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

In Four Volumes

Addison, Joseph London, 1721

N° 441. Saturday, July 26.

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Si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinæ.

Hor.

AN, considered in himself, is a very helpless and a very wretched Being. He is subject every moment to the greatest calamities and missortunes. He is beset with dangers on all sides, and may become unhappy by numberless casualties, which he could not foresee, nor have prevented, had he foreseen them.

It is our comfort, while we are obnoxious to fo many accidents, that we are under the care of one who directs contingencies, and has in his hands the management of every thing that is capable of annoying or offending us; who knows the afliftance we fland in need of, and is always

ready to bestow it on those who ask it of him.

The natural homage, which fuch a creaure bears to so infinitely Wise and Good a Being, is a firm reliance on him for the bleffings and conveniences of life, and an habitual trust in him for deliverance out of all

fuch dangers and difficulties as may befal us.

The man, who always lives in this disposition of mind, has not the same dark and melancholy views of human nature, as he who considers himself abstractedly from this relation to the Supreme Being. At the same time that he reslects upon his own weakness and imperfection, he comforts himself with the contemplation of those divine attributes, which are employed for his safety and his welfare. He finds his want of foresight made up by the Omniscience of him who is his support. He is not sensible of his own want of strength, when he knows that his Helper is Almighty. In short, the person who has a firm trust on the Supreme Being, is powerful in his Power, wise by his Wisdom, happy by his Happiness. He reaps the benefit of every Divine attribute, and loses his own insufficiency in the sullness of infinite Persection.

## Nº 441. The SPECTATOR.

To make our lives more easie to us, we are commanded to put our trust in him, who is thus able to relieve and succour us; the Divine Goodness having made such a reliance a duty, notwithstanding we should have been miserable, had it been forbidden us.

Among feveral motives, which might be made use of to recommend

this duty to us, I shall only take notice of these that follow.

The first and strongest is, that we are promised, He will not fail those

who put their trust in him

But without confidering the fupernatural bleffing which accompanies this duty, we may observe that it has a natural tendency to its own reward, or in other words, that this firm trust and confidence in the great disposer of all things, contributes very much to the getting clear of any affliction, or to the bearing it manfully. A person who believes he has his fuccour at hand, and that he acts in the fight of his friend, often exerts himself beyond his abilities, and does wonders that are not to be matched by one who is not animated with fuch a confidence of fuccefs. I could produce instances from history, of Generals, who out of a belief that they were under the protection of some invisible affishant, did not only encourage their foldiers to do their utmost, but have acted themfelves beyond what they would have done, had they not been inspired by fuch a belief. I might in the same manner shew how such a trust in the affistance of an Almighty Being, naturally produces Patience, Hope, Chearfulness, and all other dispositions of the mind that alleviate those calamities we are not able to remove.

The practice of this virtue administers great comfort to the mind of man in times of poverty and affliction, but most of all in the hour of death. When the soul is hovering in the last moments of its separation, when it is just entring on another state of existence, to converse with scenes, and objects, and companions that are altogether new, what can support her under such tremblings of thought, such sear, such anxiety, such apprehensions, but the casting of all her cares upon him who first gave her Being, who has conducted her through one stage of it, and will be always with her to guide and comfort her in her progress through

Eternity?

David has very beautifully represented this steady reliance on God Almighty in his twenty third Pfalm, which is a kind of Pastoral Hymn, and filled with those allusions which are usual in that kind of writing. As the poetry is very exquisite, I shall present my Reader with the following translation of it.

I. The

The Lord my pasture shall prepare, And feed me with a Shepherd's care: His presence shall my wants supply, And guard me with a watchful eye; My noon-day walks he shall attend, And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the fultry glebe I faint, Or on the thirsty mountain pant; To fertile vales and dewy meads, My weary wand'ring steps he leads; Where peaceful rivers soft and slow, Amid the verdant landskip flow.

III.

Tho' in the paths of death I tread, With gloomy horrors over-spread; My steadfast heart shall fear no ill, For thou, O Lord, art with me still; Thy friendly crook shall give me aid, And guide me through the dreadful shade.

Tho' in a bare and rugged way, Through devious lonely wilds I stray, Thy bounty shall my pains beguile: The barren wilderness shall smile With sudden greens and herbage crown'd, And streams shall murmur all around.



Thursday,