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# Travels into several remote nations of the world in 4 pt. 

Swift, Jonathan
London, 1726

Chap. VI. A Continuation of the State of England; so well governed by a Queen as to need no first Minister. The Character of such an one in some European Courts.


A Continuation of the State of Eng: land; so well governed by a Queen as to need no firft Minifter. The Character of fuch an one in fome European Courts.

MY Mafter was yet wholly at a lofs to underftand what Motive could incite this Race of Lawyers to perplex, difquiet, and weary themfelves, and engage in a Confederacy of Injuftice, merely for the fake of injuring their Fellow-Animals; neither could he comprehend what I meant in faying they did it for Hire. Whereupon I was at much pains to decribe to him the ufe of Money, the Materials it was made of, and the value

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of the Metals, that when a raboo had got a great ftore of this precious Subftance, he was able to purchafe whatever he had a mind to, the fineft Cloathing, the nobleft Houfes, great Tracts of Land, the mof coftly Meats and Drinks, and have his choice of the moft beautiful Females. Therefore fince Money alone, was able to perform all thefe feats, our Yaboos thought, they could never have enough of it to feend or to fave, as they found themfelves inclined from their natural bent cither to Profufion or Avarice. That the rich Man enjoyed the fruit of the poor Man's Labour, and the latter were a thoufand to one in proportion to the former. That the bulk of our People were forced to live miferably, by labouring every Day for fmall Wages to make a few live plentifully. I enlarged myfelf much on thefe and many other particulars to the fame purpofe: But his Honour was ftill to feek: For he went upon a fuppofition that

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that all Animals had a title to their fhare in the Productions of the Earth, and efrecially thofe who prefided over the reft. Therefore he defired I would let him know, what thefe cofly Meats were, and how any of us happened to want them. Whereupon I enumerated as many forts as came into my head, with the various methods of deefing them, which could not be done with. out fending Veffels by Sea to every part of the World, as well for Liquors to drink, as for Sauces, and innumeras. ble other Conveniencies. I affured him, that this whole Globe of Earth mult be at leaft three times gone found, before one of our better female Yaboos could get her Breakfaft, or a Cup to put it in. He faid, That muft needs be a miferable Country which cannot furnifh Food for its own Inhabitants. But what he chiefly wondered at, was, how fuch vaft tratts of Grounds ss I defribed flould be wholly withoute frefb Water, and the People put to the

Neceffity of lending over the Sea for Drink. I replied, that England (the dear Place of my Nativity) was computed to produce three times the quantity of Food, more than its Inhabitants are able to confume, as well as Liquors extracted from Grain, or preffed out of the Fruit of certain Trees, which made excellent Drink, and the fame Proportion in every other Convenience of Life. But in order to feed the Luxury and Intemperance of the Males, and the Vanity of the Fernales, we fent away the greateft Part of bur neceeflary Things to other Countries, from whence in retuwn we brought the Materials of Difeares, Folly and Vice, to fpend among ourfelves. Hence it follows of NeceefliIty, that vaft Numbers of our People are compelled to feek their Livelihood by Begging, Robbing, Stealing, Cheating, Pimping, Forfwearing, Flattering, Suborning, Forging, Gaming, Lying, Fawning, Hectoring, Noting, Scribling, Stargazing, Poyfoning, Whoring, Cant-嘘 6
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ing, Libelling, Free-thinking, and the like Occupations: Every one of which Terms, I was at much Pains to make him underftand.

That Wine was not imported a. mong us from foreign Countries, tof fup. ply the want of Wate: ov other Drinks, but becaure it was a fort of Liquidwhich made us merry, by putting us out of our Senfes; diverted all melancholy Thoughts, begat wild extravagant Ina: ginations in the Brain, raied our Hopes, and banifhed our Fears, fit fpended every Office of Reafon for a time, and deprived us of the Ufe of our Limbs, till we fell into a profound Sleep; although it muft be confeffed, that we always awaked fick and difpirited, and that the Ufe of this Liquor filled us with Difeafes, which made our Lives uncomrfortable and fhort.

But befide all this, the Bulk of our People fupported themfelves by furnith.

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 ing the Neceffities and Conveniencies of Life to the Rich, and to each other. For inftance, when I am at home and dreffed as I ought to be, I carry on my Body the Workmanfhip of an hundred Tradefmen ; the Building and Furniture of my Houfe employ as many more, and five times the Number to adorn my Wife.I was going on to tell him of another fort of People, who get their Livelihood by attending the Sick, having upon fome occafions informed his Honour that many of my Crew had died of Difeafes. But here it was with the utmoft Difficulty, that I brought him to apprehend what I meant. He could eafily conceive, that a Houybnbrm grew weak and heavy a few Days before his Death, or by fome Accident might hurt a Limb. But that Nature, who works all things to Perfection, fhould fuffer any Pains to breed in our Bodies, he thought it impoffible, and defired to know the reafon

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reafon of fo unaccountable an Evil. I told him, we fed on a thourand Things which operated the one contrary to each otherg that we eat when we were not hungry, and drank without the Provocation of Thirft; That we fate whole Nights drinking ftrong Liquors witho out eating a Bit, which difpofed us to Sloth, enflamed our Bodies, and precipitated or prevented Digeftion. That proftitute Female Yaboos acquired a certain Malady, which bred Rottennefs in the Bones of thofe, who fell into their Embraces; That this and many other Difeafes, were propagated from Father to Son, fo that great Numbers come into the World with complicated Maladies upon them; that it would be endlefs to give him a Catalogue of all Difeafes incident to humane Bodies; for they could not be fewer than five or fix hundied, fpread over every Limb, and Joynt; in Ghort, every Part, external and inteftine, having Difeafes appropria, ted to them. To remedy which, there

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was a fort of People bred up among us, in the Profeffion or Pretence of curing the Sick. And becaufe I had fome Skill in the Faculty, I would in Gratitude to his Honour, let him know the whole Myftery and Method by which they proceed.

Their Fundamental is, That all Difeafes arife from Repletion, from whenice they conclude, that a great Evacuation of the Body is neceffary, either through the natural Paffage, or upwards at the Mouth. Their next Bufinefs is, from Herbs, Minerals, Gums, Oyls, Shells, Salts, Juices, Seaweed, Excrements, Barks of Trees, Serpents, Toads, Frogs, Spiders, dead Mens Flefh and Bones, Beafts and Fifhes, to form a Compolition for Smell and Tafte the moft abominable, naufeous and deteftable, they can poffibly contrive, which the Stomach immediately rejects with loathing; and this they call a Vomit; or elle from the fame Store-

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Store-houfe, with fome other poyfonouis Additions, they command us to take in at the Orifice above or below, (juift as the Phyfician then happens to be difpo: fed) a Medicine equally annoying and difguffull to the Bowels, which rex laxing the Belly, drives down all before it, and this they call a Purge, or a Glyfer. For Nature (as the Pliyficians alledge) having intended the fuperior anterior Orifice only for the Intromiflion of Solids and Liquids, and the inferior for Ejection, thefe Artifts ingenioully confidering, that in all Difeafes Nature is forced out of her Seat; therefore to re* place her in it, the Body muff be treated in a manner directly contrary, by interchanging the Ufe of each Orifice, forcing Solids and Liquids in at the $A$. mus, and making Evacuations at the Mouth.

But, befides real Difeafes, we are fubject to many that are onily imagina. ry, for which the Phyficians have invented
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vented imaginary Cures; thefe have their feveral Names, and fo have the Drugs that are proper for them, and with thefe our Female Yaboos are always infefted.

One great Excellency in this Tribe is their Skill at Prognofticks, wherein they feldom fail; their Predictions in real Difeafes, when they rife to any De gree of Malignity, generally portending Death, which is always in their Power when Recovery is not: And therefore, upon any unexpected Signs of Amendment, after they have pronounced their Sentence, rather than be accufed as falfe Prophets, they know how to approve their Sagacity to the World by a feafonable Dofe.

They are likewife of fecial Ufe to Husbands and Wives, who are grown weary of their Mates, to eldef Sons, to great Minifters of State, and often to Princes.

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I had formerly upon occafion difcourfed with my Mafter upon the Na ture of Government in general, and particularly of our own excellent Confithtion, defervedly the Wonder and Envy of the whole World. But having here accidentally mentioned a Miniter of State; he commanded me fome time affer to inform him, what Species of $Y_{a}$. boos I particularly meant by that Ap. plication.

I told him, that our She Governor or Queen having no Ambition to gratify, no Inclination to fatisfy of extend. ing her Power to the Injury of her Neighbours, or the Prejudice of her own Subjects, was therefore fo far from needing a corrupt Miniftry to carry on or cover any finifter Defigns, that fhe not only directs her own Actions to the Good of her People, conducts them by the Direction, and reftrains them within the Limitation of the Laws of

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lier own Country; but fubmits the Behaviour and Acts of thofe fle intrufts with the Adminiftration of her Affairs to the Examination of her great Council, and fubjects them to the Penalties of the Law; and therefore never puts any fuch Confidence in aniy of her Subjects as to entruft them with the whole and entire Adminiftration of her Af. fairs: But I added, that in fome former Reigns here, and in many other Courts of Europe now, where Princes grew indolent and carelefs of their own Affairs through a conftant Love and Purfuit of Pleafure, they made ufe of fuch an Adminiftrator, as I had mentioned, under the Title of firft or chief $M_{i}$ nifter of State, the Defcription of which, as far as it may be collected not only from their Actions, but from the Letters, Memoirs, and Writings publifhed by themfelves, the Truth of which has not yet been difputed, may be allowed to be as follows: That he is a Perfon wholly exempt from Joy S 2
and

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and Grief, Love and Hatred, Pity and Anger; at leaft makes ufe of no other Paffions but a violent Defire of Wealth, Power and Titles; That he never tells Words to all Ufes, except to the Indication of his Mind; That he never tells a Truth; but with an Intent that you fhould take it for a Lye; nor a Lye, but with a Defign that you fhould take it for a Trutb; That thofe he fpeaks worft of behind their Backs, are in the fureft Way to Preferment; and whenever he begins to praife you to others or to yourfelf, you are from that Day forlorn. The worft Mark you can receive is a Promife, efpecially when it is confirmed with an Oath; after which every wife Man retires, and gives over all Hopes.

There are three Methods by which a Man may rife to be chief Minifter: The firft is, by knowing how with prudence to difpofe of a Wife, a Daughter, or a Sifter: The fecond, by betraying or undel-

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 undermining his Predeceffor: And the third is by a furious Zeal in publick Affemblies againft the Corruptions of the Courr. But a wife Prince would rather chufe to employ thofe who practife the laft of thefe Methods; becaufe fuch Zealots prove always the moft obfequious and fubfervient to the Will and Paffions of their Mafter. That thefe Miniflers laving all Employments at their Difpofal, preferve themfelves in Power by bribing the Majority of a Senate or great Council; and at laft by an ACt of Indemnity (whereof I defcribed the Nature to him) they fecured themfelves from After-reckonings, and retired from the Publick, laden with the Spoils of the Nation.The Palace of a Chief Minifter, is a Seminary to breed up others in his own Trade: The Pages, Lacquies, and Porter, by imitating their Mafter, become Minifters of State in their feve. ral Diftritts, and learn to excel in the

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three principal Ingredients, of Info. Lence, Lying, and Bribery. According. 1y, they have a Subaltern Court paid to them by Perfons of the beft Rank, and fometimes by the Force of Dexterity and Impudence, arrive through feveral Gradations to be Succeffors to their Lord.

He is ufually governed by a decayed Wench, or favourite Footman, who are the Tunnels through which all Graces are conveyed, and may properly be called, in the laft Refort, the Governors of the Kingdom.

One Day in Difcourfe my Mafter having heard me mention the Nobility of my Country, was pleafed to make me a Compliment which I could not pretend to deferve: That he was fure, I mult have been born of fome noble Family, becaufe I far exceeded in Shape, Colour, and Cleanliners, all the
raboos

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raboos of his Nation, although I feemed to fail in Strength and Agility, which muft be imputed to my different Way of Living from thofe other Brutes; and befides, I was not only endowed with the Faculty of Speech, but likewife with fome Rudiments of Reafon, to a Degree, that with all his Acquaintance I paffed for a Prodigy.

He made me obferve, that among the Houybnbinms, the White, the Sorrel, and the Iron-grey, were not fo exactly fhaped as the Bay, the Dapplegrey, and the Black; nor born with equal Talents of the Mind, or a Capacity to improve them; and therefore continued always in the Condition of Servants, without ever afpiring to match out of their own Race, which in that Country would be reckoned monftrous and unnatural.

Imade his Honour my moft humble Acknowledgments! for the good S 4 Opi-

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Opinion he was pleared to conceive of me; but affured him at the fame Time, that my Birth was of the lower Sort, having been born of plain honeft Parents, who were juft able to give me a tolerable Education: That Nobility among us was altogether a different Thing from the Idea he had of it; That our young Noblemen are bred from their Childhood in Idlenefs and Luxury; that as foon as Years will permit, they confume their Vigour, and contract odious Difeafes among lewd Females; and when their Fortunes are almoft ruined, they marry fome Woman of mean Birth, difagreeable Perfon, and unfound Conftitution, merely for the Sake of Money, whom they hate and defpife. That the Productions of fuch Marriages are generally fcrophulous, ricketty, or deformed Children; by which means the Family feldom continues above three Generations, unlefs the Wife takes Carc to provide a healthy Father among

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 her Neighbours, or Acquaintance, in order to improve and continue the Breed. That a weak difeafed Body, a meager Countenance, and fallow Complexion, are no uncommon Marks of a Great Man ; and a healthy robuft Appearance is fo far difgraceful in a Man of Quality, that the World is apt to conclude his real Father to have been one of the Inferiors of the Family, efpecially when it is feen that the Imperfections of his Mind run parallel with thofe of his Body, and are little elfe than a Compofition of Spleen, Dulnefs, Ignorance, Caprice, Senfuality, and Pride.

