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The Works Of The Right Honourable Joseph Addison, Esq.

In Four Volumes

Addison, Joseph London, 1721

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I must not close my discoruse upon Silence, without informing my Reader, that I have by me an elaborate Treatise on the Apostopesis called an Et catera, it being a Figure much used by some learned Authors, and particularly by the great Littleton, who, as my Lord Chief Justice Coke observes, had a most admirable Talent at an &c.

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Permittes ipsis expendere numinibus, quid
Conveniat nobis, rebusque sit utile nostris.

Nam pro jucundis aptissima quæque dabunt Dii.
Charior est illis homo, quam sibi. Nos animorum
Impulsu et cæca magnaque cupidine ducti
Conjugium petimus, partumque uxoris; at illis
Notum, qui pueri, qualisque sutura sit uxor.

From my own Apartment, March 15.

Mong the various fets of Correspondents who apply to me for advice, and send up their Cases from all parts of Great Britain, there are none who are more importunate with me, and whom I am more inclined to answer, than the Complainers. One of them dates his Letter to me from the Banks of a purling Stream, where he used to ruminate in Solitude upon the divine Clarissa, and where he is now looking about for a convenient Leap, which he tells me he is resolved to take, unless I support him under the loss of that charming perjured Woman. Poor Lavinia presses as much for consolation on the other side, and is reduced to such an extremity of despair by the inconstancy of Philander, that she tells me she writes her Letter with her Pen in one hand, and her Garter in the other. A Gentleman of an ancient samily in Norfolk is almost out of his wits upon account of a Greyhound, that after having been his inseparable companion for ten years, is at last run mad. Another

ther (who I believe is ferious) complains to me, in a very moving manner, of the loss of a wife; and another, in terms still more moving, of a purse of money that was taken from him on Bagshot Heath, and which, he tells me, would not have troubled him if he had given it to the poor. In short, there is scarce a Calamity in humane life that has not produced me a Letter.

It is indeed wonderful to confider, how men are able to raife affliction to themselves out of every thing. Lands and Houses, Sheep and Oxen, can convey happiness and misery into the hearts of reasonable creatures. Nay, I have known a Muff, a Scarf, or a Tippet, become a folid bleffing or misfortune. A Lap-dog has broke the hearts of thousands. Flavia, who had buried five children, and two husbands, was never able to get over the lofs of her Parrat. How often has a divine creature been thrown into a fit by a neglect at a Ball or an Affembly? Mopfa has kept her chamber ever fince the last Masquerade, and is in greater danger of her life upon being left out of it, than Clarinda from the violent cold which the caught at it. Nor are thefe dear Creatures the only fufferers by fuch Imaginary calamities: Many an Author has been dejected at the cenfure of one whom he ever looked upon as an Idiot; and many a Hero cast into a fit of Melancholy, because the Rabble have not hooted at him as he passed through the streets. Theron places all his happiness in a running Horse, Suffenus in a gilded Chariot, Fulvius in a Blue string, and Florio in a Tulip-root. It would be endless to enumerate the many fantastical afflictions that diffurb mankind; but as a mifery is not to be meafured from the Nature of the Evil, but from the Temper of the Sufferer, I shall present my Readers, who are unhappy either in Reality or Imagination, with an Allegory, for which I am indebted to the great Father and Prince of Poets.

As I was fitting after dinner in my Elbow-chair, I took up *Homer*, and dipped into that famous Speech of *Achilles* to *Priam*, in which he tells him, that *Jupiter* has by him two great Vessels, the one filled with Bleffings, and the other with Misfortunes; out of which he mingles a composition for every man that comes into the world. This passage so exceedingly pleased me, that as I fell insensibly into my afternoon's slumber, it wrought my Imagination into the following Dream.

When Jupiter took into his hands the government of the world, the feveral parts of Nature, with the prefiding Deities, did homage to him. One prefented him with a mountain of Winds, another with a magazine of Hail, and a third with a pile of Thunder-bolts. The Stars offered Vol. II.

Nº 146.

up their Influences, the Ocean gave in his Trident, the Earth her Fruits, and the Sun his Seasons. Among the several Deities who came to make their Court on this occasion, the Destinies advanced with two great Tuns carried before them, one of which they fixed at the Right hand of Jupiter as he sat upon his Throne, and the other on his Lest. The first was filled with all the Blessings, and the other with all the Calamities of humane life. Jupiter, in the beginning of his reign, sinding the world much more innocent than it is in this Iron age, poured very plentifully out of the Tun that stood at his Right hand; but as mankind degenerated, and became unworthy of his Blessings, he set abroach the other vessel, that filled the world with pain and poverty, battles and distempers, jealousie and falthood, intoxicating pleasures and untimely deaths.

He was at length fo very much incenfed at the great depravation of human nature, and the repeated provocations which he received from all parts of the earth, that having refolved to destroy the whole Species, except Deucalion and Pyrrha, he commanded the Destinies to gather up the Blessigns which he had thrown away upon the sons of men, and lay them up till the world should be inhabited by a more virtuous and deser-

ving race of mortals.

The three Sifters immediately repaired to the earth, in fearch of the feveral Blessings that had been scattered on it; but found the task which was enjoined them, to be much more difficult than they had imagined. The first places they resorted to, as the most likely to succeed in, were Cities, Palaces, and Courts; but instead of meeting with what they looked for here, they found nothing but Envy, Repining, Uneasiness, and the like bitter ingredients of the Lest-hand vessel. Whereas, to their great surprize, they discovered Content, Chearfulness, Health, Innocence, and other the most substantial Blessings of life, in Cottages, Shades, and Solitudes.

There was another circumstance no less unexpected than the former, and which gave them very great perplexity in the discharge of the Trust which Jupiter had committed to them. They observed, that several Blessings had degenerated into Calamities, and that several Calamities had improved into Blessings, according as they fell into the possession of wise or foolish men. They often found Power with so much Insolence and Impatience cleaving to it, that it became a Missortune to the person on whom it was conferred. Youth had often distempers growing about it, worse than the infirmities of Old age: Wealth was often united to such a fordid Avarice, as made it the most uncomfortable and painful kind of Poverty.

Poverty. On the contrary, they often found Pain made glorious by Fortitude, Poverty lost in Content, Deformity beautified with Virtue. In a word, the Bleffings were often like good fruits planted in a bad foil, that by degrees fall off from their natural relish, into tastes altogether infipid or unwholesome; and the Calamities, like harsh fruits, cultivated in a good foil, and enriched by proper grafts and inoculations, till they fwell with generous and delightful juices.

There was still a third circumstance that occasioned as great a surprize to the three Sisters as either of the foregoing, when they discovered several Bleffings and Calamities which had never been in either of the Tuns that stood by the Throne of Jupiter, and were nevertheless as great occasions of happiness or misery as any there. These were that spurious crop of bleffings and calamities which were never fown by the hand of the Deity, but grow of themselves out of the fancies and dispositions of humane creatures. Such are Drefs, Titles, Place, Equipage, falfe Shame, and groundless Fear, with the like vain imaginations that shoot up in trifling, weak, and irrefolute minds.

The Destinies finding themselves in so great a perplexity, concluded, that it would be impossible for them to execute the commands that had been given them according to their first intention; for which reason they agreed to throw all the Bleffings and Calamities together into one large vessel, and in that manner offer them up at the feet of Jupiter.

This was performed accordingly, the eldest Sister presenting her self before the vessel, and introducing it with an apology for what they had done.

O Jupiter! (fays she) we have gathered together all the Good and Evil. the Comforts and Distresses of humane life, which we thus present before thee in one promiscuous heap. We beseech thee that thou thy self wilt fort them out for the future, as in thy wisdom thou shalt think fit. For we acknowledge, that there is none beside thee that can judge what will occasion grief or joy in the heart of a humane creature, and what will prove a Bleffing or a Calamity to the person on whom it is bestowed.

Saturday,

