that is to say, the three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of the whole heaven. Thus after seventy-two years the *Colure* of the vernal equinox, which pass'd thro' a fix'd star, corresponds with another fix'd star. Hence it is, that the sun, instead of being in that part of the heavens in which the *Ram* was situated in the time of *Hipparchus*, is found to correspond with that part of the heavens in which the *Bull* was situated; and

the *Twins* are plac'd where the *Bull* then stood. All the signs have chang'd their situation, and yet we still retain the same manner of speaking as the ancients did. In this age we say that the sun is in the *Ram* in the spring, from the same principle of condescension that we say that the sun turns round.

HIPPARCHUS was the first among the *Greeks* who observ'd some change in the constellations, with regard to the equinoxes, or rather who learnt it from the *Egyptians*. Philosophers ascrib'd this motion to the stars; for in those ages people were far from imagining such a revolution in the earth, which was suppos'd to be immoveable in every respect. They therefore created a heaven in which they fix'd the several stars, and gave this heaven a particular motion by which it was carried towards the east, whilst that all the stars seem'd to perform their diurnal revolution from east to west. To this error they added a second of much greater consequence, by imagining that the pretended heaven of the fix'd stars advanc'd one degree eastward every hundred years. In this manner they were no less mistaken in their astronomical calculation than in their system of natural philosophy. As for instance, an astronomer in that age would have said, that the vernal equinox was, in the time of such and such an observation,

vation, in such a sign, and in such a star. It has advanc'd two degrees of each since the time that observation was made to the present. Now two degrees are equivalent to two hundred years; consequently the astronomer who made that observation liv'd just so many years before me. 'Tis certain that an astronomer who had argued in this manner would have mistook just fifty-four years; hence it is that the ancients, who were doubly deceiv'd, made their great year of the world, that is, the revolution of the whole heavens, to consist of thirty-six thousand years. But the moderns are sensible that this imaginary revolution of the heaven of the stars, is nothing else than the revolution of the poles of the earth, which is perform'd in twenty-five thousand nine hundred years. It may be proper to observe transiently in this place, that Sir *Isaac*, by determining the figure of the earth, has very happily explain'd the cause of this revolution.

ALL this being laid down, the only thing remaining to settle chronology, is, to see thro' what star the *Colure* of the equinoxes passes, and where it intersects at this time the ecliptick in the spring; and to discover whether some ancient writer does not tell us in what point the ecliptick was intersected in his time by the same *Colure* of the equinoxes.

CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS informs us, that *Chiron*, who went with the *Argonauts*, observ'd the constellations at the time of that famous expedition, and fix'd the vernal equinox to the middle of the *Ram*; the autumnal equinox to the middle of *Libra*, our summer solstice to the middle of *Cancer*, and our winter solstice to the middle of *Capricorn*.

A LONG time after the expedition of the *Argonauts*, and a year before the *Peloponnesian* war, *Metbon* observ'd that the point of the summer solstice pass'd thro' the eighth degree of *Cancer*.

Now every sign of the zodiack contains thirty degrees. In *Chiron's* time, the solstice was arriv'd at the middle of the sign, that is to say, to the fifteenth degree. A year before the *Peloponnesian* war, it was at the eighth, and therefore it had retarded seven degrees. A degree is equivalent to seventy-two years; consequently, from the beginning of the *Peloponnesian* war to the expedition of the *Argonauts*, there is no more than an interval of seven times seventy-two years, which make five hundred and four years, and not seven hundred years, as the *Greeks* computed. Thus in comparing the position of the heavens at this time, with their position in that age, we find that the expedition of the *Argonauts* ought to be plac'd about nine hundred years before *Christ*, and not about
fourteen

fourteen hundred; and consequently that the world is not so old by five hundred years as it was generally suppos'd to be. By this calculation all the æras are drawn nearer, and the several events are found to have happen'd later than is computed. I don't know whether this ingenious system will be favourably receiv'd; and whether these notions will prevail so far with the learned, as to prompt them to reform the chronology of the world. Perhaps these gentlemen would think it too great a condescension, to allow one and the same man the glory of having improv'd natural philosophy, geometry and history. This would be a kind of universal monarchy, which the principle of self-love that is in man will scarce suffer him to indulge his fellow-creature; and, indeed, at the same time that some very great philosophers attack'd Sir *Isaac Newton's* attractive principle, others fell upon his chronological system. Time, that shou'd discover to which of these the victory is due, may perhaps only leave the dispute still more undetermin'd.

LETTER XVIII.

ON

TRAGEDY.

THE *English*, as well as the *Spaniards*, were possess'd of theatres, at a time when the *French* had no more than moving, itinerant stages. *Shakespeare*, who was consider'd as the *Corneille* of the first mention'd nation, was pretty near contemporary with *Lopez de Vega*, and he created, as it were, the *English* theatre. *Shakespeare* boasted a strong, fruitful genius: He was natural and sublime, but had not so much as a single spark of good taste, or knew one rule of the drama. I will now hazard a random, but, at the same time, true reflection, which is, that the great merit of this dramatic poet has been the ruin of the *English* stage. There are such beautiful, such noble, such dreadful scenes in this writer's monstrous farces, to which the name of Tragedy is given, that they have always been exhibited with great success. Time, which only gives reputation to writers,

ters, at last makes their very faults venerable. Most of the whimsical, gigantic images of this poet, have, thro' length of time (it being an hundred and fifty years since they were first drawn) acquir'd a right of passing for sublime. Most of the modern dramattick writers have copied him; but the touches and descriptions which are applauded in *Shakespeare*, are hiss'd at in these writers; and you'll easily believe, that the veneration in which this author is held increases in proportion to the contempt which is shewn to the moderns. Dramattick writers don't consider that they should not imitate him; and the ill success of *Shakespeare's* imitators produces no other effect, than to make him be consider'd as inimitable. You remember, that in the tragedy of *OTHELLO Moor of Venice*, (a most tender piece) a man strangles his wife on the stage; and that the poor woman, whilst she is strangling, cries aloud, that she dies very unjustly. You know that in *HAMLET Prince of Denmark*, two grave-diggers make a grave, and are all the time drinking, singing ballads, and making humorous reflections (natural indeed enough to persons of their profession) on the several skulls they throw up with their spades; but a circumstance which will surprize you is, that this ridiculous incident has been imitated. In the reign of king *Charles the*

second,

second, which was that of politeness, and the golden age of the liberal arts, *Otway*, in his *VENICE PRESERV'D*, introduces *Antonio* the senator, and *Naki* his courtesan, in the midst of the horrors of the marquis of *Bedmar's* conspiracy. *Antonio*, the superannuated senator, plays in his mistress's presence, all the apish tricks of a lewd, impotent debauchee, who is quite frantic and out of his senses. He mimicks a bull and a dog; and bites his mistress's legs, who kicks and whips him. However, the players have struck these buffooneries (which indeed were calculated merely for the dregs of the people) out of *Otway's* tragedy; but they have still left in *Shakespeare's* *JULIUS CÆSAR*, the jokes of the *Roman* shoemakers and cobblers, who are introduc'd in the same scene with *Brutus* and *Cassius*. You will undoubtedly complain, that those who have hitherto discours'd with you on the *English* stage, and especially on the celebrated *Shakespeare*, have taken notice only of his errors; and that no one has translated any of those strong, those forcible passages which atone for all his faults. But to this I will answer, that nothing is easier than to exhibit in prose all the silly impertinencies which a poet may have thrown out; but that 'tis a very difficult task to translate his fine verses. All your junior academical *Sophs*, who set up for censors of the eminent

ment writers, compile whole volumes; but methinks two pages, which display some of the beauties of great genius's, are of infinitely more value than all the idle rhapsodies of those commentators; and I will join in opinion with all persons of good taste, in declaring, that greater advantage may be reap'd from a dozen verses of *Homer* or *Virgil*, than from all the critiques put together which have been made on those two great poets.

I HAVE ventur'd to translate some passages of the most celebrated *English* poets, and shall now give you one from *Shakespeare*. Pardon the blemishes of the translation for the sake of the original; and remember always that when you see a version, you see merely a faint print of a beautiful picture. I have made choice of part of the celebrated soliloquy in *Hamlet*, which you may remember is as follows:

*To be, or not to be! that is the Question!
Whether 'tis nobler in the Mind to suffer*

The Stings and Arrows of outrageous Fortune,

*Or to take Arms against a Sea of Troubles,
And by opposing, end them? To die! to sleep!*

No more! and by a Sleep to say we end

*The Heart-ack, and the thousand natural
Shocks* *That*

*And thus the native Hue of Resolution
Is sickled o'er with the pale Cast of
Thought :
And Enterprizes of great Weight and
Moment
With this Regard their Currents turn
away,
And lose the Name of Action.——*

My Version of it runs thus :

*Demeure, il faut choisir & passer à l'in-
stant
De la vie, à la mort, ou de l'Etre au
neant.
Dieux cruels, s'il en est, éclairez mon cou-
rage.
Faut-il vieillir courbé sous la main qui
m'outrage,
Supporter, ou finir mon malheur & mon
sort ?
Qui suis-je ? Qui m'arrete ! & qu'estce
que la Mort ?
C'est la fin de nos maux, c'est mon unique
Azile
Après de long transports, c'est un sommeil
tranquile.
On s'endort, & tout meurt, mais un af-
freux reveil
Doit succeder peut etre aux douceurs du
sommeil !*

On

*On nous menace, on dit que cette courte
Vie*

*De tourmens éternels est aussi-tôt suivie,
O Mort! moment fatal! affreuse Eter-
nité!*

*Tout cœur à ton seul nom se glace épou-
vanté.*

*Eh! qui pourroit sans Toi supporter cette
vie,*

*De nos Prêtres menteurs benir l'hypocri-
sie!*

*D'une indigne Maîtresse encenser les er-
reurs,*

*Ramper sous un Ministre, adorer ses bau-
teurs;*

*Et montrer les langueurs de son ame abat-
tue,*

Ades Amis ingrats qui détournent la vue?

*La Mort seroit trop douce en ces extré-
mités;*

*Mais le scrupule parle, & nous cries Ar-
rêtez;*

*Il defend à nos mains cet heurieux homi-
cide*

*Et d'un Heros guerrier, fait un Chrétien
timide, &c.*

Don't imagine that I have translated *Shakespeare* in a servile manner. Woe to the writer who gives a literal version; who by rendering every word of his original, by that very means enervates the sense, and extinguishes

extinguishes all the fire of it. 'Tis on such an occasion one may justly affirm, that the Letter kills, but the Spirit quickens.

HERE follows another passage copied from a celebrated tragic writer among the *English*. 'Tis *Dryden*, a poet in the reign of *Charles* the second; a writer whose genius was too exuberant, and not accompanied with judgment enough. Had he writ only a tenth part of the works he left behind him, his character would have been conspicuous in every part; but his great fault is his having endeavour'd to be universal.

THE passage in question is as follows :

*When I consider Life, 'tis all a Cheat,
Yet fool'd by Hope, Men favour the Deceit;
Trust on and think, to Morrow will repay;
To Morrow's falser than the former Day;
Lies more; and whilst it says we shall be
blest*

*With some new Joy cuts off what we possess;
Strange Cozenage! none wou'd live past
Years again,*

*Yet all hope Pleasure in what yet remain,
And from the Dregs of Life think to receive
What the first sprightly Running could not
give.*

*I'm tir'd with waiting for this chymic Gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when
old.*

I SHALL

I SHALL NOW give my Translation.

De desseins en regrets & d'erreurs en desirs.

*Les Mortels insensés promènent leur Folie.
Dan des malheurs presents dans l'espoir
des plaisirs*

*Nous ne vivons jamais, nous attendons la
vie.*

*Demain, demain, dot-on, va combler tous
nos vœux.*

*Demain vient & nous laisse encore plus
malheureux.*

*Qu'elle est l'erreur, belas! du soin qui
nous dévore,*

*Nul de nous ne voudroit recommencer son
cours.*

*De nos premiers momens nous maudissons
l'aurore,*

*Et de la nuit qui vient, nous attendons
encore*

*Ce qu'ont en vain promis le plus beaux de
nos jours, &c.*

'Tis in these detach'd passages that the *English* have hitherto excell'd. Their dramatic pieces, most of which are barbarous and without decorum, order or verisimilitude, dart such resplendent flashes thro' this gloom as amaze and astonish. The style is too much inflated, too unnatural, too closely copied from the *Hebrew* writers,

ters, who abound so much with the *Asiatic* fustian. But then it must be also confess'd, that the *Stilts* of the figurative style on which the *English* tongue is lifted up, raises the genius at the same time very far aloft, tho' with an irregular pace. The first *English* writer who compos'd a regular Tragedy, and infus'd a spirit of elegance thro' every part of it, was the illustrious Mr. *Addison*. His *CATO* is a master-piece both with regard to the diction, and to the beauty and harmony of the numbers. The character of *Cato* is, in my opinion, vastly superior to that of *Cornelia* in the *POMPEY* of *Corneille*: For *Cato* is great without any thing like fustian, and *Cornelia*, who besides is not a necessary character, tends sometimes to bombast. Mr. *Addison's* *Cato* appears to me the greatest character that ever was brought upon any Stage, but then the rest of them do not correspond to the dignity of it: And this dramatic piece so excellently well writ, is disfigur'd by a dull love-plot, which spreads a certain languor over the whole, that quite murders it.

THE custom of introducing love at random, and at any rate in the drama, pass'd from *Paris* to *London* about 1660, with our ribbons and our peruques. The ladies who adorn the theatrical circle there, in like manner as in this city, will suffer love only to be the theme of every conversation.

versation. The judicious Mr. *Addison* had the effeminate complaisance to soften the severity of his dramatic character so as to adapt it to the manners of the age ; and from an endeavour to please quite ruin'd a master-piece in its kind. Since his time, the drama is become more regular, the audience more difficult to be pleas'd, and writers more correct and less bold. I have seen some new pieces that were written with great regularity, but which at the same time were very flat and insipid. One would think that the *English* had been hitherto form'd to produce irregular beauties only. The shining monsters of *Shakespeare* give infinitely more delight than the judicious images of the moderns. Hitherto the poetical genius of the *English* resembles a tufted tree planted by the hand of nature, that throws out a thousand branches at random, and spreads unequally, but with great vigour. It dies if you attempt to force its nature, and to lop and dress it in the same manner as the trees of the garden of *Marli*.

L E T T E R X I X .

O N

C O M E D Y .

I AM surpriz'd that the judicious and ingenious Mr. *de Muralt*, who has publish'd some letters on the *English* and *French* nations, should have confin'd himself, in treating of Comedy merely to censure *Shadwell*, the comic writer. This author was had in pretty great contempt in Mr. *de Muralt's* time, and was not the poet of the polite part of the nation. His dramatic pieces which pleas'd some time in acting, were despis'd by all persons of taste, and might be compar'd to many plays which I have seen in *France*, that drew crowds to the play-house, at the same time that they were intolerable to read; and of which it might be said, that the whole city of *Paris* exploded them, and yet all flock'd to see them represented on the stage. Methinks Mr. *de Muralt* should have mention'd an excellent comic writer, (living when he was in *England*) I mean Mr. *Wycherley*, who was a long time known publickly to be happy in the good
graces

graces of the most celebrated mistress of King *Charles* the second. This gentleman, who pass'd his life among persons of the highest distinction, was perfectly well acquainted with their lives and their follies, and painted them with the strongest pencil, and in the truest colours. He has drawn a *Misanthrope* or man-hater, in imitation of that of *Moliere*. All *Wycherley's* strokes are stronger and bolder than those of our *Misanthrope*, but then they are less delicate, and the rules of decorum are not so well observ'd in this play. The *English* writer has corrected the only defect that is in *Moliere's* Comedy, the thinness of the plot, which also is so dispos'd, that the characters in it do not enough raise our concern. The *English* Comedy affects us, and the contrivance of the plot is very ingenious, but at the same time it is too bold for the *French* manners. The fable is this.——A captain of a man of war, who is very brave, open-hearted, and inflam'd with a spirit of contempt for all mankind, has a prudent sincere friend whom he yet is suspicious of, and a mistress that loves him with the utmost excess of passion. The captain, so far from returning her love, will not even condescend to look upon her; but confides intirely in a false friend, who is the most worthless wretch living. At the same time he has
given

given his heart to a creature who is the greatest coquet, and the most perfidious of her sex, and is so credulous as to be confident she is a *Penelope*, and his false friend a *Cato*. He embarks on board his ship, in order to go and fight the *Dutch*, having left all his money, his jewels, and every thing he had in the world, to this virtuous creature, whom at the same time he recommends to the care of his supposed faithful friend. Nevertheless the real man of honour, whom he suspects so unaccountably, goes on board the ship with him; and the mistress, on whom he would not bestow so much as one glance, disguises herself in the habit of a page, and is with him the whole voyage, without his once knowing that she is of a sex different from that she attempts to pass for, which, by the way, is not over natural.

THE captain having blown up his own ship in an engagement, returns to *England* abandoned and undone, accompanied by his page and his friend, without knowing the friendship of the one, or the tender passion of the other. Immediately he goes to the jewel among women, who he expected had preserved her fidelity to him, and the treasure he had left in her hands. He meets with her indeed, but married to the honest knave in whom he had reposed so much confidence; and finds she had

H

acted

acted as treacherously with regard to the casket he had entrusted her with. The captain can scarce think it possible, that a woman of virtue and honour can act so vile a part; but to convince him still more of the reality of it, this very worthy lady falls in love with the little page, and will force him to her embraces. But as it is requisite justice should be done, and that in a dramatic piece virtue ought to be rewarded and vice punished; it is at last found that the captain takes his page's place, and lies with his faithless mistress, cuckolds his treacherous friend, thrusts his sword thro' his body, recovers his casket and marries his page. You will observe that this play is also larded with a petulant, litigious old woman (a relation of the captain) who is the most comical character that was ever brought upon the stage.

WYCHERLEY has also copied from *Moliere* another play, of as singular and bold a cast, which is a kind of *Ecole des Femmes*, or, *School for married Women*.

THE principal character in this comedy is one *Horner*, a sly fortune-hunter, and the terror of all the city husbands. This fellow, in order to play a surer game, causes a report to be spread, that in his last illness, the surgeons had found it necessary to have him made an eunuch. Upon his appearing in this noble character, all

all the husbands in town flocked to him with their wives, and now poor *Horner* is only puzzled about his choice. However, he gives the preference particularly to a little female peasant; a very harmless, innocent creature, who enjoys a fine flush of health, and cuckolds her husband with a simplicity that has infinitely more merit than the witty malice of the most experienced ladies. This play cannot indeed be called the school of good morals, but it is certainly the school of wit and true humour.

SIR *John Vanbrugh* has writ several comedies which are more humourous than those of Mr. *Wycherley*, but not so ingenious. Sir *John* was a man of pleasure; and likewise a poet and an architect. The general opinion is, that he is as sprightly in his writings as he is heavy in his buildings. 'Tis he who raised the famous castle of *Blenheim*, a ponderous and lasting monument of our unfortunate battle of *Hockstet*. Were the apartments but as spacious as the walls are thick, this castle would be commodious enough. Some wag, in an Epitaph he made on Sir *John Vanbrugh*, has these lines:

*Lie heavy on him Earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.*

SIR *John* having taken a tour into *France* before the glorious war that broke out in 1701, was thrown into the *Bastile*, and detained there for some time, without being ever able to discover the motive which had prompted our ministry to indulge him this mark of their distinction. He writ a Comedy during his confinement; and a circumstance which appears to me very extraordinary, is, that we do not meet with so much as a single satyrical stroke against the country in which he had been so injuriously treated.

THE late Mr. *Congreve* raised the glory of Comedy to a greater heighth than any *English* writer before or since his time. He wrote only a few plays, but they are all excellent in their kind. The laws of the drama are strictly observed in them; they abound with characters all which are shadowed with the utmost delicacy, and we do not meet with so much as one low, or coarse jest. The language is every where that of men of honour, but their actions are those of knaves; a proof that he was perfectly well acquainted with human nature, and frequented what we call polite company. He was infirm, and come to the verge of life, when I knew him. Mr. *Congreve* had one defect, which was, his entertaining too mean an idea of his

his first profession, (that of a writer) tho' 'twas to this he owed his fame and fortune. He spoke of his works as of trifles that were beneath him; and hinted to me, in our first conversation, that I should visit him upon no other foot than that of a gentleman, who led a life of plainness and simplicity. I answered, that had he been so unfortunate as to be a mere gentleman I should never have come to see him; and I was very much disgusted at so unseasonable a piece of vanity.

MR. *Congreve's* Comedies are the most witty and regular, those of Sir *John Vanbrugh* most gay and humourous, and those of Mr. *Wycherley* have the greatest force and spirit. It may be proper to observe, that these fine genius's never spoke disadvantageously of *Moliere*; and that none but the contemptible writers among the *English* have endeavoured to lessen the character of that great comic poet. Such *Italian* Musicians as despise *Lully* are themselves persons of no character or ability; but a *Buononcini* esteems that great artist, and does justice to his merit.

THE *English* have some other good comic writers living, such as Sir *Richard Steele*, and Mr. *Gibber*, who is an excellent player, and also Poet-Laureat, a title which how ridiculous soever it may be

thought, is yet worth a thousand crowns a year, (besides some considerable privileges) to the person who enjoys it. Our illustrious *Corneille* had not so much.

To conclude. Do not desire me to descend to particulars with regard to these *English* Comedies, which I am so fond of applauding; nor to give you a single smart saying, or humourous stroke from *Wycherley* or *Congreve*. We do not laugh in reading a translation. If you have a mind to understand the *English* Comedy, the only way to do this will be for you to go to *England*, to spend three years in *London*, to make yourself master of the *English* tongue, and to frequent the Play-house every night. I receive but little pleasure from the perusal of *Aristophanes* and *Plautus*, and for this reason, because I am neither a *Greek* nor a *Roman*. The delicacy of the humour, the allusion, the *à propos*, all these are lost to a foreigner.

BUT it is different with respect to Tragedy, this treating only of exalted passions and heroical follies, which the antiquated errors of fable or history have made sacred. *Oedipus*, *Electra*, and such like characters may, with as much propriety, be treated of by the *Spaniards*, the *English*, or Us, as by the *Greeks*.

Greeks. But true Comedy is the speaking picture of the follies and ridiculous foibles of a nation; so that he only is able to judge of the painting, who is perfectly acquainted with the people it represents.



LETTER XX.

On such of the

NOBILITY

As cultivate the

BELLES LETTRES.

THERE once was a time in *France* when the polite arts were cultivated by persons of the highest rank in the state. The courtiers particularly were conversant in them, although indolence, a taste for trifles, and a passion for intrigue, were the divinities of the country. The court, methinks, at this time seems to have given into a taste quite opposite to that of polite literature, but perhaps the mode of thinking may be revived in a little time. The *French* are of so flexible a disposition, may be moulded into such a variety of shapes, that the monarch needs but command and he is immediately obeyed. The *English* generally think, and learning is had in greater honour among them than in our country; an advantage that result naturally.

rally from the form of their government. There are about eight hundred persons in *England* who have a right to speak in public, and to support the interest of the kingdom; and near five or six thousand may, in their turns, aspire to the same honour. The whole nation set themselves up as judges over these, and every man has the liberty of publishing his thoughts with regard to public affairs; which shews that all the people in general are indispensably obliged to cultivate their understandings. In *England* the governments of *Greece* and *Rome* are the subject of every conversation, so that every man is under a necessity of perusing such authors as treat of them, how disagreeable soever it may be to him; and this study leads naturally to that of polite literature. Mankind in general speak well in their respective professions. What is the reason why our magistrates, our lawyers, our physicians, and a great number of the clergy are abler scholars, have a finer taste and more wit than persons of all other professions? The reason is, because their condition of life requires a cultivated and enlightened mind, in the same manner as a merchant is obliged to be acquainted with his traffick. Not long since an *English* nobleman, who was very young, came to see me at *Paris* in his return from *Italy*. He had

writ a poetical description of that country, which, for delicacy and politeness, may vie with any thing we meet with in the Earl of *Rochester*, or in our *Chalieu*, our *Sarasin*, or *Chapelle*. The translation I have given of it is so inexpressive of the strength and delicate humour of the original, that I am obliged seriously to ask pardon of the author, and of all who understand *English*. However, as this is the only method I have to make his lordship's verses known, I shall here present you with them in our tongue.

*Qu'ay je donc vû dans l'Italie?
Orgueil, Afluce, & Pauvreté,
Grands Complimens, peu de Bonté.
Et beaucoup de ceremomie.*

*L'extravagante Comedie
Que souvent l'Inquisition*
Veut qu'on nomme Religion;
Mais qu'ici nous nommons Folie.*

*La Nature en vain bienfaisante
Veut enricher ses Lieux charmans,
Des Prêtres la main desolante
Etouffe ses plus beaux présens.*

* His lordship undoubtedly hints at the farces which certain preachers act in the open squares.

Les

*Les Monsignors, soy disant Grands,
Seuls dans leurs Palais magnifiques
Y sont d'illustres faineants,
Sans argent, & sans domestiques.*

*Pour les Petits, sans liberté,
Martyrs du joug qui les domine,
Ils ont fait vœu de pauvreté,
Priant Dieu par oisiveté
Et toujours jeunant par famine.*

*Ces beaux lieux du Pape benis
Semblent habitez par les Diables ;
Et les Habitans miserables
Sont damnez dans le Paradis.*



LETTER XXI.

ON THE

Earl of ROCHESTER

AND

Mr. WALLER.

THE Earl of *Rochester's* name is universally known. Mr. *de St. Evremont* has made very frequent mention of him, but then he has represented this famous nobleman in no other light than as the man of pleasure, as one who was the idol of the fair; but with regard to myself, I would willingly describe in him the man of genius, the great poet. Among other pieces which display the shining imagination his lordship only could boast, he wrote some satyrs on the same subjects as those our celebrated *Boileau* made choice of. I do not know any better method of improving the taste, than to compare the productions of such great genius's as have exercised their talent on the same subject. *Boileau* declaims as follows.

blows against human reason in his satire on man.

*Cependant à le voir plein de vapeurs légères,
 Soi-même se bercex de ces propres chimères,
 Lui seul de la nature est la baze & l'appui,
 Et le dixieme ciel ne tourne que pour lui.
 De tous les Animaux il est ici le Maître;
 Qui pourroit le nier, poursuis tu? Moi peut-être.
 Ce maître prétendu qui leur donne des loix,
 Ce Roi des Animaux, combien à-t'il de Rois?*

*Yet, pleas'd with idle Whimsies of his Brain,
 And puff'd with pride, this haughty Thing would fain
 Be thought himself the only Stay and Prop.
 That holds the mighty Frame of Nature up.
 The Skies and Stars his Properties must seem,*

Of all the Creatures he's the Lord, he cries.

And

And who is there, *say you*, that dares
deny
So own'd a Truth? That may be, Sir,
do I.

*This boasted monarch of the World who
awes*

*The Creatures here, and with his Nod gives
Laws;*

*This self-nam'd King, who thus pretends
to be*

*The Lord of all, how many Lords has
he?*

OLDHAM a little altered.

THE Lord *Rochester* expresses himself, in his Satyr against Man, in pretty near the following manner: But I must first desire you always to remember, that the versions I give you from the *English* poets are written with freedom and latitude; and that the restraint of our versification, and the delicacies of the *French* tongue, will not allow a translator to convey into it the licentious impetuosity and fire of the *English* numbers.

*Cet Esprit que je bais, cet Esprit plein
d'erreur.*

*Ce n'est pas ma raison, c'est la tienne
Docteur.*

C'est

C'est la raison frivole, inquiete, orgueilleuse

Des sages Animaux, rivale dédaigneuse,
Qui croit entr'eux & l'Ange, occuper le milieu,

Et pence être ici bas l'image de son Dieu.

Vil atôme imparfait, qui croit, doute, dispute

Rampe, s'élève, tombe, & nie encore sa chute.

Qui nous dit je suis libre, en nous montrant ses fers,

Et dont l'œil trouble & faux, croit, percer l'univers.

Allez, reverends Fous, bienheureux Fanatiques,

Compilez bien l'Amas de vos Riens scolastiques,

Peres de Visions, & d'Enigmes sacrez,

Auteurs du Labyrinthe, ou vous vous égarez.

Allez obscurément éclaircir vos mysteres,

Et courez dans l'école adorer vos chimeres.

Il est d'autres erreurs, il est de ces dévots

Condamné pour eux mêmes à l'ennui du repos.

Ce mystique enclôtré, fier de son Indolence

Tranquille, au sein de Dieu. Que peut il faire ? Il pense.

*Non, tu ne penses point, misérable: tu
dcrs:*

*Inutile à la terre, & mis au rang des
Morts.*

Ton esprit énérvé croupit dans la Moleffe.

*Reveille toi, sois homme, & sors de ton
Xureffe.*

*L'homme est né pour agir, & tu prétens
penser? &c.*

The Original runs thus :

*Hold, mighty Man, I cry, all this we
know,*

And 'tis this very Reason I despise,

*This supernatural Gift, that makes a
Mite*

Think he's the Image of the infinite;

Comparing his short Life, void of all rest,

To the eternal and the ever blest.

This busy puzzling Stirrer up of Doubt,

*That frames deep Mysteries, then finds 'em
out,*

*Filling, with frantic Crowds of thinking
Fools,*

*Those reverend Bedlams, Colleges and
Schools;*

*Borne on whose Wings, each heavy Sot
can pierce,*

The Limits of the boundless Universe.

*So charming Ointments make an old Witch
fly,*

*And bear a crippled Carcass through the
Sky.*

*'Tis this exalted Power, whose Business
lies*

In Nonsense and Impossibilities,

This made a whimsical Philosopher,

*Before the spacious World his Tub pre-
fer ;*

*And we have modern cloister'd Coxcombs,
who*

*Retire to think, 'cause they have nought
to do :*

*But Thoughts are giv'n for Actions Go-
vernment,*

*Where Action ceases, Thought's imperti-
nent.*

WHETHER these ideas are true or false, it is certain they are expressed with an energy and fire which form the poet. I shall be very far from attempting to examine philosophically into these verses ; to lay down the pencil and take up the rule and compass on this occasion ; my only design in this letter, being to display the genius of the *English* poets, and therefore I shall continue in the same view.

THE celebrated Mr. *Waller* has been very much talked of in *France*, and Mr. *de la Fontaine*, *St. Evremont* and *Bayle* have
written

written his Elogium, but still his name only is known. He had much the same reputation in *London* as *Voiture* had in *Paris*, and in my opinion deserved it better. *Voiture* was born in an age that was just emerging from barbarity; an age that was still rude and ignorant, the people of which aimed at wit, tho' they had not the least pretensions to it, and sought for points and conceits instead of sentiments. *Bristol* Stones are more easily found than Diamonds. *Voiture*, born with an easy and frivolous genius, was the first who shone in this Aurora of *French* literature. Had he come into the world after those great genius's who spread such a glory over the age of *Lewis* the Fourteenth, he would either have been unknown, would have been despised, or would have corrected his style. *Boileau* applauded him, but it was in his first satyrs, at a time when the taste of that great poet was not yet formed. He was young, and in an age when persons form a judgment of men from their reputation, and not from their writings. Besides, *Boileau* was very partial both in his encomiums and his censures. He applauded *Segrais*, whose works no body reads; he abused *Quinault*, whose poetical pieces every one has got by heart, and is wholly silent upon *La Fontaine*. *Waller*, though a better poet than *Voiture*, was not yet

yet a finished poet. The graces breathe in such of *Waller's* works as are writ in a tender strain, but then they are languid thro' negligence, and often disfigured with false thoughts. The *English* had not, in his time, attained the art of correct writing. But his serious compositions exhibit a strength and vigour which could not have been expected from the softness and effeminacy of his other pieces. He wrote an elegy on *Oliver Cromwell*, which, with all its faults, is nevertheless looked upon as a master-piece. To understand this copy of verses, you are to know that the day *Oliver* died was remarkable for a great storm. His poem begins in this manner:

*Il n'est plus, s'en est fait soumettons nous
au sort,
Le ciel a signalé ce jour par des tempêtes,
Et la voix des tonnerres éclatant sur nos
têtes
Vient d'anoncer sa mort.*

*Par ses derniers soupris il ébranle cet île;
Cet île que son bras fit trembler tant de
fois,
Quand dans le cours de ses Exploits,
Il brisoit la tête des Rois,
Et soumettoit un peuple à son joug seul
docile.*

Mer

else. I shall only observe, that *Walter*, tho' born in a court, and to an estate of five or six thousand pounds sterling a year, was never so proud or so indolent as to lay aside the happy talent with which nature had indulged him. The Earls of *Dorset* and *Roscommon*, the two Dukes of *Buckingham*, the Lord *Halifax* and so many other noblemen, did not think the reputation they obtained of very great poets and illustrious writers, any way derogatory to their quality. They are more glorious for their works than for their titles. These cultivated the polite arts with as much assiduity, as though they had been their whole dependance. They also have made learning appear venerable in the eyes of the vulgar, who have need to be led in all things by the great, and who, nevertheless, fashion their manners less after those of the nobility (in *England* I mean) than in any other country in the world.



L E T T E R X X I I .

O N

M R . P O P E ,

And some other

F A M O U S P O E T S .

I I N T E N D E D to treat of Mr. *Prior*, one of the most amiable *English* Poets, whom you saw Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at *Paris* in 1712. I also designed to have given you some idea of the lord *Roscommon's* and the lord *Dorset's* Muse; but I find that to do this I should be obliged to write a large volume, and that after much pains and trouble you would have but an imperfect idea of all those works. Poetry is a kind of music in which a man should have some knowledge, before he pretends to judge of it. When I give you a translation of some passages from those foreign Poets, I only prick down,
and

and that imperfectly, their music; but then I cannot express the taste of their harmony.

THERE is one *English* Poem especially, which I should despair of ever making you understand, the title whereof is *Hudibras*. The subject of it is the civil war in the time of the grand rebellion; and the principles and practice of the Puritans are therein ridiculed. 'Tis *Don Quixot*, 'tis our **Satyre Menippée* blended together. I never found so much wit in one single book as in that, which at the same time is the most difficult to be translated. Who would believe that a work which paints in such lively and natural colours the several foibles and follies of mankind, and where we meet with more sentiments than words, should baffle the endeavours of the ablest translator? But the reason of this is; almost every part of it alludes to particular incidents. The clergy are there made the principal object of ridicule, which is un-

* Species of Satyr in Prose and Verse, written in France in 1594, against the Chiefs of the League at that time. This Satyr which is also call'd *Catholicon d'Espagne*; was look'd upon as a Master-piece. *Rapin, Le Roë, Pitbon, Passerat, and Chrétien*, the greatest wits of that age, are the authors of it; and 'twas entitled *Mérippée*, from *Menippus*, a cynical Philosopher, who had written Letters filled with sharp, satyrical expressions, in imitation of *Varro*, who composed Satyrs which he entitled *Satyræ Menippeæ*.

derstood

derstood but by few among the laity. To explain this a commentary would be requisite, and *humour* when explain'd is no longer humour. Whoever sets up for a commentator of smart sayings and repartees, is himself a blockhead. This is the reason why the works of the ingenious Dean *Swift*, who has been call'd the *English Rabelais*, will never be well understood in *France*. This gentleman has the honour (in common with *Rabelais*) of being a priest, and like him laughs at every thing. But in my humble opinion, the title of the *English Rabelais*, which is given the dean, is highly derogatory to his genius. The former has interspers'd his unaccountably-fantastic and unintelligible book, with the most gay strokes of humour, but which at the same time has a greater proportion of impertinence. He has been vastly lavish of erudition, of smut, and insipid raillery. An agreeable tale of two pages is purchas'd at the expence of whole volumes of nonsense. There are but few persons, and those of a grotesque taste, who pretend to understand, and to esteem this work; for as to the rest of the nation, they laugh at the pleasant and diverting touches which are found in *Rabclais*, and despise his Book. He is look'd upon as the prince of buffoons. The readers are vex'd to think that a man, who was master of so much wit, should

have made so wretched an use of it. He is an intoxicated philosopher, who never writes but when he was in liquor.

DEAN SWIFT is *Rabelais* in his senses, and frequenting the politest company. The former indeed is not so gay as the latter, but then he possesses all the delicacy, the justness, the choice, the good taste, in all which particulars our giggling rural vicar *Rabelais* is wanting. The poetical numbers of Dean *Swift* are of a singular and almost inimitable taste; true humour, whether in prose or verse, seems to be his peculiar talent; but whoever is desirous of understanding him perfectly, must visit the island in which he was born.

'TWILL be much easier for you to form an idea of Mr. *Pope's* works. He is, in my opinion, the most elegant, the most correct poet; and at the same time the most harmonious (a circumstance which redounds very much to the honour of this muse) that *England* ever gave birth to. He has mellowed the harsh sounds of the *English* trumpet to the soft accents of the flute. His compositions may be easily translated, because they are vastly clear and perspicuous; besides, most of his subjects are general, and relative to all nations.

His *Essay on Criticism* will soon be known in *France*, by the translation which *l'Abbé de René* has made of it.

HERE

HERE is an extract from his poem entitled the *Rape of the Lock*, which I just now translated with the latitude I usually take on these occasions; for once again, nothing can be more ridiculous than to translate a poet literally.

UMBRIEL, à l'instant, vieil Gnome
rechigné,

Va d'une aîle pesante & d'un air ren-
frogné

Chercher en murmurant la Caverne pro-
fonde,

Où loin des doux raïons que répand l'œil du
monde

La Déesse aux vapeurs a choisi son séjour,
Les tristes Aquilons y sistent à l'entour.

Et le soufle mal sain de leur aride haleine
Y porte aux environs la fièvre & la mi-
graine.

Sur un riche Sofa derrière un Paravent
Loin des flambeaux, du bruit, des parleurs
& du vent,

La quinteuse Déesse incessamment repose,
Le cœur gros de chagrin, sans en savoir la
cause.

N'ayant pensée jamais, l'esprit toujours
troublé,

L'œil chargé, le teint pâle, & hypocondre
enflé.

Lamedisante Envie, est assise auprès d'elle,
Vieil spectre féminin, décrépite pucelle,

*Avec un air devout décbirant son prochain,
Et chanssonant les Gens l'Évangile à la
main.*

*Sur un lit plein de fleurs negligemment pan-
chée*

*Une jeune Beauté non loin d'elle est couchée,
C'est l'Affectation qui grasseie en parlant,
Ecoute sans entendre, & lorgne en regar-
dant.*

*Qui rougit sans pudeur, & rit de tout sans
joie,*

*De cent maux différens prétend qu'elle est la
proie ;*

*Et pleine de santé sous le rouge & le fard,
Se plaint avec molesse, & se pame avec Art.*

*UMBRIEL, a dusky, melancholy Sprite
As ever sullied the fair Face of Light,
Down to the central Earth, his proper
Scene,*

*Repairs to search the gloomy Cave of
Spleen.*

*Swift on his sooty Pinions flits the Gnome
And in a Vapour reach'd the dismal Dome,
No chearful Breeze this sullen Region knows.
The dreaded East is all the Wind that
blows.*

*Here, in a Grotto, shelter'd close from
Air,
And screen'd in Shades from Day's detested
Glare,*

Sbe

*She sighs for ever on her pensive Bed,
 Pain at her Side, and Megrim at her
 Head,
 Two Handmaids wait the Throne: Alike
 in Place,
 But differing far in Figure and in Face,
 Here stood Ill-nature like an ancient Maid,
 Her wrinkled Form in black and white ar-
 ray'd;
 With Store of Prayers for Mornings,
 Nights, and Noons,
 Her Hand is fill'd; her Bosom with Lam-
 poons.
 There Affectation, with a sickly Mein,
 Shows in her Cheek the Roses of eighteen,
 Practis'd to lisp, and bang the Head aside,
 Faints into Airs, and languishes with
 Pride;
 On the rich Quilt sinks with becoming Woe,
 Wrapt in a Gown, for Sickness and for
 Show.*

THIS extract in the original, (not in the faint translation I have given you of it) may be compared to the description of *La Molese* (softness or effeminacy) in *Boileau's Lutrin*.

METHINKS I now have given you specimens enough from the *English* poets. I have made some transient mention of their philosophers, but as for good historians among them, I don't know of any; and

indeed a *French* Man was forced to write their history. Possibly the *English* genius, which is either languid or impetuous, has not yet acquired that unaffected eloquence, that plain but majestic air which history requires. Possibly too, the spirit of party, which exhibits objects in a dim and confused light, may have sunk the credit of their historians. One half of the nation is always at variance with the other half. I have met with people who assured me that the duke of *Marlborough* was a coward, and that Mr. *Pope* was a fool; just as some *Jesuits* in *France* declare *Paschal* to have been a man of little or no genius; and some *Jansenists* affirm father *Bourdaloüe* to have been a mere babbler. The *Jacobites* consider *Mary* queen of *Scots* as a pious heroine, but those of an opposite party look upon her as a prostitute, an adulteress, a murderer: Thus the *English* have memorials of the several reigns, but no such thing as a history. There is indeed now living, one Mr. *Gordon*, (the publick are obliged to him for a translation of *Tacitus*) who is very capable of writing the history of his own country, but *Rapin de Thoyras* got the start of him. To conclude, in my opinion, the *English* have not such good historians as the *French*, have no such thing as a real tragedy, have several delightful comedies, some wonderful passages

in certain of their poems, and boast of philosophers that are worthy of instructing mankind. The *English* have reaped very great benefit from the writers of our nation, and therefore we ought (since they have not scrupled to be in our debt) to borrow from them. Both the *English* and we came after the *Italians*, who have been our instructors in all the arts, and whom we have surpassed in some. I cannot determine which of the three nations ought to be honoured with the palm; but happy the writer who could display their various merits.



L E T T E R X X I I I .

O N T H E

R E G A R D

That ought to be shewn to

M E N O F L E T T E R S .

NEITHER the *English*, nor any other people, have foundations establish'd in favour of the polite arts like those in *France*. There are universities in most countries, but 'tis in *France* only that we meet with so beneficial an encouragement for astronomy, and all parts of the mathe-maticks, for physick, for researches into antiquity, for painting, sculpture and architecture. *Lewis* the fourteenth has immortaliz'd his name by these several foundations, and this immortality did not cost him two hundred thousand livres a year.

I MUST confess, that one of the things I very much wonder at, is: that as the parliament of *Great Britain* have promised a reward of twenty thousand pounds *Sterling* to any person who may discover the longitude they should never have once thought to imitate *Lewis* the fourteenth in his munificence with regard to the arts and sciences.

M E R I T

MERIT indeed meets in *England* with rewards of another kind, which redound more to the honour of the nation. The *English* have so great a veneration for exalted talents, that a man of merit in their country is always sure of making his fortune. Mr. *Addison* in *France* would have been elected a member of one of the academies, and, by the credit of some women, might have obtain'd a yearly pension of twelve hundred livres; or else might have been imprisoned in the *Bastile*, upon pretence that certain strokes in his Tragedy of *Cato* had been discover'd, which glanc'd at the porter of some man in power. Mr. *Addison* was rais'd to the post of secretary of state in *England*. Sir *Isaac Newton* was made warden of the royal mint. Mr. *Congreve* had a considerable * employment. Mr. *Prior* was plenipotentiary. Dr. *Swift* is Dean of *St. Patrick* in *Dublin*, and is more revered in *Ireland* than the primate himself. The religion, which Mr. *Pope* professes, excludes him indeed from preferments of every kind, but then it did not prevent his gaining two hundred thousand livres by his excellent translation of *Homer*. I myself saw a long time in *France* the author of † *Rhadamistus* ready

* Secretary for *Jamaica*. † Mr. *de Crebillon*.

to perish for hunger: And the son of one of the greatest men * our country ever gave birth to, and who was beginning to run the noble career which his father had set him, would have been reduced to the extremes of misery, had he not been patronized by Mr. *Fagon*.

BUT the circumstance which mostly encourages the arts in *England*, is the great veneration which is paid them. The picture of the prime minister hangs over the chimney of his own closet, but I have seen that of Mr. *Pope* in twenty noblemens houses. Sir *Isaac Newton* was revered in his life-time, and had a due respect paid to him after his death; the greatest men in the nation disputing who should have the honour of holding up his pall. Go into *Westminster-Abbey*, and you'll find, that what raises the admiration of the spectator is not the mausoleums of the *English* kings, but the monuments, which the gratitude of the nation has erected to perpetuate the memory of those illustrious men who contributed to its glory. We view their statues in that abbey in the same manner, as those of *Sophocles*, *Plato*, and other immortal personages, were viewed in *Athens*; and I am persuaded, that the bare sight of those glorious monuments has fired more than one breast,

* *Racine*.

and been the occasion of their becoming great men.

THE *English* have even been reproached with paying too extravagant honours to mere merit, and censured for interring the celebrated actress *Mrs. Oldfield* in *Westminster-Abbey*, with almost the same pomp as *Sir Isaac Newton*. Some pretend that the *English* had paid her these great funeral honours, purposely to make us more strongly sensible of the barbarity and injustice which they object to us, for having buried *Made-moiselle le Couvreur* ignominiously in the fields.

BUT be assured from me, that the *English* were prompted by no other principle, in burying *Mrs. Oldfield* in *Westminster-Abbey*, than their good sense. They are far from being so ridiculous as to brand with infamy an art which has immortalized an *Euripides* and a *Sophocles*; or to exclude from the body of their citizens a set of people whose business is to set off, with the utmost grace of speech and action, those pieces which the nation is proud of.

UNDER the reign of *Charles* the first, and in the beginning of the civil wars raised by a number of rigid fanaticks, who at last were the victims to it, a great many pieces were published against theatrical and other shews, which were attacked with the greater virulence, because that monarch and his

queen, daughter to *Henry* the fourth of *France*, were passionately fond of them.

ONE *Mr. Prynne*, a man of most furiously scrupulous principles, who would have thought himself damn'd had he wore a cassock instead of a short cloak, and have been glad to see one half of mankind cut the other to pieces for the glory of God, and the *propaganda fide*; took it into his head to write a most wretched satire against some pretty good comedies, which were exhibited very innocently every night before their Majesties. He quoted the authority of the Rabbies, and some passages from *St. Bonaventure*, to prove that the *Œdipus* of *Sophocles* was the work of the evil spirit; that *Terence* was excommunicated *ipso facto*; and added, that doubtless *Brutus*, who was a very severe *Jansenist*, assassinated *Julius Cæsar*, for no other reason, but because he, who was *pontifex maximus*, presumed to write a tragedy, the subject of which was *Œdipus*. Lastly, he declared, that all who frequented the theatre were excommunicated, as they thereby renounced their baptism. This was casting the highest insult on the King and all the royal family; and, as the *English* loved their prince at that time, they could not bear to hear a writer talk of excommunicating him, though they themselves afterwards cut his head off. *Prynne* was
 summoned

summoned to appear before the Star-chamber; his wonderful book, from which father *Le Brun* stole his, was sentenced to be burnt by the common hangman, and himself to lose his ears. His trial is now extant.

THE *Italians* are far from attempting to cast a blemish on the opera, or to excommunicate Signior *Senesino* or Signora *Cuzzoni*. With regard to myself, I could presume to wish that the magistrates would suppress I know not what contemptible pieces, written against the stage. For when the *English* and *Italians* hear, that we brand with the greatest mark of infamy an art in which we excel; that we excommunicate persons who receive salaries from the king; that we condemn as impious a spectacle exhibited in convents and monasteries; that we dishonour sports in which *Lewis* the fourteenth, and *Lewis* the fifteenth performed as actors; that we give the title of the devil's works, to pieces which are received by magistrates of the most severe character, and represented before a virtuous queen; when, I say, foreigners are told of this insolent conduct, this contempt for the royal authority, and this Gothic rusticity, which some presume to call Christian severity, what an idea must they entertain of our nation? And how will it be possible for 'em to conceive, either that our laws give a sanction to an art which is declared

infamous,

infamous, or that some persons dare to stamp with infamy an art which receives a sanction from the laws, is rewarded by kings, cultivated and encouraged by the greatest men, and admired by whole nations? And that father *Le Brun's* impertinent libel against the stage, is seen in a bookseller's shop, standing the very next to the immortal labours of *Racine*, of *Corneille*, of *Molliere*, &c.



LETTER XXIV.

ON THE

ROYAL SOCIETY,

AND

OTHER ACADEMIES.

THE *English* had an Academy of Sciences many years before us; but then it is not under such prudent regulations as ours: The only reason of which very possibly is, because it was founded before the Academy of *Paris*; for had it been founded after, it would very probably have adopted some of the sage laws of the former, and improved upon others.

Two things, and those the most essential to man, are wanting in the Royal Society of *London*, I mean rewards and laws. A seat in the Academy at *Paris* is a small but secure fortune to a Geometrician or a Chemist; but this is so far from being the case at *London*, that the several members
of

of the Royal Society are at a continual, tho' indeed small expence. Any man in *England* who declares himself a lover of the mathematicks and natural philosophy, and expresses an inclination to be a member of the Royal Society, is immediately elected into it*. But in *France* 'tis not enough that a man who aspires to the honour of being a member of the academy, and of receiving the royal stipend, has a love for the sciences; he must at the same time be deeply skill'd in them; and is oblig'd to dispute the seat with competitors who are so much the more formidable as they are fir'd by a principle of glory, by interest, by the difficulty itself, and by that inflexibility of mind, which is generally found in those who devote themselves to that pertinacious study, the mathematicks.

THE Academy of Sciences is prudently confin'd to the study of nature, and, indeed, this is a field spacious enough for fifty or threescore persons to range in. That of *London* mixes indiscriminately literature with physicks: but methinks the founding

* The Reader will call to mind that these letters were written about 1728 or 30, since which time the names of the several candidates are, by a law of the Royal Society, posted up in it, in order that a choice may be made of such persons only as are qualified to be members. The celebrated Mr. *de Fontenelle* had the honour to pass thro' this *Ordeal*.

an Academy merely for the polite arts is more judicious, as it prevents confusion, and the joining, in some measure, of heterogeneous, such as a dissertation on the head-dresses of the *Roman* ladies, with an hundred or more new curves.

As there is very little order and regularity in the Royal Society, and not the least encouragement; and that the Academy of *Paris* is on a quite different foot, 'tis no wonder that our transactions are drawn up in a more just and beautiful manner than those of the *English*. Soldiers who are under a regular discipline, and besides well paid, must necessarily, at last, perform more glorious achievements than others who are mere voluntiers. It must indeed be confess'd that the Royal Society boast their *Newton*, but then he did not owe his knowledge and discoveries to that body; so far from it, that the latter were intelligible to very few of his fellow-members. A genius like that of Sir *Isaac* belong'd to all the academies in the world, because all had a thousand things to learn of him.

THE celebrated Dean *Swift* form'd a design, in the latter end of the late Queen's reign, to found an Academy for the *English* tongue upon the model of that of the *French*. This project was promoted by the late earl of *Oxford*, lord high treasurer, and much more by the lord *Bolingbroke*, secretary

cretary of state, who had the happy talent of speaking without premeditation in the parliament-house, with as much purity as Dean *Swift* writ in his clofet, and who would have been the ornament and protector of that Academy. Those only would have been chosen members of it, whose works will last as long as the *English* tongue, such as Dean *Swift*, Mr. *Prior*, whom we saw here invested with a publick character, and whose fame in *England* is equal to that of *La Fontaine* in *France*; Mr. *Pope* the *English* *Boileau*. Mr. *Congreve* who may be called their *Moliere*, and several other eminent persons whose names I have forgot; all these would have raised the glory of that body to a great height, even in its infancy. But Queen *Anne* being snatched suddenly from the world, the Whigs were resolved to ruin the protectors of the intended Academy, a circumstance that was of the most fatal consequence to polite literature. The members of this Academy would have had a very great advantage over those who first formed that of the *French*; for *Swift*, *Prior*, *Congreve*, *Dryden*, *Pope*, *Addison*, &c. had fixed the *English* tongue by their writings; whereas *Chapelain*, *Cottetot*, *Cassaigne*, *Faret*, *Perrin*, *Cotin*, our first Academicians, were a disgrace to their country; and so much ridicule is now attached to their very names,

names, that if an author of some genius in this age had the misfortune to be called *Chapelain* or *Cotin*, he would be under a necessity of changing it.

ONE circumstance, to which the *English* Academy should especially have attended, is, to have prescribed to themselves occupations of a quite different kind from those with which our Academicians amuse themselves. A wit of this country asked me for the memoirs of the *French* Academy. I answered, they have no memoirs, but have printed threescore or fourscore volumes in *quarto* of compliments. The gentleman perused one or two of them, but without being able to understand the style in which they were written, tho' he understood all our good authors perfectly. All, says he, I see in these elegant discourses is, that the member elect having assured the audience that his predecessor was a great man, that cardinal *Richelieu* was a very great man, that the chancellor *Seguier* was a pretty great man, that *Lewis* the fourteenth was a more than great man; the director answers in the very same strain, and adds, that the member elect may also be a sort of great man, and that himself, in quality of director, must also have some share in this greatness.

THE cause why all these academical discourses have unhappily done so little honour

to this body is evident enough. *Vitium est temporis potius quam hominis.* (The fault is owing to the age rather than to particular persons. It grew up insensibly into a custom, for every Academician to repeat these elogiums at his reception; 'twas laid down as a kind of law, that the publick should be indulged from time to time the sullen satisfaction of yawning over these productions. If the reason should afterwards be sought, why the greatest genius's who have been incorporated into that body have sometimes made the worst speeches; I answer, that 'tis wholly owing to a strong pro-pension the gentleman in question had to shine, and to display a thread-bare, worn-out subject in a new and uncommon light. The necessity of saying something, the perplexity of having nothing to say, and a desire of being witty, are three circumstances which alone are capable of making even the greatest write ridiculous. These gentlemen, not being able to strike out any new thoughts, hunted after a new play of words, and delivered themselves without thinking at all; in like manner as people who should seem to chew with great eagerness, and make as though they were eating, at the same time that they were just starved.

'Tis a law in the *French Academy*, to publish all those discourses by which only they

they are known, but they should rather make a law never to print any of them.

BUT the Academy of the *Belles Lettres* have a more prudent and more useful object, which is, to present the publick with a collection of transactions that abound with curious researches and critiques. These transactions are already esteemed by foreigners; and it were only to be wished, that some subjects in them had been more thoroughly examined, and that others had not been treated at all. As for instance, we should have been very well satisfied, had they omitted I know not what dissertation on the prerogative of the right hand over the left; and some others, which, though not published under so ridiculous a title, are yet written on subjects that are almost as frivolous and silly.

THE Academy of Sciences, in such of their researches as are of a more difficult kind and a more sensible use, embrace the knowledge of nature and the improvements of the arts. We may presume that such profound, such uninterrupted pursuits as these, such exact calculations, such refined discoveries, such extensive and exalted views, will, at last, produce something that may prove of advantage to the universe. Hitherto, as we have observed together, the most useful discoveries have been made in the most barbarous times.

One

One would conclude, that the business of the most enlightened ages and the most learned bodies, is, to argue and debate on things which were invented by ignorant people. We know exactly the angle which the sail of a ship is to make with the keel, in order to its sailing better; and yet *Columbus* discovered *America*, without having the least idea of the property of this angle: However I am far from inferring from hence, that we are to confine ourselves merely to a blind practice; but, happy it were, would naturalists and geometricians unite, as much as possible, the practice with the theory.

STRANGE, but so it is, that those things which reflect the greatest honour on the human mind, are frequently of the least benefit to it! A man, who understands the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, aided by a little good sense, shall amass prodigious wealth in trade, shall become a *Sir Peter Delmé*, a *Sir Richard Hopkins*, a *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*, whilst a poor algebraist spends his whole life in searching for astonishing properties and relations in numbers, which at the same time are of no manner of use, and will not acquaint him with the nature of exchanges. This is very nearly the case with most of the arts; there is a certain point, beyond which, all researches serve to no other purpose, than

than merely to delight an inquisitive mind. Those ingenious and useles truths may be compared to stars, which, by being placed at too great a distance, cannot afford us the least light.

WITH regard to the *French Academy*, how great a service would they do to literature, to the language, and the nation, if, instead of publishing a set of compliments annually, they would give us new editions of the valuable works written in the age of *Lewis* the fourteenth, purged from the several errors of diction which are crept into them. There are many of these errors in *Corneille* and *Moliere*, but those in *La Fontaine* are very numerous. Such as could not be corrected, might at least be pointed out. By this means, as all the *Europeans* read those works, they would teach them our language in its utmost purity, which, by that means, would be fixed to a lasting standard; and valuable *French* books being then printed at the king's expence, would prove one of the most glorious monuments the nation could boast. I have been told that *Boileau* formerly made this proposal, and that it has since been revived by a * gentleman eminent for his genius, his fine sense, and just taste for criticism; but this thought has met with the fate of many other useful projects, of being applauded and neglected.

A

* *L'Abbé de Rotbelin* of the *French Academy*.

A

L E T T E R

Concerning the

Burning of ALTE NA,

As related in the

HISTORY OF CHARLES XII.

Paris, April 25, 1733.

THE great difficulty we have in *France* of getting books from *Holland*, is the reason why the ninth tome of the *Bibliothèque Raisonnée* came but late to my hands. And I will observe by the way, that if the rest of the journal is equal to the pieces I have perused in it, it is a misfortune for our men of letters in *France*, that they are not acquainted with that work.

IN page 496, part II. of the ninth tome abovementioned, I found a letter in which I am accused of aspersing the city of *Hamburg* in the History of *Charles* the twelfth.

A few days since one Mr. *Ricbey* of *Hamburg*, a scholar and a man of merit, having honoured me with a visit, revived the

the complaint I just now mentioned in the name of his fellow-citizens.

HERE follows the relation I gave, and what I myself am obliged to declare. In the heat of the unhappy war which made so dreadful a havock in the North, the Counts of *Steinbock* and of *Welling*, the *Swedish* Generals, formed, *Anno* 1713, in the very city of *Hamburgb*, a resolution to burn *Altena*, a trading city, and subject to the *Danes*; for the commerce of this city began to flourish so much, that the *Hamburgbers* grew a little jealous of it.

THIS resolution was executed unmercifully in the night of the ninth of *January*. These generals lay in *Hamburgb* that very night; they lay in it the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth; and dated from the last mentioned city the letters they wrote to clear themselves from the imputation of being the authors of so barbarous a catastrophe.

'Tis besides certain, and the *Hamburgbers* themselves do not deny it, that the gates of their city were shut against several of the inhabitants of *Altena*; against old men, and women near their time, who came to implore an asylum; and that several of these unhappy wretches expired under the walls of *Hamburgb*, frozen with cold, and oppressed with misery, at the same time that their country was burnt to ashes.

I was obliged to insert these particulars in the history of *Charles* the twelfth. One of the Persons, who furnished me with materials, declares in his letter, in the most positive terms, that the *Hamburgers* had given Count *Steinbock* a sum of money, in order to engage him to destroy *Altena*, as being their rival in trade.

I did not however adopt so grievous an accusation. What reason soever I may have to be convinced of the great depravity of mankind, I yet was never so credulous with regard to crimes. I have combated, and that efficaciously, more than one calumny; and am even the only man who dared to justify the memory of Count *Piper*, by arguments, at the time that all *Europe* slandered him by conjectures.

INSTEAD therefore of following the account which had been communicated to me, I contented myself with relating, *That it was reported, some Hamburgers had given a sum of money secretly to Count Steinbock.* This report became universal, and was founded on appearances. An historian is allowed to insert reports as well as facts, and when he publishes a general report, an opinion, merely as an opinion, and not as truth, he is neither responsible for it, nor ought to be accused in any manner

ner for so doing. But when he is inform'd that this popular opinion is false and slanderous, it is then his duty to declare it, and to thank, in a public manner, those who have undeceived him.

This is exactly my case. Mr. *Richey* has proved to me the innocence of his fellow citizens, and the *Bibliothèque Raisonnée*, has also very solidly refuted the accusation levelled against the city of *Hamburg*. The author of the letter against me, is only to blame for saying that I positively asserted that the city of *Hamburg* was guilty; but he ought to have made a distinction between the opinion of one part of the north, which I gave as a vague, random report, and the affirmation with which he charges me. Had I indeed declared, *That the city of Hamburg purchased the ruin of the city of Altena*, I then would have asked pardon, in the most humble manner for making such an assertion, being persuaded that there is no shame on these occasions, except to persist in a fault when it is proved to be such. But I declare the truth, in relating that such a report was spread; and I also declare the truth, in assuring the world, that upon enquiring strictly into this report, I find it entirely groundless. I am also to declare, that *Altena* was infected with contagious distempers at the time of the fire. The *Hamb-*

burghers I am assured had no hospitals, no place where they might shelter, from the rest of the people, the old men and women who died in their fight. They therefore cannot in any manner be accused for refusing them admittance. We are always to prefer the preservation of our own city to the safety of strangers. I shall take the utmost care to have this incident corrected in the new edition of the history of *Charles the twelfth*, now printing at *Amsterdam*; and the whole shall be set down agreeably to the most scrupulous truth; which I always professed and will prefer to all things.

I also heard, that in some weekly papers, certain letters of the poet *Rousseau*, (as injurious as ill written) have been inserted relating to the tragedy of *Zayre*. This author of several plays, all of which were hissed off the stage, censures a dramatic piece to which the world gave a pretty indulgent reception; and this man who has writ so many impious things, reproaches me publickly with having shewn but little reverence for religion, in a tragedy exhibited with the approbation of the most virtuous magistrates, read by Cardinal *Fleury*, and played in some religious houses. The public will do me the honour to believe, that I shall not lose my time in answering the invectives of the poet *Rousseau*.

L E T T E R XXV.

O N

P A S C H A L ' S T H O U G H T S

C O N C E R N I N G

R E L I G I O N , & c.

I HERE send you the remarks which I made long since on Mr. *Pascal's* Thoughts. I beg you not to compare me, on this occasion, to *Hezekiah*, who would have had all *Solomon's* works burnt. I revere Mr. *Pascal's* genius and eloquence, but the more I revere them, the more firmly I am persuaded, that he himself would have corrected many of those thoughts, which were thrown by him up^d on paper, in the design of examining them afterwards; and I admire his genius at the same time that I combat his notions.

~~It appears to me that Mr. *Pascal's* design, in general, was to exhibit mankind in an odious light.~~ He exerts the utmost ef-

forts of his pen, in order to make us appear wicked and wretched. He writes against the human species in much the same strain as he wrote against the *Jesuits*. He ascribes, to the essence of our nature, things that are peculiar to some men only; and speaks injuriously, but, at the same time eloquently, of mankind. I shall be so bold as to take up the pen, in defence of my fellow creatures, in opposition to this sublime misanthropist. I dare affirm that we are neither so wretched, nor so wicked, as he declares us to be. 'Tis likewise my firm opinion, that had he executed, in the book he intended to write, the plan laid down by him in his *Thoughts*, it would have been found a work full of eloquent false reasonings, and untruths, deduced in a wonderful manner. I even think that the great number of books which have been written, of late years, to prove the truth of the Christian religion, so far from edifying the reader, will be found so many stumbling blocks. Do these authors pretend to know more of this matter than Christ and his Apostles? This is like surrounding an oak with reeds, to keep it from falling; but surely the latter may be rooted up without prejudicing the oak in any manner.

I HAVE made a discretionary choice of some of *Pascal's* thoughts, and annexed the several answers to them. 'Tis your
business

business to judge how I may have acquitted myself on this occasion*.

I.

The greatness and misery of man are so visible, that true religion must necessarily have taught us, that there are, inherently, in him, some mighty principle of greatness; and, at the same time, some mighty principle of misery; for true religion cannot but be perfectly acquainted with our nature, by which I mean, that it must know the utmost extent of its greatness and misery, and the reason of both: to true religion we also must address our selves, in order to account for the astonishing contrarieties which are found on that occasion

I.

THIS way of reasoning seems false and dangerous; for the fable of *Prometheus* and *Pandora*; the *Androgyni* of *Plato*, and the tenets of the people of *Siam*, &c. would

* Such readers of the present remarks as have never read Mr. *Pascal's* Thoughts concerning Religion, &c. will be much better enabled to form a judgment, with regard to the justness of Mr. *de Voltaire's* Reflections, after they have perused the entire series of these Thoughts, a beautiful translation of which has been given by the learned Dr. *Kennet*, with this title, *Thoughts on Religion and other curious Subjects*, written originally in *French* by Monsieur *Pascal*. London, printed for *J. Pemberton*, 1731. 8vo. REM.

account as well for these apparent contrarieties. The Christian religion would remain true, tho' no person should draw those ingenious conclusions from it, which can have no other effect than to shew the shining imagination of those who form them.

THE sole view of the Christian religion, is to teach simplicity, humility, and charity. Any one who should attempt to treat metaphysically of it, would only make it a source of numberless errors.

II.

Let any person examine on these heads the several religions in the world, and see whether any of them, except the Christian religion, satisfies the mind in such an enquiry. Will it be that taught by the philosophers, who propose to us, as the only good, the good inherent in ourselves? But is this true good? Will this be found a remedy to our evils? Will the equalling man to the Deity cure the former of his presumption? On the other hand, have those who put us on a level with brutes, and confuted all our blessings to those which the earth dispenses, thereby discovered a true remedy for our lusts?

II.

THE philosophers never taught a religion, and their philosophy was not the subject to
be

be combated. No philosopher ever pretended to be inspired by the Almighty; for had he done this, he would no longer have acted in the character of a philosopher, but in that of a prophet. The question is not to enquire whether Jesus Christ ought to be preferred to *Aristotle*; but to prove that the religion of the former is the true one; and that those of *Mohammed*, of the heathens, and every other in the world, are false.

III.

And nevertbeless without this mystery, which of all others is the most incomprehenfible, we are incomprehenfible to ourfelves. The intricacies of our condition are all concealed in the abyfs of original fin; infomuch that man is more incomprehenfible without this mystery, than this mystery is incomprehenfible to man.*

* The learned Dr. Kennet gives the following turn to these last words: *The clue which knits together our whole fortune and condition, takes its turns and plies in this amazing a'yfs (original fin.)* See *Thoughts on Religion, &c.* by Mr. Paschal, translated by Basil Kennet, D. D. &c. p. 36. The original stands thus. *Le noeud de notre condition prend fes retours & fes plis dans l'abîme du péché originel.* The Doctor has preserved the figure, employed by the author; but this I have not done in my version. Perhaps the comparing together the two translations, may give the *Engliſh* reader a better idea of the author's meaning. REM.

III.

CAN we call it reasoning to say, *That man would be incomprehensible, were it not for that incomprehensible mystery?* Why should we go farther than the Scriptures? Does it not argue rashness to imagine, that they stand in need of a support, or can receive any from these philosophical ideas?

WHAT answer would *Pascal* have made to one who should have spoke thus: I know, that the mystery of original sin is the object of faith, not of reason. I very well conceive what man is, without discovering any thing mysterious on that occasion. I perceive, that he comes into the world like other animals; that women of the most delicate constitutions have the hardest labours; that women, and the females among brutes, sometimes lose their lives on those occasions; that, sometimes, the construction of the organs of certain children is so disordered, that they pass their lives deprived of one or two senses, and without the enjoyment of the rational faculties; that those, whose passions are most lively, are found to have the best constructed organs; that the principle of self-love is equally predominant in all men, and that they stand in no less need of them, than of the five senses; that God inspired us with

xx Yes, at this period of his writings. But this he slowly changes during the 150's after death of *prince de Châlelot*, after his son's death. He becomes more of a *beccanist*.

this principle of self-love, for the preservation of our being; and gave us religion, to govern this self-love; that our ideas are just or inconsistent, dark or clear, according to the strength or weakness of our organs, or in proportion to our prejudices; that we depend entirely on the air which surrounds us and the food we eat; and that there is nothing inconsistent or contradictory in all this.

MAN is not an ænigma, as you figure him to yourself to be, merely to have the pleasure of unriddling it. Man seems to have his due place in the scale of beings; superior to brutes, whom he resembles, with regard to the organs; but inferior to other beings, to whom he very possibly may bear a resemblance, with respect to thought. Man is like every thing we see round us, a composition in which good and evil, pleasures and pains, are found. He is informed with passions to rouse him to act; and indued with reason, to be as the director of his actions. If man was perfect, he would be God; and those contrarieties, which you call contradictions, are so many necessary ingredients to the composition of man, who is just what he ought to be. *

IV.

Let us follow our own impulses, turn our eyes inward, and see whether we do not

K 6

therein

* it's the best of all possible worlds
 it is Voltaire?

therein find the living characteristics of those two natures.

Is it possible for so great a number of contradictions to be found united in one and the same subject? This duplicity in us is so evident, that some have thence been induced to think, that men are informed with two souls; those imagining it impossible for one single subject, to exhibit such strange and sudden varieties: To swell, one instant, with pride and self-conceit; and, the next, to sink and tremble in all the horrors of a desponding condition.

IV.

THE diversity which is found in our wills, is not so many contradictions in nature, and man is not a single object. He consists of a numberless multitude of organs. If only one of these be ever so little out of order, it must necessarily change all the impressions made on the brain; and the animal must be inform'd with new thoughts and a new will, 'Tis very certain, that we are sometimes dejected with sorrow, and, at others, elated with pride; and this must necessarily be the case, when we are in opposite situations. An animal who is fed and fondled by his master, and another who is put anatomically to a lingering death, feel very different sensations. 'Tis the same with regard to us; and that difference which is found in man is so far from being contradictory,

contradictory, that it would be contradictory for it not to be found. Those madmen who declared, that we are informed with two souls, might, by a parity of reasoning, have ascribed to us thirty or forty; for that man, whose spirits are strongly agitated, has, sometimes, thirty or forty ideas of the same thing; and must necessarily be informed with such ideas, according to the different faces under which that object appears to him.

THIS pretended duplicity, in man, is an idea equally absurd and metaphysical. It would be equally just to assert, that the dog who bites and fawns is double; that the hen who, for some time, takes care of her chicken, and afterwards abandons them, is double; that the mirrour, which represents different objects, is double; and that the tree, which, at one time, is tufted with leaves, and, at another, quite naked, is also double. I own indeed, that man is incomprehensible; but the whole compass of nature is so; and we do not find a greater number of apparent contradictions in man, than in the rest of the creation.

V.

The not laying a wager that God exists, is laying that he does not exist. Which side will you take? Let us weigh the loss and gain, in believing

believing that God exists. If you win, you win all; if you lose, you lose nothing: Lay therefore, without the least hesitation, that he exists. Yes, I must lay; but I possibly hazard too great a stake. Let us see: since there is an equal chance whether you win or lose, if you were to stake one life against two, you surely might venture the wager*.

V.

'Tis evidently false to assert, that, *The not laying a wager that God exists, is laying that he does not exist*: For, certainly that man whose mind is in a state of doubt, and is desirous of information, does not lay on either side.

BESIDES, this article is somewhat indecent and childish. The idea of gaming, of losing or winning, is quite unsuitable to the dignity of the subject.

FARTHER, the interest I have to believe a thing, is no proof that such a thing exists. If you should say to me, I will give you the empire of the world, in case you will believe that I am in the right: I wish very sincerely, when such an offer is made me, that you are in the right: but I cannot believe this, till you have proved it to me. The first step you should take (might it be objected to Mr. Paschal) would be, to con-

* See some Reflections on this passage, in the Article *Paschal* (*Blaise*) (Note I.) of *Bayle's* Dict. REM. vince

vince my reason. 'Tis doubtless my interest to believe that there is a God: but if, according to your system, God came but for so very few; if the number of the elect is so small, that we shudder at the bare reflection; and if I am unable, from my own impulse, to do any thing; be so good as to tell me what interest I can have in believing you? Is it not visibly my interest to believe the direct contrary? With what face can you talk to me of infinite bliss, to which scarce one man, among a million, has the least claim? If you are desirous of convincing me, take a different course; and don't one moment din my ears with gaming, staking, heads or tails; and, at another, terrify me by scattering thorns up and down the path which I ought, and am determined to tread. Your reasoning would only lead men to atheism, did not the voice of all nature proclaim the existence of a God, in a manner as forcible as those subtilties are weak.

VI.

When I reflect on the blindness and misery of man, and the astonishing contrarieties which are seen in his nature: and when I behold the whole universe dumb; and man unenlightened, left to himself, and wandering*

* 'Tis in the original, *Et l'homme sans lumiere* which Dr. Kennet translates, (page 58.) *a man without comfort*, which I presume does not answer the author's idea. REM.

as it were, in this nook of the universe, without knowing who placed him there; the things he is come to do, and what will become of him after death: I step back; struck with horror, like a man who, when asleep, having been carried into a frightful, desert island, should awake, not knowing where he is, nor how to get out of this island. Hence I wonder that mankind are not seized with despair, every time they reflect on the wretchedness of their condition.

VI.

WHILST I was perusing this reflection, I received a letter from a friend who lives in a far distant country. His words are as follow,

“ I AM at this time exactly as when
 “ you left me; neither gayer nor more
 “ dejected, neither richer nor poorer; I
 “ enjoy perfect health, and am blest with
 “ all things that make life agreeable; un-
 “ disturbed by love, by avarice, by am-
 “ bition, or by envy; and will venture
 “ to call my self, so long as these things
 “ last, a very happy man.”

A GREAT many men are no less happy than my correspondent. 'Tis with man as with brutes. Here a dog shall eat and lie with his mistress; there, another plays the turn-spit, and is equally happy; a third runs mad, and is knocked on the head.

With

With regard to myself, when I take a view of *London* or *Paris*, I see no cause to plunge into the despair mentioned by Mr. *Pascal*. I see a city which does not resemble, in any manner, a desert island; but, on the contrary, a populous, rich, and well governed place, where mankind are as happy as it is consistent with their nature to be. What man in his senses would attempt to hang himself, because he does not know in what manner God is seen face to face, nor is able to unravel the mystery of the Trinity? He might as justly sink with despair because he has not four feet and a pair of wings. Why should endeavours be used to make us reflect on our Being with horror? our existence is not so wretched as some persons would make us believe it to be. To consider the universe as a dungeon, and all mankind as so many criminals carrying to execution, is the idea of a madman: to suppose the world to be a scene of delight, where nothing but pleasures are found, is the dream of a Sybarite; but to conclude that the earth, that mankind, and the brutes, are just what they ought to be, is in my opinion, thinking like a wise man.

VII.

The Jews imagine, that God will not for ever leave other nations involved in this darkness

darkness that a saviour or deliverer for all mankind, will come; that they are sent into the world to proclaim it; that they were created purposely to be the heralds of that mighty event; and to call upon all nations to unite with them, in expecting such a redeemer.

VII.

THE *Jews* have always been in expectation of a redeemer; but then 'tis a redeemer with regard to them, not for us; they expect a Messias who will bring the Christians in subjection to the *Jews*; whereas we expect the Messias will one day unite the *Jews* with the Christians. Their notions on this head are directly opposite to those entertained by us.

VIII.

The law by which this people is governed, is, in all respects, the most ancient law in the world, the most perfect, and the only one which has ever been observed in a society or state, without any interruption. This Philo Judæus shews in several places, as Josephus does admirably well against Appion, wherein he proves its antiquity to be so very remote, that even the word law was not known, in the most ancient governments, till above a thousand years afterwards; so that Homer, who speaks of so many nations, has never once mentioned the word. We may easily judge of the perfection of

of

of this law from the bare perusal of it; it appearing, that all things are there attended to with so much wisdom, equity, and judgment; that the most ancient Greek and Roman legislators having some knowledge of the system in question, borrowed their principal laws from it; as appears from the laws of the twelve tables, and from the other evidences exhibited by Josephus on that occasion.

VIII.

THE asserting that the *Jewish* law justly boasts the greatest antiquity, is an absolute falshood, since the *Jews* before the time of *Moses* their lawgiver, lived in *Egypt*, a country the most renowned of any in the universe for its wise laws.

THE other assertion is equally false, viz. that the word law was not known till after *Homer*, this poet mentioning the laws of *Minos*; and the word law is likewise found in *Hesiod*. And though the word law had not been specified even in *Hesiod* or *Homer*, that would be nothing to the purpose. There were kings and judges; consequently ~~there were laws.~~

'TIS equally false when he affirms, that the *Greeks* and *Romans* borrowed some laws from the *Jews*. This could not be in the infancy of the *Roman* commonwealth, it not being possible for them to be then acquainted with the *Jews*; nor could it be during

during its flourishing state, they, at that time, having those *Barbarians* in the utmost contempt; a circumstance known to the whole world.

IX.

The sincerity of this people is also wonderful. They preserve, with the utmost affection and fidelity, the book wherein Moses declares to them that they have always behaved ungratefully towards God, and that he knows they will be still more ungrateful after his death; but that he appeals to heaven and earth, whether he had not reproached them sufficiently for it: Finally, that God incensed at their transgressions, will disperse and scatter them among all nations: That, as they had provoked him to jealousy, by serving gods which are no gods, he also will provoke them by calling a people who were not his people. Nevertheless the Jews preserve at the hazard of their lives, this book, which reflects so much dishonour on them in every respect; an instance of sincerity that is not to be paralleled nor can its root be in nature.*

IX.

INSTANCES of this sincerity are met with every where, and the root of it springs

* What follows, after this mark, to the end of the period, is left out in Dr. Kennet's translation. See that work. page 69. REM.

wholly

wholly from its nature. The pride of every individual among the *Jews* prompts him to believe, that he does not owe his ruin to his detestable politicks, his ignorance of the polite arts, and his rusticity; but that the wrath of God punishes him. He finds a pleasure in reflecting that it was necessary before he could be humbled, to have recourse to miracles; and that those of his persuasion, tho' punished by the Almighty, are yet his darling people.

SHOULD a preacher go up into the pulpit, and address the *French* in manner following: *you are a parcel of cowardly, ignorant fellows, and were beat at Hochstet and Ramilies, merely because you did not know how to make a proper defence: the preacher, I say, would get his brains knocked out.* But should he speak thus: "You are Catholics, and for that reason beloved by heaven. The enormity of your sins had drawn down upon you the wrath of God, who therefore gave you up to the hereticks at *Hochstet* and *Ramilies*; but when you turned to the Lord, he gave his benediction to your courage at *Denain*." Such a speech as this would win him the affection of his auditors.

X.

If there is a God, he only must be loved, and not the creatures.

X.

X.

IT is incumbent on man to love, and that with the utmost tenderness, the creatures: it is incumbent on him to love his country, his wife, and his children; and this love is so inherent that the Almighty forces a man, spite of himself, to love them. To argue upon contrary principles would be a barbarous way of reasoning.

XI.

We are born unjust, every man considering only to gratify himself, a circumstance which clashes with order in general. Man should direct his views to the general good; self-tendency being the source of all the disorders which arise in war, polity, oeconomy, &c.

XI.

THIS is agreeable to order in general. It would be as impossible for a society to be founded and support itself, without the principle of self-love, as for a person to attempt to get children when unenflamed by lust; or to support his body by food, at a time that he has no appetite. 'Tis the self-love which is innate in us that aids the love of others; 'tis by our mutual wants that we are useful to the rest of mankind: 'Tis the foundation of all commerce; 'tis the

the bond which unites men eternally to each other. Had it not been for self-love, not a single art would have been invented; nor a society, even of ten persons, founded. This self-love with which nature has inspired every animal, makes him pay a regard to that of others. The law directs this principle, and religion refines it. The Almighty indeed might, if he had thought proper, have formed creatures whose only object should be the good of others. Had this been the case, merchants would have traded to the *Indies* merely from a principle of love; and the mason would have sawed stone, with no other view but to serve his neighbour. But God has settled things upon another foot; for which reason we ought not to accuse the instinct he has given us, but apply it to the several uses for which it is assigned by him.

XII.

The hidden sense of the prophecies could not lead men into error; and none but a people, whose heart was so entirely carnal, could have mistook the sense of them.

For when an abundance of blessings were promised, could any thing but their lusts, which applied them to the good things of this world, have prevented their interpreting them as meant of true and solid blessings?

XII.

XII.

Would it have been possible for the most sagacious people that ever lived to have understood them otherwise? They were slaves to the *Romans*; they expected a redeemer by whose aid they should be victorious; and who would make *Jerusalem* formidable throughout the world. How was it possible for them to see with the eye of reason, that conqueror and that monarch in Christ, whom they beheld with their bodily eyes poor and crucified? How could they understand, by the name of their chief city, a heavenly *Jerusalem*, since the immortality of the soul is not once mentioned in the decalogue? How could a people, who adhered so scrupulously to their law, discover (unless enlightened from above) in the prophecies which were not their law, a God concealed beneath the form of a circumcised *Jew*; whose new religion, has destroyed and set in the most detestable light, circumcision and the sabbath, the sacred foundations on which the *Jewish* law is built? Had *Paschal* been born a *Jew*, he would have fallen into the same mistakes. Once again, let us worship God without attempting to pierce through the veil which hides his mysteries from us.

XIII.

XIII.

The time of Christ's first coming is foretold, but that of his second coming is not, and for this reason, because the first was to be private; but the second must be so open and conspicuous that even his enemies will be forc'd to acknowledge him.

XIII.

THE time of Christ's second coming was foretold in a still clearer manner than the first: In all probability it slip't Mr. *Paschal's* memory, that Christ, in chap xxi. of St. *Luke*, declares expressly thus.

“ AND when ye shall see *Jerusalem*
 “ encompassed with armies, then know
 “ that the desolation thereof is nigh.--And
 “ there shall be signs in the sun, and in
 “ the moon, and in the stars; and upon
 “ the earth distress of nations, with per-
 “ plexity, the sea and the waves roaring.
 “ --For the powers of heaven will be
 “ shaken.--And then shall they see the son
 “ of man coming in a cloud with power
 “ and great glory.”

HAVE not we here a clear prophecy with regard to Christ's second coming? but if this be an event that is yet to come, it would argue great presumption in us to enquire of providence concerning it.

XIV.

The Messias in the opinion of the carnal Jews, will be a powerful temporal prince: whereas the carnal Christians think he is come to exempt us from loving God, and to give us sacraments which, without our concurrence, shall operate all-powerfully upon us: but neither of these is the Christian or Jewish religion.

XIV.

THIS article is rather a satyrical fling, than a Christian reflection. 'Tis plain that the *Jesuits* are leveled at here. But was any *Jesuit* ever known to assert, that Christ came into the world *to exempt us from loving God*? The controversy concerning loving God is a mere contest about words, like most of these scientific quarrels whence such strong animosities, such fatal calamities, have sprung. There is another defect also in this article: I mean the author's supposing that the expectation of a *Messias* was considered by the *Jews* as an article of their religion, whereas it was only a consolatory reflection which prevailed among them. The *Jews* hoped a redeemer would come; but then they were not obliged to believe this, as an article of faith. Their whole religion was comprized in the book of the law;

law; and the prophets were never considered by them as Lawgivers.

XV.

In order for a due examination of the prophets we must understand them: for, if we believe they have but one meaning, 'tis certain the Messiah is not yet come; but, if they have two meanings, he certainly came in Christ Jesus.

XV.

THE Christian religion is so true, that it does not want the aid of doubtful proofs or evidences: but if any circumstance is capable of shaking the foundations of that holy, that rational religion, 'tis this opinion of Mr. Paschal. He asserts that every part of scripture bears a double meaning: but a person who should be so unhappy as to be an unbeliever, might speak thus to him: any man who delivers himself in such terms, that his words may bear a double interpretation, intends to impose upon mankind; and this double dealing is always punished by the laws. How can you therefore without blushing admit those very things in God, for which mankind are detested and punished. Nay, in how contemptible a light do you consider, with what indignation do you treat, the oracles of the heathens, because they were always

L 2 susceptible

susceptible of a double interpretation? Might not we rather assert, that such prophecies, which relate directly to Christ, have but one meaning, like that of *Daniel*, of *Micah*, &c? And could it not even be said, that the truth of religion would be proved, tho' we had never heard of the prophecies?

XVI.

The infinite distance between the body and spirit points out the infinitely more infinite distance between spirit and love; this being supernatural.

XVI.

WE may reasonably suppose Mr. *Pascal* would never have introduc'd such wild stuff into his work, had he allow'd himself sufficient time for the composing it.

XVII.

Such particulars as are most apparently weak, are found very strong by those who consider things in their proper light: for instance, the two genealogies given by St. Matthew and St. Luke. 'Tis manifest this was not done by confederacy.

XVII.

THE editors of *Pascal's* thoughts ought to have suppress'd this reflection, the bare
 explication

explication of which would, perhaps, be of prejudice to religion. Of what use is it to declare that those genealogies, those fundamental points of religion, clash with one another, unless a method be pointed out to reconcile them? An antidote should have been administered at the same time with the poison. What an idea should we form to ourselves of a lawyer who was to say, my client contradicts himself? but these apparent weaknesses will be found of great strength, by those who view things in their proper light.

XVIII.

Let no one, therefore, reproach us with want of light; since we ourselves declare this professedly; but let them acknowledge the truth of religion even in the gloom and obscurity of it; in the very little light we have in it; and in the indifference which we shew with regard to gaining light into it.

XVIII.

WHAT odd characteristics of truth are here brought us by *Pascal*? Which then are the characteristics of falshood? How! wou'd it be enough for a man, who was desirous of being believed, to say, *I am obscure, I am unintelligible?* 'T would shew much more judgment to present nothing

but the light of faith to the eye, rather than such abstruse touches of erudition.

XIX.

If there was but one religion, the Almighty would be too manifest.*

XIX.

How! you say that if there was but one religion the Almighty would be too manifest. You surely forget that you tell us, in every page, that the time will come when there will be but one religion. According to your reasoning, the Almighty will then be too manifest.

XX.

I affirm that the Jewish religion did not consist in any of these things, but only in the love of God: and that God rejected and condemned all other things.

XX.

How! did God reject and condemn all those things, the performance of which he

* Dr. Kennet has translated this (page 138.) in a very diffuse way, his words are these: "Were there but one religion in the world, the discoveries of the divine nature might seem too free and open, and with too little distinction." The original stands thus: *S'il n'y avoit qu'une religion, Dieu seroit trop manifeste.* I believe the learned Doctor's paraphrastical version is liable to the same objections, which Mr. de Voltaire has made to the original. REM.

himself

himself had so strictly, and so minutely, enjoined the *Jews*? Is it not more just to assert, that the law of *Moses* consisted in love and in worship? The reducing all things to the love of God argues much less a love for God, than the hatred which every *Jansenist* bears to his neighbour *Molinist*:

XXI.

The most important action in life, is the choice of a trade, and yet chance determines on this occasion. 'Tis custom makes soldiers, bricklayers, and such like.

XXI.

WHAT is it should determine soldiers, bricklayers, and mechanics in general, but the things we call chance or custom? 'Tis only with respect to arts of genius that persons find a self-impulse; but as to those trades or professions which all men are capable of exercising, 'tis extremely just and natural that custom should determine on those occasions.

XXII.

Every man who examines his own thoughts will find they are always busied in things past, and in those to come. We scarce ever reflect on the present; and if we ever do reflect on it, 'tis with no other design than to borrow

lights from it, in order for our disposal of futurity. The present is never our aim: past and present are our means: futurity only is our object.

XXIII.

'Tis our duty, so far from complaining, to thank the author of nature, for informing us with that instinct which is for ever directing us to futurity. The most valuable treasure possessed by man, is that hope which softens our cares; and which, whilst we are enjoying present pleasures, paints future ones in the imagination. If mankind were so unhappy as to employ their minds only on the time present, no person would sow, build, plant, or make the least provision in any respect; but would be in want of all things in the midst of this false enjoyment. Was it possible for so elevated a genius as Mr. *Paschal* to insist on the truth of so false a proposition? Nature has settled things on such a foot, that every man should enjoy the present, by supporting himself with food, by getting children, by listening to agreeable sounds, by employing his faculty of thinking and feeling; and that, at the instant of his quitting these several conditions, and even in the midst of them, he should reflect on the morrow, without which he would die for want to day.

XXIII.

The difference in their understanding of the future!

XXIII.

But, examining this more attentively, I found that the total disregard of mankind with respect to the procuring themselves repose and tranquility, and to the living inwardly, abstracted as it were from the world, springs from a cause which is but too real; I mean, from the natural infelicity of our weak, our mortal condition, which is so very wretched, that nothing is able to comfort us, at the time that we are not prevented by any thing from reflecting on it, and that we behold nothing but ourselves.

XXIII.

THIS expression, *we behold nothing but ourselves*, does not present any thing intelligible to the mind.

WHAT would that man be, who should continue in a state of inactivity, and is supposed to contemplate himself? I affirm that this person would not only be a simpleton, quite useless to society; but, I affirm, that such a man cannot exist; for what should the man in question contemplate? His body, his feet, his hands, his five senses? He either must be an idiot, or he would make a proper use of these. Would there still remain his faculty of thinking for him to contemplate? But he cannot contemplate that faculty without exercising it. He ei-

ther will think on nothing ; will think on those ideas which are already present to his imagination, or form new ones : now, all his ideas must come from without. Thus is he necessarily employed, either about his senses, or about his ideas : consequently he, on this occasion, is either out of himself, or an idiot.

ONCE again, 'tis impossible for mankind to continue in that suppos'd lethargy ; 'tis absurd to imagine it, and foolish to pretend to it. Man is born for action, as the fire tends upwards, and a stone downwards. Not to be employed, and not to exist, is one and the same thing with regard to man ; the whole difference consists in his employments as they are either calm or tumultuous, dangerous or useful.

XXIV.

Mankind are inform'd with a secret instinct, which prompts them to seek for diversion and employment from without, a circumstance arising from a sense they have of their perpetual misery ; and they are inform'd with an other instinct, arising from the greatness of their first nature, which teaches them that happiness is found no where but in repose.

XXIV.

As this secret instinct is the first principle, and the necessary foundation of society,

ciety, it proceeds rather from the kindness of our Creator; and is an instrument of our felicity, rather than a sense of our misery. I know not how our first parents passed their time in the garden of *Eden*; but if each of them had made their own person the sole object of their respective thoughts, the propagation of mankind would have been extremely dubious. Is it not absurd to suppose, that they were indued with perfect senses, that is with perfect instruments for action, merely that they might pass their whole lives in contemplation? And is it not whimsical, that thinking men should imagine that idleness ennobles, and that action degrades human nature?

XXV.

When, therefore, Cineas told Pyrrhus (who proposed to repose himself and enjoy his friends, after he should have conquered a great part of the world) that he had better promote his own felicity, by enjoying that repose at the time they were speaking, rather than undergo such a series of fatigues in order for the obtaining it; it would, (I say) have been extremely difficult for Pyrrhus to put this advice in execution; nor was it much more just and rational than the design of this ambitious youth. They both took it for granted, that it was possible for man to draw contentment solely

from himself and from his present blessings, without filling the void of his heart with imaginary hopes, which is false; for Pyrrhus could not be happy, neither before nor after he had conquered the world.

XXV.

THE example of *Cineas* does very well in *Boileau's* satyrs; but not in a philosophical treatise; a wise king may be happy at home: and the exhibiting *Pyrrhus* as a madman, has nothing to do with the rest of mankind.

XXVI.

We therefore ought to own, that man is so very unhappy, that he would grow tired with himself, without any foreign cause to make him so, merely from the state of his condition.

XXVI.

ON the contrary, man is so happy in this particular; and we are so greatly obliged to the author of nature, that he has made uneasiness inseparable from inactivity, in order to force us, by that means, to be useful both to our neighbour and ourselves.

XXVII.

How comes it to pass that this man, who lately lost his only son; and who, being involved in the most vexatious law-suits, was
this

this morning almost in a despairing condition, seems now perfectly easy? You must not wonder at it. His eye is, at present, wholly employed in examining which way it will be possible for a stag, whom his hounds have been closely pursuing these six hours, to escape. Man, tho' ever so much oppressed with grief, if we can but prevail upon him to engage in some diversion, is happy during that time.

XXVII.

SUCH a man acts very wisely, diversions being a more infallible remedy against grief, than the Jesuit's bark in fevers. Let us not censure nature for this, who is ever at hand to indulge us any assistance.

XXVIII.

Let us figure to ourselves a considerable number of men bound in chains, and all sentenced to die; some of whom being daily executed in presence of the rest, those who survive see their own condition in that of their fellow prisoners; and gazing one upon another sorrowfully, and lost to all hopes, expect their turn to be next. This is an image of the condition of mankind.

XXVIII.

This comparison is certainly false. A parcel of wretches bound in chains, who are

are executed one after another, are unhappy, not only because they suffer, but also because they feel what other men do not.

The natural condition of man is not to be either chained or murdered; but all men, like animals and plants, are sent into the world to grow, and live a certain period; to beget their like, and die. Satyrists may, as often as they please, exhibit man in his worst light: but if ever so little use be made of our reason, we shall own that, of all animals man is the most perfect, the happiest and longest lived*.

INSTEAD therefore of wondering at, and complaining of, the infelicity and shortness of life; we ought on the contrary, to wonder that our happiness should be so great, and of so long duration, and congratulate ourselves on that account. To reason only philosophically, I will venture to observe, that that man discovers great pride and temerity, who asserts that we ought, from our nature, to be in a better condition than we really are.

XXIX.

The sages among the heathens who declare that there is but one God, were persecuted;

* We must suppose this spoke by Mr. de Voltaire in general terms, and not given strictly as truth; authors of the greatest reputation who have writ upon natural history, &c. informing us, that some animals are longer lived than man. RBM.

the Jews were hated, and the Christians still more so.

XXIX.

THEY were sometimes persecuted just as a man would be, who, in this age, should teach the worship of one God, independantly from the established worship. *Socrates* was not condemned for saying, *there is but one God*, but for inveighing against the outward worship of his country; and for stirring up against himself, and that very unseasonably, a set of powerful enemies. With regard to the Jews, they were hated, not because they believed only in one God, but because they bore a ridiculous hatred to other nations; because they were a set of barbarians, who cruelly butchered their conquered enemies; and because this grovelling, this superstitious, and ignorant people, who were utter strangers to the polite arts and trades, had a contempt for the most civilized and refined nations. As to the Christians, the heathens bore an aversion to them, because they endeavoured to destroy their religion and government, in which they succeeded at last; in like manner as the protestants have got possession of those very countries, where during many years they were persecuted and butchered.

XXX.

There are great faults in Montagne. He is filled with obscene words. This is quite bad. His notions, with regard to self-murder, are horrible.*

XXX.

MONTAGNE speaks in quality of a Philosopher, not as a Christian. He gives us the arguments *pro* and *con* with respect to suicide. To speak philosophically, what injury does that man do to society, who quits it when he can be of no longer service to it? An ancient man has got the stone, and is in inexpressible torture. His friends tell him, if you don't get yourself cut, you'll die soon; but if you undergo the operation, you may doat and slaver on a year longer, a heavy burthen to yourself, and to all about you. I'll suppose, that the tortured creature, on hearing this, takes the resolution not to be any longer troublesome to any one. This is pretty nearly the case exhibited by *Montagne*. †

XXXI.

* Dr. Kennet, p. 225. has mistaken *Paschal's* meaning, when he translates it, *Let this pass for nothing*. The original is, *Cela ne vaut rien*, which is very different. Dr. Kennet supposes *Paschal* to countenance a thing for which he declares an abhorrence
REM.

† How just soever Mr. *de Voltaire's* reflection, consider'd philosophically, may be, (tho' many strong arguments may be employed against it) I believe, that
the

XXXI.

How many stars have been discovered by telescopes, which were hid from the philosophers of former ages? The scriptures were boldly impeached concerning what is there said, in so many places, with regard to the vast number of stars. We know, say those, that there are 1022.

the countenancing, in any manner, suicide in *Great Britain*, can be of no advantage to us. The temperature of our climate disposes so many persons to melancholy, that all methods possible should be sought to divert it, instead of inquiring for reasons to palliate suicide. Persons who are strongly prey'd upon by the spleen, and who, at last, form the sad resolution to destroy themselves, do not, very possibly, reflect, (if indeed the hurry of their spirits will give them leave to make one solid reflection) whether they are in the case mention'd by *Mr. de Voltaire*. Not to mention, that all those, who resolve to give themselves the fatal blow, find perhaps, a gloomy satisfaction in the perusal of any hints, (especially when started by a person who makes a figure in the learned world) which may favour their design. I remember, that, on the table of a gentleman who shot himself some years since in one of our inns of court, a *French* author, who writes in favour of self-murder, was found, lying open in the very place where that action is most strongly enforc'd.... Tho' it was to be of no small consequence to the person who should lay violent hands on himself, yet how greatly might his country, his family, and friends, suffer on such an occasion? especially if such a person is of considerable rank, and venerable in his character. R.E.M.

XXXI.

'Tis certain, that the sacred writers, in matters relating to physics, always adapted themselves to the received notions. Thus they suppose the earth to be immovable, the sun to travel; &c. 'Tis not, in any manner, from astronomical refinement, that they assert the stars to be numberless; but merely to suit themselves to vulgar capacities. And indeed, tho' our sight discovers but 1022 stars, or thereabouts; nevertheless, when we look attentively on the sky, the dazzled eye imagines it then sees a numberless multitude. The sacred authors therefore express themselves agreeably to this vulgar notion; their compositions not being left to mankind, in the design of making them naturalists. And 'tis highly probable, that God did not reveal to *Habakkuk*, to *Baruch*, or to *Micah*, that an *Englishman*, named *Flamsteed*, would, one day, insert in his catalogue upwards of 7000 stars, discovered by the assistance of telescopes.

XXXII.

Can we call it courage in a dying man, to defy, in his weakness and agony, a God omnipotent and eternal?

XXXII.

XXXII.

SUCH a case never happened; and no one but a creature out of his senses, and quite raving, could say, *I believe in God, and defy him.*

XXXIII.

I willingly credit those histories, the witnesses to which let themselves be cut to pieces.

XXXIII.

THE difficulty is not only to know, whether we ought to give credit to witnesses, who die in defence of their testimony; as so many enthusiasts have done; but likewise, whether such witnesses really lost their lives on that account; whether their testimony has been transmitted to us; whether they lived in the countries where 'tis related they died. How comes it to pass, that *Josephus*, who was born at the time of Christ's death; *Josephus*, who hated *Herod*; *Josephus*, who was but faintly attached to the *Jewish* principles, does not once mention any of these particulars? This is what *Mr. Pascal* would have unravelled with success, as so many eloquent writers have done since his death.

XXXIV.

There are two extremes in the sciences, which are contiguous; The first is, the natural
rel

ral ignorance in which all men are born. The other extreme is, that to which great souls attain, who, after having acquired all that it is possible for man to know, find they know nothing; and meet in that very point of ignorance whence they set out.

XXXIV.

THIS is mere sophistry; and its falsity consists in the word *ignorance*, which is taken in two different senses. One who can neither read nor write, is an ignorant person; but a mathematician, tho' he be unacquainted with the occult principles of nature, is not so ignorant, as when he first began to learn to read. Though Sir *Isaac Newton* was not able to give the reason why a man can move his arm at pleasure, this did not make him less knowing in other particulars. A person, who is ignorant of the *Hebrew* language, but skilled in the *Latin*, is learned in comparison of another, who understands no tongue but his own.

XXXV.

A man cannot be called happy, because diversions are capable of giving him pleasure; diversions coming from without, and therefore are dependent; and consequently, they may be disturbed by a thousand accidents, which form so many unavoidable afflictions.

XXXV.

Book 7

XXXV.

THAT man is actually happy, who enjoys pleasure ; and this pleasure can arise no otherwise than from without. All our sensations, and ideas, can result only from outward objects ; in like manner as we can nourish our bodies no otherwise than by taking in foreign substances, in order for their being changed into our own.

XXXVI.

The extremes of genius are said to border upon folly, no less than the extremes of imperfection. Mediocrity only is considered as good,*

XXXVI.

'Tis not the extremes of genius, but the extreme vivacity and volubility of genius, which are said to border upon folly ; the extremes of genius, are extreme justness, extreme delicacy, extreme extent, which are diametrically opposite to folly.

AN extreme defect of genius, is the want of conception, an absolute vacuity with regard to ideas ; 'tis not folly but stupidity. Folly is a disorder in the organs, which makes us perceive several objects too quick ;

* There is a Play here, in the original, in the word *Esprit* (which signifies *Wit* and *Sense*, as well as *Genius*) that cannot be well express'd in English.

REM.

or

fixes the imagination on a single one, with too great intenseness and violence. Neither is it mediocrity that is considered as good; but 'tis the keeping clear of the two opposite vices; 'tis what we call a just medium, not mediocrity.

XXXVII.

If our condition was truly happy, it would not be proper to divert us from thinking on it.

XXXVII.

THE direct state of our condition is, to reflect on those outward objects to which we bear a necessary relation. 'Tis false to say, that it is possible for a man to be diverted from thinking on the condition of human nature; for to what object soever he applies his thoughts, he applies them to something which is necessarily united to human nature; and, once again, for a man to reflect or think on himself, abstractedly from natural things, is to think on nothing; I say, on nothing at all, a circumstance of which I desire the reader to take notice.

PEOPLE, so far from preventing a man from thinking on his condition, are ever entertaining him with the pleasures of it. With a scholar, fame and erudition are made the topicks of conversation; and, with a prince, matters relating to his grandeur. Pleasure is the subject with which all persons are entertain'd. XXXVIII.

XXXVIII.

The same accidents, the same uneasinesses, and passions, are found in persons of the most exalted condition, and in those of the lowest: But some are at the top of the wheel, and others near the centre; consequently the latter are less agitated by the same motion.

XXXVIII.

'Tis false to assert, that those in a low condition are less agitated than such as are in exalted stations; on the contrary, their grief is more poignant, as they can have less relief. Of an hundred persons who lay violent hands on themselves in London, ninety are mean persons, and scarce one of high rank. The comparison of the wheel is ingenious, but false.

XXXIX.

Mankind are not taught to be honest, tho' they are taught every thing else; and yet there is nothing in which they pride themselves so much, as in honesty. Thus it appears, that the only particular they boast a knowledge in, is the very thing which they are not taught.

XXXIX.

PERSONS are taught how to become honest men, otherwise few would be so. Should a father permit his child, during his
infancy,

infancy, to pocket every thing that came in his way; at fifteen, he'd take up a pistol and go upon the road. Should he be praised for telling a lye, he'd turn out a knight of the post; and was he to be pampered in lust, he'd certainly become an errant debauchee. Mankind are taught all things; virtue, religion.

XL.

How stupid was it in Montagne, to draw his own picture; and this, not occasionally, and in opposition to his own maxims, as every one will fail in doing; but agreeably to his own maxims, and as his first and principal object: for, to vent trifles merely by chance, and, thro' frailty, is a common evil; but to vent them designedly, and such as those in question, is intolerable.

XL.

How delightful a design was that of *Montagne* in drawing so natural a picture of himself! For mankind was the original he copied; and how trifling was it in *Nicole*, *Mallebranche*, and *Pascal*, to attempt to depreciate *Montagne*!

XLI.

When I considered, whence it should come to pass, that people give so much credit to such a number of quacks, who boast their being possessed

possessed of Nostrums, so as frequently to entrust their lives in their hands, I imagined that the true cause of this is, there being such things as true medicines in the world; for it would be impossible that there should be so many spurious ones, or so much credit given to them, if there were no genuine. Had there never been any such, and that all diseases in general had been incurable, 'tis impossible mankind could have imagined that there are any in nature; and still more, that so many multitudes of people should have given credit to those who boasted their being possessed of such medicines. Was a person to pretend, that he had got a secret which would preserve people from the grave, no one would believe him, because there have been no examples of this. But as a great number of medicines have been found genuine, from the experience of the greatest men, this circumstance won the belief of mankind. For, as the thing could not be denied in general, because some particular effects have been found true; the vulgar, who are not able to find out, among these particular effects, which are the true ones, therefore give credit to them all. In like manner, the reason why so many false effects of the Moon are believed, is, because there are some true ones, such as the ebbing and flowing of the sea.

Thus it appears to me as evidently, that the sole reason why there are so many fals

miracles, false revelations, and witchcrafts, is, because there are true ones.

XLI.

IN my opinion, mankind are not obliged necessarily, in order for their crediting what is false, to be acquainted with what is true. People ascribed a thousand false influences to the Moon, before the least true relation, to the ebbing and flowing of the sea, was thought on. The first man who found himself sick, easily gave credit to the first quack he met with. No one ever saw a hobgoblin, or wizard, and yet many believed there were such beings: no man was ever an eye-witness to the transmutation of metals, and yet many have been ruined by their believing what is called the Philosopher's stone. Did the *Greeks*, the *Romans*, and the *Heathens*, give credit to the false miracles, of which they had numberless multitudes, for no other reason, but because they had been spectators of true ones?

XLII.

The harbour is a rule to mariners; but where shall we find such a point in morality?

XLII.

IN the single maxim following, admitted by all nations: "Do, as you would be done by."

XLIII.

XLIII.

FEROX gens nullam esse vitam sine armis putat: *These prefer death to the living in peace, whilst others prefer death to war. Every opinion may be preferred to life, the love of which appears so strong and natural.*

XLIII.

THIS is spoke, by Tacitus, of the Catalans. But there is no people, of whom, it has been, and may be, said, *They prefer death to war.*

XLIV.

The more genius and capacity a person has he finds the greater number of persons who are originals in their way. The vulgar cannot perceive any difference between man and man.

XLIV.

VERY few men can justly boast an original character; most squaring their conduct, their thinking and feeling, accordingly as they are influenced by education. Nothing is so uncommon as a genius who strikes out a new path for himself to walk in. But among the croud of men who travel on in company, each of them has some little difference in his gait, which is perceived by those only who have a piercing eye.

XLV.

There therefore are two kinds of genius; the one, to penetrate, in a strong and lively manner, into consequences and principles, and this we call a just turn of thinking; the other the comprehending a great number of principles without confounding them, and this we call a mind turned for geometry.

XLV.

I AM of opinion that we now give the name of a mind turned for geometry, to a man of a methodical and consequential turn of thinking.

XLVI.

Death is more easy to be borne without reflecting on it, than the reflection on death when out of danger.

XLVI.

WE cannot say that a man bears death easily or uneasily, when he does not reflect at all upon it. He who has no sensation, bears nothing.

XLVII.

We imagine that all mankind have a like perception of those objects which present themselves to them, but this is a random conjecture, since we have no proof of it. I plainly

ly

ly find that the same words are applied on the same occasions; and that every time two men see, for instance, snow, they both express the sight of this same object by the same words, both saying that it is white; and, from this conformity with regard to the application, people draw a strong conjecture, with respect to the conformity of the idea; and yet this is not demonstration, though great odds might be laid in favour of the affirmative.

XLVII.

WHITE, among the several colours, should not have been brought as a proof on this occasion. White, which is an assemblage of all the rays in general, appears shining in the eye of every one; dazzles a little when gazed upon for some time; and has the same effect on all eyes: but we might say, that perhaps all eyes do not perceive colours in the same manner.

XLVIII.

All our reasoning reduces itself to this, viz. its yielding to sensation.

XLVIII.

OUR reasoning must yield to sensation in matters of taste, not in those of gru-
dition. → 7

XLIX.

Such as judge of a work by rule, are, with respect to other men, like those who have a watch, in comparison of such as have none. One man shall say, we have been here these two hours: and another, we have been here but three quarters of an hour. I look on my watch, and say to the former, you are tired; and to the latter, you think the time very short.

XLIX.

In works of taste, in musick, poetry, and painting, taste serves as a watch; and that man who judges of them only by rule, judges wrong.

L.

Cæsar, in my opinion, was too old to set about the conquest of the world. This was an amusement that suited Alexander, he being a young man whose impetuosity it was difficult to check: but Julius Cæsar should have been more composed.

L.

'Tis vulgarly supposed, that Alexander and Julius Cæsar left their respective countries with a design to go and conquer the earth, but this is far from being the case. Alexander succeeded his father as General-
issimo

liffimo of the united forces of *Greece*; and was appointed chief of the enterprize, which the *Greeks* formed, to revenge the injurious treatment they had met with from the *Persian* monarch. He defeated the common enemy; and continued his conquests as far as *India*, because *Darius's* kingdom extended so far; in like manner as the Duke of *Marlborough*, had he not been stopped by Marshal *Villars*, would have marched to *Lyons*.

WITH regard to *Julius Cæsar*, he was one of the chief personages of the *Roman* commonwealth. He quarrelled with *Pompey* as the *Jansenists* do with the *Molinists*; on which occasion they endeavoured to cut one another's throats. But a single battle, in which less than ten thousand men fell, decided their contest at once.

By the way, Mr. *Pascal's* reflection may, possibly, be false in every respect. It was necessary, that *Julius Cæsar* should have lived to the age he did, in order for him to get the better of all the intrigues which were formed against him; and 'tis surprizing that *Alexander*, when so young, should have renounced pleasures, for the sake of engaging in so laborious and painful a war.

LI.

'Tis whimsical enough to consider, that there should be men in the world (thieves for

instance,) who having bid defiance to all the laws of God and man, form to themselves a set of laws, to which they pay the most implicit obedience.

LI.

THE reflecting on this is more useful than whimsical; it proving, that no society of men can subsist a single day without rules or laws.

LII.

Man is neither an angel nor a brute: and the misfortune is, that he who attempts to act the angel, plays the brute.

LII.

THE man who endeavours to destroy the passions, instead of regulating them, attempts to act the angel.

LIII.

A horse does not endeavour to make himself admired by his companion. We indeed perceive these beasts fired with some kind of emulation, when running a race; but this is of no farther consequence, for when they are got together in the stable, that horse which is less agreeably shaped than the other, will not, on that account, yield up his oats to him. But 'tis different with mankind: their virtue is not satisfied with itself; and they are not contented

tented unless they can reap such a benefit from it as may be disadvantageous to others.

LIII.

ONE man, because he is less handsome than another, will not give up his bread to him for that reason; but the stronger dispossesses the weaker of it. Among brutes and among men the strong prey upon the feeble.

LIV.

If man was to begin by studying himself, he would find how difficult it is for him to proceed farther. How will it be possible for a part to know the whole? He perhaps will aspire to acquaint himself, at least, with those parts to which he himself bears a proportion. But all the parts of the world bear such a relation one to the other, and are so connected, that I am of opinion 'tis impossible to know one without the other, and without the whole.

LIV.

IT would not be proper to divert man from searching after those things which may be of advantage to him, from this reflection; that it is impossible for him to know all things.

*Non possis oculo quantum contendere linceus;
Non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus in-
ungi.*

HORAT. Epist. I. Lib. i.

That is,

“ Yours cannot be as good as *Lynceus*' eyes :

“ What then! when fore must I fit cures despise ?

CREECH.

WE are acquainted with a great number of truths, and have discover'd a multitude of useful inventions. Let us be easy, tho' we do not know the relation which may be between a spider and *Saturn*'s ring ; and continue to examine those things which are within the sphere of our comprehension *.

LV.

* Mr. *Locke* has a fine remark on this occasion.
“ Since our faculties (says he) are not fitted to penetrate into the internal fabric and essences of
“ bodies, but yet plainly discover to us the being of
“ a God, and the knowledge of ourselves, enough
“ to lead us into a full and clear discovery of our
“ duty, and great concernment; it will become us,
“ as rational creatures, to employ those faculties we
“ have about what they are most adapted to; and
“ follow the direction of nature, where it seems to
“ point us out the way. For 'tis rational to conclude, that our proper employment lies in those
“ enquiries, and in that sort of knowledge which
“ is

LV.

If thunder always fell on vallies, poets, and those who are able to reason only on things of this nature, would be at a loss for proofs.

LV.

A SIMILE or comparison is no proof either in verse or prose. In poetry it serves as an embellishment; and in prose, it illustrates things, and makes them strike more sensibly upon us. Such poets as have compared the misfortunes of persons in exalted stations, to thunder breaking upon mountains, would draw quite opposite comparisons, if the contrary happened in nature.

LVI.

To this frame and composition of mind and body are owing, that most philosophers have confounded the ideas of things; and ascribed, to the body, things which relate only to the mind; and, to the mind, such as suit the body only.*

“ is most suited to our natural capacities, and carries in it our greatest interest, I mean, the condition of our eternal estate. Hence I think I may conclude, that morality is the proper science and business of mankind in general.” † REM.

† *Locke's Essay concerning Human Understanding*, Vol. II. page 265. London, 1715. 8vo.

* The word *mind* (*esprit* in the original) may also be translated *spirit*. REM.

LVI.

IF we knew what it is in which the mind consists, we then might justly complain of philosophers, for ascribing such things to it as are quite foreign; but we are not acquainted either with the mind or body. We have not the least idea of the one; and our ideas, with regard to the other are vastly imperfect: consequently we are not able to settle their respective limits.

LVII.

As we say poetical beauty, we likewise ought to say geometrical and medicinal beauty; and yet we don't say so, the reason of which is, we know very well what is the object of geometry, and what is the object of physic; but we do not know what that is in which the charm or beauty consists, which is the object of poetry. We do not know what this natural model which we ought to imitate, is; and, for want of this knowledge, certain odd terms have been invented, as golden age, miracle of our time, fatal laurel, beautiful star, &c. and this jargon is called poetical beauty. But any man who shall figure to himself a woman dressed after this model, will see a pretty maid quite covered with looking-glasses, and in tinsel chains.

LVII.

LVII.

THIS is absolutely false. We ought not to say geometrical beauty, nor medicinal beauty, because a theorem and a purge do not affect the senses in an agreeable manner; and because we ~~give the name of beauty to those things only which charm the senses, as music, painting, eloquence, poetry, regular architecture, &c.~~ The reason given by Mr. *Paschal* is equally false. We very well know what it is that forms the object of poetry. It consists in painting with strength, clearness, delicacy and harmony: Poetry is harmonious eloquence. Mr. *Paschal* must have had very little taste, to say that *fatal laurel, beautiful star*, and such like stuff, are poetical beauties: and the editors of his *Thoughts* must have been very little conversant in polite literature, otherwise they would not have printed a reflection so unworthy of its illustrious author*.

I SHALL

* The learned Mr. *Dacier* had animadverted, before, on the above cited reflection of Mr. *Paschal*, in the manner following. “ *Paschal’s* reasoning (says “ *Dacier*) is entirely false, and founded on a sensible “ error. How could any one imagine that we say “ *poetical beauty*, merely because we do not know “ what is the object of poetry; and that the only reason why we do not say *medicinal beauty*, and *geometrical beauty*, is because the objects of geometry “ and physic are known? The only reason why we “ do

I SHALL not send you the rest of my remarks on Mr. *Paschal's* thoughts, as this would

“ do not say *medicinal beauty, and geometrical beauty,*
 “ is because the objects of phyc and geometry
 “ do not require ornaments, and are not susceptible
 “ of them. But we say *poetical beauty*; and that,
 “ not through ignorance, but because its object is
 “ perfectly known, as well as the beauties which
 “ are peculiar to it; and nothing can be falser and
 “ more irrational than to assert that, in order to
 “ compensate for the knowledge which he pretends
 “ we have not, of the true beauties of poetry; those
 “ empty words, those cold hyperboles were invent-
 “ ed, which bad poets employ, in order to mask or
 “ disguise whatever they are not able to express in
 “ a simple, and at the same time, noble manner.
 “ This jargon, so far from being call'd *poetical*
 “ *beauty*, has always been laugh'd at and exploded
 “ by the best poets. In fine, Mr. *Paschal's* worst
 “ error is, when he affirms, *that we do not know*
 “ *what that is in which the charm or beauty consists,*
 “ *which is the object of poetry: nor know what this*
 “ *natural model, which we ought to imitate, is.* On
 “ the contrary, all this is perfectly known, since
 “ rules have been given, and demonstrations laid
 “ down, for that purpose, by *Aristotle* and *Horace*.
 “ The epic and dramatic poems, the ode, the ele-
 “ gy, the eclogue; in a word, every species of
 “ poetry has its stated ornaments and peculiar cha-
 “ racteristics. And any poet who is not able to
 “ hit upon the latter, and to give their proper and
 “ peculiar beauties, is unworthy to be call'd a poet,
 “ as *Horace* observes very justly in his poetics.”

“ *Descriptas servare vices, operumque colores*
 “ *Cur ego si nequeo ignoroque, poeta salutor?*

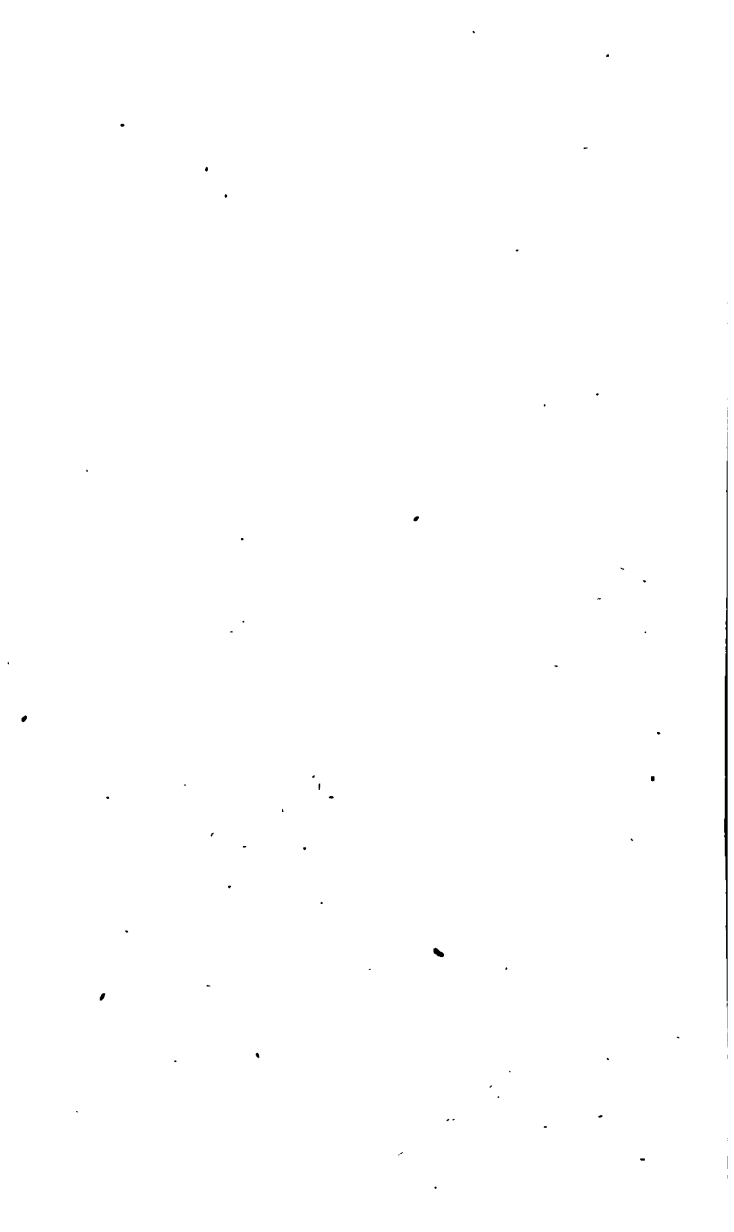
If

would lead me into too tedious enquiries. 'Tis enough for me to have imagined that I discovered several errors, arising from inattention, in so great a genius: and 'tis some consolation to one so much confined and limited as mine, to be firmly persuaded that the greatest men fall into mistakes, as well as the vulgar.

“ If I am not able to exhibit all these different
“ characteristics, and to employ, in a proper man-
“ ner, the various colours which all the above-men-
“ tioned works require, why am I honoured with the
“ title of poet † ?” REM.

† *Horace de Dacier*, Tom. I. page 80, & seq.
Hambourg, 1733. 12mo.





I N D E X.

A.

ACADEMY. Design for establishing an academy, for the improvement of the *English* tongue, p. 185. Reason why that design was laid aside. p. 186. Reflections on the *French* academy, and on that of the sciences, p. 187, 188. and of the advantages which might accrue from the *French* academy in *France*, p. 191.

ACTIVE. Man would be wretched, if not so, 228.

ADDISON (Mr.) A considerable fault in his beautiful tragedy of *Cato*, p. 141. The high esteem in which his writings are held in *England*, p. 177.

AGES (barbarous). The most useful inventions have been discovered in them, p. 190.

ALEXANDER. Some remarks on his ambitious spirit, p. 246, 247.

ALTENA. The author's justification of what he had advanced in his history of *Charles XII.* relating to the burning of that city, p. 192, & seq.

ANAXAGORAS. His opinion concerning the nature of the soul, p. 78.

ANTONIO. A ridiculous character in one of *Otway's* plays, p. 134.

ARGONAUTS. Sir *Isaac Newton* fixes the time of their expedition, p. 78.

ARISTOTLE. The only reason why he had so many commentators was, because he was unintelligible, p. 78.

ASTRO-

I N D E X.

- ASTRONOMY.** The use Sir *Isaac Newton* made of this science in rectifying chronology, p. 127.
- ATTRACTION.** Sir *Isaac Newton* borrowed his system of attraction from the Lord *Bacon*, p. 74. Explication of that system, p. 102. & seq. Defence of the term attraction, p. 110, & seq.

B.

- BACON (Lord).** His character and elogium, p. 69, & seq. Curious reflections on his philosophical discoveries and his works, p. 74. & seq. His history of *Henry VII.* censured, p. 75.
- BAPTISM.** Idea which the Quakers entertain of that institution, p. 4, 5.
- BARCLAY (Robert).** Author of the apology for the Quakers, a work in great esteem, p. 6. presents it to King *Charles II.* p. 18.
- BASTILLE.** Sir *John Vanbrugh* being in *France* was imprisoned in the *Bastille*, without knowing why, p. 148.
- BARNARD (St.)** The singular opinion of this father with regard to the state of the soul after death, p. 79.
- BERNOULLI.** Whether he invented the integral calculation, p. 123.
- BIBLIOTHEQUE RAISONNE'E.** An useful journal but not known in *France*, p. 192.
- BODIES.** Cause of their density discovered by Sir *Isaac Newton*, p. 117.
- BOLINGBROKE (Viscount).** Considered as one of the defenders of the church of *England*, p. 30. An ingenious and noble answer of that Lord, relating to the duke of *Marlborough*, in the opposite party, p. 70.
- BROUNKER (Lord).** Squared the hyperbola, p. 122.

C.

I N D E X.

C.

- CÆSAR** (*Julius*). Remarks on his ambitious spirit, p. 246, 247.
- CHANCE.** Determines soldiers, bricklayers, and mechanicks in general, in the choice of a way of life, 223.
- CHARACTERISTICS.** Strange ones given of religion, 221.
- CHARTA MAGNA.** A famous edict which the *English* look upon as the foundation of their liberties, p. 52. Examination of that charter, p. 52 & seq.
- CHINESE.** The practice of inoculation has been among that people above two hundred years, p. 67.
- CHRIST.** His first and second coming was foretold, p. 217.
- CHRISTIANS.** Why hated anciently, p. 231.
- CHRONOLOGY.** The new discoveries Sir *Isaac Newton* made in that science, p. 125. Principles on which he established them, p. 126, 127.
- CIBBER** (Mr.) An *English* poet, and an excellent comedian, p. 149.
- CINEAS.** His advice to king *Pyrrhus*, p. 227. Not properly introduced in a moral treatise, 228.
- CIRCASSIANS.** The inoculation of the small pox invented by that people. Reasons why this custom is practised by them, p. 61, 62.
- CLARKE** (Dr.) A famous divine. A stickler for Socinianism, p. 39. His character *ibid.* His adherence to that sect of people though prejudicial to his fortune. p. 40.
- CLERGY.** Their authority in *England*, p. 30. Their morals better than those of the *French* clergy, p. 31. Most *English* clergymen are pedants,

I N D E X.

- pedants, and not very amiable in society, *p.* 32, 33. They fuddle themselves, which gives no offence, *ibid.*
- COLOURS.** Different colours of the rays of light, fixed by *Sir Isaac Newton*, *p.* 116.
- COMEDIES.** The *English* have some very beautiful ones, but to taste them, a reader must understand the tongue, they being very much disfigured in a translation, *p.* 150.
- COMETS.** Explained by *Sir Isaac Newton*, *p.* 104, & *seq.* Opinion of some other philosophers, *p.* 108.
- COMMERCE.** Flourishing state of it in *England*, *p.* 56. Noble simplicity of the rich merchants in *London*, *p.* 58.
- COMMONS** (house of). Its original is very obscure, *p.* 52. How its authority was increased *p.* 53.
- CONDITION** (man's). Falsely represented by *Paschal* under a very gloomy image, *p.* 229. Consolatory reflections on our condition, *p.* 230. The exact state of it, *p.* 238. People are ever entertaining man with the pleasures of it, *p.* 238.
- CONGREVE.** A famous *English* poet. Author of some excellent comedies. His character, *p.* 148. His discourse in a visit which *Mr. de Voltaire* paid him, *p.* 149.
- COURAYER** (father). A learned *French* monk. Has written on the validity of *English* ordinations. Opinion entertained of his work in *France*, and in *England*, *p.* 31. Of no advantage to the *English*, nor to the author, *ibid.*
- COURTIERS** (*French*). Their deities, *p.* 152.
- CROMWELL** (*Oliver*). Persecutes the Quakers, because their religion would not permit them to fight, *p.* 15.

D.

- DACIER**, (Mr.) Some reflections of his on the objects of poetry, &c. p. 253, 254, 255.
- DEATH**. No people prefer it to war, p. 243.
A reflection concerning death, p. 244.
- DELME** (Sir *Pater*). A rich *English* merchant, owes his riches to his merit, p. 190.
- DESCARTES**. His character. Epitome of his life, judgment on his talents, on his works, and his progress in philosophy, geometry, &c. p. 92, & seq. Compared to Sir *Isaac Newton*, p. 91, 96. Sir *Isaac* destroyed most of his principles, p. 101.
- DIFFERENCE**. A remarkable one between tragedy and comedy, p. 150, 151.
- DIVINES**. A set of men whose character is not very amiable, and who do not confine themselves enough to the rules of their profession, p. 83, 84. Much more dangerous to mankind than philosophers. p. 88.
- DOMINIS** (*Antonio de*). First explains the causes of the rainbow, p. 445.
- DRYDEN**. An excellent *English* poet. His character. p. 139. Translation of some beautiful lines of his, *ibid*,

E.

- ECOLE DES FEMMES** (school for married women). A comedy of *Moliere* imitated by *Whycherley*, and intitled by him *The Country Wife*, p. 146.
- EFFIAT** (Marquis of). An ingenious compliment made by that nobleman to the lord *Bacon*, p. 69, 70.

ENGLAND.

I N D E X.

- ENGLAND.** Is properly the country of sectarists
p. 28.
- ENGLISH Tongue.** A man must understand it
to judge of the merit of the writers in that lan-
guage, p. 150.
- ENTHUSIASM.** Difficult to convince an enthu-
siast by rational arguments, p, 5.
- EPITAPH of Sir John Vanbrugh,** p. 147.
- ERROR of the English** with regard to the measure
of the earth, rectified by Sir *Isaac Newton*, p.
104.
- ESSENCE.** That of matter, according to Sir *Isaac
Newton* does not consist merely in extension ;
and that of the soul is not *Thought*, according
to Mr. *Locke*. Both differ in opinion from
Des Cartes, p. 90.
- EUGENE (Prince).** Borrows five millions from
some *English* merchants, p. 57.
- EXCHANGE (Royal).** A noble idea of it, p. 36.
- EXISTENCE.** God is considered under the idea of
a wager, p, 205, 206. This idea indecent
and childish, p. 206. The interest a person
has to believe a thing, no proof of its existence,
ibid. The proper light in which the exist-
ence of God ought to be considered, p. 207.

F.

- FLEETS.** The *English*, in 1723, had three
powerful ones at the same time in different
parts of the world, p. 56, 57.
- FLEURY (Cardinal).** His taste for polite litera-
ture, p. 196.
- FONTENELLE (Mr. de).** Wrote the elogium
of Sir *Isaac Newton*. The *English* were dis-
pleased at his comparing *Descartes* to that philo-
sopher, p. 91. He has attacked the system of
attraction, p. 110.

FORMAT.

I N D E X

- FORMAT.** The only *Frenchman* in *Des Cartes*.
 Time who understood his geometry, p. 96.
- FOX (George).** Founder of Quakerism. His character and adventures, p. 15, & seq.
- FRANCE** (civil wars of). As bloody, and more fatal than those of *England*, p. 46, 47.
- FRENCH.** The idea they have of *England*, p. 45.
- FRENCHMAN.** *Des Cartes* little esteemed by several of the *English*, merely because he was a *Frenchman*, p. 91.
- FRONCINE.** Mistress to *Des Cartes*, by whom he had a child, p. 92.

G.

- GALILEO.** Imprisoned in the inquisition for having demonstrated the earth's motion, p. 49.
- GENEALOGIES.** Our Saviour has given by St. Matthew and St. Luke. Some reflections on them, p. 220, 221.
- GENERATIONS.** The proportion of their duration with that of the reign of Kings, p. 125.
- GENIUS'S.** Two kinds of these, p. 244.
- GENIUS.** What are its just extremes, p. 237.
 What a just medium on this occasion, p. 238.
- GEOMETRY** (Infinites in). Sublime discoveries made by Sir *Isaac Newton* in that science, p. 121 & seq.
- GOD.** *Paschal's* assertion (a false one) that God only, and not his creatures, ought to be loved by man, p. 213. Reflections on this, p. 214.
- GOOD** (true). Where only found, p. 200.
- GORDON** (Mr.) a very ingenious *English* writer, known by several works, p. 174.
- GREAT men.** Answer to the question, who is the greatest man that ever lived? p. 68.
- GOVERNMENT.**

I N D E X.

GOVERNMENT. Various revolutions in government in *England*, p. 48, & seq. In what manner subsidies relieved in that country, p. 54, 55.

H.

HALLEY (Dr.) His opinion with regard to the comet 1680, p. 108.

HAMBURGH. Complaints of the inhabitants of that city, against some particulars in the history of *Charles XII.* p. 192.

HATRED (reciprocal). Of the Episcoparians, and Presbyterians in *England*, much like that of the Jansenists and Jesuits, but with this difference, that the former observe a better decorum, p. 36.

HISTORIANS. The *Engilsh* wanting in good ones p. 173, 174.

HOLLAND. *Des Cartes* was persecuted in that country because no one understood his philosophy, p. 93.

HOLLAND (North). *Des Cartes*, withdrew to it, in order to cultivate his philosophy, p. 94.

HOPKINS (Sir *Richard*.) The prodigious advantages he reaped by arithmetic, p. 190.

HORSES. A comparison drawn from them applied to mankind, p. 248.

HYPERBOLA. Squared by Lord *Brouncker*, p. 122.

HYPPARCHUS. A *Greek* philosopher. His astronomical observations, p. 128.

HUDIBRAS. A famous poem written by *Butler*. Judgment of that work, p. 168, 169.

I N D E X.

I.

J E W S. These expect a redeemer, *p.* 209, 210. For themselves but not for us, 210.

The sincerity of that people not so wonderful as *Paschal* imagines, 213. Their great pride *ibid.* Why hated anciently, 231.

IGNORANCE. *Paschal* uses sophistry in speaking of man's ignorance, 236. The true light in which it ought to be considered, *ibid.*

IMPULSION. A term as little understood in philosophy as that of attraction, 111.

INFINITES in Geometry. Carried by Sir *Isaac Newton* to a wonderful length, 122. & *seq.*

INOCULATION. An artificial method of communicating the small-pox, first brought from *Asia*. Origin of this invention; curious relation how it was first introduced into *England*, 64. Effect it had in that country, 65. Great benefit it might produce in other countries, especially in *France*, 66. The *Chinese* are said to have practised it for a long course of years, 67.

INSTINCT. A secret one in man, very beneficial to him, 226, 227.

INTEREST (self). Not the source of all disorders, as is falsely asserted by *Paschal*, 214. Society could not subsist were it not for this principle of self-love, 215. God, had he thought proper, might have formed creatures whose sole object should be the good of others; but he has settled things on a different foot, 215.

INVENTIONS. Several great men have disputed for the honour of various inventions, 123.

I N D E X.

K.

KENNET (Dr. Basil). Has given us a beautiful version of *Paschal's* thoughts on religion, p. 199. Remark on a passage of his translation, 201. Another, 207. Another, 212, &c.

L.

LAWS. The *Jewish* do not justly boast the greatest antiquity, 211. The word **LAW**S known before *Homer's* time, *ibid.* The *Greeks* and *Romans* did not borrow any laws from the *Jews* *ibid.*

LEIBNITZ. Whether he invented *Fluxions*, 123.

LEWENHOECK. His dispute with *Hartsoecker*, 124.

LIBERTY. Indolized so much by the *English*, that they are even jealous of that of other nations, 45. Foundation of their liberties, 52. These examined, 53, & *seq.*

LOCKE (Mr.). His character, 77. Idea of his philosophy, 80, & *seq.* He is accused of a design to destroy religion, 82. A fine reflection of his on the proper study of man, 250, 251.

LONGITUDE. Reward promised in *England* to the man who shall discover it, 176.

LULLY. Despised by the ignorant musicians in *Italy*, but admired by those of the greatest abilities, 149.

I N D E X:

M.

MACHINES. Whether animals are mere machines? The authors argument against that opinion, 85, 86.

MAJESTY. The people of *England* have the epithet majesty bestowed upon them by one of their members of parliament, 42.

MALLEBRANCHE (Father). Esteemed by the Quakers, and considered by them as a favourer of their principles, 12.

MAN. When actually happy, in opposition to an assertion of *Paschal*, 237. Should study

such things as may be of advantage to him, 249. What he is may easily be discovered,

202. Is not an enigma as some imagine but seems to have his proper place in the scale

of beings, 203. The condition of man ought, in *Paschal's* opinion, to strike us with horror,

207, 208; but according to his answerer, ought not to suggest such gloomy reflections,

208. We ought to conclude that the earth, man, and beasts, are directly what they should

be, 209. Man is happy, so long as he can engage in any diversion, 229.

MATTER. The essence of matter, according to *Sir Isaac Newton*, consists in solidity and extension, 90.

MEASURE. That of the circumference of the terrestrial globe, 105.

MEN. Are taught to be honest, in opposition to a remark of *Paschal*, 239. Otherwise most would be knaves, 239, 240.

MERCHANTS (*English*). Their riches and generosity, 57. The greatest noblemen don't think trade derogatory to their titles. Examples of this, 58.

MESSIAS (the). According to the *Jews*, will be a carnal, temporal prince, 228. **MILTON.**

I N D E X.

- MILTON.** A daughter of that immortal poet relieved from the most extreme misery by the liberality of *Queen Caroline*, 64.
- MIND** (Man's.) It is impossible for it to continue in a state of inactivity, unless reduced to idiocy; 225. We are not acquainted with its essence, 252. Is made for action, 226.
- MIRACLES.** Of the criterion of true and false ones, 241, 242.
- MISANTROPE** of *Moliere*. Imitated by *Wycherley* in his comedy called the *Plain-Dealer*, 144.
- MUNTAGNE.** Censured for some particulars, 232. Apologized for, *ibid.* Censured by *Paschal*, for drawing his own picture, 240. Defended by *Voltaire. ibid.*
- MONTAGUE** (Lady *Wortley*.) The *English* are obliged to that lady for introducing the practice of *inoculation* among them. Her elogium, 64.
- MORALITY.** An infalible point in it, 242.
- MURALT** (Mr. *de*.) In his letters on the *English* and *French* nations, did not expatiate enough on *English* comedies, 143.

N.

- NATURES.** One would imagine that man has two of these, 203. Reason of this 204. This answerd, *ibid.* The difference found in the same man not contradictory, 204, 205. 'Tis absurd to assert that man has two souls, 205. Man and all nature are incomprehensible, *ibid.*
- NEWTON** (Sir *Isaac*.) A favourer of the *Soci-nian* principles, 39. In the opinion of some people, the greatest man that ever lived, 68. His

I N D E X.

His philosophy quite different from that of *Des Cartes*, p, 90. The most curious and most considerable of his principles explained from 99, 131. He has obtained a universal monarchy over the sciences, 130.

O.

OBJECTS. Have not the same effect on all eyes, 244, 245.

OLDFIELD (Mrs.) A celebrated *English* actress. Her very honourable interment, 179.

OPTICKS. Sir *Isaac Newton's* wonderful discoveries in that science, 114. His method on this occasion, 116. & seq.

ORDINATIONS (*English*). Defended by father *Courayer*. The obligations the *English* have to him for his work, 31.

ORIGINALS. There are but very few in nature, 243.

OTWAY. Ridiculously imitated some of *Shakespeare's* faults, 134.

OXFORD (late Earl of.) Considered as the defender of the church of *England*, 30. Favours the design of founding an academy, 185.

P.

PARLIAMENT (of *Great Britain*). Compared with the ancient *Romans*, 42. The parallel examined, *ibid.* and 53. Reflections on the *English* liberties and the authority of parliaments, 43, 44, & seq.

PASCHAL. Reflections on his thoughts concerning religion, 197, & seq. Motives of his writing them, 197 198. General defects of them, 198.

PASSION

I N D E X.

- PASSIONS.** 'Tis idle to attempt to destroy them, 248.
- PEERS.** The bulwark of the *English* monarchs, against the formidable authority of the commons, 53. Few peers have estates in those countries whence they take their titles, *ibid.*
- PEN, (William).** Head of the Quakers in *America*, 20. *Pensilvania* so called from him, 23. His travels and adventures. Amiable government settled by him among his followers, 23, 24. His death. Accused of being a Jesuit. Justifies himself, 25, 26, & *seq.*
- PHILOSOPHER.** No one ever pretended to be inspired by the Almighty, 201.
- PHILOSOPHY.** The prodigious improvements Lord *Bacon* made in it, 71. As also *Des Cartes*, 98. And Sir *Isaac Newton*, 95.
- PICART (Mr.)** The advantage his calculation was to Sir *Isaac Newton's* system, 104.
- POETRY.** It's object is well known notwithstanding *Paschal's* assertion, 153. The things which form the object of it, *ibid.* Reflections of Mr. *Dacier* on this head, 253. 254, 255.
- POPE (Mr.)** One of the greatest poets of the *English* nation. His character, 170. Translation of some beautiful lines from his *Rape of the Lock*, 171. He is the *English Boileau*, 186. The high regard shown him in *England*, 178.
- POPES.** Anciently tyrants in *England*, 49, 50.
- Pox (small).** Given in inoculation. Curious account of that practice, 60, & *seq.* Havock it made in *Paris* in 1723, 66.
- PRESBYTERIANISM.** The most considerable sect after the church of *England*, 35.

PRESBY-

I N D E X.

- PRESBYTERIANS.** Character of those in *England*, 34. Differance between the episcopal clergy, and those of the church of *Scotland*, 34.
- PRINCIPLES.** Two 'opposite ones in man, of greatness and misery, 199. This assertion answered, 199, 200.
- PRIOR (Mr.)** An *English* poet of distinguished merit, 166. Has a very considerable employment bestowed upon him, 177.
- PROPHECIES.** The hidden sense of them could not but lead men into error, tho' *Paschal* thought differently* 215, 216. It was natural for the *Jews*, considering the state they now were in, to consider them otherwise, 216. *Paschal* would have fallen into the same mistakes with the *Jews*, had he been born among that people, *ibid.*
- PRYNNE (Mr.)** A Fanatic, 180. His arguments against public spectacles, 180 181.

Q.

- QUAKERS.** Conversation of the author with an old Quaker of very good sense, 2. Opinion of the Quakers with regard to baptism, 3, 4. Their meetings, 9, 10. Have neither priests nor ministers, 10. Origin of the quakers, 13. Persecuted upon the first establishment of their doctrine, 15, & *seq.* They settle in *America* and particularly in *Pensylvania*, 23. Their number decreases daily in *England*. Reasons of it, 27.
- QUALITY (*English*).** Fond of, and cherish, the polite arts, 167.

I N D E X.

QUEEN CAROLINE. Her elogium. She protects the sciences, 64, 65.

R.

- RAYS.** Difference in the rays of which light is composed, according to Sir *Isaac Newton's* system, 116.
- REASONING.** That of man must yield to sensation, in matters of taste, 245.
- RELIGION (Christian).** Its only view is to teach simplicity, humility and charity, p. 200.
- RELIGION (Jewish).** What it consisted in, 222, 223.
- RELIGIONS.** Plurality of them very necessary, and of advantage to the happiness and prosperity of the *English*, 37.
- RETZ (Cardinal de).** His Character, 46.
- REVENUE (yearly).** A great number of commoners in *England* have two hundred thousand livres *per annum*, 65.
- REVOLUTION.** A singular one of the earth newly discovered, 127.
- RICHEY (Mr.)** A Gentleman of *Hamburgh*, complains to the author of some particulars in the history of *Charles XII.* 192.
- ROCHESTER (Earl of.)** His elogium, 156. A beautiful passage from his *Satyr against Man*, imitated by our author, 160.
- ROMANS.** A parallel between that people and the *English*, 42, 43.
- ROUSSEAU (the poet).** His zeal for religion, 196.
- RUSCOMB.** A town in *Berkshire*, where *William Pen* died, 27.

I N D E X.

S.

SAGES. Among the heathens, why persecuted, 231.

SCRIPTURES (the). 'Tis dangerous to suppose, (as *Paschal* does,) that the scriptures are capable of bearing a double interpretation, 219.

SECTS. *England* properly the country of them 28. Philosophers will never form religious sects, because they are not enthusiastically inclined, 87.

SHAKESPEARE. The first poet who made the *English* theatre conspicuous, 132. His character, *ibid.* The high esteem the *English* have for his writings productive of ill effects, 133, & *seq.* Part of the famous speech in *Hamlet* translated into *French*, 137, & *c.*

SIMILES. Their use in poetry and prose, 251.

SIN (original). The most incomprehensible of all mysteries, 201.

SOCINIANS. Who compose that sect in *England*, 38. Sir *Isaac Newton* and Dr. *Clarke* favoured their opinions, 39. Reflections on the state of that sect, 40.

SOBIN (Mr.) Censures the system of attraction, 110.

SOUBISE (Prince of). Dies of the small-pox in the flower of his youth, 66.

SOUL. The Ancients ignorant of the nature of the *Soul*. Opinions of the fathers, of the schoolmen, and of the modern philosophers, 78; & *seq.*

SPECTACLES (Publick shews). Forbid on *Sundays* in *England*, and also cards and all other kinds of diversions, 35, 36.

SPEECH.

I N D E X.

- SPEECH.** A whimsical one, put into the mouth of a *French* preacher, addressing his countrymen, p. 213.
- STARS.** Their number limited by the scriptures, 233. Reason of this, 234. The sacred writers always adapted themselves to vulgar capacities in their accounts of them, 234.
- STEEL** (*Sir Richard*). Author of several fine comedies, 149,
- STEINBOK** (Count of). One of the *Swedish* generals forms a resolution to burn *Altena*, 193.
- SUBSIDIES.** How levied in *Great-Brittain*, 54 & 55.
- SUICIDE.** *Montagne* gives the arguments for and against it. In what case thought excusable by *Mr. de Voltaire*, 232. The inculcating it, can be of no advantage to *Great-Britain*, 233, and the reason of this. The sad effect which a persons laying violent hands on himself may have on his friends, his family or country, 233.
- SWIFT** (Dean). His character and elogium. Compared to *Rabelais*, 169, & seq.

T.

- TASTE.** The only judge in works of taste, music, poetry, painting, &c. 246.
- TELESCOPES.** One of a new kind invented by *Sir Isaac Newton*, 120.
- THEATRES.** The *English* had these before the *French*, 132.
- THEE and THOU.** The *Quakers* always use those particles in speaking. Justification of that form of speech, 6, 7. Example of a discourse of this kind addressed to *Charles II.* 18.
- THIEVES**

I N D E X.

- THIEVES.** Are just to one another, 247, 248.
- THOUGHTS** (Man's.) In what employed, p. 223, 224. The most useful employment for them, 224.
- THUANUS.** A judicious author even in his style, 75.
- TORIES.** A powerful party in *England*, the counter-part to the whigs, 29, 30.
- TRAGEDIES.** Reflections on the state of tragedy in *England*, 140, & seq.
- TRANSLATION.** Several passages of the most famous *English* poets translated by Mr. de *Voltaire*. One of *Shakespeare*, 135. Of *Dryden*, 140. Of the Earl of *Rochester*, 158. Of *Waller*, 162. Of Mr. *Pope*, 171. Of the Lord ———, 154. Qualities necessary to form a good translation, 139.

V,

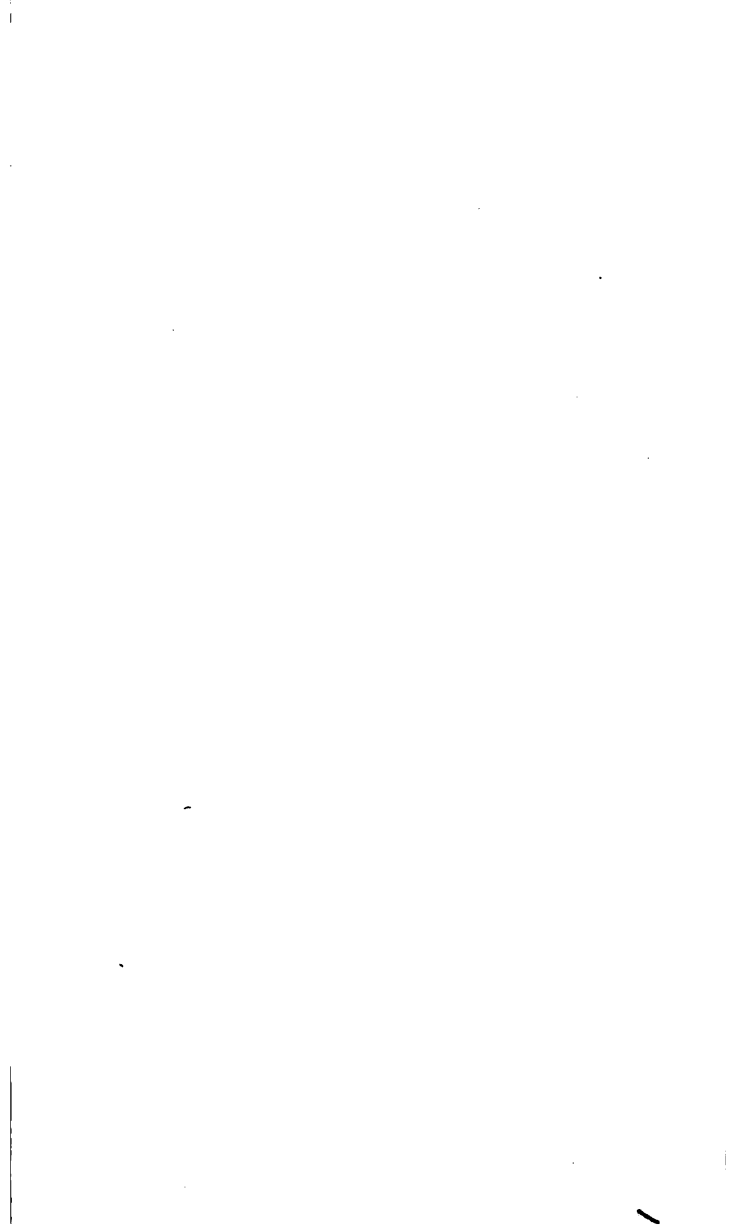
- VANBRUGH** (Sir *John*). Author of several good comedies, and an architect. His character and epitaph, 147. Was imprisoned in the *Bastile*, 148.
- VILLEQUIER** (Duke of). Dies in the flower of his youth, 66.
- VOITURE.** Judgment on that author, 162, 163.

W.

- WALLER** (Mr.) An *English* poet. His character and eulogium, p. 161, 162. Translation of part of his poem on *Cromwell's*, death,

I N D E X:

- death, p. 163. His ingenious reply to *Charles II.* 165.
- WALLIS (Dr.)** His progress in *infinites*, 112.
- WARBECK (Perkin).** A famous impostor in the reign of *Henry VII.* 75.
- WELLING (Count of.)** The *Swedish* general, forms a resolution to burn *Altena*, 193.
- WHEEL.** The different conditions of men falsely compared, by *Paschal*, to a wheel, 239.
- WHIGS.** A considerable party in *England*, opponents of the *Tories*, 29, 30.
- WHISTON (Mr.)** His notion with regard to the deluge, 109.
- WITNESSES.** Difficult to form a judgment with respect to such as have died in defence of their testimonies, 235.
- WYCHERLEY (Mr.)** Author of several excellent comedies. A great imitator of *Moliere*, particularly in his *Plain-Dealer*, 143. Plot of that comedy, and of another entitled the *Country Wife*, 144, 186. This poet in great favour with the celebrated mistress of *Charles II.* 143, 144.







3 2044 019 918 069

THE BORROWER WILL BE CHARGED AN OVERDUE FEE IF THIS BOOK IS NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DATE STAMPED BELOW. NON-RECEIPT OF OVERDUE NOTICES DOES NOT EXEMPT THE BORROWER FROM OVERDUE FEES.

Harvard College Widener Library
Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 495-2413

WIDENER
WIDENER
FEB 11 1998
FFR
BOOK DUE
CANCELLED

WIDENER
RESERVE MUSIC 220
SEP 10 2000
SPRING '00
BOOK DUE
CANCELLED

WIDENER
JUL 10
BOOK DUE
CAN

WIDENER
WIDENER
OCT 04 2001
FEB 10 2002
CANCELLED

WIDENER
JUN 27
JUL 10 2002
BOOK DUE
CANCELLED



