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Travels into several remote nations of the world

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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.

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234 A VOYAGE to 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.

MY Mafter was yet wholly at a loss to understand what Motive could incite this Race of Lawyers to perplex, disquiet, and weary themselves, and engage in a Confederacy of Injustice, merely for the sake of injuring their Fellow-Animals; neither could he comprehend what I meant in saying they did it for *Hire*. Whereupon I was at much pains to describe to him the use of *Money*, the Materials it was made of, and the value

of the Metals, that when a Taboo had got a great flore of this precious Substance, he was able to purchase whatever he had a mind to, the fineft Cloathing, the nobleft Houfes, great Tracts of Land, the most costly Meats and Drinks, and have his choice of the most beautiful Females. Therefore fince Movey alone, was able to perform all thefe feats, our Taboos thought, they could never have enough of it to fpend or to fave, as they found themselves inclined from their natural bent either to Profusion or Avarice. That the rich Man enjoyed the fruit of the poor Man's Labour, and the latter were a thousand 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 these and many other particulars to the fame purpose : But his Honour was still to feek : For he went upon a supposition that

that all Animals had a title to their fhare in the Productions of the Earth. and efpecially those who prefided over the reft. Therefore he defired I would let him know, what these costly 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 dreffing them, which could not be done without fending Veffels by Sea to every part of the World, as well for Liquors to drink, as for Sauces, and innumerable other Conveniencies. I affured him, that this whole Globe of Earth muft be at least three times gone round, before one of our better female Taboos could get her Breakfast, or a Cup to put it in. He faid, That must needs be a miferable Country which cannot furnish Food for its own Inhabitants. But what he chiefly wondered at, was, how fuch vaft tracts of Grounds as I defcribed fhould be wholly without fresh Water, and the People put to the Necef-

Neceffity of fending 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 Females, we fent away the greatest Part of our necessary Things to other Countries, from whence in return we brought the Materials of Difeafes, Folly and Vice, to fpend among ourfelves. Hence it follows of Necessity, 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, Voting, Scribling, Stargazing, Poyfoning, Whoring, Cant-201 6 ing,

ing, Libelling, Free-thinking, and the like Occupations: Every one of which Terms, I was at much Pains to make him understand.

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THAT Wine was not imported among us from foreign Countries, to supply the want of Water or other Drinks, but because it was a fort of Liquid which made us merry, by putting us out of our Senfes; diverted all melancholy Thoughts, begat wild extravagant Imaginations in the Brain, raifed our Hopes, and banished our Fears, sufpended every Office of Reafon for a time, and deprived us of the Use of our Limbs, till we fell into a profound Sleep; although it must be confessed, that we always awaked fick and dispirited, and that the Use of this Liquor filled us with Difeases, which made our Lives uncomfortable and fhort.

But beside all this, the Bulk of our People supported themselves by furnishing

Poreine, Canna

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 Workmanship of an hundred Tradesmen; the Building and Furniture of my House 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 some occasions informed his Honour that many of my Crew had died of Difeafes. But here it was with the utmost Difficulty, that I brought him to apprehend what I meant. He could eafily conceive, that a Houybnhum 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, should fuffer any Pains to breed in our Bodies, he thought it imposfible, and defired to know the reafon

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reason of so unaccountable an Evil. I told him, we fed on a thou and Things which operated the one contrary to each other; that we cat when we were not hungry, and drank without the Provocation of Thirst; That we fate whole Nights drinking ftrong Liquors without eating a Bit, which disposed us to Sloth, enflamed our Bodies, and precipitated or prevented Digeftion. That proftitute Female Taboos acquired a certain Malady, which bred Rottenness in the Bones of those, who fell into their Embraces; That this and many other Difeases, were propagated from Father to Son, fo that great Numbers come into the World with complicated Maladies upon them; that it would be endless to give him a Catalogue of all Difeases incident to humane Bodies; for they could not be fewer than five or fix hundred, fpread over every Limb, and Joynt; in fhort, every Part, external and inteffine, having Difeases appropriated to them. To remedy which, there was reafon

LIRO POILS SIND

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

THEIR Fundamental is, That all Difeases arife from Repletion, from whence they conclude, that a great Evacuation of the Body is necessary. either through the natural Paffage, or upwards at the Mouth. Their next Business is, from Herbs, Minerals, Gums, Oyls, Shells, Salts, Juices, Seaweed, Excrements, Barks of Trees, Serpents, Toads, Frogs, Spiders, dead Mens Flesh and Bones, Beafts and Fishes, to form a Composition for Smell and Tafte the most abominable, naufeous and deteftable, they can poffibly contrive, which the Stomach immediately rejects with loathing; and this they call a Vomit; or elfe from the fame Store-

Store-houfe, with fome other povfonous Additions, they command us to take in at the Orifice above or below, (just as the Phyfician then happens to be difpofed) a Medicine equally annoying and difguftful to the Bowels, which relaxing the Belly, drives down all before it, and this they call a Purge, or a Glyfler. For Nature (as the Phyficians alledge) having, intended the fuperior anterior Orifice only for the Intromifion of Solids and Liquids, and the inferior for Ejection, these Artists ingeniously confidering, that in all Difeafes Nature is forced out of her Seat; therefore to replace her in it, the Body must be treated in a manner directly contrary, by interchanging the Ufe of each Orifice, forcing Solids and Liquids in at the Anus, and making Evacuations at the Mouth. side the molt about table.

Bur, befides real Difeafes, we are fubject to many that are only imaginary, for which the Phyficians have invented

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vented imaginary Cures; these have their feveral Names, and fo have the Drugs that are proper for them, and with these our Female Taboos are always infefted. rightarly of one own ex

ONE great Excellency in this Tribe is their Skill at Prognosticks, wherein they feldom fail; their Predictions in real Difeases, when they rife to any Degree 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 accused as falfe Prophets, they know how to approve their Sagacity to the World by a feafonable Dofe.

THEY are likewife of special Use to Husbands and Wives, who are grown weary of their Mates, to eldeft Sons, to great Ministers of State, and often to Princes. nonetrand on

Vol. II.

I HAD

I HAD formerly upon occafion difcourfed with my Mafter upon the Nature of Government in general, and particularly of our own excellent Conflitution, defervedly the Wonder and Envy of the whole World. But having here accidentally mentioned a Minister of State; he commanded me fome time after to inform him, what Species of Tahoos I particularly meant by that Application.

I TOLD him, that our She Governor or Queen having no Ambition to gratify, no Inclination to fatisfy of extending her Power to the Injury of her Neighbours, or the Prejudice of her own Subjects, was therefore fo far from needing a corrupt Ministry to carry on or cover any finister Defigns, that she not only directs her own Actions to the Good of her People, conducts them by the Direction, and restrains them within the Limitation of the Laws of

her own Country; but fubmits the Behaviour and Acts of those she intrusts with the Administration 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 any of her Subjects as to entrust them with the whole and entire Administration of her Af. fairs: But I added, that in some former Reigns here, and in many other Courts of Europe now, where Princes grew indolent and careless of their own Affairs through a conftant Love and Purfuit of Pleafure, they made use of fuch an Administrator, as I had mentioned, under the Title of first or chief Minister of State, the Description of which, as far as it may be collected not only from their Actions, but from the Letters, Memoirs, and Writings published by themselves, the Truth of which has not yet been disputed, may be allowed to be as follows: That he is a Person wholly exempt from Joy 52 and

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and Grief, Love and Hatred, Pity and Anger; at least makes use 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 should take it for a Lye; nor a Lye, but with a Defign that you should take it for a Truth; That those he speaks worst of behind their Backs, are in the furest 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 Promise, especially 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 Minister: The first is, by knowing how with Prudence to dispose of a Wise, a Daughter, or a Sister: The second, by betraying or under-

undermining his Predeceffor: And the third is by a furious Zeal in publick Affemblies against the Corruptions of the Court. But a wife Prince would rather chufe to employ those who practife the last of these Methods; because fuch Zealots prove always the most obfequious and fubfervient to the Will and Paffions of their Mafter. That thefe Miniflers having all Employments at their Disposal, preferve themselves 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. any of my Country, was pleafed to

THE Palace of a Chief Minister, is a Seminary to breed up others in his own Trade: The Pages, Lacquies, and Porter, by imitating their Master, become Ministers of State in their feveral Districts, and learn to excel in the S 3 three

three principal Ingredients, of Info. lence, Lying, and Bribery. Accordingly, 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 usually 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 last Resort, 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 must have been born of fome noble Family, because I far exceeded in Shape, Colour, and Cleanlines, all the Taboos

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Taboos of his Nation, although I feemed to fail in Strength and Agility, which must be imputed to my different Way of Living! from those other Brutes; and besides, I was not only endowed with the Faculty of Speech, but likewise with some Rudiments of Reason, to a Degree, that with all his Acquaintance I passed for a **P**rodigy.

HE made me observe, that among the Houybubums, the White, the Sorrel, and the Iron-grey, were not so exactly shaped 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 aspiring to match out of their own Race, which in that Country would be reckoned monstrous and unnatural.

I MADE his Honour my most humble Acknowledgments for the good S 4 Opi-

Opinion he was pleafed 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 just 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 Idleness and Luxury: that as foon as Years will permit, they confume their Vigour, and contract odious Difeases among lewd Females: and when their Fortunes are almost ruined, they marry fome Woman of mean Birth, difagreeable Perfon, and unfound Constitution, merely for the Sake of Money, whom they hate and despife. 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 Care to provide a healthy Father among her 1. 6

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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 those of his Body, and are little elfe than a Composition of Spleen, Dulness, Ignorance. Caprice, Senfuality, and Pride,

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