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## The Works Of The Right Honourable Joseph Addison, Esq.

In Four Volumes

Addison, Joseph London, 1721

No 155. Thursday, April 6. 1710.

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## N° 155. Thursday, April 6. 1710.

----- Aliena negotia curat Excussus propriis.----

Hor.

## From my own Apartment, April 5.

HERE lived fome years fince within my neighbourhood a very grave person, an Upholsterer, who seemed a man of more than ordinary application to business. He was a very early rifer, and was often abroad two or three hours before any of his neighbours. He had a particular carefulness in the knitting of his brows, and a kind of impatience in all his motions, that plainly discovered he was always intent on matters of importance. Upon my enquiry into his life and conversation, I found him to be the greatest Newsmonger in our quarter; that he rose before day to read the Post-man; and that he would take two or three turns to the other end of the town before his neighbours were up, to fee if there were any Dutch Mails come in. He had a wife and feveral children; but was much more inquisitive to know what passed in Poland than in his own family, and was in greater pain and anxiety of mind for King Augustus's welfare than that of his nearest relations. He looked extremely thin in a dearth of news, and never enjoyed himfelf in a Westerly wind. This indefatigable kind of life was the ruine of his shop; for about the time that his favourite Prince left the Crown of Poland, he broke and disappeared.

This man and his affairs had been long out of my mind, till about three days ago, as I was walking in St. James's Park, I heard some body at a distance hemming after me: And who should it be but my old neighbour the Upholsterer? I saw he was reduced to extreme poverty, by certain shabby superfluities in his dress: For notwithstanding that it was a very sultry day for the time of the year, he wore a loose great Coat and a Muss, with a long Campaign-whig out of curl; to which he had added

the ornament of a pair of black Garters buckled under the knee. Upon his coming up to me, I was going to enquire into his present circumstances; but was prevented by his asking me, with a whisper, Whether the last Letters brought any accounts that one might rely upon from Bender? I told him, None that I heard of; and asked him, Whether he had yet married his eldest Daughter? He told me, No. But pray, says he, tell me sincerely, What are your thoughts of the King of Sweden? (for though his wife and children were starving, I found his chief concern at present was for this great Monarch.) I told him, that I looked upon him as one of the first Heroes of the Age. But pray, says he, do you think there is any thing in the story of his wound? and finding me surprized at the question, Nay, says he, I only propose it to you. I answered, that I thought there was no reason to doubt of it. But why in the Heel, says he, more than in any other part of the body? Because, says I, the bullet chanced to light there.

This extraordinary dialogue was no fooner ended, but he began to launch out into a long differtation upon the affairs of the North; and after having fpent fome time on them, he told me, he was in a great perplexity how to reconcile the Supplement with the English-post, and had been just now examining what the other papers say upon the same subject. The Daily-courant, says he, has these words, We have advices from very good bands, that a certain Prince has some matters of great importance under consideration. This is very mysterious; but the Post-boy leaves us more in the dark, for he tells us, That there are private intimations of measures taken by a certain Prince, which Time will bring to light. Now the Post-man, says he, who uses to be very clear, refers to the same news in these words; The late conduct of a certain Prince affords great matter of speculation. This certain Prince, says the Upholsterer, whom they are all so cautious of naming, I take to be—upon which, though there was no body near us, he whispered something in my ear, which I did not hear,

or think worth my while to make him repeat.

We were now got to the upper end of the Mall, where were three or four very odd fellows fitting together upon the Bench. These I found were all of them Politicians, who used to sun themselves in that place every day about dinner-time. Observing them to be curiosities in their kind, and my friend's acquaintance, I sat down among them.

The chief Politician of the bench was a great afferter of Paradoxes. He told us, with a feeming concern, that by fome news he had lately read from Muscovy, it appeared to him that there was a storm gathering in Vol. II.

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the Black sea, which might in time do hurt to the Naval Forces of this nation. To this he added, that for his part, he could not wish to see the Turk driven out of Europe, which he believed could not but be prejudicial to our Woollen Manusacture. He then told us, that he looked upon those extraordinary revolutions which had lately happened in these parts of the world, to have risen chiefly from two persons who were not much talked of; and those, says he, are Prince Menzikoff, and the Dutchess of Mirandola. He backed his affertions with so many broken hints, and such a show of depth and wisdom, that we gave our selves up to his opinions.

The discourse at length sell upon a point which seldom escapes a knot of true-born Englishmen, whether in case of a religious war, the Protestants would not be too strong for the Papists? This we unanimously determined on the Protestant side. One who sate on my right hand, and, as I found by his discourse, had been in the West-Indies, assured us, that it would be a very easy matter for the Protestants to beat the Pope at Sea; and added, that whenever such a war does break out, in must turn to the good of the Leeward Islands. Upon this, one who sate at the end of the bench, and, as I afterwards found, was the Geographer of the company, said, that in case the Papists should drive the Protestants from these parts of Europe, when the worst came to the worst, it would be impossible to beat them out of Norway and Greenland, provided the Northern Crowns hold together, and the Czar of Museovy stand neuter.

He further told us for our comfort, that there were vast tracts of land about the Pole, inhabited neither by Protestants nor Papists, and of great-

er extent than all the Roman Catholick dominions in Europe.

When we had fully discussed this point, my friend the Upholsterer began to exert himself upon the present Negotiations of peace, in which he deposed Princes, settled the bounds of kingdoms, and balanced the pow-

er of Europe, with great justice and impartiality.

I at length took my leave of the company, and was going away; but had not been gone thirty yards, before the Upholsterer hemmed again after me. Upon his advancing towards me, with a whifper, I expected to hear some secret piece of news, which he had not thought fit to communicate to the Bench; but instead of that, he desired me in my ear to lend him Half-a-Crown. In compassion to so needy a Statesman, and to dissipate the confusion I found he was in, I told him, if he pleas'd, I would give him sive shillings, to receive sive pounds of him when the Great Turk was driven out of Constantinople; which he very readily accepted,

but not before he had laid down to me the impossibility of such an event, as the affairs of Europe now stand.

This Paper I design for the particular Benefit of those worthy Citizens who live more in a Coffee-house than in their Shops, and whose thoughts are so taken up with the Affairs of the Allies, that they forget their Customers.

Nº 156. Saturday, April 8. 1710.

-----Sequiturque Patrem non passibus æquis.

Virg.

From my own Apartment, April 7.

E have already described out of Homer the voyage of Olysses to the Infernal Shades, with the several adventures that attended it. If we look into the beautiful Romance published not many years since by the Archbishop of Cambray, we may see the Son of Olysses bound on the same expedition, and after the same manner making his discoveries among the Regions of the Dead. The story of Telemachus is formed altogether in the Spirit of Homer, and will give an unlearned Reader a notion of that great Poet's manner of writing, more than any Translation of him can possibly do. As it was written for the instruction of a young Prince, who may one day sit upon the Throne of France, the Author took care to suit the several parts of his story, and particularly the description we are now entring upon, to the character and quality of his Pupil. For which reason, he insists very much on the Misery of Bad, and the Happiness of Good Kings, in the account he hath given of punishments and rewards in the other world.

We may however observe, notwithstanding the endeavours of this great and learned Author, to copy after the Style and Sentiments of Homer, that there is a certain tincture of Christianity running through the whole relation. The Prelate in several places mixes himself with the Poet; so that his Future State puts me in mind of Michael Angelo's last

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